

OVER THE STATE.

An old settlers' association has been organized in Knox county. ARTERIAN water has been struck in Gering at a depth of 331 feet. A BABY lion was born in Oakland while the circus was in town. LINCOLN has just completed a new stand pipe at a cost of \$10,500. CROPS in Cedar county were last week badly damaged by a hail storm. THE new German Baptist church at Juniata was dedicated last Sunday. ONE of the great features of the state fair this year will be a bicycle tournament. LIGHTNING struck the house of Judge Littlefield at Waverly, but did no great damage. THE Independents of Custer county have called their convention for September 2. TAX shirkers of the rankest kind abound in Holt county according to the Stuart Ledger. MRS. O. C. AMERSON of South Omaha suicided last week by taking morphine. Domestic troubles. O. H. DENFAIN was last week killed by lightning as he was crossing the B. & M. bridge at Nebraska City. DR. SWISHER, the rain maker, is operating in Lancaster county. Not, however, with great success up to this writing. AFTER being engaged for twenty-two years in the clothing business at Ashland, H. H. Shedd has concluded to quit. THE livery barn of W. H. Gordon at Coleridge was entirely destroyed by fire, but all the horses and carriages were saved. JOHN LISTON, a Union Pacific switchman at Omaha, dropped dead on the street last week of apoplexy of the brain. BROKEN BOW has secured the district reunion of the Central Nebraska Veteran association to be held August 23 to 25. J. M. LUCAS, living seven miles south of Arnold, had the misfortune to lose his crop of rye and all his wheat by hail last week. MOSHER, the bank wrecker, is in jail in Omaha, but will doubtless soon be transferred to the government prison at Sioux Falls, Dakota. THE 6-year-old son of John Mullen of South Omaha came near losing his life by eating poisonous weeds which he mistook for peppermint. PLATTE county needs a new court house, but there is fear that the various factions could never agree upon the exact location for the building. SOME animal supposed to be a mountain lion that has strayed into that section, has killed a number of cattle in the north part of Wheeler county. THE residence of Peter G. Hales of Table Rock was entered by burglars and \$155 taken. Mr. and Mrs. Hales were absent at the time at a social. THE old settlers of Nuckolls county will hold their second annual reunion September 21 and ex-Governor Furnas has been invited to deliver an address. THE National Live Stock Commission company of Chicago filed its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state last week. It has a capital stock of \$500,000. HON. GEORGE F. KEIPER, who once ran for congress, has returned to his home in Pierce after six months spent in touring over the earth, accompanied by his wife. W. L. OAKLEY, while walking on the Union Pacific track near Millford, was run over and killed. Papers in his pockets showed that his residence was in New York City. JAMES CRUM, who lives five miles west of Neligh, had a run of hard luck Wednesday evening. During the rain storm lightning struck and killed six head of cattle and a horse. WORK has been commenced on the A. O. U. W. temple at McCook, which will cost \$25,000 when completed and will be one of the finest buildings of the kind in the state of Nebraska. THE state board of agriculture has decided to erect a big tent on the state fair grounds this year which will be tendered to various organizations which may desire to hold meetings during fair week. THE wife and daughter of Jacob Lohnes, formerly a policeman at Plattsmouth, were burned to death at Pekin, Ill., by the explosion of a can of kerosene with which Mrs. Lohnes was starting the fire. THOS. J. O'CONNOR was run over and killed by the motor cars at Lincoln. O'CONNOR laid down on the track, in a drunken stupor, it is supposed, and he was not seen in time for the motorman to stop the cars. A BOILERMAKER named Ekman, while making repairs in a boiler at Omaha, was electrocuted while about his work. He was using an electric light inside, and the wire was imperfectly insulated. He was a single man. A YOUNG man who had been working for Will Ballau, northeast of Juniata, stole a horse and buggy from a hitching rack in Hastings, belonging to Steve Nash, and drove it within a mile of Ballau's place and turned it loose. THE statements of the national banks of Beatrice published show them to be in the best of condition. The combined deposits of the three banks aggregate over \$750,000, showing there is no lack of confidence in these institutions. CONSIDERABLE progress is being made in the work of publishing the laws passed by the last legislature. The proof sheets of 135 pages have passed through the hands of the secretary of state, and the work will soon be completed. DESPITE the fact that banks are failing on every hand there are men who still look upon the banking business as a good thing to invest in. Last week the State bank of Litchfield filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. CAPT. O. BUTT, one of the oldest residents of Otoe county, died last week. Captain Butt was identified with the early transportation on the Missouri river and is said to have ferried over the first railroad engine ever landed in Nebraska.

