ents the Interests of the Silver in Their Best Light, as Involvthe Interests and Welfare of the mon Country.

shington, iSept. 2 —The morn-siness having been disposed of, nate (on motion of Mr. Voor-took up the house bill for the re-of the Sherman act, and Mr. of the Sherman act, and Mr. nate in opposition to it. Sena-n both sides settled down in their to give him an attentive hear-

Wolcott began by saying that it infortunate that this financial was unaccompanied by the preat religious revival which inbly, it was said, fo lowed panies, eady and complete change of however, on the financial question, had been with a said. which had been witnessed the senate chamber gave nee that it was a time men were especially open to And if the administration its petty spoils and patronage een able to make so many conwhat might we not hope urances of future happiness be not for four short years for eternity. The misfortune which silver suffered was the administration convergame first, for if the hearts had first been imnators ed with the littleness of the sof this world and the glory of eternal, the people who were the sufferers would not have deserted by their representatives, tas patronage might be used to tongress. There was no critito be made respecting the policy the Administration. Criticism he secretary of the treasure. also misplaced, because as a member of the president's shold and committed to his policy. was the president open to stric ure use of his message, for he had albeen a consistent and a per-stopponent of silver coinage. The knew last year that whoever ed its reliance must be placed in ress, which had more than once above the personal wishes of the

ntive, nator Wolcott sarcastically re-d to the great number of senators professing to be bimetallists, becessary, and pointed out that by they accepted the single gold y of Eugland. He said that the ds of silver were not carried away the utterances as those of Sen-Hill the other day. Who was for them was against them, and peech would have been as logical ade against silver and in favor of aditional repeal. The senator with the free coinage by separate was impossible during this adminition, and that any assistance he red to render must come now or ech would have been as logica at all. Silver had been compelled ear everybody's burdens for many the and it seemed now to be in-ed in some fashion with the demtic factional differences in New

nator Wolcott next paid his rets to Senator Voorhees, and said his change of front was one of the tremarkable and ominous occurres. He attacked the senator's ord on silver and national banks, said that all his past utterances, was shown by the record, to "words writ in water." quoted from the senator's cle last year in the North stream Review to show his lack of rican Review, to show his lack of sistency, and asserted that now for first time he (Voorhees), supposed he masses, and Sherman, posed to represent the classes, ein complete accord in financial ters. The wolf was dwelling with lamb and the leopard was lying a with the kid. This harmony, he when they arose they would fewer in number. There ld be but one chairman of the nce committee, and without undering the abilities of the senator a Indiana, he looked forward to resumption of the control of the nittee by the senator from Ohio, recalled Pharaoh's dream of the akine. He adjured the senator to aber Solomon's admonition that is better that thou shouldst not than that thou should vow and pay." (Referring to the adary of silver.) No man could a bimetallist in the sense that he eved in the further coniage of gold silver by the United States, ocate this bill. The President all undoubtedly veto any inde-dent measure for the free comage allver, and there was not a senator the body who did not believe this to true. true. Any man who vouched for Cleveland as a bimetalist would the for the man in the moon.

Battle with the Indians. billuanua, Mex., Sept. 2.—Infor-tion reached here Thursday of a d made on a hacienda by a band of e Gagies Indians near Suagul. A mily named Magnus, consisting of aband, wife and two children, were referred and several hundred head of extriven off. The crime was disserted soon after it. red soon after it was committed, d about fifty ranchmen, cowboys d aheep herders started in pursuit the band. The Indians were overken in the mountains and a skirmish sued, which resulted in several on chaide being badly wounded. The dians were compelled to beat a sty retreat to their rendezvous, aving the stolen cattle behind them. call has been made for more government troops to protect the settlers. ed, which resulted in several on BOOMERS ARE SUFFERING.

ral Children Have Died from Exposure During the Bad Weather. GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 31.—Cold, wet ather for several days has been at on the boomers gathered along affering. sterioge strip and there is much steriog. Several small children are died of exposure in the ast twenty-four hours. The first ripland office was completed to-day. Jon each lot in the town sites on the tip will be a stake bearing a card and the man who arrives first and gets as card will be the future owner of e card will be the future owner of

MUST TAKE UP THE TARIFF. President Cleveland's Wish Is to B Gratified by Congress.

