The North Platte Tribune.

VOL. IX. NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1893. NO. 31.

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PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE

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THE CASINO BILLIARD HALL,

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SUPERIOR BILLIARD and POOL TABLES.

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Where gentlemen will receive courteous treatment at all times and where they will always be welcome. Our billiard and pool hall is not surpassed in the city and lovers of these games can be accommodated at all times.

THE CASINO, - - NEVILLE BLOCK.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law Recommended.

CLEVELAND URGES HASTE.

Every Day's Delay, He Says, Increases the Suffering—The Present Depression Chargeable Directly to Congressional Legislation.

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity.

With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

Chargeable to the Sherman Law.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight raise, the price of silver began to fall after the passing of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Evil Effects of the Present Law.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming probable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be re-issued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Useless Silver In the Treasury.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than $47,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little over $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted in paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encroached on.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected has been shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000.

Danger to the Gold Reserve.

Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a large place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

Menace Not to Be Disregarded.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and guaged and, perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

Above Party Politics.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It virtually concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threatens us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others, nor hoard his labor.

One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of the government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing.

We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic, and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the plain state of things, enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that legislation, condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience, shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

As to Tariff Reform.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

Fired By Tramps.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Aug. 8.—The factory of the Shaver Cheese company, at Atkins, was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $5,000. Insurance, $2,000. It is believed to have been the work of tramps. The entire town narrowly escaped destruction. A high wind was blowing at the time.

French to Occupy Chantibun.

SAIGON, Aug. 8.—Two hundred and fifty French sharp-shooters and marines have left this place en route to Chantibun, the town near the Gulf of Siam, which the French are to occupy temporarily in accordance with the terms of the supplementary ultimatum recently accepted by the Siamese government. The French will also occupy the river upon which Chantibun is situated.

More Trouble In Indian Territory.

CADDO, I. T., Aug. 8.—The trouble in Cedar county has reached war heat. News reached here that the county judge who had been removed by Governor Jones had been murdered. It is impossible to get full particulars owing to the remoteness of the distance from the railroad. Governor Jones and his private secretary held a secret meeting.

Turkish Ruffians Must Be Punished.

NEW YORK Aug. 8.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions has a personal letter from Secretary of State Gresham, pledging the government to do all possible to compel the porte to punish the perpetrators of the recent outrage upon Anna Moulton, an American missionary in Turkey.

CONGRESS HEARD IT.

Members Generally Applaud the President's Message.

WILL BE SHORT AND HOT.

Prospects That the Silver Fight Will Begin at Once—Official List of the Members of the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The house was called to order promptly at noon and prayer was offered by the newly elected chaplain, Rev. Dr. Hadaway. The journal, which was rather a lengthy one, was then read and approved and the house took a recess until 12:45 p. m. After the recess Mr. Springer (Dem., Ills.), chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that the president would communicate in writing a message to congress forthwith. Instantly Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, made his bow and sent the important document to the clerk's desk, where it was read by Clerk Kerr.

The president's message was listened to with interest by the members of the house, and at the conclusion of its reading was greeted with general applause, not confined to any section of the chamber.

The Michigan election case, pending between Richardson and Belknap, was taken taken up.

The senate, after the morning routine, took a recess till 12:45 p. m. to await the arrival of the president's message.

Mr. Lodge introduced resolutions for a vote on the repeal of silver purchase on the 22d inst.

On reconvening the message was read. Seldom in the history of the senate has a message been listened to with such close attention. Every senator seemed on a nervous strain not to lose a word.

Official List of House Members.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The official list of members of the house, as prepared by Clerk Kerr, gives the Democrats 220 members, Republicans 126, and the Third party 9. There is one vacancy, the Tenth Ohio district, caused by the death of Representative Enochs, making the whole number 356. The list contains the name of Mr. Richardson, Fifth Michigan district, who has not yet been sworn in, and whose seat is contested and claimed by Belknap, Republican.

Will Be Short and Hot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The indications are that the financial fight in congress will begin at once, and be fought to a finish. Negotiations already show that nearly two-thirds of the members of the house favor the question being settled in committee of the whole, without reference to committee.

CHICAGO BICYCLE RACE.