THE new school census of Holdrege indicates a total population in the city of 3,504, a gain of 500 since 1890. THE Winnebago Indian school has been closed thirty days to repair the building. The flomer independent thinks it will take the entire police force to corral the pupils again. THE Hartington waterworks system was tested last week and proved to be satisfactory. The city council accepted the same. The system cost over \$10,000 and is one of the finest in northern Nebraska. REV. C. W. SAVIDGE of Omaha desires that some farmer or business man in a country village furnish a home for two boys, aged 8 and 10 years. Their father has no employment and the boys are anxious to do something on their own account. ALVA, the 16-year-old son of Moses Simpson, while attempting to swim across the Little Blue river near Hebron was drowned. His father and others upon the banks were unable to render assistance. The body was soon recovered, but life was extinct. "BONKEY" WILLIAMS is in jail at Omaha charged with murder in the first degree for killing Andrew Ryan, whom he horribly cut with a knife. It was the outcome of a quarrel started in a house of prostitution and renewed on the streets with fatal results. WM. MESSMAN living one mile east of Strang while harvesting had one of his little boys riding a lead horse. A heavy clap of thunder frightened the horse, which jumped, throwing the boy off under the sickle cutting his head, arms and right leg very badly. THE livery barn of John Edwards, at Carlton, was struck by lightning, consuming ten head of horses, harness and five carriages and all its contents. The loss is \$2,500 with \$2,000 insurance. Edward Shearer of Hebron lost a valuable horse and carriage covered by insurance. JOE HOLLENBECK, a 9-year-old of South Omaha, is booked for the Kearney reform school. Joe's latest prank was to throw a bunch of firecrackers into a pile of fireworks in front of Spadelman's cigar store and set fire to the whole lot. There is plenty of evidence to show that the boy is incorrigible. Herbert Shively, aged 19 years, was drowned at Barnard's lake near Ames, five miles west of Fremont. He was out fishing with a companion and the two got into an old flat boat and went out on the lake. The boat filled with water and young Shively, hampered by weeds and moss, was unable to save himself. TWO MEN, supposed to be relatives of Mrs. Debnay, the woman murdered by her husband, were arrested in Columbus by the sheriff. They were said to be at the head of an unorganized party who came to lynch Debnay, though no attempt was made. The murderer is confined in the county jail at Columbus and Sheriff Kavanagh has no fear of his ability to protect him. DURING a thunder storm the large barn of E. J. Cully, a farmer eight miles south of Ellis, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. There were five valuable horses in the barn but they were gotten out after some trouble. Besides the barn there was a quantity of new hay, farm implements and grain consumed. Loss about \$1,500. H. M. HINKLE & SON, dealers in general merchandise, Springfield, failed last week. Liabilities, \$10,000; assets, about the same. The firm executed chattel mortgages to C. K. Spearman for \$3,879, McCord, Brady & Co., \$2,500; Sargent County State bank, \$1,334, and the mortgages took immediate possession of the stock. Later on other chattel mortgages were filed. A GUN in the hands of an insane man named Ozzazi resulted in a lively time near Schuyler. The mania drove his family and the neighbors into a cornfield, but he was finally captured by the sheriff and landed in jail. Later a deputy sheriff took him out of the cell for an airing and he broke loose and gave the officer a lively chase through the streets, but was finally captured. THE office of the state labor commissioner is gathering statistics of the manufacturing industries of the state. The work will include a list of all manufacturing in the state, the capital invested, annual output, number of employees, annual amount of wages paid, and other interesting and valuable features. The report will be the first official statement of the manufacturing interests of the state ever published. THE comptroller has approved the selection of the following national banks to act as reserve agents for banks in Nebraska: First National of Omaha for First National of Alma; American Exchange National of Lincoln for First National of Auburn; First National of Chicago for First National of Blue Hill; First National of Lincoln for First National of Friend; State National of St. Joseph, Mo., for First National of Nelson. THE residence of Herbert Wilson three miles east of Burchard burned to the ground with all the contents, including over \$700 in cash. The total loss is about \$3,000. Mrs. Wilson came near being