THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14. 1887.—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 57.

A DREADFUL DRAMA

Mrs. James Brown Potter Appears in a New and Blood-Curdling Play.

"LOYAL LOVE" THE TITLE OF IT.

A Piece in Which the Heavy Villain is in His Element.

NOT VERY CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

An Attempt to Make a Reputation Out of a Mass of Millinery.

THE NEW FRENCH WAR MINISTER

General Ferron Becoming Popular With the People of the Republic.

TWO AERONAUTS TAKE A TRIP.

The Venerable Countess Miranda Stricken Down With Congestion of the Brain--An Economical Departure By Parisiennes in the Matter of Dress---Foreign News.

Mrs. James Brown Potter's New Play.

LONDON, August 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Additional interest was last night given to Mrs. James Brown Potter's appearance in her new play by the publication yesterday of a cable extract from a New York society journal to the effect that the domestic breach between Mrs. and Mr. Potter was final, and that he was relegated to the lonely condition of Mr. Lily Langtry and Mr. Violet Besaude. The rumor also was prevalent in London that in future Mrs. Potter would play under the name of Cora Urquhart Potter. This evening's audience found that again she had selected a bad play, in fact worse than either "Man and Wife" or "Civil War." It is one in blank verse, written by a lady under the pseudonym of Ross Neil, and who throughout the evening sat in the front orchestra stall under the escort of James Davis, editor of the Bat. The audience filled the boxes, stalls and dress circle, but the pit, top tier and gallery were prudently thin. To be sure, fashion is out of town, but the American colony was sparsely represented and the only notable Americans present were Murat Halstead and Senator Hawley, who from modest seats in the back dress circle, watched the play and drank in quier draughts of Spanish history. The drama proved to be of an old time model of the days when I. P. Cook played in London and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., in New York, when "Love's Sacrifice" and the "Foundling of the Forest" were the joys of our grandfathers. It is called "Loyal Love" and seems of no country or period. It has no under plot and is not lightened by any humor or low comedy. It is filled with stock phrases of the pump-handle school, such as "Methinks," "Oh, say not so," "Why comes he not?" "Thou wrong'st thyself," etc. How it passed Chamberlain is a mystery. I counted the use of the Deity's name fifteen times, and there are many such questionable speeches as this one: "I swear by the eternal wrath of God." Here is a sketch of the plot. A king played by an actor who in figure and face very much reminded me of Blaine, has a son with the vulgar name of Pedro, played by Bellew, and which name is by Mrs. Potter pronounced "Peed." To the latter lady, named Inez, he is secretly married, but his rank is unknown to her. The king has a minister with the traditionally villainous name of Gonzales, who hates Bellew and this is admirably played by Willard. He discovers the love secret and blasts their happy bowers by decoying her to his castle, where he vainly makes love to her himself. Meanwhile Bellew dissembles, but finally tracks Mrs. Potter out. While he is tracking Willard, who has her goaler under his thumb, employs the latter to poison her lover. The latter, touched by Mrs. Potter's reference to his dead daughter, administers only a sleeping draught. The incident is boldly stolen from N. P. Willis' play of "Tartesta." Bellew comes in, finds her dying and next dead and Gonzales triumphant, but the populace, forcing their way, announce that the king is dead and proclaim Bellew as monarch. The gaoler, a capital melodramic actor, then with several. "Ha has" announces his little game, Mrs Potter revives and becoming soon as happy, while as to Gonzales, it is off with his head, so much for Buckingham, Bellew, etc. The play is utterly devoid of dramatic sequence in situation and of concentration of interest. It is fearfully talky, forcy and puerile until there comes a few dramatic crackers in the last act, and is full of plagiarism diluted into dullness. In her denunciation of Gonzales she was unequal. At one time by a bit of rhodomontade she raised a hearty laugh even in the stalls and boxes. She posed sweetly several times in Bellew's arms and he made a capital sweetheart at the business. She drawled fearfully, but has improved in her pitch of voice, in stage ease, and has much of that maronnette style which belongs to the Mary Anderson school. Her millinery was astonishing. Her first dress was a blush pink, draped crepe de chine petticoat of white India silk tulle. The overdress was dressed with gold heads, sleeves leg of mutton, laced to elbows with silk braid and tassels pompadore shaped, bodice ornament, roses at neck and corsage. The bodice was white like petticoat and shirred. Her brooch was an antique ruby heart. She had an antique bracelet of dead gold and pearls. She wore a wig of ugly bronze red negligee in front and in French coil behind. Her second dress was white silk crepe negligee modern, close fitting at back, Grecian drapery at front, shoulder sash at back corresponding with dress, girdle of silver and pale Roman silk, leg of mutton sleeves, laced to elbow with hanging tassel. Her third dress was cadet blue silk crepe and Italian sixteenth century dress, skull cap, velvet, long white silk veil, hanging behind. If, therefore, millinery can make a feeble play strong or acting great, Mrs. Potter's future in America is assured.

