BANK FAILURE AT HASTINGS.

Bostwick's Bank, the City National, Forced to Close Its Doors.

IT CARRIED TOO MUCH PAPER.

Four Prisoners Break Jail at Beatrice and One of Them Shot and Recaptured - Creighton's Mayor Arrested.

HASTINGS, Neb., August 29 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The City National bank, H. Bostwick president and J. M. Ferguson cashler, was closed this morning by voluntary act of the directors. This measure was decided on last night at a formal meeting. The real cause is an overplus of paper and a large deficiency in cash on hand. The county and city officers were notified in time and withdrew all deposits, amounting to \$25,000, thus preventing a larger loss, as this bank has had a monopoly of the county finances for years. The depositors are assured of protection against loss. The Western loan and investment company, an allied real estate mortgage institution, is not affected.

The statement of liabilities and available assets is being made up. The bank examiner is expected today, and until he arrives the exact facts cannot be ascertained.

The run upon the City National bank was begun immediately after the insolvency of the Hastings dry pressed brick company be-came publicly known a few days ago and the commencement of suits by the bank against M. L. Elsemore and C. N. Dietz for recovery on a \$5,000 note.

It was believed that Mr. Bostwick, presi-

dent of the bank, was heavily involved, and that matters in the brick company's affairs had come to a crisis.

The run—started and—continued in spite of the strongest efforts to check it.

The capital stock of the bank, according to the last statement, was \$100,000; surplus fund, \$20,000; undivided profits, \$3,23s; deposits subject to check, \$55,545.28; demand certificates, \$140,568.41. It ranked second in the city in the volume of its business. Mr. Bost-wick controlled a majority of the stock and a number of business men held stock to the amout of \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The State Bank of Yuma, Yuma, Colo., is under the same presidency, but its condition and relation to this failure cannot be ascertained, but it is thought to be in good shape.

Mr. Bostwick today transferred all his real estate, \$32,000 in all, to his brother in New York.

In conversation with a stockholder tonight. THE BEE was given the history and cause of the failure. When County Treasurer Paul, about a year ago, assumed the brick business the institution was considerably involved. He exhausted his deposit at the City National bank and one other institution in this city which aroused the suspicions of Mr. Bost wick that there was a colored gentleman in the woodpile. When Mr. Paul was con-fronted and pressed for a statement he made a secret admission to Bostwick that he was the hole for \$22,000 in the brick yard and nothing to show for it, and begged Bostwick to help him out, which he finally consented to do to bridge the matter over. It was then agreed to get some one to manage the brick yard, and finally they closed a deal with Elsemore Knowiton: Elsemore claimed to have \$8,000 and Knowiton \$3,000 of gas stock at hand to sink into the famous pressed orick

The new firm received several good contracts, among them the new county court hoose, the Academy of the Visitation and busblocks at Blue Hill, Neb. They lost several thousand dollars on the academy con tract, and when they commenced the court house work Mr. Elsemore was obliged to bor-row the \$5,000 for thirty days, for which suit was brought against him last Saturday by the City National bank, to tide them over unti the court house was completed, or until the could get their money. The thirty days had fied and Mr. Bostwick had not seen the re turn of his \$5,000.

turn of his \$5,000.

Sixty and uinety days passed and no \$5,000, when for bearance ceased to be a virtue with Mr. Bostwick. He then demanded a statement from Mr. Elsemore. It was then discovered that Elsemore & Knowiton had drawn every cent for the work on the court house. Mr. Bostwick then demanded a statement thouse. Mr. Bostwick then demanded a statement on the demanded a statement of at once. Mr. Elsemore took the train for Omaha and made a full breast of his trouble to Dietz. He informed Dietz that he was in

to Dietz. He informed Dietz that he was in the hole for \$10,000, or thereabouts, with re-sults as reported in The Ber in the interview with Attorney Montgomery.

When the bank closed it was carrying about \$14,000 brick yard paper in addition to the famous \$5,000 which was signed C. N. Dietz per M. L. Elsemore manager. Dietz, per M. L. Elsemore, manager, Director Evans informed THE BEE man

late this evening that if Dietz repudiated the \$5,000 Mr. Elsemore would have to go to the penitentiary, as he had written authority at the bank to sign for C. N. Dietz in the busisign for C. N. Dietz in the busi

ness in this city.

The closing of the bank is a most deplorable affair. The assets are placed at \$230,000.

The deposits amount to \$140,000 or there-

abouts not to exceed \$145,000.

The United States bank examiner is ex pected tonight. The bank officials tonight ositively as cert that every depositor will be

Jail Delivery at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., August 29.—[Special to THE BEE.]-One of the most daring jail deliveries ever occurring in this section took place from the county jail last night about 8

The prisoners had secured possession of small saw and during the day had sawed through the three-quarter-inch hinge bar on the trap in the main jail door swings. The lower end of the bar was cut entirely in two,

and the upper end about half way through. The prisoners bided their time, and about 8 o'clock last night, while Jailer Jones stepped out of the jail corridor for a moment, the bar was broken off and four of the prisoners climbed out through the sperture, about 16x10 inches, and secreted themselves in the cor-

Jailer Jones sleeps in this corridor, bunk being at the west end, and one of the men hid himself under the bunk, while the other three got behind the heavy wooden

door, which, opening inwardly, concealed them from observation. The light inside the joil had been turned down low in the mean while, and Jones went forward to his bunk to lay a pillow thereon and while in the act of so doing he was pounced upon by one of the men and throttled and forced back on the bunk. At the same instant the light inside the jali was blown out and in the momentary confusion the four men made their escape out the cast door. The names of the escaped prisoners are: Jack Wortman, desperado and horse thief: Frank St. Clair, hotel thief, recently arrested in Omaha; Charles and Marion Rozers, hog thieves.