Gratified by Congress.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3—The tariff question is now undergoing a course of "understudy" preparatory to taking the place of the silver question. The cry "repeal the Sherman law and go home," has been virtually abandoned as impracticable of execution. It has been the expressed wish of the administration that congress should take this course. Mr. Carliale finds his time during office hours almost wholly taken up office hours almost wholly taken up by visits from senators and members on matters of patronage, and he has been able to give but little attention to the recommendations which he will make as to the shape which the new tariff bill should assume. He was tariff bill should assume. He was very anxious that congress should adjourn quickly and yesterday, it is said, he visited the capitol and had a quiet talk with friendly senators and with Speaker Crisp and Mr. Wilson as to the practicability of bringing this about. The result of his survey of the field convinced him that all hopes of making any break in the continuous course of the extra session and the regular session must be abandoned. It is conceded that general legislation will be entered upon in the extra session and the tariff consideration must run along under all these disadvantageous circumstances. It is understood, therecumstances. It is understood, therefore, that Mr. Carlisle row contemplates going into "retreat" for a month or so in order to bring his mind uninterrupted into consideration of the

tariff questions. The present expectation of Chairman Wilson is that his committee will have a tariff bill ready for the consideration of the house by the 1st of Novem er next, but certainly not before.

NO FAIR DECISION.

Judges Goggan, Brentano and Dunne Wil

Pass on Clingman Injunction.
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—No decision on
the motion to dissolve the Clingman
World's Fair injunction will be handed dowr to-day.

Judge Dunne said this morning that

the decision would not be given before to-morrow. Respecting a published statement, purp rting to be from authorative information, that Judges authorative information, that Judges Goggin and Brentano would decide in favor of sustaining the injunction, while he would file a dissenting opinion, Judge Dunne said: "I have no idea where authority for such a statement came. If there is any authority for it. As to the truth of the state-ment, I will say that I do not yet know what the decision of Judges Goggin and Brentano will be."

Where the Race Will Start. ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Aug. 30.-Yesterday B. S. Barnes telegraphed to Secretary Smith asking if settlers would be allowed to make the run from the Chiloeco, Osage and Ponca reservations. This morning he received a telegram from S. C. Lameroeaux, land commissioner, which settles the question of points from which the run can finally The president's proclamation states

that the run shall be made from a strip of land 100 feet in width around and immediately within the outer boundaries of the entire tract of country to be opened for settlement. The Indian reservations of the Poncas and Otoes are all a part of the Cnerokee strip, and many people had made preparations to make the run from their boundaries. The south boundary of the Otoe reservation is only two miles from the county seat and land office between Perry and Wharton, and hundreds of Guthrie men intended to go to Perry on the train on the morning of the opening and walking into the new county seat claim the choicest town lots, arriving ahead of the horsemen from the Oklahoma line. In the same manner many intended to go from Arkansas City to the Kansas, Nezperces and Ponca reservations and make the run to Bitter Creek, Ponca Creek and other important projected town sites.

The decision of the commissioner has been looked for on this point for some days, and his telegram received this morning effectually settles it, as fol-

"The president's proclamation reserves the Chiloeco, Osage and Ponca reservations from the lands to be opened. I have no authority to grant parties permission to go thereon."

Health of the Clevelands.

New York, Sept. 1.-Dr. Bryant, in conversation yesterday afternoon with regard to the health of President Cleveland, said: "I never saw the president in better health than at present."

When asked how Mrs. Cleveland, was the doctor smilingly remarked: "You are on tender grounds now. She is in very good health."

The president and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary of War La-mont and Dr. Bryant, and their child, Ruth, with her nurse and Mrs. Cleveland's maid, left Jersey City last evening in a private car of the Pennsylvania road. The party came ashore on the steam launch of Mr. Benedict's Oneida steam launch of Mr. Benedict's Oneida at 8 o'clock and landed north of Des Brosses street ferry and crossed to Jer-sey City, where Colonel Lamont and Dr. Bryant met them. About 9 o'clock the party got aboard the train. Presi-dent Cleveland looked well. Mrs. Cleveland rode in a dark, navy blue dress and jacket, with a dark straw sailor hat trimmed with blue.

