

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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KELLY AT THE GATE

Industrial Army Sits Just Outside of Omaha's Citadel This Morning.

WOODS AT SHEELY ARE FULL OF 'EM

Hosts of the California Army Camped in the Little Grove There.

WILL HAVE ONE GOOD BREAKFAST

Authorities and Citizens Provide Bread and Beef and Pie for the Hungry.

HOW THEY CAME ACROSS NEBRASKA

Details of the Trip from Breakfast Until 2 O'clock in the Morning.

WHEN WILL IT GET AWAY FROM HERE

Much Speculation Indulged in on the Prospects of Railroad Refusal.

MILITIA IS IN CAMP AT COUNCIL BLUFFS

Governor Jackson Orders Ten Companies to Assist Sheriff Hazen and Then Comes Himself—Summary of the Situation on Both Sides.

Kelly will be here this morning.

When the sun rises he will shine on 1,200 dirt-scarred veterans of a bloodless march to peaceful victory across 1,500 miles of mountain range, arid desert and fertile valley.

It is an army as picturesque and unique as the magnificent scenery through which its route has been pursued.

So far as this army has progressed the only violence that has marked its career has been shown by civil authorities, whose conduct has been most decidedly unskillful.

General Kelly and his aides have the army under the most absolute control, and while they have so far steadily moved forward to the accomplishment of a fixed purpose, they have made no show of force other than to announce their intentions and then go ahead.

In the woods near Sheely station, where of the sound of political harangues has wakened the echoes that lurked in the rafters of John Didi's hotel, the wanderers will this morning enjoy the privilege of eating pie for breakfast.

No higher tribute to their American independence could have been paid them in the thoughtful provision of 1,600 handsome pies, to be offered in evidence of Omaha's appreciation of the motives that actuate this singular body of men.

Just what disposition will be made of the army is problematic. Yesterday morning Governor Jackson of Iowa announced through The Bee that he would make no display of force other than that needed to preserve order.

He evidently changed his mind. He is in Council Bluffs now, and has at his disposal several companies of militia. Whether he will oppose the invasion of Iowa is not announced. It is believed, however, he will not object if it is understood that the army will be removed with no unnecessary delay.

Railroads called on to say that no transportation will be afforded the army; and yet there are those who believe that it will be met on Iowa road, probably the Northwestern, which will have the honor of hauling into Chicago Kelly and his troops.

The Bee sent a reporter west to meet the army. He encountered the troops early yesterday morning, and was at once enrolled as a member.

During the morning the train of twenty-seven box cars, loaded with the army of the Commencement, will be side-tracked for breakfast near the B. & M. viaduct at Sheely's, arrangements being completed by the city authorities to properly take care of the crusaders who are enroute to the national capital.

The Union Pacific, recognizing the force of superior numbers, are submitting gracefully to the demands of General Kelly and are giving the unemployed as good service as possible under the circumstances.

At noon yesterday the Union Pacific, having been informed by Dr. Saville that the city would donate 2,000 loaves of bread to the industrials and that the packing houses of South Omaha would provide 2,000 pounds of cooked meat to alay any pangs of hunger the tourists might feel, decided to place a box car at the union depot for the reception of the bread and another car at the depot at South Omaha for the meat.

These cars, after being loaded, will be switched to the siding near Sheely, where the cars will be guarded by special officers appointed by the health commissioner until the arrival of the train of box-car artists.

One enterprising firm of business men decided to add to the treat and will have 1,000 pies on hand to feed the hungry.

The change in General Kelly's plans as to the army's going to Denver came about through the decided stand taken by the railroad company in refusing to run the train out of the main line.

It was Kelly's desire to go to Denver, and he so expressed himself to Superintendent Larry Mallory at Cheyenne, but the giant of the Union Pacific refused absolutely to allow the train to be pulled off the main line, and Kelly reluctantly yielded.