Second Day's Results of the International Tourney.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The first heat of the two-third mile handicap was won by C. W. Davis, Chicago, 40 yards in 1:28. Second heat of the two-third mile handicap was won by E. C. Bode, with E. C. Johnson second. Time, 1:26 3-5. Third heat won by Crooks of Buffalo; Hoyland Smith second. Time, 1:26 3-5. Fourth heat won by Brown; Windle second. Time, 1:27 2-5. Fifth heat won by Swendeman in 1:27 2-5, with Blauvelt second. Sixth heat won by Grosch; Willie Murphy second. Time, 1:26 3-5.

First heat in the mile for 3:00 class was won by W. A. Thompson, Longley, Richardson, Prencil, Wilcox and Levy also qualified for the final. The first six in the second heat were Von Boeckman, Brandenberg, Nelson, Millen, Adams and Parke. Time, 2:37 2-5.

No Rest For British Statesmen.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Unionists in the house of commons have refused to listen to any overtures looking to shortening the report stage of the home rule bill. The third stage of the Irish bill was entered upon and will consume at least three weeks, even if every possible use of the cloture be made. Then will come the supplies discussion which may be drawn out indefinitely.

Application For a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—An application for a receiver for the Indianapolis Cabinet works was made, alleging that the company was indebted to the amount of $350,000 at least. The company has borrowed $360,000 from the defunct Indianapolis National bank.

To Issue Loan Certificates.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The executive committee of the Pittsburg Clearing House association decided to issue clearing house loan certificates, the majority of the 19 banks composing the association having voted favorably on the proposition.

Wrecked by the President.

DES MOINES, Aug. 8.—The First National State bank of Ute has failed, due to the questionable manipulation of President E. M. Donaldson, who has disappeared after drawing out all the cash.

Due to Dull Trade.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Allen & Co., druggists, assigned. Assets, $12,000; liabilities, $18,000. Dull trade and financial stringency are the causes given.

Ohio Bank Closed.

WELLSBURG, O., Aug. 8.—The Bank of Wellsburg, owned by Samuel George, closed its doors. The bank has assets of $300,000, and liabilities of $150,000.

Made a Personal Assignment.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—John Johnston, until last January cashier of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company bank, made a personal assignment.

Death of Mrs. H. W. Dows.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 8.—Mrs. Henrietta W. Dows, wife of ex-State Senator S. L. Dows, died after a protracted illness.

Killing of White Caps.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—The white caps of Boone township, Indiana, burned the house of the Conrads. Three riderless horses owned by three white caps, John Kendal, William Fisher and William Hubbell were found. It is thought their owners have been killed by the Conrads.

Maryland Town Wiped Out.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Aug. 8.—Snow Hill, Md., burned. Only two stores and a few dwellings were saved. Loss, $300,000.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Western Roads Will Not Reduce Grand Army Rates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Atchison road has requested the Western Passenger association to reconsider its attitude on Grand Army rates, but as a different decision from that already made by the association can only be made with the unanimous consent of the different roads there is small chance of a reduction. The matter will be taken up at the first association meeting.

General Passenger Agent Eustis of the Burlington now says his road will not reduce the number of its trains between Chicago and St. Louis and Denver. The time card is being rearranged, But the time of departure of through trains from Chicago and their arrival at Denver and St. Louis will not be changed.

Gresham Acts Promptly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Presbyterian board of Foreign missions in this city received a personal letter from the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, in which he pledged the government to do all that was possible to punish the perpetrators of the latest outrage upon American missionaries in Turkey. The communication referred to the attack which was made upon Miss Annie Melton, a missionary of the board in a village in the Koordish mountains. The board adopted a resolution expressing gratification at the prompt and vigorous action of the secretary of state.

In the Interest of Irrigation.

GREAT BEND, Kan., Aug. 8.—A mass convention of Kansans interested in irrigation was held here. Resolutions were adopted declaring it to be the duty of federal and state governments embraced within the arid regions of the west to render substantial aid in the construction of proper systems of irrigation. A call was also issued from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, to be held in Salina, Kan., Thursday, Sept. 28. Every county in the states named will be entitled to three delegates.

Brought Part of a Saint's Body.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Mgr. Marquis of Quebec, who has been to France and Rome, arrived, bringing with him for the French Canadian church of St. Jean Baptiste a portion of the body of Saint Jean Baptiste. He secured the relic by permission of the Archbishop of Avignon. The piece is eight or ten inches long, and it is said to be the largest relic of the saint's body outside of the basilisca of Apt, where the remains of the saint are said to rest.

