essman Bryan on the Silver Ques

SHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The financial sion in the house took on a deeper st than on any occasion since the ng day of the silver debate. Will-Bryan, congressman from Nemade a free coinage speech in the opinion of many, surthe great tariff speech which his name to fame two years ago. early three hours he held the ininterruption to which he was subonly gave opportunities for those nt repartees for which he is so

silver discussion was opened by Call of Massachusetts, who made borate argument on the repeal of rehasing clause of the Sherman nd denied that such action could construed as an attack on bi-

(combs, speaking for repeal, commended the president's meswhich, in his opinion, had never surpassed by any before. The ent might have said, in conclu-"It is a condition and not a theory fronts us."

ening his argument against the ational repeal of the Sherman by Bryan said: "Upon the ac-this congress might depend not welfare of the south and west, the welfare of the United but that of humanity itself. tside of this hall had 'assumed commendation of the president dobligations on members to do iesired, and some had even been enough to suggest a failure to do sid would subject the dissenter ministrative displeasure. But

persons did the president great ce. The president would not the independence of congress. president's own language ree who would, from false fealge their convictions upon the tin order to conform to his sug-In the message of 1885 to s at the beginning of the first there would be found these 'A zealous watchfulness of our ents, great and small, suppleeir suffrages, and before the is they establish every public should be judged.'

victory of Charles Martel at 732 rescued Christian civilizad determined the course of hisr centuries. The effects of our may be as far reaching. If the States, the great silver produc-murry, abandons silver, it will, probability, lead to the annihilasilver as a standard money at the world

only law making any provision increased use of silver money is erman law. The president remainded its unconditional repeal. eratic members are under no ns to adopt recommendations they are responsible to their conats and are in duty bound to proeir rights. We are being drag-tard a universal gold standard almover whose door is written ords. 'Abandon hope, all ye who here.' There is no such thing as dollar, because an honest dolheld always have the same purg power, and the government grower, and the government the tried to secure absolute sta-in the dollar. The most dishon-llar ever proposed is that child of are, the gold dollar, for it would a value and cheat the debtor. we cannot secure an absolutely dollar, we should approach it as ssible and a bimetalic standspissible and a bilinetaric state with the be adopted, because with alism the money unit fluctuates an under a single standard. In-ional bimetalism is desirable, but sary and not probable. pean nations wait upon Eng-Ragland's interests lie in the dition depend upon her allows her slate for our people, and is an about of the right of self-govern-

thelieve that the restoration of that of free coinage as it existed as to 1873 would raise the price a bullion to 129 cents per ounce bout the world and render unry any change in the present The miner is not unfair in ask-tree coinage, for such a law give back to him any more than zation took away; but the sinterest is an incidental one. the gold miner profits by the gold or instead or just as an undertaker by the action of the county in a pauper at public expense—it market for his goods.
Sherman law is not the cause

financial stringency. The sed men of the east without ingit, of course, started the panic egerating the dangers of the exportation. When the panic were injured as much as dyelse. The trouble now is the for have withdrawn their money ar of the banks and the repeal sheman law will not increase thency of the banks. The law is for an annual increase in the gray which is the same of th er, which is necessary. It also up the price of silver and makes turn to bimetalism easier. The men were called cranks, but awdanger and the control of the aw danger ahead, because in the on of a universal standard they have to all the men er to all the world. The men he west were denounced in the anarchists and destroyers of the

a Mr. Bryan spoke in favor of the ion of the ratio of 16 to 1, argularease of that ratio would be trimental. to an international and and the coinage of the two and continued:

question was not whether the was honest or not. It ther he was right. [Ap-

plause.] The president has won the confidence of the people, but he had been decived. He said in his message the people demanded the repeal of the Sherman act."

