

**HELD ON COOLEY.**

**GOVERNOR HOTLY CRITICIZES THE JURIST.**

...He is in His Dotage—Thirty Ago He Wrote a Book on Constitutional Law Which Does Not Seem To Be With the Views Expressed in the American Bar Association Ad-

**A Criticism on Cooley.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Gov. ... said yesterday regarding Cooley's address before the American Bar association, criticizing the President Cleveland and the federal troops to Chicago the late strike: "Judge Cooley is likely to have done it unless the people eliminate between the real and the later Cooley. In address before the American Bar association he was in possession of a fashionable preacher who wished to be popular with the masses, had to cater to its feelings, and the American Bar association is a small body of men, most of whom are lawyers and some are shrewd and able men who here and there come from a class whose clients are poor and who afford to go to Saratoga and attend a bar association and attend a bar association. Judge Cooley's utterance must be taken with some others made and the question is how much importance attaches to them because they came from Judge Cooley nearly thirty years ago when he was in his prime, when he was a teacher in the Ann Arbor school, he wrote a book on constitutional law, which was an able book and gave him a reputation. In his address he pointed out the limitations of the federal government and attracted attention to the constant encroachments of a central government through the agency of a standing army. Among other things he said the standing army is peculiarly objectionable to any free government and dreaded by the people as an instrument of oppression than a tyrannical monarch or any foreign monarch. The alternative of a standing army is a well regulated militia." But, in his address he pointed out the limitations of the supreme court of the United States and established a reputation of a corporation judge and made himself obnoxious to the people of the country who arose and put an end to his career in that state. In the years past he was out of the country and when Congress created the Commerce Board and Cleveland was its first term as president of the board on it was composed of \$7,000 a year and expenses, which was princely compared with what he had been receiving. He held his place until a couple of years ago when he retired on account of his old age, feeling, as he should, very much indebted to Mr. Cleveland. Recently the president had sent troops to the judge's gratitude impeded a rush into print in a letter commending the president on his address. Among other things in that letter he uses the following language: "I am especially gratified that the valuable lesson in constitutional construction has been given for all time to come with very little bloodshed," thus admitting that the constitution did not give the president the power that he had done and that it was necessary for the president to act in construction in order to do it, and the judge was gratified by the lesson in constitutional construction had been given with so little bloodshed. Had the constitution given the power neither a construction, nor any construction, would have been necessary. The world has learned of constitutional construction since the military before. It opened before. The operations sometimes brilliant, but were fatal to the patient. When Cooley was in the vigor of manhood expounded the constitution as a free man addressing a free people there was nothing subservient utterances, and the bright reputation then made must not be judged by utterances that are born of dotage."

**GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S WILL.**

...University the Ultimate Beneficiary of All But a Few Thousands. ... Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 25.—The will of the late ex-Governor Charles Robinson was filed in the probate court today as follows: ... and bequeath to my wife, T. D. Robinson, the use of all real and personal estate during her natural life, after which it is to be disposed of as follows: To each of my nieces, Emilie H. Mason, May L. Robinson, \$5,000; my niece, Belle R. Fellows, \$5,000 during her natural life to my niece, Phoebe A. Beeman, to the children of my late niece, E. H. Hill, \$1,000; to Frank R. Lawrence of Boston, \$5,000; also to the use of \$5,000 additional during his natural life; and the remainder of my estate, both real and personal, including that the use of which is given to Bella R. Fellows, is hereby given and bequeathed to the Kansas state university. The will was signed April 13, 1893. ... Sears, Charles Chadwick and Robinson are named as executors. The estate is estimated to worth \$200,000.

**Harvest Excursions.**

Paul, Minn., Aug. 27th.—Harvest excursions at largely reduced rates for round trip to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana points are announced by Great Northern Railway, for Sept. 1st and 25th, and Oct. 9th.

**A Crede Mine in Flames.**

...Crede, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Crede, Col., received by D. H. ... says that the shaft house and derrick at the Amethyst mine burned to-day. The wire rope was let, letting the cage fall to the bottom of the shaft and killing four men.

**FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.**

**Mr. McMillin Sets Forth in the "Record" the Legislation Accomplished.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Representative McMillin, Democrat of Tennessee has incorporated in the Congressional Record a speech intended as a summary of what this congress has accomplished. His associates have deferred to him in preparing this statement and it is a semi-official showing, from a political standpoint, of what the majority has done. After reviewing what laws it has heretofore framed, he says:

I come to a few things it has done during this administration. It has repealed all force laws and left elections free. It has repealed the law authorizing the president to levy and remit taxes. I cannot conceive of a surrender of a greater prerogative, more dangerous and unpardonable than this. We denounced it at the time in this hall. We went forth to the people and denounced it. We pledged them in our platform that if intrusted with power we would take this ancient right from the president and give it back to the people's representatives. We have now kept the promise.