Took 1,793 Ballots.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The deadlock in the Tenth Ohio district republican convention at Ironton, Ohio, was broken yesterday by the nomination on the 1,793 ballot of the Hon. H. S. Bundy of Jackson county. Mr. Bundy has served two terms in congress. He is the father-in-law of ex-Gov. Foraker.

Iowa May Have a Lynching.

fiedrick, Iowa, Sept. 2.—Jesse Har-lan, whose wife attempted suicide, is in jail charged with criminal assault on Lily Tygart, a domestic in his house. The girl is delirious most of the time and says Harlan held a butcher knife at her throat to prevent her resistence. Miss Tygart's father her resistence. Miss Tygart's father attempted to shoot him, but was pre-vented by bystanders. Public feeling is running high.

Josiah Quincy, assistant secretary of state, has resigned, in order that he may take charge oi the democratic campaign in Massachusetts.

MR. SHERMAN'S PLEA.

HE URGES REPEAL OF THE PUR-CHASING ACT.

What the Author of that Noted Measure Had to Say in a Two Hours' Talk Before the Senate-A Question that the President Called Congress Together to Settle-The Real Issue to be Considered-History of Circumstances Leading to Passage of the Act of 1890—The Democrats Upbraided for not Assisting in Bringing Relief to the Country.

Senator Sherman's Plea for Repeal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.-In the senate resterday when the bill to repeal the Sherman act was laid before that body Senator Sherman made a lengthy address. He said the immediate question was whether the United States should suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July, 1890. It was to decide this question that the president had called congress together. If that were the only reason for the extra session it would seem to him insufficient. The mere addition of 18,000,000 ounces of silver to the mass of silver in the treasury, and the addition of \$140,000. 000 treasury notes to those outstanding would harly justify the call. The call was justified, however, by the existing was justified, however, by the existing financial stringency, growing out of the fear that the country would open its mints to the free coinage of silver. This was the real issue. The gravity of it could not be stated in words. If the single standard of gold were had, without the sid of silver, the relations without the sid of silver, the relations between capital and labor would be disturbed. The industries of the country would be crippied and the value of silver still further reduced. On the other hand, if the purchase of 54,000,-000 ounces of silver per year were continued the country would be eventually brought to a single standard of silver. On one thing congress and the country agreed; that was that these two extreme conditions should be avoided and that both gold and silver should be continued in use as money as measures of value. The problem which senators had to solve was how to procure the largest use of gold and silver without demonetizing either.

Mr. Sherman went on to give a his tory of the circumstances which led up to the passage of the act of 1890. It was a far better law, he said, than the bill which the house had then passed or that which the sand hen passed or that which the senate had passed. Senators who criticised it ought to re-member it was a substitute for a bill of the house and a bill of the senate, either of which would have been more dangerous in its results than the law of 1890 was.

Since 1890 the banking houses of England had become involved in difficulties. England had investments amounting to hundreds of millions in the Argentine confederation. By some sudden col-lapse in those investments the great banking house of the Barings was top-pling to its fall when the Bank of Engpling to its fail when the bank of Ang-land and the other banking houses came to its rescue and obtained money from France and other countries of Europe. The immediate result of that was that American securities were sent home for sale and their proceeds in gold were shipped back to pay the losses of Great Britain in South America.

There had been still another trouble. There had been still another trouble. For the first time in many years the balance of trade had turned against the United States last year. Hitherto the balance had been in favor of this country to the amount of \$200,000,000. The last fiscal year the balance was against the United States. Whether it would be so next year no one could tell. He thought with the crops now ripening the balance would probably be in favor of the United States this year; and he thought the forced economy which followed a panic would be a protection against unusual and unneces-sary imports. So he hoped that next year there would be no difficulty in the

matter of the balance of trade.

