Beneficial Reforms Wronght by Organized Labor in Great Britain.

Fierce Political Antagonisms and Wild Manifestoes Conspicuous in the Campaign-Improved Conditions Expected in Few Years.

LONDON, July 20 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-The current skit on political parties in England will have to be re-

American Consin-How many parties are there in your British House of Commons? English Cousin-Seven.

American Cousin-You don't say so. And what are they?

But there are more than these, Without including such social functions as the two last named, one could easily tell off a round dozen of political groups, with conditions pointing to a still further increase. The English House of Commons bids fair to rival this multiplication of parties will affect working class interests. What renders this question specially pertinent is that the peculiar situation to which it refers is one which working men themselves are chiefly

If fierce political antagonisms are favorale to domestic prosperity, and if more fre-quent elections, conducted with ever-increasing bitterness, are likely to bridge chasms separation between the classes, and to speed the coming of that era of good feeling when capital and labor will lie down to gether in green pastures of justice and equality, then the more parties the better. But it has always seemed to me that social evo lution could be best achieved by more conciliatory methods. Political rancor is not the the unwisdom, in my judgment, of these ALL FAVOR LABOR.

Really every party in England is a labor party. They are all out fishing, and they are all fishing for the workingman. Nor do they fish with promises alone. Both tories and liberals can point to many things done. It is quite true that neither has produced a workingman's millenium. With so many other factors entering into the problem, no party can do this merely by legislation. But with two parties balancing each other, the one acting as a spur to the other, and both well knowing that the workingman will sit in judgment upon them at the polls, with

Most creditable is it to English common sense that the great mass of British work-men see this point, and govern themselves accordingly. It would be well if all had this gift of insight. As it is, however, there are some who think that strength lies in division rather than unity, in flocking by themselves rather than in leavening the mass, in in-dependence rather than co-operation, in forming new parties rather than in holding the lash over those already organized. What the independent labor party has accomplished in this election the reader has learned elsewhere. I give here, as a curiosity, a couple of paragraphs from the appeal made by that party to working class voters. It is a wild shriek, which is personned by the paragraphs from the absence of the whole there has been no advanced. On the whole there has been no advanced. Nine dollars a week is still about the maximum for the best

A POLITICAL MANIFESTO. "Vice, crime and poverty," says this startling manifesto, "are rampant in the land, wages are falling in every trade, and the unemployed question is breaking down the trade unions. Women's labor is displacing that of men, and children are thrusting the women out of employment. Our asylums, jails and workhouses are filled to overflowing with lunaties, criminals and paupers, most of whom have been made so ecause they have been denied from their births the opportunity of leading decent lives. Half a million of the children who attend our schools are in semi-starvation. One in ever four of the working classes dies a pauper, and one-half of those who reach the of 65 are buried in a pauper's grave.

This is an appalling picture of conditions and equally lurid and startling are the sug-gestions which follow: "We have all the effects of famine in our midst," says this thrilling appeal, "and yet there is no lack of wealth in the land. The land is capable of supporting twice our population, yet because of the monopoly of land 30,000,000 of acres are lying uncultivated, whilst the agricultural laborers are clamoring to be allowed to till the soil. The independent labor party would substitute production for use for production for profit, and would carry out the maxim, 'If a man will not labor, neither shall be eat.' The tory party answers the cry of our hungry workers by coercion acts labor problem by disestablishing the Welsh church, or passing resolutions on the House of Lords. We ask you to leave the ranks of the enemies of your class and unite togethe on a common platform of labor, THE LABOR PARTY.

It will interest the reader to know that the object of this independent labor party is, as its constitution declares, "An in-dustrial commonwealth, founded upon the socialization of land and capital," and that one very drastic feature of its policy in elections is its earnest feature to working men to vote only for their own candidates. which would mean, in reference to the last election, that in 630 out of 670 constituencies they were not to vote at all. Still another wing of independent labor, the Social Demo-cratic Federation, which had four candidates in the field, presented its claim to the work-ing class public in a bombastic appeal like the following: "For our part we rejoice at the overthrow of the meanest and most hypocritical faction that ever played fast and loose with the welfare of a people. Let it be our duty to convert the defeat of the liberal government into a final rout for the eapitalist liberal party. What has disheart. eapitalist liberal party. What has disheart-ened and discouraged the caucusites has in-vigorated and emboldened us. For now at last the time is close at hand when, the tricksters and trimmers having been dis-posed of, the real fight begins between the privileged classes and the peole, between the plunderers of the nation and the organized democracy of Great Britain."