Rogers, hog thieves.

Jailer Jones at once gave the alarm and a posse started in pursuit. The trail of two of the fugitives was struck at the river and Wortman and St. Clair were overtaken about five miles west of town. The two men were through a wire fence into a cornfield and ran for dear life. The officers at once opened fire and succeeded in bringing St. Clair down, a bullet striking him in the

breast, and, glancing on a rib passed through
the fleshy part of the left arm.

Wortman succeeded in cluding capture,
though St. Clair says he is also wounded from
the effects of the officer's fire.

St. Clair was brought back to town and is
now ledged in all. A surgical accommander

new lodged in jail. A surgical examination of his wounds indicates that he is not seriously hart and that no bones are fractured. St. Clair states that the officers shot him after he was down, having been tripped by the wire. The officials deny this strennously, and claim that he had been repeatedly ordered to halt before they opened fire at all. Wortman, the officers claim, is still con-

cealed in the cornfield and is armed. His well known desperate character leads them to be cautious in attempting his capture.
They claim to have the field completely surrounded and that his capture is only the question of a few hours.

This makes the second successful attempt

Wortman has made at an escape since being in the custody of Gage county officials. He was recaptured from his first escape at Wichita, Kan., about three mouths ago. It will be re-membered that in escaping at that time he nearly brained Jailer Maxwell. No cine has yet been obtained of the Rogers brothers, who also escaped last night.

Creighton's Mayor Arrested.

CREGREON, Neb., August 29 .- [Special Telegram to Tun Bun]-Last night at about 12 o'clock Sheriff Dolphinand Deputy Sheriff Lucas arrested E. A. Crum, a prominent real estate dealer and for the past two years mayor of the city, on a serious charge preferred by Katle Kyriss. Crum has a wife and several children. The girl worked as a servant in his household during last winter and claims that it was then the damage was done. Crum shifts the whole responsibility upon shoulders of his seventeen-year-old Elmer, now with an uncle in Montana. Crum's arrest has set society gossiping. He was lately editor of the News. He was taken to Niobrara this morning for a preliminary grammation.

Alliance Picnic at Albion. Albion, Neb., August 29.—[Special to The BEE.]-The farmers' alliance pienic yesterday was a grand success. More people were in Albion yesterday than ever before. Early in the morning teams began to come from all points of the county and by noon the streets were almost blockaded. At Il o'clock a pro cession was formed in town and paraded to the fair grounds. Each alliance was headed by a band and carried a banner. All were by a band and carried a banner. All were decorated with some of the products of the land. Some of the decorations showed much skill and pains. The procession was the grandest ever held in Boone county. About six hundred teams were in line. The crowd was called to order at 1 p. m. Hou VanlWyck was excepted to address the proofe but word was expected to address the people but word was received that he had made a mistage in the date and would not be present. P. M. Kem made a lengthy and well appreciated speech. He was followed briefly by Rev.

Entertaining the Farmers' Congress. Grand Island, Neb., August 29 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE!-The farmers' congress, 268 strong, arrived here at 1:30 today on a special over the Union Pacific. They were met at Central City by Mayor Platt and the city council. At the depot a large number of people, headed by the band, wel-comed them to the Sugar palace city. Their schedule allowed them only an hour here and they cancelled their Kearney stop in order to give them time to visit the sugar pulsee and factory. Their expressions of wonderment at the beauties of the palace and the magni-tude of the factory were highly complimen-tary to Grand Island enterprise.

Keith County Republicans. OGALIAIA, Neb., August 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The republican county convention was held here today. The congressional delegates were divided between Dorsey and Hamer. M. A. Dougherty, candidate for state senator, was accorded, by the unanimous vote of the convention, the privilege of selecting his own delegates to the senatorial and representative conventions, but he declined the honor. The alliance convention meets tomorrow, and there is strong talk tonight of endorsing Mr. Dougherty for state senator. E. J. Short received the unanimous nomination for county attorney.

The convention endorsed the reciprocity The convention endorsed the reciprocity propositions of J. G. Blame.

Scared by Fire at Elkhorn. ELEBORN, Neb., August 29 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-About 5:45 this morning a small building adjacent to Nolte's elevator was discovered to be on fire. Every man in town was quickly on the scene and a bucket brigade formed, which kept the fire under control and a serious configration was averted. The building in which the fire originsted was used as a feed room. The fire was confined to it. Charles Keiner, who thought the town was doomed, telegraphed Chief Galligan of the Omaha fire department for

Thr atened Lynching at Lincoln

Lincoln, Neb., August 29,- Special Tele gram to Tan BEE. -Mrs. Mohr, the woman who was shot by her husband a few days ago, is lying in a critical condition and her death hourly expected. Should she die the charge against her husband will be changed to murder. The latter knows this and is telling all manner of stories to save himself from the gallows. Great excitement exist at West Lincoln and there are nints that a lynching party had been organized who in tended to take the murderous husband from behind the bars and hang him before morn-ing. These rumors reached the sheriff and he has placed a strong guard about the jail.

