THE STRIKES OF A CENTURY

Brief Review of Labor's Battles Egginning Ninety-Eight Years A.o.

THE INSTRUCTIVE RECORD OF HISTORY

Fierce and Bloody Contests Between Employer and Employed, Involving Enormous Financial Losses and Destruction of Life and Property.

The first recorded labor strike in the United States occurred in 1796, nearly a century ago. It is a significant fact that it originated in Pennsylvania, the "dark and bloody ground" of the greatest battles of labor in the new world. The distinction of leading organized labor through hitherto untrodden paths belongs to the boot and shoemakers of Philadelphia. They struck for on increase of wages, and were successful. They renewed the struggle in 1798 and 1799 for additional increases, and won in each

The Initia: strike of the present century was that of the sailors of New York in 1803. Here the strikers caused other seamen to leave their ships-a fact that shows modern methods were not unknown ninety-one years ago. The proceeding discredited the strikers and failure followed. In 1805 the Philadelphia Crispins, flattered by previous successes, repeated the walkout, but it failed and the leaders were fined for "conspiring to raise their wages." The New York shoemakers took up the struggle in 1809, 200 men being engaged in it. They were suc The Pittsburg knights of the followed with a general walkout in 1815, which resulted disastrously, the leaders being arrested and fined for con piracy.

The first strike against the employment of nonunion men was inaugurated by the printers of Albany, N. Y., in 1821. The agitation for shorter hours began in Bosto 1830 by carpenters and masons. They demanded a reduction to ten hours. Al-though unsuccessful, the strike resulted in augmenting the membership of all trade unions. Their growth alarmed the merchants and ship owners of Boston and at a mass meeting in May, 1832, they resolved not to employ "any member or supporter of such combinations." The resolution had no effect. Strikes and unions multiplied all over the country, particularly in Boston, where the slogan was heard on all sides. 1834, the Massachusetts militia was called out to suppress a riot caused by strikers on the Providence railroad at Mansfield. The following year saw the first big mill strike at Paterson, N. J., resulting in twenty-six weeks idleness, the closing of twenty mills and the loss of \$24,000 in wages. ten-hour fever secured a footing in Phila-delphia in May, 1835, when the coal yard men struck. A substantial victory was men struck. A substantial victory was gained in reducing the day's work to eleven gions by employers throughout the city. A peculiar strike was inaugurated by French Canadians employed on a dam in Maine, in July, 1836. The men demanded the right to smoke their pipes while at work

From 1836 to 1842 there were some fifteer strikes, ten of which were successful, and if kets to frown upon the disorderly. In February of the latter year began the irrepresconflict between the iron and workmen of Pittsburg, resulted in defeat for the men Pittsburg. after a lockout of five months, mainly through lack of organization. The battle was renewed in 1845 for an increase of wages, and lasted through May to August resulting in a victory for the men and great losses to the bosses. It broke out again in 1859 with volcanic force, women joining in the fierce conflict. An attempt to start the mills with infported; workmen resulted in numerous bloody collisions, but the bosses triumphed and a large number the strikers were arrested and imprisoned. With the advantage thus gained, the iron masters applied the screws, and at the outbreak of the war had reduced wages to the starvation point.

BATTLE OF THE IRON WORKERS.

From 1850 to the outbreak of the war there were numerous costly strikes and flerce rioting and great losses to employers and employes. But few strikes of conse-quence occurred during the war. At its close, however, organizations multiplied rapidly, but the flush times prevented serious conflicts. In 1868 and 1869 some seventeen strikes occurred. From 1871 to 1875 there were no less than seventy-eight The panic of 1873, like that of 1893, forced a general reduction of wages, and sixty-eight of these strikes were directed against the reduction in almost every

industry THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE. The first strike of national importance participated in by telegraph operators oc-curred in the summer of 1871. That strike confined to commercial operators mainly, as was that of 1883. The principal cause of the former was a redunction o salaries. Some concessions were granted and the men returned to work. The great strike of 1883 was caused by a refusal of the company to accede to certain demands of the operators, namely: Regulation of the hours of labor, making nine hours a day's work and seven and a half hours for night work: 15 per cent increase in wages; extra pay for extra work; all Sunday work extra and women to be paid the same wages as men for the same class of work. The strike started July 17. In exactly one month men returned to work, some of the objects sought having been granted. A minor strike among operators occurred in 1890 and was confined to the Rio Grande and Denver & Gulf railroad systems

THE RAILROAD REBELLION. The great railroad strike of 1877 began on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Martinsburg, W. Va. The immediate cause of the struggle was a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. The reduction was the last straw labor's back could bear, Employes had borne innumerable burdens patiently. Work was irregular, pay days were few and far be tween, and expense bills remained un ettled. The order for a cut created an explosion that convulsed the country, started at Martinsburg on the The flame July 17, spread with the uncontrollable flerceness of a prairie fire, enveloping the Penn slyvania Central, Erie, Lake Shore & Michi gan Southern, the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Philadelphia & Reading, Lake Erie, and at least ten other roads. There was furious rioting, de truction of property and loss of life at Martinsburg, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago and other places, and militia were under arms in four states. Factories, shops, mills and all industries dependent directly on railroad service were forced to close or

were seriou ly crippled.