Officials at headquarters are kept constantly informed as to the progress made by the industrial train, and since the army entered Nebraska the wires have been kept hot with orders from the chiefs at this end to Assistant Superintendent Park as to the manner in which the train shall be run.

While the army has been making exceedingly good time since leaving Uintah, Utah, the pace will not be so fast now that the industrials have entered the confines of the commonwealth.

COMING ON A SLOW TRAIN.

It was not the desire of the Union Pacific company to land the men in Omaha at midnight. In consequence orders were issued to side-track the train wherever possible throughout the night and make a slow

run into Omaha, arriving at the breakfast point about 7:30 o'clock.

What General Kelly will demand after breakfast cannot be stated, although it is pretty generally thought he will insist upon the Union Pacific carrying the train across the bridge, and that Council Bluffs be given an opportunity to provide dinners for the men.

There will be little difficulty experienced by the army in getting away from Council Bluffs, as two or three of the railroads between Council Bluffs and Chicago are already scrapping as to which one will have the honor of hauling the Commonwealthers into the city by Lake Michigan.

In fact, it was intimated this morning that a general agent of one of the lines had sent a wire to General Kelly placing a train of box cars at the disposal of the army from Council Bluffs. But this rumor could not be verified, although a general agent of one of the Chicago lines stated to a Bee reporter that should his road carry the Commonwealthers, he would be the biggest kind of an advertisement for the company.

Superintendent Mallory telegraphed General Manager Dickinson from Cheyenne Friday night as follows:

"I had talked with Kelly in charge of industrial army, and he says he has possession of the train and that it is his intention to keep possession of it peaceably if possible, but still to keep possession. He says further that he feels the number of men with him justify this position. Under the circumstances, not feeling able to combat with them, will run them through to Nebraska division, using Wyoming division cars and engines. You understand this action is taken absolutely under compulsion."

In notifying General Manager J. M. Whitman of the Chicago & Northwestern at Chicago of the capture of a Union Pacific train, General Manager Dickinson said:

"The Pacific contingent of Coxe's army, under command of General Kelly, about 1,200 strong, took possession of one of our freight trains, consisting of empty box cars, at Uintah last night and are at Cheyenne now. Our latest advice is they desire to go via Denver. We felt we could not take the responsibility of voluntarily transporting an army of unemployed men from one community and turning them loose upon another, and refused to carry them except under regular railway rates. Their transportation to Cheyenne was obtained because our employees were overworked by numbers and train taken possession of. Will let you know later if they decide to come this way."

To this General Manager Whitman replied:

"Please advise me of the progress of Coxe's army, where enroute. What action have you taken in regard to transportation."

Superintendent Nichols advised that the train reached North Platte at 7:40 yesterday morning, leaving there about 9 o'clock, breakfast being served at Willow Island, twenty-six miles east of North Platte.

At headquarters information was given out that the engine and crew would be changed at Sidney and that supper would be served at Grand Island. Later information from General Kelly states, however, that the men will have supper served them at Chapman.

One of the amusing features in connection with the Kelly movement was the rumor heard on the street yesterday that General Paul Vandervoort had gone west on No. 7 Friday night to join the army at North Platte and would hold populist meetings enroute to the metropolis.

THE BEE BOX CAR BRIGADE.

Since the army entered Nebraska The Bee has been represented by a special correspondent on board the train. After eating breakfast with the soldiers at Willow Island yesterday, The Bee man left his box car long enough to put the following dispatch on the wire, and then resumed his journey toward Omaha along with the 1,600 other soldiers. The Willow Island dispatch says:

"The industrial army reached this point at 10:15 and side tracked for breakfast. The train pulled into North Platte at 8:20 and was run to the stock yards siding east of town, where engines were changed and the tourists proceeded eastward after a stop of but ten minutes. There are twenty-seven box cars of the army, and they are organized into twenty-one companies. The whole represents the California contingent of the Coxe force. The majority are from San Francisco, with a detachment of about 150 called the Sacramento reserve. The army is fully organized, the staff officers consisting of Colonel Baker, Colonel Speed, Adjutant Sam Adams and Aide-de-camp Garbilly, who is a brother-in-law of General Kelly."

