## DEBS NOTE RETURNED

Him for a Settlement.

HOPES THAT WERE BORN TO DIE

Public Breathed Easier When President Debs Offered to Settle.

TERMS PROPOSED BY THE A. R. U.

Old Employes Not Guilty of Violence to Be Taken Back.

FEDERATION OF LABOR WILL NOT STRIKE

After a Long and Exciting Session They Decide a Sympathetic Strike at This Time Would Be Worse Than Folly.

CHICAGO, July 13 .- Mr. Eugene V. Debs arose early this morning and called his execntive officers together at Uhlich hall. They held a close conference for something like half an hour and about 9:30 Mr. Debs appeared and said: "In view of the enormous proportions which this strike has assumed and the tremendous damage to public and private interests we will today submit a proposition to the General Managers association declaring the strike off on condition that they reinstate our men."

The proposition was formulated last night in a conference between Debs, Sovereign and Gompers, and it was agreed that in case the general managers refused to meet the wishes of President Debs, Gompers should call out the National Federation of Labor throughout the country. The proposition has two conditions:

1. That arbitration as proposed by Presi-Ment Cleveland be entered upon.

2. That all the striking employes except those who had been guilty of criminal misconduct shall be restored to their positions without prejudice by the railroad companies.

After Debs had made this startling statement he was asked what would be the effect in case the general managers refused to reinstate the men. He said he thought the strike was practically ended and regarded it as a great triumph for labor. After a pause he added: "The strike will settle back to the original grievance between Pullman and his employes." President Debs then left Uhlich's hall to call upon the mayor. On his way he met Sovereign and Howard and they ac companied him. At the mayor's office they held a conference for about fifteen minutes. At its conclusion Mayor Hopkins said: "These gentlemen came to me with a proposition to call the strike off, if the General Managers association will agree to take back all em ployes who had not been arrested for any effense against the law. They asked me to go with them to present the proposition. I gold them I would giadly go."

MADE THE PROPOSITION. Meanwhile Alderman McGillin, chairman of the council arbitration committee, had been sent for. He arrived at 10:45 and after a few minutes talk with Debs and Jovereign the mayor and Alderman McGillin went to the office of the General Managers association,

while Debs, Howard and Sovereign returned When the mayor arrived at the office of the General Managers association he found the regular meeting had adjourned and Mr. Egan and E. St. John of the Rock Island road were the only managers present. Mr. Egan said he would receive the proposition and lay it before the next meeting. He quested to call a special meeting. He was re sented to listen to the gentlemen because they were the mayor and a prominent mem-ber of the city council. He declared he would have nothing to do with Debs or any would have nothing to do with Debs or any other strike leader. After leaving the proposition with Mr. St. John the mayor returned to his office. Mr. St. John had previously said that the general managers would not recognize the labor leaders in any way, and it was because of this statement that Debs Howard and Sovereign did

not present their proposition in person, but delegated it to the mayor and alderman. An Associated press man saw Mr. Sov reign at 19 o'clock. "Papers to call the ereign at 10 o'clock. "Papers to call the strike off were all drawn up yesterday. They contained two propositions: First, that there should be arbitration, and second, that all striking employes except those charged with crime should be taken back by the employers. I have not seen Debs this morning. but as arbitration has been secured and that was what we wanted, and thus a great victory has been obtained for labor, Debs is just right."

ment that Debs, Howard and Sovereign did

DRAWN UP LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Gompers said at noon today to a re-porter of the Chicago Post that last evening E. V. Debs and Sovereign had held a long conference over the proposition which was to be submitted to the Managers association today, and it was then agreed that in case the railway managers should refuse to reinstate all striking employes who were free from criminal charges, then Gompers should issue a general order calling out all members of the National Federation of Labor through

out the United States.

Asked to state what happened in the offic of the general managers, Mayor Hopkins

"We were courteously received by Chairman St. John and Manager Egan of the General Managers association. We made known the object of our visit. Mr. Egan, who did all the talking, said that while the association would have accepted no proposi-tion presented by Mr. Debs in person, he having made them trouble enough for the last few weeks, they would con-sider a proposition presented through the committee, though the General Man-agers association had adjourned for the day, but Mr. Eesn said he would are but Mr. Egan said he would ask them to held another meeting if he could reach what the managers of the roads would do with the proposition, but led me to infer with the proposition, but led me to infer that he thought it a matter for each road to consider separately. I urged him to try and have the trouble settled. I represented to him that such a settlement would leave the laboring men in good humor and they would, as soon as the strike was declared off, each hunt for a position. I told him further that unless there was a declaration of an end of the strike there might be some hot-heads who would still persist be some hot-neads who would still persist in overt acts. I represented to him further that it is in the interests of the state that the strike be declared off, as it is now under an expense of \$15,000 a day in main-taining the militia in the city. His talk was generally to the effect that so far as the rallroads are concerned there is no longer any strike." longer any atrike.

WAIT THE TOMORROW. Chairman Egan said informally: "The general managers will under no circumstances have a conference with Mr. Debs. They will retain in their employ the man who filled the strikers' place; and are com-

Mr. St. Johns said later that the proposition would not be submitted to any ring of the general managers today, would not be considered by them until

regular meeting temerraw, if, he added sig-nificantly, it was considered at all. Mr. Debs was asked today by Mr. Sov-eragn what would be done in case the gen-

eral managers refused to reinstate the atrikers. Mr. Debs replied: "We shall

Sovereign said that as soon as the strike

an order calling off the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Debs called on Mayor Hopkins before
2 p. m. to hear the result of the mayor's onference with the General Managers' asso-lation. The mayor told him exactly what General Managers Refuse to Treat with had occurred—that no answer to the proposimanagers were not in session-whereupor Mr. Debs withdraw. When Mr. Debs left the mayor's office he was asked for news and simply said that the strike was not off, but was just as it had been. He said he would report the result of the mayor's visit to the general managers to a meeting of the

executive board to be held at Uhlich's hall this afternoon.