Long will it be before the constructive legislation of Old England will be in the hands of such mad-cap agitators as are repre-sented in either the Social Democratic Fed-eration or the Independent Lab r party. Meanwhile, it interests me very much to note the steady, upward trend of the last few years, those substantial, little by little, improvements in working class life which have been brought about by the judicious use of working class influence within the two gre

Three years ago the liberal press of England was teeming with the complaints against the British government as an employer of labor. Scarcely a week passed in which, by some question, or under some motion to amend, which allowed some friend of labor to get in a speech, the matter was not brought, intelligently and earnestly, to the notice of Parliament. Many and grievous were the grounds of complaint; as, for instance, that government was paying many of its employes less than trades union wages, was allowing many of its dock yard and ar senal laborers to drag out an existence on less than \$5 a week, was countenancing a sub-letting of contracts which ended in "sweating," and was extracting from many in its employ more than a fair number of hours as the minimum for a day's work.
The controversy on these points was at white heat when I last investigated working class fife in England. Today it has almost entirely ceased, the government having conceeded, one by one, nearly every demand that

THE WORKMAN FARES WELL trades' unlonger at that time exacted from it Besides this, legislation has interposed to limit the hours of railway men; while the crowning act, which has upon it the united benediction of both liberais and tories—even, at last the benison of the House of Lords— is the great Factory bill, which not only embraces the most advanced legislation for the protection of workmen in the larger manufacturing concerns, but which reaches out its hands of guardianship and blessing into the smaller places of employment, and even into the humble abodes where out-work is done, often in the most squalid conditions, and for the most wretched pay, by the some and children. ALL PARTIES CATER TO THE WORKERS women and children.

> These are some of the legislative reforms of the three years. In the line of administra tive reforms the record is still better. Before me as I write is an accurate list of these which is so ample that to reproduce it in full without a single word of comment, would fill the space of this letter. In affairs pertaining to the home office of the government, the improvements of greatest importance are: The pening of Trafaigar square for public meetings. Additions to the staff of factory in-spectors, male and female. Ten more assist-ant inspectors appointed, mostly practical ings. workmen. Workmen also appointed as assistant inspectors of mines. Increased activity of

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS.

with regard to dangerous trades. Several in-dustries, including lead working, enameling, electric accumulator works, flax mills and linen factories, scheduled as dangerous and brought under special regulations. revision of "Justices' justice," passed on poor

cople.
Within educational lines the improvements before long the French Chamber of Depu-for three years are these: Making free edu-tion. And the question naturally occurs how cation a reality by vigorous administration of the law and explanation of the rights of parents in simple language. Consequent large increase in the number of scholars and in the average attendance at elementary schools. Better provision for the education of young children, and extension of the kindergarten system from infants' schools to the lower standards of senior schools. Payment of trade union wages and observance of building trades hours and conditions in the case of artisans and laborers employed by the Education department.
For the Board of Trade the record is: The

establishment of an independent and well-equipped Labor department with its official organ, the Labor Gazette, and the appointment of labor correspondents, including women and working men; while the Admi-ralty makes a most excellent showing to this ciliatory methods. Political rancor is not the effect: Adoption of trade union rate of wages soil in which lasting reforms grow. Hence in government dock yards, and of the eight the unwisdom, in my judgment, of these new labor parties. Their chief effect is 10 divide, to unsettle, to embitter.

hours day in all naval and manufacturing establishments. Minimum wage increased to divide, to unsettle, to embitter. Army Temperance association for the purpos of establishing temperance canteens. Stoppage of pay in Admiralty establishments of public holidays discontinued. SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS.

other administrative reforms tending to benefit the working classes have been the issue of circulars, three years in succes-sion, at he beginning of winter, urging local authorities to provide work for the ployed. Suggestions that guardians should set the unemployed at work on the land at reasonable wages. Instructions that greater liberty should be exercised during inclement weather in regard to relief. Permission full power in his hands to set up one and put down the other, there cannot fall to be some progress, and that which is gained is the farms of the Land Colonization society sure, in those conditions, to become a point and the Salvation army. Appointment of a of vantage in the pursuit of still better number of representative workingmen as magistrates and efforts to restore the political balance of the magistracy. Minimum wage of office of works park employes raised to 24 shillings (\$6), the wage of similar em-ployes under the London county council. Such are some of the things done, or at-

tempted, most of them done, in behalf of labor within three years. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that the establishment of parish and county councils has come about in that time. This is a far-reaching measure of working class emancipation, which virtually takes the management of haps justifiable and perfectly true in some of the statements it makes, but which, in the policy of redress it suggests, is decidedly to \$3.50 the weekly pittance of those till the soil. But, appropos of this wage question, it is a noteworthy fact that the great demand of English labor leaders is not so much, in any direct way, for an in crease of wages, as for an improvement in the conditions existing, chiefly, of course, in those economic conditions which are respon sible both for the low wage rate and the ever increasing scarcity of employment in this country. HENRY TUCKLEY.

## FOND RECOLLECTIONS.

Chicago Times-Herald. We're going back the coming week-O, sound a joyful hymn!-We're going back to that old creck Wherein we learned to swim.

Ah! memories of blistered back, And eke of blistered limb, Recur to us while we recall The days we learned to swim.

We're going to take the cup o' joy And fill it to the brim, And you can bet we'll teach our boy

Yes, overhanded, side or back, We'll show 'em all to him; And, oh, the glorious time he'll have When he learns how to swim.

