ay basis other roads paying the same rate f wages, work their mon ten hours a day.

Officials assert that the position taken by
the men is somewhat inconsistent when it
is asserted positively that the force in the
shops is 150 less than it was January I. and the company has made no effort to fill the positions vacant in order that the nine-hour day might be resumed May 1, orders to that effect having been promulgated April 12 to the master mechanics along the line of the road.

line of the road.

That a perfect understanding may be had as to just what the Federated Machinery Constructors desire, the following is an exact copy of the rules and regulations presented Mr. McConnell April 3, when the first inter riew was accorded the committee:

What the Machinists Want.

Rules and regulations for the employment and government of of machinists, boiler mak-ers, black-miths, moders, pattern makers, helpers and apprentices on the Union Pacific

helpers and apprentices on the union rache
Raliway system.
Article I. Section I. The standard working
time for machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, and pattern makers shall be nine
hours per day execution Saturday, which shall
be eight hours, with nine hours pay.
Sec. 2. The standard working time for
molders shall be ten hours per day.
Sec. 3. Should it become necessary
to reduce expenses, the time of
machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, and
nathern makers shall not be reduced to less
than eight hours for the regular day with the
corresponding reduction on Saturday. Any
further reduction in expenses that may be
found necessary shall be made by reducing
the force, in which case senior and proficient

employment. When this time is nearly dis-standard no machinists, boiler minters, black-smiths or pattern makers shall be hired ex-cept to full vacancies where specialists have been employed. Machinists recognize only brass finishers as specialists. Boiler makers recognize no specialists. Blacksmiths recog-nize steam handler men as specialists and do not recognize them as blacksmiths. Pattern makers recognize no specialists.

mot recognize them as blacksmiths. Pattern makers recognize them as blacksmiths. Pattern makers recognize no specialists.

Sec. 4. The minimum working time for molders shall be fifty hours per week, and no molders shall be hired when only working fifty hours per week. Any further reduction in expenses that may be found necessary shall be made by reducing the force in which case senlor and proficent married men shall be given preference of employment.

Art. H. Sec. I. All time over the regular working time that is in force and on Sundays and legal holidays shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half time, near receiving a regular monthly salary excepted.

Article III in this schedule is omitted.

Article IV. Section I. No helper or laborer shall be allowed to do any machinists, bother

Article tv. Section 1. No helper or innorer shall be allowed to do any nucefinist's, botter maker's, tharkstath's or molder's work under any circumstances whatever.

Sec. 2.—No man shall be allowed to do pattern maker's work who is not a pattern maker before maker a work who is not a pattern maker. rs wirs who is not a pattern maker ing pattern maker's wages.

Section 1. The ratio of appren-be one of each occupation to every spective of the number of mechanics and it additional apprentice to archimists, buffer makers and black-lose to corre on moders employed. employed shift a accuracy and blacksmiths and one to every (8) moders employed
and one to every (8) moders employed
and one to every (8) pattern makers
employed. This ratio shall be maintained
in each shop and the company shall
employ no more apprentices until such
time as the number is reduced in accordance
with the ratio an mentioned above.
Sec. 2 Any apprentice having served a legal
apprenticeship as machinist, boiler maker,
blacksmith, moider or pattern maker shall
within three months after the expiration of
his apprenticeship receive the standard jour-

his apprenticeship receive the standard jour-neyman's wages of the shop in which he is cur-

ployed.

Sec. 3. Hereafter no person shall be engaged as an apprentice who is under 10 years of age or over 21 years of age.

Art, vt. Sec. 1.—No machinist, boiler maker, blacksmith, moulder or patern maker shall be discharged without just and sufficient cause. If after proper investigation it shall be found that a man has been unjustly suspended or discharged he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lest; ordinarily the investigation shall be within five days from the time of suspension or dismissal. pension or dismissal.

Sec. 2. Hereafter all committees waiting on

officials with grievances shall be treated with proper respect and will not jeopardize their respective positions in so doing.

Art. vii, Sec. 1-It is agreed that the twork-ing of overtine be not compulsory except in cases of running repairs.

ing of overtime be not compulsory except in cases of running repairs.