THE AERONAUTS HEARD FROM.

The following has just been received from Captain Jarvis, dated Baconfoy, Belgium, 8:40: "We have gone up higher than 7,000 metres. We were obliged to descend for want of ballast. Physiological condition excellent. M. Mallet was twice unconscious. The scientific instruments are under seals, so can't give details. Instruments will be unsealed when I arrive in Paris in the presence of the commissioners of the Aeronautic society. JARVIS."

The Voyage of the Horla.

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PARIS, (via Havre), August 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Captain Paul Jarvis and Monsieur Mallet started in their balloon Horla from La Vellette at a quarter past 7 this afternoon and made a very plucky attempt to eclipse everything done in reaching attitudes of the air. The aeronats for weeks have been in training for their perilous task. They have every few days been placed in iron chambers from which the air was gradually pumped until by an exhaustive process the pressure is brought down to the lowest that man can bear. Both Captain Jarvis and Mallet have trained themselves to such a point that they are able to continue breathing when the mercury stands at seven inches and both feel confident of being able to reach an attitude of seventy-seven miles and live to tell the tale. As early as 3 o'clock this afternoon about 100 persons arrived at la Villette Eas Warms. Among the crowd I noticed Messieurs Mossenet Deepent, president of the Aeronautic society of France, and Colonel Lemat, delegate from the Aeronautic society of Washington. At about 5 o'clock the balloon, which was named the Horla, after Guy de Maupesant's new novel, began to swell out its sides and look something like a balloon. Captain Jarvis, who is an active, wiry, determined looking man of shiny shallow complexion, black eyebrows and black beard, then appeared from the tent where he had been sleeping during the night, and put into the basket of the balloon three aneroid barometers, two hygrometers, an electroscope, a compass, two glass baloons provided with vacum destined to receive samples of air let in at different attitudes and two plulographic instruments, all of which were well sealed carefully with the seal of the Figaro newspaper, under the auspices and at the expense of which the ascension was undertaken. Captain Jarvis then put into the basket two little white pigeons and two little yellow guinea pig. At half-past 5 M. Marj, member of the Institute of France, made a minute examination of Captain Jarvis' physical condition and wrote down his pulsation, which was 95, respiration 22 dynamometeric pressure, which was 40, 38 and 34 in the left hand and 38, 40 and 35 in the right hand. At 6 o'clock the three small balloons, containing 1,200 litres of pure oxygen, were tied to the edge of the basket, and 400 kilogrammes of sand ballast were attached to the ballot. At 7 o'clock M. Mallet, a tall, fine-looking blonde, with blue eyes and reddish moustache, jumped into the balloon and all ready to get under way. Both Jarvis and Mallet wore white duck trousers, navy blue flannel jackets and caps, and stuffed cotton in their ears. They looked plucky and determined. The weather was fine and clear. In reply to my inquiry, Captain Jarvis said: "This is my two hundred and fifteenth ascension." Then in a ringing voice he shouted, "Let go," and at fourteen minutes past 7 the Horla rose slowly and gracefully. Everybody waved their hats and shouted good bye. "Merci," came the reply from Jarvis and the balloon took a turn towards the northwest, then towards the northeast, and in twenty-five minutes was invisible.

BOULANGER'S SUCCESSOR.

The New French War Minister Winning Golden Opinions.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, August 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE]—The dog days are over. Cool northerly breezes, steady temperature—24 degrees centigrade—with bright September-like weather seem to reign supreme, and Paris, although deserted, is still delighttul. Not a minister or a deputy, nor scarcely a politician, remains behind. General Ferron, minister of war, is, however, at Fotainbleau, working like a Trojan at his project of adding nine cavalry and eighteen infantry regiments to the fighting strength of the French army. General Ferron is a tall, fine-looking man, with grizzled hair and moustache. He is quite as handsome and dashing looking as his famous predecessor. General Ferron is rapidly winning golden opinions everywhere by the earnest, unostentatious perseverance with which he goes about his work. Besides being very popular in the army he has the firm support of all modern republicans, royalists and imperialists, and especially the latter, whose convictions that General Boulanger is, after all, merely a sort of a French "Buffalo Bill," have not weakened by the publication of General Boulanger to Madam Katkoff and to half a dozen persons in Russia and France. It is largely owing to the dignified attitude of General Ferron that the ministry has for the moment the support of the nation and pleases everybody except the extreme radicals of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, while abroad it has the good wishes of all the sovereigns of Europe from the pope down to the prince of Monaco.

PRAUZINI'S PARDON REJECTED.