Mayor Hopkins, on being asked his opinior of the terms of the proposition made to the general managers, said: "Extremely liberal, I think. Mr. Debs agrees to call off the strike if the general managers will agree to take back those men who have left their take back those men who have left their employ, and who have not been guilty of any lawlessness or of committing any overt act. He does not ask that the men be taken back as members of the A. R. U., but that they be treated with as individuals. There is no question of recognition of a union involved. I am hopeful of a favorable outcome of the consideration of the proposition.

PRESIDENT'S PROMISE. Before it was known this morning that Mr. Debs had any intention of bringing the strike to a close there was a feeling of much loy in labor circles over the announcement that the president had promised to appoint e to investigate the differences between the Pullman company and its men and incidentally all the circumstances at-tending the dispute. The attitude of the officers of the Pullman company regarding this turn of affairs is still very much in doubt and no expression of opinion can be obtained from any one of them regarding the pro-

posed compulsory arbitration.

Vice President Thomas Wickes of the Pullman company received his first information of President Cieveland's Intention to appoint a committee of investigation at his residence. He had anticipated no such move on the part of the president, and did not know the law under which the appointment of a committee was made. Mr. Wickes would make no statement, saying he would wait until the committee had arrived and he knew what powers it possessed.

SOVEREIGN IS ELATED.

While the other labor leaders were in conference last night Mr. Sovereign was enjoying a cigar alone in his room in the Sherman house. When questioned about the new turn of affairs, he exclaimed: "This is a great victory for the Knights of Labor. No one thought of it until the Knights sugno one thought of it until the Kinglis sug-gested it, and it will settle the strike. It is as good as won now. I cannot tell who the arbitrators will be, but it is certain that Carroll D. Wright will be one of them, be-cause the law provides that the commissioner of labor shall be ex-officio a member of any committee appointed under its provi-The other two members are named sions. The other two memoers are named by the president, and the only restriction is that one of the men shall be appointed from the state in which the trouble exists. I had a long conversation over the long-distance telephone with Mr. Hayes after the president gave his decision in the matter, and the whole scope and significance of the law were explained to me.

"As I understand it the committee has all the powers of a congressional investigation committee. It may summon witnesses and compel them to testify of the matter in dispute, even to the extent of producing the books of the company. In this way all phases of the controversy will be brought out. It is true that the committee has no power to is true that the committee has no power to enforce its findings in the matters, but that is true of any arbitration. The arbitrators have the power merely to investigate and declare a finding, and the parties may or may not abide by that finding. I believe that this committee can compel Puliman to show his books, and the result will be that the public will be given all the facts in the contraversy between him and the employes controversy between him and the employes It will make no difference whether Mr. Pullman wishes to arbitrate or not, or whether he thinks that he has nothing to arbitrate. The committee will have the powers necessary to bring out all the facts, and the public can then draw its own conclusions.
"I regard this as a great victory for the

STOCK YARDS STRIKE OVER. Strikers were not interfering today with the work at the stock yards packing houses Stock was being received and slaughtering was done in all the larger houses. Many of the strikers went back to work this morning and the places of others were filled The strike was looked upon as broken and it was stated that no further trouble was looked for. Swift & Co. killed 1,000

Among the stock yards strikers who returned to work this morning were nin telegraphers and twenty clerks and yard masters. Other employes will be given their positions if they report promptly. A few steam fitters and carpenters left their work

cattle this morning, Morris 500 and Armour

this afternoon, but they did not add to the seriousness of the situation.

Armour brought twelve butchers from Milwankee this morning and was only three short of his usual force. The sheep butchers talked of joining the beef butchers, but hey did not leave their work this me Applicants for positions as unskilled laborers were turned away from the packing houses Armour discharged fifteen teamsters for whom he had no work.

whom he had no work.

Shortly after 10 o'clock today the American Federation conference began its second day's meeting at the Briggs house. Several delegates were present today who were not yesterday, among them being P. J.

The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock w meet again at 2:30. They appointed a com mitter of five to draft an address to the pub-

The morning session immediately took u the resolutions where they were dropped the night before. The session was a hot one and many strong speeches were made or both sides of the resolution as to whethe the American Federation of Labor should order a genral strike of all its members in sympathy with the Pullman strikers, and at the request of the A. R. U. Several presi-dents and secretaries of different labor organizations of this city came to the commit-tee room to get instructions as to what t

to. They said that all their men were out and they had no instructions. They were refused admission, and many grew disguster and walked away apparently sorry for the steps already taken.

A strong speech was made by M. J. Car-roll of the International Typographical union n favor of a general strike being ordered by all of the labor organizations of the conference on the manner in which labor had been trampled upon by capital, and that the only way to force a recognition was to order a complete tie-up.

