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The Cloture Rule Regarded Deferon by The Most Popular Compromise I rape osition-Preparations for the Er forcement of the Geary Law in Progress - Lack of Funds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. - President Cleveland, it is declared to-day, absolutely refuses to consent to grant any concessions on the silver light More than this he will not promise to agree to any recognition of silver ever hould the repeal bill be passed. Tall is the sum and substance of his to. tion as reported by senators who had conference with him yesterday. renewed the confidence of the frient of unconditional repeal, who asserted last evening their unwavering faith

in the flual passage of the measure.

The publication of the feeling of compromise that was in the air led a od many Southern senators to hope and believe that there might be some way for them out of their troubles. The thorough debate in the senate is arousing the people of their section and letters are beginning to pour in appealing to them to stand out against the proposed legislation. Aware of this condition, they waited with eager interest the report from the president. When the latter's position became known it caused a temporary cessation of the compromise talk.

With the understanding that the

president is upon the platform of unconditional repeal or nothing, the senators have settled themselves down for a long siege. In the meantime the Democrats in the senate who are concerned for their party will make a careful canvass and see if votes cancareful canvass and see if votes cannot be secured for some measure that
will command sufficient votes to insure its passage. There will be plenty
of time to mark this poll, for enough
speeches are already in course of
preparation to occupy three or four
weeks if they are needed. They will
not be delivered in their lengthy entirety if at any moment the votes nectirety if at any moment the votes necessary to the passage of some concessions are secured.

One by one the senators who have openly expressed themselves in favor of unconditional repeal—and they are nearly three-fifths of the United States -have been consulted as to the advisability of the cloture rule, and the result has been that less than thirty of the eighty-five have ex-pressed themselves in favor of resorting to such extreme measures. This startling innovation from the tradi-

tions of the senate, therefore, will not be a part of the record to be left be-hind by this extraordinary session. The proposition meeting with the greatest favor, provides that coupled with the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, there shall be a law directing the secretary of the treasury to buy monthly a considerably reduced amount of silver bullion and to actually coin this bullion into money. The secretary of the treasury is also to be given ample power to protect all gold and currency and money of the United States, and to make them interchangeable. In addition to this national banks of the United States are to be permitted to issue national notes to an aggregate equal to the face value of United States bonds on deposit. Concessions to state banks are also discussed.

It is doubtful—indeed, quite certain—that no single one of the propositions could receive a majority.

sitions could receive a majority vote of the senate if the proposition stood alone and unlinked with the kindred legislation which is to accompany it. By the proposed compromise, each faction would secure slight concessions and some consolation from the warfare that has been so stubbornly waged for unconditional repeal, and each would retire from the conflict free from the onus of defeat and with the laurels of a partial victory to be placed to its credit.

TO ENFORCE THE GEARY LAW. Such Preparation Is Being Made by the

Treasury Officials. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. - There is every indication that the Geary law for the exclusion of the Chinese will be enforced with vigor as soon as the funds at the disposal of the govern-ment are made adequate by an appropriation. Meanwhile inspection officers will be instructed by a circular to be issued to-day or Monday to execute the act to the full extent permitted by

the existing appropriation.
In case the law is rigidly enforced, Yung Yu, the new Chinese minister to this country, will, it is said, withdraw to China. For the past forty-eight hours he has been besieged with telegrams from Chinese subjects throughout the country asking for a verification of the report that President Cleveland and his cabinet had decided

to put the Geary law into effect. There is some fear evidently that the Chinese government will retaliate when an attempt is made to enforce the act. At any event the arrange-ments made for strengthening the naval fleet at the Chinese station are significant. The gun boat Concord is now on the way to China and the Petrol has also been ordered there. The cruiser flattimore is also on the way to China.

Legislation on the Torrey Bill. WASHINGTON, Sept 11 .- The national bankruptey bill is likely to secure an early footing in the present congress. Judge Torrey of St. Louis, who has seen an earnest worker for the bill Washington, but at his request Sena-tor Mitchell of Oregon has introduced the bill in the senate, and Representa-tive Oates of Alabama has filed it with the clerk of the house.

The committee on the judiciary in both houses is favorable to some national legislation, but it may be necessary for the friends of the Torrey bill to modify the definition of what con-

MR. TELLER ON THE PRESS. The Colorado Senator Scores Anti-Silver

Papers -The House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 - When the senate met to-day the resolution ofbanks in Philadelphia, New York or ful reserve and whether they had paid their checks in currency, was brought up and Mr. Peffer said that the banks had been per-mitted by the executive officers of the government to openly violate the law and the purpose of his resolution was to know why this was being done.

