

OVER THE STATE.

The coal men of Hebron want cash on delivery.

Martin McPeak of Sidney has both arms broken by the kick of a mule.

The corner stone of the A. O. W. temple at McCook was laid last week.

Oats from the irrigated regions sell in Gering at thirty-five cents a bushel.

Miss Grace Russell of Minden will spend a year in Chicago in the study of music.

Valley county's teachers' institute opened with about ninety teachers in attendance.

Fremont authorities will make an effort to rid that place of the gambling fraternity.

Nuckalls county republicans will hold their county convention on September 6th.

The field of small grain on the irrigated fields of Cheyenne county is very satisfactory.

Prohibitionists of Adams county have nominated a full ticket, being the first in the field.

The Woodbury Milling company is shipping flour to New York state, where it is finding ready sale.

Hebron has a man who treats his wife so shabbily that ominous threats have been made of hanging the ous.

Matt Armstrong, whose home is at Hooper, stepped off a moving train at South Omaha and fractured his skull.

Auditor Moore has admitted the Greenwich Insurance company of New York to transact fire insurance business in Nebraska.

William Birkenell, an old resident of Otoe county, died last week, aged 90. He was one of the most highly respected residents of Otoe county.

The waterworks project in Cedar Rapids is at a standstill. Owing to the state of the money market the trustees are unable to sell the bonds.

Wild land preferred—I have clear lots in a good, growing town to trade on equities in land. Address H. F. Dailey, N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Twenty business men of Omaha were awarded out of \$15 each by two young men who solicited advertisements for a ball programme which they claimed was in the interest of the retail clerks of the city.

Burglars broke into Marquard's jewelry store at Norfolk and carried off fifty or sixty dollars' worth of small articles from the show case. They gained entrance by breaking a pane of glass in a back window.

There lives in Keith county a German woman named Reikart, who has within the last two years and a half given birth twice to triplets. The last time 9th of this month. All of the children are alive and well.

Carl Schultz, who lives a short distance north of Higgar, was driving down a hill the other day with a load of straw when the lines broke, the team ran away, upset the wagon, and the right arm of Schultz was broken.

A twister a few rods wide passed to the south of Table Rock turning up corn and trees in its way. The residence of Ell Craig in the path and was demolished. Mrs. Craig in badly hurt. A heavy rain caused the streets to overflow.

The state of Nebraska gives free education to all desiring to become teachers. The only State Normal School offers two courses of instruction, each ending in a state certificate. For circular address Pres. A. W. Norton, Peru, Nebraska.

Two pretty young girls named Mattie Klein and Lena Woods were found consorting with Tong Sung and Fong Young, two Chinese laundrymen in Omaha. The girls have hitherto been regarded as respectable and they are respectable families.

The recorded mortgage indebtedness for Thayer county, for the month of July is as follows: Farm mortgages filed, \$38,314.20; released, \$10,635; city mortgages filed, \$2,320; released, \$890.40; chattel mortgages filed, \$26,307.35; released, \$8,305.04.

Mrs. Andrew Olnass, living north of Hartington, met with a fatal accident. She had started the fire for dinner and was pouring oil on the flames, when the fluid exploded, burning her in a horrible manner. The house and contents were entirely destroyed. The attending physician says the woman cannot recover.

George Baldwin, a resident of the western part of David City, committed suicide by shooting himself twice through the head. He was a laboring man and had for some time been very dependent over the business outlook, although no present embarrassment threatened him. He leaves a wife and three children.

Frank St. Clair, with a half dozen aliases, is said to be a bad man from Colorado with a record of a term or two in the pen. His last offense was horse stealing, for which he was arrested at Plattsmouth and lodged in jail. He was furnished tools to make his escape, which was effected by cutting a whole through the floor.

Terkman is after the meeting of the state grange this year with good prospects of success. A petition was circulated last week and generously signed and forwarded to the officers of the order, and a favorable reply has been received. The grange will number over 500 delegates, and will be in session four or five days.

Edzie Bixler, aged 7, of Nebraska City, died from the effects of burns received while playing with a bonfire. He attempted to throw a cup of gasoline on the flames and was burned nearly to a crisp. Walter Armstrong, a playmate about the same age, was badly burned while attempting to extinguish the flames.