This congress has also authorized the states to tax greenbacks and other United States currency. For years the exemption of these has been a crying evil. The law authorizing the issue of greenbacks and the treasury warrants under the Sherman act exempted from the state, county and municipal taxation. Hundreds of millions thereby escaped all taxation. Individuals escaped it by having their funds in bank nominally invested in greenbacks or treasury warrants on the day for assessment. Banks accomplished the same object in the same way. No doubt can exist that in some banks the United States warrants were placed to the credit of more individuals on the day for assessment to escape municipal and state taxes. It is also charged that certain banks would aid each other in different states by changing their treasury warrant deposits from one to the other to suit the different days for assessment existing in different states. All this is stopped now. Under the bill introduced and passed by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Cooper) all United States currency heretofore escaping taxation will be reached by the tax gatherer. United States treasury warrants known as greenbacks and the bills issued under the Sherman bill amount to about \$500,000,000 and the country owes a debt of gratitude for his patriotic exertions.

Mr. McMillin reviews the reductions of appropriations heretofore set forth by Representative Sayers of the appropriations committee and continues: It has passed the most stringent laws against trusts ever enacted in this country. At the same time the attorney general has instituted proceedings in the courts to try to dissolve illegal trusts. The amendment offered by the senator from Alabama, Mr. Morgan, carries into law the most effective means ever yet devised for controlling and curbing the power of trusts. A law against them was passed last congress, but it dealt with the question in a way so mild and gingerly that the Democratic party finds that it has not been sufficient to crush the combinations that have been fostered under protection. The Democratic party was pledged to more stringent legislation against trusts. It has kept this pledge.

It has inaugurated an income tax, thereby taking taxes off of want and putting them on wealth. It is true that the senate amendments have changed somewhat this feature of the bill and have released some that ought to be taxed; still it remains a great benefit to the American people. It found the treasury bankrupt and by the tariff bill is not only replenishing it but at the same time producing taxes.

**UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES.**

**General Manager Dickinson Flooded With Petitions for Their Reinstatement.**

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific is daily receiving hundreds of petitions for the reinstatement of old employees who went out on strike. These letters do not come from the men themselves, but from merchants, bankers, real estate agents, board of trade associations and others. They are all of the same tenor, asking that work be resumed in the shops, and that old employees be given preference over imported help. So urgent are some of the demands that Mr. Dickinson has decided to go west and personally interview the business men of the communities clamoring for relief and asking for the reinstatement of the men. The petitions declare that many of the men's families are in absolute want.

**A Prominent Kansas Dead.**

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 25.—J. K. Finley, capitalist and one of the most prominent men of this city, died early this morning of Bright's disease. He was chief promoter of and an extensive stockholder in the enterprise of building the Howard branch of the Santa Fe from here to Moline.

**"Buck" Kilgore to Be Retired.**

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 25.—Judge C. H. Yorkum was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Third district at Mineola to succeed "Buck" Kilgore.

**The New Rifle Well Liked.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—During the target shooting at Camp Douglas, which ended last evening, the Krag-Jorgensen rifle was given a good test at 300 yards. The sights are defective as yet, but the officers who shot with it pronounce it the coming rifle. The scores at 300 yards were: Major Harris, 40; Captain Berkhauer, 40; Major Edwards, 38; General L. Auer, 34.

**A. P. A. and the Militia.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Steps have been taken within the past two weeks by members of the A. P. A. and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, a kindred organization, to form a company of militia and ask admission to the Third regiment. A similar movement has recently been started by certain members of Catholic organizations.

**MR. STORY'S VIEWS.**

**GIVEN BEFORE THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.**

The Lobby System Under Discussion—The Declaration That Corruption is Rampant in Many of the Lawmaking Bodies of the United States, and That It Has Reached a Most Dangerous Stage.