#### RELIGIOUS.

Rev. R. S. Vincent of Wilmington, Del., (Presbyterian), told his congregation last Sun-day that he should go into the Episcopal church because he likes Prof. Briggs' views and can hold them in that denomination. It is reported that the successor to Mgr. O'Connell as rector of the American college in Rome will probably be Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, now resident in New York, and author of the life of Pope Lee from papers submitted by the pontiff himself.

Mrs. Frances E. Willard has issued an ap peal to Christian ministers of all denomina tions to devote one Sunday evening meeting to a consideration of the situation of the Armenian Christians in Turkey, and to have resolutions of protest adopted.

Francis Schlader, who was a shoemake Denver two years ago, is now worshiped as Christ in New Mexico. He travels about the country healing the maimed, the hait and the blind, and will take no money for his cures. At Perulta the other day he restored the sight of Jesus Ma Volusquez, who had been blind for three years. Juliana Sodillo, who had not moved her arms for sixteen years, was cured by him and is now working fields. Recently a watch was put him day and night for eight days, and it was found that he had during that time eaten no food. Such are the stories which honest and truthful people tell of this new Messiah

#### HER PRESENT NEEDS.

Chicago Post, So fair was she,
As all agree,
The clerks all rushed to serve her;
On her they beamed,
But glances seemed
In some way to unnerve her,

All waited, meek,
For her to speak.
But still she hesitated;
Her face seemed flushed—
In fact she blushed,
it may as well be stated.

"I want—" She stopped; Her eyelids dropped; Her face a sun resembled. "I want—" Again She paused, and then Uer voice sank low and trembled.

Though she was new, Alas, 'tis true,
She found the scene most trying.
She came to get
A triffe, yet.
She felt much more like flying.

The boldest clerk,
With bow and smirk.
Then thought to surely fetch her.
"I want," she said,
Her face deep red—
"I want a trousers' stretcher."

Kate Field says that while she was in Eng and she was asked in good faith whether the language taught in the public schools of the United States was English or American.
"'Oh, American,' I replied," says Miss Field.
"'English is a dead language. It is only learned by university men who go in for classics."

### STATE SUPPLIES THE STAMPS

Dark Lantern Schemes Pushed at the Tax-Payers' Expense.

RELIEF COMMISSION A PRIVATE A. P. A. SNAP

Secretary Ludden and A. P. A. Jones Use the Organization to Further the Deep Laid Plans of Political Tricksters.

LINCOLN, Aug. 3 .- (Special.) -- The State Relief commission is still very much in evidence, in spite of the fact that the people of Nebraska have been receiving no relief for months. Supplies of food, clothing and fuel have not been distributed for months. The state is still compelled, however, to furnish supplies, postage, clerk hire and office room English Cousin—Why, there are the liberal, tory, unionist, Irish and AshmeadBartlett—that's five; then there's the tea
party on the Terrace, and the speaker's
party, to be submitted to the governor and that the pacity.

"report" will be finished in a very short time. If you the wild and woolly section of southern in spite of the regrained assurances of this Colorado, he first introduced himself to the man Ludden that the commission cannot display the republican party in the fall of 1892 by enhand until it had finished its work, the report deavoring to foist himself upon the state band until it had finished its work, the report of President Naroa, first dated May 31 and then this date crossed out and changed to that not more than two or the June 29, and still later changed to the pres- bers of the committee knew ent date, states in its introductory that the sight made no difference commission "has therefore exercised its privileges and duties, completed its functions of relief and exhausted its powers." The report The report is signed "W. N. Nasow, President."

As a matter of feet the State Relief comdission has been used since its very organization to further the dark lantern schemes of the American Protective association politi-cians. It has been the rallying point for the A. P. A., and the taxpayers of Nebraska have been mulcted of the money necessary to pay the expenses of extending the organization. The enormous correspondence necessary to rope credulous people into the organization has been carried on largely by clerks of the commission, who draw their salaries from the state treasury. The postage for this correspondence has been supplied by the state, under pretense that it was used for relief correspondence.

It is a well known fact that 'Rev. L.

Ludden, secretary of the Lincoln school board and all around sympathizer with the state and all around sympathizer with the state commission began to perfect its designs upon commission began to perfect its designs upon lanuary 15, 1895, two

central committee as its secretary. The fact He got several votes. Nobody knows whether Jones is a republican or a democrat. He was next heard of as a shouter in the local campaign in Lincoln, and from that time he became known as one of the fellows that had to be supported at the expense of somebody else. His supreme nerve and extraordinary impudence naturally mended him to the A. P. A., and he was elected state secretary of the order. Jones was associated with Ludden in compiling the report of the work of the original State Relief commission for presentation to the

governor and the legislature of 1893.