consumed by the flames, being saved by a fourteen-year-old son pulling her out through a window by the hair of her head after a large portion of the house had fallen. Mrs. Wilson remained unconscious for some time, but will survive. SEVERAL years ago John Lisco of Omaha insured his life in the Bankers' Life association for \$2,000, then died, and the association refused to pay the policy on the ground that Lisco misrepresented the state of his health; that he never paid all his premiums; and that he did or did not do several other things that he should or should not have done. But Mrs. Lisco sued the association and secured a judgment of \$2,341.77. Now the case has been carried to the supreme court. THE latest Nebraska crop bulletin says: Reports for the week just closed are not quite so favorable as those of the preceding week. The hot dry winds of the first half of the period were injurious to all crops, but fortunately were succeeded by refreshing showers before any lasting damage was done. The growth of corn was interrupted and oats caused to ripen too rapidly, otherwise it is probable that the general outlook is as favorable for the good crop yields in Nebraska as they have been during the season. Wheat harvesting is progressing finely and in some sections the crop has all been saved. Not enough has yet been threshed, however, to justify any fair estimate of what the yield will be.

WOMEN IN THE FRAY. THE DESPERATION OF KANSAS COAL MINERS. Strikers Move on Employed Workmen. Placing Women and Children in the Front of Battle—Over One Hundred Shots Fired, but Fortunately No One Was Killed—Commissioner of Pensions Lochren Says Deserving Pensioners Will Not be Disturbed—All Cases to be Given a Fair and Impartial Hearing and Investigation. Desperate Fighting Among Miners. WEIR CITY, Kan., July 21.—The expected crisis has come in the Kansas miners' strike. Miners who were willing to work quietly and peacefully have been attacked by the strikers and blood has been shed. The feeling, which has been growing more and more bitter for several days, culminated today in a fierce battle at Clements pit, one mile south of this city. All the forenoon there were mutterings of the approaching storm and the feeling was universal that serious trouble was at hand. Just before noon a band of 500 of the strikers, headed by 100 women, which had been marching to the various Strip pits, reached Clements pit, and sent in a committee to persuade the miners working there to quit. This they refused to do, and when the committee reported the entire body of marchers moved on to the works to force them out. The Strip men were ready for them, and when they passed the trespass line they were fired upon and a general battle ensued, in which Winchester, pistols and clubs were used. Over 100 shots were fired and it is nothing short of a miracle that nobody was killed. One man was wounded in the forehead, another in the leg, a boy was shot in the foot and one of the women got a ball through her arm. None of the wounds are fatal and it is believed that none of them are dangerous. A number on both sides were badly beaten up with clubs and clubbed with guns. The wounded were quickly removed by their friends and their names have not been learned. As a result of the battle the men in the Strip were routed by the strikers and were forced to flee for their lives, pursued by a howling mob, which would have lynched them had they been caught. The owner of the Clements, his son and a man named Big Dick Reed are said to be the ones who did the shooting, and they have given themselves up, and were run out of the county for safe keeping. The excitement was intense after the shooting, and it was feared that matters would become worse, but a prominent striker, George R. Fulton, made the crowd a speech, in which he advised them to keep cool and counseled peace. It is rumored that a quantity of firearms have been received here tonight. The excitement continued at a high pitch, and further bloodshed now seems inevitable. The strikers were led by 100 women and in the vanguard were also an equal number of children. They were evidently placed in the front rank in the belief that the guards and the men at work would not fire upon them. The men followed behind them and the whole body, men, women and children, were armed with sticks and clubs and some with firearms. In the front rank four flags were carried, one big United States flag and on either side of it two black flags. The latter were carried by German women. When the men at work and the guards fired upon the strikers the children fled, but the women entered boldly into the fight and fought with as much ferocity as the men. They wielded their clubs with vigor and precision and many a sore head tonight has its cause in the clubs in the women's hands. Suspension of Pensions. WASHINGTON, July 22.