**American Legislation.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The annual address before the American Bar association was delivered this morning by Moorefield Storey of Massachusetts. It was on the American legislature and features were as follows:

"Every observer of our political history during the last twenty years must have been struck with the change which has taken place in the attitude of our people toward the fundamental principles of our government. Large bodies of our fellow citizens insist that because they choose not to work no one should work in their places; that every man who wishes to follow a certain trade shall join an association which they form and submit his liberty to its control, or else abandon his calling; and that if a man refuses to employ them on terms which they dictate he shall employ no one else. Upon terms like these are justified the efforts to prevent the employment of non-union men by refusing to work with them, by boycotting employers who allow them to work, and by murderous attacks upon them when they take the part of strikers. Respect for the result of the elections seems to be disappearing, and political partisans are ready apparently to resort to any expedient to enable them to retain or acquire power. There is to be heard every day adverse comment regarding congress, state legislatures and city aldermen and councilmen, and distrust of their acts is generally felt.

"For my present purpose I mention it as evidence that the leading members of the house of representatives do not trust that body and frame their rules accordingly. Loss of faith in the legislature is loss of faith in representative government, a loss of faith in people themselves, and this feeling really lies at the root of the change in public opinion on fundamental principles which I have noted. Bribery is made the excuse for anarchy. The danger against which we guard in constitutions and which in conversation we recognize and deplore is the danger that private interests can afford to pay for the privileges which they seek prices which the ordinary legislators cannot refuse.

"In many states, certainly, there has grown up an irresponsible party between the people and their representatives which undertakes to sell legislation and finds the business extremely profitable. When the legislature meets, each professional lobbyist has a body of members who will listen readily to their advice and whose votes he can influence to a greater or less extent. Certain large corporations which are likely to be interested in legislation adopt the same methods of selecting representatives, and each has its cohort of disciplined supporters. The issues upon which these representatives have been chosen have played no part in the campaign, have been discussed in no political meeting, have attracted no public attention. The real question that is to divide the legislature which they choose is whether one party or another shall exercise the right to control the streets of some great city.

"The lobbyist also plays a prominent part in the selection of the speaker of the house and pays well for it, the private or personal interests at stake being sometimes enormous, and the corruptible law-makers greatly profit by the transaction. Committee decisions are also affected by these evil agencies and it is only after some designing bill is favorably reported that the public awakens to the danger of the situation.

"In congress, too, investigations of alleged corruptions are notably fruitless. Not criminals alone, but men of wealth and standing for years have paid the officers of the law to neglect or to discharge their duty. Great corporations and private citizens have paid large sums to men of political influence in return for legislative favors or for insurance against hostile laws, while humble peddlers have paid for the permission to earn their living. In the greatest and richest city of our land, the government of laws has given place to a government of corruption and blackmail. New York has had virtue enough at least to begin to reform, and has learned what honest men never sufficiently realize, how essentially and necessarily weak is any combination of secularity.

"The character of legislators must be raised, and bribery stripped of every cloak. Public opinion must be brought to recognize the truth that it is not the comparatively poor, weak and often uneducated man who receives the bribe, but the strong, rich and able man, who pays, at whose door lies the sin of corruption. The temptor is as bad as the man whom he tempts. If we cut off the fountain the rivulet ceases to flow. It is the pocket from which the money comes at which we must strike if corruption is to be stayed. The public must realize the truth that the man who knowingly employs a dishonest agent, gives him money to accomplish an object and closes his eyes to everything but the result, is just as guilty of every corrupt act which that agent does as if he did it himself.

"In dealing with the delicate questions between labor and capital which are pressing upon us, the legislature is the court and jury. When men's passions are as strongly enlisted as they are in these disputes, the most perfect integrity and the greatest wisdom are needed to adjust them. Absolute confidence in the arbiters is essential. Let it once be believed by the laborer that the legislature has been bought and how long will it be before we witness a riot which will be perhaps a civil war?"

**WILL NOT SIGN IT.**

**Cleveland Resolved to Let the Tariff Go Into Effect Without His Signature.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The president, it is positively declared, remains firm in his purpose to let the tariff bill become a law without his signature. This was his intention when he left Washington for Gray Gables, and there is excellent authority for the statement that, since his return, he has indicated that he is of the same opinion as before he left.

Great pressure has been and is still being exerted to induce Mr. Cleveland to forego his present purpose and to sign the bill either with or without some message expressing his views, but he has given no encouragement to those who have pressed views of this nature on his attention and has indicated that he will allow the bill to become a law by the expiration of the ten days' clause of the constitution.

The persons most urgent in suggesting to the president that he sign the bill are members of congress who have represented very strongly that a signature of the bill will help them considerably in their defense of it in the coming campaign, and that should it not have the measure of presidential approval indicated by Mr. Cleveland's signature their position on the stump will be embarrassed to some extent at least. Speaker Crisp and a number of other congressmen have expressed this view of the matter and the speaker saw the president to-day on the matter.