The strike culminated in a cataclysm of blood and flame in Pittsburg. On the morning of July 21, 2,000 strikers were massed at the outer stations of the Pennsylvania oad and 3,000 more were carry-destruction through the railroad yards. Meanwhile the First division of the National guard had been ordered to the city from Philadelphia. Soon after the arrival of the troops, consisting of 625 offi-cers and men, the order to clear the track and break the blockade was given. The mob resisted the advance of the troops with shower of stones and clubs. One soldier had his head fractured, and then his com-panions fired without orders. The volley was terribly destructive. Ten persons were was terribly destructive. Ten persons were killed and about thirty wounded. Many of them were women and children. The fatalities exasperated others besides the atrikers, and in less than an hour thousands of workingmen from mills and mines hurto the scene, determined to have re-

THIRSTING FOR BLOOD. By nightfall organized bodies of men moved from various sections of the city to the railroad yards. Many of them were armed, gun stores having been looted by desposete men bint on destroying the Phila-delphia militia. Menuwhile the command was withdrawn from the scene of conflict and stationed in the neighboring roundhouse. 10 p'clock that night the roundhouse was completely surrounded by a mob numsering thousands, and every avenue of escape for the soldiers was apparently cut off. The bealegers deliberately at to work to unninilate the soldiers. The latter, fully con-

scious of their desperate situation, grimly determined to sell their lives dearly. The mob having secured possession of the attery of a local organization, trained the gun on the round house, but failed to ac-complish the results expected. The gunners were inexperienced and the besieged soldiers made it exceedingly warm for the amateur artilleriats. Repeated charges made on the gates of the round house met with a deadly rain of lead and repulse. By this time the leaders of the mob, unable to dislodge the soldlers, determined to burn them out. The surrounding tracks were filled with cars loaded with various combustibles. These were pushed singly toward the doomed building. Loaded oil cars were set in motion and the torch applied. Car after car was ignited, swelling the bosom of flame which now surrounded the imprisoned militia. The sight intensified the frenzy of the mob and the incendiary's torch temporarily supplanted the gun. An alarm brought out the fire department, but the rioters, massed in over-whelming numbers, would not permit the whelming numbe firemen to work.

METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS. All this destruction, while increasing the peril of the soldlers, did not fire the roo house. Finally a section of the mob se-cured a car loaded with coke. On this they poured large quantities of petroleum, ignited it and pushed the car against the roundhouse. The building was soon on fire and the soldiers prepared to cut their way through the surrounding mob. At 3 o'clock in the morning the soldiers made a sortie and routed the mob. This, however, did not improve their position. Hastily forming on they started for the United States arsenal, hoping to secure protection there. Almost every foot of the route was contested by the mob. The soldiers were fired upon from buildings and every cross street, and at their heels crowded a thousand maddened and armed men. Admis-sion to the arsenal was refused by the commandant, because of insufficient force to defend the place. The militia then split into small squads and retreated out of the city by different routes and finally escaped the mob's vengeance. Five soldiers were killed during the retreat. ENORMOUS LOSSES.

During Saturday night and Sunday the incendiaries burned railroad buildings and rolling stock valued at \$5,000,000, and the taxpayers of the county in which Pittsburg subsequently paid \$2,000,000 to liquidate the loss. The strike spread to Chicago and precipi-

tated several furious assaults on the police, July 24 and 25, resulting in the loss of several lives. Two weeks thereafter order was restored throughout the country. The strike was a thing of the past, with a record of at least 100 lives lost.

The first federal report on strikes was made in 1880. Mr. Joseph D. Weekes, stat-istician, reported 762 strikes for the preceding year. The report for 1887 states that between the years 1796 and 1880 there oc-curred altogether 1,491 strikes of importance and a large number of smaller ones. From 1880 to 1886 inclusive 24,518 strikes occurred, involving 22,304 establishments and 1,323,203 men. Of these 1,900 occurred in 1886, caus ing a loss of \$2,858,191 in wages and about \$3,000,000 to the fifty-eight firms involved. The total loss to the strikers in these is placed by the government at \$51,814,743. Employers also lost enormously.

THE KNIGHTS TAKE A HAND. The first great strike of the Knights of Labor, then in the zenith of its growth, oc curred in March, 1886. The order undertook to boycott the cars of the Texas & Pacific system, which was then in the hands of a re-Owing to the general hostility to Jay Gould and his methods, the strikers re ceived general sympathy and encouragement at first, but after the Missouri Pacific had uspended the running of trains for several days and distress began to be manifest in dependent industries, public sentiment veered around and the boycott was soon demoralized, Four-fliths of the strikers lost their situa-

The next great strike of the Knights of Labor began on the Philadelphia & Reading system, December 20, 1887. Three thousand men went out to enforce a demand for recog-nition of the order by the company. The battle was lost, the places of the strikers being filled by other men. The glass workers' general strike of that year lasted 150 days and caused a loss of \$500,000 in wages. Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities were in-