He had heard from the boards of trade and from the chambers of com-merce, but he had not heard from the farmers or the men in the workshops; and he could no more judge of the opin-ion of the people than he could meas-ure the ocean. Let the friends of silver call the battle on and never leave until the people's money was restored. [Ap-

plause. In conclusion, Bryan said: "The democratic party stands between two conflicting forces. On the one side stand the corporate interests of the United States, the money interests imperious, arrogant, compassionless. They are able to subscribe magnificently to campaign funds. They are able to crush with their all-pervading influence any who dare to oppose. They demand any who dare to oppose. They demand the party shall become the agent to ex-ecute their merciless decrees. "On the other side stands an unnum-

bered throng, those who have given to bered throng, those who have given to the old democratic party a name. Work-worn and dust-begrimed they make their mute appeal, and too often find their cry for help beat in vain against the outer walls, while others less deserving gain access to legislative halls. This army, vast and growing, pleads with the party to be its cham-pion in this conflict. It cannot press its claims amid sounds of revelry; it cannot march its phalanxes in grand cannot march its phalanxes in grand parade. No gaudy banners float upon the breeze. Its battle hymn is 'Home, Sweet Home,' its war cry, 'Equality Before the Law.'

"Between the forces hesitating in doubt to which side to turn, yet conscious that upon its decision must rest its fate, stands the democratic party, and to it standing thus, come the words

of Israel's second law giver, 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.'

"It is said that Napoleon ordered a retreat at the battle of Marengo, but the drummer boy replied he did not know any retreat and begged he might he allowed to best a charge. be allowed to beat a charge. A charge was ordered, and Marengo was added to the victories of the Man of Destiny. The president was elected on the platform thrice pledged to the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. Nine-tenths of the people are ready to sus-tain him in the fight, but he has or-dered a retreat. Let him not be dis-mayed. There is time yet to win the battle if he will but order a charge. Will the party stand by the principles Will the party stand by the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, or will it abandon its right to its name? Will it choose life, or death-which? [Tre-

mendous applause.]

At the conclusion of the speech there were loud cries of "Vote," and the Nebraska orator was surrounded by his colleagues congratulating him.

BANKHUPTED BY THE BANKER. Wholesale Knavery of Robert Kincald

of Pleasanton, Kan. PLEASANTON, Kan., Aug. 18.—Further developments in the case of the flight of ex-Banker, Merchant and Merchant Robert Kincaid of this county on July 20 show that he has bankrupted one-third of the people of the county besides getting away with the county, besides getting away with the county and school funds. When Hood & Kincaid's bank of this city was closed only \$380 in cash was found in the vaults. The liabilities are \$150,-000. The night the bank failed \$10,000 in notes were allow from the vaults. in notes were taken from the vaults, presumably by Kincaid.

In recent years his bank paid 6, 8 and 10 per cent interest on time deposits, enough to break any bank. Having the utmost confidence in him, practically all the widows and poor people in the county put their affairs and savings into his hands, all of which are swept away. Soon after Hood & Kincaid's bank all of which except one item, was in the form of notes, due to widows, school teachers and farmers. The one exception is Selz, Schwab & Co. of Chicago, who are his creditors for \$785

WALKED 2,000 MILES.

Boy. Left Poppliess and Destitute. Dies Before Reaching Relatives.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 18—John Treadwell, 12 years old, who started last spring to walk from Nebraska to Higganum, Conn., 2,000 miles, ar-rived at Higganum last night. completely exhausted, ragged and half starved. His father, John Treadwell, formerly lived there, but died in the spring of 1887, and the mother moved to Nebraska and died in the spring of 1893. The boy, who was left destitute, started off without a cent. He had two uncles living out of Higganum village, but was too weak and died before reaching them.