Messra. McGuire and Perkins made

speeches in the same line, urging most em-phatically in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Drummond took up the side of the opposition, and discussed at some length he inadvisability of a general strike. He

"I want Debs to understand that it is unnecessary for us to order a strike. He wishes to shift the responsibility off from his shoulders, and I object to it. If he has started it and cannot win let him lose it. If we should order a strike now the finan-cial situation of the country is in such a condition that a great many of our members would not go out and the vacancies would be filled with nonunionists. I believe that the condition of this country is such that a genral strike would not win. I do not want the reputation of having our federation losing this already lost strike. I am opposed to the resolutions."

STEEL WORKERS OBJECT TO STRIKING. Mr. Garland of the iron and steel workers Mr. Garland of the iron and steel workers said: "We were unable to form an effective organization as long as the Philman shop was working on the wages which they paid and not until this A. R. U. strike have we been able to do anything. In our organizations we have had and still do have great strikes, both in sympathy and for grievances. I am opposed to a general strike now, because we now have a certain scale of wages. cause we now have a certain scale of wages adopted by arbitration, and if we strike that scale of wages will be broken, and at this time of financial depression I believe that it

(Continued on Second Page.)

## PULLMAN TELLS HIS STORY

Reiterates the Statement that the Shops Were Run at a Loss.

TOOK WORK SIMPLY TO HELP EMPLOYES

In Case Arbitrators Decided Against Them They Would Be Compelled to Run at a Loss Greater Than They Could Stand.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- "There is hardly anything new to be said as to the Pullman company," said George M. Pullman this evening, "but I have so many indications of the facility with which expressions authorized by me have become distorted and thus misleading to the public, and of an entire forgetting of my earnest efforts to prevent the strike, that perhaps it is well that I should again make a public assurance that the deplorable events of the last few weeks have not been caused by the Pullman company taking an obstinate stand in a debatable matter and refusing to listen to reason. The leaders of disorder have not hesitated to harass the Pullman company by all means in their power, because, as they say, the Pullman company would not submit to arbitration, and now that the disorder seems to be quelled they are reinforced in their clamor for arbitration by some prominent newspapers, but, so far as I know, by very few, if any, busi-ness men of the country. "What is the demand concealed under the innocently sounding word arbitration?

A little more than a year ago the shops at Pullman were in a prosperous condi-tion, work was plenty, wages were high, and the condition of the employes was in-dicated by the fact that the local savings bank had of savings deposits nearly \$700,-000, of which nearly all was the property of the employes. Our payrolls for that year show an average earning of over \$600 per annum for every person, man, woman or youth on the roll. Then came the great panic and depression of last summer. Many customers stopped negotiations and cancelled orders, and our working force had to be reduced from nearly 5,000 to 2,000 in

November, 1893. The great business de-pression existing throughout the coun-try had naturally resulted in a wage depression, and the only hope of getting orders was by bidding for work at prices as low or lower than could be made by other shops, and this, of course, necessitated a reduction in the wages of the employes at Pullman. This was arranged, as I supposed, and in close competition, disregarding all account of capital and machinery secured enough work to gradually increase our force to 4,200, the number on the roll last April. Nine weeks ago the car shops at Pullman were working with car building contracts on hand enough to keep them go-ing for about sixty days, and with all busi-ness forecasts leading to the belief that no considerable new orders could soon be had. The most important of the work in hand had been taken by me in competition at prices which were less than the actual cost to the company of delivering, without any reckoning for the use of capital and plant. This work was taken to keep the large force of men employed and to postpone, with the hope of avoiding, the numberless embarrassments to all classes of people at Pullman and its vicinity of a closing down of the works, to prevent which the company con-sidered it a wise policy to operate the shops temporarily at an actual loss. In this condition of things came the agitation seeking to create a labor organization embracing all railway employes and apparently other in-

WAS WORKING AT A LOSS. employes demanded a restoration of the wages of a year ago. I explained to this committee minutely and laboriously the facts, showing that the company was al-ready paying them more than it was reselving for their contract work, and I offered them for complete assurance, and to end all question, an inspection of our books and contracts in hand. This and the beginning at Pullman of a promised careful investigation of a number of shop complaints seemed to end all trouble, but a day later, under the excitement of their recruiting into the new thus themselves doing what I was strenu ously trying to prevent being done, and the employes who quit their work have deprived hemselves and their comrades of carnings emands made before quitting work were that wages should be restored to the scale of last year, or in effect that the actual utgoing money losses should be increased an amount equal to about one-fourth of he wayes of the employes. It must be

hinking workman that no prudent employed could submit to arbitration the question whether he should commit such a piece of business folly. Arbitraalways implies acquiescence e decision of the arbitrator whether favorable or adverse. How could I as president of the Pullman company, con sent to agree that if any body of men not concerned with the interests of the company's shareholders should as arbitrators for any reasons seeming good to them, so lecree I would open the shops, emplo workmen at wages greater than their work ould be sold for and continue this ruinous policy indefinitely or be accused of a breach of faith. Who will deny that such a question is plainly not a subject of arbitration? The public should not permit the real ques-tion which has been before it to be obscured. That question was as to the possibility of the creation and duration of a dictatorship which round make all the industries of the United States and the daily comfort of millions ependent upon them, hostages for the granting of any fantustic whim of such a have been a long step in that direction and in the interest of every law-abiding citizer