THE BURLINGTON STRIKE. The most important and most disastrous strike undertaken by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in recent years was that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tem in 1888. Repeated efforts had been made by the engineers to secure a scale of wages nearly equal to the rate paid by competing roads, and several months were wasted in fruitless negotiations. An ultimatum was finally delivered to the officers of the comnotifying them that the men would quit at 4 a. m., February 27, unless the scale lemanded was granted. The ultimatum was ignored. Between its delivery and the date for the walkout the company scoured the country for new men, and succeeded in securing a sufficient number to move a few trains within twenty-four hours after the strike. Two weeks passed, however, before semblance of order was effected. Firemen, switchmen, brakemen and many conductorsn fact all organized labor on the systemjoined the engineers, and fought, bled and died with them. An attempt was made by organized labor on connecting roads to boy ott Burlington cars. For a few days thi action seriously crippled the road. But the courts now took a hand and compelled connecting lines to receive and handle Burlington After a battle extending over three CRTS. nonths, the last two of which the utter hope lessness of the struggle was manifest, the engineers declared the strike off. Few of the old men were restored to their places. Very

sides was enormous. The great Carnegie strike of 1888 broke out in Braddock, Pa., in March, the men refusing to agree to a twelve hour day. Three thousand men remained out four months and last \$560,000 in wages, without any corresponding gain.

The eight hour question precipitated the

little property was destroyed, but many live

were lost, at least ten being recorded in Ne-

braska alone. The financial loss on both

most extensive strikes of 1890. They began on May day, with Chicago as the center of listurbance, some 26,000 men quitting work in that city. By concerted action the xtended from Boston to San Francisco, and involved at least 100,000 men directly This battle was the entering wedge, and although it failed of success then, it was the neans of bringing the eight-hour day into general recognition.

FIERCE CONTESTS. The year 1892 approached the record o 1877 in the number of persons involved and of lives lost. The first of a series of bloody conflicts was that of the employes of the Carnegie mills at Homestead, Pa. It began on June 30 and ended in disaster and defeat for the men November 22. The con-test was brought on by an order reducing the wages of 325 of the 3,800 employes, but all made resistance a common cause. the men were locked out by the company, a high board fence thrown up around the works and preparations made to operate the plant with new hands. At sunrise on July 6 the strikers' sentries detected a bargeload of armed men heading for the works. They proved to be Pinkertons. An alarm brought the strikers to the dock and a battle ensued, ending in the death or capture of the invaders. Then followed the reign of the invaders. the advisory board, daily scenes of lawless ness, the calling out of 8,000 state troops the long and trying period of guard duty, the attempted shooting of Frick by Bergman, the thumbing of Private Lams for expressing approval of the attempted assassination, the trial and conviction of alleged conspirators and the collapse of the strike and boycott after a protracted seige of five months. Con servative estimates placed the loss at \$10, 00.000, one-fourth in wages to the men. least thirty-five deaths were caused by the

A desperate struggle was precipitated in August between free miners and the em-players of convict labor in Tennessee, Knexville was the center of disturbance, which broke out on the morning of the 13th Four hundred free miners took possession of the punylet stockade at Coal Creek, surrounded 290 convicts and sent them under guard to Nashville. Attempts to settle the difficulty by civil authority were futile, the peacemakers being arrested and disarmed. The state militia was then ordered to the Meanwhile the strikers, anticipating the military, laid dynamite under the tracks over which the train load of troops was exnected. But the military did not ride into the trap. They marched from Knoxville to Coal Creek, a stockade in which 3,000 minera were entrenched. A battle occurred on the

morning of August 18, resulting in the rou of the strikers by 150 soldiers. Twelve miners were killed and twenty wounded, After the battle the courts paid their respects to the rioters and sixty of the leaders

Scarcely had this storm blown over be-ore the war of the Buffalo switchmen tarted. The cause of it was a demand for started. The cause of it was a demand for an adjustment of wages and an all-round in-crease. From the Lehigh system it ex-tended to the New York Central, the Lack-awanna and Buffalo Creek roads. Much property was destroyed in the yards at East Buffalo, but within thirty-six hours after the walkout the state militia was on the ground and order restord. The strike collarated and order restored. The strike collapsed

THE COEUR D'ALENE WAR. The Coour d'Alene war raged during July, 892. The falling price of silver cut into the profits of the miners and various plans were adopted to saddle some of the loss on the miners. During the winter the mines were closed, the reason given being that high railroad rates rendered the mines unprofitable. Early in April the mine owners agreed to start up if the miners would ac-cept \$3 per day instead of \$3.59. The offer was rejected by the Minera' union Matters drifted along until the owners be gan shipping in nonunion miners at wages in excess of what the union demanded. The destruction of the union was thus made manifest and the members determined to re-sist to the death. On the 11th of July the union men swooped down on the town of Gem and had a brush with the nonunic men. Six persons were killed and seven wounded. A box car loaded with 750 pounds of giant powder was ignited and sent down incline to the Frisco mine, exploding wrecking the main shaft. The surrenand wrecking the main shaft. The surren-der of the nonunion men, sixty in number, followed. A detachment of the Idaho National guard was also captured and held prisoners in the miners hall. Federal troops were then ordered to the scene and 800 of them were then distributed among the nining towns. The miners surrendered several leaders were prosecuted and imprisoned, and the pugnacious union broken up The victory over the union was temporary Recent dispatches announce that the organitation is again in the ascendant, having driven the last nonunion man out of the

No strike of importance occurred last year Although wage reductions were universal, workmen realized that resistance during depressed times would be futile, and quietly submitted to the inevitable.