A Victory For the Operators.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 8.—The resuming of operations in the Leavenworth coal mines is regarded as a victory for the operators. The protracted hard times are keenly felt by the men and they are accepting work where ever obtainable. In conversation, J K. Kelham of the Miners' union, said: "It is true that many union miners are 'blacklegging' in Lexington, Mo. The chief will be asked to keep the men here or call the strike off."

Lives With a Bullet In His Head.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—A suit for $10,000 damages has been filed against Chief of Detectives Desmond by Albert Tolsch. A mad bull created a panic at Eleventh street and Clark avenue July 6, and a half dozen officers, including Desmond, fired at it from all sides. The bull was uninjured, but one bullet struck Tolsch in the head, where it is still lodged, though the injured man lives.

Drove His Parents Out.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 8.—John Nelson drove his aged parents from the tent in which he and his family live, near Salt river. The old people were given shelter by John Stahl, a farmer. This enraged Nelson, who went to the house of Stahl and shot Stahl's mother, killing her instantly. He then shot Stahl in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Nelson is in jail at New London.

Drowned While Bathing.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 8.—Louis Schletzbaum, a prominent young man and bookkeeper for the Atchison Coal company, was drowned while bathing in Doniphan lake. Schletzbaum was swimming at some distance from the shore, when suddenly he was seized with a cramp and sank before assistance could reach him.

An Old Settlers' Reunion.

TUSCOLA, Ills., Aug. 8.—The old settlers of Douglas county held their twenty-fifty annual reunion here, and over 200 pioneers were present, besides several hundred spectators. Hon. Malden Jones, Judge Jacks Ewing, Major Wallace and others addressed the meeting. Several were present who have been in the county 60 years and over.

After Nonunion Men.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Twenty-five union boiler makers marched into the St. James hotel and opened battle on 16 nonunion workmen quartered there. Knives, pistols, fists, chairs and cuspidors were used and the guests beat a hasty retreat. Several on both sides were seriously injured. Six arrests were made.

Elmore Inquest Concluded.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.—The inquest into the death of Capitalist H. S. Elmore was concluded. Mrs. Elmore's statement that the dead man was addicted to morphine was partially supported while other evidence showed that Elmore had accused his wife of being a morphine fiend.

A Continuance Granted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Upon representations by his attorney that his physical condition would not permit his appearance in court, Banker Lazarus Silverman did not appear before Judge Scales to submit to an inquiry. A continuance was granted.

Killed by Exploding Gas.

WINTERSET, Ia., Aug. 8.—The wife of Charles Polk, a farmer, was burned to death by the explosion of gas which had escaped from a gasoline stove.

Found Guilty of Forgery.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Ducret, editor of Cocarde, and Norton, on trial for conspiracy and forging documents, purporting to be stolen from the British embassy, compromising prominent Frenchmen in treasonable actions, have been found guilty. Ducret was sentenced to one year and Norton to three years.

Iowa Pythians In Session.

MUSCATINE, Aug. 8.—The grand lodge of the Iowa Knights of Pythias and the first annual camp of the State Pythian Sisterhood began a four day's session. Hundreds are in attendance.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

DIXON DEFEATS PIERCE

It Took the Colored Boy of Boston But Three Short Rounds.

M'BRIDE WHIPS MURPHY.

The Arena of the Coney Island Athletic Club Crowded With Fully 10,000 People—Champion Jim Corbett Given an Ovation.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Never since the Coney Island Athletic club has been putting pugilistic contests has such a tremendous throng gathered at the commodious arena as the Pierce-Dixon bout has attracted. It is estimated that there were between 8,000 and 10,000 spectators in the building. Jim Corbett, the champion heavyweight pugilist of America, was given a great ovation when he walked into the building accompanied by Manager Brady and several other friends. The majority of the big betting men fancied Dixon and they were rather liberal in the odds they offered.

The purse Murphy and McBride fought for was $1,000, of which $200 went to the loser. In the first round Murphy landed on Mac's jaw, but was countered hard, Murphy forcing the fighting, which was lively throughout. Murphy's science showed strongly in the second round and he landed frequently, but McBride's blows were stingers. The in-fighting was severe. Mac got first blood in the fourth round. Murphy's cleverness in ducking saved him much punishment. McBride was awarded the fight in the 10th round.

