THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1885. NO. 18

ROTTEN AT THE TOP.

English Aristocracy Wear Well the Title of Typical John Bulls.

The Exposure of Lecherous Nobles Shakes Thousands of Homes.

Excitement in London Continues to be Intense—Social Clubs Threaten Revenge

LONDON'S LEPPER.

THE SENSATION CREATED BY THE EXPOSURE OF TITLED SCAMPS.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Sun's cablegram from London says: The Pall Mall Gazette sensation continues, and the third installment of its exposures was put forth yesterday. This, in some respects, is more repulsive than y that preceded it. Five pages are devoted to its details. Every case is so clearly described that the guilty parties could be located within twenty-four hours by a detective of most ordinary intelligence. Every possible clue is given except the names of the principals. Accompanying is an editorial article, short but more aggressive than any that have been printed since the exposures were begun. The editor not only defies, but invites prosecution; but he warns intending prosecutors that many names of necessity will be revealed during the trial if any cases are brought against him. Some men, he says, will be spared until the last on account of their honest wives and worthy sons and daughters, of whom they are unworthy fathers. If such men choose to lead the attack they will, it says, be sheltered behind woman whom they know they are unworthy to touch. The only persons who thus far come within the clutches of the law on account of this sensation are a few news boys. The cumbrous machinery of the home office for the suppression of newspapers cannot be lightly put in operation, but any inspector can order the arrest of any persons selling what he deems to be obscene publications. Hence it happens that while the Pall Mall Gazett's presses are running night and day and papers are being sold by the truck load for circulation throughout the three kingdoms, ten news venders have been arrested on the charge of selling indecent prints. The prisoners were taken before Lord Mayor Fowler and promptly released or remanded under nominal bail. The lord mayor expressed the opinion that the editor of the Gazette was actuated by the highest motives. He says that if a crime has been committed in pointing out a nest of crimes, the publishers should first be dealt with, after which it would be time enough to prosecute the men and boys who bought and sold the paper in the ordinary course of trade.

The office of the Gazette is in a state of siege. A shrieking mob has possession of the sidewalks. News venders, regular and irregular, are pressing forward to buy copies of the paper at a shilling apiece. Eight policemen are on duty forming purchasers into line. They are admitted at one entrance, where tickets for the papers are bought, and as soon as they receive the papers called for by their tickets they go out by another door and begin to sell papers at almost any price they chose to ask. The sale of the papers at the office is not only tolerated, but regulated and facilitated by the police, but as soon as the vender begins to sell his wares on the street he is liable to arrest.

In the editorial room of the paper everybody is apparently serene. Letters have been received from Rev. Spurgeon and hundreds of other clergymen, statesmen and merchants, thanking the editor for the exposures already made and exhorting him to keep on with the good work and promising their support in any way it can be made effective. At the club the principal occupation is fitting the names of the accused person to the description of them in the Gazette. In many cases the descriptions are so acurate that nothing is left to conjecture. In other cases there is a good deal of guess work. The names of the members of the royal family and of the highest nobility are freely bandied about. Many aristocrats are howling with rage and their anger is intensified by its impotence. If they deny the truth of any individual case, they are met with the awkward question, "How do you know?" In the reform club it has been proposed to expel Mr. Thompson, owner of the Gazette, for allowing the exposures to be made in his paper.

THE PROOFS ARE READY.

LONDON, July 9—The Gazette in editorial this morning defies the authorities to prosecute them and declare they can prove all that has been published. Continuing it says, "We can summons witness from the dean of Canterbury and prince of Wales down to Dr. Jeffries,; we will put our chief informant and his assistant in the witness box." In conclusion it says: "Let those who do not wish to shake the very foundation of social order think twice before compelling us to confront in court the brothel keepers with princes of the blood and prominent public men with the victims of their lawless vice."

THE GAZETTE SHOWS FIGHT.

WALES AND OTHER PRINCES OF BLOOD TO BE WITNESSES.

LONDON, July 9.—The crown lawyers are considering the advisability of prosecuting the publishers of the Gazette, and their decision is awaited with anxiety. Two news boys were arrested and fined this afternoon for creating a disturbance by demanding twenty-five cents per copy for to-day's issue of the paper. A number of other venders, arrested on similar charges, were remanded for trial. The Right Hon. George A. Bentinck, conservative member of parliament for Whitehaven and formerly judge advocate general, publishes a letter in to-day's St. James Gazette denouncing the conduct of the editors of the Pall Mall Gazette. Bentinck alleged that Stead, chief editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, on the 4th of June requested an interview with him on the subject of the criminal law amendment bill. "I received him received," continued Mr. Bentinck "at my house and answered all his inquiries on condition that the information I gave him should be considered as absolutely confidential. Mr. Stead accepted this condition without reserve, but last night he violated his promise by publishing a private letter on the subject which I lent him."

