Scrogation of common right, and an unlawful restraint upon the individual to work for whomsoever he may choose, to determine the conditions upon which he will labor and to abandon such employment whenever he may desire. In the determination of this question it is needful to look to the conditions which gave rise to the issuance of the writ. Here was a railway some 4,400 miles in length, traversing some seven states of the union, engaged in interstate commerce, carrying the mails of the United States. This property was within the custody of the court through its receivers, in trust to operate it to discharge the public debt imposed upor it, to keep it a going concern until the time should come to hand it over to its rightful owners with all public debts discharged, and with its franchise, rights and privileges

"The receivers employed in the opera-tion of the property some 12,000 men. These men are vice officers of the court and are responsible to the court for their conduct. The petition represented to the court-and the facts are confessed by this motion—that some of the men threatened to suddenly quit the service of the receivers and to compet by threats and force and violence other employes who were willing to continue in the service to quit their on ployment; that by organized effort and by force and intimidation they would prevent others from taking service under the re-ceivers in place of those who might leave such service, and would, therefore, as a means of forcing the receivers to submit to the terms demanded, disable the receivers from operating the road and dis-charging their duty to the public as common carriers, and would so conduct themselves by disabling locomotives and cars and taking possession of the property of the receivers as to destroy and prevent its use, and hinder and embarrass the receivers in its manage ment, thereby causing incalculable loss t the trust property and inflicting great in-convenience and bardship upon the public. RESTRAINING PORTION OF THE WRIT

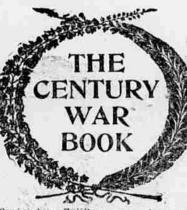
"The restraining portion of the writ complained of and now under consideration prohibited these men from combining and conspiring to quit this service with the object and intent of crippling the property of the company and embarrassing the operaspiracy into effect. The writ was in pre-vention of the mischief asserted. In no respect, as I conceive, does that portion of the writ interfere with individual liberty.

'In the case under consideration the re-ceivers sought to change the terms and conditions of service. The employes had, of course, the right to decline service upon the terms proposed. Notwithstanding the public character of the service, upon notification of their declination at a time prior to January I, 1894, reasonable in view of the service in which they were engaged, they had the undoubted right to abandon their employmen upon that day. That, however, is not the Nor does the rectitude of the injunction rest upon any mere right of the employes in good faith to abandon their em-ployment. The restraint imposed was with reference to combining and conspiring to abandon the service with the object and in tent of crippling the property. Its office was to restrain the carrying into effect of the

"The second branch of the motion has reference to the writ of injunction issued upon the supplemental application of receivers restraining any combination or conspiracy hav-ing for its purpose the inauguration of a strike on the lines of the railroads operated by the receivers, and from ordering, advising or approving by communication or instruc-, or otherwise, the employes of the receivers to join in a strike. This part of the motion presents the issue whether a strike is lawful. The answer must largely depend upon the proper definition of the

The judge then cited the various defini-

NUMBER 4.



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tions of the word "strike," and dwelt upon strikes in general. He said he knew of no peaceful strike, and that no strike was ever heard of that was or could be successful until accompanied by intimidation or vio-lence. Continuing, he said: "One clause of the supplemental injunction has been char-acterized as wholly unwarranted. That clause is: 'And from ordering, recommend-ing, approving or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad on January 1, 1894, or at any

COULD NOT ACT FOR THEMSELVES. "In fairness this clause must be read in he light of the statements of the petition. It was then asserted to the court that the mer would not strike unless ordered to do so by the executive heads of the national labor organizations; and that the men would obey such orders instead of following the directions of the court. The clause is specially directed to the chiefs of the several labor organizations. The use of the words 'order, recommend, approve or advise, was to mee various forms of expression under white by the constitution or by the laws of these organizations the command was clerkedfor histance, in the one organization the chief 'advises' a strike; in another, he 'ap proves' a strike; in another, he 'recommends the quitting of employment. Whateverterms may be employed the effect is the same. It is a command which may not be disregarded, under penalty of exp from the order and of social cism. This language was employed to fortify the restraints of the other portions of the writ, and to meet the various disguises under which the command is clerked. It was so inserted, out of abundant aution, that the meaning of the court might be clear that there should be no unwarrantable interference with this property, no intimidation, no violence, no strike. It was perhaps unnecessary, being comprehended within the clause restraining the heads of these organizations from ordering, ecommending or advising a strike or foin ing in a strike.
"It is said, however, that the clause re-

strains individuals from friendly advice to the employes as a duty or individual as to their or his best interest in respect of remaining in the service of the receivers. Read in the light of the petitions upon which the injunction was founded, I do think that such construction can be in dulged by any fair and impartial mind. It might be used as a text for a declamatory address, to excite the passions and preju-dices of men, but could not, I think, be susceptible of such strained construction by judicial mind. The language of a writ injunction should, however, be clear and explicit, and, if possible, above criticism as to meaning. Since, therefore, the language of this particular phrase may be mismy judgment, comprehended within the other provisions of the writ, the motion in that respect would be granted and the clause stricken from the writ. 'In all other respects the motion will be

INVESTIGATION WILL PROCEED.

