DISAPPOINTED AT THE NEWS

Washington Hoped For a Nomination on Yesterday.

HARRISON'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT

Sherman and Allison Not Pleased With the Situation—McKinley a Favorite With His Fellow Congressmen.

Adjournment Displeased Them.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.

Everybody was disappointed when the Chicago convention adjourned over this afternoon to Monday. It was universally expected that a nomination would be made within at the most three or four ballots. It was conceded on all hands that, with Blaine out of the question, the contest stood between Harrison and Allison, with McKinley and Porter as likely dark horses. Shortly after the adjournment a dispatch was received and posted, announcing that 535 delegates had had a consultation and had arranged for adjournment, so as to organize against the threatened attempt to run Mr. Blaine into the convention, and that it meant the placing of Blaine beyond the possible pale of becoming a compromise man.

This was refreshing to the great bulk of republicans in Washington who want a new candidate. The friends of General Harrison are yet confident of success. They hold that the logic of the situation points to their man, and that time will only make him stronger. When the bulletin was received at the house of representatives this morning announcing that Representative McKinley of Ohio had taken the platform in the convention, to withdraw his name and renew his fealty to Senator Sherman, it was instantly whispered about that Mr. McKinley was to be put up to defeat Harrison, and that McKinley would likely be the nominee.

The announcement caused considerable surprise in some quarters, while in others it was received in a matter-of-fact way. Senator Sherman, who spent the day in his committee room at the capitol was not greatly pleased with the statement in the bulletin and shrugged his shoulders significantly. Senator Allison, who also spent the day in his committee room, sighed and those about him remarked that McKinley's action meant more than an appeal for Sherman. It was the almost universal belief that McKinley would be nominated on the ballot which followed.

Senator Sherman stated to a friend in his committee room that if a ballot had been taken last night General Harrison would have been nominated; that there were other states than New York and Wisconsin which were ready to go over to Harrison. It is believed that he had in mind Pennsylvania, Michigan and possibly Ohio. But he added that he did not now believe Harrison would be nominated, although the New York delegation would have great influence in naming the nominee.

About 12 o'clock it was reported in the corridors of the house side that Representative Perkins of Kansas and Mr. Burrows of Michigan had circulated a telegram, addressed to certain prominent delegates in the convention, advising the nomination of Major McKinley, and that it had been signed by nearly all of the republican members at that time on the floor of the house. I made diligent inquiry as to the truthfulness of this report, and could not trace it. The two gentleman denied that any such telegram had been sent by them.

Here are at least two men whose names have figured prominently before the convention and who are immensely popular with the people about congress—Senator Allison and Representative McKinley. Their every-day, unaffected and uniform courtesy to everybody have made them popular with every one who comes in contact with them.

Al Eaton, of Ottumwa, Ia., is in the city. Senator Paddock is in New York.

PERRY S. HEATH.

BEARS LASSOED.

How the Mexicans of Old California Captured Big Game Alive.

The native Californians, when that state was a Mexican province, seldom did anything which they could not do on horseback. They were famous as good riders, and a story is told of a horseman of San Jose who won a wager by his extraordinary horsemanship. He started at full gallop, holding a salver on which were a dozen wine-glasses filled to the brim. Riding fifty yards, he stopped suddenly and handed down the salver without having spilled a drop of the wine.

These men were, moreover, so expert with the lasso that two men would lasso a bear on the plains, and, holding him on opposite sides, drag Bruin into the settlement, where he was retained to furnish sport by fighting a bull.

Manuel Larios, an expert with the lasso, had a singular adventure with a bear. H. H. Bancroft tells the story in his "California Pastoral."

While riding he discovered a bear digging at a squirrel hole upon the summit of a hill. He lassoed the bear, which rushed at him, and Larios galloped off with the bear close to his horse's heels.

On reaching a small tree, he threw the end of the lasso over a branch, and, catching it without stopping, drew the bear up until his hind feet scarcely touched the ground, Then he took two turns round the tree with the lass tightly drawn, alighted, and secured the end to a strong shoot.

Having tied one of the bear's hind legs with one end of a rope, he lassoed one of the fore legs with the other end, drew the rope taunt and thus fastened the animal to the tree. With a sash he tied the two hind legs together, and with a rope the fore legs.

With a stick he then worked off his lasso, which he had loosened, and rode off to a neighboring ranch, where he told the story of his adventure. Larios and the ranchmen rode back toward the tree where he had left Bruin tied.

While passing a rye-field a large she bear, with three cubs, leaped up in front of their horses. The men pursued and lassoed her three times, but she threw off the lasso each time. At last they abandoned the mother for her cubs.