Voorhees' National Bank Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.-Mr. Voorhees reported back from the finance committee the national bank bill introduced by him in the senate. The bill, he said, had not only the endorsement of the committee on finance and the secretary of the treasury, but a similar measure had passed the senate unanimously last session. He did not by any manner of means proclaim the measure as one of entire relief, but he looked upon it as a measure of relief It would to some extent help the peo-It would authorize an increase of \$19,000,000 on the bonds already deposited, and there was not a doubt that it would result in an increase of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, an increase of currency that would be at this time a solace and comfort to the people in ev-ery quarter in the United States. If there had been reasons heretofore for the passage of a like bill, those reasons were magnified now a hundred fold. He sincerely hoped that, practically, without discuission, the senate would do now what it had done before for an increase of the circulating medium. The national banks were not favorites of his. He had not been enamored of them, nor they of him: but that was no reason why they should not be used to bring about a measure of relief if they were capable of it. In this instance he believed that they had power to do good, and he desired to authorize them to render a measure of relief to the

Treasury Price for Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Acting Mint Director Pr. sten announced that in response to his coun'er offer of \$0,260 per ounce made yesterday, he had pur-chased 164,000 ounces of silver at that TALK BY MR. ECKELS.

Volume of Currency in the Country is Greater than in Any Recent Year. New York, Aug. 16.—A morning paper prints the following talk by Comptroller Eckels on the currency

situation: "The situation as it stands to-day

might very uppro-priately be termed starvation in the midst of plenty, for such is the exact truth. The volume of currency in the country is greater than in any recent year and yet none is to be had except as it is bought in the market as a commodity, pure and COMPTROLLER simple. Remark- ECKELS.

commodity, pure and COMPTROLLER simple. Remark-ECKELS. able as is this money buying and selling upon the streets of New York and elsewhere, under existing circumstances it is accomplishing results quite unlooked for when first entered upon. It is bringing out of hiding places the money drawn from the banks by the timid, and, as a consequence, the ensuing week money will undoubtedly sink to its normal value. When this point is reached there will be no demand for it as an article of merchandise and the owner will unbe no demand for it as an article of merchandise and the owner will undoubtedly return it to the bank from which he drew it. It seems to me our people generally do not appreciate the great harm that is being done by the continuous withdrawal of money from the banks that it may be hourded in safety-decosit vaults or in places less secure. The harm done is not alone to the bank from which it is taken but to every department of business is injury every department of business is injury wrought and ultimately it strikes the very person who has flattered himself that he has made himself secure by his precautionary measures in taking his money from the active channels of his money from the active channels of trade and placing it where it can either rot or grow moldy through inactivity. If the working men of the country, the farmers and others draw their deposits from national, savings and other banks in the immediate future as they have in the immediate past they will bring about their own financial embarrassment, for labor and produce cannot be had if the owners thereof insist upon hoarding it. ers thereof insist upon hoarding it.

NO MONEY TO MOVE WHEAT.

Proposal to pay the Farmers in Clear-Ing House Certificates.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 17.—The question of moving the 100,000,000 bushels of wheat which is now being harvested by the farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas is one of paramount importance, and yesterday the leading bankers of St. Paul and Minneapolis held a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the emergency. A proposition was discussed that the banks of St. Paul and Minneapolis should create a local currency by issuing, on the lines of the plan of New York banks, clearing house certificates in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 which could be loaned to buyers to be used in payment of wheat to farmers and of freights and charges to railways, and thus carry the wheat to market when the proceeds would be returned to the banks, thus putting them in funds with which to redeem the local currency. The question whether this plan can be worked seems to depend largely upon the co-operation of the bankers, the farmers and the railroads. The banks are favor-

in the next three or four days. Will Try a One-Fare Rate.

able to the scheme, and the farmers and rail: oads will be asked to adopt it

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 .- At today's meeting of the Western Passenger association will be considered the plan of trying a week of one-fare rates for the World's fair have been trying for some time to get the roads to make the ex-periment for one week only, and the western roads will talk over the plan and make the trial. The points affected will be these: Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana.

Nearly all the eastern lines are taking liberties with the prevailing World's fair rates and the reason why no specific complaint has been made is that nearly all the lines are in it and cannot, with good grounds, complain of their competitors.