Boatner's Committee's Action Not Affected

-Appeal Probable. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Representative Bostner, chairman of the congressional committee to investigate the anti-strike injunction of Judge Jenkins, says the modified decision made by Judge Caldwell yesterday will not alter the plans of the committee They will proceed to Milwaukee on Saturday, as at first arranged, without reference to the changes which the late decisions The investigation is into Judge Jenkins' decision and the propriety of this is not affected by the decision which other judges or that Judge Jenkins himself may make. Representative McGana of Illinois, who introduced the resolution, has already left for the west and will be in Milwaukee

when the investigation is commenced. The decisions of Judge Caldwell and Judge Jenkins conflict. Each judge is supreme in his own jurisdiction and neither judge under any obligation to be bound by the de cision of the other, each acting as in his judgment is best, though it is customary for judges to accommodate their views as far as possible. Either party to the Caldwell or Jeakins decisions has the right of appeal and it is presumed that eventually the ques-tion of the rights of labor will come to the United States supreme court, which is the final and controlling arbitration, to whose

Judgment all other courts must bow.

MORAL SAN FRANCISCO.

Cairo Daneing Girls Arrested for Giving the Dance du Ventre.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 .- The trial of Belle Baya and a bevy of Cairo street danc ing girls, instigated by the Society for the Suppression of Vice for the purpose of securing a legal determination of the question as to whether the dance du ventre is immoral. was called this afternoon by Judge Collan. The defendants, after their arrests several days since, demanded a jury trial, and this afternoon was spent in an effort to secure the jury. Nearly all those summoned confessed that they had seen the dance, or because of previous bias of mind or judgment already fixed, or for other sufficient reasons, were dismissed as incompetent. There was a great deal of disappointment upon the part of a large crowd which assembled at the court room that the doors were barred apor them, the judge proposing to conduct the trial only before jury, attorneys and witnesses. It is probable that the young women will be called upon to perform the dance before the jury, that the case may be determined on its merits. After much trouble a jury was finally secured, and the case went er until Monday

Just Shaken Up. 💩 HURON, S. D., April 6.-The passenger train from the east today while near Lake Beaten, Minn., was detailed on a curve. Engineer Ed Frary was killed. The pas-sengers and other members of the train crew escaped with a severe shaking up.

Shipped East for Burial DENVER, April 6.—The embalmed remains of the late Judge H. M. Look of Greeley, Colo., were shipped today to Pontiac, Mich., for burial.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

It Will Be Fair and South Winds Will Blow in Nebraska Today.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Forecasts for laturday: For Nebraska and Colorado— Generally fair; winds shifting to southerly, For Missouri-Light showers in east and outh portions, followed by fairweather; variable winds.

For Iowa-Local showers, followed by clear weather in eastern portion and fair in western portion; variable winds. L'or South Dakota-Fair Saturday; warmer; southerly winds. For Kansas-Fair, preceded by showers in early morning in extreme eastern portion; variable winds; slightly cooler in western portion.

Local Record OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA April 6.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfailcompared with corresponding day of

past four years: Statement showing the condition of tem-perature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March I, 1894; Normal temperature. Excess for the day... Excess since March I

Normal precipitation
Deficiency for the day...
Deficiency since March 1 Reports from Other Stations at 8 P. M. STATIONS.

Kearney North Platie. Valentine. .00 Part cloudy. .00 Clear. .00 Cloudy. .00 Clear. .00 Part cloudy. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Part cloudy. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Part cloudy. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. .00 Clear. Kansas City. Sait Lake City. Rapid City. Hejena. Blamarck. St. Vincent.

COLLEGE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE | were battered downshind the negro taken | GREATEST OF WAR HISTORIES

Annual Session of the Organization Called to Order at Syracuse.

OVER TWO HUNDRED IN ATTENDANCE

Representatives from All the Principal Institutions Present-Hanquet the Occasion of Much Brilliant Oratory - John

M. Thurston's Letter of Regret.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 6 .- About 200 elegates to the National College Repubican league, representing twenty of the eading American colleges from Maine to California, are here to attend the annual meeting. The Cornell republicans have with them a candidate for the presidency Herbert L. Fordham, '94, the Ivy orato of his class, a member of the magazine poard, debater in the Cornell-University of

board, debater in the Cornell-University of Pennsylvania contest and prize winner in the Cornell congress. The other candidates are Shiriey E. Johnson, Harvard, one of the hardest workers in the league and a prominent college politician, and Theodore Cox, University of New York, nephew of ex-Governor J. D. Cox of Ohio.

The convention opened with an address by President Hawkins of Syracuse.