Something had been said yesterday by the senator from Colorado (Teller) about the loss in the bullion purchased under the act of 1890. The average paid for it was 74½ cents per ounce, and the loss (calculated on the value of silver today) was \$22,345,356. It would be remembered that treasury notes had been issued for the 150,000,000 ounces of silver purchased to amount of its cost; that no interest was paid on these notes and that they had been used by

the people as current money.
"Suppose," continued Mr. Sherman,
"this provision had not been made in Suppose we had been compelled to face the storms which followed 1890 —the loss by investments in the Argentine Republic, the failures of Australian banks, etc.-without having any increase of currency, Who can tell what the result might have been?

"Suppose the Sherman law had not been on the statute books? Who can tell what would have been the consequences to the country from the great depressing facts I have mentioned?

"Sir, give the devil his due. The law of 1890 may have faults, but I stand by it yet, and I will defend it, not as a measure of good public policy, not a measure in which I take any pride (because I was yielding to dire necessity), but because without it we would have met difficulties in 1891 and 1892 which would have staggered us much more than this passing breeze of an hour. I am not blind to the operation of the law of 1890. Long before our democratic friends ever thought of providing any measure of relief, I proposed re-lief in a bill which I introduced, in almost the same words as the bill of the senator from Indiana (Voorhees). But did our friends on the other side see the danger then and help us to see the danger then and help us to suspend the operation of the law of 1890? They cannot answer. I did think after two years trial that it was better to suspend; and we on this side of the chamber tried to do it, but we nad no support on the other side. It is therefore manifest that I am not a new convert to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of 1890. I do not, however, vote for the repeal with any expectation that it will in any considerable degree relieve us from the industrial stagnation that has fallen on us and the host house the stagnation that the stagnation th

and that has thrown out of employment hundreds of thousands of people. "It is strange," said Mr. Sherman, "that on the vote on this bill, that the distinguished senator from Nevada (Stewart), and I, the 'devil fish,' voted against it." The last remark was in reference to an epithet applied to Mr.

erman during the debate in the house

last week.

Mr. Stewart retorted that in due time he would explain how he came to vote for the bill.

for the bill.

"There was nothing surreptitions about it," said Mr. Sherman, with much warmth, "and no fact can be proved more clearly. The statement so often made to the contrary is a falsehood and a lie, I care not by whom made."

"It was sometimes said that General Grant knew nothing of this demonstiz-

Grant knew nothing of this demonetiz-ing," continued Mr. Sherman. "What of it? General Grant was not a finan-cier, but his secretary of the treasury wrote a report urging the passage of such a bill. In the face of such a rehow could members of congress plead ignorance? I would rather stand here and say I voted knowingly and

understandingly than shirk responsibility by pleading the baby act."

He quoted from speeches made by Mr. Stewart in the senate in 1873 and 1874 these words: "I want the standard gold and no paper money that is not redeemable in gold. By this process we shall come to a specie basis, and when the laborer shall receive his dollar it will have the same purchasing power of a dollar. Gold is the uni-versal standard of the world."

The reading of these quotations show-ing such a remarkable change of opinion on the part of Mr. Stewart, provoked general laughter at the expense of that gentleman, who looked somewhat be-wildered, but only stroked his long beard. Subsequently, however, he promised to reply to Mr. Sherman on Friday next.

Mr. Sherman followed up his advantage over the Nevada senator by exhibiting a newspaper published in that state, one whole side of which was occupied with notices of assessments on silver mining stock, all payable in United Statesgold coin. Then he came United States gold coin. Then he came back to the main subject of his speech, and said: "I do not think that the stoppage of silver coinage was the end of silver. We have proven that the mere purchase of silver by us on a declining market is an improvident use of public money and ought to be abandoned, or at least suspended, until a time may come when by an international agreement or by some provision of law we may guard against the possibility of coming into a single standard of silver. This is not a question of mere interest to This is not a question of mere interest to Nevada or Colorado. It is not a question of what Wallstreet will do. Wallstreet will always be doing some devilment or other, it makes no difference who is up or down. I take that as a matter of course. The question is, what should be done for the people of the United States in all its length and breadth, States in all its length and oreadth, and, therefore, if congress will say that in its opinion it is not wise now to continue the purchase of silver bullion, there will be no injustice done to Colorado or Nevada.