In further defense of its course the Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a number of letters written in commendation by peers, bishops and members of the house of commons, omitting the names. In addition the Gazette publishes approving letters from the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, professor in the university of Cambridge, and from a number of other distinguished clergymen of all denominations and ladies. It also reproduces articles favorable to its cause from religious newspapers—the Western Mercury and the Belfast News—together with letters of protest from Mr. John Brinton, liberal, member of parliament, for Kidderminster and other persons of prominence. This afternoon it publishes an editorial thanking the city authorities for attempting to suppress the sales of the paper, thereby breaking the conspiracy of silence maintained by the press concerning the Gazette's revelations.

"Police seizures of newspapers are common in Vienna," continues the Gazette "but such high handed outrages on the freedom of the press should have been impossible in London. Instead of waging war against the street boys let the authorities take action against the responsible parties, in this business. If we have published anything obscene, let them prosecute us. We deny that anything has been published by us deserving censure, and we declare the authorities are cowards, or worse, if they fail to proceed against us after having charged in open court that the Pall Mall Gazette was an obsene publication. * * * * We reluctantly adopt this mode of publicity in order to arouse men to a just sense of the horrors existing all around. Now the more publicity; we are prepared to prove our statements."

The editorial in the Gazette this afternoon, in which the paper warns the authorities that they are prepared to prove everything they have said—that the Prince of Wales and other princes of the blood will be summoned as their witnesses—creates even more of a sensation than the revelations heretofore published. The clubs are fairly astounded at the editor's audacity, and the Prince of Wales is threatened with another ugly exposure of his private pleasures.

Northumberland street, where the Pal Gazette office is located, has been packed with masses of people all the afternoon. At one time the pressure of the crowd was so great that all the lower windows of the Gazette building were pushed in. When the doors of the publication office opened for the sale of the first edition there was a tremendous rush for papers during which women and boys were knocked down and trodden upon, and in many cases injured. The paper makes no new revelations to-day but promises an installment of revelations to-morrow.

Albert H. Grey, liberal member for South Northumberland, complained that public access to the office of the Pall Mall Gazette was obstructed. Sir Richard Cross, home secretary, replied that it was the duty of the police to keep the streets clear and preserve order.

The chief director of the Pall Mail Gazette's secret inquiry commission, through which the revelations were obtained, writes concerning the whole matter as follows: "The investigation was begun on May 24th and the work was unremitting to date. The commission had valuable assistance from the salvation army, from the London committee for suppression of traffic in English girls and from the vast experience of Mrs. Josephine Butler. The commission was composed of members of the Gazette staffs and acted independently of the police. The home office deprecated on official grounds allowing journalists to interview the police. The commission applied to the Archbishop Canterbury, the bishop of London, and Cardinal Manning for advice and these great authorities on morals while deprecating the risk involved in the commission's task all supported its object. Ready help was accorded to the commission from the Catholic and Congregational clergymen; also from the Miners' Joint Protection committee; the White Ribbon army; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the London City mission; the Reformatory Refuge union; the Rescue society; the Pimlico Ladies' association, and the Moral Reform union.

"The commission visited all the hospitals, homes, and refuges where harbor is given unfortunates. The inmates readily gave all the information in their possession. The most of the revelations, however, was obtained through interviewers. Everybody, high and low, likely to have the information desired by the commission, from Lord Dalhouse to Mrs. Jeffries, was subjected to an interview by some member of the commission. Mrs. Jeffries sent a flood of light on the whole transaction. The lord mayor said he thought it would best to await the decision of the government, which had before it the consideration of the same case.

The proprietors of the Pall Mall Gazette to-day asked Sir Richard Rossholm, secretary, for protection against the crowds surrounding their publication office. The entire cost of the investigation amounted to $1,500. Thirteen newspaper venders, who had been arrested for selling copies of the Pall Mall Gazette, were arraigned before the lord mayor today. The city solicitor in presenting the case against the prisoners charged them with publicly selling obscene literature and said he had marked for the court's perusal, passages in the Gazette's article upon which the charge was based. He must, he said, decline to read the passages in open court, and said he thought that a repetition of these objectionable statements with little alteration daily indicated no good object. The solicitor then stated that he would require further time to consider what charges to formulate against the prisoners.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

WHAT OF A GORDON MONUMENT?

LONDON, July 9.—The lord mayor gave notice in the house of commons this afternoon of his intention to ask the government if they intended to erect a monument to Gen. Gordon in Trafalgar square.

A PARISIAN TRAGEDY.