The horseman leaped from his horse, seized a cub, and, tying its legs together, threw it on the front of his saddle. Larios ran down hill after the second cub, overtook it, let himself partly down over the horse's side, seized a leg of the cub, lassoed it while galloping, let it go and pulled it along. The third cub escaped.

The bear was found tied to the tree. He was lassoed with two lasses, and thus drragged into the village, where he killed one bull and was gored to death by another.

General Patrick Collins, who presided over the St. Louis convention, got his schooling in Ohio while working hard in a coal mine and on a farm. At sixteen he became an apprentice in Boston, and on the expiration of his apprenticeship had $1,100 to his credit. The same week he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature.

The order of Good Templars has been giving special attention to lecture work in California since their last Grand Lodge. Colonel Hickman, from Kentucky, has just closed a five months' engagement with the order. During his work he initiated into the order nearly 2,000 new members. There have been forty new lodges organized in this jurisdiction since last October, and the order is generally prosperous.

TURF AND TRACK.

Washington Park Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The overwhelming reputation of Baldwin's great colt Emperor of Norfolk, made the field to-day for the American derby the smallest that has ever started for the event. The result had been discounted in sporting circles for some time, the Emperor being regarded as a sure winner unless the track was very muddy. The track to-day was in good condition.

Mile—Valuable won, Volante second, Macbeth third. Time—1:48½.

Three-quarters of a mile—Carnegie won, Santoline second, Orderly third. Time—1:15.

American derby, mile and a half—Emperor of Norfolk won, Falcon second, Los Angeles third. Time—2:40¼.

Mile and one-eighth—Birthday won, Enique second, Lela May third. Time—1:56¼.

Five furlongs—Monsoon won, Galena second, Chilhowia third. Time—1:02¾.

Events at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The record was broken in the fourth race by Terra Cotta, who ran a mile and a furlong in 1:53. This is one quarter of a second faster than the record made by Roslie with only eighty pounds up, while Terra Cotta carried 124 pounds.

Three-fourths mile—Cousin Joems won, Fitzroy second, Grimaldi third. Time—1:15.

One mile and a furlong—Bella B. won, Anomaly second, Golden Reel third. Time—1:57.

Three-fourths mile—Diablo won, Tenny second, Sam Wood third. Time—1:15¼.

One mile and h furlong—Terra Cotta won, Firenzi second, Linden third. Time—1:53.

One and three-eighths mile—Belvidere won, Lelogas second, Brother Ban third. Time—2:22.

One mile, on the grass—Camlyses won, Tattler second, Lancaster third. Time—1:43¾.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following pensions were granted to Nebraskans to-day: Original invalid—Robert Growcreck, Valley; Robert Coates, Carisbrook; Alexander Calvert, Lincoln. Increase—Wells McCook, Salem. Original widows, etc.—Francis A., widow of John H. Rains, Verdon; Caroline, widow of William Watts, Lincoln.

Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—Dixon M. Parsons, Le Grand; Owen B. Keister, Goldfield; James O. Roberts, Afton; John Vogelbach, Buffalo; Martin Cramer, Corning; James M. Fletcher, Bloomfield; James Worle, Mason City; Henry Kall, Earlham; Charles G. Newell, Walker; Allen Fowkes, Monticello; David Dunkle, Crescent City; Lorenzo H. Ponticus, Marshalltown; Ashel Ives, Waukoma; George H. Gray, Kasson; Norman Green, Menlo; Joseph Gregory, Osceola; William Jameson, Albia; John C. Williams, What Cheer; Wandle Pulver, Kirkman. Increase—Hezekiah Lippett, Fairfield. Reissue—Abram T. Smith, Redfield. Original, widows, etc.—Minor of Daniel Schaefer, Burlington; Sophia, mother of Henry C. Hebbard, Muscatine; Nancy M., mother of Edward M. Dougherty, Mount Pleasant; Abner J., father of William Sawyer, Central City. Mexican survivor—Nathanial Thomas Belleview.

Death of a Lady Journalist.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Mrs. Lisle Lester, the journalist, died here to-day of pneumonia. She was the daughter of the late Major Lyman Waker, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and graduated from Lawrence university in 1858.

OMAHA INDIAN RESERVATION.

An Act Extending Time of Payment to Purchasers.