Art. vill. sec. 1—When vacancies occur in or additions are to be made to the official staff under the general foreman in each shop, machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, molders and pattern makers in the company's service shall be given preference: length of service and proficiency shall rule the selection made.

Art. ix, sec. 1—When a man is called at night to do work which does not exceed three hours and twenty minutes he shall receive five hours and twenty minutes he shall receive five hours and twenty minutes he shall receive one and one-half time from time called.

Art. x, sec. 1—Should a man be sent out on the road he shall be allowed pay from the time he is called until he returns and \$1 per day expenses.

day expenses.

Art. xi-All persons being in the service of the Union Pacific Railway company six months shall be entitled to two passes each invention of the company of th year for themselves and immediate supports.

Subverted Official Power.

"The rules and regulations were so arbi-"The rules and regulations were so arti-trary in character," as one official expressed it, "that it left the officials with no power whatever to replace any of the employes who left the service of the company, regardless of the condition of the work. It practically took out of the company's hands all of the means it had to keep up the necessary force of employes to carry the work on to advan-tage. In place of violating the agreement it has been carried out in the fact that there are 130 less men in the employ of the company than on January 30 in those depart-

Upon the refusal of Mr. McConnell to sign the agreement because it effectually took away from the company the right to manage their own business, and the refusal of President Clark to consider the agreement for like reasons, a second agreement was presented by the committee, very similar to the first, making changes, however, only in one section, as follows:

New Agreement Proposed.

Art. i. Sec. 2. Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the time of machinists, boller makers, blacksmiths, molders and pattern makers blacksmiths, molders and pattern makers shall not be reduced to less than eight hours for the regular day, with corresponding reduction on Saturday. Any further reduction in expenses that may be found necessary shall be made by reducing the force, in which case senior and proficient married menshall be given the preference of a saployment. When the time is below the standard no machinists, boller makers, blacksmiths, molders or pattern makers shall be hired until the force is reduced in per cent of its present ratio, and at no time while working eight hours shall this ratio be increased, except to fill vacancles where specialists have been employed. Machinists recognize only brass finishers as specialists. Boller makers, molders and pattern makers recognize no specialists. Blacksmiths recognize steam baimer men as specialists and do not recognize them as blacksmiths.

With this one change the original agree-With this one change the original agree-

ment stands as the first presented. Speaking of the objectionable feature of this clause, the same official said: "To carry out the proposed agreement before any vacancies could be filled it would be necespary to discharge 10 per cent of the chinists, boiler makers, motders and pattern makers and blacksmiths, or mercase the time to nine hours per day. There is one alternative—if we reduce the working hours per day, we have to discharge 10 per cent before employing any men to return to nine hours. The inconsistency of this clause is apparent to all fair minded people.

Workmen Discussing the Prospect.

All the morning walking delegates were among the trades interested urging them to stay away from work after leaving it at the noon heur, with the result as indicated. Meetings were held this morning in the different shops, the moiders particularly ob-jecting to the action taken yesterday, and for that matter all over the yards a feeling that somebody had blundered was plainly discernible. The action of the Deuver shop men in objecting to a walk out was taken as the general opinion along the system, and the fact that a committee was sent from Denver to argue with the men in Omana urging the strike shows that the action of

the executive committee does not meet with hearty approval. Opposed to the strike.

At 11:30 the following notice was posted throughout the shops:

throughout the shops:

Denveu, April 17, 1823.—J. M. Kinney: Union Pactile Shops—Post copy of following in all departments:

"Notice to Employes: The strike ordered by the unions is in support of a demand for an agreement with the company covering only machinists, boilier makers and blacksmiths and which is in direct opposition to the spirit of the agreement entered into by the company with the Kulghtsof Labor in general order No. II. which covers all and is in force.

All members of the Knightsof Labor, and all who believe in equal justice to all, will opposite action of the unions, and District assembly 82 guarantees support to all who stand with the organization in this matter.

By erster executive board Union Pacific cuspices.

ployes.
District assomby \$2 Knights of Lubor.