President Grevy is rusticating at Mount Boas-Vandery, but before he left Paris he received the visit of Madam Antonitte Sabatior, the affectionate but venerable mistress of the famous Pranzini, whose appeal is now finally rejected. Mme Sabatior thus relates the account of her visit to implore a presidential pardon for her sanguinary lover: "I had not even a letter according an audience with the president. As I walked toward the Elysee palace it occurred to me that I had better first ask for Madam Nilson (President Grevy's daughter), thinking she would be more likely to understand my position, so when I got to Elysee I wrote on my visiting card a few lines imploring Madam Nilson to try and obtain for me an audience with the president. A few moments later a young secretary appeared and conducted me to an ante-room, where General Bruger was seated. The general looked up at me with a pleasant smile and said: 'A great many person are awaiting an audience to-day, but I will see you are received before any one else. At 12 o'clock I was ushered into a small library. President Grevy was seated in an arm-chair. He motioned with his hand for me to be seated. I did so and said, 'Allow me to thank you, Mr. President, for having received me.' The president replied, 'It is simply my duty to receive you, madame.' I continued: 'I have come to implore you to pardon Pranzini, for I am convinced he is not guilty.' I then spoke about Pranzini for half an hour. The president listened to me with great patience and said: 'I will do for you, madame, all that is in my power to do for you.' I then withdrew, feeling sure that I had made a good impression upon the good man's heart

GETTING ECONOMICAL IN DRESS.

I have just returned to Paris from a flying visit to Granville, Denville, Cabourg, Duppe and Coulogne. Everywhere this summer I noticed that toilets are fewer and simpler. Instead of traveling about with twenty or thirty elaborate dresses, Parisiennes now set forth with only three or four; in fact, I am able to reveal to you the seaside outfit of one of the most charming and fashionable Parisian madames. One dress is worn upon the person and two dresses are kept in the trunk. The dress that was worn was of grey alapaca, cut short, with a delicious little jacket falling straight in front in order to allow the wearer, in case of need, to do without her corset, a sort of round, grey felt hat, with a stuffed swallow in it and covered by a large silver-grey veil. In the trunk was a dress of black foulard, covered with little bouquets of roses and trimmed with pieces of black lace. Dress number three was made of light blue foulard, with little white square relieves upon a skirt, with fine English embroidery. Dress number four was simply of plain wite serge, trimmed with Irish lace. In the trunk was also a delicious little white tulle hat, with a plume of white cock's feathers. Only two years ago this same lady never dreamed of traveling without carrying at least twenty dresses and fifteen hats and appearing daily in six or seven different toilets. This revolution in fashion causes untold delight to hundreds of thousands of fathers, husbands and brothers, who earnestly pray that it may long remain in vogue.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Former's Overtures Are Coldly Received By Bismarck.

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BERLIN, August 13.—With Prince Bismarck's return from Varzin, the repose of diplomatic circles, unbroken for weeks, has been succeeded by commotion. His coming conference with Count Kalonky at Kissingen is expected to lead to new developments in the policy of the Austro-German alliance against Russia. Overtures made by Russia to have Count Schouvalo, the Russian ambassador at Berlin, take part in the conference were coldly received and were not pushed. Instead of conferring with the Russian representative Prince Bismarck, during his stay at Kissingen, will receive an envoy of the Italian government, and Vonschlaezer, the Prussian minister to the vatican. It is said the meeting will result in a renewal of the Italian alliance and its public announcement. Concurrent with the renewal of the entente cordiale between Italy and Austria appear significant articles in the press against Russia.

A Venerable Countess Stricken.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

MADRID, August 13.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Countess Casa Merlanda, the venerable lady of 100 years, who was governess of Queen Mercedes and of the countess of Paris, was suddenly seized last night with congestion of the brain, and her imminent death causes deep sorrow in Madrid. Her husband was one of the most cherished heroes of the war for Spanish independence. Her son is the husband of Christine Nilsson.

Ferdinand at Rustchuck.

RUSTCHUCK, August 13.—Vast multitudes assembled here to-day to meet Prince Ferdinand and extraordinary enthusiasm was displayed. At a banquet in the evening M. Nikiworoff, who was one of the leaders of the conspiracy which resulted in the deposition of Prince Alexander, said: "We will cover the Balkans with corpses rather than allow our enemies to enter our country."

Sounding the Pope.

ROME, August 13.—The Gazetta d'Italia states that King Humbert, through his chaplain, is sounding the pope to ascertain whether he will accept a jubilee present from the king.

Matthews Will Not Interfere.

LONDON, August 13.—Matthews, home secretary, has refused to interfere in the case of the Jew, Lipski, and the solicitor of the condemned man has sent a telegram to the queen imploring a respite.

