ANIC IN DENVER.

PLE GO WILD AFTER HEIR WEALTH.

able to Withstand the On of Depositors-Speaker Crisp be in Washington with His mmittees They will be Sub-Revision-Anxiety for Repeal on State Banks-A Genern the Part of the Illinois Cen-

The Panic in Denver.

July 20. - The panic is on in ith renewed vigor. As a reold German National bank, eputation for stability of ars standing, the equally State National, and the exrong Peoples' National failed

depositors stood in line in ne German National, and by here was one long sea of faces down the street. At the orner, where the State Naso long done business, there erowd of anxious depositors, people were relieved of their ten at 9 o'clock notice was the door that the bank would pecause of a lack of ready

xaminer Adams this morning ge of the Union National, ial National, National Bank of e, State National and Ger-

erman National, just before ne, a notice was posted sayors were closed temporarily. e caused a distressing scene. women down the long line in tears and wailing. The the remaining banks in the renewed. Beliable people, say there will be no more ns. President McNeil of the nk says his bank has paid out res that the assets are twice as he liabilities.

hier of the German National ility to place securities and call in loans caused the susf his bank. There has been t drain on the banks for sixty er \$1,000.000 has been paids. The bank expected \$300, the east this morning, but it come. The bank's capital and s \$500,000. It is expected to The assets exceed greatly the

rs at the National Capital. serox, July 20.-Judge Crisp

be in Washington before about This probably indicates an on his part to practically the work of preparing comists before his arrival at the When he gets here he will have his list ready, subject, , to some changes, but come main, and the announcehe committees may be exithin a few days after congress It is, of course, an erroneous on that the financial legislased at this session of congress ssarily come all from the coinnittee. The only work for that ee is what relates to the Sher-er law. The bill to repeal that necessarily go to the coinage ee and if it should be amended nent could relate to coinage not to banking. The proba-however, that as a simple restopping the purchase of sil-er the Sherman law, will be re-and that, whatever financial ed will come later from the e on banking and currency. see on banking and currency. It is a very strong feeling that any to include other legislation in ebill which repeals the Sherman and protract the first and post-adefinitely the stoppage of the archase. An earnest effort will be to get rid of the existing law it devise some system for nato devise some system for na-

urrency afterward. e anxious to have the tax on iks repealed, but there will be er of other propositions pressed, s believed that there will be a ollowing for a national system n the old New York banking nich Horace White has adapted esent national bank system, way with the deposit of bonds onal banks to secure their curad secure it instead by a safety quired from a 2 per cent tax on realation. A bill for this purbe introduced as soon as conets, and it is believed that it, thing similar to it, will be re to the committee, with relation aggestion that Messrs. Morgan, Daniel, Teller, Stewart and Woll conduct a filibuster in the sen-inst the repeal of the Sherman hout free coinage attachment.
aid that public sentiment in
a and Virginia is such as to s action on the part of the two senators and Mr. Daniel danto their personal interests, and nion is expressed in quarters to torthy or consideration, that, hese three will probably fight coinage and resist the repeal coinage and resist the repeal Sherman law unless they can recoinage, they will not carry Pposition to the extent of filibus-and that Messrs. Stewart and will be deserted by the demo-colleagues of the silver faith. roposition has been suggested dedemocratic caucus, in which wofficers of the house will be

officers of the house will be shall be held on the morning ongress meets. It is believed ecancus will be a short one, and will not be necessary to hold it that time. It is only necessary t a chairman and secretary. The es will be the election of a but as it is generally conceded f. Crisp will have no opposition, after will be easily disposed of thought that the only officers which there will be any contest the doorkeeper and sergeant-at-and it is not likely that they will and it is not likely that they
any delay. Employes of the
are greatly interested in these
sitions, as they control all of the positions of that body. It is said he majority rule will prevail in hio delegation and upon the of the members of this delega-

Yoder and Mr. Johnson, both of whom are announced candidates for office. The friends of each claim that they have a majority of the delegation.