The following telegram received late last night from Denver by Mr. McConnell shows the feeling there:

will send a committee to Omaha to remossirate. Z. T. SPRAGUS.

President Clark's Statement. S. H. H. Clark, when seen yesterday after-S. H. H. Clark, when seen yesterday afternoon, refused to make any detailed statement
of the differences between the men and the
company, saying that his remarks might be
misconstrued and that irritation would
result. He believed that the men,
as a whole would not act rashly, and that
the strike would not be general. The men,
he said, had simply asked more than the
company could grant, and he could not, to
the extent desired, surrender his authority
over them.

Deserted Lathes and Forges.

When the 1 o'clock whistle blew yester-day and the men had resumed work in the several departments of the yards the idle forges in the blacksmith shop and the dead fires told of the number of men who had ne out on a strike. In the machine shops only helpers and apprentices were seen about, the mechanics having left their unfinished engines and their lathes for a principle of right. Here and there in the belier shops a helper was pounding away at a rivet, but the noise and confusion in this department was peaceful in contrast with the pondemonium that usually prevails.

In the foundry the men were at work, not being able to leave the sand before the work

mapped out for the day was completed. Here and there little groups of men gathored, no doubt to discuss the situation while waiting for the "core" men to complete their labors. In the dimly lighted shop, with fiery stars flying from the moulten metal as it fell into the buckets, making the shadows nore intense and the darkness deeper, as the sparks went out on touching the ground, the picture did not look unlike one of Dore's erchings of the inferno

As the representative of THE BEE came pon these groups, in winding about among the moulds and kilns, the men would sud-denly move away from the news gatherer, fearful that he was some paid emissary of the commany no doubt, sent there to ascer-tain what action would be taken at the meeting which was held last night.

A Molder's Opinion.

In talking to one of the molder's helpers, he said to The Bee man: "Officially we have not been taken into the confidence of the molders, probably for the reason that our going out with them would not help the situation any. I have been among the men today quire a good deal, and the feeling is by no means sure that the men will decide to quit work. There are many molders who elleve that the action taken by the other iron workers was premature, and that no good will come of it. but if they do go out many of them will go out on a principle, not because they have any serious grievances against the company. I have a family to support and a home to take care of. Under these conditions I will go very slow before I leave my gang in the foundry. I have an idea that the matters of difference between the different trades on a strike and the com-pany could have been amicably settled. In stead of submitting an entirely new agree-ment, it would have been better policy, it seems to me, to patch up the old,"

A blacksmith who refused to go out be-cause he lived so far out, as he said, and had come to the shop to work all day, was out-spoken against the action. "I don't propose spoken against the action. "I don't propose to become a tramp as long as I can work and have work. Many of the men out have no families to care for and if they can't get back to work here they can go on a tramp. The action of the federation is due to a lot f young hot neads who have not been with the company overly long and who look on a strike as one of the necessary adjuncts to metropolitan life. I lost a finger in these snors and after I got well I was taken back with only one proviso, that I do not break the For the sake of the children and the rules. For the sake of the children and the wife I am going to continue right at this force as lorg as the company came. I suppose I will be called a scab, but still I am not working in a striker's place and that to me is just as of Lusive as it is to the men who are out. The company, I believe, is in a position to win and the men who quit will likely walk the ties shortly."

"The men have gricvances," said a machinist's worker, as he lottered about the machine shop waiting for the 5 o'clock whistle to blow. "The company has not treated the men by any means fairly. The men have been ground down and it is particularly galling to a trained machinist to be making \$68 when his work is worth in other railroad shops \$75 and \$80. The men have called the attention of the master mechanic o many things in the agreement that have never been enforced, and they have grown tired of getting snubbed and have taken the bull by the horns. The machinists' helpers you see about the shops now will not be here tomorrow. We wanted to stop away, but the foreman of the shop said we had better

stay on. But tomorrow you will not see so many men around as now." A careful and conservative estimate made by The Bks representative, taking the time-keeper's statement for the number of men at work in the several departments on a strike

shows the following iron workers out: Employed. Machinists
Machinists' helpers
Rincksmiths
Blacksmiths helpers
Boiler makers
Boiler makers' helpers
Pattern makers

341 Should the moulders decide to join their brethren today on the strike they will add 129 men to the total out, or 470 men who are 129 men to the total out, or 470 men who are idle because of an agreement which Presi-dent Clark refused to sign. They are divided as follows: Moulders, 74; core makers, 12; moulders' helpers, 43; total, 129.

