## REPEAL

How Federal Patronage in the West Has Been Used for This Purpose.

NEW'S PART IN WYOMING POLITICS

Pian by Which He Was to Represent Wyoming in the Senute Watte Residing in Colorado and Vote Against Silver.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

A well authenticated story of intense in terest to Wyoming politicians is going the rounds here. Senator Gorman, on the adjournment of the Wyoming legislature, wired Governor Osborne of Wyoming that if he appointed any one as United States senator the appointee would be given a seat. C. A. Heckwith was appointed, but rasigned. Albert L. New, late of Indiana, late of Wyoming, but then of Colorade, brought the resignation of Heckwith here, and also brought his own appointment as United States senator from Wyoming to fill the vacancy. Though New is now a resident of Colorado, assurance was given that if Mantel and Allen, appointed senators from Montana and Wash ington respectively, should be admitted, he (New) would present his credentials and as senator would vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sher-

man aliver law. Mantel and Allen's appointments were rejected on August 28, 1893. Four days thereafter President Cleveland rewarded New's professions to the Cleveland fluancial policy by nominating him as "Albert L. New of Colerado" to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Colorado. On September 6, immediately following, New, as a resident of Colorado, was confirmed as such collector. It is stated here that Thomas Patterson and New, both of Colorado, are each trying to take a hand in Wyoming politics. All of this stery is vouched for by reliable officials here and in Wyoming, and must be true. The story is vouched for by reliable officials here and in Wyoming, and must be true. The story shows how nearly Wyoming came to having a United States senator who is and was a resident of Colorato, and the means which have been used by the administration for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. ing clause of the Sherman act.

Democrats Desired an Excuse. Judge Graybill and other South Dakota democratic office seekers interested in the Chamberlain land office have filed charges against Register Notwick and Receiver La-Foliette, stating among other things that those land office officials showed special those land office officials showed special favors to certain attorneys and claimants; that they used their office to hold political meetings, and that both officials were offensively partisan. The only object in making charges was to give the secretary of the interior excuse to remove the republican incumbents. Repre-sentative Pickler today filed in the general land office affidavits disproving all of the charges, except that both Notwick and La-Follette are active republicans. This they admit, and if that is a crime they are willing to be removed for it.

Cleveland Wants a Change.

Grover Cleveland means to squelch this minority rule spirit and will begin at the foundation. He has put his foot down upon the movement to admit any more territories to statchood. Mr. Cleveland says he has grown weary of this rule in the senate by "sage brush statesmen;" that the few have shown an ability and determination to rule the great majority; that it has been possible for a handful of senators from states with a population of less than that of Ohio or Pennsylvania to rule the entire legislation of the sylvania to rule the entire legislation of the

Mr. Cleveland says there shall be no more territories admitted to statehood at present, and that if a statehood bill should be passed by congress he would veto it. It was the intention of the committee to soon report to admit at least one territory (Arizona) and it was believed that either Utah, New Mexico or Okiahonia would be added to the bill before it was finally acted upon by both houses. The veto put upon the movement by President Cleveland will act as a four-year quietus to all statehood movements.

As to Bryan's Income Tax Bill. Representative Bryan informed The Best correspondent today that there was a misapprehension of facts abroad as to the principle which would govern his proposed income tax bill. "Instead of decreasing the tax as the income increased," said he, "it will increase the tax as the income increases. Those who receive the smallest income will pay the lowest rate of tax. For instance, the man who has an income of \$2,000 annually pays 1 per cent on his income, the man who has an income of \$2,000 annually pays 1 per cent on his income, the man who has an income of \$2,000 annually pays 1 per cent on his income, the man who has an income of \$40,000 or \$50,000 may pay 5 per cent. The increase in the tax rate will be against, and not in favor of the

New Western Postmasters,

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Marsland, Dawes county, D. P. Willett, vice A. J. Palmer, resigned; Smartville, Johnson county, J. W. Riffle, vice W. H. Hill, re-

Palmer, resigned; Smartville, Johnson county, J. W. Riffle, vice W. H. Hill, resigned.

