

MUDDLE OVER MONEY.

THE CHEROKEES BEING SWINDLED BY SHARPER.

Poor Lo Is Relieved of His Per Capita—Speculators Take Advantage of a Ruling to Line Their Pockets—Merchants and Others Who Have Accommodated the Indians in the Past Said to Be Heavy Losers.

Swindling the Indians.

TALEQUAH, I. T., June 13.—The Cherokees are about to get into a muddle over their millions, the trouble being whether a Cherokee who has a right to share in the per capita, has the right to give an order to some one else to draw for him. The act providing for the payment was not quite explicit in this direction and the treasurer has ruled that an Indian has the right to give an order for his money to whom he pleases.

Speculators have taken advantage of this ruling and have shipped in a lot of money and have their headquarters at one of the principal hotels. The Indians are brought in by strikers and an order taken to the treasurer for their share of the money and discounted at the rate of \$10.75 from each individual. Merchants and others who have accommodated the Indians and are here collecting, are suffering heavy losses caused by the speculator. An Indian who does not want to pay his debts can slip around to the speculator and sell his per capita and leave before the merchant knows he has drawn as the collectors are at the treasurer's office, where the money is being paid out.

LELAND STANFORD'S ESTATE.

Attorney for Mrs. Stanford Talks About the Claims Filed Against It.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Russell J. Wilson, attorney for the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford, speaking yesterday of the claims of the United States against the stockholders of the Southern Pacific company and the filing of the claim against the Stanford estate, said: "I have been traveling for several days and have heard little of the more recent proceedings in congress. I understand Congressman Geary was to make a speech in committee on the subject, but I have not heard whether he has done so, and do not know the latest developments.

"Senator Stanford died on June 21, 1893, and the first notice to the creditors of his estate was published June 27 following. By California law all claims not presented within ten months after such publication are barred by limitation. So the government, after waiting until the very last was nearly over, suddenly injected this claim into my office. This was on May 26, a Saturday when business hours close at noon. Afterward it was claimed that the statute of limitation did not run against the government anyhow. I offered them the privilege of withdrawing the claim, and testing that little point, but they did not care to do it.

"Our position is that the government has no rights over the outside property of the stockholders. If a man owes you a debt secured by mortgage and promissory note, and you sell the security under foreclosure and the proceeds do not pay the note you still have a claim on him for the balance, but if you merely have a lien on certain of his property, all you can do is to sell that; you have no further rights against his property.

"We claim that the government has merely a lien on the railroad property. They can take it at the proper time if they wish, but they can not proceed further against the stockholders."

"If the Stanford estate had to pay this claim, would there be much left?" was asked.

"O yes," Mr. Wilson said, "there would be what would be a very tidy fortune to most people still remaining. I have not the faintest idea what the attorney general means to do, or what action congress will take in the matter."

CLEVELAND MUST REST.

The President Advised by His Physician to Keep as Quiet as Possible.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Cleveland's ailment has not yet yielded to treatment as rapidly as was expected. To-day Dr. O'Reilly recommended that he keep as quiet as possible and avoid all physical exertion. This precaution was all the more evident because of the warm weather.

Consequently the president kept to his room and did not undertake to receive any visitors or disturb himself until the hour set for the cabinet meeting, when he appeared in his office.

The doctor expressed the opinion that his patient would be about in a day or so in his usual condition.

Cripple Creek Mines Open.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 13.—Ever since the deputies left the field yesterday merchants have been preparing to resume business. The Summit, the Raven, Eclipse No. 1 and the Independence mining companies began putting men to work at once and to-day the Victor, the Buena Vista, the Anaconda, the Zenobia and the Anna Lee opened up.

Forty-Five Coxeyites Sent to Jail.

HELENA, Mont., June 13.—Forty-five Coxeyites were sentenced to sixty days in jail yesterday for stealing a Northern Pacific train at Heron, Idaho. They will be distributed among the various jails in the state.

A West Point Cadet Weds.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13.—The graduating exercises at the military academy took place in the open air under a huge canvas to-day. General John C. Black of the board of visitors made an address to the graduates and Brigadier General John D. Ruggles delivered the diplomas. The class numbers fifty-nine, with Cadet Larue at the head and Cadet Moss at the foot of the general merit roll. Clarence E. Lang, the ninth member in the class, was married to Miss Mamie Henkle immediately after the exercises.

HAVEMEYER ON THE STAND.