—"No one single pensioner has been suspended under the face of his claim unless under the law he was not entitled to a pension," said Commissioner of Pensions Lochren to a reporter. "There has been a great deal of misrepresentation of the facts as to the actual policy of the pension bureau in these cases," continued the judge. "I have just written out a statement as to that policy, and here it is." The statement to which the commissioner referred is a very interesting one to all pensioners and reads as follows: "Under pension laws enacted prior to June, 1890, pensions were granted based upon disabilities incurred in the military or naval service, and in many cases specific ratings for particular disabilities were designated in the acts of congress, and it was provided, generally, that for inferior disabilities, an amount proportionate to that for total disability should be granted. Under this general inferior provision specific ratings for such inferior disabilities were fixed by rules and orders of the bureau, with the approval of the secretary of the interior. Pensions granted for such disability of service origin are presumed to have been properly granted and there will be no interference with these pensions. "Section 2, of the act of June, 1890, provides that all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, or who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the list of pensioners and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month, and not less than \$6 per month, proportioned to the disability to earn a support. This act permits the pensioning of soldiers for disabilities of a permanent character, although not of service origin, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support. It is this incapacity for manual labor alone which entitles them to be pensioned under this act, and it is plain that no specific injury or

disability which does not affect the capacity for manual labor gives any right to a pension under the act last referred to. "Under an order, 164, issued October 15, 1890, and approved by the assistant secretary of the interior, it was directed, in substance, that claimants under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated for specific disabilities the same as if they were of service origin up to the maximum rating of \$12 per month, and where the disability, if of service origin, would be rated higher than \$12 per month. The effect of the order is illustrated by the Bennett case, which called attention to it. In that case a claimant under the act of June 27, 1890, was rated for slight deafness at \$12 per month, yet it was manifest that slight deafness would not interfere materially with the claimant's capacity to perform manual labor. Upon inquiry the medical referee reported back that slight deafness did not produce inability of a claimant to perform manual labor and was not ordinarily considered under the act of June 27, 1890. "It was, therefore, deemed necessary that these cases be re-examined, and that where it appeared upon the face of the papers that the claimants were not upon the evidence submitted, entitled to pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, such pensions should be suspended and notice given pensioners to present further evidence in support of their claims. But where the claimant ultimately failed to show himself entitled to pension under the law of June 27, 1890 the pension should be dropped and the case rejected. "This is the only class of cases that is being examined and revised by this bureau, and the necessity for such action, I think, sufficiently obvious. "That is the statement," said the commissioner, "and I wish to say that not one single pensioner has ever been suspended save those where, upon the face of their claims, it appeared that under the law they were not entitled to the pensions, and each one had and will be given an opportunity to be heard." Work for Speaker Crisp. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The more the question is considered the more generally it is conceded that Speaker Crisp has a pretty hard hot weather job on his hands in the matter of making up the house committees. In their general reorganization there will necessarily be a large number of changes in the assignments of several members. In a large measure this will be accounted for by reason of the fact that there will be about seventy-five men in the Fifty-third congress who never before served in the national legislature, besides those who, although they have had previous experience as congressmen, were not members of the last house. Besides this in a number of cases the heads of committees have been left at home for one reason or another, and, as is always the case, there