As soon as the State Relief commission appointed by Governor Crounse in the fall of 1894 the project of making it the engine of the A. P. A. was conceived. When contributions began to come in Jones was in-stalled as clerk of the commission, where he labored cheek by jowl with Ludden for

ers-on of the commission. Once in a while schemes. Intimately associated with nim is somebody asks a reason for the continued expense of the creanization and the only reply vouchsafed is that General Manager Ludply vouchsafed is that General Manager Ludply vouchsafed is that General Manager Ludply recent acquisition to Nephraska, has endeavored on several occasions of the representatives and senators. A fact simile of this letter is presented herethe legislature. On January 15, 1895, weeks after the legislature assembled,

Lincola Nebr Jany 10/95 Dear Friend: Mill you Kindly inform me by return mail if your Representatives and Genator are members of the Order of not please let me dorser their views in relation to the principles of the form some reliable source please inquire from some reliable source.

The resemblishe answer will greatly oblige. Sincerely years in F. O.O. Har. & Jones, State Lecretary. No. 15-18 & Lincoln, Nebr.



This letter was mailed from the rooms of known fact that the information obtained in the State Relief commission in the capitol, enclosed in envelopes bearing the printed return address of the State Relief commission and furnished by the state, and the postage manual by forder extended the state of the state o and furnished by the state and the postage was paid by funda provided by generous contributors to the destitute and hungry people of Nebraska. The legislature had not yet made an appropriation for postage. but the A. P. A. had no scruples against using supplies contributed by philanthropic people of other states.

A. P. A. in the last assion. It is a well veto of the chief executive

urged to join, and many of them did so. Ludden, Jones, Majors, Churchill and other bright and shining lights in the disreputable association applied whip and spur to re-luctant members just before the close of the session, when the fate of the bill which was devised to throw the police and fire systems The copy of the letter printed herewith speaks for itself and will explain in a large measure much of the mischief wrought by the enough votes were secured to override the

LOWERED HER FORMER RECORD completely wrecked. New American Liner St. Louis Makes

a Quick Atlantic Trip. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The American line steamship St. Louis, Captain Randle, from Southampton, arrived at Sandy Hook bar at 2:50 this morning, having made the run from the Needles in six days, seventeen hours and twenty minutes. The best previous record of the St. Louis was made on her last trip, and was six days, eighteen hours and forty-seven minutes. She has, there fore, on her present trip reduced her record by one hour and twenty-seven minutes. The day's runs were 448, 478, 475, 465, 464, 457 and 261 knots to the lightship; total distance and 251 knots to the lightship; total distance covered 3.048 knots at an average speed of 18.89 knots per hour. The average speed made by the St. Louis in her previous voyage from Southampton was 19.17 knots, but she covered a distance of 3.121 knots. Had she made the same speed average on this trip her time would have been six days, fifteen

On August 2 at 7:35 p. m., fifty miles west of Nantucket, the St. Louis passed an apparently disabled steamer with black funnel, barkentine rigged. She showed no signals requiring assistance.

#### STRIKERS DIDN'T LIKE HIS STYLE

Leave the Mining Camp. DETROIT, Aug. 3 .- Details are being received by the Evening News today about the rough treatment given that paper's correspondent last night by the striking miners at Ishpeming. The News dispatches say that although a few of the strikers who had been drinking repeatedly demanded the correspondent's annihilation last evening the situation did not become serious until after 10:30 p. m. A crowd of strikers had then gathered at the Western Union office and were threat-ening to expel the correspondent from the town. The Western Union manager protested in vain. Rev. Mr. Coad, chairman of th union, entreated the correspondent to leave town for a time and he consented. He con-tinued, however, to write his dispatches until 11:15 o'clock, and then took the train for Marquette, having been accompanied to the train by over 200 strikers. The Ishpeming police force numbers but seven men.

COMPLICATIONS OF A WILL CONTEST Preacher Charged with Palming Off

a Bogus Baby on the Court. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3 .- A peculiar will case opened here yesterday before Judge Cleveland in the probate court. Rev. John C. Crowther, a Methodist minister of Rutland, Pa., presents an S-year-old child, Fanny Crother, as his daughter by his late wife Hattie Hickok Crowther, whom he married in Seymour, Conn. Samuel Hickok, father of his wife, left \$15,000 in his will to go to her or her children. Relatives who would benefit in the event of Mrs. Crowther having no issue contest the will and claim that the child presented is not the offspring of Mrs Crowther, but was adopted, and is being paimed off by the parson to obtain the in-heritance. Rev. Mr. Cre-ther shows a cer-tificate of the ch'id's birth, but has not yet produced the doctor who was at the accouchement. He says the doctor's name was Palmer, and that he is a clairvoyant physiclan in New York.

