

THE FRONTIER.

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

THAYER county has promise of an immense corn crop.

The Beatrice canning company has commenced operations.

During the month of July there were 155 arrests in South Omaha.

At Omaha last week Jacob Goos was run over by the cars and killed.

Lightning rod swindlers are plying their nefarious profession near Bloomfield.

This year's crop of beets, both in quality and quantity, promises to be the best ever known in the state.

HANCOCK now has mail service from Champion instead of Haigler, getting it twice a week, making it more convenient for that community.

The dwelling house of Miss Emily Brown of York was completely destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A MAN by the name of Skunk runs a threshing machine in Webster county and he is withal a man much sought after now that the wheat is in the stack.

JOHN BRAY, an old and respected farmer living seven miles southeast of Campbell, committed suicide by hanging himself. Ill health is supposed to be the cause.

PETER SHARP is languishing in jail at Tekamah for selling beer without a license at Hancock. Six kegs of beer fell into the sheriff's hands at the same time Sharp did.

THREE members of the now famous class of the Fremont Turnverein have returned from Milwaukee. They bring the trophies won by the class in the national contest.

MCHEN and Dodrell, two men in the Douglas county jail, charged with murder, were hurried off to Lincoln the other night to prevent their being lynched by a mob.

WHILE little Helen Gould of York was playing with her father on a bed she fell through a screen and out of an open window to the ground, breaking one arm in two places.

THE Fremont Turnverein is preparing to give a grand reception to the members of the class who distinguished themselves at the Milwaukee turnfest and at Chicago lately.

In round numbers the value of Nebraska's sugar crop last year was \$200,000. If given proper encouragement the industry would be worth many millions to the farmers.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON went to Chase county six years ago and took a homestead. The other day he was offered \$2,000 for his farm, but considers it worth double that amount.

WILLIAM BROUGH, a farmer living near Cordova, was badly used up in a runaway. Both legs were broken, one in three places, and he was otherwise badly bruised. He is 68 years old.

DURING an electrical storm lightning struck the house of John Battam, residing south of Alma, riddling the interior of the house to some extent. The occupants, who were in bed, were not injured.

THREE runaways in as many days is the record for Ashland last week. Happily none were of a serious character, the narrowest escape being that of Miss Eva Brooks, who was quite badly bruised.

JAMES D. GAGE, president of the State bank of Franklin, which recently closed its doors, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by J. W. Robinson, charged with receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for an oratorical contest at the new opera house in Table Rock, on the night of Thursday, August 10, 1893. Two \$25 and two \$10 medals will be given as prizes.

EDWARD STAFFORD was brought into Lincoln from Adams to answer to the charge of selling liquor without a government license. He was taken before United States Commissioner Billingsley and the case was continued until the 6th.

THE store of E. W. Clancey, druggist at Beatrice, was closed last week under mortgage given E. R. Fogg, receiver of the Nebraska National Bank, for \$5,000, and W. B. Clancey, administrator, \$3,130. The total indebtedness will aggregate \$12,000.

THE Indians are learning to work. Up at Valentine last week a full blood Sioux ghost dancer bought a mower and has gone to putting up hay like a white man. Incidentally it may be stated that he drives the team and his wife does the real work.

JOHN JANECZEK, a prominent farmer living eight miles west of West Point, committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast. He died soon after. He was a prominent member of the Bohemian lodge, C. S. P. S., under whose auspices he was buried.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred last week at the residence of Charles Johnson, two miles west of Arlington. A 10-year-old boy took a revolver from a drawer and putting the weapon to his 6-year-old sister's head pulled the trigger, killing her instantly.

THE third triennial election of commissioned officers of Troop A, Nebraska National Guards, held in Milford, resulted in the unanimous re-election of Captain J. H. Culver; Wolsey Wergant, jr., was chosen first lieutenant and Will J. Vosburg third lieutenant.