A Corporation With a Soul. In appreciation of the work of the Illinois Central railroad since the tornado the following communication was written and sent to Second Vice President Harrahan from the Sioux City Jobbers and Manufacturers association.

Sioux City, Ia., July 16, 1893.—J. T. Harrahan, Vice President Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago: Dear Sir—On Thursday evening, July 6, one of the most disastrous storms ever known in this region devastated Pomeroy, Ia. A catastrophe like this paralyzes the emotions by its horror and stuns the intellect by its awfulness, and the contrast lect by its awfulness and the contrast-ing impotence of man. But it is on such occasions that the sympathies and such occasions that the sympathies and characters of men and communities are tried and proven, and in Pomeroy's great affliction it may still be considered fortunate in that it was on your line. The man who at such times is quick to think and steady to act for the succor of his suffering fellow creatures is counted a hero, and because a great corporation, which is supposed to have no soul, has shown itself, from the president down to the humblest offipresident down to the humblest offi-cials, singly and collectively, to have all the attributes of heroism and generosity, shall we withhold the tribute due the action.

osity, shall we withhold the tribute due the action.

The dreadful visitation of death and suffering which nature inflicted, with no mitigation for for previous standing or condition, obliterated the barriers and restrictions of daily life and brought back, by the universality of the sympathy they created, a feeling of the kinship of the human race, but in all the munificent aid and assistance tendered by the surrounding country and communities, your road was the direct force and medium through which relief was promptly and effectively conveyed. In the burial of the dead, the care of the injured, the transportation of nurses and physicians, the forwarding of supplies, the Illinois Central has been prompt and generous to a degree that is extraordinary. The fact that the work of a great railway is done through a multitude of brains and hands did not, as is often the case, dissipate the effort, but seemed to give better results because of the command sipate the effort, but seemed to give better results because of the command

of more varied resources. The people all along your line will need to bear the Central in grateful re-membrance for all time to come, and we, personally, are pleased to testify to the appreciation of your noble course by the people of Sioux City generally and the Jobbers association particular

Very truly yours, JAMES V. MAHONEY, JAMES F. Toy, President. Secretary.

An Abundant Harvest in Sight.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Morton, who has left for Detroit, where he is to spend a few days before going on a vacation into the woods of northern Michigan, gave a glowing account of the crop prospects before his departure. Secretary Morton spoke of the general condition of crops throughout the country and said that there was every indication of an abundant harvest. Corn, hay and oats, he thought, would be produced in unusually large quantities, and large supplies of these productions would be shipped to foreign countries.

The secretary said his department at present was trying to compile accurate statistics of production and consump-tion of beef in the United States. On no meat, he thought, had the feeders lost so heavily during last year as on beef. This, he thought, was due in part to increase in the consumption of

Talk of mutual dissatisfaction between President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle has again found its way into print. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press tells a long story with abundance of detail of what friends of Mr. Cleveland say about the president's disappointment and lack of confidence in Carlisle. A careful invession of the confidence in Carlisle. A careful invession of the confidence in Carlisle. tigation into the matter discloses no such state of affairs at this time. It is commonly believed that there was at one time a decided difference of opinion between the two men as to the policy to be followed to accomplish what they both desired to bring about. Mr. Cleveland has a way of driving at things in a direct out of hand fashion, while Mr. Carlisle, having a distinctively judicial mind and a long training in congressional life, where things are not always got for the the demand, is more diplomatic and conservative in his dealings with public affairs.

Chicago's Great Calamity.

CHICAGO, July 19 .- The coroner's jury investigating the World's fair cold storage calamity reached a verdict yesterday. The jury held to the grand jury the following people: D. H. Burnham, director of the works at the World's fair; Fire Marshal Edward Murphy of

fair; Fire Marshal Edward Murphy of the World's fair fire department; J. B. Skinner, president of the Hercules Iron company. The verdict is as follows: We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death from injuries and burns received at the fire of the Cold Storage building at the World's fair grounds July 10, and we, the jury, find from the evidence that Charles A. Mc-Donald, John B. Skinner, D. A. Burn-ham and Edward W. Murphy be held to ham and Edward W. Murphy be held to the grand jury for criminal negligence, and there held until discharged by due course of law.