f the United States was not to be considered 2A few words are pertinent as to some charges grainst the company. One of these charges is that rents are exorbitant and it is implied that the Pullman em-ployes have no choice but to submit. The answer is simply: The average rental of tenement is at the rate of \$3 per room per month, and the renting of houses a Pullman has no relation to the work of the ahops. Employes may, and frequently do own or rent their houses outside of the own; and the buildings and business places in the town are rented to employes or others in competition with neighboring In short, the renting business of the Pullman company is governed by the ame conditions which govern any large owner of real estate except that the company itself does directly some things which in Chicago are assumed by the city.
"If, therefore, it is not admitted that the
rents of any landlord are to be fixed by arbicration, and that hose of the adjoining towns of Kensington and Roseland should be so fixed, it can hardly be asked that the Pullman company alone should abandon the ordinary rules which govern persons in that ordinary rules which govern persons in that relation. Strenuous efforts have also been made to create a prejudice against the Pullman company by charges that its stock is heavily watered. The Pullman company was organized twenty-seven years ago with a capital of \$1.000,000, of which two-thirds, represented the appraised value of with a capital of \$1.000,000, of which two-thirds represented the appraised value of its cars, then held by three owners, and one-third represented the appraised value of its franchises and existing contracts. The company has grown until its sleeping cars' service cover 125,000 miles of railway, or about three-fourths of the railway system of the country, and that increase of service has necessitated en increase of its capital from time to time, until it is now \$35,000,000. Every share of this increase has been effered to stockholders and sold to them or to others in the ordinary course so that for every share of increase out-standing the company has received \$100

in cash. There are over 4,000 stock-holders of the company, of which more than one-half are women and trustees of estates, and the average holding of each fifth of them holding less than six shares

SIXTEEN DAYS WITHOUT MAIL.

Rallway Blockade Has Entailed Immense

Damage Upon the Golden State. SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 .- Sixteen days have intervened since the general strike was inaugurated on the Southern Pacific system. During the entire period railway traffic has been at an absolute standstill in northern California. At least seven and probably nine human lives have stready been sacri-ficed in the desperate struggle that is on between the railway company and the federal government on the one hand and the A. R. government on the one hand and the A. R. U. on the other. The commercial loss has been enormous. Not only is general traffic almost at a standstill, but a season's fruit crop to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars is perishing in the orchards. Tonight there is every indication that more men are to be slaughtered in this industrial war, that the fruit growers were war; that the fruit growers are to see more of their crop spoil on their hands and that the embarge on commerce is to be in-definitely continued. When the United States army and navy were thrown into the fight it was said the trouble would speedly end. It is now three days since the federal troops went into the field in northern Cali-fornia, but the end is not yet in sight. In fact, the United States authorities are resisted as were the state militin forces, and the troublous times seem but to have be-

gun. In Sacramento the defiance became so bold teday that the capital city is tonight under actual martial law. United States at the head of a detachment of thirty cavalrymen this afternoon and proclaimed martial law. He ordered the people to their homes, and bade them remain there until the trouble is over. The adoption of this extreme measure was provoked by an outthat occurred in Sacramento late

this forenoon. TROUBLE AT SACRAMENTO. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Southern Pacific's superintendent sent a switch engine out to clear the tracks along Front street. Knowing the locomotive would pass the head-quarters of the strikeers, a big building near the tracks in the vicinity of the city jail, Colonel Craham ordered a company of reg-ulars to escort the switch engine and prothe switch engine and pro-tect the engineer and fireman. There was soon proof that Colonel Graham appreciated the mood of the strikers, for the switch engine was fired upon before it had passed the A. R. U. headquarters. The reg-ulars returned the fire and several men in the crowd that thronged the streets bit the dust. At least one was mortally wounded. dust. At least one was mortally wounded. This outbreak and the shooting of a farmer who insisted on passing the military lines were among the causes that led up to the proclamation this afternoon establishing martial law. Tonight only meager details of the situation are to be had here, for what is a press consorship in effect has been established by Colonel Graham. The Associated press correspondent is suffered to pass the military pickets, but it is conditioned that he shall send out no information relative to the movement of trains. Neither is he permitted to give names of trainmen. It

is the desire of Colonel Graham and the rull-road officials to withhold this information road officials to withhold this information from the strikers.

It is known, however, that no trains are running out of Sacramento, save two that were dispatched for the east this morning. Another train, bearing 250 troops from Fort Douglas, Utah, is westbound. This train arrived at Winnemucca at noon today, and under cover of these troops a westbound passenger train that had been stalled at Winnemucca since June 28 was released and started forward under a military guard. One comforward under a military guard. One com-pany of troops was left at Winnemucca and a military picket established around the railroad property. The rest of the troops proceeded west with the passenger train. A wrecking train, with two flat cars loaded with troops, is coming on ahead of the train. Another overland train from Los Angeles is also coming into southern California under a heavy military guard. This train passed Bakersfield this afternoon without incident and is due to reach Oakland late to:

HEAVY GUARD AT OAKLAND. At Oakland the yards en the mole are now inder the protection of a force of 1,000 United States marines, state militiamen to overawe the strikers and today there was no further violence.