Iowa—Bartlett, Fremont county, T. C. Harris, vice S. C. Walker, removed; Berkley, Boone county, V. M. Stiel, vice H. C. Carter, removed; Brookville, Joffcrson county, William Snyder, vice George Bradfleld, removed; Clio, Wayne county, W. E. Elson, vice Perry Tullis, removed; Cratham, Plymouth county, Emma McKinnon, vice J. A. Russell, resigned; Essex, Page county, P. R. Hooker, vice Richard McCall, removed; Floris, Davis county, S. G. McClure, vice G. T. Wilson, removed; Franklin, Lee county, George Vogel, sr., vice M. E. Chamberlain, removed; Geneva, Franklin county, E. H. Mitchell, vice H. C. Clock, removed; Gravity, Taylor county, T. J. Davis, vice James Monyhan, removed; Hopeville, Clark county, J. H. Stark, vice Randall Bates, removed; Kenset, Worth county, Sarah Finch, vice E. Cloophar, removed; Livermore, Humboldt county, J. H. Sherman, vice J. H. Ford, removed; Loville, Monroe county, W. N. Crawford, vice H. Swan, removed; Moville, Woodbury county, J. W. Mohler, vice B. E. Boyd, removed; Mystic, Appanoose county, J. F. Page, vice Eva J. Griffith, removed; Peoria, Mahaska county, Mary MacNavarn, vice Nels Ellingsen, removed; Plymouth Rock, Winneshnek county, Mary MacNavarn, vice Nels Ellingsen, removed; Primrose, Lee county, Henry Bollinger, vice E. Williamson, removed; Riverton, Frenont county, S. P. Cadle, vice L. C. Yardley, removed; Sergeant Bluff, Woodbury county, R. W. Carter, vice I. A. Taff, removed; Thurman, Fremont county, W. B. Meek, vice Perry Milligan, removed; J. Policy, removed; Aron, Crawford county, F. A. Pott, vice N. Richards, resigned; Darbyville, Appanoose county, Wison Sharp, vice W. H. Swain, resigned; Ellwell, Story councy, Mrs O. S. Anders, vice Smith Payne, resigned; Kirkwood, Appannose county, C. S. Kerschner, vice John Poweil, deceased, Prairie City, Jasper county, John Selby. resigned; Kirkwood, Appannoose county, C. S. Kerschner, vice John Powell, deceased; Prairie City, Jasper county, John Selby, vice T. J. Cowmar, removed; Wyman, Louisa county, J. N. Huston, vice Albert Hunter, removed;

Idaho: Howe, Bingham county, Marion Hawley, vice Merton Hawley, removed; Star Adair county, F. W. McDowell, vice D. S. Leuis, removed.

Personal Mention. Albert J. Xanton of Iowa was teday ap-pointed a special examiner in the pension office at \$1,200 a year. E. D. Stacy of Omaha is at the Ebbitt.

Miscellaneous.

Senator Manderson has reintroduced his bill to pay the estate of Captain Emmett Crawford. Third United States cavairy, who was killed by Mexican soldiers while under orders of his superiors, \$25,000.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has introduced a bill similar to the one which was favorably received in the senate in the last congress, providing that lands allotted to favorably received in the senate in the last congress, providing that lands allotted to Indians in severalty shall be subject to state and local taxation and paid by the secretary of the interior. The South Dakota senator believes, as does Senator Manderson, that a measure of this character will become a law within a few weeks.

cavation foundation and general basement work on the Sioux City federal building. The contract will amount to about \$20,000.

A favorable report was today made to the house upon the Pickler bill provising that a term of the South Dasota United States court be held at Aberleen, beginning on the first Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in November. The court now meets in Dendwood, Sioux Falis and Pierre only.

Penny S. Hearn.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

List of Changes in the Regular Service as Announced Vesterday. Washington, Oct.14 - Special Telegram to The Ben |- The following army orders were

issued today: The leave granted Second Lieutenant Henry G. Cole, Twenty-third infantry, is extended seven days.