Recurring to the subject of authorizing the issue of bonds, Mr. Sherman said: "I am willing to trust to your executive officers. If you are not it is a strange attitude in political affairs. I would give them power to protect the credit of the government against all enemies at home and abroad. If the fight must be for the possession of gold, I would use our cotton and our corn and our wheat, and I would pro-tect our credit against all mankind.

As to silver, I would say that we pre-fer to wait a while until the skies are clear, until we see the effects of the suspension of silver coinage in India and see what arrangements can be made for another international monetary conference. In the meantime let the United States stand on its strength and credit. I think that soon all these clouds will be dissipated and we may go home to our friends with the convic-

our country at large." [Applause.]

Mr. Sherman concluded at 2:45, having occupied two hours and ten minutes. He was listened to throughout with unflagging interest.

Expressions by London Papers on the Proceedings in Congress.

London, Aug. 21.—The Westminster Gazette, Liberal, says to-day concerning the passage of the Wilson repeal bill through the house of representatives: "The judicious action of Mr. Cleveland has assisted largely to change public sentiment towards the Sherman act. His writing policy all the sentiment of the sentiment of the sentiment towards the Sherman act. His writing policy all the sentiment towards the Sherman act. Sherman act. His waiting policy allowed the country to pass through such a bitter experience that it is not surprising to find a strong opinion in favor of a reversal of the policy which has landed the country in difficulties. The effect upon business will be felt instantly."

The Pall Mall Gazette, William Waldorf Astor's conservative daily, says: "When confidence and credit are restored by the repeal of the pernicious Sherman act the task of fiscal reform in the United States will become easier."

Whitely Wins His Case.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 2.—W. N. Whitely has won his suit in the United States Supreme court brought by him against the manufacturers of the Mcfor infringement on patents. Under this finding he will be entitled to royalties which in the aggregate amount to an immense sum of money. Having thus terminated the litigation, Mr. Whitely will sever his connection with the Whitely interests at Springfield, Ohio, and will remove all his business to Muncie. He will at an early day put up a large knife and bar factory and iron foundry to employ a large number of hands. Mr. Amos Whitley will also extend his interests here. terests here.

High Salaried Men Dropped Off.
St. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2.—President
Hill of the Great Northern railway
has dropped off a \$10,000 salary by
asking for the resignation of Thomas
J. Hyman, whose title is assistant to
the president. About two years ago Mr. Hyman left the position of auditor on the Wisconsin Central to accept his position with the Great Northern. Prior to that time he had been assistant auditor of the Omaha. Mr. Hyman's resignation will take effect Sept. 30. It is also stated that General Superintendent Case has tendered his resignation.

Being Squeezed by the Sugar Trust. CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa. Sept. 2.—This city has a sugar famine. Several of city has a sugar famine. Several of the local grocers are entirely out and the jobbers are having a hard time to fill their orders. It is learned that a like condition exists at Dubuque, Bur-lington, Davenport, Waterloo and other places. Jobbers are unable to account for the secretiv.

HAPPY CONGRESSMEN

CONSCIENCE DICTATES THAT THEY ACTED RIGHT.

A Test Moment for Many Who Had Not Made Up Their Minds How They Should Vote-An Unusually Full Vote Recorded-Silver Purchases by the Secretary-President Cleveland Again at His Desk Hard at Work-What is Set Forth by the Public Debt Statement-Bradstreet Reports Brightening Skies in the Financial Firmament.

Many Congressmen Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-About the happiest men in congress are those who were in doubt up to last Monday morning as to just how they would vote on the silver bill when it came up in the house, and the men who had many misgivings as to whether they ought to vote for an increased ratio and a continuance of silver purchases and who doubted considerably whether they ought to support the proposition to revive the Bland-Allison act, but at the critical moment concluded to vote against all amendments and for the repeal bill. Subsequent developments and a close study of the situation have convinced those who were forced to convinced those who were forced to make up their minds at the last moment and finally voted a straight ballot that they were right.