Situation Elsewhere,

The strike throughout the system is not by any means as large as was anticipated. At Cheyenne all the machinists, eleven boilermakers and three apprentices quit at 11:30.
All the blacksmiths to a man were at work.
Sixty-eight men in all are out in Cheyenne.
At Albina, Oregon, Le Grande and Starbuck the machinists, blacksmiths and boirermakers went out at noon. These men say they were ordered to strike from Omaha. boilermakers are out at North Platte, nine machinists and the entire force in the blacksmith shop being at work.
From an official at Sait Lake the follow-

ing information is had: "Machinists and boilermakers and half of the blacksmiths went out at noon. Molders will remain with us. Part of machinists returned to work again. Car department forces all at All the men at Montpelier, Glens Ferry

and Lima, according to a telegram from Po catello, Idaho, are at work. All the me chanics, helpers and apprentices at Shoshone

In Denver the men not getting advices from Omaha as to the contemplated strike returned to work at I o'clock. It is under stood that a large portion of the men in the Denver yards are bitterly opposed to the strike and have so informed Master Mechanic Z. T. Sprague, and that they had no grievance whatever.
At Pocatello all the boiler makers, part of machinists and three blacksmiths

Omaha Yards Guarded.

At 2 o'clock guards were placed at the different entrances to the Omaha yards, and it takes a permit to get access to the grounds. unless one has business with some chief of department, when a grim coated workman acts as your bodyguard to the person desired. The grounds were patrolled last night, and until the novelty of the walk-out wears off the guard will be maintained.

The officials are reticent as to what they will do, but it is safe to say nothing will be done for several days except like Wilkins Micawber to wait for something to turn up. A meeting of the executive committee of the strikers was held yesterday afternoon unless one has business with some chief of

A meeting of the executive committee of the strikers was held yesterday afternoon and after discussing the situation they decided to stand to their guns, only capitulating upon request of Mr. Clark. Some enthusiastic strikers even went so far as to demand a change in the management of the shops, which means the resignation of Mr. McConnell and Mr. Mauning.

Shop Troubles Reviewed.

This is the second strike of any great importance since the Union Pacific system was built into the land that lies to the westward, the first strike having occurred in 1884, when every man in the shops laid down his tools and walked out. Then it was a reduc-tion of 10 per cent in wages that caused a complete storpage in the work of the shops. But after being out two fays the men re-turned to the forge, the steel hammer, the paint brush, carpenters resumed their planes, believ makers their vocations and their work was resumed where it was left because the order to strike was rescinded on the ground that it was ordered without preconcerted action on the part of all the de-DENVER, Colo., April 16.-J. H. McConnell on the ground that it was ordered without preconcerted action on the part of all the de-that the men at Denver will not go out, but

several local difficulties, but these only cor cerned single departments, and were settled before some people knew that a shop was

The strike inaugurated yesterday affects about 2,500 men on the system and only interests the workers of iron or those men who ar working eight hours instead of nine, as they allege they were promised on January 15. The towns to be most affected by the strike in addition to Omaha, are Denver, Cheyenne, Sait Lake, Rawlins, Armstrong, Pocatelio, Evanston, Laramie, La Grande and

Officials Confident.

From conversations with officials terday the consensus of opinion was that the road has never been in a better condition to undergo a strike than at this time. The rolling stock is in much better shape although coming out of the winter than in October last. Of the 160 engines on the Nebraska division alone there is not one that has not been in the shops in the past nine months and although the shops have been turning out two engines on an average per day, having undergone light and heavy repairs, the officials do not hesitate to say that they can go for the next ninety days without the men who walked out today.
There is a feeling that the strike will not extend over the remaining days of April, but if it should the company is prepared for the

Iron Molders Will Stay.