The Tithes Bill Abandoned.

LONDON, August 13.—W. H. Smith is expected to announce in the commons Monday that the Tithes bill has been abandoned.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

Preparations for the International Military Encampment Progressing

CHICAGO, August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Secretary of the coming International Military encampment said this afternoon: "Everything is progressing to our entire satisfaction. We are daily hearing from and corresponding with national guard companies from all parts of the United States, and we are assured that the National Guard will be very largely represented. Bands, fife and drum corps are daily making applications for entry. We already have over 800 musicians formally accepted, and shall not seek to increase the number.

Colonel Lincoln, commandant of the Iowa Agricultural college department of military science and tactics, writes as follows: "I have in addition to the college battalion of infantry, a signal corps, artillery detachment and a ladies' spear corps. The ladies I consider the best drilled company in the state. They drill Upton's company and skirmish drill, and all the Knights of Pythias and Knights Templar fancy movements. I write to know if any arrangement can be made so that I can have them at the encampment for a day or two."

The secretary states that they will be invited.

An order for the detail of United States infantry, cavalry and artillery was made yesterday by General Sheridan and formally approved by the acting secretary of war. A cable was received this evening from the United States minister to Sweden announcing that Sweden will send ten officers and a company of soldiers.

NO FOOLISHNESS.

The U. S. Court Asked to Compel Senator Stanford to Answer.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—The Pacific railroad commission to-day filed a petition in the United States circuit court asking that an order be issued requiring Senator Stanford to show cause why he should not be compelled to answer certain questions asked him regarding the disposition of various sums of money.

A Very Successful Encampment.

OTTUMWA, Ia., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The First brigade has just closed what is regarded as the best camp in its history. The people of this city have attended by thousands, and the soldier boys have shown their appreciation of the attention paid them by doing excellent work in every respect. The closing exercise was a battalion drill, in which a high and surprising degree of military proficiency was shown. In the rifle shooting contest by regimental teams, the team of the second regiment won by 25 points. General Wright, brigade commander, declared that it was the most successful brigade encampment that he has ever attended.

A Chapter of Fatalities at Keokuk.

KEOKUK, Ia., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—J. L. Miller, a real estate agent aged sixty, and having a wife and several children, suicided by drowning in park last night. It is thought the act was induced by temporary aberration of the mind.

James C. Estes died sudenly at midnight, aged sixty-eight. He was an old resident, ex-deputy sheriff and coroner at the time of his death.

James Whitworth, a compositor in the Democrat office, fell out of the third story window of the office yesterday and died last night from his internal injuries.

Barreled Beer Captured.

FORT DODGE, Ia., August 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—Three barrels of beer, containing seventy-two bottles each, in transit from Lacrosse, Wis., to Alden, consigned to H. J. Davis & Co., were seized by officers in the Minneapolis & St. Louis freight house here to-day. They were labelled ginger ale.

Fatally Kicked.

DUBUQUE, Ia., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Peter Harley, the fourteen-year-old son of John Harley, of Vernon, died to-day from the effects of a kick in the stomach by a horse.

THE UTE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Governor Adams Will Not Wait on the National Authorities.

COLOROW AND THE COWBOYS.

He Has a Wholesome Respect for Their Prowess and They Are Anxious to Deal With Him—Make Him a "Good" Indian.

Troops Ordered to Glenwood.

DENVER, Col., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—No news has been received from Meeker to-day, and so far as can be learned the situation there with regard an outbreak of the renegade White River Utes headed by old Colorow, remains the same as when the scene closed last night. Early this morning, Governor Adams instructed the assistant adjutant general to order Captain Goslin's company to proceed at once from Aspen to Glenwood Springs, to be ready for any emergency that may arise. The order was sent at once and a company composed of sixty well-armed men left Aspen at 1:30 this afternoon and reached Glenwood Springs about 4 o'clock. Adjutant General West, who left here last night, has already left the railroad and is on a stage, proceeding toward Glenwood Springs, and on his arrival at that point he will find the company in readiness. This small band of state militiamen however heroically they may act, would be no match for Colorow's hundred well-armed bucks, but the company is on the muster roll of the state military department and volunteers can be added from the cowboys and settlers, thus forming a company that would spread more terror among a band of marauding Indians than all the blue-coats the government could run into the reservation. It has been suggested that the state may get into some such trouble as arose during the last Ute trouble at Ouray agency, when white men were arraigned for violating United States laws. But the case is parallel, because the white men at that time inflicted punishment on the red-skins on the reservation. In this case Colorow is not on any reservation, but is on a public cattle range, and cowboys and Indians have an equal show. There is no longer any doubt but that the present trouble began with Sheriff Kendall's effort to arrest some of Colorow's Indians for depredations and on indictments for horse stealing. Before these charges had been brought there had been other reasons for trouble with Colorow. One of these was the murder of Augustine several weeks ago, and another killing last summer of Colorow's sister, which he charged to cattlemen. In fact, Colorow and the cattlemen have never been on good terms. The cowboys insisted that Colorow's place was on the Uintah reservation and Colorow insisted that the cowboys had no business on the land at all. But the Indians have always had profound respect for the fighting qualities of the cowboys and the story told of a chief who requested the Washington authorities for a canon with which to kill them is as instructive as amusing. In conversation with the BEE representative this afternoon Governor Adams said: "I shall not wait on the national authorities in any action I may take. So far I have no definite information that the Indians really have committed any depredation, and I propose to act with all due caution. I know what the feeling is on the part of the cattlemen, and that it will not take much encouragement to make them cut into the Indians. I don't wish any hasty action taken. What I have done so far I have only done in the way of taking the precaution which any prudent man would take under the same circumstances. I have sent the adjutant general to Glenwood Springs to be on hand, and I have moved one company to that town for an emergency. We will do nothing hastily nor rashly, but I know what a nuisance Colorow has been to the people there, and I am ready to say that if the fellow has laid hand on a citizen of Colorado the state of Colorado will take care that he does not do so any more. I do not ask any aid from Washington. If the authorities don't choose to give it we can get volunteers enough from our state troops to take care of Colorow's band and of all who choose to join him from Uintah agency."