The speakers at the afternoon session were Robert P. Porter, L. D. Vaughn of Chicago university, Roswell P. Horr of Michigan and G. E. Cadman of the University of Pennsylvania. The contest for president narrowed down to Theodore Cox of New York and S. E. Johnson of Harvard, Cox being elected by a vote of 12 to 11.

to 11.

The remaining business of the convention will be transacted tomorrow.

The banquet this evening was a brilliant affair. The following toasts were discussed:

"The American Policy," Roswell G. Horr:

"Philosophy of Profection," Prof. G. Gunton; "The Party that Rewards Patriotism," Theodore E. Daniel; "The Professor on Trial," Charles Emery Smith; "Young Men in Politics," J. Sloat Passett; "Honest Elections the Basis of Republican Government," John Langstone; "The Duty of the Hour," ex-Senator Frank Hiscock. Among the letters of regret was one from Hon. John M. Thurston of Omaha, who wrote:

"I appreciate the honor of your invitation to attend your convention and banquet and deliver an address. Were it not for professional engagements which cannot be broken I would gliadly respond to your wishes. Unfortunately I am tied to the grindstone of professional duty, and must deny myself the great privilege of again meeting in annual convention the young republican college men of the country.

meeting in annual convention the young republican college men of the country.

"Every young American ought to love and live for his country, and it should be his highest ambition to labor for the advancement of its best interests and the perpetuation of its free and enlightened institutions. Any party precept which cannot stand the search light of intelligent consideration and discussion should be relegated to the political waste basket.

"The republican party it seems to me ceting in annual convention the young re

consideration and discussion should be relegated to the political waste basket.

"The republican party, it seems to me, ought to be the party of the college young man, because it represents every progressive advancement in civilized government, and is the only party pledged to the securement of absolute equality and opportunity to every citizen. It does not matter what a man may call himself, if he is opposed to giving any American citizen the same free, full and safe opportunity which he enjoys he is an enemy to the government. Today our minds are so filled with anviety and alarm because of the present depression in our commercial, industrial and labor interests that we witness almost without protest the repeal by a democratic congress of the last law on the national statute book which sought to secure freedom, safety and fairness in national and congressional elections. Whether my party leaders applaud or not. I cannot be silent in the presence of the shameful abandonment by this great government of ours of that fundamental principle of equal participation which lies at the foundation of ment by this great government of that fundamental principle of equal participation which lies at the foundation of

all free institutions.

"Looking to the future, and mindful of that omnipotent justice which has never yet failed to punish nations for sins committed. I am profoundly convinced that it were better for my country that every factory door should be closed, every mine what looks every engine what leads to the country that every engine what leads to the country that the sile-red. factory door should be elosed, every mine shut down, every engine whistle silenced, and that every smokeless chimney should and that every smokeless chimney should stand as a grim reminder of our past prosperity rather than the American elitizen, white or black, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, should be denied the exercise of those inalienable rights conferred upon him by the constitution of the United him by the constitution of the United States. "I cincerely trust that the young college

men, representing not only the best intelligence of American youth, but also, as I hope, the most enlightened American conscience, will declare in no equivocal way in favor of the purity of the American ballot box and the protection of American

conscience, will declare in no equivocal way in favor of the purity of the American ballot box and the protection of American citizenship.

"Only one year ago the prosperity of our country excited the wonder, envy and admiration of the civilized world: and the secret of it all was this: That every honest, capable, deserving man could find an opportunity in every day of the year to do an honest day's work for a fair ware. In that statement is embodied the whole wisdom of true political economy. That country is prosperous which furnishes employment to its people; and true national wealth is not measured by money in bank, but by the employment of the people. Search the wide world over for a prosperous community, and you will find it, not where goods are cheap, but where labor is dear. Not low-priced manufactures, but high-priced men chould be the aim of American statesmanship.

"Our democratic friends say we have no right to charge the democratic party with the present unprecedented paralysis of the industrial and labor interests of the country. They say—and they say truly—that we are still living under republican legislation, and that our present disasters have come upon us not because of the fear of legislation by the present congress. Has any proposed republican legislation? Has the fear of what a republican congress might do ever brought on a panic? ever caused a run on a bank? the failure of a man in business? the loss of a day's labor? or depreciation in the value of any man's property? Our country is the same today it was a year ago. It's people are just as patriotic; just as intelligent; just as anxious to labor as they were under republican administration. What our country needs today is the tonic of repulican success. If it could be proclaimed tomorrow from Washington that congress had adjourned without enacting a single law, and that the next congress the ensemble would be overwhelmingly republican, the flowers of our prosperity would open into bloom and beauty almost as quickloy as they faded and witho

cratic success.

"The republican party is the only party which is not sectional. It is willing to recognize the peculiar conditions affecting states, and it proposes to take into consideration the necessities and demands of all the people in framing such legislation as will protect and advance the interest of il sections without destroying the prosperity of any. of Il sections without destroying the pros-perity of any.