Leave for one month to take effect on being relieved from recruiting duty is

being relieved from recruiting daty is granted First Lieutenant Jacob G. Goldbraith, First cavalry, recruiting officer.
Captain Stanhope Blant, orimance department, will proceed from Springfield armory, Mass., to the Waterliet arsenal. West Troy, N. Y., on official business pretaining to the procurement of information as to the best method of lighting the new shops at the Springfield armory by electricity.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Avery D. Andrews, Fifth artillery, has been accepted to take effect November 2.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Captain John J. Haden (promoted from first lieutenant and quartermaster Eighth infantry) to the Eighth infantry, company G. to date from September 16, vice Haden, promoted.

Captain Charles H. Clark, ordeane de-

Captain Charles H. Clark, ordnance de-partment, will proceed from Frankford arse-nal to Cramps, ship yard, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the inspection of ammunition for the Sponsel six-pounder

The following transfers in the Twenty-The following transfers in the twenty-fourth infantry are ordered: Second Licu-tenant John R. Seyhurn, from company E to company 1; Second Licutenant Hunter B. Nelson, from company 1 to company E.

### RUMORS THE RIPE.

Compromise Now Being Talked Strong r Than Ever Before.
Washington, Oct. 14.—Today has been

pregnant with remors of compromises and agreements on the silver question. That senators representing various factions had been together was an easy ascertained fact, but the result of those conferences is, in many cases, a matter of pure conjecture. Still enough is known to lead to the conclusion that mutual concessions were made, and the hope is justified that before next week shall have passed into history there will be a forward movement toward a settlement of the question that has been vexing the senate and the American people, Just what the compromise will be cannot be said, but the idea that meets with most favor contemplates the following provisions: The repeal of the Sherman act, to take place four years hence, the purchase of silver bullion being meantime reduced to something like 2,000,000 unces a mouth; an amendment to the law of 1875 authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds; that such bonds shall be redeemable five years from date and that the interest shall not exceed 314 per cent; the retirement of all treasury and other notes under \$10 in value when they shall come into the treasury in the ordinary course of business, and the substitution therefor of silver certificates for the coined bullion now in the treasury, the seigniorage to be coined for this purpose.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE WILSON BILL.

Senator Cockrell and Other Democrats Not Making Much Headway on It. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The substitute for the Wilson repeal bill, which Senator Cockrell and other democratic senators are trying to get into such shape as will command for it the approval of the democratic party in the senate has not been completed, but it has gone far enough to justify the reiteration of the statement that it will in all likelihood, take the shape of an extension of the present law, until the 1st of July, 1895, and the confirmation of authority to the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds under the act of 1875. The latter law is to be modified so as to provide that those onds shall draw only 3 per cent interest. whereas issuance is authorized at 4,4% and 5 per cent interest. There are five or six of the ultra-repeal men who will probably never give their consent to the proposition, and the extreme silver men on the democratic side will accept it with rejuctance, but the indi-cations now are that a sufficient vote will be obtained to put the measure through, if not inside of the democratic party, then from among-the senators on the republican side.

## REGISTER! REGISTER!

Last Year's Registration is Void-Every Voter Must Register. Following are dates for registration: Wednesday, October 18.

Thursday, October 26. Friday, November 3. Saturday, November 4. Registrars will sit at the polling booths in

each voting district until 9 p. m. on the days bove pamed. Last year's registration is void. If you vant your name on the voters' list you must

MEXICO'S MISFORTUNE.

fowas Inundated by Bursting of Dams-Many Lives Wiped Out. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.-A City of Mexico dispatch to a morning paper says: Bursting of dams in Tepcace caused great

loss of life on several haciendas. Twentyfour persons are known to be drowned. At Santa Inez, in the state of Oxaca, the town was inundated and the town hall and nany other buildings were swept away. There were similar disasters in other towns.

Afghans Drove the Russians Out. LONDON, Oct. 14.-Simla dispatches say that a Russian officer, Colonet Vannovisky, was recently driven out of the Pamirs by the fAfghans, after he had made an attempt to orde his way across that district at the head of Cossack troops.