THIS YEAR A HUMMER. first six and a half months of the present year easily distance the record of any previous year in the strike history of the United States. Beginning with the strike of the A. R. U. on the Great Northern system, resulting in a victory for the men, followed by the walkout of the coal miners, and later by the Pullman boycott, the entire northern section of the country from ocean to ocean has been affected. The Great Northern strike lasted two weeks, during which the road was effectually blocked. Arbitration was invoked and a satisfactory settlement resulted. The great strike of bituminous coal miners, inaugurated in April, extended over fourteen states and two territories, and involved directly 175,000 men. The object of the strikers was to bring about a uniform rate of 75 cents a ton for mining throughout the country. The strike lasted nine weeks and re-sulted in a compromise, by which the miners gained a substantial increase. Rioting and a general spirit of lawlessness was manifested, requiring the calling out of troops in Penn-sylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Colorado and Alabama. The contest was especially desperate in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. The miners there, under the lead of an ex-West Pointer, fortified Bull Hill, a position commanding all approaches to the mines. The sheriff of El Paso county, failing to secure military aid to dislodge the strikers, swore in a large number of deputies and moved cautiously on the enemy's works. A bloody conflict seemed inevitable. The governor ordered troops to the front and by a masterly maneuver threw them between the combatants. Neither deputies nor miners vere permitted to test their ammunition. combatants. Meanwhile a truce was established and settle ment effected. Troops and deputies then marched down the hill and peace given a chance to prospect.

The immediate cause of the Pullman boy-

cott dates back to May 5, when the carpen-ters employed by the Pullman company met at Kensington, Ill., and advocated a strike for the 1893 scale of wages. On May 9 Mr. Pullman received a delegation of his workmen and informed them it was impossible to raise wages. Two days later 2,000 or more of the men at the Pullman shops de cided to strike. Previous to the walkout Vice President Howard of the A. R. U. as sured the men of the order's support. support took substantial form on the 16th when an assessment was levied for their maintenance. On May 20 the strikers an nounced their readiness to arcivate, but Mr Pullman refused to treat with them excep as individuals. Matters remained in state quo until June 13, when the national convention of the railway union met in Chicago Between that date and the 22d attempts wer made by the union to bring about a settle ment, but the Pullman officials positively declared there was nothing to arbitrate The union then issued its ultimatum, giving arbitration or a boycott of Pullman cars would be declared by the union. The boycott went into effect at noon, June 26. Meanwhile the railroad managers organized to re ist interference with traffic. Within forty eight hours 40,000 men were enrolled amon he strikers. From Chicago the boycott ex tended as far east as Cleveland, south to Louisville and St. Louis, and on the Pacific past from Los Angeles to Seattle. Trans ortation was temporarily suspended at more than thirty important cities and nearly all the great arteries of commerce in the portl were brought to a standstill. Estimates of the losses traceable to the strike place tha of Chicago at \$2,500,000 a day or a total or \$22,500,000 for thirteen days. Of this amoun vorkingmen lost at least \$600,000 a day. St. Louis estimates its loss for ten days at \$1,000,000 a day, and San Francisco lost at east that amount.

Considering the extent of the strike, the number involved and the invocation of mar-tial law, the loss of life is remarkably low, he fatalities up to the 12th numbering tweny-five, four of whom were women and two

Enjoy a pleasant ride on the steamer Aurora at Courtland today. RELIGIOUS.

The twelfth general bible conference for the promotion of Christian life and service begins at East Northfield, Mass., August and continues to the 13th. The conference s under the auspices of Rev. Dwight V. Moody, assisted by a number of eminent

Bishop Paret of the Episcopal diocese of Maryland made a sensation in the annual convocation by administering a sharp repuke to the ritualists in his annual address He was very severe upon those who have introduced the confessional and a retual after the form of the Noman Catholic cere monial in their churches.

The statement is made that the Presby terian churches of this country received to membership during the last year an average of eight members each. The average in the synod of China was twelve; in the synod of India, fourteen, and in the missions on the Corisco coast, Africa, twenty-three,

Rev. Luther Clapp, who has died at Wauwatosa, Wis., at the age of 75, was one of the oldest ministers in point of service in the state, having bene sent out in 1845 fro Massachusetts by the American Home Missionary society. His first sermon was preached in an unfinished barn, but before he died he had filled the pulpit in eightywo different Wisconsin churches. There has been a gradual increase of

Protestants over Roman Catholics in Ger-According to official statistics re cently published, in 1880 there were in every 10,000 inhabitants 6,243 Protestants, Roman Catholics, 17 'other Chris." 124 Jews and 5.3 nonreligious. In 890 the proportions were 6,277 Protestants. 1,576 Roman Catholics, 29 "other Chris-tian," 115 Jews and 2.7 nonreligious. The same state of affairs prevails in reference conversion from one church to the other, the decade from 1880 to 1800 ho fewer than 24,000 persons left the Roman Catholic hurch in Germany and connected them-elves with the Protestant, while during the same period the Catholics won from Protest ants only 4,700. In all districts excep Bavaria the converts from Roman Catholi except cism exceed in number those from Protestant

See the animals at Courtland Beach.