An act for the relief of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, to extend time of payment to purchasers of land of said Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That in view of the advanced condition in civilization of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the state of Nebraska, and to enable said tribe to further improve their condition by making improvements upon their homesteads by the purchase of stock, cattle, agricultural implements, and other necessary articles, and in accordance with their wishes, there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy thousand dollars, being the last seven installments of ten thousand dollars, each unappropriated, and secured to said Indians under the fourth article of their treaty dated March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be paid per capita in two annual installments of thirty-five thousand dollars each; provided, that payment of the second installment shall be made contingent upon their advancement and improvement, and in the discretion of the secretary of the interior: And provided further, that said money shall be paid to said Indians per capita by a special agent appointed for that purpose by the secretary of the interior, which agent shall in person direct and advise the expenditure of the same by such Indians in the manner most conducive to their present welfare. He shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties and be paid for his services out of said money such reasonable compensation as shall be determined by said secretary. He shall report to said secretary, in detail, his doings hereunder.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of the interior be, and he is, hereby, authorized and directed to extend the time of the payment of the purchase-money due for land sold on Omaha Indian reservation under the sales made by virtue of an act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the state of Nebraska, and for other purposes, approved August 7, 1882, as follows: The time of each payment shall be extended for the period of two years beyond the time now fixed: Provided, That the interest on said payments shall be paid annually at the time said payments of interest are due: And provided further, That the act above mentioned, except as changed and modified by this act, shall remain in full force.

Sec. 3. The secretary of the interior is hereby directed to declare forfeited all lands sold under said act upon which the purchaser shall be in default, under existing law, for sixty days after the passage of this act, in payment of any part of the purchase money, or in the payment of any interest on such purchase money for the period of two years previous to the expiration of said sixty days. The secretary of the interior shall thereupon without delay cause all such land, together with all tracts of land embraced in said act not heretofore sold, to be sold at public auction, after due notice, to the highest bidder over and above the original appraisal thereof, upon the terms of payment authorized in said act. And the proceeds of all such sales shall be covered into the treasury, to be disposed of for the sole use of said Omaha tribe of Indians, in such manner as shall be hereafter determined by law.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of the interior, with the consent of the Omaha tribe of indians, expressed in such manner as he may determine, be and he hereby is authorized to set apart from the unallotted and unassigned lands of said Omaha Indians, in the state of Nebraska, not to exceed five acres of land for the use and occupation of the Woman's National Indian association, to be used by the said association for missionary and educational purposes among the Indians: and the use and occupancy of the land so set apart to inure to said association and its successors so long as the same is used for the purposes herein specified.

Approved May 15, 1888.

SHE CHOSE A LIFE OF SHAME.

A Hastings Wife and Mother Deserts Her Home.

CHECKED HER GRIPS FOR OMAHA.

Convicts Cagle and Allinger Recaptured—Norfolk Introduces the Edison Light—Burglars at Fremont—The Prohibitionists.

Gone to the Bad.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Larmor recently came here and established a millinery store. Her shameful liasons during her husband's frequent absences brought her under police surveillance. Her husband went to St. Paul, Minn., on business, a few days ago, and the misguided wife prepared deliberately to dispose of her business, desert her family and abandon herself to a life of shame. Her son, aged seven, was sent to relatives in the country, and a bill of sale was made out for the pretended consideration of $700 to another woman. Mrs. Larmor traveled west staying Friday night at Minden. An Omaha traveling man had previously checked her baggage to Omaha, to which place she journeyed yesterday. A brother of the husband has arrived upon the scene and obtained possession of the goods. The husband is much attached to his wayward wife and is expected back. He is determined to revenge himself upon the author of his misery. Further rich developments are expected.

The Nebraska Chautauqua.

CRETE, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Of all the improvements made on the assembly grounds this year, probably those made on the pavillion will be most appreciated by the general multitude of assembly goers. This queer structure, which, in shape, is not unlike a huge tortoise, has been enlarged by substantial frame additions on three sides—sixteen feet on the east and west, and thirty-two feet on the north. This doubles the seating capacity and makes the entire building 112x128. The ground thus covered is nicely graded and smoothed, and will be filled with comfortable new benches. Six thousand people can now find ample room in the pavilion, and, by the use of chairs, and as much expert crowding as was often indulged in last year, another thousand might be sheltered under its roof.

As the time for the beginning of the assembly draws near the prospects for an immense attendance daily brighten and multiply. Reports of the intended attendance of individuals or companies are received in large numbers by every mail. Rev. Lindsey, of the Congregational church, of York, has, while in Crete attending the commencement exercises of Doane college this week, engaged ten tents for members of his church who propose attending the assembly. This is a fair instance of the active interest now being manifested by churches all over the state. Lodge No. 11, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lincoln, has lately purchased a lot on the assembly grounds and planned to erect a $2,000 headquarters. As it will be impossible to erect their building before the beginning of the coming session, they will pitch a large tent on their lot for a headquarters this year, and have their building ready for another year. The Y. M. C. A. headquarters, although begun but a few days since, are already well under way and will be finished ere the required time. All the buildings now under process of erection will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the session. The grounds are now being mowed, the trees trimmed and everything got in readiness for the pitching of tents and the accommodation of numerous guests. The worth and attractiveness of the musical department will be increased not a little by the addition of Mrs. P. V. M. Raymond, the efficient and well known organist of Lincoln. This lady has long been the valued organist for one of the largest churches in the capital city, and her rare talent is admired by all who know her. With such leaders as Dr. Palmer and Mrs. Raymond lovers of music anticipate a rare treat at the assembly this year.