Assembly No. 190 of the Iron Molders Jaion of North America met last evening at Schroeder's hall at Twenty-fourth and Cumscriving streets. The meeting was called to order at 8:30, H. Morton presiding, and was in session until 11:30 o'clock. The contest between those who favored and those who opposed a walk-out was spirited. Every delegate was given an opportunity to ex-press his views, and nearly all availed themselves of the privilege. One of the arguments, and probably the chief one, was, that men with families count afford to go out. Some of the delegates said this argument was becoming somewhat antiquated, but they were largely from the younger members of the fraternity. When the meeting closed it was announced by Mr. I. R. Young, the only person authorized by the assembly to speak upon the proceedings of the evening, that the molders had decided to remain in the employ of the company for the present, and that they would go to work in the morning as usual. An attempt was made to get some expression from the marghest relative to the general rom the members relative to the general feeling of the delegates upon the result of their deliberations, but their lips were scaled and two minutes after the meeting ended they had all departed for their homes.

AFFAIRS AT ARMSTRONG.

All the Union Men in the Shops at That

Place Have Gone Out. Kansas Cirr, Mo., April 17.—Just before noon the foremen of the Union Pacific shops at Armstrong were ordered to notify their men not to return to work at I o'clock. A ommittee of strikers visited Master Mechanic Roberts to see what he was going to do about it, but he cannot do anything until he gets his orders from Omaha. Many of the strikers went to their homes, while some lingered about the shops. They are all peaceable and no effort was made to interfere with anyone.

Few know what they are striking for further than that they were following instructions from Omaha. One of them stated that the agreement made for eight working hours had been violated, and the men are asked to stand shoulder to shoulder until the justice of their claims was recog-

Division Master Mechanic Roberts was much worried over the walk-out today when seen by a reporter; "I do not think the men seen by a reporter: "I do not think the men here had any grievance," said he, "although it is possible they may have grievances else-where. The Union Pacific company has at the Kansas City shops about the finest lot of mechanics to be found anywhere. They are nearly all old men, and those who went out did so, I think, not particularly from any chairs of their own, but because they any choice of their own, but because they

were ordered out."

A member of the local grievance committee stated that the Union Pacific had between 5,000 and 6,000 men in the shops at various points on the system. About all the machinists and boilermakers in Kansas City, Kan., are union men, but among the blacksmiths only two were members of the union and went out, the others, being Knights of Labor, remaining at their posts of duty. Meetings of the strikers have been called for tonight and, it is expected that the sympathy of the other railway employes will be appealed to. The blacksmiths have not The engineers, it is claimed, have struck. agreed to use no engines repaired by non union workmen.

President W. H. Broderick of the feder-

ated board, in a letter to the local mechanics, laid the blame for the strike on the shoulders of Mr. McConnell, general superinten-dent of the motive power of the Union Pa-cific system. The letter is as follows:

cific system. The letter is as follows:

Omaha, April 14.—As you no doubt will know before receiving this, we have been compelled to give the company our ultimatum. This would never have been done had McConnell shown any disposition to treat us fairly. Mr. Clark showed a disposition to be fair, and we betieve would have signed the agreement only for Mr. McConnell. Now, brothers, Omaha is solid in all departments, so pay no attention to newspaper reports and stand shoulder to shoulder until the victory is ours and you hear from us. McConnell says Mertzsheimer's circular letter only applied to reducing the force last fall and could not be applied last. January or since, or at any future period. He also refused to make any proposition that could be accepted as a substitute or means to accomplish the same end. He virtually admits in his argument that it is to the company's interest to run eight hours, but will in no wise consider a raise of wages. Hoping you will stand firm, we are yours fraternally.

M. H. Broderick,

President of the Federated Board.

D. Horkins,

Sceretary.

Late this afternoon the striking mechanics

Late this afternoon the striking mechanics held a meeting in Kansas City, Kan, and discussed the situation thoroughly. They decided to stand firm and thought by so doing the company would be forced to submit within a week. The meeting was entirely armonious and soon adjourned.