Silverware Thief Identified.

BEATRICE, Neb., August 29. - Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- Police officers from Junction City, Kan., arrived here today and dentified the showman arrested Wednesday night as the man wanted for stealing a quantity of silverware from that place a day or two before. The silverware in his possession was also identified, and there seems to be a clear case against the light-fingered show-man. A requisition has been granted for his return to Kansas, where he will be taken tomorrow for trial.

Horse Thier Captured.

HASTINGS, Neb., August 29 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-This morning about 8 clock, three miles east of the city, one of the gang of thieves operating near here was cap tured by a posse from Hamilton county. He had three head of horses in his possession which were stolen from W. D. Leonard of Lincoln, and was rapidly going west. A heavy reward was out for his capture. The officers returned with their prisoner to

Shultz Nominated at Papillion. PAPILLION, Neb., August 29.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The Float senatorial convention between Sarpy and Saunders counties, held at Ashland, nominated James Shultz of Yutan. The vote on the informal ballot between M. H. Hancock of this place and James Shultz was a tie on nine votes, M. H. Hancock stated that he was not a can-

didate and withdrew in favor of Shultz. Wholesale Arrests at Fairbury. FARBURY, Neb., August 29.- | Special Telegram to Taz Ber.]-Six suspicious characters were arrested here today by the sheriff and deputy. One of them had a lot of jewelry in possession which he was trying to dispose They will be held to await further devel-

opments. Disturbed a Religious Meetin r. PAIRBURY, Neb., August 29.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-Three brothers named Black from Plymoeth, this county, were arrested and lodged in jall today by the sheriff for disturbing a religious meeting a short

Powers Entertains the Farmers. Papilition, Nob., August 29. - [Special Telegram to Tun Ban. |-Mr. Powers, the alliance candidate for governor, entertained a large number of furmers at this place today. He was assisted by Allen Root of Douglas

Soci listic Intrigue at Rome. LONDON, August 29.—[Special Cablegram to Tue Bee.]—A dispatch from Rome states that a big socialistic intrigue has been unearthed in that city. Concealed in houses of workingmen belonging to secret sohouses of workingmen belonging to secret so-cieties the police have found bombs charged with powder and dynamite. Correspondence of a dangerous character with foreign social-ists and republican flags intended to be used in case of an outbreak were also found.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

Its Feasibility Being Discussed by Prominent Members.

TRANSFERS IN THE EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Campaign Managers Make Exorbitant Demands on Congressmen for Speeches-General Grant's Remains.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE,

513 FOURTRENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29. There was a great deal of talk at the capitol today about an extra session of congress. It was precipitated by a resolution introduced in the senate by Mr. Edmunds providing that congress shall take a recess from September 19 to November 10. The resolution was simply a suggestion from Senator Edmunds, was in no way the result of any conference or understanding among the republicans and was intended simply as a basis upon which to discuss the feasibility of a recess. It is not likely that a recess can be taken. The democrats would fight it to the bitter end, as it would presage the consideration of the election bill and could not be finally adopted without arounding the rules. Many republicans believe it would be better, should it be deemed advisable to have more time in the next session, for the president to call congress together carlier than the first week in December, when it would meet under the provision of the constitution. The president has not expressed himself to any one upon the subject of an extra session. But those who know most about his ideas upon kindred propositions do not believe that he would ask congress t convene alone for the election bill, however much he may wish to see it finally adopted. Senators who know most about the possibili ties of the democrats in the upper branch of congress believe that if congress is in session congress believe that if congress is in session in November it will be called together by the president, as any amount of time could be wasted under the present rules by the democrats for the purpose of defeating a final vote on a recess resolution or an amendment of the rules for the purpose of adopting a recess resolution, or taking any steps in the direction of consideration of the election bill. Democratic senators contend that the propo-Democratic senators contend that the proposition submitted by Mr. Edmunds is an dence that the republicans would break faith with the democratic side if it adopted any measure of the character proposed by the senator from Vermont, as the democrats have accepted the programme of the repub-lican senators looking toward the early dis-position of the tariff, the consideration of certain measures at this session and an ad-journment at the earliest possible day. They say that they accepted the terms of the ar-rangement with the understanding that nothing would be done in the direction of consideration of the election bill at this or next session and that a recess could meet only the consideration of that measure.

CHANGES IN THE EIGHTH INFANTRY. The following transfers in the Eighth infastry have been made: First Lieutenant John J. Hadden from Company I to Company C, First Lieutenant Richard H. Wilson from Company C to Company I, First Lieutenant Colville H. Terreit from Company D to Com-pany K, First Lieutenant Edgar Hubert from Company K to Company D, Second Lieutenant George W. Ruthers from Company I to Company B, Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Smiley from Company B to Company I, Second Lieutenant Frank Owen from Company K to Company E, Second Lieutenant Joseph C, Beardelow from Company E to Company C. Beardsley from Company E to Company K. Captain William S. Worth is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson until further

COPIES OF SPEECHES COST MONEY. Campaign managers are making liberal decampaign managers are making noeral de-mands upon men in congress for copies of speeches. Some of the senators have re-ceived orders for as high as twenty to thirty thousand copies of tariff speeches at one time. The impression seems to be that men in con-gress only have to write an order on the government printing office and get all the speeches they want free gratis. It costs a senator or representative as much to procure speeches from the government printing ofspeeches from the government printing of-fices or sources as it does a private citizen. The government publishes only one copy of speeches delivered in congress and that is the one which appears in the congressional rec ord. Speeches cost from \$4 to \$3) per thou-sand. The silver coinage speech of Senator Jones of Nevada cost \$30 per thousand. GENERAL GRANT'S REMAINS.