The debate continued on the motion of Mr. McPherson of New Jersey to refer the resolution to the finance committee until 3 o'clock when the repeal bill was laid before the senate the resolution went over until

Mr. Teller of Colorado was recognized as having the floor on the repeal bill, but before he began his speech Mr. Stewart questioned the presence of a quorum and the roll was called. Forty-three senators answered to their names and Mr. Teller proceeded to address the senate in opposition to the repeal of the Sherman act. The first hour was devoted to a denunciation of the press for attempting to coerce the senate into passing the repeal bill. He said there were no longer great newspapers which directed public sentiment; they were now run as a man-ufacturing industry, to make money.

The House's Session Very Brief. WASHINGTON, Sept. .- When the house met to-day objection was made to the consideration of a resolution proposed by Mr. Mickeljohn of Nebraska calling for information as to the administration of the pension act of 1890. Mr. Paynter, from the committee on elections, submitted a report permitting Representative Belknap of the Fifth Michigan distriet to make a contest for the seat held by Mr. Richardson and giving him sixty days in which to take testimony. Then the house adjourned to Monday.

FRANCE RESENTS MEDDLING. The People Incensed Against England's

Interference in Siam. PARIS, Sept. 11.—The report of the fresh complications which have arisen between France and Siam are fully confirmed to-day by the utterances of the French press. There is no doubt that France is fretting under the sneering comments made in foreign newspapers upon her alleged back down before England's firm attitude in the Siamese dispute, and there is less doubt that the French govern-ment is determined that the foreign press shall not easily have another such chance to hold up the republic to

Much irritation is felt against Eng-land from the fact that it is admitted that she is supporting, if not advising Siam, in the dilatory attitude the latter country has assumed in the treatment of the concessions made to France. In consequence the French newspapers are spurring the govern-ment to make a determined effort to

teach England not to interfere with the colonial policy of France.

Not only has the earl of Dufferin postponed his proposed vacation in Switzerland but despatches of a most important nature were exchanged yesterday between the British foreign office and the British embassy in office and the British embassy in Paris.

ANOTHER DAUGHTER.

The Little One Arrives to Bless the White House at High Noon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-Mrs. Cleveand became the mother of another daughter at 12 o'clock to-day. Mother and child are doing well. Dr. Bryant of New York was in attendance. The happy event had been expected and Dr. Bryant and Dr. O'Reilly of the army were in attendance all last night. The birth took place at the White house.

The Catholic Congress Closes. CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—This was the final and most important day in the Catholic congress as the result of the week's deliberations was to be embodied in a platform covering all the important subjects considered. Intense interest was manifested in the report of the committee and what action the congress would take on the report. Scarcely had the congress been brought to order when Judge Thomas A. Moran, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the eagerly expected report. It opened with thanks to the Almighty for manifold blessings on America. It affirmed the resolutions of the Baltimore congress and declared devoted loyalty to the pope, thanked him for sending his apostolic delegate to America. It expressed deep gratification at the wondrous growth and development of the church in America and lauded the bishops and priests for

Women Votes Not Legal.

their grand work

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11 .- In the quo warranto case in the supreme court to-day, in which Parry and Cline were candidates for justice of the peace in Kansas City, the former receiving 708 votes and Cline 672 male votes and sixty-one female votes. Parry being declared elected, in his decision Judge Horton said: "The laws of Kanaas do erally begin the evening by offering

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 11 .- The attorneys for A. W. Little to-day filed in the common pleas court in Kansas City, Kan., a written plea in abatement to quash and set uside the in-formation charging the banker with the murder of Lawyer B E Johnston bearing his name, has not yet come to washington, but at his request Senator Mitchell of Oregon has introduced and Representative Oates of Alabama has filed it trial, if it is tried at all.

Charles P. Furguian of Chicago has tional legislation but it may be neces-sary for the friends of the Torrey bill to modify the definition of what con-stitutes an act of bankruptcy in order to secure favorable action

SELFISHNESS REWARDED. How a Orsady Traveler Was Porced to

to Yield the Sents. The subject of the ethics of polite ness as manifested by travelers in

fered by Mr. Peffer of Kansas, calling yielding or retaining their car seats for information whether the national forms a never ending topic of conversation among those who have occasion Boston had maintained their law- to study the various phases of the problem. In connection with the subject a

commercial traveler gives an illustration of an event that recently came to his attention. It occurred one day last autumn on an accommodation train running on the Pennsylvania railroad between Columbus. Ohio, and Indianapolis, and was as follows:

"The train was entirely inadequate to accommodate the travelers," said the speaker. "It had come through from Pittsburg, and the passinger car was already well filled when I entered it at Columbus. There were but few vacant places.