The Western Manufacturing company wants to put a floor in the cooper shop at the penitentiary and is willing to do the job for the state. The repairs needed will cost about \$700, and if not made the walls are liable to become defective. The company has the indorsement of Warden Leemer in the matter of the necessity of the repairs, but the board of public lands and buildings is not yet prepared to accept the company's offer to furnish convict labor at \$1 per day and an overseer at \$3 per day.

For several days a representative of the Denver Investment Bond company was in Plattsmouth in the interest of his company, and succeeded in getting a few to take stock, but after an exposure in the daily papers he left for parts unknown.

Patrick Woods, a section hand, was run over and dangerously hurt by the Burlington flyer at Omaha. He was walking along one of the tracks near Sixth street and, not noticing the approaching train, stepped upon the track in front of it just in time to be run over. His left arm was badly mangled, his face bruised and his head cut.

Henry McKendry, an employe of Swift & Co., at South Omaha, has instituted suit against the firm for \$5,000, for damages received in falling down the elevator shaft at the packing house June 2. McKendry claims that through the carelessness of the man who was operating the elevator he was given a fall of thirty-six feet, sustaining a severe fracture of the leg.

Sometime ago William Bridwell, an old soldier of Nelson, was dropped from the pension roll by the authorities. He was drawing \$6 per month. Mr. Bridwell was suffering from vertigo and impaired vision, which injuries he contracted while in the army. When his pension was dropped it preyed on his mind until he was taken before the insanity board and declared insane and taken to the Lincoln asylum.

The residence of Fred Schmidt, of Beatrice was broken into by sneak thieves and a quantity of clothing and a small amount of cash taken. Sneak thieves are playing their vocation with unusual vigor in Beatrice and vicinity. Chicken roosts seem to be a favorite point of attack and much poultry has disappeared in consequence. Charles Polling, a farmer living north of town, had two hogs stolen recently.

Superintendent Johnson of the Hastings Asylum for incurable insane was at the state house. He states that the asylum farm has raised this year twelve acres of as fine sugar beets as can be found in any county in the state. The beets will net the institution at least \$50 per acre. The superintendent states that if he was provided with the land he could probably cultivate 100 acres of sugar beets and make for the state from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum.

During a storm at Lincoln the residence of D. P. Smith was struck by lightning. Mr. Smith was absent at the time, but his wife and her mother were both prostrated by the deadly fluid. Mrs. Smith was comparatively uninjured, although she was rendered unconscious for some time. When she recovered she found her mother apparently lifeless, and she remains so at this writing, with no hope of the recovery.

Frank Alexander, a ten-year-old, boy got into a box car one day last week, expecting to go to South Omaha. Instead the train went to Denver and there the little wanderer landed tired and hungry. His exploit was mentioned in the papers and a woman called at the police station to see him. She proved to be his mother, who was divorced from his father years before and whom he had never known. The woman has asked for permission to keep the boy.

The other morning, as the north bound Rock Island passenger stopped at the depot in Beatrice, two fellows who had been passengers on the train alighted and took with them Conductor Capron's wallet, his hat, revolver and several minor articles which were in a seat in the car. The conductor did not discover his loss before reaching Fairbury, from where he wired to Beatrice, and in an hour after the thieves were locked up and all the missing articles recovered.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson of Buena Vista, Ia., notified the police department of all western cities about six months ago that her 15-year-old granddaughter had run away from home and requested them to look for her. The girl's parents are both dead and it was believed that the girl, tiring of life in a small town, had run away to go to the stage.

Mrs. Johnson was persistent in her search and she was last week rewarded by the finding of the girl in a house of prostitution in Omaha.

Rev. S. D. Roberts committed suicide at Crab Orchard by blowing his brains out with a shotgun. For some time he has been deranged, but was supposed to be improving. He took dinner at the home of his nephew, F. H. Ellis, and seemed to be in unusual spirits. After dinner he retired to a bedroom, as the family supposed, for a rest. He seated himself in a chair, placed the muzzle of the gun to his forehead and discharged it with his toes. Death was instantaneous, the whole top of his head being blown off.

Herman Weibelhaus, a farmer who resided north of Hartington, met with a peculiar accident. His horse may die and although his folks made a diligent search, he was not found. The next day his wife saw a dark object lying out in the stable field and sent the children to see what it was. They returned and notified their mother that it was their father's body. His face was entirely eaten away by the hogs.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict stating that the deceased came to his death from the bursting of a blood vessel.