A chief of commissary has charge of the entire feeding arrangements and a quartermaster looks after the blankets and clothing, and sees that they are made to go as far as possible in providing for the comfort of the men.

The army is well supplied with provender, the most trouble being experienced in securing fuel and water at feeding time. The supply of beef secured at Cheyenne and augmented as was taken aboard at various points.

W. F. McLaughlin, president of the council at Grand Island, arrived at North Platte this morning to look into the situation and advise his townsmen as to what was best to be done. He has wired from here that there was no need of a special meeting of the Grand Island council last evening, and advises that 500 pounds of bread and a box of coffee be provided for the travelers, to be placed aboard the train as soon as it arrives there. The only stop that will be made at Grand Island will be for the purpose of changing engines.

CHAT WITH COLONEL BAKER.

The men were very orderly and under exceptional discipline, considering the short time since the army was organized. Colonel Baker, who is a New Yorker and a laboring man, says the entire command is in very good health, with not a serious case of sickness now on hand. Some of the men are suffering from colds, but the pneumonia cases are all improved. He says he had serious trouble at Oakland, where he had a young man ready to use arms, but that the flurry only awakened the sympathies of the citizens in behalf of the army. He also spoke of the difficulty at Ogden, and said it did not amount to much, and at no time seemed as serious as did the situation at Oakland. When asked about the intentions of the men merely want to get back east and have no other purpose in view. All of the officers, however, and a large number of the men will go to Washington. I do not know just what the program will be there, but we will present our claims and insist on congress granting us some relief. It does not claim that this is the brainiest set of men that was ever assembled together, but we average up very well. We have a great many laboring men, but we have also a large percentage of skilled mechanics, painters, engineers, bricklayers, plasterers and others who would command wages if they could get

work. We are getting along very well and the kindness of the people along the road has been a great surprise. They have treated us in a manner that leaves no doubt of the kinship between mankind. I hope that we will fare as well east of the river. I am in hopes that we can get another train there to take us further along our road."

The colonel accompanied The Bee man to the engine across where a stop would be made for breakfast and while there removed a strip of silk flag bunting from his military bosom and, calling for a knife, dissected it and decorated Engineer George Baskins, the fireman and the correspondent with the badge of the industrial army. The engine was also decorated with large flags. From the open doors of the box cars floated convention editions of Old Glory and a few patriots maintained an upright position on the tops of the rapidly moving train, holding the stars and stripes in more or less tattered conditions to the April breeze. A number of populist banners are attached to the sides of the cars, some of which also bear placards designating the company within, as company B, Sacramento, and Forward, and the motto: "The people will get gold is at a premium humanity is at a discount." Another declares that wealth is only produced by labor. Talks with the men further very good evidence that the entire 1,600 will not continue to Washington, as the thinking out process will begin as soon as they reach the older states. Even General Kelly pleaded guilty to a desire to stop at Kansas City, his old home, or Quincy, where he has relatives, but he will do so to secure assistance.

SOMETHING ABOUT KELLY.

The general did not appear for some time after the stop for breakfast was made. An attempt to see him at North Platte elicited the information that he was asleep and could not be disturbed. Another call at headquarters, as the four cars from the engine are known, induced the general to appear. He required some time to complete his toilet, one of the first evidences that he was alive being an order to bring some hot water for the general. When the commander finally stepped from the car he apologized for sleeping so late, remarking that he had been frequently disturbed during the night at various stops by people who wished to help the army and wanted to see him. He is a sprightly little fellow under the medium size and weight, and is as pleasant and mild mannered an individual as one could care to meet. He appears to be unusually unassuming, and there are 200 men in the party who would be picked out for the commander by a stranger sooner than he.