Fire Marshal Murphy was apparently much affected by the result of the in-

vestigation. "I think it unjust and uncalled for,"

he said. "I was neither negligent nor was I guilty of misconduct at the fire." President Skinner said the verdict was ambiguous. The fire department and ourselves cannot both be guilty in this case. It must be one or the other. There was no order of arrest made following the verdict. All four men will be asked to furnish bonds tomor-

row, however. The evidence on which Director of Works Burnham was held to the grand jury is that he was aware of the faulty construction of the building and still permitted it to be occupied within the exposition grounds. Skinner and McDonald are held because they built the building, and Murphy because evidence was given that he did not fully investigate the fire before sending the men into the fatal tower. Murphy himself swore that the men were already in the tower when he arrived, having been led up there by Captain Fitzgerald.

## CARLISLE IS AT WORK

GETTING READY FOR THE COM-ING CONGRESS.

acts and Figures on the Silver Ques tion Being Prepared at the Treasury Department-Belief That There Will be a Bitter Struggle Over the Matter.

Washington, July 2: —For two weeks to come affairs will be in a nebulous condition regarding financial legislation by congress. Mr. Carlisle is expected to be at his post to-morrow, but he will declare no policy for the administration other than the repeal of the Sherman law until the President arrives. Mr. Cleveland's conclusions are not known. The President seems to be enjoying himself on the salt water with fishing excursions much in the condition of a man who knows that he is soon to be subjected to a severe ordeal. He is not without means of communication with the outside world, and there is not the slightest doubt that he is digesting the situation thoroughly. On the assembling of the extra session of congress it is expected that the President will present a message. Secretary Carlisle has had in the course of preparation data upon which to frame an intelligent statement of the needs of the country, viewed from a democratic standpoint.

The remarkable feature of the situ-The remarkable feature of the situation which has been commented upon quite frequently of late is that republicans are making the same arguments for the repeal of the Sherman law that Mr. Cleveland is expected to make; in fact, there is no difference in the views as to what should be done to improve the condition of things. Members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet are preserving a discreet silence.

Ev-Speaker Crisp is expected in Washington about the 5th of August. His original intention was to be at the

Washington about the 5th of August. His original intention was to be at the national capital on the 25th of July. It is evident that he considers his election to the speakership sure, and that he wishes to take advantage of all the time possible in order to prepare his committee lists. Mr. Crisp will do nothing without the advice and consent of the president. Presidents propose, but members dispose; and, whatever program may be agreed upon at headquarters, it is believed that there will be a terrible amount of work to whip the rank and file into line.

New York seems to have the call in the prominence of its delegation over others in the house. Congressman Tracy and Representative Cockran are being advanced for leaders in the crusade on the floor against the Sherman act. Mr. Cockran is a Cleveland man now, whatever he may have been at Chicago, and the only question to be decided by the administration is where to place him in order to profit by his availability. He has been suggested for the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, of which he was a member of the last house, but this important position is not given to meimportant position is not given to meteors but to men of training, experience and proved ability in the affairs submitted to that committee. Mr. Cockran may remain a member of the ways and means, and in all likeli-hood will be chairman of the comhood will be chairman of the committee on banking and currency. He will have nothing to do with the silver question directly in this place, but it will give him a standing on the floor, where his acknowledged talents will be given every opportunity for display. The wheel-horse work of the house will be assigned to such men as Wilson of West Virginia, McMillin of Tennessee, Turner of Georgia, Breckinridge of Arkansas and Bland of Missouri.