The Chief on the Sugar Trust Before the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—To-day W. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar refinery, appeared before the committee. It is known that Mr. Havemeyer was subjected to a very rigid examination concerning his visits to Washington last spring when the tariff bill was in formative process in the subcommittee and in regard to his interviews with senators. He denied the published statements upon which the investigation is based, as to contributions to campaign funds and the demands of the trust that it should have protection in the tariff bill for past favors. He talked quite freely about his visits to Washington while the tariff bill was pending before the finance committee and said that he had talked with several senators in the interest of the proper protection of the refining interests, among them Senators Hill, Gorman and Smith. The two latter had promised to help him, but Hill had given him no satisfaction at all. The present tariff bill was unsatisfactory to the refiners because the differential one-eighth of a cent was not sufficient protection. He confessed that he advocated the ad valorem system and was gratified that it had been adopted to the extent that it was, but even with this concession, he declared the schedule far from satisfactory. He denied all knowledge of speculation in sugar stocks by United States senators.

OWENS TALKS PLAIN.

In His Contest Against Breckinridge He Does Not Mince Words.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13.—From 5,000 to 6,000 strangers were here yesterday to hear W. L. C. Owens and Evan Settle, the candidates for congress in opposition to Colonel Breckinridge. They spoke in the opera house to a crowd only measured by the walls. Owens was introduced by Judge Jere R. Morton, an ex-Confederate soldier and a man of high standing in the district.

Owens made several allusions to Colonel Breckinridge, but made no new attack on him. He said, however, he stood by every word uttered in his famous Paris speech, when he attacked Breckinridge bitterly. He said if anybody took offense at anything he had or would say, he wanted that person "to come to him like a man, and not sneak off behind that long-eared, long-haired, irresponsible, crazy brute, Charles C. Moore. Moore published in his prohibition paper several columns last week against Owens, and this allusion is a reflection on Breckinridge, who is said by Owens men to have furnished Moore with the information.

Settle and Owens spoke again last night at the court house, to a room full of voters.

STERN MEASURES ADOPTED.

United States Judge Taft Determined to Repress Riotous Ohio Miners.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 13.—United States Marshal Henry Bohl was attending court at Columbus to-day when summoned here by Judge Taft of the United States circuit court and ordered to exhaust his efforts in swearing in deputy marshals to enforce the court's injunction against interfering with the running of trains especially on the Baltimore and Ohio system.

Judge Taft was very emphatic in his orders to the marshal to suppress all violations of the order of the court and stated that if he could not secure enough deputies for that purpose, the court would immediately call on President Cleveland for government troops. It is stated that the commandants at Fort Thomas and Columbus garrison are advised to be in readiness.

COMPROMISE AGREED UPON.

Operators and Miners Come Together and a Settlement Is Reached.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13.—About 5:30 last evening the scale committee of the miners and operators announced that an agreement had been reached and was being drawn up. The compromise was on a basis of sixty cents for Ohio and sixty-nine cents for Western Pennsylvania. The agreement is not to take effect until next Monday, June 18, the miners desiring to have a week to submit the matter to the various districts, as much opposition to the compromise is expected, and the miners will have to be prepared to accept it.

At the joint conference last night the agreement was ratified. A. A. Adams, president of the Ohio miners, who was a member of the scale committee, refused to sign the agreement. The settlement, however, is final.

BRECKINRIDGE MAY RETIRE.

Rumors That the Kentuckian Will Withdraw from the Ashland Race.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—A special to the Post from Lexington says that there is a rumor there to-day that Breckinridge will withdraw from the race. His brother, Cabel Breckinridge, has been there consulting with close friends of the colonel, and it is said to be their wish, as well as that of relatives of Breckinridge, that he should withdraw and spare his family and himself further disgrace, and also prevent the disruption of the Democratic party in the Seventh district.

No Female Suffrage in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—Chief Justice Beasley has decided that the legislature of New Jersey could not confer upon the women the right to vote for any public officers.

It Brought in the Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the senate this afternoon when there were only a few senators present, Mr. Mitchell moved to indefinitely postpone the tariff bill. This brought the senators from every corner and it was defeated—22 to 33.

Rumored Engagement of Nellie Grant.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Washington is discussing with interest the rumor of the engagement between Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Henry Kyd Douglas, adjutant general of the state of Maryland.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

PROMULGATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Measure Declares for Universal Liberty—Freedom on All But Questions of Monarchy—The Legal Voters—Governor Hodges—Christianity Fully Recognized—Property Qualification for Voters.