He wears a little blue cap and a short overcoat that strikingly resembles a part of the tailcoat of a Salvationist. He wears nothing to designate his rank or authority, but is accorded the most respectful treatment by the men, with whom he converses very freely. He informed your correspondent that the movement was not due to the efforts of any one individually, but was the result of an agitation that had continued for a year. "It is true," he said, "that a great number of men looked to the winter fair to get work. They saw advertisements in all the papers that men were wanted to work on the fair buildings and they went there by thousands. The situation on the coast is something terrible, and these men were simply starving to death. There are fully 9,000 more there now who are in the same fix that these men were. They simply had to get out of there and this is a natural thing. They are largely young men. You do not see the professional tramp here. They are all industrious. You notice that each one is doing his part. If one refused he would find life one great, big burden and would be frozen out. If not positively thrown out. We had a little trouble of that kind east of Green River, where we stopped. Six very nice looking fellows got on the train and they begged of the passengers on another train that stopped there, as well as of the citizens. The men in the companies found it out and complained bitterly. The men were arrested and placed in the last car under guard. When we got to Green River they were turned over to the authorities as thieves and bums, as the officers said. They were only there for a few days. We had a great deal of sickness at Ogden because of the marshy nature of the camp. It was where the city had dumped its garbage and was only 100 yards square. We had a great deal of malaria and lost two men by sickness. One was killed by the cars and we had to leave two in the hospital. There were only three in our hospital car last night. One had gastric fever and other chills and fever and the other was but slightly sick. None of them were very badly off. You might not think it, but it is a fact that more than half these men are religiously inclined. If you were to strike up a good old Methodist hymn you would find they knew the words and would sing it to the end. At Ogden we were on one side of the track, citizens on the other side and the military between us. My brother-in-law and aide-de-camp struck up 'Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?' with guitar accompaniment. Am sure that fully 6,000 voices joined in it and our men sang more with feeling than any of them. I tell you men like that are not going to violate any laws unless they are positively driven to it. We have all branches and trades and they are represented just in about the same proportion that you would find in any town. We have three or four druggists and they have been looking after the sick and the medicines. Our medicine stock has run low after our Ogden experience."

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

When the Kelly train reached Lexington The Bee's member of the industrial army telegraphed the following:

Your correspondent was invited to set down at the headquarters mess, which was served on an inverted dry goods box dumped in the ditch beside the track. The partially boiled beef and more than roasted portions of the same material did not emit an attractive odor, but the invitation was accepted. The meal lasted about half an hour, and the scene was one of unusual interest. Scores of teams drove out from Cozad to see the tourists. The industrial soldiers were remarkably good-natured, and while there was a great deal of jostling it is doubtful if as

CUPID CATCHING ON

Royal Jinks and Royal Weddings the Star European Attractions.

VIENNESE WELCOME THE GERMAN KAISER

William Declines an Invitation to Attend a Theater on Sunday.

PRINCESS VICTORIA WEDS A GERMAN DUKE

Agrarians Force an Exciting Discussion in the Reichstag.

CAPRIVI SECURES A HANDSOME MAJORITY

Atrocities of German Officers in the Cameroons Attracting Universal Condemnation—III Health the Only Excuse Offered for Them.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 14.—Empress William concluded his visit to Vienna today. The emperor spent the morning at the Hofburg palace and at 11 o'clock he drove, accompanied by Emperor Francis Joseph, to the Western railroad station, the Viennese again turning out in thousands to greet the imperial guests.

Upon arriving at the railroad station the emperors repeatedly kissed each other and Emperor William returned his thanks for the hearty reception accorded him.

At 11:30 a. m. the train bearing Emperor William left Vienna for Karlsruhe.

While at the mess of the Seventh Hussars yesterday Emperor William presented Count William Starbemberg, a lieutenant of that regiment, whose father, prince Starbemberg, is grand marshal of Austria, with a silver snuff box set with diamonds.