"God prosper the young college men of this country in their efforts to advance the cause of good government. Let the flag of our country float over every Ameri-can college and school house; set the stars of the union in the hearts of the American boys, and the glory of the republic will re-main forever. I have the honor to remain, yours truly, JOHN-M. THERSTON,

ACCUSED OF CANNIBALISM.

Explorer Stanley Said to Have Lunched on

Human Flesh CHICAGO, April 6.-In a lecture tonight Theodore Westmark, a young Scandinavian, who made two explorations of the Congo in Eastern and Central Africa, under the auspices of King Leopold II. of Belgium, accused Henry M. Stanley of having iunched on human flesh to satisfy a morbid curiosity. He said that at Stanley Pool in 1881, Stanley, curious to know how human flesh would taste, sent his servant Duala to procure a chunk of the native material, but it proved tainted and Duals received a sound drubbing. A second trip after flesh from a native proved more successful. It was tried in butter and served with sauce piquante and mixed pickles, but despite these condiments Stanley pronounced the flesh to be tasteless. accused Henry M. Stanley of having

Habeas Corpus Refused to the Floyds. MINNEAPOLIS, April 6.- The supren ourt this morning refused a writ of habeas orpus asked for on technical grounds for Louis and Frank Floyd, convicted of com-plicity in the defalcation of Phil Schieg from the Bank of Minneapolis. The prisoners were taken to Stillwater to begin their five years sentence. Argument for a new trial will be heard in the district court

Given a Short Shift. ATLANTA, Ga., April 6.-Mrs. Chamlisse a respectable white woman of Greensboro, Ga., was assaulted last night by a negro, This morning the negro was jailed. An armed mob attacked the jail. The governor ordered out the militia, but before they reached the scene the walls of the jail

SLOT GAS METER.

An English NovElfil Introduced in New York.

The Consolidated Gas company of New York, the Sun reports, will introduce in the lower part of the fown this week a pay-asyou-burn, or rather, pay-before-you-burn, gas meter, modelled on the principle of the familiar nickel-wa slot machine. The meter is chiefly for the use of persons whose scanty incomes oblige them to buy everything in small quantities. The meter will accordingly be placed in tenements, although any gas consumer who wants one may have it

The meter has been in use in England for some time. It was introduced to popularize the use of gas, among the poor. There the dropping of a penny (2 cents) in the slot sets the gas going. Here a quarter is to be used to produce this effect. This will pay for 200 feet of gas, sufficient to supply four-foot burner fifty hours. If the consumer wants to pay all at once for more han that supply of gas, all he has to de is to drop in a proportionate number of quarters. Five quarters, for example, will pay for 1,000 feet of gas.

The quarter-in-a-slot gas meter is con-

structed like an ordinary meter, so far as measuring the gas is concerned, with a metal addition at the side having a slot big enough for a quarter, and containing the machinery which regulates the movement of the hand controlling the supply of gas. The dropping in of a quarter sets this hand in motion, and when the hand has reached the 200 feet limit, it goes back to the starting point and cuts off the gas The gas consumer, in addition to thus having the supply under his own control-if he doesn't use gas he doesn't have to pay for any-is not bothered with bills, for the quarters dropped in the machine are col-lected by the company's men once a month or oftener without giving him trouble. The langer of some one else collecting the quarters is not great, for the consumer will be responsible for the meter not being tam-pered with. In the same way, if he drops counterfeit quarters, he will be held

Although there are 12 000 of these mahines in use in Liverpool, 14,000 in London, and nearly a proportionate number in other half a dozen instances of the slot-box being robbed have been known. There, to be sure, the booty being in pen-nies, would not be so large as a similar haul in this country. The introduction of the pay-as-you-burn machine has increased the consumption of gas in England, which was restricted by the requirement of a deposit by the companies too large for the poorer consumers to pay. The new meter does away with the deposit, besides enabling the consumer to use only what he is able to pay

for at the time.
This meter costs half as much again as the old, but the Consolidated Gas company expects to increase its trade sufficiently to recoup it for the increased cost. The machines it will use are made in this country. The company will be the first to use the quartern-a-slot meter in the United States. It is expected that the gas companies of other duce it among their poorer clients and that its use will in time become general. At any rate, it is believed that the ordinary meter will, before very long, be replaced by the slot ones in the tenements of this town.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Sixty-Fourth Annual Con! 🕶 ce Now in Session at Salt lane. SALT LAKE, April 6.—The sixty-fourth annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints convened n the tabernacle today. The prominent leaders of the church occupying the stand, were: Wilford Woodruff, George O. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young Francis M. Lyman, Joseph Henry Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, John W. Taylor, M. T. Morrill, A. H. Cannon, Patriarch John Shith! Seymour D. Young, C. Fjelsted, John Morgan, C. H. Roberts, George Reynolds, J. G. Kimball, W. B. Freston, R. J. Bunton and John R. Winder, Wilford Woodraff; spoke of the testimonies which had been left on record by all the holy prophets from Adam down concerning the raising up of a prophet in the latter days to establish a church. Elder J. H. Cannon was thankful that a vast majority of the Latter Day Saints were striving to live up to their religious a vast majority of the Latter Day Saints were striving to live up to their religion, but realized that there was still room for improvement, and that never before in the history of the church had there been so great an effort made by the adversaries of our church to lead away the children of God, to deceive the people and lead them into darkness. He warned his hearers to beware of the false doctrines and lying statements which were going abroad among mankind.