Woodbury County Officials Exonerated. Sioux Citx, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram o The Bee |-Judge Gaynor today exonerated the Board of Supervisors and County Attorney Bevington of the charge of converting county funds to the extent of \$10,000, verting county funds to the extent of \$10,000, proferred by John M. McDonaid, ex-county sheriff, by dismissing McDonaid's petition for an injunction restraining the treasurer from paying the warrants. It was charged that the money was appropriated for trial expenses never incurred and for office rent and clerk hire that Bevington never paid. Judge Gaynor found that the money was all paid as claimed by the defendants.

Kitled Himself and Wife. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 14.-Vincent F. Tyler, a carpenter by trade, and a man of worthicss habits, fatarly wounded his wife and then put an end to his own existence in the pres-ence of many people this afternoon. Mrs. Tyler some time ago separated from her hus-band, and, meeting her today, he requested her to again live with him. Upon her re-fusal, he fired four shots at her, two of them taking effect, and then turned the revolver on himself and ended his own existence.

Captured the Fugitives.
Detective McManus of Milwaukee passed through Omaha yesterday forenoon enbelieves, as does Senator Manderson, that a measure of this character will become a law within a few weeks.

John King of Omaha will undoubtedly be awarded the contract next week for the extending to murder the woman's husband.

Demand of the Politician-

EFFECT OF THE MINORITY'S RESISTANCE

Without Cloture the Majority Can Do

Nothing-Speeches that in Reality Contata Volumes-Colonei McCoy on the Populists.

Washington, Oct. 12 .- [Staff Correspondonce of Tun Ber. |- "It appears to me that one thing has been clearly and definitely determined by this contest over the repeal of the silver purchasing law," said Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota to me the other day. "There will be no more strictly partisan or sectional legislation unless the rules of the senate are amended in such a way as to close debate. The senate practically provides minority representation. The minority in that body can defeat if it cannot dictate legislation. Some of our states have now, or have had, regular minority representation in their legislatures. The idea was to give the minority a fuller hearing than was possible under the common majority rule. I have always been in favor of cloture in the senate, for I believe the majority ought to rule; but so long as we have our present rules. which are designed for the most exhaustive debate upon any and all questions so as to give the minority opportunity to appeal to the country, no one can blame a minority which is deeply interested and honest in its convictions for exercising the prerogative provided for it. Nearly all of the senators who have heretofore contended for open sessions of the senate for the consumration of nominations and a cloture rule have been

nominations and a cloture rule have been with those silver senators who have contended against permitting a direct vote upon the ameonditional silver repeal bill."

Senator Pettigrew expressed a view which is entertained by nearly every man in congress. Every one concedes that, except by accident, a minority in the senate can defeat any arbitrary proposition made by the majority, provided the minority is large enough to make a reasonably lasting resistance. The reconstruction laws, which were adopted in the latter part of the 60's, met with obstinate resistance, but there was powerful pressure for them and debate in the senate was terminated by accident, a vote being secured when the elder Bayard of Delaware, who had the floor, was off his guard. guard.

No More Partisan Laws.

It is the universal opinion in congress that the days for extreme partisan legislation are over. There may be party legislation, measures which will represent planks in party platforms and issues in national campaigns which will become laws, but it is not believed that there will be any such sectional legislation in the future as that proposed by the bill which has just passed the house repealing the federal election laws, except by compromise. That is to say if the minority suffers the majority to have its will in the senate the latter must concede to the former something in return. During the early part of the silver contest Senator Sherman, in private conversation, observed that the law which the bill under considerations ought to repeal was the result of compromising the law. It is the universal opinion in congress that tions ought to repeal was the result of com-promise in the first instance, and that in his opinion the law which would repeal the one upon the statute books would also be the result of compromise.

the result of compromise.

"In fact," said Senator Sherman, "we are drifting into a condition, nationally, which is represented by the rules of the senate against closing debate, and I believe that all legislation of importance will in the future be the result of compromise, in which the two extreme sides will come together upon a common level."

Never Before Equalled.