THREE COUNTY CONVENTIONS

Dates for Holding Them Fixed by Republican Central Committee Yesterday.

TWO ON AUGUST 18,10NE SEPTEMBER 28

Basis of Representation Same as Last Year to Clontarf's Great Joy - Long and Short Campaigns Chartey Unitt's Scheme Dawned.

Douglas county will indulge in the unmual luxury of three republican county conrentions between now and the heat of the campaign. This much was decided at the neeting of the county central committee resterday afternoon in the Patterson block, In order to make the innovation a little more marked, if possible, two of the conventions will be held upon the same day, one in the forencen to select delegates to the congressional convention, the other in the afternoon to choose the delegates to the state convention. And then, late in September, when nearly everybody is wishing that the cam saign is over, the third convention will be seid for the purpose of nominating a legislative ticket and candidates for county of fices. It is barely possible that the comnittee could have arranged for one or two ore county conventions before election time, out it happened to draw the line at three. Chairman Charles Unitt called the conver on to order, and, announcing the death of the former secretary, stated that the selection of another would be in order. Mr. J A. Tucker of the Sixth ward in this cit was chosen to fill the vacancy until the ensuing year. The roll call developed the presence of considerable more than a quorum,

there being but fourteen absentees.

The real business of the meeting was speedily dispatched. On motion of Mr. Walsh the basis of representation was made he same as for the convention last year This would give each ward of the city of Omaha nine delegates, South Omaha fifteen, Clontarf fifteen, and the country precincts ive each, making a total of 108.

John Honza made a somewhat vociferous protest against the allotment of fifteen dele gates to Clontarf precinct. With much warmth he asserted that God knew there were not twelve republican votes in Clontarf precinct and that five delegates were enough J. C. Hubbard thought the committee could not afford to get into a fight at this particular time. His remarks possessed much weight, for Honza's proposal to reduce the lar time. Ciontarf delegation to a mere corporal's guard of five men was sat upon.
Walsh's motion was then carried, fixing

the basis of representation just as it was last year. FIXED THE DATE.

The next thing was to fix the date. T K. Sudborough consulted his private calendar and moved that two county conventions be held, one on the foreneen of Saturday, Au gust 18, at 11 o'clock, | for the purpose of selecting delegates to the congressional convention; the other at 2:30 p. m. of the same day for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention; that two sets of delegates be elected at a primary election to be eld on Friday, August 17, and that the ward and precinct caucuses be held on Saturday, August 10; And that the limit for the placing of candidates on the tickets by petition be closed on August 14 at 9 o'clock

There were a good many separate proposiions included in Mr. Sadborough's omnibus motion, but it went with the committee with some slight discussion. H. C. Timme added a provision that had evidently escaped Mr. Sudborough's attention by moving that the country precincts hold their primary elections between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock . m. This was agreed to: Next came the convention for the pur-

pose of nominating the legislative ticket. This date was not settled with so much celerity, for there were several individua opinions present. Jonathan Edwards of the First ward started the ball to rolling by moving that the convention be held on tember 22. This failed to suit Mr who objected to long campaigns. He thought a short and sharp campaign was the best, and wanted to hear from the legislative candidates present. The proposition to admit the candidates to the discussion nearly creited a stampede, as there were evidently but few present who did not feel called on mething. Isaac Noyes was invited by the chairman

to express his sentiments. Mr. Noyes mod-estly admitted that he was a candidate, and said that if he was nominated for a campaign he would try to stand it. Perhe thought that a campaign of a nonth's duration was enough OBJECTION TO LONG CAMPAIGNS.

Mr. Livingston was also called out, and after denying that he was a candidate ex-pressed himself in favor of a short campaign. In the long campaigns he thought the candidates were likely to run short of both wind and money. He offered an amend-ment to Edwards' motion setting the date two weeks on toward election day. At a convenient bill in the discussion Mr

Sudborough endeavored to accept this amendment. After further discussion and more amendments a motion was made to lay the whole matter on the table, to be disposed of at a future meeting of the county centra committee. This motion was rejected after some confusion, and then after further discussion the opposing sides split their differ-ences and decided to hold the convention on September 28. The primaries for this convention will be held on September 27, nd the caucuses on September 22.