George Soule, the Omaha convict at the state penitentiary who is still lingering between life and death, was taken from his cell the other day to Tabitha home in Lincoln, where he may die a free man. His is one of the most notable of the cases which frequently come to the attention of the prison authorities. Sent up from Omaha as a most desperate character to serve a twenty years' sentence for murder, he has proven one of the most tractable convicts in the state penitentiary. He has long been afflicted with consumption, and as he had but a few days to live, his sentence was commuted by Governor Crouse.

Five years ago Ed Campbell of Genoa, while visiting at the house of his brother in Platte county, lost a pocketbook containing \$12. After due search it was concluded that the wealth was gone for sure. The brother was building a new house at the time, and the carpenter in charge met Mr. Campbell and asked him if he ever found his pocketbook. On being answered in the negative, he told him to tear off the boards and he would find it over a certain window. The book was lost while Campbell was viewing the new house, and the idiotic carpenter thought it was a trap to test his honesty and played even by nailing it up, where it was recovered after five years.

The Slow Work of Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—A half month of congress has passed and the third week opens with both sides confident, but with many changes in the situation. The developments of the week just passed have brought surprises to both elements and have demonstrated the impossibility of partisan politics entering into the battle. The republican senators from the silver states have reiterated with greater emphasis their loyalty to the silver cause, while Dan Voorhees, the democratic senator from Indiana, with a free coinage record of twenty years, has surprised his former friends by declaring for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, and as chairman of the finance committee has cast the deciding vote for the favorable report of such a measure to the senate. Thus, the disappointment which the repeal men experienced when Senator Vest of Missouri so emphatically declared for free coinage and against unconditional repeal has been more than offset by the accession to their ranks of the distinguished chairman of the committee on finance. But the free coinage men of the senate are still resolute and determined, and no one familiar with the situation can hope for a final settlement of the question in the senate without almost endless discussion, extending through many weeks, and votes upon innumerable propositions to be submitted by the silver men in case of the defeat of this leading proposition.

It is not improbable that the coming week may see the bill to permit national banks to increase their issue of bank notes to the par value of their United States bonds on deposit, forced to a vote in the senate, and the indications are that it will receive a majority vote. Some of the silver senators are in favor of resisting all remedial legislation whatever, unless there be coupled with it a law for the free coinage of silver, while the majority apparently consider this policy ill-advised and does not think the silver men can afford to oppose the currency bill, which will immediately swell the volume of national bank notes \$19,000,000 or more and not tend to affect in any degree the essential merits of the free coinage question.

Any legislation further than this will meet with a solid phalanx of opposition from the silver men, and if they see any probability of finding themselves in a minority they will demand prompt action on the contested cases of Senators Mantel and Allen, whose admission, it is believed, will give the silver element at least two more votes in the United States senate.

The silver men at the capital are just now criticizing Governor Osborne of Wyoming for the delay in appointing a successor to Senator Beckwith, who has recently resigned. As any man appointed from Wyoming would, they believe, be a silver senator, they hold that Governor Osborne is showing a neglect of free coinage interests by not promptly appointing a man to represent the Grazing state in the senate and to protect the silver measure when that proposition comes up.

It is announced that the delay of Governor Osborne in filling this vacancy is due to a desire to see the outcome of the Mantel case before making any appointment—the Mantel case being identical with the Wyoming case in that Mantel was appointed to fill a vacancy after the legislature of the state had failed to elect.

In the house last week's discussion has brought but little to encourage the free coinage people. Congressman Bryan, one of their most eloquent leaders, has spoken and his speech has elicited the highest praise, but it is doubted by many whether even such efforts could change many votes in the house now, so little does the situation seem to depend upon argument or past predictions.

When seen by the Associated press representative Congressman Bland declined to give any estimate of the vote on the various relative propositions, saying that he had made no canvass of the sentiments of the house. Congressman Bryan, who by common consent is accorded the place of chief lieutenant to Chairman Bland, gave the following estimate of the situation: "The canvass is not sufficiently complete to make an accurate statement as to the vote in the house. I am satisfied, however, that a majority of the members of the house favor free coinage at some ratio. Most of the advocates of free coinage are in favor of the present ratio of 16 to 1, but others favor other ratios, ranging as high as 28 to 1. The propositions submitted to the house do not go higher than 20 to 1, but if no agreement is reached the friends of free coinage will still oppose unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, hoping to secure some affirmative legislation after the committee are organized, when the matter comes before congress again."