It is the general impression that the agita tion which has been going on in certain cir-cles of congress looking toward the removal of General Grant's remains from Riverside park, New York city, to Arlington, this city, will finally result in the city or citizens of New York erecting a proper monument to the deceased hero. The remains will remain where they are at present. The New York statesmen say that if it should come to a question of having them removed to Washington or erecting a monument the latter step would be promptly taken. They do not hesitate to say that it is a shame nothing has been done toward permanently and suitably marking the grave of General Grant. They acknowledge, too, that the majority of the people in the country celieve that General Grant's remains should rest at the national capitol, the theatre of most of the acts which made him great. most of the acts which made him great.
They contend, however, that General Grant
himself and his family preferred that the
remains should be deposited in New York.
The concurrent resolution which is going
through congress is simply an expression of that body as to the propriety of removing the remains of General Grant to Washington. Of course congress could take no mandatory action. The only significance such action could have at the hands of congress would be to commit that body in favor of an appropriation for the erection of a monument event the remains should be removed.

A REMARKABLE CLAIM William H. Horr, a citizen of Deer Lodge, Mont, has brought before congress a remark-able claim. He has submitted a petition through Senator Sanders, asking for the payment of \$50,000 in restitution of certain property taken from him by the act which in-corporated the Yellowstone National park. Horr says in his petition, that in 1871 he went Horrsays in his petition, that in 1871 he went to the county now within the boundary of the Yellowstone park and took up a squat-ter's claim of 100 acres, and that he discovered the Mammoth hot springs and named them. Bozeman was the nearest point of civilization at that time, a long distance. Congress in 1872 passed the bill incorporating the Yellowstone National park but Horr on se-Yellowstone National park, but Horr, on account of his remote location, could not communicate with congress and had no opportunity to treat in behalf of his claim, although he attempted to enter a protest and set up his claim at the time. He says that if he had been allowed to retain his quarter section of land it would now be worth \$50,000, but the act which incorporated the Yellowstone park did not recognize a squatter's rights. It sim-ply set aside so much of the public domain to be used as a national park.

MISCELLANEOUS, Mrs. Sarah E, Kirk has been appointed postmistress at Kirk, Banner county, Ne-Dr. Renner of Nebraska City is in Wash-

The president has signed the bill creating The president man and fixing the sal-ary of the collector at \$000 a year.

The collector at \$000 a year.

Today the official announcement was made of the appointment of John W. Bixler of Nebraska as a member of the pension board of appeals in this city at a salary of \$2,000 a Year,
Samuel Gregors of Iowa, a \$1,200 clerk in
the pension office, has resigned.
Pensy S. Heath.

A Russian Town Destroyed. St. Petersburg, August 20.-The town of Kropowski, Russia, has been destroyed by

BILLY O'BRIEN POUND GUILTY. | EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE David Moore's Murderer Will Get the

Penitentiary for Life.
OTTAWA, Ill., August 29. The Moore case went to the jury at 4:30 o clock this afternoon, the closing argument for the prosecution having been concluded at 4 o'clock. The court was severe in its instruction upon the establishment of an alibi, cautioning the jury that every moment of time must be accounted for before an alibi could be maintained. The instruction as to manslaughter was not given, as neither side asked for it. O'Brien has broken down and all of the bravado and defiance of the first few days of the trial have vanished. He was so weak tonight that it was necessary to almost carry him to his cell.
He refused suppor this evening and has
wept much at night during the present week.
Later—At midnight the Moore jury brought
in a verdiet of guilty, sentencing O'Brien to
the pentientiary for life.

THE RAILROADS.

Officials Feeling Exceedingly Blue Over the filtuation. Cuicago, August 29.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Chicago railroad men are feeling exceedingly blue over the situation. Passenger business is fairly good, but persistent effort today failed to locate an official who took a hopeful view of the freight situation. The Burlington statement came out today, and its decrease of \$305,000 in net earnings for the month and \$418,457 for the six months of 1890 added to the gloom of the outlook All sorts of ramors were current to the detri-ment of the Rock Island, but none of them ment of the Rock Island, but none of them could be substantiated except that a hurried call had been issued for a meeting of the board of directors to be held in Chicago tomorrow. It could only be learned that the finances of the company were in bad shape, and that the meeting had been called to discuss them. Marshall Field, one of the Chicago directors, refused to be interviewed on the subject, saying he was not fully enough apprised of the situation to discuss it intelligently. Neither President Cable or Vice President Purdy were in their offices, a very unusual circumstance. nusual circumstance,

Chicago & Atlantic Transfer. CHICAGO, August 29 .- | Special Telegram o THE BEE.]-The Chicago & Atlantic will probably be turned over on Monday to the nanagement of the Eric road. Thomas of the Erie will be in Chicago tomorrow and go over the ground with Receiver Malott. The latter cannot wind up his receiver shalot. The month or more, and it is understood that the Erie will make him a liberal offer to remain as general manager or vice president.

DISAPPEARED AT ST. JOE.