A well known engineer, talking tonight, said that he thought the engineers and fire-men would not go out, as they had no grievance against the company. "It is a fight be-tween the company and the machinists," said he, "and I do not think that we will be called upon for assistance."

SITUATION AT CHEYENNE.

Sixty Experts Leave Their Work in the Machine Shops.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 17. - Special Telegram to The Bee.]-Acting upon instructions from the head officers of the International Association of Machinists and the Brother hood of Boiler Makers, sixty-eight experts employed in the Union Pacific shops at this place laid down their tools and quietly walked out. Of the men who quit forty-two were machinists, eleven boiler makers and fifteen boiler makers helpers. It was expected that the blacksmiths would join the machinists and the boiler makers in the walk-out, but they did not, although it is un-derstood that officers of their association issued the same order as was sent to the machinists and boiler makers.

There is no local union of the blacksmiths in Cheyenne and this is probably the reason they did not go out. Work in the boiler shop will be practically suspended until some set-tlement of the trouble is reached, but the helpers and apprentices in the machine shop will endeavor to make what repairs are absolutely necessary to keep the engines in running order. Officials of the company state that the machinery of the Wyoming and Nebraska divisions is in such snape that the strike will not inconvenience the com-pany unless continued for several months. The only excitement attending the walk-

out here was when Machinist Tighe at-tempted to ring a boomstive bell as a signal for the men to quit work. Superintendent O'Herne ordered him off the engine and en-forced his order by drawing a revolver. A complaint was made against O'Hern this evening and he was placed under \$200 boads pending a bearing.

pending a hearing.

The officers of the local lodge Knights of Labor posted a notice this afternoon stating that the Knights of Labor were in no manner implicated in the strike. At the request of Assistant Master Mechanic Mertzheimer and Superintendent O Herne, sixteen special policemen were deputized by Sheriff Fredendall to aid in guarding property. dall to aid in guarding property.

ALONG THE LINE.

Shopmen at Nearly All the Principal Towns Affected-No Strike at Denver. DESVER, Colo., April 17 .- The threatened strike of the machinists, bollermakers and blacksmiths employed in the Union Pacific shops here did not occur today. The men are in the dark in regard to the cause of the trouble and tonight a committee was sent to Omaha to straighten things out. It is probable that no decisive move will be made until the committee's report is received. Many of the men employed in the shops here are Knights of Labor, the balance consisting of members of the Amalgamated Association of Engineers, the boilermakers and the machinists associations. Should the strike go into effect there are about 150 trades unionists who will walk out of the Denvershops, while about 200 of the men who belong to the Knights of Labor will remain at their posts, as they have received orders from District Assembly No. 82, which governs the Knights of Labor Union Pacific

employes from Chicago to San Francisco, that no cause for a strike exists. The Union Pacific Employes association is not concerned in the strike and work will not be stopped here by the small number who have quit. It is thought at Laramie that not 10 per cent of the 7,000 or 8,000 shop men on the Union Pacific will go out on orders issued from Omaha on Orden, U. T., reports that the strike does not affect that place. There are but a few machinists employed by the Union Pacific

Saturday last a man at Pocatello was discharged by the foreman of the shops for posting a notice on the bulletin board calling a meeting of the union. The feeling is reported warm in Pocatello and a strike is

Went Out at North Platte. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., April 17,-|Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-At noon the men employed at the Union Pacific shops laid lown their tools and went out on a strike. There are about 150 men involved, including oiler makers union ard machidists union The controversy is as to the number of hours per day they should be employed. The men claim they have been promised nine hours work as the work increased, but that instead of increasing the hours the company had employed new men.

At Portland, Oregon. PORTLAND, Ore., April 17.-Sixty-six men belonging to machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths union, working in the Union Pacific car shops, struck this afternoon.

The U. S. Troops and West Point Cadets. These military organisations will drill and parade daily in Washington park, opposite the Renfost hotel, Chicago, during the World's fair. The Renfost is an elegant 400world's lair. The Religible 18 an elegant 430 room European hotel, which opens May 1, \$2.00 per day up. 3 to 7 rooms if desired. 20 minutes to heart of city! 7 minutes to fair grounds. Rooms can now be secured by letter or telegram. Dr. Henry J. Reynolds & Co., proprietors. Lewis Leland, Manager.