The agreement of the Ohio river lines to raise rates on August 21 is likely to be attended with some trouble. The Lake Erie & Western was, in the inal agreement, a \$2.50 differential between Chicago and Indianapolis. Now it declares it will make the differential \$4.05. This will knock the proposed agreement into splinters.

Northern Pacific Assigns.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Thomas F. Oakes of New York, H. C. Payne of Milwaukee and Henry Crouse, President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad company, were this afternoon appointed receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad in the United States court in this city. The Northern Pa-cific and Great Northern companies decided to restore freight and passenger rates to the basis prevailing last Feb-ruary, togo into effect as soon as practicable. Other transcontinental lines are expected to follow the example of the two companies mentioned.

Revengeful Depositors. CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Aug. 18 .attempt was made last night to assassinate W. L. Seymour, cashier of Seymour's bank, which failed recently. Two shots were fired at him while he was walking in his yard, none taking effect. The affairs of the band are said to be in bad condition and there are numerous working men who were deositors. All sorts of threats have been indulged in and many threatening letters sent to the officers of the bank.

Timely Warning of a Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-The treasury department is in receipt of in-formation that a scheme is on fo t in Australia to inveigle young women from that country to the United States under false pretenses. Col. Stump of the Immigration bureau is on the lookout for any women who come from Australia on contract, and customs officers at San Francisco have been notified to be on the alert.

Queen Victoria Quite III. London, Aug. 1d .- Inquiries have reached this city as to the state of the Queen's health, it having been reported in certain quarters that she had been stricken with paralysis. The report is entirely without foundation.

Iowa Republicans Nominate.

DES MOINES, Aug. 17 .- The Iowa re' publicans, in convention here yesterday placed the following ticket in nomination: For governor, Frank D. Jackson; for lieutenant governor, Warren S. Dungan; for railroad commissioners, J. W. Luke, Z. S. Robinson; for state superintendent of instruction, Henry

Sabin.

The committee on resolutions reported, presenting a local option temperance plank and the fight began between the prohibition and the antiprohibition forces on the question of its adoption. The contest was waged vigorously for a couple of hours and was finally settled in favor of the local option element by a majority of ten votes. As adopted the resolution relegates the question to the legislative districts and pledges the party to a modification in pledges the party to a modification in favor of local option.

THE PLATFORM.

The republicans of Iowa, in state convention, declare:

That the government is, of, for and by the people, and that the object of all governments should be to maintain and promote the liberty, safety, happiness and welfare of all the people. That in going into another general election it calls public attention to the fact, as a test of the great political parties, that the campaign claims of the democratic party in the election of 1892. democratic party in the election of 1892-have proven false and the claims made by the republicans were proved true. Not an allegation made by the demo-cratic party as to the Mckinley law or reciprocity law has been substantiated, but in the withholding of the pensions of union soldiers; in business paralysis; in mills and manufactures closed; in suspended banks; in bankrupted firms; in the distress of farmers; in the group. in the distress of farmers; in the growing multitude of tramps; in falling wages of thousands of working people, discharged from employment; in the discharged from employment; in the monetary stringency; in the prevailing hard times and public distress, are the fulfillment of what republicans pre-dicted, with historic warrant as to the known capacity of the democratic party to distress and disastrously affect the American people, as the results of suc-cessful democratic party.

That the establishment of the policy

of reciprocal trade, especially between the United States and the other countries of the new world, was a distinctive and beneficial measure of republican statesmanship, proming great good to this nation, and we regret and deplore that it has had to pass from the brilliant and resolute statesmaship of James G. Blaine into the unfriendly hands of futile mugwumps and phostile

That when President Cleveland said in his recent message to congress that our unfortunate financial plight with the evil conditions depicted are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government, he omitted the largest producing cause. This is one of the sinister effects of the democratic attempt to overthrow protection and protective tariff as embodied in that wise measure known as the McKinley law, and so close American manufactories and overwhelm the industries that give profitable employment to American capital and American labor.