The governor has not yet received any instructions from the war department, but the following telegrams passed between Omaha post and here to-day:

OMAHA, August 13.—Governor Adams, Denver, Col.: What is the nearest point by rail by which troops can reach the Indians now out? (Signed) RAY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

In the absence of General Crook.

Reply: Denver, Col.—To General Ray, Omaha.—Gypsum, new station on Rio Grande road, nearest point. Meeker troops sent from Uintah across country could do much to prevent trouble. Have sent Adjutant General West to Glenwood to find out extent danger and protect settlers. Glenwood is about fifty miles from Meeker.

[Signed] ALVA ADAMS,

Governor of Colorado.

The reservation and settler's section of the country are badly protected from these Indians. Fort Steele is about fifty miles north of Meeker on the White River and some very rough and wild country would have to be traveled by the small band of soldiers stationed here in order to reach the trouble with the chances that all would be massacred before the journey was half completed. The troops at Fort Duchesne are practically powerless to aid Meeker. They number only a few companies of Colorado infantry and these companies are poorly equipped as the recent fire at the fort burned up $15,000 worth of supplies, and if they were well equipped they could not give Meeker aid in case of a sudden attack upon the place, as the present outbreak seems to be. They are 150 miles west of Meeker, with no rail connection and the wagon road in poor condition, there being at least fifty miles of it over which it is almost impossible to get loaded wagons. The nearest telegraph point is Glenwood Springs, sixty miles to the southeast, and the nearest point on the north is Rawlins, 160 miles distant. In this outbreak the only assistance the settlers ask from the government is that the war department remain inactive, and they promise, with the assistance of the cowboys, that Colorow and his band of outlaws will all be made "good" Indians and no longer retard the settlement of the state nor continually jeopardize the lives of its citizens.

Troops Ready to Move.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Adjutant General Drum received a dispatch from General Crook this afternoon to the effect that the Indian outbreak in Colorado had not yet been definately located, but that he had a large number of troops in readiness at different army posts to move at a moment's notice.

A Murderer Gives Himself Up.

WICHITA, Kan., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This afternoon a young man of about twenty-five years of age gave himself up to the sheriff. He said his name was H. D. Rauton and that six months ago he murdered a man named T. Lawrence at Crittenden, Grant county. For four months he has been hiding around this station, staying but a short time at one place for fear of pursuers, whom he imagined were constantly on his track. At last he could stand this terrible mental strain no longer and delivered himself up to justice. The sheriff of Grant county has been notified and will start immediately to take Rauton into custody.

A Tailor Drowned.

WICHITA, Kas., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Earnest Schilling, a tailor in the employ of Snob & Glasser, while bathing in the Little Arkansas this afternoon, went beyond his depth and was drowned. He was forty years of age, and came here about six months ago from Springfield, Mo., where he has a wife and two sons living.

WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

Very Little Improvement Noted in the Demand for Money.