#### FIREMAN WAS INSTANTLY KILLED Fatal Result of a Head End Collision

Between Two Railway Trains. ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 3.-A disastrou wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio at Helper's switch, twelve miles east of the city, at 12:10 o'clock this morning, an eastbound passenger train colliding with a freight. A part of the freight had been placed on the switch, and the engine had been run back for the other cut of five cars when the passenger engine rounded the curve. The engineer on the freight jun and escaped unburt. William Bolin, man on the passenger train, was instantly killed, and John May, the engineer, was fatally injured. None of the passengers were injured. The wreck caught fire, and the baggage, smoker and one

freight car were burned. The engines a

# GETTING BACK AT GREAT BRITAIN

United States Seems to Have a Clea Case of Treaty Violation. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 .- A suit ha been began in the district court upon the re sult of which a damage suit against Great Britain may be begun by the United States The suit is to declare the American schooner Sophia Sutherland forfeited to the govern ment. On a recent voyage to the Bering se some of the hunters on board the schoon killed fourteen seals in the area closed to hunters by treaty between this country and Great Britain. The captain of the schooner says the seals were killed in violation of his

Although the district attorney recommended o the Treasury department that proceeding be dropped he has received orders to push the It is understood that the governm wants the courts to pass on the case in orde to prove a damage Britain, which has refused to libel a number of its sealing vessels.

IMPRISONED FOR ANOTHER'S CRIME Served Ten Years for a Murder Con mitted by His Brother.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 3.-John Funnell an Italian who was received at Auburr prison March 14, 1886, to serve a life senence for killing a fellow Italian at Utica will be released from the prison today on special commutation granted by Governo Flower before his term of office expired. It appears that it was Funneli's brother who had a grudge against the murdered man and assaulted him. Efforts for a pardon were commenced in May, 1894, and in due course of time the brother was heard from and admitted his guilt. The innocent man will at once leave for New York, where his aged parents live. He is 38 years of age and i good physical condition

NOT MAKING SPEECHES THESE DAY Gen. Harrison Declines Another In-

vitation to Address the Multitude. OLD FORGE, N. Y., Aug. 3.-General Harrison has declined another invitation to leave his camp to make a speech. Mesars Fulton and Monk of Watertown, represent ing the New York State Grange, called at the camp to invite General Harrison to go t Clayton on August 20, when the grang-holds its annual session there. General Har rison declined the invitation on the gro that he had thus far refused all invitation to go outside his camp to speak. The cor mittee did not tell the general he would be expected to make a speech, but he ev dently thought he would be called on t do so if he went to Clayton.

PEACE FOR A HUNDRED YEARS Centennial of a Treaty Made by Gen-

eral Anthony Wayne. GREENVILLE, O. Aug. 3.-The cen tennial of peace with Indian natives will be celebrated here today. The treaty of peace was signed August 3, 1795, between General Anthony Wayne and the representatives of the conquered Indians at Greenville, and this event Ohio proposes to celebrate. The Ohio legislature last winter authorized Governor McKinley to invite the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, which states furnished most of the soldiers in the campaign of 1794, to send representatives to participate in such celebration and to invite these states to prepare tablets or other mementoes for a memorial structure.

Fillmore to Succeed Towne. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.-It is stated that General Superintendent Fillmore of the Southern Pacific has been appointed General Manager Towne's successor. Division Su-perintendent A. D. Wilder is slated to succeed Fillmore as general superintendent.

Fired Into a Crowd of Dancers CHILLANCINGO, Mex., Aug. 3 .- A terrible tragedy is reported from the village

nately into the crowd of dancers a dozen or more shots, and killed three men and one woman. He then left the place in the midst of the excitement, and has not yet been captured.

#### RECEIVER FOR RUBBER COMPANIES

Courts Take Charge of Two of the Big Elastic Corporations.

TRENTON, Aug. 3.—The rules to show cause why receivers should not be appointed for the Eastern Rubber company and Trenton Rubber company were made absolute to day by Vice Chancellor Bird, who then appointed ex-Senator John D. Rue as received for the Trenton Rubber company and County Collector Samuel Walker as receiver for the Eastern Rubber company. Bonds were required in the sum of \$75,000 and were empowered to continue the mills in operation for the present at least. Ex-Mayor Frank A Magowan, the president and general manager of both companies, whose absence from the plications for receivers, has been heard from again in Chicago by ex-Mayor Vroom, the pected in Trenton tomorrow or Monday.

#### STRIKERS SUE SOUTHERN PACIFIC One of the Results of the American

Railway Union Trouble. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 .- Proceedings have been begun in the superior court of this county which, if successful, will cost the Southern Pacific company \$1,500,000. Attorney George W. Montelth, as the legal representative of Harry A. Knox, has filed complaint on behalf of Knox, charging the Southern Pacific and others with false and malicious imprisonment, and praying for emplary damages in the sum of \$500 Similar suits in like amount will also be brought within a few days by two other

Believe the Tramps Killed Him. BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.-The police are dili gently working to obtain a clew to the murderer of William Frost, whose body was found at Walbrook. As all the wounds were found on the left side, the police think that he could not have inflicted them himself. The spot where teh body was found is known as a rendezvous for tramps and the theory that the unfortunate man was murdered by the vagabonds who frequent the locality

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary Jackson of the embassy at Berlin written to the secretary of the

navy giving the regulations of the German government for the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. Strictrules are laid down to prevent any frauds on the customs of Germany and the commerce of the canal will be under the supervision of officers of revenue cutters, who are authorized to hail ships, board and search them and to inspect their papers.