THE state fair management has definitely settled upon a bicycle tournament as an attraction. The program is arranged to cover three days, commencing at 11 a. m. each day and to continue until the races for the day are finished. One of the prizes is a high grade bicycle.

WILLIAM BROUGH, a farmer living near Cordova, was badly used up in a runaway by getting caught in a mowing machine. Both his legs were broken, one of them in three places, and he was otherwise badly bruised. Brough is sixty-eight years old and may not survive the shock.

JEREMIAH THACKER, a well known and highly respected farmer living eleven miles southeast of Harroston, is dying from the effects of a fracture of his skull inflicted by Wm. Giles, a son-in-law. The blow was inflicted without any warning, after which the assailant made his escape.

The Holt County Soldiers and Sailors association will hold its annual reunion at Ewing Aug. 22, 23, 24 and 25.

MRS. JOSHUA HEEMAN, living on a farm eight miles south of Alma, took a dose of poison with suicidal intent, but was discovered by some children in an outhouse, totally unconscious. She was brought out of her dilemma. Family troubles are ascribed as the cause of her foolishness.

GENERAL order No. 4, issued from brigade headquarters at Beatrice, provides for another encampment of four companies of Nebraska national guards. The camp will be at Grand Island from August 29 to September 2, inclusive, and will be under the command of Colonel J. B. Bills, of the Second regiment.

J. K. TAYLOR has brought out a corn husker, the details of which he has been perfecting and overseeing at the Norfolk foundry for the past few months. The best test can of course only be made in the harvest field, but from trials already made Mr. Taylor and others are confident that the machine will do the work.

A. J. McPEAK, the defaulting ex-county treasurer of Furnas county, who was found short \$10,000, was bound over to the district court. The interest in the case crowded the court room with citizens from all parts of the county. The ex-treasurer's books, offered in evidence, were shown to have been changed in many places.

W. A. CASSADAY was arrested and placed in jail at Lincoln on the charge of forgery. He had formerly been in the employ of F. Mason, a well known contractor and builder, but had been discharged. By representing that he was still in the employ of Mason he succeeded in passing three forged checks on local banks, all for small amounts.

JOHN BRAY, a farmer living southwest of Campbell committed suicide by tying a cord to one end of a stick, placing the cord around his neck, drawing the stick to a bow and fastening the cord to the other end. He was an old and respected citizen of that vicinity and a member of the G. A. R. Ill-health is supposed to be the cause of the deed.

LEROY WILSON, the 8-year-old son of John Wilson, a farmer living near Cedar Rapids, met death in a remarkable manner. While swinging alone the rope broke and the boy fell downward, and on a stick which penetrated nearly to the heart. When found a few minutes later by his little brother he was several feet from the blood-covered stick and dead.

In Ohio township, Richardson county, George Kackheries, who gathers cream for a creamery, drove upon a small bridge, with a span of forty feet, when it broke down, precipitating his team and wagon down twenty feet to the bed of a creek. His wagon and cream cans were completely destroyed, one horse was killed and he received very serious injuries.

SHERIFF JAMES BARTEK of Saunders county came over to Fremont and took Sam Pearson back with him. Pearson went through the house of A. F. Harkison, which is about nine miles west of Wahoo, and took a gold watch and chain, a necklace and locket and two suits of clothes. The watch was found in his possession and one of the suits in a second hand store where he had sold it.

A TRAMP entered the house of Mrs. Eaton of Plattsmouth, the family all being down stairs. After being discovered he gave up a gold watch and chain he had taken and then made his escape. The police were notified and soon located him. After attempting to shoot Frank Johnson he was recaptured. He had a revolver, a silver watch and a small amount of change upon his person.

CORN in Kearney county is an assured crop. It had a severe struggle during the long, cold dry spring, and until the rain on June 22 it had not more than made a start, and at that date some was only coming up. Since then, in thirty-eight days, it has made more growth than ordinarily it makes in forty-eight days, thus making up some of the latest reported June 1.