It has been a great many years since, if indeed there ever have been delivered in the senate, so many exhaustive speeches as upon the proposition to unconditionally repeal the silver-purchasing law. When a senator, upon the spur of the moment, promised to speak continuously for six or eighthours one would naturally suppose that he intended merely to kill time, that he he intended merely to kill time, that he surely did not expect to deliver a thoughtful, well-arranged and intelligent speech. When a senator would deliberately give notice to his side that he could be counted upon "to consume three days of eight hours each in one speech," the natural supposition would be that he intended to simply talk against time, to drag in a lot of extraneous matter, and that he surely never intended to have his speech reproduced on intended to have his speech reproduced on his own account and at his own expense for graceral distribution. Some of these sena-tors—all against unconditional repeal or fa-vorable to a compromise—have, when they arose to speak, had upon their desks in front of them from twenty to forty books of vari-ous descriptions and great masses of manu-script and newspapers. The casual or books surfix and newspapers. The casual onlooker would naturally suppose that this long-winded statesman intended to stand there and read books and newspapers without any design and that he would be ashamed to see the stuff in print.

Cockrell's Exhaustive Argument.

A glance through some of the longest A grance through some of the longest speeches delivered upon the silver question indicates that quite all of them have been arranged with design. There has been a view to sequence and continuity of thought. The many branches of the subject have, in almost every instance, been treated exhaustively and with good arrangement. There has been no such thing as simple all There has been no such thing as simply pil-ing a mass of matter together with only the view to kill time. The anti-repeal speech of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, which con-sumed the better part of two full days, shows the greatest amount of careful work of any speech delivered up to the end of the first day of the "test of physical endurance." first day of the "test of physical endurance." Senator Cockrell has an almost bewildering array of valuable data upon the subject of financial legislation and circulation of money. He has worked the matter of per capita circulation in every one of its phases, comparing the population with the money in circulation from the foundation of the government to the present. He has exhausted the tables and reports of the Treasury department which could have any bearing upon the circulating medium in all its branches within the present century. He has analyzed the incomes and outputs of the government in every direction and has comgovernment in every direction and has com-pletely exhausted the question of gold and silver mining and coinage in this and all other countries. Furthermore, he has analyzed the votes in congress upon financial questions, and reviewed the platforms of political parties and made all sorts of com-"Speaking Volumes."

Senator Jones of Nevada, who is regarded the best informed of the free sliver sen-ators, some weeks ago completed a carefully arranged speech, which would occupy the arranged speech, which would occupy the time of a rapid reader during three full days of eight hours each. Think of a speech which would take the time of a rapid talker thirty hours, or the most rapid reader twenty-four hours. Senator Morgan spoke for six days against the "force bill" when it was before the senate in the "Reed Congress." His speech, when printed in individual form, occupied almost 100 broad pages in solid nonpareil type. The speech was well designed and as carefully spoken as the best novelette, and had it been printed in novel form would have made a volume of 350 pages. The speech of Senator Jones would make a book as large as an ordinary work on political economy of 250 pages.

When Senator Allen of Nobraska arose to speak for over ten hours the other day his desks, resembling a mass of seaside novels

desk was covered with books with fancy backs, resembling a mass of seaside novels and school house publications. He had the pages marked and arranged in numerical order, so that when he picked up book after book there was a logic and a sequence in what he read. People in the galleries shuddered when they saw him arise behind the mass of book because they supposed he simply intended to read to kill time. His speech shows that his work was clearly designed. Most of his speech was original and extemporaneous. The extracts from the books htted in like citations in a law brief. Although he grew weary at times there appears no verbisge in his remarks indicating that he was merely a time-server.

Altogether the speeches which have been delivered against the repeal of silver are remarkable, not more for their length than for the carefulness of their preparation.

BECOMES TRULY NONPARTISAN course all of these specches are printed in the Congressional Record, which is bound in permanent form and will be seent upon the shelves of libraries for generations to come, and the speakers have a pride in making their remarks appear well.

Colorel McCoy on the Difference.