Norfolk's Electric Light.

NORFOLK, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—The Norfolk Electric Light company made the planting of the first pole of the first city system of the Edison company's incandescent light in Nebraska the occasion of a formal demonstration this afternoon. The pole and the procession attending it were escorted to the head of Cooley avenue by a band of music which played while the pole was rising to position. A flag staff bound to it carried up the star spangled banner. After the raising there were exercises at which John R. Hays presided, consisting of music by the band and the Arion quartette and speeches by D. A. Holmes and George P. Moore, the company's secretary, and thus was marked another stage in Norfolk's progress towards a city of the first class. The festivities of the occasion were continued in the evening.

A Democratic Demonstration.

O'NEILL, Neb., June 23—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A great demonstration in this democratic stronghold is going on this evening. A party consisting of thirteen men, three of whom wear Cleveland hats, carrying Chinese lanterns, followed by thirty-nine curious small boys, march mechanically through Main street, and repair to the rink which is filled by a vast throng of perhaps seventy-five people. The meeting is addressed by one small-bore local speaker and mugwumpian ex-county officials. The drift of the talk is for state rights and free trade, of the party's love for Grover and admiration for the bandana. The speakers frequently pause in anticipation of a demonstration which reminds one of the clearing of an April shower. A move is on foot to organize a Clevetand club if a sufficient number of the party is on hand to fill the offices. They will probably adjourn spontaneously soon, the hall now being nearly empty.

Cagle and Allinger Captured.

TECUMSEH, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—The two convicts, George Cagle and Z. T. Allinger, who escaped from the penitentiary this week, were captured to-day fifteen miles south of Tecumseh by the sheriff of Johnson county, and will be brought back to the penitentiary Monday. Since the escape Warden Hyers and Deputy Warden Hopkins have prosecuted a vigorous search for the parties and left nothing undone to effect their capture. The country has been flooded with postals and circulars, and as a result the men have been caught after three days roaming in the country. The capture was effected with the assistance of Sheriff Grimes, Deputy Sheriff Kelley and Constable Conway after a lively race of about six hours. The convicts when captured were lying in the water with only enough of their heads above the surface to permit them to breathe. They are now safely lodged in jail at this place.

Commencement at Wilber.

WILBER, June 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The third commencement of the Wilber high school took place at the M. E. church this afternoon. The church was beautifully decorated with floral emblems and evergreens. The class was composed of Chas. Goodell, Leon Anthony, Fred Gund, Lillie Wehn, Lenor Anthony, Anna Fike, Archie Lane and Clarence Wild. The exercises were very interesting and were enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience.

Sold Out.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Beecher & Co., furniture dealers, sold their entire stock to-day to W. C. Tillson, cashier of the Kearney National bank. It has been rumored that they were in trouble financially. Their eastern indebtedness is about $3,500, mostly in St. Louis; assets, nothing.

Fremont Prohibitionists.

FREMONT, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The prohibitionists of this city have begun an aggressive campaign. They have organized a campaign club with officers as follows: Rev. T. B. Tilton, president; P. E. Lumbard, vice president; Chris Thomsen, secretary; Allen Marshall, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of these officers and Mesdames Balding, Hitchcock Meredith. The club is preparing a campaign pennant and the prohibitionists will be as terrible as an army with banners. The club starts out with a membership of twenty-five. There are about one hundred and fifty in the county.

A Labor Demonstration.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A largely attended labor meeting is addressed here to-night by Ex-Brakeman Rogers and a Mr. Kilroy of Lincoln. The chairman of the meeting was Mayor Kretsinger. The occupants of the stage were locomotive engineers and Knights of Labor. State Master Hubbard of the Knights of Labor yesterday issued a circular from here asking officially the Knights of Labor to boycott the "Q." road and the merchants and the patrons of the road generally. Ex-Brakeman Rogers is a smooth talker, and won many sympathizers among the laboring class to-night. Mr. Kilroy said the "Q." owned nearly the entire press of the state and the laboring people called on them to call off their dogs of war, the greatest among which was the Lincoln Journal. He complimented THE BEE by saying she did dare say a little in favor of the laboring man, but not enough. Kilroy advised the people to boycott the papers that advertised in an editorial way in favor of the "Q" and against organized labor. The coming political party may well look to their laurels, because the labor vote will decide the question of the proper man, not party.