In San Francisco the event of the day was

the empaneling of a special United States grand jury by Judge Morrow to investigate the prevailing disorders. In the course of his charge to the jury, which has been specially drawn from the business men San Francisco, Judge Morrow said: "That the passage of the mails over certain lines of railroad in this state has been retarded obstructed there is no question. egular receipt and dispatch of mail over the roads of the Southern Pacific company have in fact been suspended at the San Francisco postoffice for a period of about two weeks. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? The strikers, the railroad ompany, or both. The railway is a great public highway, and the duty of the rail-road company is first to the public. The railroad must be kept in operation if it is possible to do so with the force and appli-ances within reach. Any negligence in this respect is not excused by temporary diffi-culties. The damage and interruption caused by the elements are usually promptly repaired and removed. The same energy and good faith should be used with respect to the removal of labor and other difficulties. The present controversy between the South ern Pacific and its employes appears to be in relation to the movement of Pullman Both parties to this contro versy have announced in the p press that they have been ready willing from the first to move freight cars and passenger trains without Pullman cars. In my opinion the situation has been of ch as extraordinary character and the incontinued as to have required of the rail-road company to temporarily waive all question concerning the make-up of regular trains, as the officers of the company claim they have dore, and employed such resources as the company had in the move ment of other trains in an effort to reieve the prevailing congestion and disress. This obligation I believe to have been a public duty, and that a failure to perform this duty with respect to the movement of mails and interstate commerc omes within the purview of the statute. "It is your duty to determine this ques-tion under the law and present the guilty

parties to the court for prosecution.
"In this inquiry you will not limit your examination to the conduct of any particular class of persons, but carefully scrutinize the acts of all parties concerned, whether they are officers of the railroad company nfluence of any kind, present in the proper narner the persons who have transgressed law and imperiled the best interests of

"In your inquiry you may find that the parties have so associated themselves together in their conduct as to bring them within the law of conspiracy."

Taking Strikers' Places. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 13 .- (Special to The Bee.)-Union Pacific efficials at Sait Lake and other points are quietly employing men, who are being sent to various points on the Wyoming division to take the places of the strikers. There is no difficulty in se-curing men; in fact, the efficials have had more applications for places than they can supply. It is generally understood that the shops at the various points along the line will resume operations Menday, All members of the A. R. U., except the leaders, will be given an opportunity to return to work if

Three coal heavers employed by the Union Pacific at Wamsutter, a cooling station be-tween this place and Rock Springs, were ar-rested by United States Marshal Rankin for attempting to intimidate the men who were sent there to take their places when they refused to work. They will be taken to Cheyenne for trial in the United States court.

## FED ON HOME MADE FARE

Nebraska People Sit Down to a Nebraska Banquet at Nebraska City,

HOME INDUSTRY THE EVENING TOPIC

Manufacturers and Consumers Meet at the Watson House and Give the Cause of Protection for State Interests a Long Lift Upward.

NEBRASKA CITY, July 13.-(Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Whistles from every steam plant in Nebraska City sounded a shrill yet thrilling welcome to the manufacturers' excursion train as it backed across the bridge into Nebraska City at 7:20 o'clock this evening. The run had been made from Omaha in a triffe over two hours. The two loaded coaches that left Omaha received an addition of thirty-one passengers at Platismouth and an additional coach was added at Pacific Junction. The visitors were met at the depot by a brass band and were cscorted in a double column through the principal streets to Hotel Watson, where they were allowed to break ranks, with the injunction

to be on hand at \$:30 at the banquet hall. The injunction was unanimously complied with and when the banquet hour arrived the hall, which had been arranged to seat 200, was found very much too small to accommodate the guests who had assembled, and the capacity was forced to accommodate 350

The hall was handsomely decorated, the stage being covered with flowers and ferns tastefully arranged. It was nearly 9 o'clock when the guesis had been stated as com-fortably as possible and the next hour was given up to a discussion of the following prepared entirely from Nebraska

MENU.

menu, prepared entirely from Nebraska products:

MENU.

Houillon

The Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha
Daisy Oyster Crackers
Jones-Douglas Bakery, Lincoln
Chow-Chow Sweet Pickles Olives
Gedney Pickle Co., Omaha
Boiled Sugar-Curred Ham, Chaimpagne Sauce
Lincoln Packing Co.

Tomatoes au Gratin, Otoe Brand
Nebraska City Canning Co.
Punch—Nebraska City
Roast Beef
Swift and Company, South Omaha
Columbia Catsup Mixel Pickles Mustard
Gedney Pickle Co., Omaha
String Beans, Otoe Brand
Nebraska City Canning Co.
Parched Oats Porridge, Quall Brand
Nebraska City Canning Co.
Parched Oats Porridge, Quall Brand
Nebraska City Cereal Mills
Wheate, Union Brand
Fullerton Milling Co.
Vienna Rolls, Victor Brand Flour
C. C. White, Crete

Tea Biscuits, Valley Lily Brand Flour
O. A. Hooper, Humboldt
Muffins, Union Brand Gluten Flour
Fullerton Milling Co.
Cabinet Beer
Fred Krug Brewing Co., Omaha
Lettuce Salad Dressing
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Lincoln
White Wine Vinegar
Lincoln Vinegar Works
Quali Brand Griddle Cakes
Nebraska City Cereal Mills
Puritan Maple Syrup
Farrell & Co., Omaha
Wild Cherryine
Lincoln Cider and Cherryine Co.
Newport Finkes High Teas Vanilla Wafers
American Rescuit Mfg, Co., Omaha
Velvet Meal Pudding
Nebraska City Cereal Mills
Puritan Maple Syrup
Farrell & Co., Omaha
Wild Cherryine
Lincoln Cider and Cherryine Co.
Newport Finkes High Teas Vanilla Wafers
American Rescuit Mfg, Co., Omaha
Velvet Meal Pudding
Nebraska City Cereal Mills
Rue Ribbon Beer
Omaha Brewing Association
Corn Starch Blanc Mange
Argo Manufacturing Co., Nebraska City
Red Raspberry, Strawberry and Peach PreServes.
Farrell & Co., Omaha
Orange Cider