Another Killed at Nashville. NASHVILLE, Aug. 3.-Thomas Westbroo shot and killed Bill Wiliamson on Broad street this morning. Westbrook met Williamson on the street, and after demanding that Williamson marry his siter, with who Westbrook charged Williamson had been in-timate, fired at him. Williamson fell and Westbrook fired four other shots. All of the bullets took effect. Both men are car penters and unmarried.

Beats the World's Team Record. DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 3.-In a trial of speed at the race track yesterday in the presence of a large number of horsemen. Effic Powers, by Anderson Wilkes, owned by Brenneman Bros., and Pestora Wilkes, by Regli, owned by R. R. Montgomery, paced a mile as a team in 2:15 flat. This beats the world's record one and one-half seconds.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 3.-Colonel of Chilepa, west of here. A bail was in progress at the home of Jose E. Ferreta, a prominent citizen of the place. Louis Martinez, a young Spaniard, became enraged at being refused a dance by a young lady, and drew a pistol and began firing indiscrimimission appointed for the Atlanta exposition today announced that there would be no exhibit from Kansas as a state, owing to the inability of the exposition management to

# ECHOES OF THE ANTE ROOM.

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crush of Christian Endeavorers before it sees the advance guard of the Knights Templar of the United States, who will asremble there on August 27. The committee, warned by the enormous crowds of young Christians, are making unusual preparations

to receive the vast cohorts of Sir Knights. This will be the twenty-sixth concluve of the grand encampment. For the first time in forty-five years the grand encampment will meet with the oldest of its subordinate grand commanderies, the last conclave in Boston having been held in 1850. Of the grand commanderles under the jurisdiction of the grand Massachusetts and Rhode Island is by far the oldest, baving been organized in 1805. The grand commandery of New York was organized in 1814 and that of Connecticut in

until about the beginning of the present century, the order of Knights Templar is o great antiquity, dating back to the time of the first crusade to the Holy Land, when the military order of the Temple was called into existence for the purpose of checking the power of the infidels and defending the Holy Sepulcher and other sacred places of the

Christian faith in Palestine.
The order was instituted in 1113, with nine knights, who embraced the vows of perpetual chastity, obedience and poverty, after the manner of monks, and devoted themselves to the task of clearing the highways and protecting the pilgrims on their way to the Holy City. The first grand master was Hugh de Payens. Uniting great devotion and desperate valor, they soon gained a wide reputation. At first they had no church or place of abode, but in 1118, nineteen years after the conquest of Jerusalem by the Crosaders, they were rewarded for their services to the Christians by a place granted them within the sacred enclosure of the temple upon Mount Moriah. From this time these knights, who had previously called these knights, who had previously called then selves "the poor fellow soldiers of Jesus Christ," became known as "the Knighthood of the Temple of Solomon." From this temple, granted to their use by Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, they derived their name of Knights Templar.

The Knights Templar soon enlarged their

work from the protection of pilgrims to the defense of the Holy City and the Christian kingdom. The rules of the order were sub-mitted to Pope Honorius, and, after being considered by an ecclesiastical council and approved, were confirmed by a papal buil. The grand master, Hugh de Payens, visited France and England, where much enthusiasm was aroused in behalf of the order. In England he received large contributions to be expended for the work of the order, and the king of England made large grants of land for the same purpose. Arrangements were made to have the estates managed, and their revenues transmitted to Jerusalem. The grand master, having laid the foundations of the society, which soon spread all over Christiandom, with religious houses in many places, returned to Palestine at the head of an army of newly elected Knights Templar, and on arriving at Jerusalem received with great distinction by the king and clergy and people.

Hugh de Payens died in 1139, having gov

erned the order twenty-one years. He was succeeded by Robert, the Burgundian. The Mussulmans became again aroused, and, feating the Knights by force of arms, threatened the existence of the Latin kingdom of

ched the existence of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem. An urgent appeal was sent to the pope for assistance and a general chapter of the order was convened at Paris.

The second crusade was arranged, and the Knights Templar, with the sanction of the pope, assumed the blood-cross as the distinguishing badge of the order. From this they eventually became known as Red Cross Knights. This crusade proved a total fail-Knights. This crusade proved a total fall-ure, and from this time the history of the Templars was one of great danger and suf-

Under the Moslem emperor, Saladin, armies of Turks were raised, and the plars were driven from point to point, losing city after city, until finally Jerusalem itself fell into the hands of Saladin. The heroic endeavors of the Templars were of little avail against the ever-increasing horde of Turks. While the Christian princes of Eu rope forgot their vows and left the Templars, weakened by long and bloody wars, to bear the brunt of the fighting alone, the armies of Saladin were ravaging the Christian territories in Palestine. The houses of the Templars were pillaged and burnt, and various castles belonging to the order were various castles belonging to the order were taken by assault. Desperate efforts were made to obtain help from Europe, and, though money was secured, the co-operation of the promised English army was not secured.