There were 454,000 ounces of silver

There were 454,000 ounces of silver offered for sale to the t ensury depart-

Comptroller Eckels' Views

New York, July 20.-Comptroller of Currency James H. Eckels was a guest of his predecessor, ex-Comptroller A. D. Hepburn, at dinner at the Union League club last evening. The affair was stated by the distinguished diners to be a purely social one, given as a compli-

ment to the new comptroller and for the purpose of enabling him to meet the New York bankers,

The gathering of so many of the leading financiers of the country, and the presence in this city of the comp-troller of the currency, attracted much attention, and the meeting between Mr. Eckels and the bankers was re-Mr. Eckels and the bankers was garded more as a conference on the monetery situation and the prospective measures for its relief than as a purely

As Mr. Hepburn is not a member of the Union League club, the dinner was given in the name of Henry W. Can-noh, president of the Chase National bank, and Fred D. Tappen of the Gal-latin National bank. President George B. Williams of the Chemical National and president of the Clearing House as-sociation, presided. Comptroller Eckels, in response to a

few words of welcome from his host, Comptroller Hepburn, said:

"When I accepted the invitation to be present this evening it was that I might indulge myself in the personal pleasure of meeting some of the representatives of the great financial institutions of your city. I did not then, nor do I now, intend to make a formal address, but there are one or two things that may not be inappropriate to the time or occasion.

"The condition which confronts the American people requires thoughtful attention of every citizen who has at heart the interest of the country. It is not a time of panic, because we have passed the period in our history when a panic is a possibility: but it is one of a panic is a possibility; but it is one of slow liquidation, the result of undue speculation and unwise financial legislation. Nothing is to be gained by taking on a fright that is unwarranted by the immed ate past or the immediate future. What the American people ought to do in the midst of the failures that have occurred is not to give way to uncalled-for alarm but to study the character of the institutions that have failed; the causes which have produced them and the localities in which they have occurred. After such a study let them view the solvent institutions everywhere about them and the conclu-

sion that must irresistably follow is that the legitimate life of the country is not threatened, but instead, it will come out of the present turmoll the stronger for having passed through it.

"In conservative business circles the fairures have been few cither in banking or other lines. Bad banking at such times is dangerous and must inevitably bring disaster upon those who engage in it. The present stringency has simply hastened the closing of some banks, because they were inherently weak. Others have closed as a result of having kept alive the operations of of having kept alive the operations of speculators in the extreme west and in portions of the south. The art has not been discovered of making something out of nothing and the financier who stakes his all upon an unbuilt city reaching out into the waste places of the earth, must bring about the ruin of his own kindred institutions which have trusted in him and pinned their

faith to assets yet unborn.

"Disasters have fallen upon the speculative institutions of boom cities of the states of Washington, California, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri, which have in turn injured solvent ones, but the states of New England and the east and the middle states, and those of the northwest not less than of the south, have thus far escaped; and, why? Because the foundations upon which they are built is rock, and not sand. Such a review as that I have indicated cannot but result in quieting the fearer not but result in quieting the fears of the timid and encouraging those who have thus far maintained an unswerv-ing faith in the speedy coming of bet-ter times. It ought to check those who invite disaster by withdrawing from solvent institutions the money which

depositors cannot possibly use.

"The people are hoping and asking much from the banks of the country. In turn the banks have the right of considerate treatment from the people. Let those who have long transacted business with the banking institutions business with the banking institutions have sufficient confidence in them to know and feel that if in years past they have proved safe, that they are likely to do so in the present emergency. Runs upon banks but destroy the interest, which otherwise would be protected, and those who indulge in them cause to come about the thing which they say they wish to ever

they say they wish to avert.
"In conclusion, permit me to say that I indulge neither in extravagance of speech or suggest a course to be fol-lowed by the banks, but the steps through the past stress have been such as to commend them to the good wishes of the public. They have displayed a courage that has met every emergency and the financial condition of affairs on the part of the banks has been a con-stant source of inspiration to all the

Complaints From Postmasters. WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The attention of Acting Postmaster General Jones was this morning called to a number of complaints of postmasters which have appeared in the newspapers, reflecting upon the Postoffice de-partment because of noncompliance with their requests in the matter of allowances for letter carriers, etc. Jones said a large number of offices throughout the country were actually in great need of additional carriers and other facilities for carrying on the work of the office, and while it would afford the department pleasure to comply with these requests, yet, as a matter of fact, it was powerless to do so, owing to the insufficient appropriations. Last year the appropriation, which should have been increased in propor-tion to the increasing volume of postal business, was increased only \$500,000, which was \$150,000 less than the increase allowed for the previous fiscal year. The department, while thus hampered by short appropriations, will try to do the best possible with those in hand without favor or discrimina-

A Dark Day for Denver.