Farrell & Co., Omaha Orange Cider Santa Clara Manufacturing Co., Omaha Kopp, Dreibus & Co., Omaha, Vogele & Dinning, Omaha, Lincoln Confectionery

Dinning, Omnha, Lincoln Confectionery
Company
Company
Souvenir Bon-Bon Boxes
Omnha Paper Box Co.
Coffee-Cream of Coffees
Consolidated Coffee Co., Omnha
Coffee-Dining Car
Lincoln Coffee and Spice Mills
Chlory
German Chlory Co., O'Nelli
Granulated Sugar
Oxnard Beet Sugar Co., Grand Island
Cigars-Flor de Pepperherg, Buds, Santa
Rosa, Flor de Stevenson
Julius Pepperberg, Plattsmouth
Cob pipes and cigar holders furnished by
the McElhiney Mfg. Co., Nebruska City,
Durling the banquet the orchestra rendered

During the banquet the orchestra rendered a selection, which included an anvil chorus. Instantly every guest in the room, from the dignified member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet he refrain and beat a tattoo on glasses and plates that was kept up for some time and set the house in an uproar. After the menu and been considered President Page of the asked the attention of the guests and intro association, who spoke substantially as fol-

HOW TO IMPROVE BUSINESS.

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: In Sep-tember, 1891, there met in the rooms of the Builders and Traders exchange in Omaha a mber of manufacturers for the purpose of organizing a manufacturers association For some time previous The Omaha Bee had advocated such a step, urging as a reason that the people of Nebraska were not giving hat substantial support to their own factories that they should. The Manufacturers and Consumers association of Nebraska as you know it today is the result of that agitation and of that meeting. Its object was tersely set forth in its articles of organization to be: "To promote home industry by encouraging the purchase of Nebraska prolucts and manufactures.' The association knows no town or locality, but works to upbuild the manufacturing industries of the whole state. We have sought to impress upon the minds of the manufacturers that order to deserve the patronage of their neighbors it was necessary to make their goods up to the highest standards of excellence and to sell them as cheaply as goods of the same quality can be bought in any market in the land, and I want to say that today the goods turned out by Nebraska factories are not only the equal in price and quality to those manufactured in the east, but are in many cases superior, for the reason that Nebraska manufacturers have been compelled to put extra value into their products in order to overcome the prejudice which exists in the minds of so many people against anything that is made at home. "Starting out then on the proposition that Nebraska made goods are just as good and just as cheap as any, we say to the people of this state, it is not only your duty to patronize home industry, but it is to your interest to do so, because every dollar you send out of Nebraska makes the state poorer by that much, while the money you spend at home enriches the state correspondingly. I sometimes illustrate that idea in this way: Suppose a retail mer-chant wants to buy \$100 worth of goods. He sends that amount of money to New York. The goods arrive and he sells them York. The goods arrive and he sells them for \$120. Twenty dollars remains in Nebraska and \$100 goes to build up a New York factory and give employment to New York labor. Now, suppose instead of doing that, he should buy in some city in his own state, every dollar of that money remains at home to give employment to Nebraska labor and build up a Nebraska factory. Is not the business of every retail merchant in Nebraska City better for the location in your city of the great starch factory, cereal mills and other labor giving and money distributing industries, affording, as they do, a market for 11.000 bushels of grain per day, or 2.300.000 bushels for the 300 working days of the year? Is not your property worth more? If you think not, let them pull up and leave, and see then what will become of your city. New then, if you want these industries to grew and new ones to come, buy their goods, and after you have done your duty to them buy the product. for \$120. Twenty dollars remains in Ne-

state, for you need the patronage of your neighbors to keep your own mills running.
ALL PULL TOGETHER.

"Let me tell you another way to build up your town: When a jobber comes into your store and solicits your business ask him if he buys and pushes the sale of goods made by Nebraska City facturies, and if you find that he does not, ask him by what process of reasoning he concludes that he is entitled to an order from a town which he is doing nothing to support. Retailers of Nebraska, you can do much toward educating the people of this state to paironize home industry. There are doubtless exceptions to the rule, but as a general thing the consumer depends general thing the consumer depends upon the judgment of the merchant as to the quality of the goods. When a merchant tells me that an article is first-class I believe him, for I will not deal with a man in whom I do not have confidence. a man in whom I go not have condence.
Therefore I want to impress upon the minds
of you retail merchant, and you jobbers,
too, that if you will take hold of this matter in earnest you can double the number
of men employed in Nebraska factories in
a sligle year, and you know as well as I do that that means better business for every