I asked Colonel Chacles T. McCoy, who is located in one of the most prosperous gold mining districts of Colonado, a populist state, what the real issues of the populists were now, and at what point a populist could attack a free silver expublican or democrat. Colonel McCoy, who is one of the smartest republican politicians in the country and has been here a tow days joycing on

smartest republican politicans in the country and has been here a tow days looking on at the silver fight, replied:

"It is only a question with the populists of electing one of their very own when it comes to an acconding a free silver republican or democrat. There is no real difference between the three species of politician. The principle of the populist now is more money and free trade. Of course the free coinage democrats favor both of there. A free silver republican is almost invariably in favor of a low tariff. All three are opposed to an issue of bonds and national banks. For the life of me I don't see what issue the populists will raise when they come to oppose a free silver democrat or republican. I presume it will simply be that they want to elect one of their own flock."

Small Show for Banking Laws.

small Show for Banking Laws.

It is now quite clearly known that unless at some point in the silver contest some national bank legislation intended to enlarge the sphere of that system is tacked on as a compromise there will be no bank legislation in this congress, except possibly in the way of restricting the powers of national bank officers. The only way banks could get par value of circulation on their deposited bonds will be in a compromise on silver. There is no prospect that the taxon state bank circulation will be removed unless the money is printed by the government and some federal jurisdiction extended over state banks of issue.

Play for Personal Prominence.

A good many little jealousies, among sen-ators and not a little humorous rivalry has cropped out continuously during the eleven weeks debate on the silver repeal bill. There has been so much reference to the Bland-Allison act which gave silver full recognition and the Sherman compromise act of 1890 that senators whose names have not gone down to fame and posterity as originators of great laws have shown an itching anxiety to have the honor of propos-ing a compromise which would be accepted. This is really one of the most important secrets of the strength of the compromise movement. Had it not been for a desire to

secure credit for a compromise there would not have been so many compromise proposi-tions offered and by this time the unconditional repeal ranks would have been larger. Of course there were some senators who have advocated a compromise who did not want to be classed as either free silver or gold advocates. But the number who would like to get the credit of proposing a successful compromise would likel, outnumber those who fear alignment with one side or the other of the question.

Result of Holman's Work.

There will be more "emergency" appropriation bills presented and passed in this congress than have been seen in many years. The last congress, bent upon retrenchment The last congress, bent upon retrenchment and reform, cut down the appropriations below the actual necessities, and the natural growth of the country has resulted in deficiencies in all of the eight executive departments of the government. There were few, if any, desciouses at the two sessions following the "Reed Congress." The republicans went upon the principle that they might tust as well make sufficient announcement. just as well make sufficient appropriation at the start as in the end and save all trouble. PRERY S. HEATH.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company in the Hands of a Receiver. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14.-The Kentucky and Indiana Bridge property, bonded for \$2,000,000 and owned by Louisville parties, passed into the hands of a receiver today. Default of interest on first and second mortgage bonds amounting to \$10,000 made the step necessary. Judge Barr of the federal court appointed John McLeod receiver. DENVER, Oct. 14.—The report of Stephen H. Standart, assignee of Crippens, Lawrence

& Co., has been filed with the cierk of the district court. The estimated net assets in full are set at \$977,940.79. The liabilities are \$\$11,696.41. The total assets and liabil-ties are placed at \$1,375,620.55. From the assets is deducted \$397,979. From the liabilities, \$563,954.14. The assets in the hands of the assignee are \$1.533,885.89; contingent liabilities, \$1.194,549.37; cash, \$22,588.59. The Union National bank holds a balance of \$14,463.75. DENVER, Oct. 14.—Bank Examiner Lazear, after a stay of some weeks at Del Norte looking into the affairs of the First National

looking into the affairs of the First National bank, returned this morning, together with United States Attorney Johnson. Examiner Lazear was acquicted by a Del Norte jury of the charge made against him with reference to a deed which he took possession of in behalf of the bank depositors. His course was shown to be correct, as it was a part of the bank's securities. Examiner Lazear states that the bank a Query is now. states that the bank at Ouray is now in good shape to open, being one of the few Colorado banks now closed. The examiner will go to Sundance, Wyo., for the purpose of straight-ening up a bank there.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 14.-The Merchants Savings bank has gone into voluntary liquida-tion and has petitioned the supreme court for permission to wind up its affairs. This action was precipitated by the depreciation of its western securities, interest on some of which had been defaulted, and the bank was unable to turn its assets into cash to meet demands of depositors. The deposits amount to \$1,270,000, while the statement shows only a small amount of cash.