The Republic of Hawaii.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 12.—The Arawa, which arrived here yesterday, left Honolulu June 2, when the new constitution of Hawaii had just been promulgated, and brought a copy here.

The first section of the constitution—ten articles—recognizes God as the Supreme Ruler of the universe and declares for universal equity and liberty of the press and Hawaiian subjects. Any newspaper, however, which advocates restoration of the monarchical government or any speaker taking the platform in the queen's cause or suggesting force to accomplish a change of government is to be considered a traitor and treated accordingly. The right of habeas corpus is declared to be vested in all men and only to be suspended in time of national peril. It is not available to persons having entered the country illegally. The right of trial in all cases is decreed and slavery forever prohibited, and whenever a slave enters the territory of the republic he is to be free.

Articles 11, 12 and 13, relating to the powers of taxation and appropriation vested in the legislature, of eminent domain and of military jurisdiction to law, follow closely the lines of the American constitution.

The republic of Hawaii is the form of government decided upon, the territory to include all previously known as the kingdom of Hawaii and the right of citizenship is extended to persons born in the Hawaiian islands; persons naturalized according to the provisions of the law; persons who, not being Hawaiian citizens, have taken an active part in the formation of the republic or supported the provisional government, in whose cases all usual qualifications are to be waived. The process of naturalization is to be similar to that of the United States, applicant being required to have at least one year's residence in the islands and the intention of permanent location and to be able to read and write and speak the English language, and to explain in English intelligently any part or parts of the constitution. They must be citizens or subjects of a country having treaty relationship with the Hawaiian republic, of good moral character, not felons or fugitives from justice, engaged in some lawful calling or employment capable of yielding support and possessors in each and every case of property within the republic worth at least \$200.

The government of the republic is divided into executive, legislative and judicial branches, each distinct. The executive power is vested in the president and cabinet of four ministers as follows: Minister of foreign affairs, minister of the interior, minister of finance and attorney general. The president is required to be not less than 35 years of age, a native of the islands or a resident therein for not less than fifteen years and a citizen. He is to be elected to hold office for six years and cannot succeed himself in office. The president, with the approval of the senate, appoints members of the cabinet, judges of the supreme and circuit courts, the auditor general and diplomatic and consular representatives to foreign countries. Minor appointments of officials of all classes resident in the country also are to be named by the president and his cabinet. The power of pardon, except in cases of impeachment, rests with the president. After the president come the minister of foreign affairs, minister of the interior, minister of finance and attorney general, in order of priority as named, who are to be ex-officio members of both houses with all rights except that of voting.

Legislative powers are vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives, which are to be organized and sit separately by, except as especially provided otherwise. The senate is to consist of fifteen members and be elected to hold office for six years. The house of representatives is to consist of fifteen members, elected every second year. A senator must be a male citizen of not less than 30 years of age and three years a resident, and must also be the owner of property in the republic worth \$5,000 above possible incumbrance with a money income of not less than \$1,800 per annum. Representatives may be of any age over 25 years, with a property qualification of \$1,000 and an income of \$500. The first regular session of the legislature is to convene on the third Wednesday in February, 1896, and biennially thereafter in Honolulu. Sessions are limited to 120 days, and special sessions may be called by the president. Voters for senators are required to prove a property qualification of \$3,000 and an income of \$900.

The advisory council is to consist of fifteen members, five chosen by the president and five each by the upper and lower houses.

Miscellaneous provisions of the constitution declare it to be the supreme law of the land, confirm all existing laws and rights, treaties, contracts, etc., vacate all commissions of the late monarchy, or provisional government, forbids all gambling and makes provision for the first election within three months.

COXEY RELEASED.

The Commander of the Commonweal Army and His Companions Free.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Coxey, Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones were yesterday morning released from jail. They were met at the door of the jail by Oklahoma Sam, driving four horses attached to Coxey's phaeton. The four proceeded to the National hotel, where they shook hands with the clerk and a few friends who happened to be present. After spending a quarter of an hour in the hotel they started for the Coxeys camp in Bladensburg.

QUAY CLEARS HIS SKIRTS.