At the afternoon session the conference

among mankind.

At the afternoon session the conference was addressed to Alders Heber J. Grant, John Henry Smith and George Teasdale. The latter spoke briefly of his labors with the apostles Young and Smith in the Mexican mission. He remarked that the saints in Mexico were located in a heautiful country and had passed the most laborious part. of opening up that region for prosperou

of opening up that region for prosperous cultivation.

Elder John Henry Smith said the Latter Day Saints had been taught to place their affairs in such a condition as would enable them to weather disasters and become an object lesson to all people. He urged the people to patronize home industries.

At the priesthood meeting tonight the proceedings consisted of notes from several sections and the election of bishops for the several districts.

Convention at Lamoni. LAMONI, Ia., April 6.-The conference

of Latter Day Saints convened today with Joseph Smith, president; Elders Blair and A. H. Smith, assistants; A. H. Stebbins, accretary. The committee on credentials reported 284 delegates, with several localities to hear from, representing 821 votes besides the ex-officio votes. The report shows a record of 30,849 commanicants, an increase of 1,863 above last year. An appeal came from London, England, asking aid to build a chapel by loan. Joseph Smith, president; Elders Blair and

Found an Exception Chicago Tribune: "This law of compensa tion, my boy," grumbled Uncle Allen Sparks, Now "doesn't run through everything. there's my neighbor Shawcross. there's my neighbor Shaweroas. lean as a scarcerow and I weigh over 200 pounds. His health is just as good as mine, he enjoys life fully as well as I do. mine, he enjoys life fully as well as I do, we're worth about the same amount of money, and it only costs him half as much to buy a suit of clothes as it costs me. And they last him twice as long, blame him! added Uncle Allen in the tone of an injured

man. Proud of Him. Washington Star: "Your husband seems o have the artistic temperament," said the lady who was calling on the recently married young woman.

"Do you think so?" was the response with a happy little smile. "Yes. I should think he might have made a good painter." "I never saw him try to paint," replied the little wife, "Bur he can whitewash beautifully."

Frank Crane's Revival.

The meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church, Twenties and Lavenport, last held since the revival began. The altar was crowded withing and women seeking the fullness of Christ. This is truly the most remarkable bevival ever held in Omaha. The meanings will continue all next week.

Chairman Wilson in Good Beattle. WASHINGTON, 9744311 6.-William H. Vilson, son of Opriman Wilson of the ways and means completee, writes to Clerk Talbot of that committee that his father has progressed so well that he is now in better condition than he was when he left Washington.

Physical Culturists in Session NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6 .- The ninth nnual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture is in session in the Yale gymnasium. About 200 men and women educators are in at-

Metha is an Australian with a French ed-ucation. Her name is Nellie Mitchell, and she is the daughter of David Mitchell, a prominent manufacturer of Methaurne. At an extremely early age the daughter developed a taste for music, and the father bundled her off to Marchesi, from whose training the young woman went to Brussels and made her debut. She is the highest priced of the Abbey and Grau collection of operatic stars.

Official Record of the Rebellion Covering Almost 50,000 Pages.

MOST COMPLETE AND IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT

Hardest Fighting Was Between the Army of the Potomae and the Army of Northern-Virginia-Interesting Facts Revealed.

Though but little has been printed concerning the work of the war records of the War department, yet this has been a tremendous task. Forty-nine volumes, or nearly a thousand pages each, are completed, and furnish the most accurate hisory ever published of a nation's internetine war. The work has been impartially done. Besides the five union officers employed, two confederate general officers have always been engaged in editing the war archives pertaining to the dead confederacy.