Chairman Unitt, at the request of some gentleman whose identity will forever remain i mystery, advanced the proposition that all candidates for places on the legislative ticket should present their names to the county entral committee to be printed on the ticks to be voted on at the primary elections. The twelve successful candidates at the primary election were to be certified to the county convention, in order that the choice of the people might be ratified. The proposition provoked a fervent discussion. Walsh favored it in the interests of reform. Hubbard said he was a candidate himself, and he didn't want anything to do with the scheme. Taylor opposed it for the reason that the candidates from the country would stand no show in competition with the city candidates. Ed-wards thought it might do well enough if there was a state law to protect the sanctity of the republican primary election. Furnas opposed it. Hubbard moved to lay the propsition on the table, and there it

After adopting a motion from Honza to the effect that the committeemen from the several wards in Omaha and South Omaha select their places for holding the primaries and also their judges and clerks of election and report the same to the secretary as soon as possible, the committee decided to assess every delegate to the state and congressional onventions \$2 apiece, as usual, and then adjourned.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair, Warmer and South Winds for Nebraska Sahday. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The indications for Sunday are:

For Nebraska-Fair; warmer; south winds. For Missouri-Generally fair; northerly winds, becoming variable; warmer in the northwest portion. For lowa-Fair; south winds, warmer in he western portion. For Kansas-Fair; winds shifting to southwarmer in the hartiern portion. For South Dakota-Fair; warmer; south winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, July 14.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of | 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, | Maximum temperature | 789 | 969 | 960 | 760 | Minimum temperature | 639 | 760 | 639 | 580 | Average temperature. | 689 | 869 | 829 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 6 Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1894; Normal temperature.

beficiency for the day ... Excess since March 1 ... Normal precipitation ... beficiency for the day ... Deficiency since Marce L. Children Killed by a Train. BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 14.-Two children of Charles Cariston, one 6 years old and

deaf and dumb, and the other 4 years old, were instantly killed by a passenger train here today. They were playing on the rail

HONOR TO REV. MR. BREITKOPF.

parting l'aster of St. Joseph's.

At least 400 people, members of St Joseph's congregation and others, were present last Priday evening at Seventeenth and Center streets to bid farewell to Rev. Carl Breithopf, who for more than four years filled the pulpit of St. Joseph's church in a manner endearing him net only to his flock, but numerous Germans in this city. This was proved by the number of non-Catholics present who expressed warm words of commendation regarding the departing pastor's past services to the German population. Regret at the departure was plainly visible upon the faces of all present. To further show the esteem in which Rev. Breitkopf was held, his congregation presented him with a valuable gold watch, while St. Cecille society furnished a watch chain and the married ladies made their pastor a present of a gold headed cane, all valued at more than \$200. The singing so cleties, Liedertafel and Saengerbund, bot endered appropriate songs on the occasion. Mr. Jacob Burkhard addressed the pastor on behalf of the congregation and others who had assembled. He dwelt particularly pon the growth of the church

Breitkopf took charge, and at the close ex ressed his regrets at the parting.
A short speech of presentation was made by Phillip Wagner, who delivered the watch to the reverend father. Miss Mary Wagner and Mrs. Monika Nick presented the chain and cane respectively. Rev. Breitkopf responded feelingly, showing high apprecia-tion not only of the gifts, but the kindly remembrances which accompanied them. Both addresses and answers were touching and affected all. Before bidding adieu Mr George Heimrod spoke for those not mem bers of the congregation and thanked the paster for what he had done for Germans in Father Breitkopf left yesterday general. norning for his new pastorate in Atkinson His successor here is Rev. Johann W. Jungles.

Early Bohemian Immigrants.

Prof. Bartlett B. Jones of Johns Hopkins university has left for Prague, Bohemia, to pursue further investigation into the early history connected with the first Bohemian mmigrants to this country. One of these, as the founder of Bohemian manor in the state of Maryland. As near as can be ascertained this took place in 1650. A few years prior o emigrating to this country Herman, after eing expatriated from his own country during the devastating thirty years' war, took up temporary residence in Amsterdam. To this place Prof. Jones will go first, in order to supply the missing link in Herman's his-tory and that connected with Bohemian Looking Forward to Tournament.

Bohemian gymnastic associations throughut the state exhibit great interest in the

state tournament to be held at Syndicate park, South Omaha, beginning with August Several of these societies in the inerior are already perfecting arrangements for special trains to convey them to Omaha for this occasion. Prominent among these is the Wilber association, which is now ne-As far as heard from, Schuyler, Crete, Linwood, Milligan, Bruno and Clarkson will participate in the competitive contests, bethe strong societies of Omaha and South Omaha. Swiss Singing Society Picnic.

The annual picnic of the Swiss Singing ociety will be held at Frahm's park today. The special features with which the sociable Schweizer will entertain their guests consist of a concert and popular national Numerous prizes are offered in the latter for ladies, gentlemen and children. Similar previous efforts bespeak success for Local German Gossip.

The Austro-Hungarian society will go to Tietz park today for a picnic and general

For the benefit of the singers who expect participate in the Columbus saengerfest Liederkranz has arranged to give eatures at Kessler's garden this evening. The musical part of the program is to be furnished by the well known World's fair orchestra, Trocadero, several members of which are now in the city.

Seen the balloon at Courtland Beach?

STRIKE RUMORS AFLOAT.

Talk of Tying Up Two More Roads but Nothing in It.

There were rumors on the street yesterday that the Northwestern and Milwaukee railroads would be tied up if the General Managers association in Chicago refused to restore the strikers to their old positions, but so far as could be learned the rumor was like countless thousands heard before, made up out of the whole cloth,

A member of the A. R. U. and an employe of the Milwaukee vesterday stated to a Bee man that a large proportion of the employes on the Milwaukee system were opposed to a strike on the ground that Mr. Debs had overreached himself and had seemingly ignored the prime factor in the boycott that a sympathetic strike would avail little in these stressful times. He stated that the Milwaukee had considerable lifficulty to move trains during the height of the present strike on account of the firenen and he stated it is now pretty well known that the management was greatly worried over the posibility of all the fire men on the system leaving their engines at concerted time, but all these difficulties were finally dispelled.