For Sale Cheap. Adental office in Omaha, Neb. Address E12, Bee office.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS. Domestic.

Colonel M. W. Shurts of Joliet, Ill., died yes-Illinois coal miners are on a strike. Reduction in their wages was the cause The Enon paper mills at Springfield, O., have burned. The loss will amount to \$100,000. Dr. W. S. Cardwell, a prominent physician of ebanon. Ky., committed suicide yesterday. Today the closing exercises of the dedica-tion of the Mormon temple at Sait Lake, U. T. will take place.

Walter Little and Ivan Shafer of Corydon, Ind., engaged in a shooting match and both were dangerously wounded. A number of spotted fever cases have been reported in the last few days in Elwood. Ind., and several deaths have resulted therefrom. Marshall B. Jones, eldest son of the governo of Alabama, eloped with and has been married to Miss Silkarry, a young lady of Montgomery Carter Harrison was last night inaugurated mayor of Chicago. In his address to the council he pledged himself to various reforms The trial of the United States cruiser Detroit was made yesterday. The contract called for seventeen knots an hour. In the trial she

made twenty.
"Deacon" Lewis Bisbee is made the defendant in three sults begun in the superior cour at Chicago, Ill., by Robert Scaman, who sue to recover \$125,000.

Horace A. Huribut, the well known capital-ist of Chicago, Ill., died yesterday. He was 63 years old and was for a long time receiver of the Wilber F. Story estate. Andrew Gallagher of St. Louis attempted to assault an 11-year-old girl. He was captured by a mob and the police had to fight hard to prevent him being lynched.

prevent him being lynched.

The following officers were elected by the American Railway union, the new organization of railroad men: Eugene V. Debs, president; S. Kelliher, secretary.

The case against William E. Woodruff, exstate treasurer of Arkansas, charged with the embezzie of of about \$50,000 interest-bearing script, was called in court yesterday and the trial postponed until July.

Chester Swaeringen, an aeronaut from Bloomington, while giving an exhibition in Highland park, Quincy, Ill., fell forty feet. His right arm was fractured and he sustained injuries which will result fatally.

As a result of a conference held Friday

As a result of a conference held Friday night between the proprietors of the anti-syndicate and syndicate breweries at St. Louls, Mo., the beer war, which has been on for three months past, was declared off yesterday morning.

John Schardt, the defaulting cashler of the Mechanics Savings bank and Trust company, of Nashville, Tenn., died last night. The bank made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of its creditors with James T. Pryor as assignee. The assets are placed at about \$200,000 and the liabilities \$150,000.

the liabilities \$150,000.

Joe Quest, the old-time ball player of Chicago, is building hopes of being another Monte Christo. From a brother, Albon Quest, in Allegheny City, Pa., he has received word that almost complete proof has been obtained that their family are helps to an immense estate in Germany said to be valued at \$40,000,000. George W. Smith & Sons, lumber dealers, also under the firm name of the Niagara Manufacturing company and also under the name of the Vincent Bleycle Manufacturing company of Buffalo, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, unknown. ors. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, unknown.

The creditors of the town of Cumberland Gap, Ky., have filed a, petition in chancery asking that a receiver be appointed to wind up the town's affairs. The bill is what is known as a general creditors bill. The proceedings are somewhat novel, being perhaps the first instance where a town has been compelled to assign.

Among the passengers who arrived on the North German Lloyd steamer sunday at Jersey City, N. J., was W. D. Ardah, judge of the eastern judicial district of Manitoba. Judge Ardahleisurely walked down the gang plank to the dock, when he threw up his hands and fell dead. Heart disease the cause. Judge Ardah was 71 years old.

it is to see an infane suffering from the lack of proper food. It is entirely unnecessary, as a reliable food can always be obtained; we refer to the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed milk. Sold by grocers and druggists everywhere.