It transpires that while Emperor William was at Venice he declined to attend a gala performance at the theater, explaining to Countess Morosini, who was the bearer of the invitation, that since his accession to the throne he had never attended a theater on Sunday.

Members of a number of the royal families of Europe will begin to assemble at Coburg early next week in order to be present at the wedding on Thursday next of Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg (Princess Victoria of Edinburgh) to the grand duke of Hesse. Queen Victoria and the czar-witch are expected to arrive at Coburg on Tuesday and the prince of Wales is expected on Wednesday. The emperor of Germany may arrive the same day, and with the prince of Wales, the duke of Connaught, the czar-witch and Prince George of Greece will be the guests of the duke of Coburg.

Queen Victoria is to occupy the grand suite of rooms in the ducal palace, opposite the Edinburgh palace. Several state receptions will be held, the most important of which will be a grand state banquet in the immense banquet hall in the ducal palace. The wedding will take place in the private church within the palace.

There will be no bridesmaid, in accordance with German precedent, but Princess Victoria will be supported by her younger sisters.

The wedding presents subscribed for by the ladies of Coburg consist of furniture for the bride's rooms.

WHERE THEY WILL SPEND IT.

The honeymoon plans of Princess Victoria and the grand duke of Hesse have been changed. Instead of going to Roseau, the duke of Coburg's hunting seat near Coburg, until the Saturday following the wedding, they will travel on Thursday afternoon after the ceremony of the Schloss of Krakenstein, the grand duke's country seat near Darmstadt. They will make their state entry into Darmstadt on Friday, April 20.

The Reichstag today continued its discussion of the Quixotic motion of Count Von Kanitz to fix the price of wheat at 215 marks per ton, rye at 165 marks per ton and oats and barley at 155 marks per ton. The motion was an mere protest against the agrarian agitation alive and it was so treated. The chief speaker today was Count von Bachem, who denounced the proposal as socialist. Herr Benningens, on behalf of the national liberals, also denounced the motion, saying that never before had a motion of such dangerous import to the state been submitted to the house.

Herr Richter stated that it appeared that all the members would unite in the formation of a great party to combat conservative greed.

Chancellor von Caprivi declared that the motion came as a complete surprise to the government and added: "its adoption would cause Germany to be suspected by the states with which she concluded treaties of commerce of having acted in bad faith. While until now Germany's reputation for good faith has increased among foreign nations, the adoption of the motion would cause me to lose all confidence and I should not be in a position to continue the direction of the German policy. Furthermore, it would cause a friction between the various sections of the country and as a conservative I cannot but deplore the introduction of a measure the originators of which only injure their own interests and those of the state."

Count von Limbergstrum having defended the motion, Caprivi again rose and repeated his declaration against the motion and the house divided with the result that it was rejected by a vote of 159 to 45.

The minority included the anti-Semites, the members of the Peasants union, a dozen conservatives and others.

The official admission of the truth of the reported atrocities in the Cameroons caused indignation throughout the empire. The only suggestion made as a possible expiation of the conduct of the German officials is that their health was affected by the climate and that this had caused them to indulge in such excesses as the flogging of women. But the floggings were not by any means the only atrocities which have been brought home to the German officials of the Cameroons. Engineer Gerbard, engineer of the steamer Natchang, recently on the Cameroons coast, has written a letter, published here, in which he says that the unfortunate negroes were hacked and mutilated with knives, as Governor Wehlan gave orders not to shoot them. Another writer describes how the governor boasted that the soldiers understood splendidly how to scalp the enemy, and again, he says, that Commissioner Leist "had some women fetched out of prison last night to dance, but when the dance was finished he did not send them back."

The German papers condemn Herr Aden's proposals in regard to the rehabilitation of silver as dangerous and involving the loss

of 60,000,000 marks, which the empire cannot afford.