DENVER, Colo., July 20 .- Never in the history of its commercial life did the Rocky Mountains have such a state of finances as now prevails in Denver and throughout Colorado. Yesterday morning it was hoped that the banks could weather the financial storm and be in a position to cope with all demands made upon them today by their depositors. This hope, unfortunately, was dissipated by the announcement in quick succession of the failure of the National Bank of Commerce, the Union National bank and the Commercial National bank. In the attending excite-ment it is almost impossible to secure a statement of the assets and liabilities of each bank, and this information may not be given out until later in the day. The depositors in the different banks have become almost completely panic stricken and long lines of people are pushing and crowding each other to get access to the paying teller's windows of the dozen remaining banks that they may secure their money on deposit. To add to the excitement the failure of the McNamara Dry Goods company, with liabilities of \$260,000, was announced. The amount of assets were not stated. but is believed to more than equal the liabilities. The failure was precipita-ted by the filing of an attachment for \$71,780 in favor of the Union National This attachment was served at oans. This attachment was served at a oiclock this morning, and shortly another attachment for \$20,847.74 in favor of the Colorado National bank was served upon the company and the doors were closed. The dry goods company had a large amount of money outstanding on credit, and on account of the stringency of the money market were unable to collect from country customers and thereby make their credit good at the different banks.

Tribute to Kansas Women.

CHICAGO, July 21.—In the assembly room of the women's building yesterday Mrs. Eugene Ware of Fort Scott, Kan., gave an address on what the women of Kansas are doing today. The women of her state could not have chosen a better or more earnest advocate than Mrs. Ware, who closed her address by comparing her sisters with the Israelites of old, inasmuch as they are a peculiar people. She reviewed the history of Kansas from its birth as a state, and dwelt upon her sufferings from storms, grasshoppers, strange pol-iticians and cranks. In words well chosen she told of the battles fought by early Kansas women against pov-erty, and concluded with a tribute to Kansas woman of today and her daughter, whom she spoke of as a girl in whose hair is imprisoned Kansas sunshine and whose eyes reflect the blue of Kansas skies.

## SAYS MONEY LEAVES.

EX-SENATOR HENDERSON OF MISSOURI TALKS.

Congress Must Repeal Sherman Law-Gives Some Interesting Points Regarding the Early Colning of Silver-Reply to Colorado.

New York, July 23—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri has sailed for Europe, where he will meet his family and enjoy with them a short vacation. A good many things have happened in the silver agitation since ex-Senator Henderson wrote his now-

happened in the silver agitation since ex-Senator Henderson wrote his now-famous letter to Secretary Carlisle at the beginning of the present month. He was quite willing before sailing to talk about them.

"I look." he said, 'for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law within a month from the assembling of the extra session of congress. The silver men perceive the revolution in the public mind upon this subject and, however eager or ardent they may be in behalf of silver, it is my judgment that, in the hope of making some sort of a compromise that will leave them no worse off than now, they will consent to the repeal of this clause of the present law. My purpose in writing the letter to Secretary Carlisle was to issue a warning against any compromise upon this question. It is utter nonsense for Colorado or any other state to attribute good times in this country to silver, because the government of the United States never coined silver in any large amount until 1878. From 1792, when the original coinage act was passed, until 1873, the coinage of silver in dollars amounted to only \$8,000,000. From 1792 until 1853 when the Hunter coinage act was passed relating to the coinage of subsidiary sil-000,000. From 1792 until 1853 when the Hunter coinage act was passed relating to the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, there had been coined in silver only \$76,000,000. It was perfectly well known that more than one-half the silver coined up to that time was used by silversmiths and had gone out of the country.