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ZANTE AGAIN BADLY SHAKEN

Another Earthquake Again Plays Havor in the Ill-Fated Island.

GREAT DESTRUCTION AND LOSS OF LIFE People Panic-Stricken-Villages and Towns

Descried-Relief Needed and Assistance Asked For-The Whole Island Has Been Devastated.

ATHENS, April 17 .- The island of Zante was visited by a most destructive earthquake this morning. The greater part of the city of Zante was destroyed. The people are panic-stricken, the authorities are helpless and the streets are blocked with the debris of wrecked houses. So far twenty bodies have been taken from the ruins. It is feared that many more are still buried. Hundreds

of people were injured. Most of the inhabitants have fled to the plains back of the city where they are wandering about bemoaning the loss of relatives and property. The tents taken to Zante to shelter the homeless by the recent earth quakes have been again set up as shelter for the women and children. The city is a scene of utter desolation and it is doubtful if it ever recovers from the series of disasters which has recently befallen it. There will be great destitution and outside help is urgently needed.

The church of St. Dionysius and the government offices were wrecked. Advices from the interior show that the whole island was devastated and many villages destroyed. though the loss of life was not very great. Owing to the destruction of telegraph lines it is impossible to get full details of the calamity. War ships will be sent with supcalamity. War ships v plies for the sufferers.

Since 7:30 this morning two more violent shocks have shaken the whole island of Zante. The people are fleeing, terror-stricken, from all the towns to find safety in the plains and hillsides. Thousands are without shelter and few have sufficient food. The British minister resident has telegraphed to the British foreign office a re-quest for war ships to be sent at once to Zanto with men and building materials, that temporary sheds may be erected for shelter at once on the plains and hillsides.

Filled with Despair,

Just as confidence had been restored and organized for repairing the damage done by the earthquake, all bopes were rudely dis-pelled by a fearfully terrific shock, which filled all with dread and despair, and com-pleted the ruin, destroying for many

years all hope of prosperity.

The morning broke with lovely weather and a cloudless sky. Without a warning the island oscillated with intense violence from east to west for nearly a minute. Clouds of dust from the falling walls of houses and dust from the falling walls of houses and churches enveloped the city. The air rang with the shricks of people baried beneath the ruins. The streets presented a terrible spectacle. Entire blocks of houses were lost; the Theater ciub, forming a big building was thrown down; the splendid Venetian Campanile church of St. Denis reteros suint of Zante is a mass of St. Denis, patron saint of Zante, is a mass of rums; rows of houses along Marina are shapeless heaps. There are fissures in the roads over fifty yards in length. All church belfries and hotels are either down or tottering ruins, there not being a dozen houses

anding on the whole island. The inhabitants killed in the town number fourteen and in the villages sixteen. The injured number about 200. The victims are less numerous than might have been expected owing to the hour the shock came.
In the villages the destruction is incalcu-

lable, not one stone being left upon another. In the southwestern part of the island, nearest the center of the shock, fissures two feet wide are to be seen. The direction of the shock was east from the west, precisely, where the former ones originated. A dis-tinct tidal wave followed fast after the shock. There is no previous record of a big shock being followed by a bigger one; con-sequently it is impossible to prognosticate as to the chances of further visitations.

A remarkable fact in connection with the present and former shock is that in each instance precisely eight hours and thirty min-utes after the warning shock the destructive one came, the strength of both being half again as great. The whole island must be rebuilt in wood or other anti-seismic structures. Poverty is so general and the future so obscure that the emigration of half the population is necessary to save the rest.

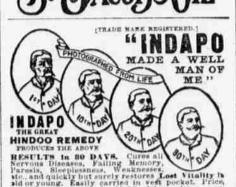
The weather is fine and seasonable.
The Greek minister is expected in the norning, also the British man-of-war Inflexible and Greek ironclads with relief for the victims. The shocks continue to be felt within a radius of 100 miles. Two Greek ironclads and the French manof-war Inhigenie will sail tonight for Zante

with relief for the victims of the earth-Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

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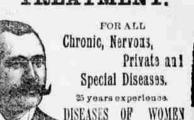
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