PARIS, July 9.—Paris is excited this evening over a horrible boulevard tragedy just reported by the police. The architect Coudray, although married and having children, maintained a liason with Mme Bessier, wife of a shop-keeper on the Boulevard Voltaire, and who had an amiable husband and dutiful daughters. The lovers quarrelled, and today, during the shop-keeper's absence from his business place, Coudray called upon Mme Bessier and with a pistol shot her dead. He then ended his own life by putting a bullet through his heart. M. Bessier soon afterward returned to his shop and stumbled over the dead. He had never believed the stories he had heard of his wife's infidelity, and the revelation came upon him so suddenly that his mind broke down and he fled from the scene, a raving maniac, yelling his shame up and down the Boulevard Voltaire. When the policemen overpowered him he made them understand, and the corpses were taken away from the shop. No living being knows why the suicide killed his mistress. It is thought that M. Bessier will never recover his sanity

THE PLAGUE OF WIVES.

THE MARTYRS OF POLYGAMY AND THEIR METHODS.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

BOSTON, July 9.—C. C. Goodwin, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, who has been in this city a few days, says that the demonstration of the Fourth of July in Salt Lake City was the exhibition of pure cussedness designed and perpetrated by Mormon leaders who saw in it the means of emphasizing the idea which is sedulously cultivated by them, that the "saints" are martyrs. A schism in the church by which the polygamists will be put in the minority is probable. This disintegration will accomplish what the enactment and enforcement of the law can now do only imperfectly. But the Mormon leaders hope that before this happens by the apparent abandonment of polygamy their territory will become a state, and by their independent legislature polygamy will be made lawful. The only way to deal effectively with the Mormons is by a commission which should take the place of this present territorial legislature, and in whose composition the Mormons shall have no voice. The Mormons are held in the east in favorable estimation, because they buy goods annually worth $2,000,000 or more, and they are scrupulously careful to pay their bills. Another reason is that on the railroads in the territory no taxes are levied. Thus Mormons stand in the position of benefactors to powerful corporations.

Union Pacific Extension.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

FULLERTON, Neb., July 9.—Fullerton is elated over the prospect of the main line of the Union Pacific railroad running from here to North Platte. Surveyers have been busy the past week running lines, the final one being through the court house grounds, crossing Broadway at Sixth street. The surveyors have finished their work here for the present and gone to Howard county.

Another election has been called for Newman and Fullerton precincts to vote $8,000 and $4,000 bonds, respectively, to bridge the Loup river. The bonds will carry nearly unanimously, and work will soon be commenced.

Death of the Wife of Judge Beck.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 9.—A special to the Constitution says Mrs. Beck, wife of Judge Beck, of the Iowa supreme court died to day at her home at Fort Madison

STORM RENT.

Wind, Lightning and Water Devastate Three States.

Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota Suffer Great Loss.

Houses Swept Away and Crops Hurled to Ruin—Personal Injury Not Frequent.

WEDNESDAY'S STORM.

GREAT DAMAGE REPORTED.

SPARTA, Wis., July 9.—Last night's storm was very severe in this vicinity, and it is feared that full reports from the surrounding country will bring news of great damage, and perhaps death. The storm was frightful, and its fury was concentrated into half an hour's time, The roof was blown from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway depot, and from several other buildings. The steeple was blown from the Baptist church, and the belfrey from a Catholic church. glass windows were blown in and chimneys innumerable disappeared. At the Milwaukee & St. Paul depot fourteen cars were blown from the side-track onto the main line, rendering the passage of trains impossible. A number of cars were blown off the track at the Northwestern depot. Reports from sections along the line show that the storm extended with greater or less force all the way to Milwaukee.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 8.—Last night's storm was terrific in this vicinity. Many houses were unroffed and barns and fences demolished. St. Paul's church and the exposition building were destroyed by the storm.

MONTICELLO, Minn., July 9.—A cyclone passed narth of this place yesterday afternoon. The track of the storm was about five miles distant and the omnious looking cloud was watched by every one in town. The cloud was funnel shaped and as it danced across the prairie now tearing up dirt from the ground and again rising some distance in the air it created a strange scene. A house between Big Lake and Becker was struck and nothing was left to mark where it stood, pieces of timber and furniture being scattered along the prairie for some distance. Further on an old stable was picked up by the cloud and carried away. A house standing near by was unharmed. A little child playing in the yard was picked up and carried some distance but landed near the fence unharmed save for a few scratches. Reports are slow in coming in. No fatal results from the storm are yet reported.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 9.—A terrific rain storm accompanied by lightning swept this region this forenoon but no serious damage was done to buildings or crops here. An immense quantity of rain fell. At Normal, William Shroeder was killed by lightning. The Lake Erie & Western railroad is completely paralyzed by destroyed and weakened bridges. The storm did not strike Bloomington until 11 a. m., and was over in an hour. It struck Odell, Livingston county, about 4 a. m., and travelled southwest about twenty miles an hour. At Lexington it seemed to switch off toward the south and was soon raging at Gibson, La Salle and Joliet.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 9.—Last evening a cyclone and water spout of terriffic velocity met twelve miles south of here, swept along the river in the mill and lumber districts, and struck this city with terrible violence. Hundreds of houses were wholly or partly demolished. Among the large buildings which are now heaps of ruins are the exposition building and St. Paul's and St. Peter's churches. Three persons are reported killed and twenty hurt. Many families are homeless and much property was destroyed.