Two Burglars at Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Two burglaries were committed in Fremont last night. The boarding house of Mr. Schultz, on Third street was gone through and about $30 in money and a silver watch was secured. As the windows and doors were all locked this morning, and no signs of a forcible entry were discovered it is suspected that some one of the boarders is the guilty party. The second one was in the Peterson boarding house, south of the track. This one was broken into and about $15 was the amount of booty secured.

Johnstown's Glorious Fourth.

JOHNSTOWN, Neb., June 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Extensive preparations are being made for a grand Fourth of July celebration at this place. A large number of Long Pine people will be here, besides a great many from Ainsworth. An elaborate programme has been prepared, the principal feature of which are orations, music by two bands, races, base ball, dancing and a fine display of fire works.

Crushed His Fingers.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telefram to THE BEE.]—Fred Quinn, a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific road, had his fingers crushed while coupling cars this afternoon. One or more will have to be amputated.

Robbed an Old Man.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 23.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Andrew Layton was arrested this morning and bound over to the district court for robbing an old man named James Duncan from Jones county, Iowa, of a gold watch and considerable money.

A FAITHLESS LOVER.

A Woman Who Has Waited Thirty Years in Vain.

Manchester (N. H.) Union: Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening a woman took up her station near the southeast corner of the passenger station. She was not far from fifty years of age. Her form was bent, her hair was silvered with age and anxiety, and her face was wrinkled and careworn. Her round, gray eyes were deep set, and seemed weary from consant watching. The woman's complexion must have been of the fairest blonde type years ago, as it was still white and well preserved considering her years. She was clad in a dress of dingy, brown material. Closely wrapped about her shoulders was a rusty plaid shawl, and upon her head rested a hat of faded black material, of a style, or rather lack of style, unknown to the woman of present day. In her clasped hands she grasped a well-worn leather traveling bag. The sun was almost an hour from setting when she took up her position. It had sunk into the west and twilight had long given place to darkness when she ceased her weary vigil and sadly turned away.

And not last night alone was the woman at her post. She has been there night after night, not for weeks and months only, but for long weary years. The frost and blizzard of winter have given place to the sunshine and showers of spring, and the seed-time has been succeeded by the harvest many times over since she first took up her station is almost the self-same spot that she did last night. Babies have been born, passed through their infancy, enjoyed the sports and pastimes of childhood, grown through youth to maturity, married, and seen children of their own come to gladen the homes which they have made since this woman first began her weary vigils.

Nearly thirty years ago this woman, then young and fair, was courted and admired by many. But upon one she fixed her affections, and to him through all the years that intervened she has remained as constant as the needle to the polar star. Her lover followed the sea as a means of livlihood, and one day he left her and went on a voyage. Before he left they had plighted their faith, and when he returned from his perilous journey in the glad springtime, when the buds blossomed and the birds caroled, and all nature seemed to rejoice, he was to lead her to the altar. But when the spring came her sailor lover did not return and no message came to explain his absence. Whether disaster or death prevented, or whether he proved false and perfidous, is not known, but he never came back. The grief and disappointment caused the woman a long sickness, and when her bodily ills were healed her mind, alas, was diseased. She became possessed with the hallucination that her lover was coming back, and as soon as she was able she went to the railway station to greet him home, and almost every day since, winter and summer, spring and autumn, in fair weather and foul, she has been there on the same errand. She is retiring in her disposition, and seldom ever frequents the waiting rooms or mingles with the crowd upon the platform, but just outside the station she takes up a position where she can see the trains as they draw in, and there she waits and waits, in vain. Eagerly she scans the face of each stranger who passes her way, but when any one addresses her which is seldom, she stares at them vacantly and makes no reply. When the last train had come and gone for the night, and the employes about the station are extinguishing the lights she generally walks wearily away, only to return and resume her vigil on the succeeding day. Since she began waiting the population of Manchester has doubled and trebled, a score of trains now come where three or four came formerly, the oil lamps have given place to gas, and gas in turn to electricity, a generation has been born and grown to manhood and womanhood. But, seemingly taking no note of the passage of time, the poor creature daily seeks the railway station, and will probably continue to do so until disease and death shall release her from her self-imposed task.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEMS.

Plan on Which England's Institution is Conducted.

SLIGHTING THE CONSTITUTION.

How Congressman O'Neil Expressed His Contempt For the Bulwark of Our Liberties—Captain Thomas and Bill Springer.