Banker Brown of Broken Bow, Neb. Mysteriously Missing.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., August 29.-John J. Brown, vice president of the Farmers' bank of Broken Bow, Custer county, Neb., is missing, and it is feared he has met with foul play. About ten days ago Mr. Brown left Broken Bow for St. Joseph, business with the St. Joseph loan and trust company calting him to this city. Shortly afterward his family received word that he had arrived here, and then all correspondence ceased. A week passed before his family became alarmed at not hearing from him, and a telegram was then sent to the St. Joseph trust company that he be looked up. A careful search was made at all the hoteis in the city, and everywhere else that he would be liable to be, but not a trace could be discovered, nor could may hotel be found at which he had registered. These facts were sent to his family and in response a telegram has been received stating that he could not be found and that he must have become the victim of foul play, as he had certainly arrived in St. Joseph, and no other reason could be assigned for his disappearance. The telegram urged that the police be in-Joseph loan and trust company calling him to The telegram urged that the police be informed of the matter. Chief Broder was put in possession of the meager details in connection with Mr. Brown's disappearance, and the police force is now engaged in search ing for him.

INDIAN LANDS.

Thirty Thousand Acres to Be Thrown

Open to Public Settlement. ATCHISON, Kan., August 29.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A private letter from Washington says President Harrison will, in a short time, issue a proclamation requiring the Indians of the Pottawattamie reservation in Jackson county, Kansas, to take their head rights and ordering that the residue of their lands be sold to white settlers for the benefit of the Indians. This will distribute about forty-eight thousand acres of land in severalty to the Indians, and put upon the market about thirty thousand acres. The Indian lands will be inalienable for twentyfive years and consequently not taxable dur-ing that period. The object of distributing the lands in severalty is to break up the tribal relations of the Indians so that they may become citizens and to some extent producers. The reservation is in the heart of a populous and fertile county, and the new order will result in an increase of its population and wealth.

IOWA NEWS.

The Sioux City Stockyards. STOUX CITY, Ia., August 29 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The articles of incorporation of the Central stockyards were filed to lay. The show a paid up capital of \$1,000,-000. They officers include well known men in the financial world. President, James F. Peavy of Sioux City; vice president, E. R. McPherson, Boston: treasurer, A. W. Newell, Boston. The directors include Henry L.
Miller, Boston; J. J. P. Odell, Boston; F.
H. Peavy, Minneapolis; O. Squires, Boston;
E. H. Stone, Walter Strang and J. L. Follette, Sioux City, and M. Barker, London.
The yards are already in an advanced stage and will be ready to receive cattle in sixty days and hogs not much later. The London packing company is delayed in beginning its buildings by the action of the city council with reference to vacaling certain streets. The yards will open with capacity for 8,000 cattle and 12,000 hogs.

Close of the Encampment. DES MOINES, Ia, August 29.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The encamplment of the First brigade of the Iowa national guard closed

today. It is pronounced by competent judges to have been a complete success in every particular, and profitable alike to militia and people. It is said to have been the largest gathering of militia and regulars in uniform everheld in the west. Combined with the routine duties of camp life, the boys have been on the lookout for fun. On one day a been on the lookout for fan. On one day a couple of "bootleggers" were discovered transacting their nefarious business in camp, and were quickly hustled off the grounds at the point of several bayonets. On another occasion an itinerant photographer made remarks derogatory of the personal habits of the regulars, when he was promptly given the blanket exercise and drummed out of comm. The weathers have also have on the camp. The regulars have also been on the keen scent of a reporter of a democratic morning paper, who set them down as a lot of burns, but he prudently kept away from the camp. The encampment will be long remem-bered by the thousands of visitors who went to the camp daily, as well as by the boys who

The state Pair.

Des Mornes, Ia., August 29,- [Special to Tue Ber.]-The thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the lowa State Agricultural society opened today under the most favorable auspices. It is freely predicted that if the weather continues good this will be the most successful fair in the state's history. Every foot of available space in all departments has been taken and there are many applicants for more. The speed department will also be better than for a number of years and the entries indicate some good races.

Hon. James G. Blaine Addresses a Mass Meeting at Waterville, Me.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS TOUCHED UPON.

The Famous Advocate of a Progressive Protective Tariff Claims that Our Foreign Trade Is in a Poor Condition.

WATERVILLE, Me., August 29.-A public

mass meeting was held tonight, and after

Governor Burleigh had spoken President

Small of Colby university introduced "The

leader of the republican party and famous

advocate of the interesting and progressive

protective tariff, Hon. James G. Blaine." In

regard to the national questions, Mr. Blaine "I wish to declare the opinion said: that the United States has reached point where one of its highest duties is an enlarged area for its foreign trade. Under the beneficent policy of protection we have developed a volume of manufactures which in many departments overrun the semands of the home market. In th field of agriculture, with our immense population and agricultural implements, we can do far more than produce bread stuffs and provisions for our own people; nor would it be an ambitious destiny for so great a country as ours to manufacture only what we an consume and produce only what we can eat
"We are already in many fabrics and in
many products far beyond that, and our
great demand is expansion. I mean the expansion of trade with countries where we
can find profitable exchanges. We are not seeking annexation of territory—certainly we do not desire it unless it should come by weld not desire it timess it should come by volition of people who might ask the price-less boon of a place under our flag. I feel sure that for a long time to come the people of the United States will be wisely contented with our present area and not taunch upon any scheme of annexation. At the same time I think we should be unwisely content if we did not seek to engage in what Younger Pitt so well termed the annexation of trade. For nearly thirty years now the United States has had the great advantage of a restortive tariff, by far the logrest up. of a protective tariff—by far the longest un-broken period that its industrial pol-icy has been in force since the ted-eral government was organized. Happily a great majority of our people are without a strict regard for party lines and believe the results to the American people from the pro-tective policy have been incalculably bene-