PAXTON, Ills., July 9.—A very heavy rain prevailed throughout this section to-day, continuing five hours without cessation. It was accompanied by sharp lightning and heavy thunder. Water flooded every possible place to a depth of a foot or more. The damage to crops will aggregate thousands of dollars. Grain and hay are badly lodged. Corn will not suffer so seriously where it is well advanced. Five bridges and half a mile of track are washed away between Bloomington and Paxton. A large force of men is at work repairing the damage. Mrs. Stewart's residence near Lodi was burned by lightning. Three miles south of Paxton a barn and team belonging to W. L. Westbrook were similarly destroyed. The city hotel at Clinton was badly damaged by a thunderbolt. None of the occupants however were more than slightly injured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—To-night reports of damage from last night's storm continue to come in. The indications are that it will be several days before all the small towns of the interior will be heard from. The storm appears to have passed entirely across the state, diagonally from the northwest to the southeast. At Sparta, which city appears to have been the greatest sufferer, the storm raged for over an hour, during the greater part of which time the air was filled with falling trees and flying debris. Although no lives are reported lost there were many narrow escapes from falling buildings. Along Court street there is a scene of desolation. Buildings are wrecked on every hand, shade trees torn from their roots, sidewalks demoralized and fences blown down. Several fine residences and a number of those less pretentious are a mass of ruins. Further than to place it well up in the thousands, no estimate of the loss at that point is made.

In Plainfield the storm was the most terrific ever seen. A large number of buildings were blown down or unroofed, and freight cars smashed into splinters.

Port Edwards in Wood county had a planing mill, store and five dwellings blown out of sight, lumber yard scattered to the winds and other property injured. The loss there will aggregate $10,000.

In Rock county many buildings suffered but the principal damage was to tobacco sheds.

About Edgerton more than 200 tobacco sheds were demolished. Houses, barns and other buildings suffered a like fate. Considerable live stock was killed.

A new Catholic church, a flax mill, residences and barns were downed at Appleton. About Sloughton, the scene of the great fire in the tobacco warehouses last Sunday, sheds, houses and barns were demolished, and a large number of horses and cattle killed.

From scores of small towns reports of the storm's destruction are received but very few estimates of the actual loss are made. In many places, where the destruction by wind was not severe, great damage was done by lightning. At Whitewater, Neenah, Fall River and Elroy the loss by lightning was particularly severe. At Dexterville, Wood county, the loss by wind and lightning will not fall short of $15,000, and at Weilesville, twenty miles northwest, the loss is also quite severe. In all sections of the state traversed by the storm the crops were injured greatly.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Dispatches received here to-night show that marked meteorological disturbances were experienced at different times during the day along the entire Atlantic coast, almost from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi. Oppressive heat, heavy rains and great winds were the features of the day. At Waterbury Centre, Vt., barns were blown down and a number of girls buried in the ruins. They are in a critical condition. At Nyack, N. J., an excursion barge with 700 Sunday school children on board, had its roof blown off and a panic resulted which threatened the most serious results for a time. Several persons attempted to jump overboard. At Waterbury, N. J., there was a cyclone and considerable damage done to houses and trees. A covered bridge 212 feet long was blown into the Wincoski river. At Wilksbarre, Pa., seven persons were more or less seriously shocked by lightning.

QUIETING DOWN.

CLEVELAND STRIKERS THREATENED WITH A GATLING GUN.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—The situation remains unchanged this morning as far as precautionary arrangements down town are concerned. The central police are out and a full force of patrolmen. At the city armory detachments of the Grays, the light infantry and the Fifth regiment are on duty ready to move on call. At nine o'clock news reached the central station from the fifth ward that a procession of strikers, numbering over one thousand, had just left the corner of Broadway and Hamm streets and were marching toward the city, a band of music at their head, and they were flying the stars and stripes. An hour later and just as the strains of music were beginning to be heard from up Superior street a message was received to send help at once to the screw works, corner of Case and Payne avenues. Forty patrolmen were at once sent to the screw works. When they reached the city hall the head of a procession was just passing there. The men composing the procession are all carrying clubs, but are evidently undecided what to do or where to go. It is reported that they intended to visit Messrs. Chisbder's office and further that they would call upon the mayor and demand satisfaction, but no such action has been taken at this time and it is hoped they will do nothing to parcipitate an outbreak.