REV. O. E. BAKER, who has been pastor of the Free Baptist church of Lincoln for the past five or six years, died at Minneapolis, Minn., last week. The remains were interred at Waterloo, Ia. Rev. Baker has been in failing health for several months and was granted a leave of absence by the church. He recently went to Minneapolis to visit his daughter, but soon after arriving there he was taken violently ill.

RACHEL FAIRBANK entered complaint in Justice Rober's court in Hastings against her husband, Warren Fairbank, saying that she was afraid he would maliciously, wilfully and unlawfully murder and kill her. Fairbank was brought in, but asked for a continuance of the case. The Fairbanks live fourteen miles northwest of Hastings on an eighty-acre farm and peace has not reigned in the household for many a day.

CHIEF JUSTICE MAXWELL has appointed James R. Cain, cashier of the State bank of Stella, as receiver for the defunct Farmers' State bank at Shubert. When the bank suspended by reason of the defalcation of its cashier, the state banking board recommended the appointment of George R. Goodell. He took charge of the defunct bank at once, but his appointment was unsatisfactory to the creditors and hence the change.

As a result of a bad cut on the wrist, George A., the 10-year-old son of Fred Hartzell of Beatrice came near bleeding to death. The injured lad and his brother were going home when a young tough, whom they did not know, tried to pick a quarrel with them, throwing George's brother to the ground. The two then put themselves on the defensive and in the melee which followed George received the cut, which was from a penknife. The wound is about an inch long and fully as deep.

THE latest Nebraska crop bulletin says: All portions of Nebraska have experienced good rains since the issue of the last bulletin. The temperature has been normal, with ample sunshine, conditions which have greatly benefited the corn crop, many correspondents claiming that even without any more moisture, that crop is now assured.

Pastures, meadows and the wild hay crop have also been greatly improved, while reports concerning oats and potatoes continue gloomy, rust having seriously damaged the first crop, and the latter, especially the late crop, being very inferior, and, in some localities, almost an entire failure.

SILVER MEN'S VIEWS.

EMBODIED IN A BILL BY MR. BLAND.

Repeal of the Sherman Purchasing Act and a Substitute for Free Coinage—The Ground Upon Which the Fight Will be Made—The Plan of Representative Henderson of North Carolina—The Populists' Address to the People—As to Resumption of the Issue of Gold Certificates.

Bland and Other Congressmen Give Their Views on the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Just as soon after congress meets as it becomes practicable, Mr. Bland, the leader of the silver forces in the house, will introduce a bill embodying the views of the silver men. It will provide for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act and substitute therefor the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. "That," said Mr. Bland, "will be the ground upon which we will make the fight, although there has been no definite plan agreed upon."

He recognized that men could honestly differ as to the ratio, but that was a matter that should be settled in the party itself. By the use of both gold and silver as money at a parity the democratic party could not differ. If a compromise measure increasing the ratio was reached, he said, he saw no reason why the present dollar should not be kept in circulation as it was now. He proposed, however, with all his power to resist any increase in the ratio.

The attitude of the treasury department in refusing to buy silver was arbitrary and uncalled for, Mr. Bland said, but there was no ground for the talk that the secretary could be impeached. The law gave him the discretion and he was exercising it, and that was one of the mistakes of the law, as he looked at it, which was full of mistakes. He warned friends of silver on this very point when the bill came up for consideration in the house.

The Bland-Allison act was superior in that respect, in that it did not give the secretary the power, but required him to purchase a specific amount. If the United States, Mexico and the South American countries, together with the countries of Asia on our west, were to agree upon a common ratio, Mr. Bland thought, we would have all the trade we wanted and would thereby force Europe to come to the use of silver as a money.

Mr. Bland said that he had not seen the speaker, and when it was suggested to him that some of his friends in the east would be glad to see him off the committee on coinage he only smiled and said they could not at any rate, run him off the floor of congress. The champion of silver declared that there would be a bitter fight against any attempt to change the rules so that a cloture provision might be incorporated.