That for the relief of the people to get stability to business and security to debtors and creditors nlike, the law should provide that the payment of debt shall be the return of an equivalent in purchasing power, estimated by land, rent, interest and wages of labor, so that the creditor shall receive no less and the debtor, mortgagee, or others shall have to pay no more than the purchasing power that passed from the creditor to debtor when the debt was contracted. That it is of prime importance to all American people that sound currency shall be maintained, of unifailed his general store here made an round trip. The managers of the assignment with liabilities of \$50,000, World's fair have been trying for some silver as unlimited legal tender for payment of debt, and in doing this congress shall provide that every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be kept of equal value. That we are oped to state bank money or any re establishment of that system of local shinplaster and wild cat currency which has proved so disastrous in the

> That one of the great ends for which the republican party exists has been and is to maintain the freedom, dignity and is to maintain the freedom, dignify and welfare of labor, those who toil. That we rejoice in high wages that have been paid Amorican working peo-ple under republican policies and we deplore as one of the first and inevita-ble results of the democratic party's success and its ability to establish its policies that it has already led to a reduction of wages paid to American labor. That it is of highest import-ance to working people that their wages be paid to them in money of full value and high purchasing power, so that they shall be able to supply themselves in every market with the necessities and comforts of life. We denounce cheap and depreciated money of low purchasing power as an especial hard-ship upon the poor and all who receive

wages.
The administration of Benjamin Har-The administration of Benjamin Harrison, in its safe and broad statesmanship, maintaining prosperity and good government at home and peace with honor abroad, with purity and honesty in every department, so that no stain marred the integrity of national character and conduct, deserves the approval of the American people and makes a noble chapter in the history of republican administration from Abraham Lincoln to Benjamin Harrison, which Lincoln to Benjamin Harrison, which preserved the life of the republic and gave it freedom, unity, peace, presper-ity and greatness. It is our belief that the assaults made on the system of pensions by this administration, be in a few cases pensions are alleged to have been fraudulently obtained, is a pretext to attack and destroy the whole system, and is a menace to the honor of our brave and deserving national de

That prohibition is no test of repub licanism. The general assembly has given to the state a prohibitory law as licanism. strong as any that has ever been en-acted by this country. Like any other criminal statute, its retention, notification or repeal must be determined by the general assembly, elected by and in sympathy with the people, and to them is relegated the subject, to take such action as they may deem just and best in the matter; maintaining the present law as to those portions of the state where it is now, or can be made efficient, and to give to other localities such methods of controlling and regu-lating the liquor traffic as will best serve the cause of temperance and mor-

FROM MR. CARLISLE. journed after a session lasting fifteen

HIS ANSWER TO A SENATE RES-OLUTION.

Information as to the Redemption of Treasury Notes Issued Under the Sherman Act-Gold Dollars not Received in Exchange for Silver-The National Bank Circulation Bill Under Discussion in the Senate-Nebraska's Senators Cross Swords on the Subject-Third Party in New York-Free Silver Fea-

Secretary Carlisle Gives the Senate a Lit-

tle Information on the Subject. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Mr. Carlisle sent to the senate a reply to a resolution passed by the senate Wednesday requesting certain information as to the redemption of treasury notes issued under the Sherman act. In his reply Mr. Carlisle says:

"During the present month treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, amounting to \$714,636, have been redeemed by the government in silver dollars. While I do not have knowledge of the information possessed by the holders of the notes, I am of the opinion that they were fully advised that they could have gold if they so desired. I base this opinion upon the general publicity given to the terms of the act, no less than upon the instructions of this department to the treasurer of the United States, which have been that such notes were redeemable in silver dollars at the option of the holders. I am also supported in my be-lief by the fact that in the circular of this department, issued to the public for their guidance in their dealings with the treasury and containing the regulations which govern the issue and regulations which govern the issue and redemption of the paper currency and the gold, silver and minor coins, there is a paragraph which reads: 'Gold coin is issued in redemption of the United States notes in sums of less than \$50 by the assistant treasurers in New York and in San Francisco, and also by the treasurer at Washington.'