'Let me tell you what the people of Nebraska can do toward relieving the pressure of hard times, of which we have all felt the burden during the past year. Do you know that the people of this state use 5,000,000 pairs of shoes every year. Suppose they cost an average of \$2 per pair, that amounts to \$10.000,000, or \$1.000,000 of business each for ten factories, each one of which would give employment to 350 hands, or a grand total of 3,500 people, earning an average of \$10 per week spiece. These factories would employ 100 men each as salesmen, bookkeeper and other house men, thus adding another \$1,000 to the pay roll. Suppose half of these 4,500 employes are heads of families. We will, by simply making up our minds to buy home made shoes, give employment to 14,000 people, to say nothing of the army of others which a great industry like this

would support indirectly. "Now what have we today? One solitary factory, that of the Morse-Coe Shoe company, giving employment to about 200 people. Retail shoe dealers told these men that it was folly to start a shoe factory in Ne-braska, that they could not compete with the old eastern concerns, that they could not obtain skilled workmen, and, in fact, I don't know what they did not tell them that was discouraging, but they have proved that shoes can be made successfully in Nebraska and if the people will do their part we will have the ten factories, the ten millions of business and the 15,000 people, and they will all trade with you retail merchants, and you will all get rich, and what is true of the shoe business is true of a hundred other

lines that might be mentioned if time per-'Now, gentlemen of Nebraska City and vicinity, on behalf of the Manufacturers and Consumers association of Nebraska, I hid you a most hearty welcome to this, the first of our series of home industry banquets, and knowing that what is to the interest of the manufacturer is also to the interest of the jobber, the retailer and the consumer, I dare express the hope that in the future, as never in the past, you will put your shoulder to the wheel, and with us make a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together for the upbuilding of the manufacturing industries of our great commonwealth

SECRETARY MORTON'S APPEAL. Teastmaster Page then introduced Hen. J. Sterling Morton, saying that three years ago when the association was organized he little thought he would have the honor of introducing a member of the cabinet fro Nebraska, but was proud to do so. M Morton's toast was, "The People of Ne-brasica; What They Owe to Manufacturers." The secretary was greeted with a storm of applause from hands, feet, dishes and canes, lasting at least three minutes. He said, briefly: "The spirit of manufacture seems to have taken possession of Nebraska. Not only do we manufacture starch, cereal goods and alcohol, but musical instruments (referring to the accompaniment on the dishes). The manufactories of today are to com-merce what the brave spirits who first came to Nebraska were to the state and made them possible. To those hardy planeers we owe our prosperity. To the great factories which work up the raw material into marwhich work up the raw indextal into marketable products we also are indebted.

Another era of prosperity dawned when Nebraska began to feed corn to swine and stip it cast as bacon. Large factories at Omaha and Nebraska City sprang up, giving employment to thousands of men. Manufacture in this line has been reduced to a scientific basis and noting is just not even scientific basis, and nothing is 'ost, not even a squeal, and that is not to be used for campaign purposes. (Laughter.) We owe to capital security and protection, a pledge that ownership in property shall never be divorced from owner's control and the lowest taxation, possible for public wel-fare. Never bond a city or county for private corporation. We owe to ourselves and our children no tax except for public pur-

poses. As soon as this condition is reached Nebraska will be densely populated. When we came here forty years ago our neighbors were Indians, and there were only three white women in the settlement. With climate, soil and possibilities, Nebraska must be a great state within a quarter of a cen-Omaha will have 1,000,000 people and Nebraska City, while it never had a boom will be a great city. The wage e ther may be a capitalist tomorrow. The world is our market. We can never enrich curselves trading with curselves. We manufacture the best goods in the world, and demand in payment the best money the world has to offer. The ideal will be realized in years to come in thousands of smoking chimneys."

MAKERS' DEBTS TO USERS. Hon. I. M. Raymond of Lincoln, in reply to Mr. Morton, responded to the toast, "The Manufacturers of Nebraska; What They Owe to the People." He said that the manufacto the People." He said that the manufacturers owed everything to the people. Pioneers and progressive citizens who followed them made it possible for manufacturers to exist. Manufacturers owe the people honest weights, integrity and square dealing. The time for honeses is past. People demand that a manufacturer build his plant with his own money. The people will give a manufacturer loyal support and patronage, but would no longer give money honuses. Mr. Raymond told of his twenty-five years' experience as a jobber in Nebraska, and exressed his gratification at the growth of the

pressed his gratification at the growth of the manufacturing industries of the state.

Judge M. L. Hayward responded to the toast, "Nebraska City—Her Manufacturing Interests." He referred to Nebraska City's growth as the result of hard work. He told of the efforts of the city to get manufacturing industries, and of the success that had followed since the attention of manufacturing to the tourned to the manufacturing of Nebraska products instead of trying to compete with factories in states that were better located and equipped for the work. He quoted figures of the work of the thirty-one factories figures of the work of the thirty-one factories of the city and of the good they were doing n building up the city.

in building up the city.

Hon, Charles Hawley told the guests how to secure the location of factories in Nebraska. He urged the business men of different towns to put in their own money in the manufacture of goods that they know they need and urge the people to use home manufactured goods, and this would force other factories to locate in the state. Hon. C. C. White of Crete responded to the toast, "The Milling Industries of Our State." The industry, he said, in value of output, excelled that of any other industry in the state. He referred to the valuation and growth of the milling business in the er, the paragon of honesty and the pride

HOME PRODUCTS GOOD FOR ALL. Mr. E. Rosewater was introduced by Presi-dent Page as the father of the Munufacturers and Consumers association, and he was greeted with cheers as he rose to rend to the toast, "The Press; Its Influence or Home Industry."
Mr. Rosewater denied the paternity of

the buge infant that is now attracting at-tention in Nebraska. He was not a hamed

## PAID THE PENALTY

Last Demand of the Law from a Deliberate Murderer is Settled.

PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST HANGED

Assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago Dies on the Gallows.

HE MET HIS FATE WITHOUT FLINCHING

Made No Speech and Held His Temper in Check at the Last.

HAD TWO SQUARE MEALS TO DIE ON

Approach of Death Did Not Affect the Murderer's App etite-His Neck Broken by the Fall and Death Almost Instantaneous.