It was a testy moment for many men in the house when the roll was first called upon the motion to adopt free coinage. A dozen men who had de-clared up to within an hour of that time that they would support free coinage came over to the great majority and voted "no." A kind of wave of sentiment struck them and they could not resist it. Many others who intended to support an increased ratio weakened when their names are called. when their names were called, and in-stead of voting "aye" voted "no." They came to the conclusion that if we were to have free coinage the value of silver money would be fixed by the standard of our country's credit and not the value of the bullion in the coin, and therefore it made no difference if the ratio was 16 to 1 or 20 to 1. Never did sentiment and position change so rapid-ly. Never did the example set by one man so affect the actions of another. Many members of the house blindly followed the leadership of those in whom they trusted.

whom they trusted.

It has been many years since so full a vote was recorded in the lower branch of congress. Every member of the house but two was present, and those two were paired. Death had made three vacancies so that all had a second to be vacancies, so that all but five seats were occupied

A First Premium to Nebraska.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—The judging in the dairy classes at the live stock show was practically concluded yesterday, and the Empire state stands at the head, re-Empire state stands at the head, retaining its supremacy as the banner dairy state of the union. The contribution of Jerseys from New York came from the herds of Charles A. Sweet of Buffalo, F. W. Hawley of Pittsford farms, A. H. Cooley of Little Britain, P. J. Cogswell of Rochester and S. E. Hudson of Alexandria. The exhibit of Hudson of Alexandria. The exhibit of Holstein-Friesans was from the herd of D. F. Wilbur of Crumborn farms, and his winning yesterday aggregated \$1,000. The exhibit of Guernseys came from G. Howard Davidson of Millbrook, who practically landed all of the big

In the ninety-day butter contest open to all breeds, which has just been con-cluded, New York showed nineteen out of twenty cows. In this contest Jerseys made 1,200 pounds more butter than shorthorns and 1,000 pounds more

In Hackney horses, stallion and three of his class, A. L. Sullivan of Lincoln, Neb., was awarded first prize; and in the mare 1-year-old and under 2 class he received first and second premiums.

In the sweepstakes, German coach stallion, the first premium went to A. B. Holbert of Greeley, Ia.; second to E. Knott & Co., Waverly, Ia.: third, to C. H. Billings, Schuttle, Germany, and the fourth to E. Knott & Co., Waverly, Iowa

Silver Statistics

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—This evening Secretary Carlisle said the silver purchased by the treasury during the month of August was 3,898,022 fine ounces, costing \$2,880,532. The total silver purchased under the Sherman act is 163,047,664 fine ounces, costing \$151,804,170. Silver bullion on hand at the several mints is as follows:

Mint Fine Ounces.
Philadelphia 114,3 6,611 \$1 4,310,703
San Francisco 1,370,142
New Orleans 5,90,005
Carson 593,674 487,218

Total...... 134,615,492 \$122,:02,756 From the bullion purchased 36,087, 185 silver dollars have been coined, the bullion therein contained costing \$29, 502,118. This number of silver dollars is held in the treasury for the redemp-tion of treasury notes; there is some \$714,000 which have been redeemed and canceled. The coinage value in silver dollars of the bullion on hand is \$184,-

Hard at Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Mr. Cleve-land's first day at the white house after his absence at the sea shore was spent in the hardest of work. After breakfast the president went to his office and from 9:30 until 11:30 he and Private Secretary Thurber disposed of a large amount of accumulated public business. At 11:30 the cabinet meeting began and lasted until 1 o'clock. All the cabinet officers were present excepting Secretary Smith. The silver meeting was discussed with reference. question was discussed with reference to the chances for repeal by the senate and the president expressed himself as satisfied that his recommendations would be carried out.

Business Skies Brightening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Bradstreet reports the cloud over the general business situation throughout the country continuing to break away through the second week in which actual improve-ment is recorded, as indicated by the increase in the volume and distribution of merchandise reported at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kan-sas City and Omaha. More travelers were sent out from these and other

points, and manufacturing industries there, as well as the larger castern centers, have, in a number of instances, begun starting up, some without special orders. At cities other than those specified, with few exceptions, there is an improvement in the feeling among merchants and bankers as to the prospects for fall trade, and at all points, with few exceptions, there is a growth of confidence in the revival of demand during the autumn months.