Bank Officers Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—E. C. Sattley, cashier of the suspended Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, arrested in Selalia yesterday on a warrant issued here charging him with receiving a deposit knowing the bank to be insolvent, arrived here in the custody of an officer at 6:40 this morning. He was taken to the jail and booked and taken before a justice where he gave a \$4,000 bond for his appearance tomorrow.

President J. C. Darragh of the same broken bank reached the union depot at 10 a. m. on his return from a trip to Michigan. He was met at the train by an officer and placed under arrest on a similar charge. He escaped a visit to the jail and was taken directly before a justice, where he also gave a \$3,000 bond for appearance.

Clouds of Grasshoppers.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Aug. 21.—Great clouds of grasshoppers are passing east of here daily on their way from the north to the south. They fly very high, and show no inclination to alight. This vicinity has already been visited by more grasshoppers than for many seasons, but not enough to do any appreciable damage.

NEWS NOTES.

The assessors estimate that Boston's population today about is 560,000. The census of 1880 gave the city a population of only 449,500.

AIRING OF FINANCES.

THE ALL IMPORTANT SUBJECT IN CONGRESS.

The silver question under debate in the House From Day to Day—Many Congressmen Have Spoken and Many Others Contemplating Doing So Before the Matter Comes to a Vote—The Senate Doing but Little, Apparently Waiting Upon Action of the Lower Branch—For and Against Repeal of the Sherman Purchasing Clause.

CONGRESS IN EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 14th Mr. Vest, democrat, of Missouri, introduced a bill for the coinage of the silver dollar in the United States treasury, saying it had been sent to him from New York, and that it met his partial approval. It provides that after setting aside in coin and bullion as a reserve such amount of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 1886, as shall equal at the coinage value the aggregate sum of the treasury notes authorized by that act, the remainder of such bullion shall be deemed available for the issue of silver certificates; such remainder, or surplus bullion, shall be coined into standard silver dollars, and the silver so coined be used for the redemption of silver certificates as now required by law; provided, that this shall not be deemed to alter or amend any provision of the act of July, 1886.

The second section provides that national banking associations shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the value at par of United States bonds on deposit, not, however, to exceed the amount of capital stock actually paid in.

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HOUSE.—In the house on the 14th there was a slim attendance. The speaker announced the following committee appointments: Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Pearson, chairman; Russell of Georgia, Lattimer, Hines, and White, members. Resolutions—Messrs. Kinkaid, chairman; Payne, Tate, Mutchler, Kirk, Wells, Post, Wright of Massachusetts and Marvin. Mileage—Messrs. Platteau, chairman; Strait, Pennington of Texas and Mahon. Mr. Holman, democrat, of Indiana, introduced a resolution making immediately available to a single silver dollar the mileage of senators and representatives. Agreed to.

Mr. Boatner, democrat, of Louisiana, was accorded the floor. He spoke from the silver standpoint and charged that the advocates of the Wilson bill, the gold and the democratic party and the republican party—were responsible for the excitement, which had created the destruction of public credit, and the consequent depression of the country.

Mr. Patterson, democrat, of Tennessee, advocated the repeal of the purchasing clause and offered the amendments proposed to the pending measure. If the government agreed to the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would at once and abruptly reduce the country to a single silver standard. The silver dollar coined at the ratio of 20 to 1 would be worth exactly 81 cents.

Mr. Lodge's (rep. Mass.) resolution, directing the country for the purpose of the Sherman act, and that a vote be taken on such repeal on Tuesday, the 22d, was taken up by Mr. Lodge and his supporters. He argued in support of prompt action. If the country was to have free coinage let the country know it. The Sherman law would let the country know it was to have an unconditional repeal of the silver act let the country know it. Mr. Lodge agreed with him that this was not a party question. He made humorous allusions to the harmony that existed between the democratic extremists and the Massachusetts senators on this measure, and thought now that the president might frame some compromise which would meet the views of the Massachusetts senators.