The most interesting feature of the work is not yet in print, but in course of prepara-It is an exhaustive compilation from official records of the casualties on both sides in the war. The labor has taken many years. The result will be the most valuable volume in the history of the war that can ever be published. Here are facts, not opinions. The arguments here make themselves unanswerable, unless these statistics are shown to be wrong and other and different statistics shown to be right. made plain beyond all room for controversy, in this volume, that much of the harder fighting of the war was between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northers Virginia, and the figures in this volume will show that the infantry regiments from the eastern states did the hardest fighting he union army. They also prove that the confederacy succumbed by the exhaustion of Lee's army, and are an emphatic comnent upon the idleness of any military theory that a different conduct of campaign or other tactics than those actually adopted would have ended the war before the forces of the confederacy were destroyed. They lemonstrate, too, that, like other civil wars which have been prolonged far beyond the oint where one nation would have acknowledged itself beaten by another, the war for the union had to be fought out to he end. Many of the revelations in this important

olume will astonish the reader. The tables

of deaths and wounds that are given measure the actual fighting as nothing else can. They carry conviction toward a reversal of any judgment founded merely upon general claims. One thing clearly shown is the overshadowing importance of the battles of claims. Gettysburg and Chickamauga, the greatest battles the confederate and union army, east and west, ever fought. The losses in these engagements prove how much fiercer was the fighting in these battles than it was before or ever was again between the two armies engaged during the war. On the other hand, other battles which have made military reputations sink into comparative in-significance. Meade gains and Sheridan, for instance, loses by the bringing together of these statistics. of these statistics. The heroic valor of the North Carolina troops excites the highest admiration, and Pennsylvania, which lost more in killed and wounded in proportion to the number of its troops than any northern state, can well send greeting to North Caroina, whose soldiers at Gettysburg did hardest fighting on the other side, over the happy reunion of the present years.

In the union armies there were, in all, 2,800 regiments, not including the three or six months' men. The union infantry regiment which suffered the greatest loss in battle during the war was the Fifth New Hampshire, which in four years of service lost 295 men killed or mortally wounded in action, including eighteen officers. The Eighty-third Pennsylvania infantry comes next. It lost 282 officers and men.

There were only forty-five infantry regi-ments which had, during the war, over 200 men killed or mortally wounded in action. Of these regiments Pennsylvania furnished eleven, a greater number than any other state. New York, Massachusetts and Michigan furnished six each, and little Vermont closely followed with four Pennsylvania regiments on this honor list were the Eighty-third, One Hundred and Fifth, Sixty-first, Eleventh, Forty-fifth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and Eighth, Eighty-first, Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-fifth and Fifty-third.

FIGURES FROM GETTYSBURG. The union infantry regiment with the sighest percentage of killed, wounded, and missing in any one action was the First Minnesota, which at Gettysburg lost 215 men on July 2, out of 262 engaged. One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania is second, having lost at Gettysburg 149 men out of 198 engaged, or 75.7 per cent. This volume will have a table showing sixty-two union regiments which lost in action from 82 to 50 per cent. The Light Brigade at Balakiava lost 36.7 per cent. The heaviest loss of any German regiment in the Franco-Prussian war was 49.4 per cent.

The private was safer than the officer. At Gettysburg the officers lost 27 per cent in killed and wounded, while the collisted men lost 21 per cent. At Gettysburg the percentage of loss among the officers was one-half greater than in the Wilderness. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania lost The Sixty-first Pennsylvania lost officers killed than any infantry regiment in the union army-nineteen, including three colonels. The Eighty-first Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania each lost eighteen officers. The Sixty-second Pennsylvania and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania each lost seventeen

At Waterloo the French had 80,000 men and 252 guns; the allies 72,000 men and 186 guns. At Gettysburg Meade had 82,000 men guns. At Gettysburg Meade had 82,000 and 300 guns, and Lee 70,000 men and guns. Wellington, at Waterloo, lost 23,185; Meade, at Gettysburg, 26,003; Napoleon, 26,-300 men, and Lee 20,448. At Gravelotte, the Germans lost 20,577 out of 146,000 troops engaged. At Beredino, the bloodlest battle since the introduction of gunpowder, the Russians lost 30,000, and the French over 20,000, but the percentage of loss was less than at Gettysburg, Chickamauga or Waterloo.

In the civil war the union armies lost 385,245 in killed, mortally wounded and severely wounded. The total enrollment of the union armies, officers and men, not including three and six months men, was 2.864.272; 110,070 of these were killed, and the deaths from disease, wounds and other causes were 359,528 more. The confederate army and navy total enrollment, including all classes and the transcriptions, was about 600,000 men, out of a population of 5,000,000 whites.

Aside from the great importance of the strategic issues of Meade's victory at Gettys-burg and the fact that both armies there were at their best in point of disciplintables of the losses in each battle of the war show that Gettysburg stood ahead in that respect of all other battles of the fought by the Army of the Potomac and that f Northern Virginia.