Representative Henderson of North Carolina has a plan for the readjustment of the silver question that he holds out to be satisfactory to the persons who wish to see the democratic platform declarations carried into effect without creating divisions in the party.

As the platform calls for the equal treatment of gold and silver, and as some democrats do not deem it safe to provide for the free coinage of silver, he would withdraw that privilege from gold and provide for the coinage of both metals on account of the government exclusively. This might be accomplished, he thinks, by passing a bill requiring the absolute purchase of a certain proportion of each metal each month and the coinage of all purchased. Congress, might from time to time, change this proportion as the needs of the country seemed to require, and thus adjust the circulation to the demands.

Representative Outwaite of Ohio is one of the few western men who declares himself in favor of an immediate and unconditional repeal of the silver purchase section of the Sherman law, but after that is done he says he would immediately turn his attention to some legislation intended to secure the more extended use of silver as a money metal. One point upon which Mr. Outwaite takes strong ground is that the silver bullion now in the treasury should be coined at once and put into circulation and thus relieve the money stringency. He says that, as the secretary of the treasury has taken the position that coin notes issued in payment for silver bullion purchased are redeemable in gold alone, it does not appear there is any reason to retain this bullion in the treasury for redemption purposes.

A Populist Call for the Friends of Silver to Stand Firm.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—The executive committee of the populist party, which has been in session here since the adjournment of the silver convention, have issued the following address:

To the People of the United States, the friends of more money and less taxes, devoted to the silver dollar of the constitution and of our fathers as valuable aids in educating and organizing our people: Stand by your colors, brethren; events are battling for us; "the stars in their course are fighting in behalf of Siser;" every day confirms our predictions. There is no safety for the people of the United States except in the triumph of our principles, and victory is not far off.

The overwhelming spirit of this convention indicates that the whole nation is alive to the dangers which threaten us. The convention not only repudiated the idea of a gold standard and a gold basis, but unanimously committed itself to the principles that we, as populists, have long held and cherished, viz: That law makes money, and that the stamp of the government converts 60 cents worth of silver into a dollar, equal to any gold dollar. And they unanimously accepted our doctrine—that the money of the country should be adequate for the demands of business and should expand with the growth of population and commerce.

Populists, this convention has been a great victory for the principles embodied in the Omaha platform. The representatives of old parties stand united with us to fight for the money of the people as against the money of the bondholders. It is the same old contest for the doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson, Thaddeus Stevens and Lincoln and

for our constitutional rights, which have been assailed by a foreign coalition.

The convention manifested an intense conviction that the bondholding and banking conspiracy which began its lawful work in 1873 in a republican congress will now be continued if not consummated in 1893 in a democratic congress with equal rapacity, pillage and peculation. It is the mission of the populists to resist this foreign invasion which through corporate greed assaults our national liberties by usurping our lands, monopolizing our highways, absorbing our wealth, dictating our laws and enslaving our people.

We believe the present effort to demoralize silver and issue more bonds, thereby increasing the aggregate of our billions of debt, all of which must then be paid in gold alone, is a crime equal to that for which kings have been dethroned and tyrants beheaded, and for which we believe every citizen engaged therein should be impeached and punished as provided by law.

If silver is stricken down it will take more merchandise from the business men, more labor from the wage earner and more wheat, corn and cotton from the farmer than ever before to purchase the gold dollars of the bankers. Therefore, these classes should unite to resist the encroachments of this un-American and destructive conspiracy.

The logic of events forces the immediate solution of the money question. This we recognize without yielding any of the great principles of our platform, which must follow and be settled in rapid succession in order that our government may be wrested from its enemies and prosperity restored to the people.

We do not consider the money question as settled until the authority to issue money and control its volume are, in the words of Jefferson, "restored to the government and the people, to whom they properly belong."