A committee of strikers called upon Mayor Gardner and members of the advisory committee. The mayor advised them not to parade any more, and sternly warned them against carrying arms or attempting to break into any more manufacturing establishments. He told them that if any rioting was done the strikers would be confronted by a Gatling gun handled in dead earnest. He informed them that Mr. Chisolm had telephoned him that all the company had to say to the strikers had been said in their circulars. The mayor again warned the men against being disorderly and advised them to go peaceably to their homes. The committee had little to say in reply, and departed.

ARE YOU THERE, MR. KEILEY?

AUSTRIA HESITATES BUT WILL FINALLY ACCEPT THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Herald's Vienna cablegram says: In an interview with Herr Von Szögenyi, under secretary of state, a man of great influence, the Herald correspondent gathered that Mr. Kelley's social position in Vienna would be decidedly unpleasant if his appointment was persisted in. Observations to this effect have been sent to Washington. At the same time von Szegenyi thinks that the Austro-Hungarian government will not absolutely refuse to accept Kelley as minister from the United States. Final decision will rest with the emperor.

The Day on the Turf.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The attendance at Washington park to-day was 1,000. A light shower fell during the afternoon making the track ankle deep in mud,

First race—Mile, all ages; Gray Cloud won; Roger Eastman, second; Little Fellow, third. Time, 1.53¼.

Second race—Mile, three-year-old colts; Irish Pat won; Volante, second; Alf Estell, third. Time, 1.50.

Third race—Six furlongs, two-year-olds; Uncle Dan won; B. G. Bruce, second; Osceola, third. Time, 1.50.

Fourth race—Mile and a quarter, all ages; Matinee won; Volo, second; Valet, third. Time, 2 22¼.

Fifth race—Mile and one-eighth, heats. First heat—Effie H. won; Ultimatum, second; Lucky B., third. Time, 2:07½. Second heat—Ultimatum won; Lucky B., second; Effie H., third. Time, 2:08¼. Third heat—Ultimatum won. Time, 2:08¼.

Fifth race—Mile, all ages; Mona won; Jim Douglas, second; Pat Dennis, third. Time, 1:05¾.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 9—The attendance at to-day's races was large.

First race—Class 2.21, pacing, Zoe B. won; Secret, second; Onward, third. Best time, 2.23¾.

Class 2.28 trotting, and free-for-all pacing, postponed on account of darkness.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 9.—The attendance was small, but the weather was fine and the track fast.

First race—Mile and an eighth; Richmond won; Juliette Colt, second; Greystone, third. Times, 1.57½.

Second race—Three quarters mile, two-year-olds; Electric won; Precisio, second; Landsdowne, third. Time, 1;17.

Third race—Mile and a quarter, fillies three years old; Wanda won; Maumee, second. Time, 2:14¼. There were only two starters.

Fourth race—Two miles; Miss Woodford won; Drake Carter, second; Boatman, third. Time, 3:34.

Fifth race—Mile, three-year-olds and upwards; Executor won; Bell Pate, second; Peter L, third. Time, 1:44.

Sixth race—Mile and a quarter, five hurdles; Westwind won; Puritan, second; Hattie, third. Time, 2:20.

General Grant's Condition.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 9.—General Grant slept from 11 o'clock last night until 3 o'clock this morning without an instant's wakefulness. Dr. Douglas then awakened him to give him food and cleanse his throat, after which the general immediately fell asleep and slumbered without interruption until 6 o'clock. The patient was much fatigued by the strain upon his powers, yesterday afternoon and evening, but the doctor says he sees no ill effects, and sustained the strain exceedingly well.

"He is having a wonderfully good day, considering his fatigue of yesterday," said Dr. Douglas at 2 p. m. The general in response to a question this afternoon wrote, "I am glad to say that while there is much unblushing wickedness in the world, yet there is compensating generosity and grandeur of soul. In my case I have not found that republics are ungrateful, nor the people."

Fighting in Peru.

LIMA, July 9.—News from the interior is to the effect that on the 3d inst. Gen. Caceres notified the government that as no steps have been taken by Monsenor Tovar to proceed with the peace negotiations he considered the armistice cancelled. On the 4th inst. the entire force of Gen. Caceres attacked the government troops near Jauja. The fighting lasted five hours and resulted in severe losses to both sides. The forces remain in their old positions. On the 5th inst Gen. Mas notified Gen Caceres that Monsenor Tovar was still anxious to arrive at a settlement and would name a day for the meeting. Gen. Caceres accepted the proposition and the armistice was renewed. Yesterday a part of the government expedition to Arequipa returned to Callao and the remainder are expected to-day.