is a scramble among the surviving members of several committees as to who shall succeed their chiefs. Speaker Crisp has therefore no easy task before him in the preparation of his list. It is recalled that when Mr. Carlisle entered upon his second, and later upon his third term as speaker of the house, it took him in each instance at least two or three weeks longer to prepare the committees than it did after his first election. The circumstances were such that Mr. Carlisle entered upon his second term absolutely unpledged. They are the same now, and Judge Crisp will ascend the speaker's chair to preside over the Fifty-third congress without having any promises to keep or any re-wards to bestow. He will have twenty-one chairmanships of important committees to distribute among those who never presided over a committee before. The gentlemen who were chairmen of the following committees in the last house will not be members of the next congress: Elections, banking and currency, and merchants, marine and fisheries, foreign affairs, Indian affairs, mines and mining, pensions, District of Columbia expenditures, on public building, mileage and on enrolled bills, reform in civil service, immigration, ventilation and acoustics, alcoholic liquor traffic, investigation of the pension office, management and irrigation of arid lands. Mr. O'Ferrill of Virginia, who was chairman of the committee on elections in the last house was re-elected to the Fifty-third congress, but is making a fight, which has every promise of success, for the gubernatorial nomination of his own state. In all probability, therefore, he will resign his seat in congress and the election committee will require a new head. The most probable successor of Colonel O'Ferrill in this position will be Mr. James Cobb of Alabama. Judge Cobb has a splendid reputation as a lawyer, which is not by any means confined to his own state. His ability in this direction was such as to demand immediate recognition from Speaker Crisp and secured him his assignment on the elections committee. Death of an Ex-Governor of Iowa. DES MOINES, Ia., July 21.—Governor Boies has issued the following proclamation in graceful recognition of the death of one of his predecessors: "I regret to announce to the people of Iowa the death of their former governor, William Stone, who died at his home at Oklahoma City, Okl., on the 18th inst., and whose remains will be interred with appropriate funeral ceremonies at his old home in Knoxville, Ia., on the 21st of this month. Governor Stone was first elected to the office of chief magistrate of Iowa in the fall of 1863, and held the same from 1864 to 1868, inclusive, discharging its various duties to the credit of himself and the honor of his state. As an appropriate mark of respect to his memory it is recommended that all flags on public buildings of this state be displayed at half mast on the day thereof, to-wit, the 21st of July, 1893. This office will be closed." Dropped 300 Feet from Her Balloon. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Mme. Karlotta began her usual balloon ascent with her dog from Crystal Beach, twelve miles down Lake Erie Wednesday night. When 500 feet up a strong current carried the balloon out to sea. The dog jumped, striking on shore. Karlotta held on until the balloon was carried three miles from shore, when she dropped with her parachute 300 feet to the water. A life preserver kept her above water until a tug from the beach rescued her. She was uninjured.

THAT EXTRA SESSION. FINANCE SHOULD NOT TAKE ALL ITS TIME. What Mr. Coke of Texas Says on the Situation—The Cause of Depression—Tariff Legislation Without Definite Results—Unsettles Manufacturing Interests—What the Coming Session of Congress Should Do—Decision in a Union Pacific Case—A Dark Outlook in Denver. Coke of Texas Thinks Finance Should Not Monopolize the Extra Session. NEW YORK, July 22.—Replying to certain questions regarding the Sherman law and extra session of congress prodded by the World to Hon. Richard Coke, that gentleman, under date of Waco, Tex., July 17, has written as follows. "In my judgment much of the depression results from the fact that the people have at general elections, when the subject was the absorbing one of the canvass, demanded a thorough and radical reform of the tariff, leaving manufacturers, producers of raw material and consumers alike in a condition of expectancy of this reform at the earliest possible day. "All industries of the country under this condition are carried on in a hand to mouth way, filling only immediate and pressing requirements, producing very largely the stagnation which now exists, hence I believe that the tariff question should be taken up at the earliest possible moment and dealt with as expeditiously as practicable, and the