Reports from Friedrichruh say that Prince Bismarck is now more robust and vigorous than he has been for a long time past. The prince takes much longer walks and has expressed a desire to resume his exercise on horseback.

Count von Munster, the German ambassador to France, is seriously ill at Hamburg and has asked to be relieved from his post at the Paris embassy. Emperor William declines to entertain his request.

Emperor William has ordered that the birthday of the crown prince, Frederick William, who was born May 6, 1882, is to be celebrated by a military concert at the Renn circuit.

AMENDED THE BEERING SEA BILL.

Earl Kimberly Wishes to Make the Measure Non Specific.

LONDON, April 14.—The earl of Kimberly has prepared a number of amendments to the Beering sea bill, which he will introduce in the House of Lords when the bill is considered in committee. The amendments have reference to clause 7, which is as follows:

"Whereupon any proceedings against any person or ship in respect of any offense against the act, it is provided that if the ship sailed from its port of departure before the scheduled provisions were published therefor, that such person or master of the ship did not, after setting sail and before the alleged offense, receive notice of these provisions, such person shall be acquitted and the ship shall be released and not forfeited."

The amendments contemplate the insertion of the words "in any court" after the word "scheduled" and "these provisions" published therefor, and substituting therefor the words "provisions of the award were known" and the elimination of the words "receive notice" and substitution therefor the words "become aware." The clause as amended will read:

"Whereupon any proceeding in any court against a person and ship in respect of any offense against the act could prove that the provisions of the award were known and that such person or master of a ship did not, after sailing, and before the alleged offense become aware of these provisions, such person shall be acquitted and the ship shall be released and not forfeited."

BRAZILIAN R. BELLION ENDED.

Insurgents Give Up the Struggle and Some Surrender While Others Flee.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.) RIO DE JANEIRO, April 14.—(New York World Special—Cable to The Bee.)—The revolution in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is at an end. After being repulsed at Rio Grande City, the insurgent squadrons, under Commander de Mello fled. Subsequently the defeated warships landed 2,000 men on the Uruguayan coast, near the boundary of Brazil. These refugees were in dire distress. They had no clothing and nothing to eat. The government of Uruguay has granted them protection, but ordered the squadrons under Mello to leave Uruguayan waters forthwith. The refugees who escaped from Rio de Janeiro with Admiral da Gama on the Portuguese warships and then slipped away, landed here today. The foreign office demands, if those refugees are taken by the Portuguese, the surrender of all Portuguese war vessels in Argentine waters.

NICARAAGUANS AGAIN INVADE BLUE

They Are Likely to Meet with a Warm Reception.

COLON, April 14.—The United States cruiser San Francisco, from Rio, arrived at Bluefields on Wednesday. There is no truth in the report that the government of Nicaragua has allowed the British to take possession of Corn Island.

The British warship Magicienne has arrived here from Bluefields and is now coaling and preparing to return here on Monday. The commander of the Magicienne reports that all is quiet at Bluefields.

The report that the Nicaraguans threaten a second seizure of the Mosquito reservation is confirmed. Four hundred Nicaraguan soldiers are said to be contemplating a landing at Bluefields. The landing of any more Nicaraguan troops will be resisted by the British Bluefields. Consequently the Nicaraguan force may go to the bluff and camp there. The Mosquito chief is in hiding.

QUET AT BLUEFIELDS.

British Man-of-War Leaves the Masquia Territory Because the Trouble Was Over.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.) PANAMA, April 14.—(New York World Cable—Special to The Bee.)—The British warship Magicienne has arrived here from Bluefields. She reports that order has been restored and that all is quiet there now. On leaving Bluefields the Magicienne turned over to the San Francisco the task of looking after foreign interests.

Irving Pleas with Americans.

LONDON, April 14.—The largest audience which the Lyceum theater ever held assembled tonight to welcome Her Irving and his company upon their reappearance here after their American tour. The play was "Faust," and as Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry and other favorites appeared they received a tumultuous welcome. Mr. Irving made a speech of thanks, in which he referred to the cordial welcome he and his company had received in America. "Even as I stand here in my own home, my heart goes out to our kinsmen and consins across the sea, where we received kindness which we can never forget."