In the house after prayer and the reading and approval of the journal, before a small attendance of members, Mr. Burkhead, (rep. Mich.) offered a resolution giving Charles Belknap the right to contest the seat of George F. Richardson of the Fifth district of Michigan. Mr. Richardson, the sitting member, asked that the resolution be laid over and it was so ordered. The silver debate was then resumed. Mr. Hutchins of Michigan, asked the executive business yesterday in favor of free coinage of silver. Mr. Hutchinson was followed by Mr. Blanford (dem. La.) who spoke in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Grosvenor, (rep. O.) said that if the pending debate should develop into a partisan discussion its investigation would be found in the declaration of the president himself. The president had declared that the republicans had been responsible for the present condition of affairs and his declaration would be the origin of a political discussion. If political discussion there should be, he referred to the message of President Cleveland and to the message of President McKinley. He declared that President Cleveland had been guilty of plagiarism in his recent message to congress. Referring to the sixteenth chapter of Leviticus, he called attention to the selection of a scapegoat and said that the democratic party could not select the McKinley scapegoat, as he had already selected the lamb of the Lord and sent the silver bill into the wilderness. [Laughter.] He found himself in which the country now stands, and he thought that the people feared the tinkering with the tariff by the democratic party.

Mr. Slaughter, (dem. Tenn.) could not vote for the Sherman act and did not carry out the intention of the Chicago platform. Mr. Hall, (dem. Mo.) spoke in favor of the league (Mr. Patterson) and in favor of free coinage and contrasted his speech of yesterday with those made by him during the last congress.

man of financial ability, and which were read by their titles and referred to the committee on finance. The titles are: "Directing the Purchase of Silver Bullion and the Issuance of Treasury Notes on the Redemption of a Mint Commission, and Providing for the Issue of Treasury Notes, Their Redemption and for Other Purposes."

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, said he had been appealed to by several senators who required more time, not to call up today, but he had intended the bill to enable national banks to increase their circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds on deposit, but he gave notice he would do so tomorrow.

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment directing the treasurer to pay to the holders of 3 per cent bonds the value of the bonds in redemption their face value with interest.

Mr. Sherman stated the objection which occurred to him against the amendment. The moment the amendment was introduced out on these bonds, which were not now, and the interest on which was no burden to the government, the notes would be presented to the government, and the payment in coin demanded. That would be an unbusinesslike proposition and would complicate the situation.

The bill went over all tomorrow and Mr. Berry addressed the senate in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. It was generally agreed, the senator said, that the Sherman act was a bad law. It was a law which never should have passed, and he was particularly gratified that not a single democrat voted for it whether in the senate or in the house.

The senate on the 17th made no progress in the financial matter because the majority of the members apparently believe speeches should be held until the parliament should be held until the Sherman law is presented to the senate.

Mr. Allen had an amendment to the national bank circulation bill to the effect that interest should cease on bonds on which the additional currency had been advanced. The lodge resolution was taken up with the Gallinger amendment to it, to the effect that it would be unwise and inexpedient to make any radical change in the law prior to March, 1897, and Gallinger addressed the senate. He declared himself ready to vote for the earliest possible date for the repeal of the Sherman law, but he did not believe that that much abused law was largely responsible for the existing financial evils. He believed that the Sherman law had been introduced into the country at a time when the business depression today that anticipated.

The silver debate was resumed and Mr. Daniels of New York spoke in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The error, he said, had taken hold of the public mind that disaster was bound to follow from the accumulation of silver in the treasury. He had voted for the Sherman act and voted by the president. Congress should intervene to give some measure of relief to the country by changing the financial policy. For the past several years this accumulation of silver has been going on, instead of it going into circulation, it had gone into the treasury and was doing a useless article. The people had been content the law of 1890 should be repealed.

Mr. Cooper of Florida said he would vote for the Wilson bill and the repeal of the silver men. He admitted he did not know of all the industries of this country, but as far as he could get information he was convinced that the Sherman law was closed up for lack of money or for lack of orders. But they were closing because they could not pay. He argued the Sherman law was the cause of the present depression. The want of public confidence had caused the failure of the banks, the failure of substantial houses, and he thought about the present financial stringency. He thought that when the democratic party had governed the country for the past several years, they had turned the country over to the republicans prosperous and happy. The republicans turned it back to the democratic party and they were in a financial predicament. The democratic party had done it to the country. The democratic platform had declared for gold and silver at an equal value. The democratic party had taken for the free coinage of silver undertaken to override the democratic platform. They could not do it.

Mr. Weadock of Michigan announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Chipman, and the house thereupon adjourned.