Bankers at Chicago and other points

Bankers at Chicago and other points to which some of the more important agricultural regions are tributary have arranged to provide funds as needed to move staple crops.

The recent heavy wheat export move-ments showed themselves last week in the large increase aftent for Europe about 1,400,000 bushels—which de-creases of 584,000 bushels in the United States and Canada and 100,000 in Australia could not offset.

National Finances

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The public debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase of the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during August of \$10,442,898. The interest-bearing debt increased \$150, the non-interest-bearing debt decreased \$160,908, and the cash in the treasury decreased, \$10,-

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$565,614,881, a decrease of \$11,747,710. The total cash in the treasury was \$712,857,887. The gold reserve was \$96,009,123, and net cash balances \$11,274,787. In the month there was a decrease of gold coin and bars of \$10,400,790, the total at the close being \$176,423,423172. Of silver there was a decrease of \$2,363,536. Of surplus in national bank deposits, \$17,685,476 against \$17,004,003 at the end of the previous month. The certificates and treasury

Kausas Women Organized to Make Great Fight 1894.

KANSTS CITY, Sept. 3.—The woman suffragists of Kansas opened last night in Kansas City, Kan., a campaign which they expect will result in securing to the women of the Sunflower state the same right at the ballot box which the men enjoy. The election at which this result is expected to be secured will be held fourteenmonths hence, so they have plenty of time to carry on their campaign. At the fall election of 1894 an amendment to the constitution will be total warm recording full. voted upon, providing full suffrage for women. The opening meeting of the campaign was held last evening under the auspices of the Kansas City. (Kan.) Equal Suffrage association. Noted women from all over the country took part in the exercises, among them being: Susan B. Anthony, Mary E. Lease, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Mrs. Emma Devoc of Chicago, and Mrs. Carrie Lane Chap-man of New York.

Marching on Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The trouble on the Mexican border over the attempt of Mexican officers to drive a flock of sheep from a tract of land on the Rio Grande claimed by both Mexicans and citizens of the United States owing to a change of course taken by the river, has taken a serious aspect. The war department has received a telegram from General Wheaton, commanding the department of Texas, saying two troops of the Fifth cavalry would leave for Ringgold at noon for the scene of the trouble to support twenty men under Captain Forbut, who have the Mexican officers and sheep in charge. The telegram also says that unofficial information is to the effect that Colonel Mietro of the Mexican army is moving to that point with a force of men. If it is discovered that the sheep belong to the Mexicans the removal will be allowed. If it is found otherwise, the state department will demand an ex-planation from Mexico for sending an armed force to make a seizure on United States soil.

Confidence Mestored at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Aag. 31.—The German National bank opened its doors for business at the regular hour this morning. This is one of the oldest banks in the city and was one of the last to suspend during the July panic. As soon as the doors were opened County Treasurer Hart deposited \$20,000; Appell & Co., clothing merchants, \$25,-000, and others deposited large amounts, while the lines of smaller depositors reached to the street. The Confidence Mestored at Denver depositors reached to the street. The other two suspended banks expect to resume this week.

Banks and Factories Resuming

New York, Aug. 31.—The World yesterday printed a list of twenty banks which have resumed business, also a list of about fifty manufacturing establishments which have resumed operations since Aug. 12.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations from New York, Chicago, 84. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA.

Butter-Creamery print Butter-Fair to good county		20	0	S.	21
Eggs-Fresh		ii	ĕ		13 1156 17
Honey-Per lb Chickens-Spring, per lb		16	9		17
Apples—Per bbl	6	75	60		100
Oranges-Florida	3	75	0		0)
New Potatoes— Beans—Navy	2	71			80
Beans-Spring, per bu. box Hay-Per ton	5	25	0		
Bweet Potatoes—Per lb Hogs—Mixed packing		4	0		5-
Hogs-Heavy weights	5	10	94	5	20
Beeves—Stockers and feeders. Steers—Fair to good	4	5)	20		
Steers-Westerns	2	75	09		
NEW YORK.	9	•	311	d	
Wheat—No. 2, red winter Corn—No. 2		68	69		6814
Oats-Mixed western	m.	20	ä		

CHICAGO. Wheat-No. 2 spring.....