Putting By the Pennies.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Willoughby Walling of Indianapolis, consul at Leith, England, has sent to the department of state an interesting sketch of the postal savings bank system of Great Britain. This is made especially valuable at this time in view of the various propositions which have been made to congress for the establishment of national savings banks in the United States. Should this country adopt a postal savings system it will be based upon that of Great Britain and will be much in the same general line as that described by Mr. Walling. England has gone farther, however, in this direction than the United States proposes. She has included a life insurance branch of the postal system. The propriety of this is very gravely doubted by the American statesmen, and if it is ever adopted it will be generations hence. The following from Mr. Walling's description gives a very fair outline of Great Britain's postal savings banks system:

"Deposits of one shilling (25 cents), or any number of shillings, are received, subject to the limit of £30 ($150) in one year, or £150 ($750) in all, exclusive of interest. When the principal and interest together standing to the credit of any one depositor amounts to the sum of £200 ($1,000) all interest ceases until the amount is reduced. Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum is allowed on every complete pound deposited, and is computed from the first day of the calendar month next following the day on which a complete pound shall have been deposited, or on which deposits of less amounts shall have made up a complete pound up to the first day of the calendar month in which monies are withdrawn. The interest is calculated on December 31, and at that time credited to the account of the depositor. Additional deposits are also received for immediate investment in government stock for the payment of premiums on insurance and for the purchase of annuities. No account is opened for a deposit of less than 1 shilling, but a person wishing to save as little as 1 penny can do so by the purchase of a penny stamp, which is to be affixed to a form that may be obtained at any postoffice. When twelve stamps have thus accumulated an account may be opened.

Every depositor, on making his first deposit, is required to specify his full name, occupation, and place of residence, and make and sign a declaration which pledges that he will abide by the regulations, and that he has no deposit in any other postoffic savings bank in Great Britain or Ireland. This declaration must be witnessed by the officer who receives the deposit, the minister or church warden of his parish or a justice of the peace. Deposits may be made by or for the benefit of any person under twenty-one years of age, and repayments are made to such minor after the age of seven years the same as if he were of full age. Under the age of seven the declaration must be made by one of the parents or a friend on behalf of the minor.

Deposits and withdrawals are allowed to be made by married women separate and distinct from the control of their husbands. Deposits may be made by a trustee in behalf of another person in the joint names of such trustee and the person on whose account such money shall be deposited; but payment of the same, or any part thereof, will not be made without the receipt of both of said parties or the survivor, or the executors or administrators of the survivors. Trustees of any charity, provident, or friendly society, or penny or school bank, may deposit their funds without restriction as to the amount in the postoffice savings bank, provided always that such deposits shall not be of less amount than one shilling, nor of any sum not a multiple thereof. Deposits are immediately entered in the depositor's book by the officer receiving it, said officer affixing his signature and the stamp of his office to each entry. In addition to this each deposit is acknowledged through the Post by the savings bank department of London. This acknowledgment will be addressed to any designated postoffice to be called for.

Once in each year, on the anniversary of the day on which the first deposit was made, if possible, the depositor is expected to forward his deposit book to the controller of the savings bank department in London for comparison with the books of that department, and for the adjustment of the interest. When a depositor wishes to check out or withdraw the whole or any part of the sum standing to his credit he must make application for the same on a printed form which is furnished him. This form, properly filled up is forwarded by post as if an ordinary letter, to the department at London. In return he receives a warrant for the amount required, which warrant is cashed at any postoffice savings bank. These forms, as well as the deposit books, are passed through the mails without any postal charges or postage stamps whatever.

"The limit of the deposit of any one person being fixed at £200 is supposed to be made through the indisposition of the government to put itself in competition with the banking community. No very great amount of complaint is made against this restriction, as some relief is found in the investments allowed in government stock, annuities and life insurance. The regulations governing these are to be next mentioned. Depositors can become holders of government stock through the medium of the postoffice savings banks. Not less than £10 can be invested at one time, and not more than £100 will be credited to any account in one year, or £300 in all; for the purpose of these investments deposits may be made to the value of £100. These sums are altogether irrespective of the limits of ordinary deposits.

The postmaster general is empowered to insure the lives of persons of either sex for not less that £5 or more than £100. An insurance may be effected by any person not over the age of sixty-five or under the age of fourteen years, or if the amount does not exceed £5, not under the age of eight years. The postmaster general is also empowered to grant immediate or deferred annuities for not less than £1 or more £100 to any person not under the age of five years.

"All persons whose lives are insured, or to whom annuities are granted, have direct government security for the full payment of the money at the proper time. All premiums for life insurance or annuities are payable through the medium of the savings banks deposit accounts, and will be accepted in addition to ordinary deposits and deposits for immediate investment in government stock."