This struggle will obliterate old party lines; tens of thousands of new converts are coming to our ranks; they should be welcomed and organized into a mighty campaign force for 1894 and 1896.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman.
J. H. TURNER, Secretary.
M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer.
IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Minnesota.
J. H. DAVIS, Texas.
G. F. WASHBURN, Massachusetts.
V. O. STRICKLER, Nebraska.
GEORGE F. GAITHER, Alabama.

Gold Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It is stated at the treasury department that there is no likelihood of resumption of the issue of gold certificates until the free gold stands from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 above the reserve. This increase can only be authorized by the secretary of the treasury, who has not yet given any instructions in that direction. The free gold is now nearly \$900,000.

Board of Health's Favorable Report.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 7th.—The Board of Health reports to The Times of this city, through City Physician Holland, that each of the eleven third stage consumptives, placed under the treatment obtained from Dr. Amick of Cincinnati, by the city authorities several weeks ago, have improved to a degree almost miraculous. The results as given to the press by Ward's Island Hospital, New York, while equally sensational, were not so comprehensive, and local medical men claim that this is the most complete demonstration that consumption is curable, thus far made. The Times says the eleven patients to whom were administered Dr. Amick's medicines are so far improved that their appetites have returned. They sleep well at night, have no night sweats, the irritating cough has disappeared, and they feel much stronger in every way. Local physicians report similar results in private practice from medicines furnished them by the Cincinnati doctor and all apparently agree that it is the most important discovery medical science has yet brought to light.

Future Plans in the Dark.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Representative Catchings, leading member of the house committee on rules, was an early caller on Mr. Crisp today and remained in the speaker's rooms during the afternoon. He says the rules will probably be adopted very soon after the house is called to order and that there is no political reason for any radical revision. Members of the house now in Washington are still in the dark as to the date of the democratic house caucus. There are as yet very few representatives in the city. It is impossible that there will be a caucus of the majority of the senate this week. Senator Gorman, the chairman of the democratic caucus in the senate, is here, but has not yet issued a call. It will be necessary for the democratic senators to get together and decide upon a line of policy respecting the question which will probably be the first to engage serious attention in the senate—namely, the right of admission of three senators from the northwest whose titles have been challenged—but Senator Gorman feels that there is no need for haste in the matter, and the caucus will probably not be held before the middle of next week.

Loss Over \$1,500,000.

MAY'S LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The fire which has burned for a week in Burlington county, along the Mullica river, has exhausted itself. A careful estimate places the damages to buildings at \$1,500,000; to timber, \$1,300,000, and to the crop of cranberries, \$75,000.

World's Fair Finances.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—In regard to the financial condition of the exposition company President Higginbotham gave out the statement today that it was impossible to give exact figures concerning the indebtedness of the fair at this time, but a full statement will be ready this week. The assertion that \$1,000,000 would not put the fair out of debt was entirely false. The amount of indebtedness was comparatively trivial.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 7th.—Fr. W. C. Peasley, of Salt Lake City, who it was feared would die on his way here to place himself under the Amick treatment for consumption at the Cincinnati Hospital, reached here almost too weak to speak, but confident of being cured.

CONDITIONAL REPEAL.

HOW THE SHERMAN ACT WILL BE TREATED.

Representative Oates Says President Cleveland Must Not Part Company with the Chicago Platform—Mr. Bland, the Champion of Free Coinage, on Hand—Congressman Springer Thinks the Session will be a Short One—Gov. Boies of Iowa Declines to be a Candidate for the Third Term—The Thousands of Idle Men in the Streets of New York.

Discussing the Situation.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—"If the president parts company with the Chicago platform I believe his party will part company with him," were the significant words uttered by Representative Oates this afternoon as he discussed the situation. The Chicago platform, upon which he was nominated and which the people endorsed in such thundering tones last November, calls for the repeal of the Sherman law and the maintenance of gold and silver as the money upon a parity. Any scheme which contemplates the abandonment of silver is antagonistic to that declaration of principles, and will not be supported by the congress that is to convene next week. There can, in my opinion, be no unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. If the president has set out to repeal the Sherman act without offering anything in its place, he has set up a platform not in accordance with that upon which he went before the people."