CHAIR PUSHERS STRIKE.

Jackson Park's 75-Cent-an-Hour. The Chicago, Aug. 17.—The large wheels of those willow chairs which are Jackson park's only general mode of transportation by land are still all that turn are those approximating the chairs par excellence. All the other pushers have struck. There were 400 chair-pushers in the park. The company offered them 75 cents a day and 10 per cent of receipts. This morning they struck. Mr. Melobary, chairman of their grievance committee, waited on Superintendent McGinniss of the chair company, effected no settlement.

Says Senator Martin Was Not Elected. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 17.—An opinion prepared by the republicans of the United States senate elections at the office was received yesterday on the District Attorney case. Senator C. Martin contest case. Senator C. Martin's opinion in brief is that the Supreme court of Kansas had decided that the Dunscomb case was not a legal case, and since the joint convention had elected John Martin could not be a legal body as contemplated by the constitution, therefore there had been no legal election of United States senator in Kansas last winter.

For Collector of Internal Revenue. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—R. H. Hubbard of Chicago to-day filed his application at the treasury department appointment as collector of internal revenue.

street the various sections of the city. The surplus, and from the surplus was distributed to the various sections of the city for the development of the city. It was from Wall street the surplus was distributed to the various sections of the city for the development of the city. It was there that they procured many of the surplus dollars to open up mines which they forgot to open up. The surplus was not responsible for the present panic, that panic should be left to the wall.

He criticized the democratic party for its absolute uselessness. Whoever had been a party ever repealing a law was making progress. The democratic party was making no democratic party any more. In his respect for the republican party, he charged the hard times to the republican control. Before he had concluded the speech there were about 25 members present. Mr. Simpson, returning at 8 o'clock, denounced the gold standard and predicted it would produce a revolution in the government. He was west and the south would not stoop to a compromise with a moneyed aristocracy, and they certainly would stoop to a moneyed aristocracy. Mr. Morgan, democrat, advocated the coinage of silver.

TO UNITE AGAINST THE EAST.

Gov. Stone Urged to Call a Convention of Western and Southern States. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—A resolution signed by all the state and statehouse employees of Kansas was sent to Gov. Stone of Missouri, day asking him to call a western southern states convention to consider for the relief of the for the cultivation of commercial relations and for securing trade from the east in business affairs. Mr. Talbot, democrat, appealed to the politics and act as one man for the benefit of the country. He appealed to give the people free coinage.

PER DIEM PENSION BILL.

Union Veterans in Convention That It Be Offered Again. BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—The annual encampment of the Union Veterans union is in session here. The gates, who are from all parts of the country, were welcomed by Lt. Gov. Walcott.

Commander-in-Chief Yoder in annual address warned the country against the corrupting influence politics in the order. The commander in chief presented a preliminary report, recommending that the per diem pension bill, which was originally presented to congress by the Union Veterans' union, be urged upon congress for its approval.

SAYS SENATE WILL KILL IT.

Ex-Mint Director Leach Discusses F. of the Wilson Bill. NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—E. O. Leach, formerly director of the mint, vice-president of the Union national bank of this city, gives his view of the probable outcome of the struggle in congress: "The Wilson repeal bill will amend it that President Cleveland not be able to sign it. The result will be that we will continue silver on a basis with some congressional authority to sell bonds to strengthen the currency, and probably some authority to the national banks to issue currency at par with government bonds."

All Lemars Banks Closed. LEMARS, Ia., Aug. 21.—Lemars was surprised on Friday by the suspension of all the banks in the city. They were the First National and Lamars National, with a capital \$100,000 each, and the Lemars and German Savings banks. Notices were posted on the doors of the suspension is due to an inability to realize on assets, but that all the directors will be paid. At a meeting of the directors of the banks the step was decided because of a run by which over 6000 was drawn out in sixty days. Statements are obtainable. Nat. Bank Examiner McHugh, who is in Denver, has been notified and Examiner McCarthy is en route to market.

The assets of all the banks are in excess of liabilities. The Lemars National is the oldest bank in the state. All have a large surplus of assets and had been ranked among the institutions in the state. All good condition for ordinary times. Withdrawals of cash have been steady and collaterals could not be realized. The action of the banks was a surprise and caused a panic in the city. The officers of the banks say they can pay every dollar when they can date advantageously.

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