CHICAGO, August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There are no important nor new features to present in local financial affairs. The money market is gradually working easier, though borrowers so far have not been able to obtain any material concessions in interest rates. Bankers are well supplied with loanable funds and the demand for money exhibits little improvement from all sources. Speculative paper has been offered with a little more freedom, and operators have enlarged their trading in grain and provisions to some extent. Applicants, however, met with no difficulty in obtaining all the favors desired. Considerable money is being forwarded to the grain and cattle districts to assist in moving property to market, but this has no perceptible effect on the money market. Shippers of grain are asking for a few favors, but their demands are only limited and the paper for short dates. Lumber dealers are offering very little paper for discount, as their yards are well supplied and labor troubles are checking building operations in a measure. Wholesale merchants are moderate borrowers to discount bills of goods received and they readily receive all favors requested. Some money was required for carrying grain at other points, but bankers as a rule are not inclined to accept outside paper. Rates of interest are reported steady at 5½@6 per cent on call and 6@8 per cent on time loans, though very little paper is accepted under 6 per cent. Some paper was offered on the street and rates of interest quotable at 5@7 per cent. Advices from eastern financial centers indicate considerable steadiness in monetary circles and interest rates are maintained at 4@7 per cent. European advices report a little better inquiry for loans and discount rates more faverable to bankers, though still maintined at reasonable figures. New York exchange was in good supply throughout the week and the demand was rather light. Sales were made between banks at 50@70 cents discount per $1000, and the market closed quiet at 60 cents. Foreign exchange was extremely dull—below shipping rates—and gold was ordered from Europe. Prices ruled lower, and shippers' sixty-day documentary bills on London changed hands at $4.79¼@4.80, and closed at $4.79¼. The New York stock market was less active during the past week and the feeling was somewhat unsettled and prices irregular, and for the most properties have averaged lower. There was rather more pressure to sell, while the demand from all sources was lighter than during the week previous. Outside parties were not inclined to do much business, and the bulk of trading was credited to Wall street operators. "Shorts" purchased to some extent, which tended to steady the market at times, though the rallies were of very short duration. Chicago speculators are doing very little in stocks at present. The earnings of the leading railroads are not as satisfactory as reports some time ago. Advices from abroad have been rather encouraging to sellers of some of the leading American stocks. The sales on the New York stock exchange for the week aggregated 1,247,000 shares. Considerable interest was manifested in the leading grain markets during the week just closed and speculative trading was unusually brisk and attended with more than usual excitement and irregularity in prices. Outside orders, both to purchase and sell, were more liberal than for some time past, though trading in some instances was quite unsatisfactory. More than the usual number of "stop limit orders" was received, and fluctuations in prices at times were so wide that the orders of customers could not be complied with. The government crop report was presented and tended to show very little change in the crops of small grain. Reports regarding corn and hay, however, were decidedly unfavorable, taking into consideration the brilliant prospects of two months ago, though the report indicates that the yield of each will be about 80 per cent of an average crop. This is a better outlook than anticipated by the trade generally, and the impression prevails that some damage has been sustained since the beginning of August, when the reports were compiled. Rains in some sections within the past two days have improved the outlook somewhat, especially for grass and hay. Receipts of grain have been moderately free at all western markets, though the aggregate movement is not as large as at this time last year. The shipping movement has been quite free, both to eastern and foreign markets, being encouraged to some extent by the low rates of freights prevailing. Prices for nearly all the leading cereals have improved slightly and fairly well supported to the close, though shippers are a little slow to follow any advance in prices, more particularly those in the export trade. Foreign markets have ruled a little easier, owing chiefly to the improved harvest prospects in the leading European countries. Stocks of new grains are increasing, but not as rapidly as at this time last year. Supplies of provisions are moderately large, though the distribution is quite liberal. Receipts of hogs have not been very large at principal western markets, but the arrivals of cattle are unusually liberal and attributed to the short supply of food owing to the drouth and extreme hot weather. The packing of hogs in the west shows a further shrinkage compared with the returns of last year.

DR. CURRAN'S PICNIC.

Contradictory Statements as to His Apologizing for His Action.

NEW YORK, August 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Father Lovell, of the cathedral, yesterday said that Dr. Curran had confessed that he had done wrong in attending the labor picnic and apologized to the archbishop for his conduct. The Catholic News to-day will say: "Rev. Dr. Curran has expressed to the most reverend archbishop his sorrow that his presence at the recent picnic in company with Dr. McGlynn has been interpreted as favoring contumacy and disrespect to the Holy See, and he has promised to abstain in future from anything that might give rise to such interpretation."

"The above paragraph has been approved of by Dr. Curran and has been accepted as an apology for his presence at the recent picnic of the united labor party." Notwitnstanding these assertions Dr. Curran's friends declare that he did not apologize.

Switchmen Strike and Go Back.

CHICAGO, August 13.—Fifteen switchmen in the employ of the Louisville & New Albany railroad struck this morning on account of the discharge of one of their number against whom they claim no cause for dismissal existed. The road is seriously incommoded, as no union switchmen will move any of its cars, and non-union switchmen cannot easily be obtained. Before noon the discharged man had been reinstated and the crews returned to work and the strike came to an end.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—Etruria from Liverpool; Labretagne from Havre.