Mr. Oates looks for the repeal of the Sherman law with a condition that will provide for the free coinage of silver at an increased ratio.

Senator George came in today from Georgia. So far as the silver question is concerned the senator plants himself upon the platform he has upheld in all his speeches in the senate, and says he is a friend of silver and he has not changed his views one whit.

Senator Squire of Washington is one of the few western senators who takes the ground that the president should be allowed to deal with the silver question in his own discretion. He believes that it would be good policy for congress to pass a joint resolution permitting the president to suspend the operation of the silver purchase section of the Sherman law at his own discretion.

Mr. Bland, the champion of free coinage, arrived today and was seen in consultation with members of his faith who are in the city. He said the friends of silver had agreed upon no plan of campaign, other than that they were opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law unless they were first given free coinage of silver. Mr. Bland, in speaking of the ratio, said he saw no reason to change that now in force. So far as the possibility of repeal was concerned Mr. Bland was emphatic in his declaration that the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause could not be accomplished in either house.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will leave for Washington Saturday. Said he in an interview: "I think congress will repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, although it may not be done quite so promptly as is hoped here. I do not underestimate the necessity for some affirmative measures in regard to the currency. Something ought to be done looking to the sale of the silver bullion in the treasury, under proper limitation, for gold. Some amendments ought also to be made to the national bank act. But these measures can wait and can be much better handled after the repeal is disposed of."

Will Make Short Work of It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Representative Springer of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee of the last congress, was at the capitol today. In brief his opinion is that congress will not be in session more than a week or ten days in August. In that time hopeful Mr. Springer thought the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act would be repealed and the ways and means committee empowered to draft a tariff bill for submission to congress when it reconvenes, which should be some time in October. As to the tariff, it would be impossible for the ways and means committee to do justice to the subject while the house is in constant session. There were too many disturbing elements and the surroundings are not favorable for wise and safe legislation. But if the committee was empowered to prepare a bill and allowed to go to some quiet place on the seashore or elsewhere and pursue its labors unmolested, the result would be a satisfactory bill. Touching the course of the ways and means committee in dealing with the tariff Springer said it would doubtless report one general tariff bill instead of a series of specific bills.

Boies Declines to Run.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 4.—Governor Boies yesterday gave to the press a letter in which he declines to be a candidate for renomination for governor. As his reasons he assigns the following: "I am conscientiously opposed to third terms in an office so important as that of governor of a great state and in this view the unbroken precedents of political interest in our state teach me that my views are in substantial accord with those of the masses of all our people."

New York's Idle Thousands.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The World tomorrow will have a long article indicating that the metropolis will be overrun by an army of idle men.

Statistics from fifty-seven trades in New York City go to show that in the trades alone over 36,000 men are out of work. This represents only a part of the city's unemployed. It is pointed out that thousands are coming from the west and that immigrants are arriving in New York because of the nation in the western states. It is being daily increased by the closing down of factories.

Pension Resolutions Adopted.

SUPERIOR, Neb., Aug. 4.—During a reunion here, at a meeting of the Army of the Republic the following resolutions on the pension question were adopted:

The soldiers for the union now in Nebraska and Kansas, in international reunion assembled at Superior, cannot but view with alarm the action of the government at Washington relative to the suspension of pensions being paid to our comrades for the hour of their service to our country in their time of need, and being ated alone by a loyal desire to stand them in their time of need and claiming a spirit of undue criticism hereby, as an expression of our unprovided sentiment, resolve that we concede and approve of the right of the commissioner of pensions to put a pension roll of every name upon by fraud, if there be such fraud, but that we deny the right in the morals of the commissioner, secretary of the interior, or any other officer of the government, to first suspend, then request the pensioner to furnish proof that he is entitled to a pension.

We affirm the proof necessary for allowance having been once furnished by him and having been adjudged upon by duly constituted authorities, it is wrong exercise of power to require proof to be again furnished after many cases, years have transpired, the opportunity to obtain new money is past and gone.