The successes of Saladin were continued until Tyre was the only place of consequence left in the hands of the Templars. Stimulated by the successes of the Turks and the bravery and determined resistant of the Templars, the third crusade was projected by the knights and barons of France, England and Germany. This resulted in the capture of Acre, after a long siege, and in a treaty which secured to Christian idea.

siege, and in a treaty which secured to Christian pilgrims the privilege of visiting the Holy city and the holy sepulchre, without protestation or tribute, and confirmed the Templars in their possession of Tyre, Acre and Joppa and the sea coast between. The history of the various crusades is a history of the Knights Templar, for in all the wars and bloody battles, until they were the wars and bloody battles, until they were finally driven out of Palestine, they were active and heroic participants. De Molay was the last grand master of the active religious order, and, under his leadership, after the Templars had left Palestine for the last time, they established themselves in the island of Cyprus. Meanwhile the order had excited the env

and avarice of the Christian nations of Europe. The religious houses were to be Europe. The religious houses were to be found in all Christendom, and many valuable estates were in their hands. Proceedings were instituted in various countries by were deprived of their land and which they were deprived of their land and properly, and the order was finally dis-persed in 1313, when De Molay was burned persed in 1313, when De Molay was burned at the stake in France after suffering terrible torture at the hands of the Papal Inquisition. The Knights Hospitaliers, or Knights of St. John, who were associated with the Templars in much of their work in the Holy Land, afterward retired to the island of Malta, and became famous for the defense of their capital against the Turks.

But though the active work of the ary and religious order of the Knights Templar was terminated by their losses abroad and persecutions at home, it is claimed that the order has never ceased to exist, and in support of this claim, an unbroken line of grand masters from Hugh de Payens in 1113 until the present time is presented. The beautiful ceremonies and ritual of the modern Knights Templar are founded upon the ancient rules of the Poor Fellow Soldiers of Christ, though the monastic and active military features have been discarded. The nodernized order was introduced into the United States early in this century, and presents an unbroken line from that time. There are now thirty-nine grand commanderies in the United States, having under their jurisdiction at the last report 972 subordinate commanderies and 103,303 members. Pennsylvania has the largest membership, 10,594, followed by Massachusetts with 10,384; New York with 10,018; Illinois, 8,523; Ohio, 7,566; Maine, 2,756; New Hampshire, 1,853; Vermont, 1,283; Connecticut, 2,099. About 40 per cent of the total membership is within 300 miles of Boston, which insures the largest attendance at any triennial.

Accommodations have already been secured for 20,000 visitors, and it is expected that at least 25,000 Templars will be in line for the grand parade Tuesday, August 27. Most of this vast host will be lodged in hetels and halls, but track room has been provided for 500 sleeping cars, which will give accommodations for over 10,000 visitors.

The Knights Templar of this state are preparing to make a good showing at the conclave. It can be safely predicted that there will be fully seventy-five from Omaha who will make the trip, and there will probably be as many more from outside the city. Mount Calvary commandery has been granted the distinguished honor of acting as the eacort of Grand Commander C. B. Rinch.

The delegates from the state outside of Oracle will record at 1 feedback will record at 1 feedback. Omaha will meet at Lincoln, from which place they will journey to Omaha. Here they will meet the Omaha contingent and the

Beautiful and the second secon Boston has scarcely recovered from the entire party will board a special train. The

entire party will board a special train. The train will consist of three sleeping cars, a chair car and a smoker, and will run through to Boston without change.

The train will leave the union depot over the Burlington at 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon of August 22. Stopping at 7 o'clock at Red Osk for supper, it will arrive in Chicago at 8:15 the following morning. The remainder of the day will be spent in that city until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the train will pull out over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Supper will be served at Elkhart, Ind., at 6:30, and breakfast at Buffalo at 8 o'clock on the morning of August 24. At 9 o'clock on the morning of August 24. At 9 o'clock Niagara Falls will be reached and the party will remain there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the New York Central will encampment of the United States that of 6 o'clock. Albany will be reached at 2 o'clock be taken supper to be served at Rochester at on the morning of August 25, and from that point the journey will continue to Boston over the Boston & Albany, arriving there at 9 o'clock. The conclave convenes on the followng morning

The anti-Masonic excitement prevented knights from California will pass through this further extension until 1843, when the grand city over the Union Pacific. On the same day commandery of Ohio was organized.

another train will come in over the Burlington with the Boston '95 club of Denver,

On Saturday night, July 27, a new lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in Florence, being called Jonathan lodge No. 225. Officers were elected and at once installed, the installation ceremonies be-ing conducted by Past Grand Master John Evans, assisted by Past Grand Masters Harry, Jackson of No. 10 of Omaha and J. W. Jackson of No. 10 of Omaha and J. W. Nichol, C. D. Neal, F. P. Bryant and George Rhoades of No. 2. Thereupon fifteen candidates were elected and initiated and duly advanced through the three degrees, the world being rendered by the degree team of Omaha lodge No. 2 of Omaha.

lodge No. 2 of Omaha.