reform demanded by the people thoroughly made. I think the duties of congress, when it meets, will be to commence at once and perfect this work. I can see no reason why a tariff bill and all the financial legislation needed may not commence and progress together as soon as congress meets. "Failing to take up the tariff question at the extra session of congress would, in my judgment, have an exceedingly bad influence on the country, and especially on the democratic party. For congress to be called together and do nothing with the tariff, upon which the people have repeatedly spoken with no uncertain sound, would leave an extremely bad impression of the good faith of the democratic party in the promises made in its platform. "Now, about the financial question. I do not believe that a simple repeal of the Sherman law will give relief. If we can get free and unlimited coinage of silver I believe the financial question will be settled permanently, and in my judgment it never will be until that result is reached. I fear this is not practicable, but as the unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill would be equivalent to a total demonetization of silver, in my opinion, and being unalterably opposed to this result, I can see no relief in dealing with it unless it is replaced by some act which shall fully and unequivocally recognize the determination of the country to adhere to a bimetallic currency. The Sherman act repealed, the Bland act, under which not less than 2,000,000 nor more than 4,000,000 standard silver dollars were coined monthly, should be revived. To repeal the Sherman act without enacting something at least as good as the Bland act could leave no other conclusion but that the country had deliberately abandoned the premises of the democratic platform and determined to place itself upon the single gold standard. To avoid any danger of this I cannot support any act repealing the Sherman law which does not embody the substitute referred to, so that when the Sherman act goes out of effect the substitute shall take effect at once. "To sum up, I believe that as soon as the two houses of congress are organized they should go to work to redeem the promises of the platform with respect to the establishment of a metallic currency, expressing my opinion on the subject to be that the free coinage of silver on the same plan with gold would be the proper mode of doing this, feeling satisfied that an act for this purpose could be buttressed and guarded so as to produce and maintain a parity between gold and silver coin and, at the same time to go vigorously to work on a tariff bill which shall redeem in good faith the pledges of the democratic party to the country in the vital matter of a reduction of taxation. Neither one of these issues can be postponed, the latter no more than the former. I therefore cannot concur in the suggestion for congress to meet and adjourn after taking action upon the financial question, leaving the tariff for future legislation." Disbarment Cases Dismissed. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Commissioner Seymour of the patent office today rendered a decision in the disbarment proceedings of Church & Church against Foster & Freeman, attorneys for the Bell Telephone company, and William E. Simonds, late commissioner of patents. Mr. Seymour finds that Foster & Freeman are not guilty of any wrongdoing, as charged, and as to ex-commissioner Simonds, he finds that what he did was within his discretion as commissioner and that the taking of the copies of the Drawbaugh application, especially as he had the consent of Secretary Noble to do so, was not, under the rules of the office, a matter of which he could be cognizant. The complaint, therefore, against all of the parties was dismissed. Against the Union Pacific. WASHINGTON, July 22.—The decision of the United States supreme court in the case of the Union Pacific against Goodridge is just reported. It holds that all shippers must be treated by carriers with absolute equality. It distinctly recognizes the right of law-making bodies to regulate railways through railway commissions, especially that feature of state and federal regulation which requires carriers to obtain permission of a commission before granting lower rates to persons and places. The case was brought under the statute of Colorado, which prohibited discrimination in practically the same language as employed in the interstate commerce law. The discrim-