"The first seat I espied was by the side of one of those human hogs that one encounters more frequently upon a railroad train than anywhere else. He had carefully spread his overcoat, gripsack and sundry other articles on the seat by his side so as to make it inaccessible to another passenger.

"I did not like the man's looks, but as the car was crowded I approached him to ask if the seat was taken. Before I could put the question he looked up and said gruffly. This seat is taken, sir.' I was rather surprised at his adding the word sir,' and I knew that he lied when he made the other statement. However, it did not trouble me much, as I readily found an unoccupied place.

"While I was journeying along I heard the hog tell fifteen separate and distinct lies in order to retain the seat. He varied the formula somewhat. At one time it was a wave of the hand and a glance at the rear of the car to indicate that the occupant of the seat was in the smoking car. Another time, to the inquiry of a mild-man-nered and timid questioner, he replied with a stolid stare.

"I was tempted to crawl up behind him, to call him a liar and then thrash him. I did nothing of the sort, however, and eventually I had my revenge.

"It came in the shape of a big red-faced countryman, who boarded the train at a way station. The new comer weighed fully 250 pounds, and from his soiled clothing I judged he worked in a slaughter house or something equally savory.

"As luck would have it, the only vacant seat was the one beside the selfish hog. As the other human porcine halted the guardian of the latter said: This seat is ____'

"That's all right,' said the sweetsmelling heavyweight as he plumped himself with a heavy thud beside the occupant. I guess I'll keep it till the other fellow comes along.'

"Our selfish traveler started to bluser, but the red-faced ruffian soon took that out of him by sundry threats of

"After a while the second barbarian rew good humored. He told funny (?) anecdotes and poked the first hog in the ribs, as he himself went off with long-continued rounds of coarse laughter. He wanted to know where his companion came from and where he was going. He spat tobacco juice across him out of the window, or expectorated upon the floor near the first

traveler's effects. "It was easy to see that the original hog was the most miserable man in the world.

"At last the latter could stand it no longer. He crawled out of his seat, gathered up his traps and entered the smoking car, where for forty miles he alternated between standing and occupying a most uncomfortable seat on a woodbox."-New York Herald.

BY LOWELL'S FIRESIDE.

Beautiful Evenings That College Boys Passed with the Professor-Poet.

Almost as soon as the year began he announced that he should always be giad to see us, says a writer in Scribner's. Several of us took his word to signify more than the good man ever meant it to. For, if the evening he set aside for us proved inconvenient, we made no scruple of going to Elmwood at other times. And if Mr. Lowell was at home—as he generally was in those years-we were always admitted.

It is those evenings with him in his library that one remembers best. There was always a wood fire burning above a bed of ashes that had been accumulating for years. He would generally sit at one side of the fire, within easy reach of the tongs, which he often plied as he talked. What is more, as some of us grew more familiar and ventured to ply the tongs ourselves, he would not interfere. He would always be rather carelessly dressed; a loose smoking jacket, I think, and often slippers. And he not confer upon women the right to one a cigar. My impression, I revote for a justice of the peace in the
cities of the state, such offices being
township rather than city offices."

member, was that the cigar was always the same, and for some
months I did not days accordmember, was that the cigar was always the same, and for some months I did not dare accept it. Finally I summoned courage to smoke it, and found it very dry and the wrapper cracked, which went far to confirm my impression. But one did not care about that sort of thing. His pipe fairly started, Mr. Lowell would begin to talk, in his own quizzical way-at one moment beautifully in earnest, at the next so whimsical that you could not quite make out what he meant-about whatever came into his head. It might be what he had just been reading; he had generally just been reading some bit of old hterature-once I remember finding him deep in a narrative in the Apocrypha which he went on reading aloud. It might be the news of the day; it

might be remusiscence of any kind. All we had to do was to sit and listen. I pirou RUSSIAN CHILDREN.

Their Life in the Urat Mountains in the Long, Cold Winter.