"In the sixty-two years, in which not more than \$84,000,000 in silver was coined, the government coined about

coined, the government coined about \$900.000,000 in gold. Gold was much more abundant as a circulating medium among the people than silver. I can-not now remember having seen a silver not now remember having seen a silver dollar for twenty years previous to the passage of the Bland act in 1878. As I have said, all the silver that the silversmiths could utilize had been taken out of the country. This argument cuts both ways when I say that the country did not enjoy large prosperity until after the demonetization of silver in 1873. Everyone knows that gold went to a premium of 280 in war time and that between the outbreak of the war and 1673, when silver was demonetized, the margin between was demonetized, the margin between gold and currency steadily narrowed. For several years before the war, beginning, indeed, with the panic of 1857, times were very hard. The trouble then, however, was not that the country did business upon the gold standard but that confidence had been abused with the depreciated currency of cross-roads banks. It makes no difference what the form of depreciation, the same evils will come about. was demonetized, the margin between ciation, the same evils will come about. ciation, the same evils will come about.

If a government maintains two currencies the depreciated currency will stick and the good will leave. A depreciated currency was the cause of the panic of 1857 and other panics may be traced to the disposition of the government or of the people to trifle with laws of trade that are stern and that insist upon a normal enforcement."

ALL DECLARE FOR SILVER

Democratic Editors of Misseuri in Line Against the President.

St. Louis, July 22.—Several days ago the Chronicle addressed a circular letter to the democratic newspapers of Missouri with a view of ascertaining how far those which supported Mr. Cleveland last year now sympathize with his policy of discriminating against silver. In an editorial comment on the replies to the queries the Chronicle says:

In over sixty letters received, each continued the sens-

Chronicle says:
In over sixty letters received, each one representing an influential democratic newspaper, there is not one in favor of the gold basis or the cessation of silver coinage. Only two are for any limitation whatever of the coinage, and these are for "the free coinage of the American product." All the rest are squarely and uncompromisingly in line with Mr. Bland for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver. Without any exception whatever they denounce contraction to the gold basis as ruincus to the West and South, and declare their intention to

Padded the pay Rolls. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22. - A special from Topeka says that the Santa Fe management has just unearthed extensive frauds on that division of the road included between Topeka and Chicago The frauds, it is said, have resulted in a loss to the road of \$17,000 a month. The conspiracy is far reaching in its ramifications, and included it is said, various officials, from assistants to the division superintendent down to the section bosses. The scheme was to pad the pay rolls with the names of fictitious men and to divide the amount thus secured among the various con-spirators. When the last pay car went out notice was sent ahead that each man must apply in person for his money. It is said that the number of is who sent word that they were too ill to go down to the station to get their money was astonishing. Detectives have been put on the case and sensational arrests are expected soon.

Amoskeag Mills to Close Temporarily.

Boston, Mass., July 20. The Amoskeag mills, which will close for the month of August, according to a vote month of August, according to a vote of its directors at Manchester, N. H., employs 8,000 hands. It has a pay roll of \$225,000 a month and uses 6,000,000 pounds of cotton a week. Other mills are likely to follow suit. The Amoskeag mill is the largest producer of manufactured cotton in the world.

Jumped Into a Well.

Lincoln, Ill., July 20.—Christopher
Spilker is the name of a German shoemaker whose love for a Sangamon maker whose love for a Sangamon street young lady was not reciprocated. On account of this he has been drinking hard of late and wound up his spree by plunging into a neighbor's gell. He was still alive when fished said to have been both assault and will account and will account the first of the said to have been both assault and will account the first of the said to have been both assault and will account the first of the said to have been been been been account to a dense swamp and except and the first of the said to have been been been account of this he has been drink, but he lied to a dense swamp and except.

OPINIONS OF FINANCE.

Business Men With Varying Opinions as to the Causes of the Scarolty of Money.

the Causes of the Scarolty of Money.