Business Educators in Council.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 9.—The sixth annual meeting of the Business Educators' Association of America began here to-day. The address of welcome was given by M. P. Ayers; the response by L. F. Gardner, of Poughkeepsie. Papers were read by S. S. Packard, of New York, and H. C. Spencer, of Washington. Delegates were present from all points of the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Bayard Critically Ill.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 9.—Mrs. Bayard, wife of the secretary of state, is pronounced in a very critical condition to-day, and her recovery is almost hopeless.

TALES ARE TRUMPS.

Various Rumors Control the Market and Force Down Wheat.

A General Feeling of Weakness Prevails in Other Lines.

Epidemics Announced in Various Parts of the World—Cattle Lose the Tuesday Advance.

LINES OF TRADE,

THE DAY IN WHEAT.

Special Telegram to The BEE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—The wheat market was in an unsettled and nervous condition the entire day, due to a variety of conflicting statements and rumors. The opening was strong, prices advancing ⅝@¾c under free buying, based largely upon reported damage to the crops in the west by last night's storm and rain. The market turned abruptly on rumors posted of wheat in New York, prices receding ⅝@¾c, but rallied ½c on a fair demand. A report that cholera had invaded southern France caused another wave of weakness, and prices fell off to the inside range, fluctuated some later, and closed on the regular board ½c under yesterday. There was a further decline of ½c on the afternoon board, due largely to the cholera scare. The receipts here were only moderate, and show a falling off at all primary points. Wheat afloat, bound for the united kingdom and continent, showed a decrease of 1,320,000 bushels during the past week.

CORN.

The feeling developed in corn was weaker and prices averaged lower. The receipts were small with larger arrivals estimated for to-morrow, which tended to weaken the market. Prices declined ¼c and closed ⅜c under yesterday.

OATS.

There was a steady feeling in oats with the July option ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions ruled quiet and show little change.

THE RULING RATES.

Sales ranged:

Wheat—July, 86½@87⅜c, closed 86⅝c; August, 88⅛@88⅝c, closed 88½c; September, 90⅞@91½c, closed 90⅞c.

Corn—July, 47¼@47⅞c, closed 47¼@47⅜c; August, 46⅞@47⅜c, closed 47c; September, 46⅞@47⅜c, closed 46⅞@46⅞c.

CATTLE.

The receipts continue to increase and had there been an average supply of Texans on the market the number would have reached fully 10,000. Among the fresh arrivals were eighteen care of stillers and glucose stock and thirty-five cars of Texans. Trade was only fairly active and prices on the ordinary run of fat cattle were again a strong 10c lower, and they are now down to near where they were a week ago. The advance of Tuesday has been nearly wiped out of fair to good beeves and grassy stock. A few loads of choice and fully matured natives averaging along about 1,500 pounds sold at $5.87½ to $6 10, but the great bulk of fat cattle of 1,000 to 1,250 pounds and thereabouts were selling at $5 40@5 70. Nice handy steers, such as are at all times favorites, sold proportionately higher than heavier weights. First-class native butchers' stock continues to sell at good prices, but low grades, such as have to compete with cheap Texans, continue to sell extremely low. There is more life in the stocker and feeder trade, yet the general market remains dull and prices extremely low on all descriptions. Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 pounds, $5.70@6.15; 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, $5 40@5.60; 950 to 1,200 pounds, $4.00@5.30; slop-fed steers, $3.30@5.80; through Texas cattle, firm; 950 to 1,050 pounds, $3.75@4.25; 700 to 950 pounds, $3.25@3.75; 600 to 700 pounds, $2.75@3.25,

HOGS,

Trade was fairly active and values a shade higher, some buyers for packers claiming that their purchases were a strong 5c higher. Rough and common, $3.85@3.90, and fair to good mixed, $4.00@4.10; best heavy, $4.15@4.20; packing and shipping, 250 to 340 pounds, $4.00@4.12½; light weights, 130 to 170 pounds, $4 35@4.50; 180 to 210 pounds, $4.00@4.30.

STOPPED THE HERDS.

SOUTHERN RANCHMEN FIND THE TRAILS OBSTRUCTED.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following telegram was received this morning by the commissioner of agriculture:

DODGE CITY, Kas., July 9.—To the Hon. Norman J. Colman, commissioner of agriculture:—Nearly 50,000 cattle on the drive from Texas to the Pan Handle of Texas and Colorado have been forcibly stopped and prevented from passing over the common trail for such cattle through the Indian country, Cherokee strip and "No Mans Laud" and are now stopped there by an armed band in the pay of a rival cattle interest. These cattle comprise the herds of J. R. Blocker, of 7,000 head. Pugsley Brothers, Downing, 9,000; J. W. Driscoll, 1,200; H. I. Holly, 7,000 and John I. Lyttle, 6,000. All are citizens of Colorado, Missouri, Kansas and Texas. These cattle were purchased for speedy delivery in Colorado and the Pan Handle and the contracts for which are now expiring or have expired. All these cattle are sound and healthy and from a healthy district, clean of disease. To further aid in stopping these cattle, criminal proceedings have been instituted by a complaint sworn to by an irresponsible party at the suggestion of this rival interest, and we have been doing our best to get a trial and have the sale disposed of. We are law abiding citizens, and started our cattle north with a full knowledge of the requirements of the quarantine regulations of the several states and teraitories, especially of the state of Colorado, the only state or territory having a quarantine regulation in which we proposed entering, and we were careful to govern ourselves so that we would not violate the laws of that state. The opposition is determined to prevent and stop the progress of all these herds, law or no law, and by force. Other herds from four hundred miles farther south from Texas had previously passed over the same trail without any communicating disease and these herds are of the same kind of cattle and from the same districts which had been coming over the trail for years and about which no complaint had been heretofore made.

J. R. BLOCKER, Texas.
W. S. PUGSLEY, Colorado.
J. W. DRISCOLL, Texas.
C. A. PUGSLEY, Missouri.
N. DOWLING, Colorado.
H. S. HOLLY, Colorado.
M. C. CAMPBELL, Texas.
DENNIS SULLIVAN, Colorado.

Riel's Sympathizers.

QUEBEC, July 9.—The adjourned meeting of sympathizers with Riel was attended last night by about five thousand. Several addresses were made by French Canadian gentlemen. Owen Murphy, ex-mayor of Quebec also addressed the meeting, comparing the cause of the half breeds to that of the Irish, who, he said, if a proper appeal was made, would readily give the half breeds their support. The meeting was enthusiastic throughout and at its close a subscription list was opened, which was largely signed.

A Photo Causes Two Deaths.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Charles Knott, a shoemaker, entered the house of George Morris to-day and asked Mrs. Morris to return a photo which he had given the family. Mrs Morris turned to get the picture and as she did so Knott drew a revolver and shot her twice, the first ball taking effect in the head, the second passing through the left lung. Knott then blew out his brains dying instantly. Mrs. Morris is not expected to live through the night. Knott is believed to have been insane.

OHIO CROPS.

AN ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR THE WHEAT GROWING STATES.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—The daily crop report of the Ohio board agriculture gives the following estimates:

Wheat—Condition compared with a full crop, 46 per cent; probable total 18,834,000 bushels, against an average crop of 41,000,000 bushels, and the July estimate of 20,900,000 is a falling off of 10 per cent since June 1st.

The condition of the other crops compared with the average crop for five years is:—Corn, 84 per cent; rye, 72; barley, 74; oats, 104.

Secretary Chamberlain estimates the total wheat crop of the principal nineteen states—New York, North Carolina, Virginia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Georgia, Missouri, Tennessee, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, California, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa—at 230,054,000 bushels. Those nineteen states on a five year's average furnish 412,000,000 bushels of the entire total of 451,000,000 bushels produced in the United States and in the territories. Even if the states not given above yield the full average, the crop this year in the total for the United States on this basis will be not quite 300,000,000 against an average of 451,000,000, and a last year's total of 513,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop is still in nearly an average condition, but its trying time is yet to come. The disaster to the winter crop is now admitted by all who know the facts to be unprecedented. The weather for the past thirty days has been exceedingly good and what wheat there is is of good quality.

DISARM THE CHEYENNES.

SHERIDAN ORDERS GEN. MILES TO RENDER THE RED SKINS HELPLESS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An important order was issued at the war department to-day and sent to Gen. Miles, who is to take the field in command of the troops now in the Indian territory to suppress the trouble with the Cheyennes. Army officials are reticent as to the contents of the message. Persons not in authority, however, say that the order contained instructions to the commanding officer directing him to disarm the Indians. It was sent by Lieutenant-General Sheridan. The Cheyenne Indians are armed with the best make of rifles and have considerable quantities of ammunition. For some time they have anticipated an attempt of the army to take their arms from them and have in some instances hidden them. If the troops undertake to disarm them it is thought by officials here who have dealt with the Cheyennes that they will resist until overpowered. There are between 1,200 and 1,500 fighting Indians among them. It was said here to-day that Gen. Augur favored disarming these Indians, but considered the present force insufficient for the purpose.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

PERSONALITIES AND GENERAL NEWS ABOUT THE DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 6, 1885.—The president has selected William K. Meade for the appointment as United States marshal for the territory of Arizona, vice F. J. Tidball.

Gen Nelson A. Miles, commanding the department of the Columbia has been ordered to succeed Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding the department of the Missouri, who retires from active service to-morrow. Gen. Miles will go immediately into the field to assume command of the forces in Indian Territory who are watching the Indians.