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Tim Campbell, one of the Hibernian members from New York, made himself famous, if not ridiculous, in the house a year or two ago by pleading in extenuation of the privilege that a measure he was advocating was unconstitutional that "the constitution should have nothing to do with matters between friends." Tim is not to wear the honors of being the foremost constitutional smasher. John O'Neil, of St. Louis, who is chairman of the house committee on labor, is also a Hibernian, and a believer that the constitution should not interfere with a proposition between friends. O'Neil was recently a member of a conference committee on a labor bill, and during the meeting of the conferees the question of the constitutionality of the measure was raised. One of the senators on the conference committee said that he did not care to take part in the adoption of a law which would be kicked out of the courts on constitutional grounds; that it was a shame to build up the hopes of the laboring men on a law which was clearly unconstitutional, and which could not stand the test of even the lower courts.

"Unconstitutional!" exclaimed O'Neil in a disgusted tone. "Only demagogues bring up the question of constitutionality when a popular measure is under discussion. What we want is the law, and to get it on the statute books. This is no time to discuss the constitutianality of the proposition; let it be settled in the courts. You always hear men in the house and senate talking about the constitutionality of this thing and that thing, as though it was a serious or important matter. I would like to know what the constitution has got to do with the labor bill. Now, we want to come together and agree on this thing, constitution or no constitution, and then if the courts want to set it aside—just to be smart—let them set it aside. We can establish a principle and be governed by it without taking into consideration its constitutionality. The men who will be guided by the law know no more about the constitution than we do."

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Captain Thomas, who is one of the oldest republican members from Illinois, has been making a most courageous fight for life during the past two years, his enemy being a complication of diseases in the throat, which amounts to little less than cancer. Captain Thomas has made trips to the Burmudas and other climes every spring for several years, and has been treated by the most celebrated physicians in the country, and during the past two years has been almost constantly out of his seat in the house, fighting for a new lease of life. On Sunday last there was a consultation of his physicians, and it was believed that dissolution was at hand. The doctors gave up all hope of his recovery and told the family that he would probably die within a few hours.

The captain has great mental as well as physical vitality. While one of the physicians was at his bedside he told Mrs. Thomas to bring to him in haste a wet cloth to be placed over the captain's face. "Fetch me something very thin," whispered the doctor. It was not believed that Captain Thomas heard the remark, or that if he did he was sufficiently conscious to know what it meant. When Mrs. Thomas returned with the cloth she noticed her husband open his eyes and indicate that he wished to speak to her, and she put her ear at his mouth, and this is what he whispered in tones almost inaudible: "If you want something thin, dear, get one of Bill Springer's tariff speeches."

A Section Fireman Killed.

STRATTON, Neb., June 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Daniel McConn, a section foreman at this place, was run over and killed by the east-bound passenger at 5:30 to-day. McCann has been on a protracted spree for several days, and in attempting to jump off the train while in motion was caught under the wheels and terribly mangled. McCann was a single man and leaves no relatives.

MARRIED HIS DOUBLE,

Her Fiance's Brother, but She Never Knew It.

The death-bed confession of Edmund Davies, who died recently in Carroll county, Maryland, has just been made public and is a sequel to a strange story.

Twenty-two years ago Edmund Davies was a young man in his twentieth year. He was not a handsome man, neither was he ill-looking. He had a younger brother, just eighteen. His name was Frank, and he was an exact double of Edmund. The two brothers lived alone, except an old negress, their housekeeper. The parents of the boys had died many years before. It was early in 1864 that Edmund Davies began paying attention to Fannie Forbes, the young daughter of a neighboring farmer, says a correspondent of the Chicago Herald. The brothers were very much attached to each other, and Frank also was a frequent visitor to the Forbes farm dwelling. The girl often took the one for the other, and some time afterward agreed upon a signal with Edmund, so that she could readily know to whom she was talking. The neighbors could not identify the brothers, and they were known only and referred to as the Davies boys. It was the girl that suggested to Edmund that when he came to her he was to use the Latid word "idem" (the same). Time passed, and after a courtship of six or seven months Edmund proposed marriage. Fannie accepted because she had learned to love him fervently. Then it was she asked him whether he did not have some mark on his arm or hand by which she could readily distinguish him in case of sudden death or serious accident. He told the girl that on his next visit he would disclose a mark by which she would recognize him in any case. Edmund went home, his mind fraught with pleasure because he was to marry the girl of his heart. He loved his younger brother very much and intrusted his secret to him. Frank in his innermost heart, too, loved Fannie Forbes, and the confession of his brother stirred his jealousy. He was bright of thought and possessed an active mind. He wanted to marry Miss Forbes. The day following the brothers came to Westminster and Edmund procured a marriage license. Frank's mind was enolying a scheme by which he could thwart his brother's marriage. He proposed a trip to Baltimore, persuading Edmund to dispatch a messenger to his sweetheart that they had gone to the Monumental City for the especial purpose of having a tattoo mark placed between the first and second fingers of his right hand. While in Baltimore they met an old friend of their dead father, Captain Aker, of the ocean steamer Franklin. The captain said he would sail the next day for Australia, and was very solicitous that the namesake of his deceased friend should accompany him. It was Edmund. He hesitated. The captain told him of the pleasures of the trip and the fine country to which he would sail, and being urged by Frank, Edmund yielded to the influences and consented. That evening he wrote a farewell letter to his intended wife, bidding her to await his coming, and that he was hopeful of gaining fortune in the distant country. The marriage license was enclosed in the letter. "Remember Idem" were the last words. The next morning, Friday, August 24, the Franklin started on the trip. Now Frank had an open field, and he improved time wonderfully well. He did not hesitate. His first work was to read the letter. The word "Idem" seemed to puzzle him, but he remembered hearing his brother use it when approaching the girl, and he hit upon the correct meaning at once. Next he had his right hand tattooed. He would marry the girl he loued, he thought, and assume the name of Edmund. His return home alone caused some talk, but when the mail brought the weekly newspapers announcing the departure of one of the Davies boys of Carroll county for Australia, in the Franklin, all was well. Thenceforth Frank was was known as Edmund. Even though he gave the correct word-signal, Fannie Forbes seemed to doubt his identity, but after the marriage had been postponed for a month, which was very acceptable to Frank, she felt assured he was Edmund, and they were married. The union was a very happy one, indeed, but no children were born to bless their happiness. Years went by and they prospered, and by strict economy saved a good amount of money. Ten years after they had been married the husband was in Baltimore, and there ascertained that his brother had died in Australia and had willed all his earnings to Frank. This knowledge the husband imparted to his wife. The woman never knew until the day before he died that her husband was Frank Davies. But she loved him just as dearly as if he had been Edmund, and forgave him freely. He died apparently happy.