St. Louis, July 21.—A daily paper which has already made itself a reputation for the wholesale interviewing turned loose a corps of reporters the other day with a view to getting the opinions of the business men of St. Louis as to the cause of the financial depression. In only one detail was there much unanimity of opinion. Most of these interviewed said that there was very much less stringency than generally reported and that there was no falling off in their business returns at all commensurate with the pessimistic utterances of public men. Several representative business houses reported a slight increase in receipts for June, over June of 1892, and very few spoke of any falling off. The general opinion was that the worst had been seen and that money would soon become plentiful in the market. The views on the silver question are very diverse, although of the gentlemen interviewed quite a majority ridiculed free silver as a panacea for financial ills. culed free silver as a ganacea for financial ills.

Right on the heels of these sanguine expressions comes the report of the recorder of deeds showing an increase of over \$80,000 in the consideration money in real estate deals recorded last week as compared with the second or indeed any week in July of 1892. The figures are quite a surprise, but afford much gratification in real estate circles. Work on the large buildings in the city continues rapidly and neither the building nor the real estate interests are depressed, as they should be if financial experts are correct in their summaries of the situation generally. There was a great sensation on Saturday when it was reported that the secretary of five large building associations and a real estate operator on a large scale had been detected in embezzlement if not forgery, and that he had skipped the town. The latter portion of the report was premature, as he spent the following day at his own home. What the final outcome will be of the numerous investigations now being had into his accounts and business methods is not known, but it has transpired that he has been borrowing Right on the heels of these sanguine

ness methods is not known, but it has transpired that he has been borrowing money for some time at a high transpired that he has been borrowing money for some time at a high rate of interest from the same shylock whose exorbitant rates of interest expedited the ruin and suicide of the late assistant city treasurer. The scandal in question has done good rather than otherwise, for it has led to a series of inquiries being made which has resulted in proving the something associations of the numerous building associations of the city.

The street car returns for the second

building associations of the city.

The street car returns for the second quarter of 1893 show the great popularity of electric roads. The total number of passengers carried in the city during the three months was 26,-180,745, with receipts in excess of \$1,000,000. The quarterly totals are increasing rap dly and are now almost as large as were the annual returns in the old days of horse cars. The Missouri or Olive street road carried more souri or Olive street road carried more than 4,000,000 passengers, and every road with a down town terminus car-ried more than a million.

It is announced semi-officially that It is announced semi-officially that the new Union depot will be finally finished this coming winter. About 400 men are now working on the structure which appears to be nearly completed. The bulk of the work now to be done is in the approaches and the track and switch laying, together with inside finishing of the depot buildings proper. Work on the roof of the sheds with their enormous apan is very difficult in the hot sun, but fortunately great progress was made fortunately great progress was made on this during the spring and the im-mense area and even acreage of glass is well nigh complete.

WILL BLOCK THE SENATE

Senator Jones Threatens It if Unco

continued the senstor, "tie up the sen-ate from now until the terms of its members expire. If we get tired of cointalking a motion to
adjourn, to go into
executive session,
r the or, indeed, any motion at all will continue the delay."
"But what if a

SENATOR JONES

closure is attempted?"
"There is no more chance of closure than there was during the federal elections bill fight in the fifty-first congress. The gold men must come to us."

KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 21 .- Druggist Connolly, before whose store Lawyer Johnson was shot last night by Banker Little, in an interview tonight stated that Johnson had made a confession to him some time ago which cleared up the mystery surrounding the assassination of Sam Woods, the noted populist leader, which took place some two years ago in Stevens county. It will be remembered that Sam Woods was the leader of one of the factions in the metal state. the factions in the noted Stevens county seat feud. During the trial of a case at Hugoton in which Woods was interested, he was shot while standing at the door of the court house. James Brennan, an old enemy of Woods, was arrested for the crime but was not tried because of the impossibility of procur-ing a jury. Connolly states that John-son confessed to him that it was he (Johnson) who fired the fatal shot, and not Brennan.

## AFTER ANOTHER NEGRO

Report that a Colored Miscreant Was Lynched Near Birmingham, Ala. Birmingham, Ala., July 19.—A posse has been searching since Saturday night in and around Brieffield for a negro who, it is reported shot and killed two women near Brierfield. The posse sighted the negro near Calera yesterday afternoon and fired a dozen shots at him, but he fied to a dense