So far as can be learned the president's attitude has been one of patient listening and consideration of the arguments presented, but he has refrained carefully from making any promises or giving encouragement to congressmen who wish the bill signed. A veto of the bill, however, is not even suggested. It cannot become a law without the presidential autograph until next Monday, and this being the case the adjournment of congress will hardly take place before next Tuesday.

**ARMOR PLATE FRAUD PROVED.**

**Chairman Cummings Makes a Strong Report on the Carnegie Investigation.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Representative Cummings, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, presented to the house to-day the preliminary report upon the investigation of the armor plate billets furnished to the government by the Carnegie steel company.

The committee finds that charges of fraud have been sustained; scores the company severely and recommends that fifty-nine suspected plates in use should be tested as the only method of proving their fitness or unfitness. It only finds that the government inspection was negligent, but no charge of dishonesty rests upon the inspectors.

When the house met, with about fifty members present, Mr. Cummings presented the report and a joint resolution to direct the secretary of the navy to remove from the Monadnock, the monitor Terror, the ships Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts and the cruiser Monterey certain specified armor plates and subject them to the ballistic test at the Indian Head proving ground. The resolution also directed a speedy report on these tests.

The resolution was adopted without division and at 1:05 p. m. the house adjourned until to-morrow.

**TEXAS CONGRESSMEN.**

**Paschall's Vote for Free Wool Defeats Him for Renomination.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Texas delegation in congress is receiving returns from a number of congressional conventions in the state now being held. Representative Paschall was defeated for renomination, the wool question being the main cause of his defeat. It is a large wool growing district. Mr. Paschall voted for free wool. The candidate nominated is not an advocate of free wool.

Representative Cockrell's convention has adjourned until August 30, after balloting ineffectually. Mr. Cockrell was within four and one-half votes of the two-thirds majority at the time of the adjournment.

Representative Kilgore's convention is in session, but no word has been received from it.

**Last Days of Pompeii.**

The wonderful historical outdoor spectacle of the Last Days of Pompeii is to be produced at Courtland Beach, Omaha, August 21, 23, 25, 28, 30 and September 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8. It is a grand and gorgeous production, costing a great sum of money to put it before the public. The management has secured low rates on all railroads, so that the people of Nebraska and adjoining states may see at reduced cost a spectacle that may not again be the opportunity of a lifetime. It will be given at Courtland only on the days before stated. The belching earthquake at Omaha's "Last Days of Pompeii" will be distinctly heard for six or eight miles, and the aerial pieces of fireworks can be seen several times as far. Some of the pieces are fired heavenward from cannon weighing over 500 pounds. Don't miss the greatest spectacle of modern times—one which you may never again have an opportunity to see.

**Senator Quay's Tariff Speech.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Congressional Record yesterday morning contained eighty-five pages of Senator Quay's speech, which has been inserted under the "leave to print" privilege granted several weeks ago. Representative Brosius takes advantage of the leave to print granted by the house when the tariff bill was passed to insert a speech loaded with campaign poetry. There are twenty-five selections of various kinds, some being dialect verses, others straight doggerel.

**New Hampshire Weavers Strike.**

SUNCOOK, N. H., Aug. 24.—Four hundred weavers in the China mills here did not go to work to-day, because of a reduction in wages equal to the cut-down in the Fall River mills. Notices of a reduction have been posted in the Webster and Pembroke mills also and strikes may follow. The weavers, who are nearly all French, are not members of a union but will probably organize now.

**A TICKET IS NAMED.**

**STATE CONVENTION OF NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.**

Lieut. Gov. Majors, of Nemaha County, Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot—R. E. Moore Will Make the Race for Lieutenant Governor—The Platform Upon Which Republicans of Nebraska Will Go Before the People to Stand or Fall as the Voters May Elect.

Nebraska State Republican Convention. GOVERNOR..... THOMAS J. MAJORS. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR..... R. E. MOORE. SECRETARY OF STATE..... J. J. PIPER. AUDITOR OF STATE..... EUGENE MOORE. TREASURER..... J. S. BARTLEY. ATTORNEY GENERAL..... A. S. CHURCHILL. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION..... H. H. CORBETT. COMMISSIONER PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS..... H. C. RUSSELL.