Asked if he thought there was any truth in the rumor that the men on the Milwaukee would go out, he said that the men generregarded the strike as being handled and didn't look for any trouble on the Milwaukee.

Trains generally are arriving and departing n time at both the union and Webster street depots and railroad men are correspondingly

Union Pacific headquarters there was little news to give out beyond the fact that were running on time and that the and" trains would be resumed just overland" as soon as the Central Pacific was opened to the public, which is now the concern of hundreds of troops between Ogden and Oakland.

Rallway Notes. General Manager Holdrege has gone to

Denver. Mr. John B. Frawley, general agent of the Union Pacific at Kansas City, was at headquarters yesterday.

L. J. McQuade has been appointed freight solicitor of the Santa Fe by Commercial Agent H. C. Dinkins and commenced work yesterday. Mr. McQuade comes from St. Joseph. C. B. Jewell, chief rainmaker of the

Rock Island, passed through Omaha yester-day enroute to Bellville, where he will oper-ate on the clouds Monday. Mr. Jeweil either is a mighty lucky man or has a key to the clouds, for he has been meeting with excellent auccess in bringing on needed rains. Northwestern Passenger Agent Charles Kennedy of the Rock Island has returned from Chicago, where he was for the last ten days engaged in lifting the blockade on the Rock Island. Mr. Kennedy saw service durng his absence, having in charge a score or more of deputies guarding the company's property against the ricters. He says the is completely flattened out and the rumor that the Milwaukee & Northwestern are to be tied up purely figments of the

The appointment of W. H. Murray to be chief clerk in the passenger department of the Union Pacific was announced Friday, to the intense satisfaction of the entire de-partment. Mr. Murray has been with the Union Pacific since 1887, coming from the Cheago, Burlington & Quincy with Mr. Lomax. He took a position on the rate desk in the passenger department of the "Overland," and later became chief rate clerk, and acting chief clerk when Mr. Mc-Kenzle was acting assistant to Mr. Lomax.

Seen the balloon at Courtland Beach?

WHERE TO SPEND VACATION

Minnetonka's Multitude of Alluring Attractions for All Ages and Conditions of Men. Germans Show Their Regard for the De-

QUEEN OF ALL WESTERN RESORTS

Enthroned by Nature Amidst a Royal Set ting of Wooded Shores-Man Has Added a Jewel to Her Crown in the Hotel Lafayette,

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, MINNETONKA BEACH, Minn., July 28.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-Rest, change, recreation, leisure. These are as necessary as meat and drink to mankind, and more neces sary to American mankind than to most any other people on this broad and busy planet And when the sultry sun descends with it fructifying power on Nebraska's unsheltered prairies, creating its millions of wealth in tasseled corn, golden grain and grasses which garner up nature's nutriment; then it is that the drooping spirits of the overworked business and professional man feels the need of mental rest and a change which will tone up the nervous system.

Where best to spend a few weeks of the heated term is now agitating many of Omaha's population. To those who have summered in Minnesota no other place seems suitable, and to those who have no private club houses or cottages upon the shores of some one of her many hundred lakes farfarmed Minnetonka combines more of the elements which contribute to a genuine sum mer outing than any other place, for here are broad expanse of water, miles upon miles of picturesque shore and woodland, where absolute quiet or the most thrilling gaiety can be had within the hour, and that too, at the choosing of the individual.

Does the oppressed and tired brain demand a complete rest and the dreamy quiet which seems like childhood's care-free days? If so, swing a hammock close to the water's edge, far off upon a shady shore, where lapping waters lull the spirit to a repose that approaches, but is not, sleep, for the half closed eyes may watch the fleecy clouds as they lazily drift across the clear, watery blue skies, from which this great state takes its musical Indian name; the mind with the drifting cloud, the dreams of childhood take possession, and idle fancles play in the old forgotten nooks and cranmies of the mind. One such day brings more of youth than all the drugs and cordials that the materia medica has devised or ever can devise.

Or, does the mind desire an awakening which thrills the sodden, dull and deadened tissues into bounding activity? Join a party for a sail where the rushing, dashing waters lash the spray into filmy foam, and scudding boat rides scurrying whitecaps, now upon its very edge, and now cutting and skimming the waves like a living, leaping thing of life. This brings the thrill of life, the singing of the surging blood that crowds out care and kills the clinging snails of habit that hung upon our old life which run too much in one rut. Or, if the humor suits seek the thrilling galety of the active social life among the jolly company, which always throngs the porches, parlors, promenades and dancing halls of the great Hotel Lafayette. The representatives of the beauty, fashion and intellect of the country as-semble here every season. Social events occur daily and are made delightful affairs, and a splendid band of music is in constant attendance.