Pierce an Easy Mark.

At 9:30 Tom O'Rourke entered the ring, followed by George Dixon, the Boston colored boy. He was greeted with applause, but the roof went off when Ed Pierce climbed on the stage. It was a Pierce audience. The purse fought for was $5,500, of which the loser received $500. O'Rourke of New York, Jack Havlin and Mirtias Kelly of Boston seconded Dixon and Charley Norton and four others looked after Pierce.

First Round—Dixon caught Pierce on the wind twice. Sparring followed and Dixon again reached Eddie three times.

Second Round—Pierce landed lightly on the colored boy's face.

Third Round—Dixon sent his man to the ropes, landing repeatedly on Pierce's wind and jaw, knocking him silly. He went down and out after repeated jabs on the jaw that would have settled a stronger man than Pierce. Pierce was a softer mark than Skelly and was clearly outclassed.

Enthusiastic For Statehood.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.—Great preparations were made at Elreno, O. T., for the entertainment of the statehood convention. The convention is the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the territory. The sentiment is overwhelmingly for statehood at the earliest possible moment, and it will doubtless be the outgrowth of a meeting at which a constitution will be prepared and submitted to congress. The east side of the territory is in favor of one state, composed of Oklahoma and the Indian territory, but the great majority of the men of Oklahoma see the impracticability of this and think the inclusion of the five civilized tribes will prevent early action by congress.

The True Eleven.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 8.—A colored society, known as the True Eleven, which is destined to become a big national lodge, was organized here. The lodge has already 200 members in this city and a great many more have applied for membership. The object of the lodge is to advance the colored race, and there is also a benefit clause in the constitution. Dr. W. H. Hudson of this city is the originator of the scheme and was elected supreme chief. A national charter has been secured. Grant Brown was elected grand financial chirographer. A meeting of the members of the new organization will be held in Atchison on Sept. 21.

Kansas Overrun With Tramps.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—The tramp problem continues to be very serious in Kansas. Reports from many towns and cities say the number of idle men is daily augmented by traveling tramps, who burglarize houses and stores, and the blame is laid on the honest workmen going east. Topeka, as a railroad center, is filling up with these tramps, and extra precautions have been taken to prevent depredations. Harvesting is over and those who want work cannot secure it.

NO TRAINS VS. HORSES.

The Santa Fe and Rock Island Refuse to Aid Strip Schemers.

TOPEKA, Aug. 8.—The freight departments of the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads last week received applications to charter special trains of stock cars, which the applicants desired to load with "homeseekers" and run into the Cherokee strip at the sound of the gun on opening day. In this way men on horseback could be easily outstripped in the race, and the best town lots and quarter sections picked up. But the companies refused to be a party to the scheme. The only special trains which will be run into the strip that day will be excursion trains containing spectators, and they will move so slowly as to be of no advantage to the passengers on board.

Arrested For Cattle Stealing.

SPENCER, Ia., Aug. 8.—William Leonard and Ed Pitcher, prominent young farmers, have been arrested on the charge of stealing six head of cattle.

Tennessee Miners' War.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—There has been another attack by miners on the convict camp at Coal Creek. One soldier was killed.

Deed of an Insane Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—John Finn, who has been confined to his house for several days with bilious fever, became delirious during his wife's absence and jumped from his bed and seizing a heavy flat iron attempted to dash out the brains of his two little boys. He then grasped a carving knife and horribly cut and mangled his two little daughters. Believing that he had killed the four little children Finn drew the blade across his throat, inflicting a wound that will prove fatal. The injuries to the children are of such a nature that they will die.

Made the Railroad Pay Up.

PEORIA, Aug. 8.—The Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway is one of the tenant lines of the Peoria and Pekin Union, and enters the city from Pekin over the latter's tracks. The Union company denied them access to the tracks for nonpayment at Pekin, but subsequently matters were adjusted and trains are again running.

General Bingham Dead.

WESTBORO, Mass., Aug. 8.—General George B. Bingham died here, aged 52. He was one of the first men in Wisconsin to enlist in the United States service at the breaking out of the war.