CAUGHT BETWEEN THE CARY.

Burlington Foreman of Lincoln Perma-nently Crippled While Switching. Lincoln, Oct. 14 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-J. M. Corbin, foreman of one of the night switch crews at the B. & M. yards, had his left ankle crushed this evening about 8 o'clock. He was switching cars in the north end of the yards near the round house and was in the act of cutting out a car when he was caught. The B & M. physician was immediately summoned and the victim re-moved to his home in the patrol wagon at 1451 North Twenty-sixth street. His foot will have to be amputated just above the ankie. He is a married man and has two children, and has been in the employ of the B. & M. for a number of years.

Fire was discovered this afternoon at the Lawrence Implement company's warehouse between Tenth and Eleventh on W street. An alarm was turned in and the fire department was at the scene in a few moments, but by the time the companies had arrived the whole roof was one solid mass of flames. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, making it aimest an impossibility to check the raging flames and some of the firemen were pretty badly scorched, but none seriously

injured.

The fire spread to some adjoining sheds, but was extinguished before any great damage was done. It was nothing short of a miracle that the whole block was not destroyed. The building was occupied by the Lawrence Implement company as a store room and at the time contained about \$5,000 worth of implements, some of which belonged to an eastern firm. The total loss of building and contents will aggregate \$5,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from a locomotive, as the building stands close to the tracks. Chief Malone says it was the hardest fire he has had to get under control for years.

A small blaze at the Missouri Pacific round-house called out the department this after-noon. Only a few feet of cornice was burned,

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14—Westbound pas-senger train No. 3 on the Nickle Plate road was wrecked this morning a short distance west of Buffalo. J. B. Lane, the fireman, was the only person killed. It is reported that several bassengers are seriously injured, but the telegraph wires are in such bad condi-tion after the storm that the officials are un-able to obtain particulars.

Committed Soleide. CHICAGO, Oct. 14 .- Bernbard Baum, the proprietor of the resort known as Baum's pavilion, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting. His business has not been prospering of late.

# KELLEY, STIGER & CO.,

Cor. Farnam and Fifteenth Sts.

# FURS AND MACKINTOSHES

Tomorrow we will offer the most extensive line of exclusive styles of ladies' outer garments ever shown in Omaha. Our prices we guarantee the very lowest.



# DIAGONAL JACKETS

back, the very latest, worth \$15,

CHEVIOT JACKETS

colors blue, Havana and black; good value for \$16; remember only \$12. Our line of

Misses' and Children's

JACKETS.

being too varied to mention. Call and see we have ever offered to the public-at our



For \$10 we will sell on For \$10 on Monday we Monday and all the week will sell a fine line of

CHEVIOT JACKETS

with empire collar, large sleeves and full with handsome Worth collars, large sleeves and full back, neatly edged with fur; good value at \$15.

At \$12 we will sell Monday At \$15 we will sell Monand all the week ladies' day and all the week ladies' fine

WORSTED JACKETS

with Redfern collar, full sleeves, full back; with Redfern collars, made in the very best style, edged with fur. This garment would be good value for \$19.

The finest assortment of

FURS

and long garments is the most extensive In Capes, Jackets, Muffs and Boas, we have ever shown; the prices and styles and fur bands for dress and cloak trimming usual popular prices.

LADIES' MACKINTOSHES. In new shades and styles-double and single

textures, and silk lined capes -- at lowest prices. DRESS GOODS and SILKS.

Satin Mervilleux.

A desirable changeable satin, \$1.15

New Styles Dress Goods. Popular Boucle Worsted Suitings. Diagonal suitings, stylish and serviceable, good and cheap

French Basket Cloth.

46 inches wide, latest and fashionable \$1.10

Very desirable - -

NOVELTIES in Dress Trimmings. A full assortment of Braids, etc.

THE LATEST VEILS.

The real accordeon plaited automatic spring-acting Fan Veils. The "Loie Fuller" (ombre shaded) Veils, The "Princess May" lace border Veils.

From 25c up to \$1.25 each.

KELLEY, STIGER & Co.,