OMAHA, August 24.—The republican state convention in session in this city yesterday, placed in nomination the ticket above given. Thomas J. Majors, for governor, was nominated on the first ballot, the result standing Majors 552 1/2, McColl 401 1/2, Crouse 6, Cady 1.

**THE PLATFORM.**

The Republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled deplore the disastrous result of the "change" in the policies of the national government, decreed by the people at a time when the mental balance of the country was temporarily disturbed by the exhilaration of a long course of peace, progress and material prosperity, and the clamor of demagogues and political quacks, and earnestly appeal to the people of the state for a return to the conditions that existed prior to the elections of 1892.

Dismayed by the financial revolutions that paralyzed the business centres of the country, when the results of the national and state elections made it certain that the policy of protection of home industries and the guarantee of public credit and a sound currency were about to be overthrown by a democratic president and a congress democratic in both branches, the leaders of the party, wholly in power for the first time in thirty years, have had neither the courage to embody the principles set forth in their national convention at Chicago in legislation, or the wisdom to abandon their threatened raid on the industries of the country. But they have kept the business interests of the people in suspense and uncertainty during twelve months of unprofitable debate over the work of framing a revenue bill founded on no definite or recognizable commercial system, corrupt on its face, discriminating against northern industries for the benefit of the south, openly denounced by a majority of those whose votes carried it to its passage, and not only fraught with disaster to the people, but confessedly stamped with "party perfidy and party dishonor," as an abandonment of the cause of a "tariff for revenue only," and the principles and pledges upon which they were placed in power.

"How can they face the people after indulging in such outrageous discrimination and violation of principles" as are found in almost every paragraph of the sugar trust tariff bill? In view of the practical results of a year and a half of democratic rule, we reaffirm with renewed faith and fervor the platform of the national republican convention at Minneapolis. We demand the restoration of the American policy of protection and commercial reciprocity with our sister republics of Mexico, Central and South America and the governments of the West India Islands.

The republican party of Nebraska has always been the consistent friend and aggressive champion of honest money and it now takes no step backward. While we favor bimetalism and demand the use of both gold and silver standard money, we insist that the parity of the value of the two metals be maintained, so that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other.

We adhere to the doctrine that all railway lines are subject to regulation and control by the state, and we demand the regulation of railway and transportation lines to such extent and in such manner as will insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country. To that end we insist that laws shall be enforced forbidding the fictitious capitalization of such corporations and that the constitution of the state shall be rigidly enforced wherein it is provided: "No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor or property actually received and applied to the purpose for which such corporation was created, and all stock dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void."

We are in favor of the enforcement of all laws, whether they affect the individual or the corporation, and we therefore demand the enforcement of the maximum rate bill passed by the last legislature until the same is declared void by the courts or is repealed. We are in favor of the enactment of laws by congress that will provide for the supervision, regulation and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, with a view to preventing the fictitious capitalization and excessive bonding of such corporations.

We denounce all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade, and arraign as criminal legislation the manifest concessions of the tariff bill now in the hands of the president to the sugar and whisky trusts.

We recognize the rights of laborers to organize, using all honorable measures for the purpose of dignifying their condition and placing them on an equal footing with capital, to the end that they may both fully understand that they are necessary to the prosperity of the country. Arbitration should take the place of strikes and lockouts for settling labor disputes.

The extirpation of anarchy is essential to the self-preservation of the nation, and we therefore favor the pending bill in congress for the exclusion of anarchists.

We recommend that the ensuing legislature submit an amendment to the constitution, to be voted on by the people at the next general election, providing for the investment of the permanent school fund in state, county and school district bonds.

We believe that the industries of our

state should be diversified, to relieve the masses of the people from dependence upon one class of agricultural products subject to crop failures, and it being demonstrated that the soil of this state is adapted to the production of sugar beets, even in dry seasons, a source of incalculable wealth, we favor legislation that shall bring to our people its full realization.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we protest against the illiberal and unjust policy of the pension department under the present administration, and pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

**NEW STATE COMMITTEE.**

The list of state committeemen is as follows, by districts:

- First—A. R. Keim, Falls City.
- Second—M. H. Christy, Starling.
- Third—J. R. McKee, Palmyra.
- Fourth—George Sheldon, Nehawka.
- Fifth—H. M. Clark, Ithica.
- Sixth—H. H. Boyles, Frank Burman, Peter Schwenck.
- Seventh—J. E. Sutherland, Tekamah.
- Eighth—John D. Haskel, Wakefield.
- Ninth—J. F. Boyd, Oakdale.
- Tenth—R. B. Snyder, Fremont.
- Eleventh—J. M. Alden, Pierce.
- Twelfth—E. T. Hodson, Schuyler.
- Thirteenth—Sanford Parker, Butler.
- Fourteenth—George A. Eckles, Chadron.
- Fifteenth—M. E. Getter, Ord.
- Sixteenth—Aaron Wall, Loup City.
- Seventeenth—F. W. Crew, St. Paul.
- Eighteenth—J. H. Macey, Osceola.
- Nineteenth—W. H. Husemater, Lincoln.
- Twentieth—J. H. Clay, Lincoln, and J. J. Trompen, Hickman.
- Twenty-first—J. E. Hays, Beatrice.
- Twenty-second—J. N. Van Duyn, Wilber.
- Twenty-third—John Hessty, Fairbury.
- Twenty-fourth—C. A. McCloud, York.
- Twenty-fifth—
- Twenty-sixth—H. Galusha, Red Cloud.
- Twenty-seventh—C. F. McGrew, Hastings.
- Twenty-eighth—S. C. Stuart, Axtel.
- Twenty-ninth—C. D. Fuller, Imperial.
- Thirtieth—A. E. Allyn, Cozad.

The following are ex-officio members of the committee, the first six being the chairmen of the republican congressional committees and the last two the president and secretary of the Republican State league.

H. M. Bushnell, Lincoln First district; B. H. Robinson, Omaha, Second district; C. C. McNish, Wisner Third district; S. H. Steele, David City, Fourth district; R. Q. Stewart, Campbell, Fifth district; Henry Cutting, Kearney, Sixth district; Frank Collins, Lincoln; H. M. Warring, Omaha.

**KIND WORDS FOR PULLMAN.**

**Witnesses Who Think the Palace Car Magnate is All Right.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Several of the witnesses examined by the strike commission to-day gave testimony more favorable to the Pullman company than that which had previously been heard. Frank W. Glover, a real estate agent, said he considered the Pullman houses at \$18 and \$20 a month really cheaper than \$13 a month houses in surrounding towns. The Pullman houses were well equipped and beautifully located, he said, and rents were not, in his opinion, too high. In reply to a query of Commissioner Wright, he denied that he was in any way connected with the Pullman company.

Paul E. Hermes, a news dealer, who formerly worked in the Pullman shops, said he did not place much faith in the complaints of the men. Their trouble, he thought, was largely due to their fondness for beer. All the saloon keepers in the surrounding towns had grown rich, and a large number of Kensington beer wagons were well supported by Pullman employees. Of real estate values he knew little, but did not believe that Pullman rents were unusually high.

L. H. Johnson, a Pullman furniture dealer, testified that store room rents in the town had been cut, though no reduction had been made in the residence rentals. Chairman Wright announced that the commission had concluded its inquiry into the strike from the side of the employees and would now hear the statements of public officials and those of the employers who wished to testify. Mayor Hopkins, Chief of Police Brennan, Fire Chief Sweeney and other city officials have been summoned and Governor Altgeld will probably be called upon. The commissioners refuse to say whether or not Mr. Pullman will testify.

**A NEW RIVAL FOR AMERICA.**

**Siberian Wheat Will Enter the World's Market With the New Road.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—United States Consul General Jonas at St. Petersburg, in a report to the department of state, points to the fact that the early completion of the Siberian railroad is likely to have a depressing effect upon the prices of grain throughout the world. No reliable estimate can be formed of the probable export of Siberian grain to Europe by this road, and one rough estimate places it at 6,000,000 bushels for the West Siberian side is regarded as decidedly too low. Moreover, the completion of the road is expected to greatly stimulate the planting of grain in the black soil belt, famous for its fertility. In 1889 Siberia produced a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels of grain. To lessen the depressing effect upon the local St. Petersburg market of the expected in-rush of Siberian wheat, a new outlet is provided by a line of railroad from Perm, already connected with Western Siberia to Kotlas, on the Dvina river, offering an easy way to Archangel on the White sea, whence the wheat can be exported to other European countries.

**A Justice Short \$9,000.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—The county court gave out for publication at 2 o'clock this afternoon the report of the County Accountant R. D. Slater on the office of Justice of the Peace Ross W. Latshaw. It shows that Latshaw is short to the county to the extent of \$9,006, with all credits allowed. The report further shows that Latshaw has exacted a tribute from the keepers of disorderly houses, the great bulk of which does not appear on the books of his office.