A Kentucky Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—Fire in the retail district caused $60,000 damages to the stocks of Crutches & Starks, clothiers; M. C. Goldstein, jeweler; Shields, candy, and Mme. Ruhle, notions.

Death of a Pioneer.

FAIRBURY, Ills., Aug. 8.—Mr. Isam Moore, among the first white settlers in this section, died on the homestead he settled on and bought of the government.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.

WHEAT—Weak and 1c lower; trade is dull; there is discouragement over the financial condition and some disquieting rumors afloat. September sold from 61½c to 60⅝c, back to 60⅞c; December sold from 68⅛c to 67½c, back 67⅜c.

CORN—Weaker; started firm but sold off sharply on the break in wheat. September sold at 40½c and broke to 39½c; May sold from 41⅞c to 41⅛c.

OATS—Weaker. September from 24½c to 24c, and May from 29⅝c to 29⅛c.

HOG PRODUCTS—Firm but quiet. Pork has sold to $12.50; lard at $7.65 and ribs at $7.02½ to $7.10½—all for September.

CASH—Wheat, 58½c; corn, 37½c; oats, 23½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, Aug. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500. Strong; fair to extra beeves, $4.50@5.15; stockers and feeders, $1.90@3.60; mixed cows and bulls, $1.00@3.15; Texans, $1.50@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000. Market strong. Sales ranged at $4.90@5.50 for light; $4.75@5.00 for rough packing; $4.90@5.40 for mixed; $5.00@5.30 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs, $4.75@5.40.

SHEEP—Natives, $3.00@4.90; westerns, $3.25@5.00; Texans, $1.25@3.40.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; native steers, bulk best, $4.15@4.85; fair to good, $3.65@4.10; cows and heifers, bulk best, $2.90@3.45; fair to good, $1.40@2.80; bulls, $1.90@2.30; calves, $4.00@7.00; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.40. Market strong.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; lights and pigs, $5.10@5.25; medium, $4.85@5.00; heavy, $4.60@4.85. Market firm.

South Omaha Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, Aug. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; 1200 to 1500 lbs., $4.00@4.50; 1100 to 1300 lbs., $3.80@4.25; 900 to 1100 lbs., $3.60@4.05; choice cows, $3.75@4.50; common cows, $1.90@3.75; good feeders, $2.80@3.10; common feeders, $2.00@2.75. Market active and stronger.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; light, $4.60@4.80; mixed, $4.55@4.65; heavy, $4.50@4.65. Market opened strong, closed 5c higher.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; muttons, $2.50@4.00; lambs $3.00@4.75. Market weak.

Street Cars Run by Natural Gas.

The cars are of the ordinary size, but are constructed entirely of natural gas pipes, ranging in size from six inches down. These hollow tubes are neatly carved, so that to the average observer the fact that they are built of such material is not noticed. These pipes are heavily charged with gas, and with the aid of a boiler and the engines at work beneath the floor it is said a run of 30 miles can be made without refilling the tubes. A speed can be obtained equal to that of cars run by the electric method. It said that one of the latter will cost $6,000 for its construction, while a gas car can be made for $2,000. Either artificial or natural gas can be used as the propelling power. It is further asserted by its inventor that to operate it a day of 12 hours will cost but $1.14, while the expense of running an electric car for the same period will be $6.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Stupid Husband of a Noted Singer.

Catalani's husband, a handsome Frenchman, was even more unintellectual than his wife—he was stupid. Once, having found the pitch of the piano too high, she said after the rehearsal to her husband: "The piano is too high. Will you see that it is made lower before the concert?"

When the evening came, Catalani was annoyed to find that the piano had not been altered. Her husband sent for the carpenter, who declared that he had sawed off two inches from each leg, as he had been ordered to do. "Surely it can't be too high now, my dear!" said the stupid husband soothingly.—Youth's Companion.

The City and the Country Dude.

A city dude seldom does anything worth chronicling, for he is universally regarded as empty headed, incapable of even arousing genuine curiosity. But a country dude—well, he is pretty certain to be interesting. Here is a specimen: A Buckfield young man recently tried to lift his carriage out of the mud while standing on the axle to save soiling his shoes.—Bar Harbor Record.

Why Children Are Always Doing Things.

Temptation, which is continual in children because everything is new to them, is nothing else than the force of an idea and the motive impulse that accompanies it.—Alfred Fouillee in Popular Science Monthly.