There are ten shoe peg mills in the United States. They employ 350 persons. A New Hampshire firm make 40,000 bushels per year. England used to send us a great deal, but our factories export large quantities to Europe.

A law has been passed at Toronto, Can., which compels the closing of all stores at 7 p. m., except furniture, boot and shoe, hat and fur, and dry goods stores, including millinery, gents' furnishings, ready made clothing and gents' furnishing houses.

WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

Small Sums of Money Continue in Moderate Request.

INTEREST RATES REMAIN FIRM.

New York Exchange Rules Weak With Only a Moderate Demand—Stocks More Active—Produce Speculation Nervous.

Still Quiet.

CHICAGO, June 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Local financial affairs remain in about the same condition as noted for some time past. Banks are well supplied with loanable funds, and the demand for money from all sources was fairly active, though apparently no very large sums were wanted. Owing to the influx of visitors to the city, trade in all departments has been active, especially among wholesale merchants. The movement of currency to the interior was moderately large, though not as free as during the last three weeks, as receipts of grain and livestock were not as liberal. Commission houses forwarded considerable money to their customers in some sections, and received fair amounts in return from others. Speculative trading was fairly active, and attended with some excitement at times, but operators were only moderate borrowers and chiefly in the way of placing margins. Shippers of grain and provisions seek very few favors from bankers and packers are virtually out of the market. Lumber merchants presented very little paper for discount and were readily accommodated. Wholesale merchants were not disposed to borrow much money, as they are not increasing their supplies to any extent and collections are quite good. Rates of interest are well supported at 5@5½ per cent on call and 5½@7 per cent on time paper. In eastern markets the supply continues liberal, more than the usual supply seeking investment. Interest rates are lower at 1@1½ per cent on call and 3½@5 per cent on mercantile time paper. Advices from European financial centres indicate an easy feeling in monetary affairs. Bank balances are stil enlarging and money is offered by bankers at very low rates of interest.

New York exchange was in better supply during the past week and the demand was moderate, the market was weaker and prices declined. Early sales were made at 25c premium per $1,000, but later in the week shippers' bills changed hands at par to 25c discount and the market closed quiet. Foreign exchange was inclined to quietness and the market exhibited very little change. The offerings were light and the demand somewhat limited. Shippers' sixty day bills on London changed hands at $4.88@4.88¼, and closed steady at $4.85@4.85¼.

The New York stock market exhibited some activity during the week, and the feeling was stronger in a general way. Prices have improved somewhat on leading properties, though the extreme figures reached were not fully supported. The earnings of principal railroads were a little more satisfactory and operators claim crops are more promising, owing to more favorable weather. The "shorts," too, were inclined to purchase to some extent to provide for outstanding contracts. Wall street operators were the principal buyers. Foreign speculators traded moderately but Western operators were not inclined to do much. Trading during the week was largely in specialties. The aggregate sales on the New York stock exchange for the week were 1,000,000 shares.

Considerable interest was manifested in the speculative market during the week