The cost to the union side of Meade's victory at Gettysburg was an aggregate loss of 25,000. At the Wilderness, Grant had about 20,000 more men, exclusive of the Army of the James, but his losses fell 6,000 below Meade's at Gettysburg. The union losses at Cold Harbor were still lower— 12.737. At Spottsylvania, Grant lost 18,399 nen in thirty hours.
In the following battles, among others, the

confederates remained in undisturbed pos-session of the field, the union armies leaving their unburied dead and many wounded in the hands of the confederates. Leesburg or Ball's Bluff, Codar Mountain, Chandilly, Groveton, first and second battles of Bull Run. Seven Days (Virginia), Chickamanga Wilderness (Virginia), Hatcher's Run (Virginia), and Stone River. The union los at certain battles which have served make great military reputations were in make great military reputations were in-significant when computed with Gettysburg, Chickemanga and Stone River. For in-stance the aggregate lesses at Opequan (Virginia), were 5.018; Fisher's Hill (Vir-ginia), 528; Cedar Creek (Virginia), 5.655; Franklin (Tennessee), 2.826; Five Forks, (Virginia), 884; Sailor's Creek, 1.180; Nast-ville (Tennessee), 2.057; Sheridan's cavalry on May 95.20 (1884), 555; Revisian's cavalry on May 95.20 (1884), 555; Revisian's Creek on May 25-30 (1864) 656; Resace 3,000. The total losses in the Atlanta campaign from May until December were only 8,000 more than in the single battle of Chickamauga. The losses in the different assaults at Vicksburg were about 5,000. According to the returns of the confederates, their heaviess

losses were at the Seven Days' battles, when their aggregate loss was 20.614. Their returns show a loss, killed, wounded and miss-

ng, of 20,448 at Gettysburg. This work teaches the importance prompt regimental reports, and the United States military academy should now take steps to prevent carefessness in this respect in the next war on the part of regimental commanders. A regimental count should be made before going into action, and the casualty list properly classified and pre-

HIS FIRST FIGHT.

I have always maintained that men, who are said to be insensible to fear, are not brave men in the proper acceptation of the term. And that reminds me, that while I have heard of such men. I can not recall ever having met one. Some men have more self-command than others, and so can disguise their feelings, but it is entirely unnatural to say that any man in full strength and health could face instant death unmoved, or if there ever was such a man, says Captain Harry Hamilton in the New York Advertiser, it is safe to say there was a defect in his mental make-up.

A lot of new regiments joined us in the

Kentucky campaign against Bragg, in September, 1862. We veterans of a year or more were inclined to laugh at the green men, all of them as brave as ourselves, who had only been mustered in a few weeks, and who wore paper collars and carried themselves like peddlers' packs. It was the night before Perryville; it was mid-October, and the roads were ankle-deep in dust and all the wells and creeks had gon

dry. I was acting temporarily on the staff of General "Jim" Jackson, a gallant Kentuckian killed in that fight, and I became ac quainted with a young officer of the Thirty third Ohio, whom I shall call Gordon-though that was not his name. He was a strikingly handsome fellow, fresh from college, and as I could see by his smooth fair face, not at all sure of himself. Gordon's regiment was in Sill's brigade, poor Sill was afterward killed at Stone River, and I took an order there just on the eve of the fight.

Although about my own age, Gordon regarded me as his senior by After our introduction, showed a great anxiety to learn what a man's feelings were in battle, and if I had ever seen any man run who afterwards turned out to be brave By the light of the camp fire I could see

that the young man was very pale and nervous, and I understood his feelings perfectly, and tried to impress him with the belief that after the first "skees," he'd feel all right, though I must confess this was not my own experience. Perryville was a fight to remember,

next morning I was so placed that I fre-quently saw Gordon, and I made up my mind that he was going to show the white feather. He looked like a ghost and there was a look of awful anxlety in his eyes. The regiment was posted behind a stone fence, and the young man was repeatedly sick stomach. Three or four regiments, amongst them Gordon's, were ordered down to Chaplin creek to dislodge the enemy and to hold the stream, for our men were famishing for water. In the advance Gordon acted like

drunken man, and as I watched him out of sight I expected to see him fail, but he kept on with the line. I saw him again the next morning. He was on a stretcher with a bullet wound in his right breast. He recognized me and was barely able to speak. In response to my question, he pointed with a smile to his breast and gasped: "It struck me here." Poor fellow, he wanted me to know he was hit in front. He recovered from his wound and subsequently served with distinction, but I regard his going into that Perryville fight at all as a splendid exhibition of true courage, for he felt surhe was going to death. UNDER FIRE AT SHILOH.

The enemy flank us and are moving to ou rear; some one calls out, "Everybody for himself!" The line breaks, I go with the others, back and down the hill, across a small ravine, and into the camp of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, with the howling. rushing mass of the enemy pressing in close pursuit.
When I arose I was as cool as one

expect a raw recruit would be in his first fight, says a writer in Blue and Gray. I was partially dazed, and the full force of the situation did not impress me at the time. As I reached the bottom of the and entered the camp of the cavalry, the artillery seemed to have a cross fire, and at short range was sweeping the ground with canister. The enemy was active, and the musketry fire was awful; the striking of the balls on the Sibley tents of the cavalry camp gave out a short, cutting sound that terrified me. The striking of the shot on the ground threw up a little cloud of dust, and the falling of men all around me impressed me with a desire to get far away. I recollect that the hair now commenced to rise on the back of my head, and was soon standing straight up, and I felt sure that a cannon ball was close behind me, giving me chase as I started for the river. In my mind it was a race between me and that cannon ball. For the first mile I traveled I won. I was never so frightened before, and trust I may never be again; I never ran so fast before, and know I never will again. I was never in such a storm of bullets before or since; it seemed as if the trees were casting them. Out of that fire I came alive and unharmed, but it was a mar vel that any of us did, for an examination of the field afterwards showed the ground plowed with shot, and the smallest twig told of the storm of death that had swept over it. "Chaos had come again," and the slope was slippery with blood and strewn with the dead.