There were some fifty Odd Fellows present from Omaha, who were most royally entertained. The women vied with each other in a conscially in the way of a doing honors, especially in the way of a sumptuous feast that was furnished by them. The lodge starts out with a total membership of twenty-five, ten charter members and the fifteen who were initiated on the evening of institution, and anticipates a bright future. It meets on every Saturday evening.

Preparations are already being commenced by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the state convention of the order, which meets in this city in October. At that time grand lodge, the grand encampment and Rebecca assembly will meet. The meetthe Rebecca assembly will meet. The meetings of these bodies will be held in the building at Fourteenth and Dodge streets, but the large hall in the new Creighton theater build-ing has been secured for the entertainment of the delegates.

On last Friday evening Golden Rod Grove No. 1, Woodmen Circle, gave a very enjoyable social on the lawn at the home of F. F. Rose, 1919 St. Mary's avenue. An impromptu program, consisting of a song by Miss Swanson, a recitation by Miss Meredith, a piano solo by Miss Cutcher, a gither selecon by Mr. Graham was rendered and was enthusiastically received. During the course of the program light refreshments of ica cream and cake were served upon tables that had been arranged about the lawn. The affair was largely attended.

The funeral of Mrs. Mattle Thies was held from her late residence, Seventeenth and B streets, on Sunday last at 4 p. m. Teutonia lodge, Order of the World, of which the de-ceased was a member, attended in a body, while the other Omaha lodges were repreented by large delegations.

A large party enjoyed the entertainment given by Concordia lodge, Order of the World, at Kessler's hall, Sunday evening

District Superintendent Irving G. Baright, Order of the World, has been confined to his nome for the past week by a severe attack of neuralgia.

The date of the picnic of Omaha lodge, No. 200. Order of the World, to Lincoln, has finally been decided on. It will occur on

Thursday, August 29. by the Omaha lodge, Order of the World, during the present month. Members will find the work an interesting and instructive

#### entertainment

THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE. St. Nicholas.

I know of a dear, delightful land,
Which is not so far away,
That we may not sail to its sunlit strand.
No matter how short the day;
Ah, there the skies are always blue,
And hearts forget to grieve,
For there's never a dream but must could
true.

In the Land of Make-Believe. There every laddle becomes a knight,
And a fairy queen each lass;
And lips learn laughter and eyes grown
bright
As the dewdrops in the grass;
For there's nothing beautiful, brave and
That the dewdrops in the grass;

Dold
That one may not achieve,
If he once sets foot on the sands of gold
Of the Land of Make-Believe!

So spread the sails and away we go Light-winged through the fairy straits; For the west winds steadily, swiftly blow, And the wonderful harbor waits. On our prow the foam flecks glance and gleam,
While we sail from morn till eve,
All bound for the shores of the children's

#### Of the Land of Make-Believe! A FORTUNE IN CHICKENS.

No Better Place, Both as to Soil, Clie mate and Markets for Chickens. The mildness of the climate, its equable, even temperature, no sudden changes, makes the Orchard Homes section particularly, adapted to the raising of chickens. In fact, t is a branch of industry that is now paying the few engaged in it large and steady profits While garden farming and fruit growing may occupy the most of a man's time and work, still there is every reason to incite him to have at least a portion of his household apply themselves to the raising of chickens, their sale and the sale of eggs, which are always in great demand.

The government report gives the number of domestic fowls in Misissippi at 5,631,784, and the gg product was placed at 11,393,498 dozien. There is a constant demand for poultry in all the southern as well as western and eastern cities, and at good prices the year round. As to eggs, there is never at any time of the season a too great number of them in the market; in fact, there is now a large import trade of eggs brought to this country from Norway and other foreign points. The man who cares to embark in the poultry business can find no place better adapted to his purpose than Orchard Homes. He not only has a climate extremely favorable to his needs, but he has the very best of shipping facilities. A gentleman re-cently in the United States postal service, but now engaged in the chicken business near Orchard Homes, informs us that he cannot begin to supply the orders at good prices that he is constantly in receipt of from New Orleans alone, and that he could market four times the number of eggs that he has ever had on hand for sale. This section of the country is a good one to make money in no matter what a man intelligently gives his time and attention to. The people are and have for some time been money makers. It is in this connection proper to state that the United States census bulletin reports the per capita debt of Mississippi as less than that of any other state in the union. Address all inquiries as to Orchard Homes to George W. Ames, general agent, 1617 Farnam

street, Omaha, Nebraska. Better on the Road. Detroit Tribune: The heroine had the cen-er of the stage. "Amid such surroundings." ter of the stage. "Amid such surroundings," she exclaimed, looking raptly at the people,

Who could not be happy? Upon her felicity broke the villain rudely, "Ha, ha," he laughed through his nose. Sho shivered with a nameless dread. "Wait," he cried, "till you see the scenery we get when

If there is one thing Jersey prides itself on, it is reciprocal hospitality. While the dry and dusty Gothomites tarried at Jer-sey's oasis last Sunday a considerate breeza wafted a colony of industrious mosquitoes across North river, where they preyed long