The soldiers of the republic demand well of their country for it was their unselfish effort that its life was preserved, the cause of good government more firmly established and freedom, with all the rights which followed in its train, advanced to a higher excellence. We demand in the name of our dead, as well as our living comrades, we demand in the name of the widows, the fatherless and the aged parents of their beloved dead, that assault now threatened cease at once and that the spirit now evinced by those in authority shall give way and once more return to that feeling of love and reverence which has heretofore characterized the government of the country in its dealings with its defenders of the nation from the wolf, wicked and causeless assaults of treason.

We recall again to life the words of the martyr Lincoln as he stood with the shadow of treason's last and most vindictive assault, "with malice toward none, with charity for all, let us stand ward in the work in which we are engaged, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who has borne the battle, his widow and orphans," and in his name we rebuke that spirit of demagoguery and flood of foul abuse which now being poured upon the heads of the men who have borne the battle, the broken and worn soldiers and officers of the union, and here and now with elbow touching elbow, as in the dear old days, we renew the pledge of loyalty to country and to flag, and love undying to our comrades, wherever they may be, and pray God's blessing upon them and theirs.

It Was Not Cholera.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service has received a report from Jenkins anent the supposed cholera on the steamer Karamania. When the steamer left Naples all on board were well. The second day on Ross Sea wells died from congestion of the lungs and diarrhoea. Just before reaching port an Italian, aged a year, was taken suddenly ill with pain in the right side and diarrhoea. Later on he became rapidly worse, vomiting and had cramps in his legs and arms. He died on August 3. On the 4th an Italian woman began to have diarrhoea and sank very rapidly, dying on the 5th. All were buried at sea. The passengers will be detained five days.

Mexican Finances Improved.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 5.—Bank managers here take a very cheerful view of affairs. The National Bank of Mexico shows a gain of over \$1,000,000 in cash compared with its statement of last month ago. Money is noticeably scarce and large operations in European exchanges are recorded. It is believed that the movement can get on without making any new foreign loan.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

LOUIS, OMAHA AND ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery print..... 21 00
Butter—Packing stock..... 20 00
Eggs—Fresh..... 18 00
Honey—Per lb..... 2 00
Chickens—Spring, per doz..... 2 00
Lemons..... 5 00
Apples—Per bu..... 2 00
Cabbage—Florida..... 2 00
New Potatoes..... 2 00
Beans—Navy..... 12 00
Beans—Spring, per bu..... 6 00
Hay—Per ton..... 12 00
Onions—Per bu..... 3 00
Beets—New per doz..... 2 00
Cabbage—Home grown, crate..... 2 00
Blackberries—Per 24 qt case..... 2 00
Pears—Per bu..... 5 00
Hogs—Mixed packing..... 5 00
Hogs—Heavy weights..... 4 00
Hogs—Stickers and feeders..... 3 00
Steers—Fair to good..... 2 00
Steers—Western..... 3 00
Sheep—Natives..... 3 00

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2, red winter..... 65 00
Corn—No. 2..... 25 00
Oats—Mixed western..... 18 00
Cattle—Native steers..... 10 00
Lard..... 10 00

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2 spring..... 65 00
Corn—Per bu..... 25 00
Oats—Per bu..... 18 00
Pork..... 12 00
Lard..... 10 00
Hogs—Packing and feeders..... 4 00
Hogs—Stickers and feeders..... 3 00
Cattle—Com. steers to extra..... 3 00
Sheep—Lamb..... 3 00

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2, red, cash..... 60 00
Corn—No. 2..... 25 00
Oats—Per bu..... 18 00
Hogs—Mixed packing..... 5 00
Cattle—Native steers..... 10 00

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2, red, cash..... 60 00
Corn—No. 2..... 25 00
Oats—No. 2..... 18 00
Cattle—Shipping steers..... 10 00
Hogs—Mixed..... 5 00