But everything is very different when the terrible Russian frost sets in, writes David Ker in the St. Nicholas. and bill and valley alike become one great sheet of white. Very bare and dreary do these green, sunny slopes look in the winter menths, with a few leafless trees standing gauntly up through the drifts, and the fierce, cold wind howling down the passes, driving great showers of snow along with it No more light clothing, no more bare heads then. Every one, whether a child or grown-up, is muffled in a great thick sheepskin frock reaching down to the feet, with a big collar turning up all around the face, till you can hardly see who it is.

But the little Russians are not afraid of the cold, and have amusements in winter as well as in summer. When the sun is bright, and there is no snow falling, they can go out upon the hills with their sleds-for they have sleds there, of course, and these little mountain people are quite as fond of them and as clever in managing them as any children in the world. Famous sliding do they have down these great slopes, and fine rosy faces do they win by it, and wonderful appetites do they carry home with them to their suppers of brown bread and kasha (buckwheat porridge mixed with butter), after the fun is over.

And in the stormy evenings, when the grim northeast wind comes howling over the wild, lonely mountains, bringing with it all the cold of the frozen wastes of Siberia, when the great flaxes are falling so thick and fast that no one can see an inch beyond the window, and far up among the hills you can hear at times the crash of a tree breaking down under the weight of the snow,-then is the time for the little folks to cuddle arounp the warm stove, and to roast chestnuts in the embers, and for the bigger girls to plat straw mats. And then their old grandmother, sitting as her spinning, on a stool in the warm. est corner, with a red handkerchief a: and her dark, wrinkled old face, which looks just like an oak-carving, will tell them some quaint old fairy tale or some story out of Russian history-perhaps about Ivan Veliki, who beat the Tartars, or Peter the Great, who built St. Petersburg, or the brave men who burned their great city of Moscow to drive away Napoleon.

Sometimes the children take their turn, and sing a funny little song about the 'white geese," as they call the snowflakes:

Daddy, daddy Winter Let your white geese fly Send the wind to drive them All across the sky!

Bend the tossing pine trees, Make the hard earth split— Snug around the fireside We don't fear a bit!

And I don't suppose they do; for in spite of their wild country and their rough climate these little Russians are a pay merry race indeed.

NOT "PIZEN."

A Freshly Filled Straw Bed and Ite Restless Occupant.

A gentleman who traveled in Western America some years ago, says that to this day he has a 'creeping sensation" when he recalls his experience in spending the night at a farmhouse. It was late in the summer, and the farmers were doing their threshing, while their wives were emptying their mattresses and refilling them with clean straw. Just before dark the traveler reached a comfortable-looking house, where a hearty welcome was accorded him when he asked if he might stay all night. While eating his supper he heard the farmer's wife say to her husband and

"The straw-mattress from the spareroom bed will have to be filled. I emptied it to-day and forgot all about it until this minute."

When the tired guest was shown to at home one evening in the week, and his room he undressed hastily and climbed into bed. Every movement of his body caused the straw to rustle under him, and pretty soon he discovered that it rustled even when he was lying perfectly still. He was of a nervous temperament and the strange noise disturbed him. It was only occasional. He would be still for a moment, and then the straw would rustle loudly. It might be a rat! He sat up in bed, lighted his candle, and looked at his mattress. All was quiet now.

"I expect it's nothing but grasshoppers and crickets," he said. "I'm not going to be cheated out of my rest by some harmless insect.'

He got back into bed; passed a restless night, hearing the rustling sounds frequently. The next morning he said to his host: "I beg your pardon, but I think

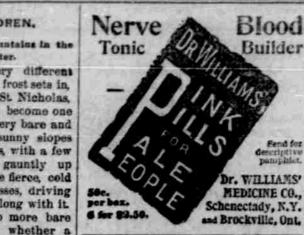
that a mouse or some small animal was in the straw you put into the mattress on my bed last night. I heard and felt something rustling constantly. "We must see about it" said the

man. Henry you pitch the mattress out on the grass and empty out the straw. Like as not some of them plaguey field-mice get into it. It was so dark we couldn't have seen it if it had been a hog." A few minutes later Henry appeared

at the open window with a black snake fully four feet long, dangling from the end of a stick. "There you air." he said lacente-

ally. That's all it was. He was terrible mad and came at me the minute I let him out. But I trampled the life out of him in no time. "And I slept all night with that

thing in my bod?" gasped the stranger, shuddering from head to foot. "Chuck!" said the farmer. "He wouldn't 'a hurt you none if he had bit you. Them kind of snakes ain't



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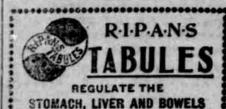
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