LONDON, August 13.—Arrived—Lessing from New York for Hamburg; passed Sicily, light today.

A Thug Chief Fatally Shot.

NEW YORK, August 13.—In a row at Daniel Murphy's saloon to-day, Murphy shot and fatally injured Daniel Lyons, chief of the "Whyo gang," who esseyed to clean out the place.

Murderer Phelps Found Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—At Salem, Ill., last evening the jury in the trial of John Phelps for the murder of Grant Peale reported a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at thirty years in the penitentiary.

The Weather.

For Nebraska: Generally fair weather, slight changes in temperature, light variable winds.

For Iowa: Fair weather, preceded by local rains in eastern portion, light variable winds, slight changes in temperature.

For Dakota: Local showers followed by fair weather, cooler in northern portion, stationary temperature in southern portion, variable winds.

THE GOOD OLD METHODISTS.

They Have a Stirring Meeting All to Themselves at Fremont.

VETERAN DISCIPLES OF WESLEY.

A $125,000 Real Estate Loan at Beatrice—Mortality at Falls City—A Drug Clerk's Peculations—Other Nebraska News.

FREMONT, Neb., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A very unique and novel meeting was held yesterday afternoon after the preaching service upon the camp ground. It was called the "old folks" meeting, and was devoted to the hearing of testimonies from those who had been traveling for forty years, and over, along the King's highway. The meeting was led by Rev. C. H. Savidge of Springfield. After a few appropriate opening remarks and the singing of a good old Methodist hymn, Father Van Anda led ina prayer, the tenderness of which touched every heart. Then followed fourteen earnest, ringing testimonies that bore ample evidence that the old Methodist fire was still burning.

Father Savidge was converted at the age of sixteen in February, 1839. His parents were Presbyterians but he was converted at a Methodist revival in the days when Methodists would now and then indulge in a shout.

In the days when Father Van Anda was converted, "Methodists" were everywhere despised because they were very weak, very few, very wild and very noisy. For a long while he kept away from the Methodist revivals, but finally went to a camp meeting, and there on October 23, 1823, to use his own language, "got low enough in the straw to give his heart to God, and set up a shout loud enough to tell people all around of what he had done." His wife was converted in 1826, and for over sixty years they have been enjoying together the christian's hope.

Father Parcell was converted in 1834 and his good wife, who still bears him company, in 1832.

Father Glidden's parents were Baptists, but the Methodist fire seemed to get the better of the Baptist water in his case. He was converted in February, 1844, and he has not forgotten how to shout yet.

Father Priestly gave a most touching testimony, referring gratefully to the brightness of the way that he has now been following for forty-seven years. He was also converted at a Methodist revival January 5, 1840.

Brother Sam Gregory came next, and spoke of his early life in his own characteristic way that often provoked a laugh and as often caused a tear to start from the eye of the listener. His grandfather was converted in the north of Ireland under the preaching of John Wesley. His father was the smallest of six brothers, and weighed 296 pounds. He was converted at the age of six, and was a "shouter" all his lite. Brother Gregory himself was converted in 1844, his wife being converted the year before, in 1843.

Mother Wilcox, of Arlington, has been serving God for the past forty-eight years, and says that the journey is only growing brighter and easier all the while; the light from the other world is already shining across her pathway, and its mellow glory has softened the lines of her face until they express only an abiding sense of peace and rest. Her presence and testimony was a benediction.

Sister Winterstein was converted August 18, 1842, making forty-five years of faithful service for the cause of her Master.

Sister Close was converted forty-four years ago and Sister Barnard forty-eight years ago. Their testimonies were earnest and spoke of an abiding faith even in sorrow and trial.

Bro. Sam. Gregory sang many of the old Methodist hymns that have been all but forgotten by the present generation.

The meeting was one that will long be remembered.

Big Real Estate Loan.

BEATRICE, Neb., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Probably the largest real estate loan ever made in the state was filed in the recorder's office to-day. The amount was $125,000 for three years at 6 per cent. interest, and was given by John W. Bookwalter, the noted manufacturer and Democratic politician of Springfield, O. The mortgage covered over 4,000 acres of Gage county land, also large tracts in Pawnee and Thayer counties and Washington county, Kansas. The land covered by the mortgages is worth at least $400,000 and comprises some of the finest land in the counties named. The loan was made through the loaning firm of Burnham, Trewett & Mattis, of this city. It is given out that the money is to be used in enlarging Mr. Bookwalter's manufacting plant. The loan was taken by an estate in Providence, R. I.

Mortality at Falls City.