ficent, aggregating in a quarter of a century national and individual wealth beyond any-thing ever dreamed of before in the history of the world.
"I do not mention protection because 1 in tend to speak in reference thereto before this audience. That would be a needless if not an impertinent effort. I merely wish to proclaim its victories. Without protection the United States would be poor indeed after the ravages from 1861 to 1885, with rotection every section flourished and prospered, grown and gained, and even where revenue duties have been laid with no expectation of developing industries there have in many instances been great financial and industrial results. The heavy duty on silk was levied primarily, not for protection, but simply to secure a larger revenue from one of the luxuries of the rich, and as a conone of the luxuries of the rich, and as a consequence the silk industry increased so rapidly that it constitutes one of the leading fabrics of New Jersey, one of the largest manufacturing states in the union. I could readily advance other illustrations to the

"As I have already intimated, I am here to not by any novel process, not by any mode that will snock or disturb home industries, not by any mode that will invite our people to rash experiment, or that will launch us in doubtful and dangerous investments—what I mean to speak of briefly is reciprocity, not in conflict with the protective tariff out supple-mentary thereto, and presenting a field of enterprise that will richly repay the effort and energy of the American people. We shall find instructive and valuable to examine into the sources of our imports and the destina-tion of our exports, and to strike a balance between the two. Take last year, 1889. In that year our whole exports to all countries in three continents—Europe, Asia and Africa and Australia, Canada and Hawaii— amounted in round numbers to \$558,000,000, and our imports from all those countries amounted to \$529,000,000, showing that from that vast trade we had a balance of \$129,000,000 in our favor, equivalent to that amount in gold among our people. When all accounts were closed, instead of having \$129,000,000 in our favor we had a balance of \$13,-000,000 against us from our foreign trade. We must therefore have lost \$142,000,000 in our commerce with countries outside of those to which I have referred. Where could have found such large adverse balance?

me tell you that we have lost \$41,000,000 in Caba, from which its imports were \$52,000,000 and to which our exports were only \$11,000,000. Forty-one millions is a pretty large sum to lose on one island in one year. "In the republic of Brazil we lost \$51,000,000, our exports to Brazil were \$9,000,000; in Mexico we lost \$10,000,000, imports from Mexico, \$21,000,000; exports to Mexico, \$11,000,000. To sum it all up, our imports from countries south of us were \$216,000,000, our exports to them \$74,000,000. The balance against us in our trade with these countries, therefore, \$142,000,000, exceeding our gains from all the rest of the world by \$13,000,000.

By no figure of speech can we flatter onr-selves into a belief that our trade with our American neighbors is in a prosperous condition. How can this state of affairs be remedied? You have heard a great deal said within the past ten years by our democratic friends about the iniquity of the republican party keeping up the war tariff. As a matter of fact the war tariff has not been kept up, but has been amended over and over again until the revision has left scarcely a trace of the actual tariff that was in open tion at the close of the war and for years afterwards. During the war we were compelled to tax almost everything in air, water on earth and under the earth. The necessi ties of the government were so great that we could allow scarcely anything to be imported without paying a tribute, and I think no patriotic man can deny that that was a wise policy. We were not then study-ing the philosophy of our trade relations, but how to save the life of a nation. Money was a primal necessity and we seized it wherever we could reach it lawfully. But during the last eighteen years a great change has been made and so entirely has the war tariff been abolished that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the articles admitted free were considerably more than one-third of all the imports—to be exact, the imported articles that paid duty exceeded \$188,000,000 in value and the imported articles that paid no duty ex-

ceeded \$250,000,000 in value.
"The inevitable tendency is, I think, to-ward an increase of the free list. Our great mistake was made when we began to repeal war duties on so large an amount of imports. Any duty repealed was a favor and an advantage to the exporting country, and we have asked nothing in return. Instead of this course, which 1 must say was one of carelessness and wastefulness by both political parties, every repeal of duty should have been preceded by a most therough investigation, preceded by a most thorough investigation, and whenever it was found practicable to export anything from the United States, and thus establish a reciprocity of trade, it should have been done. I do not, of course, intend to declure or imply that we could have secured a free admission of \$285,000,000 of American products into countries whose products we purchase every year to that amount. The richer country cannot get complete reciprocity in amount from countries less wealthy, but whatever we should have received would have been a clear gain, and in all future repeals of dt s of gain, and in all future repeals of dias of whatever we may be able to get will be a clear gain. It is not a question of setting deliberately to work to establish reciprocity exchanges, but with all duties we

have thus repealed, it has been a question of whether we should get something or nothing. We have chosen with our eyes open, that we shall in future chose to get something. We encounter opposition to this bodiey from those who declare that if we enter into reciprocity of trade with one country we must do so with all counties and thus indirectly bring about complete free trade. I do not see any logic in this and I am sure of the fact that it will not prove what is predicted. We may enter into preciprocity with one nation because we find an advantage in it. We may decline to enter an advantage in it. We may decline to enter into reciprocity with another nation because we see no advantage in it.