"In further response I have to say that recently gold has been presented at this department and silver dollars asked therefor, and that the gold was not taken for the reason that all silver dollars in the treasury at the time were

dollars in the treasury at the time were required under the provisions of the law to be held to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes. At present the department could not ex-change silver dollars for gold if re-quested to do so by holders of gold for the same reason, but if the conditions of the treasury were such as to afford a margin of silver in excess of silver certificates and treasury notes, such a change would be made."

Nebraska Scnators Cross Swords.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-Nebraska's two senators were prominent in the debates before the senate yesterday on the national bank circulation bill. Senator Allen made a speech in favor of an amendment offered by him to suspend interest on the bonds on which the increased circulation is based. He stated that if the bill which was before the senate should become a law and national banks were given par value of circulation upon bonds deposited, they should be willing to give the government the interest upon the 10 per cent bonds upon which no circulation was now given. He argued that national bank circulation was profitable and that a great many advantages were accorded to national banks that were not given to private banking institutions.

Senator Manderson arose to oppose the proposition of his colleague antagonize some of his assertions garding the real net profit there is in national bank circulation. His speech was a brilliant one, was extemporane-ous throughout and was listened to by not only every man on the floor the senate, but crowded galleries. In replying to assertions that national bank circulation should be abolished and the money issued by the govern-ment, Senator Mandersen stated that

he also favored that proposition. He felt that national banks would willingly give up all of their circulation, as it was not desirable as it was not now profitable, and that fact was proven by the palpable fact that nearly all national banks had taken out the minimum of circulation received by minimum of circulation required by law; that if there was a substantial profit in national bank circulation the banks would secure the maximum of circulation instead of the minimum. Senator Manderson said that while he favored the abolition of bank circula-tion and the issuance of the money direct from the government, he would not favor the abolition of the national bank system or favor the repeal of the state bank tax, which was a prominent plank in the democratic platform and the real aim of the democratic party, as state bank circulation would open the door to fraud and all sorts of swindles. He declared that no man had ever lost a dollar by holding the currency of national banks.

Third Party in New York. SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 19 .- The

annual convention of the people's party of the state of New York assembled in a small tent on the grounds of the state farmers' encampment yesterday afternoon and prepared to place a ticket in the field for the November election and to prepare a platform. General James B. Wcaver and Mrs. Mary Lease were present. Senators Peffer and Stewart, who promised to come, sent dispatches from Washington stat-ing that the crisis was imminent there, and that they could not desert their posts of duty. Farmer L. E. Dean called the convention to order. He managed the farmers' en-campment, which he explains as being called for the purpose of harmonizing grangers, patrons of husbandry, farm-ers' legions, farmers' alliance, free sil-ver, industrial alliances and other organizations of different states so that they would work together for any measure of relief upon which they agree. After the call was read mittees were appointed on credentials, platform and resolutions and permanent organization. The convention ad-

Peculiar Feature of Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, August 10. - Secretary Morton of the Agricultural department, when asked for his opinion of the declaration made by Senator Stewart of Nevada, reiterated by Governor Waite of Colorado, Senator Allen of Nebraska and other advocates of free coinage— "Give us free coinage and silver will go up to \$1.29 an ounce within six months"—replied in this vein: "All advocates of free coinage say they are laboring in behalf the poor man. They declare that silver is the poor man easier obtain silver at \$1.29 an ounce than because 170 center at \$1.29 an ounce they be comed to the poor man easier obtain silver at \$1.29 an ounce they be comed to the poor man easier obtain silver at \$1.29 an ounce they be comed to the poor man easier obtain silver at \$1.29 an ounce they be comed to the poor man easier obtains in the poor man easier obtains a silver at \$1.29 an ounce they be comed to the poor man easier obtains in the poor man easier obtains and the poor man eas than he can at 70 cents an ounce? How can a man get a barrel of flour with less effort when wheat is 80 cents a bushel than he can when wheat is 50 cents a bushel than he can when wheat is 40 cents a bushel? Why will dollars be cheaper when silver bullion is worth \$1.29 an ounce than when it is only worth 70 cents an ounce?"