FALLS CITY, Neb., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—T. N. Korner, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed business men of this city, died of consumption at 4 p. m. to-day. He was one of the leading republicans of this county. Relatives from Blue Springs and Beatrice were present. The funeral services will be conducted to-morrow. He leaves a wife and one child. A twenty-year-old son of William Hoppe and a four-year-old son of Judge William Most also died of typhoid fever this morning.

A Dishonest Drug Clerk.

BEATRICE, Neb., August 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—Clinton Hulett, a young man who has been a clerk here in the drug house of S. H. Gunder, was arrested at Reynolds and longed in jail here to-day. He had been stealing cigars, pocket-books, etc., from his employer, amounting to $100 or more. Part of the goods were found in his room. He says he will implicate others before they get through with him.

The Union Pacific Band Excursion.

COLUMBUS, Neb., August 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Union Pacific band excursion arrived here at 1 p. m. There were sixteen coaches filled with the largest company that ever greeted the citizens of Columbus, who had turned out en masse to welcome the Omaha guests, who proved to be a jolly, mirthful crowd. The band discoursed some fine music while friendly greetings were being exchanged, and soon the demand for conveyances to the ground which had been prepared for the excursionists was so great that a large crowd formed and marched to the grove, about one-third of a mile distant. The heat was so intense that the pleasure anticipated by those who struck out to walk soon wilted. There was a great oversight in not stopping the train for a few minutes east of town and allowing the excursion party to alight within thirty steps of the grove. Everything passed off pleasantly, and hearty invitations were extended for another visit from Omaha excursionists.

The excursion train returned to Omaha safely at 11 o'clock last night. The excursionists report that the day passed pleasantly without a single unfortunate incident.]

A Sensational Divorce Case

COLUMBUS, Neb., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The case of Cora A. Spencer against Edward J. Spencer, for the recovery of Bessie, her four year old child, upon a writ of habeas corpus has agitated the public mind, especially the ladies, all the past week. There are incidents and romance enough in the case for a first-class novel. Mrs. Spencer last fall obtained a divorce in Minneapolis and a decree for the custody of Bessie without the knowledge of her husband, who succeeded in abducting the child from its mother last March. Mrs. Spencer had been unable to trace the child's whereabouts till a few days since, when she commenced proceedings for its possession. Her husband said that his wife was unchaste and commenced proceedings for divorce against her last April in the district court of Platte county, charging her with adultery. By agreement of the attorneys the habeas corpus case was held in abeyance and Judge A. M. Post consented to hear in chambers the divorce suit, which has occupied three days, a number of ladies attending court and manifesting much sympathy with Mrs. Spencer and her bright and pretty child. The evidence was so overwhelming in support of the allegation of adultery that Judge Post granted the decree of divorce absolutely and gave the custody of Bessie to her father.

Another Election Necessary.

CREIGHTON, Neb., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The election for the relocation of the county seat of Knox county, was held to-day, and on the whole was very spirited and closely contested. Three points, Niobrara, Creighton and Verdigre, were in the fight. At this hour, 11 p. m., returns from twelve out of the nineteen precincts in the county give Creighton 807, Verdigre 54, and Niobrara 689. This will require another election with the fight narrowed down to Creighton and Niobrara. Niobrara parties openly purchased votes in Valley and Central precincts, paying all the way from $7 to $25 from them. The Indians in the agency did not vote very heavily. Those who did vote were sworn and their names taken. Though active, Creighton has fought fair, with no boodle mixed with her logic. Her citizens are well pleased with the outlook, though they would rather have seen the fight narrowed down to Verdigre and this place.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., August 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—News was received in town this morning of what was doubtless another dastardly attempt at train wrecking last night. The late B. & M. passenger train from Lincoln, while crossing a trestle bridge near Summit Station, nine miles west of here, discovered the woodwork to be on fire. The train crossed safely, but upon investigation the stringers and braces were nearly all burned away, and the structure was in a very shaky condition. The escape of the train from a frightful wreck was almost miraculous, and can only be accounted for from the fact that the train was unusually light and had few passengers on board. The freight train, which soon followed the passenger, was flagged and was delayed until the bridge was slightly repaired and then crossed in sections. As the bridge spans a large pond, it is believed that it was purposely set on fire, though the object cannot be understood unless it was spite work, which is probable. Detectives are looking into the matter.

Pawnee City Items.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., August 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—Showers of rain during the past week have helped out the farmers and stock in this locality. Corn will make a good average in this county and all kinds of feed abundant owing to late local showers.

At a board of trade meeting last night the street car railway project was favorably considered, in addition to the already assured electric light and waterworks improvement to this city. The waterworks proposition will be voted on here September 12, and it appears now that it will be quite unanimous.

Herman C., only son of Dr. J. N. McCasland, one of the pioneer families in this county, died at Ness City, Kan., and was buried here Thursday.