Reciprocity is simply the policy of circum-stances, to be determined favorably or adversely according as its operation may make or lose for us. To say because we enter into reciprocal relations with one country on one thing we must enter into reciprocal relations with all countries on all things, is to my mind as absurd as to say that if I buy a horse today I must necessarily buy a drove of asses tomorrow. All objections of that kind are, I am sure, unfounded

ons of that kind are, I am sure, unfounded and will not stand the test of argument on practical trial. Our people do not realize the great fact that if specie payment is endangered in this country it is likely to be endangered by our present system of trade with the Latin-American states. The few millions of gold that have gone out of the country within the last three months have created uneasines in last three months have created uneasiness in certain quarters as to our financial position. very extraordinary that those millions from in Wall street should It is

of in loss banks banks in Wall street should be accounted so serious an event, when we have lost a much larger amount during the same period from the condition of our trade with countries south of us, without exciting the least observation. When our merchants and bankers come to thoroughly appreciate this fact we shall receive aid and influence in the reform of our trade with a quarter which thus far it has been impossible to culist."

The large audience listened with the profoundest attention, and the speech met with

great approval.

Hon. William E. Mason of Illinois followed, endorsing in an enthusiastic speech the prin-ciples of reciprocal trade. The meeting closed with an earnest speech by Henry Cabot Lodge, advocating before the people the federal election bill and warning the voters that the government must protect all its citizens in the right to vote.

SOUTH DAKOTA POLITICS. The State Republican Ticket Gives

General Satisfaction. MITCHELL, S. D., August 29 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The general trend of the convention with the delegates and others after the state convention indicates that the ticket placed in nomination is satisfactory, strong and well balanced, and the candidates well distributed over the state. It was con-ceded on all hands that C. H. Sheldon of Day makes an excellent chairman. The platform is all that any republican, any farmer or other citizen can ask, and leaves the waver-ing ones with third party tendencies no ex-cuse to complain. The equal suffragists are not displeased and the prohibitionists are sat-

Pleased with Gamble's Nomination. Yankton, S. D., August 29 .- [Special Telegram toTHEBEE.]-The nomination of John R. Gamble of this city for congress at Mitchell was halled here with much satisfaction by republicans. A reaffirmation in favor of prohibition by the convention will lose them votes throughout the state.

Independent Democratic Fusion. YANKTON, S. D., August 29 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The independent county convention meets here tomorrow and an effort will be made to have the independents and democrats fuse on one ticket. The same policy will be adopted throughout the state.

A Eulogy by Gladstone.

in the Speaker, eulogizes Dollinger and New man as two of the most remarkable men of the contemporary Christian church. Each, he says, gave his heart to the purifier and his will to governing the universe. The construction of Dollinger's was simple, Newman's complex, requiring more about. written The cardina was a subtle, far-reaching genius, the shading of whose thoughts were like countless ripples of the sea. He stands in no invidious rivalry as a man of prodigious learning. Referring to Dollinger's address on the Jews in Europe, Gladstone says it was issued when the anti-semitic movement raged in Germany, evidently for the purpose of making Germans

An Insane Incendiary. Peorta, Ill., August 29.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-For some time past fires have been started in various parts of the city that were thought to be the work of incendiaries. They have mostly been confined to barns containing live stock, but Wednesday and Thursday night the programme was changed and the handsome residences of J. M. School, T. E. Marteeny and John Hunter were fired Yesterday, for the first time, a clue was discovered, and last night Miss Lillie Welheim was arrested and confessed to starting the ares. She says she dreamed that the entire block in which she lived was burned, and seemed intent on having the vision verified. She shows evidence of insanity and will be examined by medical experts.

Given a Chance to Cool.

WILMINGTON, Del., August 29 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-After three adjournments the preliminary hearing of Councilman Michael S. Sharkey on the charge of challenging Charles E. Edwards, a newspaper man, to fight a duel, was concluded in the municipal court this evening. Sharkay was held in \$2,000 bail for trial at the September term of the criminal court. The tember term of the criminal court. The Delaware statute imposes a penalty of \$1,000 fine and three months' imprisonment for the offense, and the court has no discretionary

A Royal Spat.

VIENNA, August 29.—The Move Frei Press says that Emperor William and the czar have had a disagreement in consequence of which the German emperor shortened his visit and quitted Peterhof a day earlier than he had expected to.

CHICAGO, August 29.—The warehouse occupied by the Knapp & Stoddard furniture company and containing about \$40,000 in stock, burned early this morning. The total oss amounts to \$60,000; insured.

Furniture Warehouse Burned.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair, slightly warmer. For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota-

Fair, warmer, winds shifting to seutherly. Increased Union Pacific Earnings. Boston, Mass., August 29.—The Union Parific statement for July shows an increase of

\$11,000 in net earnings for the seven months to July 31; gross carnings, \$7,511,000, an increase of \$70,000. Silver and the Tariff Discussed. WILLIAMS GROVE, Pa., August 29.-At the grangers' national exhibition today the silver

question and the McKinley tariff bill were discussed by various speakers. Desperate Criminals Escape. AUBURN, Cal., August 29.-A murderer and horse thief escaped from the county jail last

night. It is believed they had assistance from the outside, Labor Day Proclamation. HARRISBURG, Pa., August 29.-Governor Beaver this morning issued a proclamation

calling for the proper observance of Labor day, Monday next. Bishop of Dromore Dying. DUBLIN, August 29,-- The bishop of Dro-

more is dying.