Having escaped from the cannon ball. soon found myself in company with a stal-wart young Irishman, belonging to the Fifteenth lows, who was blackened with battle smoke, and his gun showed that he had been in the fight. I asked him where he was going. He replied with considerable earnestness. "Back, be jabers!" He said there was too much mixing of the gray with the blue at the front for him.

NOW IN 'FRISCO. Omaha's City Officials Taking in the Attrac

tions of the Midwinter Fair. SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The party o twenty-three Omaha city officials have arrived from Portland and are doing the Taxation of Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-Representative Henderson of Illinois has filed in the house Henderson of Illinois has filed in the house a minority report on the bill reported by the majority of the committee on banking and currency to permit state and local taxafton of United States legal tender notes. The report says that the minority of the committee is of the opinion this power should not be conferred. These legal tender notes are exempt from taxation by state and municipal authorities by express provision of the law, and even if it has not been provided by law that they should be so exempt the courts of the country would undoubtedly hold that such notes as credits of the government are exempt from such taxation. The report is signed by Henderson of Illinois, Brosius, Russel of Connecticut, Springer, Haugen and Johnson of Indians.

Morgan's Nicaragua Canal Bill. WASHINGTON, April 6.—The senate com-mittee on foreign relations held two meejings today and considered the Nicaragua canal bill. It has been decided to have the bill reported by Senator Morgan favor-ably as soon as he can prepare a report upon the measure, upon which he is now engaged. Senator Morgan's report will be approved by most of the committee. Signed the Bering Sea Bill.

report of the Bering sea arbitration com-mission this evening and immediately affixed his signature to it. The bill will now go to the State department and a proclamation setting forth its provisions will be issued. More About the Russian Thistle. WASHINGTON, April 6 -Representative Pickler of South Dakota today introduced

a bill providing for the appointment of agents of the Department of Agriculture to make examinations with respect to the extent of the prevalence of the Russian

WASHINGTON, April 6.- The president

eccived the oill to carry into effect the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pi ar's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## PEACE HAS TERRORS

(Continued from First Page.)

Clarke is at the bedside of his sick mother at Williamsport, Pa.

Men to His Support.

SOVEREIGN TALKS ABOUT COXEY. Thinks the Arrests at Pittsburg Will Rally

DES MOINES, April 6 .- Talking of Coxey's army, General Master Workman Sovereign said: "It is my firm belief that the action of the civil authorities at Alleghany City, Pa., in arresting members of the Commonweal will go far toward aggravating the public mind and create sympathy with Mr. Coxey and his followers. An aggravation on the part of the civil authorities that would give him or his followers an apparent justification for an appeal to the national conscience will rally to his support in less than there are han thirty days an army greater than the civil authorities can disperse. These are trying times for the wage-earners of this country and my contact with the workingpeople on recent extensive tours has con-vinced me that the temper of the unemployed is not in a condition to be triffed with or goaded by civil authorities. I have no sympathy with Coxey and his army greater than a common sympathy with every kind of movement intended to American people to the necessity of re-

D FATHER-IN-LAW PAYS DAMAGES, I He Induced His Son to Abandon His Wife Soon After the Marriage.

NEW YORK, April 6 .- For the alienation of the affections of her husband, Sylvan Levy, a Brooklyn jury has awarded Mrs. Katie Levy \$12,000 damages and 5 per cent counsel fees from her father-in-law, Moses Levy, a wealthy feed and hay dealer. A short time after their marriage the elder Levy induced his son to leave the plaintiff and go to Chicago, where he remained until Saturday last, when he returned as defendant in the trial which has just been con-Sylvan Levy will also have to answer to a charge of abandonment preferred against him by his wife.

Light on a Murder Mystery. DENVER, April 6 Jack Crowder, an associate of gamblers and thieves, was ound dead December 13, 1893, in a lodging found dead December 13, 1823, in a lodging house, having apparently been strangled. The supposition is that he was murdered by his criminal associates when they learned he was a Pinkerton detective. "Irish Jimmy" Sharon, the gambler found dead last week, occupied a room next to Crowder's and detectives have concluded he was also murdered because he knew who killed Crowder.



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tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy. Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fever and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kldneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs. and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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