Gone to the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- The draft of the proclamatien opening to settlement the Cherokee outlet was sent to the president last night for his approval. The president's well-known rule of critically examining every important official paper which he is called upon to sign, may delay its release to Washington and promulgation until early next week

Ex-Senator Ingalls Speaks.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 21.—Ex-Senator Ingalls, after a long retirement from the political platform, made his reappearance at the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. A crowd of fully 15,000 people as-sembled to hear his speech. It was believed he would not treat of politics, but he did so in his old characteristic style. He criticised the action of the administration in dropping pensioners arbitrarily from the rolls pending the examination of their claims, and said it was not to be wondered at that the confederate democracy manifested hatred toward the men who had driven them and their cause to defeat. They were not to blame. The censure falls on the men who voted last fall for these men against whom they shot in

At this point in his speech one vet-eran arose and said he had assisted the confederates into power and "with the help of God would never do so again." A number of others arose in the audience and asked to be counted "among the redeemed."

Walte's Utterances.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 21 .- Saturday was Grange day and the crowd was large. Governor Waite of Colorado was the chief speaker. He addressed himself on the silver question, closing

"We of the west do not intend to wade in blood. We believe in the priceless principles on which the constitution was builded, but I say to you, let this depression go on; let it continue; this attitude of striking the west by the east because you have the power. by the east because you have the power, and let any candidate of your old par-ties go before the people in 1896 on a platform of protection when the west has no protection and he will not get a vote west of the Ohio or south of the

DISLIKED BY MR. GRESHAM. Findings in the Rehring Sea Case Unsatisfactory at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Gresham is said to be dissatisfied with the findings of the Behring sea tri-bunal in regard to the regulations es-tablished, and it is understood that his views are shared by other cabinet officers. The regulations are interpreted to mean that the United States will have entailed on them the cost and worry of patrolling Behring sea without benefit to its sealers, while Russia, Japan and perhaps other nations reap a harvest, the regulations being binding only on Great Britain and this country.

It is not likely that any definite policy respecting the guardianship of the sea will be outlined until the opening of the first season next year, because bad weather will put an end to the operations of the sealers in

Bit a Man's Ear Off.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—At Detroit, six miles east of here, in srough-and-tumble fight between Newell Norton and Harry Branch, Norton had his left ear bitten off as smooth as if cut with a razor. He came here to Dr. R. O. Smith for treatment. An nour later the missing ear was brought in and sewed on.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

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

OMAHA.			
Butter-Creamery print	19	0	20
Butter-Packing stock	11	0	12
F.ggsFresh	11	0	B113
Honey-Per lb. Chickens-Spring, per lb	18	0	19
Chickens-spring, per lb	. 9	0	11
Apples-Per bbl	6 00	@ 6	
Apples-Per bbl	3 50	@ 4	
Oranges-Florida	3 75	6	
New Potatoes- Beans-Navy	2 30	6 5	80
Beans-Spring, per bu. box	1 25	@ 1	
Hay-Per ton	6 50	WB 7	
Onlons-Per bu	90	a 1	
Beets-New per doz	35	6	40
Cabbage-Home grown crate	2 75	@ 3	
Blackberries-Per 24 qt case	3 00	@ 3	25
Peas-Per bu. box	2 50	@ 2	
Hogs-Mixed packing	4 80	10 5	
Hogs-lleavy weights	4 80	0 5	
Beeves-Stockers and feeders.	2 40	@ 3	
Steers-Fair to good	3 75	0.4	
Steers-Westerns	3 00	9 4	
NEW YORK.	9 W		33
	P 331		1000
Wheat-No. 2, red winter		13	
Corn-No. 2		6.0	
Oats-Mixed western	. 31	100	13
Pork	9 :0	(I)	

CHICAGO.