The Pennsylvanian Denies Being Concerned in a Street Railway Deal.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. Quay created a slight diversion in the senate to-day by rising to a question of privilege and sending to the clerk's desk what he characterized as "a lying statement for which Senator Chandler is given as authority." It proved to be a Washington dispatch in a New York paper alleging that "a Philadelphia syndicate of which Mr. Quay was the active agent," was seeking to get control of the surface roads of Washington through congressional legislation and stating that the scheme was as malodorous as the sugar trust scandal. Mr. Quay made a personal explanation after the clerk had read the article. The statements contained in it, he said, were absolutely false.

In making this explanation he departed from his usual custom of treating with silent contempt the 100,000 newspaper lies made about him for two reasons; first, because the article was evidently written with the purpose of affecting legislation to-day, and second, because Mr. Chandler had been given as authority for the statements contained therein.

Mr. Chandler declared that he had heard of this syndicate, had perhaps discussed the matter with newspaper men but knew little about it.

Mr. Quay suggested with a broad smile that this newspaper fabrication be referred to the "scandal committee," of which Mr. Gray was chairman and in the easy going senatorial way, there being no objection beyond a slight frown on Senator Lindsay's face, it was so referred.

The tariff bill was then taken up. The agricultural schedule was agreed to Saturday and to-day "schedule H"—spirit wines and beverages—was under consideration. By an agreement reached just before adjournment on Saturday this schedule was considered under the five minute rule. The wines and spirit schedule was adopted practically without change from the compromise plan and the cotton schedule was taken up.

The senate completed the cotton schedule at 2 o'clock, after Mr. Dolph had made a vigorous attack upon the manner in which it had been rushed through, ten pages of the bill being disposed of in thirty minutes. The flax, hemp and jute schedules were then taken up.

BIG FIRE AT KANSAS CITY.

Two Huge Warehouses Reduced to Ashes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 12.—The largest and most destructive fire that has occurred in Kansas City for years broke out yesterday afternoon in the building of the Keystone Implement company, 1317 to 1321 West Thirteenth street. Before the flames could be subdued they had destroyed \$300,000 worth of property.

Five men were injured, two of them seriously. They were:

James Donnelly, fireman, of hook and ladder No. 2; buried under a falling wall; removed to Sisters' hospital; may die.

James P. Hope, colored, of 1325 West Thirteenth street; buried under a falling wall; will recover.

William Randall, switchman in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railway; at the city hospital; dangerously hurt.

James Marvin of 809 Wyoming street, struck by falling bricks; wounds not serious.

Patrick Ahern, fireman, hook and ladder company No. 1; cut by glass; not serious.

The four-story brick building of the Keystone Implement company is a total loss, as is also the five-story brick warehouse of the Buford-George Manufacturing company adjoining. Two small dwellings were also destroyed.

The two warehouses were of equal size on the ground, each covering two lots, 72x120 feet. The Keystone building was the property of the company, and was valued at \$300,000. It contained a stock estimated at \$75,000.

The Buford-George building belonged to Charles Francis Adams of Boston. Its stock was \$50,000. The company's stock is valued at \$150,000.

The two dwellings destroyed were the property of the Keystone Implement company. They were worth perhaps \$1,000.

The total loss is accordingly not far from \$305,000. The insurance amounts to only about \$220,000.

The cause of the fire, and even the exact point at which it originated, are unknown.

PEACE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Deputies Have Withdrawn and the Trouble Is About Over.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 12.—In accordance with an agreement made late yesterday afternoon, the deputy sheriffs who had been in camp on Bull hill left to-day for Colorado Springs and the trouble in this region is over at last, probably for good, and now the mines will be reopened on the basis of \$3 for eight hours' work to union and non-union men alike. The militia will remain on guard so long as protection is needed and will also arrest all strikers for whom warrants are out and take them to Colorado Springs for trial.

Against Free Shipping.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Republican minority of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries has submitted to the house a report against the free shipping bill introduced by Representative Fithian of Illinois, which the Democratic faction of the committee has recommended to the house.

Women in a Desperate Fight.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 12.—At Breddon five young women engaged in a fight last night. Knives and pistols were used and Mrs. Lizzie Maynard was killed and Jennie Morris mortally wounded. It is thought that the affair originated from jealousy.

A Slash Instead of a Kiss.

DELANO, Minn., June 12.—Alfred Johnson, a Swede, leaped over as if to kiss his wife last evening, but drew a razor and cut her throat in two places. Then he cut his own throat and died within half an hour. There had been no quarrel.

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