CHICAGO, July 13 .- Patrick Eugene Prendergast today paid the legal penalty for his assassination of Mayor Harrison, The trap fell at 11:48 and nine minutes later the doctors pronounced him dead.

Prendergast rested well last night and seemed calm and collected when the jailer left him a few minutes before. He refused until late last evening to receive spiritual consolation, but when nightfall came on he

asked that Father Muldoon be admitted. All the prisoners in the tiers of cells immediately in front and to the left of the scaffold were marched out this morning and taken over into the north wing in order that there might be no demonstration during

As is the custom the assassin was closely guarded by bailiffs during the night. Between 6 and 7 o'clock Prendergast partook heartily of a breakfast of ham and eggs. He showed a ravenous appetite and about 9 o'clock sent word to Jailer Morris that he was again hungry. The faller had his prisoner served with another hearty meal. This Prendergast disposed of quickly and he seemed to relish it greatly.

The assassin talked freely with his spirit-ual advisers and several times, apparently fearing that they would desert him, re-marked, "You must stay with me to the end." As the morning advanced Prender-gast showed some signs of slightly increas-ing nervousness. But on the whole he was remarkably calm and well collected. Throughout the fail the officers and other attaches remarked about his behavior, for

it was the general opinion that he would weaken badly before the execution. SAID HE'D DIE GAME. Father Barry was still with Prendergast at 11 a. m., having been in constant at-tendance upon him all the morning. The little assassin had "thawed out" very materially since last night and was now most doomed man announced with a triffe of bravado that he would die game and set a great and shining example to his country. He intended, it was stated, to make a speech, which he asserted would be the effort of his life and he was very particular lest he be misquoted or misinterpreted.

The jury of physicians at 11:30 filed in and inspected the scaffold and appurtenances. Fifty deputy sheriffs were ranged around the sides of the corridor and the rather tedious, though in reality short wait, began ntil the final march should be taker At 11:42 a. m. a hush fell upon the bustling

throng in the corridor and up and down the somber halls could be heard the muffled tramp of the funeral cortege. DIED WITHOUT A WORD.

A few moments later Sheriff Gilbert and Jailer Morris appeared at the right of the scaffold, the prisoner, pale and unsteady, walking behind them. He stood without ap-parent nervousness, though a trifle weak and nsteady, as his arms were being pinioned. He seemed determined to die game and looked out calmly on the assembled crowd below him. The white shroud was next placed about him and, barring a little restless movement of the eyes up and down and from side to side, he made no motion. Jailer Morris now placed the rope around his neck, the white cap over his head and Patrick Engene Prendergast game to the last, had taken his last lock on earth. An instant later, at 11:48, he shot downward, the head twisted to one side, the neck having apparently been broken. Slowly swaying back and forth, he swung for a few moments while the physicians held his wrists. A slight spasmodle movement of the legs was all the sign of life apparent

within the loosely hanging white robe.
Surrounded by the jury of physicians the corpse swung to and fro, and at 11:57, nine minutes after the trigger was sprung, he was pronounced dead, and the murder of Carter H. Harrison, in the eyes of the law,

was avenged.

The assassin made no audible sound from the time he left his cell, apparently being lost in contemplation of his awful fate. He took his final leave of his spiritual ad-viser, gave a last handshake to the guards, and with a low and choking voice bade them a last adicu. He was gently dissuaded by Sheriff Gilbert from his determination

to make a speech.
At 11:58 Jailer Morris unloosened the anchored end of the rope, the shrouded corpss was slowly lowered and laid in the coffin standing underneath the platform. face of the dead man was not badly dis-torted, though the mouth was open and the tongue protruded. The color of the features was a blunh tint, which, with his unkempt reddish hair straggling down over the forehead, made a sight long to be re-

The coffin was borne into the outer court and thence across to the luner jail office, where, after the legal formalities were gone through, the body was laid, subject to claim by relatives or friends. WANTED TO BE KNOWN.

The crime and the criminal were alike extraordinary. Prendergast, a newspaper carrier about 23 years of age, took great incarrier about 23 years of age, took great interest in p lities. During the mayoralty
campaign two years ago which resulted in
the election of Carter H. Harrison he was
active in a small way in political circles
and spent much of his time electioneering
and working for Mr. Harrison. He was
also an ardent and enthusiastic advocate
of the sizele tax theory. of the single tax theory. He was in the habit of attending meetings of the Single Fax club. Thus he gained a smattering f knowledge about various matters and among his fellows was regarded as a prodigy of learning. He regarded himself in the same light and treated the old carriers with supercitiousness and evident con-tempt, which they were disposed rather to encourage than resent, for Frendergast had a disagreeable fondness for heating and tor-turing his younger and slighter co-workers. Last summer he grew tired of his feature-less existence. What he wanted more than all other things, what was more necessary than everything else to his happiness was to be talked about. He longed to see his name in the newspapers, to know that he was filling the public eye. He lusted after distinction no matter whether it was good or bad. He felt that to enjoy the sensations of notoriety he would risk much. He was, according to general belief, a coward, and would not risk his life. He would risk his liberty for the delights he dreamed of, but not his life. For days and weeks he cast about for a satisfactorily promising means to his ends. At last it occurred to him that it would create contempt if one in his station in life, a numble newspaper should apply for a high office in the municipal

The idea, once admitted, took complete possession of his mind. He appeared in Corporation Counsel Adelph Kraus' office