During the summer season perhaps no other locality in America has so many of the natural beauties and delights of land, air and water, and, at the same time, contains so many adjuncts and belongings of modern civilization, as Lake Minnetonka and its immediate vicinity. The air is so cool, pure and sweet; the bits of charming landscape and scenery so many; the lake itself, with its myriad sylvan bays, bright beaches, broad expanses of pellucid waters, and gems of islands so altogether lovely, that no more pleasing region can be desired. Upon the lake there are magnificent and palatial steamboats and fleets of yachts, sail and rowboats. One could spend a month here without getting a perfect idea of its extent, attractions and real charms. Its balmy and delightful climate, the sensations produced upon the beholder, the life led by the cosurners upon its shores, cannot be depicted by artist or engraver. A voyage of the lake is an aggregation of rapturous sights -so frequently does one pleasing prospect succeed another.

Hotel Lafayette is situated on the north side of the lake at Minnetonka beach. one of the most commanding positions on the lake. It is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the United States. Every room commands a fine view, but it is of the character of its accommodations that it excels, E. V. Hol-combe is the manager, and he brings to bear in the management not only long years of experience in catering to the public needs in this special line, but a high order of executive ability as well. It is not enough that the pleasure seeker has external surroundings that are agreeable, but his personal comfort and convenience must be without fault or his pleasure trip fails of its our-No one understands this better than Manager Holcomb, and the table is such that no one can possibly desire more. You get your meals when you want them, how want them and just what you desire, It may be truly said that Minnesota can be seen from the Hotel Lafayette. within twenty miles of Minneapolis, and thirty miles from St. Paul, and is reached from these cities by frequent and fast trains over the Great Northern road. Thus giving both country and city life to those who desire them. Minnehaha, Lake Calhoun, White Bear, and all of the points of inter-

this point. As a place to rest the eyes and tone the nervous system there is no place in the west equal to this section of Minnesota. The bright glare and high winds of the country west of the Missouri river are very hard upon the eyes. It is well known that the soft green of woodlands and the mellow at-mosphere of well watered localities are very helpful to the eyes, and much of our ner-vousness comes from over strained eyes. Not sea shore, nor mountain can give the rest, recreation and enjoyment that from a few weeks spent in this ideal western resort.

est in the state are easily accessible from



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anyone who can put aside five dollars a month. Our pamphlet gives full informa-

tion. Send for it. The Edgement Company, Omaha, Neb. manuscript turning bound to the State of State o

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES ST. PARK AHAMO LINCOLN TODAY

BY MOTOR THROUGE JERSEY,

Extensive System of Electric Roads to Connect New York and Philadelphia.

TRENTON, N. J., -July 14.-The New York and Philadelphia Traction company with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The company is organized for the purpose of constructing a system of electric roads in New Philadelphia, with a number of branches onnecting principal cities not on the direct Altogether the system will comprise about 150 miles of roads. The right-of-way has been secured and considerable money spent for the surveys during the past few months. Work of construction will begin at once. Ex-Mayor Charles McGowan and Charles Darrah of Jersey City, and Joseph H. Reall of Bloomfield are the incorporators. Associated with them are D. K. Bayne of New York and other capitalists

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

C. H. Scott of Hebron is at the Paxton. W. Morton Smith of the Lincoln Call was a Omaha last evening.

Chief Justice Norval of the supreme court was in the city yesterday. D. A. Campbell of Lincoln, clerk of the supreme court, was in the city yesterday.

S. L. Wiley is confined to his home with a very serious affection of the eyes. physician says that with the best of progress sufferer can hardly hope to be out under ten days.

Nebraskans at the Hotels.

Nebraskans at the Hotels.

At the Merchants: David Neely, Sutton; W. S. Cailett, Bancroft: James Hassett, Papalillon, Stuart Shears, H. S. Rood, Lincoln; H. M. Sinclair, Kearney.

At the Millard: W. E. Peebles, Pender; T. J. Morris, Rockford; E. M. Coffin, Lincoln; F. B. Wurzbacher, Norfolk; Ira D. Marston, H. H. Howie, Kearney.

DIED.

GRANER-Walter Searl, July 14, 1894, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Graner, aged months, Funeral at 4 o'clock this (Sun-day) afternoon, July 15, 1894, from the family residence, 2109 Vinton street, to Forest Lawn cemetery.

A Charming Summer Friend.

And most delightful companion on a summering tour. Refreshing and reviving the heated traveler, overcoming the oppressiveness of Cars and Cabin, cooling the smart of sun-burn, and relieving the sting of insect pests, there is nothing so conducive to comfort in traveling as

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER.



quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for \$1.00 a package or six packages for \$5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE 1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Above Suspicion.



When Caesar's friends remonstrated with him for divorcing his wife, the noblest Roman of them all remarked, "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion."

So it is with our Chamber Furniture. It must be above suspicion of cheapness, or you should immediately divorce it a vinculo matrimonii.

By a "suspicion of cheapness" we do not mean the lowness of its price, but the lowness of its quality. Avoid that glued-up trash which is offered at fabulously low prices. It is an insult to your guests to offer them such furniture, and there is the

worst possible economy in its use. Here is a set which we are selling as a special July "leader" at only \$19. It is the equivalent of any \$25 Chamber Set in this city. There is no suggestion of low price in its appearance. It is superbly made and

Chas. Shiverick & Co.,

outfitted.

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