Egyptian Ministry Resigns.

CAIRO, April 14.—The ministry of Riaz Pasha has resigned. Riaz Pasha declared that he felt it his duty to take this step as he was convinced that he no longer possessed the confidence of the khedive, Abbas Pasha, in the degree which he formerly enjoyed. It is expected the prime ministry will be tendered to Nubar Pasha.

After consulting with Lord Cromer, the British agent and minister plenipotentiary, the khedive at 2 o'clock this afternoon summoned Nubar Pasha and entrusted him with the formation of a new cabinet.

A Promoter Fails.

LONDON, April 14.—Albert Netter, formerly an investment broker in New York and Cincinnati, lately managing director of the Issue company of Threadneedle street, this city, has failed. The issue company was a concern which was floated by Mr. Netter for the purpose of company promotion. Mr. Netter's liabilities are 114,203 and his assets are 5,575.

Bread Riots in Persia.

TEHERAN, Persia, April 14.—A serious condition of affairs prevails at Meshah, the capital of the province of Khorasan. Bread riots are of daily occurrence there and much distress exists among the 60,000 inhabitants. All the bazars are closed.

Died in a Forcing Land.

BUENOS AYRES, April 14.—A dispatch

THE BEE BULLETIN

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Local Showers; Shifting Wind.

1. Kelly's Army Reaches Omaha.

2. Breckinridge Soaked by the J.

3. London Managers Complain of Business.

4. Last Week in Omaha Social Circles.

5. Lansing's Address to the Republicans.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

7. Hill's Speech Echoes in the South.

8. How the First Rebel Was Downed.

9. Beech Taylor on Business.

10. Intellectual Force in Politics.

11. What the Home Builders Are Doing.

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. "Lourdes," by Emile Zola.

14. Omaha Local Trade Conditions.

15. Financial and Commercial News.

16. Carpenter's Letter from Yokohama.

17. Through the San Joaquin Valley.

18. Women: Her Ways and Her World.

19. Wisconsin's Weekly Grist of Gossip.

Home of the Canvasback Duck.

from Santiago, Chili, says that M. Hendout, the French chargé d'affaires, is dead.

GREAT NORTHERN TIED UP.

Grand Chief Wilkinson Says His Men Had No Right to Strike.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—The Great Northern strike is still on and no movement had been made by either side for an adjournment of the differences which caused it. There is no indication that the strike will receive the cooperation of any employees east of Minn. It is generally conceded that the telegraphic reports from the west regarding the nature and size of the strike are exaggerated. The reason why no little information can be received from the west of the nature of the operations of the Great Northern have control of the only wires in that section of country.

GALVESTON, April 14.—Grand Master Wilkinson of the Tradesmen says that the members of his order who are on a strike have violated the constitution of the order in going on the strike and have forfeited their membership. The Tradesmen's organization will not countenance the strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—Specials to the Journal are published regarding the property of the company to prevent injury to it. They have offered to move mail trains, but the offer has not been accepted.

NOT SO CERTAIN ABOUT OAKES.

Charges Against All the Other Northern Pacific Receivers Dismissed.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—Judge Jenkins this afternoon handed down his opinion in the motion of the Northern Pacific Railroad company to refer the petition for the removal of Receivers Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne and George W. Oakes to a master, charging them with the receipt of a check for \$100,000 for profit, and the decision is a complete exoneration of all the receivers but Mr. Oakes. Of the charges against him three will be referred to a master—that accusing him of a knowledge of corruption on the part of the directors of the company in the acquisition of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railroad, in the acquisition of the Hocky Fork & Oak Creek line, and the charging of a large percentage of the cost of that Directors Colby, Abbott, Villard and Hoyt were