Mrs. Merrick, wife of the late R. T. Merrick, died this afternoon.

The Post to-morrow publishes an interview with Senator Morgan, who recently returned from a visit of observation to Indian territory in company with Senators Davis, Ingalls, Jones of Arkansas, and Maxey, his colleagues in the senate committee on Indian affairs. Morgan says the committee will not, he thinks, be in favor of letting boomers seize and monopolize Oklahoma. He himself would put the Indians on all that portion of the territory. Morgan would even make it advantageous for tribes now located in the state of New York and those scattered over the country to migrate to this land, "where they could have the benefit of the good example of the five civilized tribes."

Foraker in a Fight.

CINCINNATI, O., July 9.—During the confirmation of the sale of the Cincinnati railway to-day in the United States district court, A. A. Ferris asked leave to file an intervening petitition for a small claim. Judge Foraker refused, whereupon Ferris grew indignant and charged Foraker with acting for his personal interest. Foraker replied that the charge was false, upon which Ferris struck at him. The latter warded off the blows, and an attorney interfered. Judge Sage immediately reprimanded Ferris and fined him $50 for contempt.

Shot by an Infernal Machine.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—A mysterious looking package was left at the house of George Krementz, a prominent jeweler, by a stranger this morning. On opening it a pistol concealed in it was discharged and a Mr. Multhrop was struck by the bullet but not injured. No clue has been discovered by which to identify the man who left the box or his motive.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The upper Mississippi valley: Generally fair weather, northwesterly winds becoming variable, nearly stationary temperature.

The Missouri valley: Generally fair weather, variable winds, stationary followed by higher temperature.

—C. A. RINGER.—

Millinery Closing Sale.

Over 100 trimmed hats and bonnets at less than half price.

1,000 desirable untrimmed straws—25c 50c, 75c, $1.00—worth more than double these prices.

Flowers, Tips, Ribbons, etc, reduced to half price.

C. A. RINGER.

Don't forget to send your children next Monday afternoon to the Omaha Commercial College at two o'clock. For 30 lessons in writing, tuition $3 50. Also morning session each day for children, to keep up in Arithmetic, Grammar, Reading and Spelling. Mrs. Clara Grossmann will assist and give lessons each day in German. Will run until Sept. 1. Tuition per week, 50 cents. All may attend. Evening sessions for adults. Be sure and call Monday afternoon, or soon; such a chance is rare. Your children will be in the best of hands.

Dr. Hamilton Warren, Physician and Surgeon, 619 N. 16th street near Webster. Day and night calls promptly attended to

STREET CARS RUN

to *Arlington*, where you can buy a good lot near churches, schools and stores—for $425—$50 down, balance three years.

AMES, 1507 FARNAM.

FOR THEORY'S SAKE.

Agriculturists Want a System of Schools Developed.

Scientific Seed Growing is Demanded of the Government.

Coleman's Convention Adopts Coleman's Suggestions with a Flourish of Horns—The Session.

THEORY IN AGRICULTURE.

THE SESSION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The second day's session of the agricultural convention began this morning. The committee on order of business reported resolutions declaring "that the relations of agriculture to meteorology are so intimate that the operations of the United States signal service should be fully demonstrated at every agricultural college. To this end the convention heartily endorses the suggestion of the commissioner in his address and requests him to endeavor to secure the establishment of a signal station at every agricultural college now or hereafter established under national endowment, and if it be possible to accomplish this important matter through the war department and the chief signal officer; the commissioner is requested to refer the subject with his recommendations to the committee on legislation of this convention, and to thus co-operate in securing national legislation. After an hour's discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The same committe then reported the following resolution:

"Whereas, One of the principal objects of the convention is the establisment of closer relations between the department of agriculture and all institutions systematically engaged in agricultural progress, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the first practacal measure to secure co-operation in the fulfillment of the admirable suggestions of the commissioner is the creation of a division or office in the department of agriculture supplied with necessary clerical force, which office shall be the special medium of inter-communication and exchange between institutions intended to be represented by this convention, and the center of a general plan of co-operations.

Resolved, That this convention respectfully recommends to the commissioner as one of the most important functions of the proposed bureau the compilation and publication of a periodical bulletin of agricultural progress not less than quarterly and an annual report based thereon. The bulletin should contain, in popular form ready for the use of the people and press, the latest experiences and results in the progress of agricultural education, investigation and experimental, in this and all other countries.

Resolved, That as a necessary part of the intended co-operation the colleges and experiment stations on their part here presented, regard themselves as bound to make definite plans for supplying said office with such regular reports of their operations as may be called for by the commission.

The remainder of the morning session and the entire afternoon session were devoted to to the discussion