The Victim of a Brutal Assault by Six Men Uses His Revolver With Terrible Effect.

John Maher, a young man of a somewhat unsavory reputation in Council Bluffs, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Officer Noyes this morning.

About I o'clock Officer Noyes, who patrols the Broadway beat in the Bluffs, met a party composed of John, James and Ed Maher Billy Walters and one or two others, in front of the Ogden livery stable. The men had been making considerable noise, and as the officer came up he requested them to keep quiet. No attention was paid to the officer, however, and he attempted to place the whole party under arrest, whereupon one of them struck him a savage blow and knocked him down, Noyes then drew his billy and a desperate fight took place, the entire party attacking the officer, who was knocked down and kicked and beaten almost into insensibility.

Noyes called londy for help several times, but his cries brought no response. With no help at hand, his billy taken from him and fighting against odds of six to one, the officer's only chance for life lay in his revolver. Drawing his weapon he began firing into the crowd, all of whom immediately started to run with the exception of John Maher. One of the five bullets fired by the officer had lodged in his breast, and he lay bleeding and senseless on the sidewalk.

The shooting had the effect of bringing other officers to the scene, and Noyes was taken to the station, where his wounds were dressed, and a search at once began for the brutal assailants.

Maher was taken into the Ogden house and a physician called, who pronounced the wound fatal, and stated that the man could not live until morning.

James Maher, a brother of the wounded man, and one of the officer's assailants, was found in a bagnlo on the Row with two bullet holes in the fleshy part of his leg. The wounds, while very painful, are not considered serious. Walters was also arrested.

Officer Noyes is in a critical condition. During the fight he was struck across the neck with his own billy, besides sustaining other severe injuries about the head and body. He was taken to his home early this morning and made as comfortable as possible. The extent of his injuries cannot yet be determined.

DOUBLE MIDNIGHT HANGING.

Otto Leuth, the Boy Fiend, and Brocky Smith Choked Off. COLUMBUS, O., August 29 .- Of the four nen sentenced to hang this morning between 13 and 6 o'elock Elmer Sharkey, the Preble county matricide, was reprieved to September 26, and Isaac Smith, the Pike county murderer to October 24. The other two, Otto Leuth and "Brocky" Smith, were executed according to programme. Young Leuth wa hanged shortly after midnight, the drop fall-

ing at 12:05. His neck was broken. The crime for which Leuth paid the penalty was committed May 9, 1889. On the morning of that day, Margie, the eight-yearold daughter of Jacob Thompson, a railroad man, left home for school. She did not return at noon and herparents became alarmed. Nobody had seen the child, and the most diligent search failed to give a clue to her whereabouts. Thy kidnaping theory was adopted and detectives were put on the case. The officers visited nearly every town in northern Ohio. Finally a disagreeable odor coming from under the house of William Leuth, one of Thompson's neighbors, led to the discovery of the shockingly mangled body of the missing girl. The corpse was found by Otto's father. This was on June 9. At first Otto denied all knowledge of how the body came under the house, but later he made a confession, admitted that he enticed the girl into the bouse, took her up-stairs, assaulted her and beat out her brains with a hammer. The young fiend's mother was in the hospital at young fiend's mother was in the hospital at the time and his father was at work in Fre-mont, O. He had things all his own way at home. He left the body up-stairs two days, then carried it into the cellar, pushed it far back under the house and threw lime over it.

The trial of the boy, who was but seventeen years old, came on in December last. Insanity was the defense and murder the verdict. While the jury was out young Leuth passed the time in jail eating, smoking and playing cards. He evinced no emotion what-ever when the vertict was amounced, but his mother, who had fainted almost daily in court, created a scene by denouncing the judge and jurors as murderers.

In less than twenty-five minutes after Leuth was strung up Smith was on the trap. He admitted his crime. It was 12:40 when he dropped. The executions were a neat piece of work. Leuth and Smith bore themelves with great courage up to the time the

EZETA SIGNS THE TREATY.

scaffold was reached.

Hereafter Peace Will Reign in the Central American States. GUATEMALA, August 29 .- The treaty had been signed in Salvador by President Ezeta and his minister of state, and submitted to congress. It provides that both countries shall withdraw their troops from the frontier line within forty-eight hours; that each country shall keep a standing army of only the usual number of stroops kept in time of peace; that in future the independence of Salvador will be respected and that neither country shall be liable for indemnity for any damage sustained during the late trouble Washington, August 29.—Acting Secretary Wharton today received a telegram from Minister Minner at Guatemala, dated the 28th inst., confirming the news of the signing

of the the treaty by Ezeta.

Bomb Throwers at Trieste. THIRSTE, August 29.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE. | - A bombshell was thrown into the office of the chief of police yesterday and exploded, smashing the door and windows and severely wounding the secretary. It is surmised that this outrage is the work of some Italian republicans who have their headquarters here and who strennensly and violently advocate the annexation of Trieste to Italy and the proclamation of an Italian republic. The Austrian government is generally considered to treat these turbulent gitators with leniency that amounts to abso-

lute weakness. Russian Naval Orders.

St. Petersners, August 29 .- [Special Cable gram to THE BEE.] -- An order has been issued to discharge, on September I, the crews of the navy whose terms of service expire in March, and granting extensive furloughs to other men of the navy.

Cholera at Jeddah.

Carso, August 29 .- During the past three days there have been twenty-five new cases of cholera at Jeddah.