ination was charged on the coal to Denver. Denver in Bad Position. DENVER, July 22.—A most deplorable condition of things is now prevailing in the people of Denver, and the commercial bodies of the city are suffering and distressed. The officials are trying to come to an agreement regarding the business of bringing about relief. An effort is made to have a \$5 rate fixed for out of work, their wives and children can be taken to the grain and the east during the harvest which has now fairly commenced that section of the country. There are thousands of people in this amount of work and distress. Positions in the House. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The membership of the committee on currency there are several dates. Mr. Louis Sperry of Connecticut is, however, in direct line of motion. Mr. Bourke Cochran of New York has also been mentioned in connection with this important position. Mr. George W. Fithian of Illinois was advanced to the chairmanship of merchant marine and fisheries by Mr. Fowler of New Jersey. Mr. Blount's retirement from house occasion to fill the vacant head of foreign affairs. This taken in all probability by Mr. B. McCreary of Kentucky, who previous congresses filled the position with acceptability. The elevation of Mr. Herbert Bama to the secretaryship of the interior and the failure of Mr. Elliott of Carolina to be re-elected leaves open for Mr. Amos J. Cram of New York to assume the leadership of the committee on naval affairs. Mr. John M. Allen of Michigan, humorist of the house, will receive his chairmanship of the minority on expenditures in the department of justice and will assume the duties of the position. Mr. Cowles of New York has left at home. Mr. Cooper of Indiana becomes the head of the committee on mines and mining. The patents committee will be given to Mr. O. N. Hall of Iowa, although Mr. Turpie of Illinois is in line of promotion. The latter has already picked two chairs the persons of Blackhead on buildings and grounds and on expenditures in the postoffice department with good chances for a third elections committee. Mr. Turpie, therefore, in all likelihood, goes to Mr. Hall in the committee on patents. STERLING MORTON. Views of the Secretary of Agriculture on Financial Topics. CLEVELAND, July 22.—The Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, was in the city a few en route for Detroit. Being whether or not the tax on the linting medium would be the secretary stated that he did not know. "No man can tell the next congress will do." When asked regarding his own views in the matter he said: "I always favored the repeal of the cent tax. It seems to have the pose of destroying business course, however, I don't favor it." He spoke interestingly and tainly upon the modern banking business, showing largely the Americans are a poor faith in their business dealings, as all done on paper nowadays, he, "and is a good thing." IS SOMETHING of a Liar? PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 22.—The proceedings to obtain a pardon for District Master Workman H. Dempsy of the knights of labor, confined in the penitentiary for a plicity in the Homestead cases, received a set-back yesterday. Patrick J. Gallagher, whose return of his evidence in court was the of the application for Dempsy's don, refused to sign or make affidavit to the retraction and finally sent District Attorney Burleigh, who told that his testimony in court correct. After a three hours' session of Gallagher the district attorney left the penitentiary and said reporter that Gallagher had said that his retraction was false. More Money Needed at Pomeroy. POMEROY, Iowa, July 21.—Reports having been published in newspapers, the relief committee Pomeroy, has given to the press a direct statement of the situation. More money is needed here. LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE. Quotations from New York. OMAHA. Butter—Creamery prime, 21.00. Butter—Fresh, 19.00. Honey—Per lb., 2.00. Chickens—Spring, per doz., 4.00. Lemons—Per bu. box, 1.50. Apples—Per bu. box, 1.50. Oranges—Florida, 1.50. Water melons—Per doz., 1.50. Onions—Southern, per bu., 1.50. Beans—Navy, per bu., 1.50. Beans—Spring, per bu., 1.50. Hops—Per ton, 1.50. Oats—Southern, per bu., 1.50. Beans—New per doz., 1.50. Blackberries—Per case, 1.50. Hops—Per bu. box, 1.50. Hops—Mixed packing, 1.50. Hops—Heavy weights, 1.50. Hops—Fair to good, 1.50. Steers—Western, 1.50. Sheep—Natives, 1.50. NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2, red winter, 85.00. Corn—No. 2, 55.00. Oats—Mixed western, 35.00. Pork, 10.00. Lard, 10.00. CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 85.00. Corn—Per bu., 55.00. Oats—Per bu., 35.00. Pork, 10.00. Hops—Per bu. box, 1.50. Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 1.50. Hogs—Mixed packing, 1.50. Hops—Fair to good, 1.50. Hops—Heavy weights, 1.50. Hops—Fair to good, 1.50. Steers—Western, 1.50. Sheep—Natives, 1.50. KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2, red, cash, 85.00. Corn—Per bu., 55.00. Oats—No. 2, 35.00. Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 1.50. Hogs—Mixed, 1.50.