THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1891.

NUMBER 76.

COLORADO TRAIN ROBBERS.

They Hold Up a Rio Grande Passenger

and Make a Haul.

EXPRESS MESSENGER'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Finally Overpowered and Forced to

Open the Safe-One of the Mis-

FRANCE AND ITS MILLIONS.

Limited Banking Facilities Which Account for the Large Circulating Medium.

ALL THE TRADING IS WITH CASH.

ple Explanation Which Dispels a usion Under Which Many Amer-Hoy an Farmers are Laboring-Austria's Fiat Financiering.

VIENNA, Aug. 15 .- (Editorial Correspondence]-What will the harvest be! This is the all absorbing topic just now in the capitals of Europe. The oration of Admiral Gervais and the French fleet at Cronstadt, and the movements of the German emperor, are of comparatively little moment in the face of the problem of the future food supply. The crop prospect so far as I have been able to observe on my journey through France, Switzerland and lower Austria is not vory promising. There will be no surplus of grain for export from Austria this year, and that alone must cause an active demand for American wheat and corn. The harvest has been much retarded by frequent rains, and crops have been damaged. Harvesting in France, Switzerland, and the greater part of Austria is still carried on in the primitive way, with hand, sickle and scythe. This is chiefly due to the fact that the land has been subdivided into small tracts, on which mowers and reapers could not be operated profitably.

The prosperity, or rather the general contentment, that prevails among Freuch farm ers to a greater extent than among farmers in any other country is ascribed by the ablest and best informed political economists to the absence of land monopoly. Large landed estates, like those owned in England and Ireiand by lords who draw vast revenues from wretched tenants, are very rare in France, under a law enacted after the French revolution of 1789-93, land owners cannot devise their holdings at will to one person, but all legitimate heirs share alike in the proper ty, thus causing frequent sub-division, so that today French farms average from thirty to one hundred acres. These farms are nearly all cultivated by their owners, who invest every dollar of their savings in enlargement of their farms.' Only the larger farms are cultivated by renters. A French cure (priest) who has lived all his life among farmers and is thoroughly familiar with their condition, told me the other day that their contentment depends largely upon their location. In Normandy, where the soil is very prolific, they lay up money and feel contented, while in other less productive sections of France, they are barely able to subsist. Where help is needed by the French farmer, they are hired by the year. Harvest hands are paid by the day. Men earn 1 franc (20 cents) a day and women from 8 to 10 cents a day and their meals.

While talking about French farmers, it may not be amiss to dispel a delusion under which so many American farmers have been carried away by the clamor for free and unlimited coinage and "flat money." The prevailing impression is that the prosperity of the French farmer is due to the fact that the volume of money and particularly of silver coin in circulation in France is nearly double without driving out the gold, but he consid-DAYBREAK IN CAMP SHERMAN. ered it very hazardous, unless an international standard is agreed upon for silver and gold. In France no more silver can be coined, except old worn out coins which are recoined into subsidiary coin. "The real cause of the general prosperity of the French farmer," says Colonel Thomas Connolly, an old union veteran, who has lived in France for more than eighteen years,

'is their thrift and economic habits. A French farmer wastes nothing, his wife is a good cook and knows how to make the best use of every crust, and while the food is always palatable, a French farmer's family subsists on what is wasted and thrown away on an American farm."

The French farmer tills his plowed land for the most part without machinery, while our Americans plaster their farms with mortgages for harvesters, threshers and other machinery, which is allowed to rust and go to pieces by neglect every few years. The French farmer markets his products to the best advantage. His wife markets the garden truck, butter and eggs in the neighboring village or town, while her husband is at work in the field. This mode of economic living and close application to his work makes the French farmer independent and enables him to lay up and often loan out money. The circulating medium cuts no

figure in the farmer's savings. Here in Austria the flat system of financloring has certainly had full sway. There is an abundance of paper money, and gold is never seen or thought of except when exchanges are made with foreign countries. In that case gold coin commands a premium of 15 per cent, and yet in Austria, with her abundant circulating medium, is the most impoverished nation in all Europe, junless we except Turkey. I scarcely need to add that the American farmer with all his woes and drawbacks is infinitely better off than the Austrian farmer who toils and toils only to meet the inexorable demands of the taxgatherer, who takes protty much all he can spare even when he is only earning a scanty livelihood. E. ROSEWATER.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

What the Latest Exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury Shows. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1 .- The follow



Sunrise Gun Aroused Veterans and Recruits to a Busy Day.

ALL IS ACTIVITY AT GRAND ISLAND.

Morning Scenes and Incidents - Arrivals of the Day-Story of Lost Bird-Notes of the

Reunion.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 1 .-- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The second day of the Grand Army of the Republic reunion at

this place broke with the same clear sky which attended the opening. Camp Sherman presented a more lively appearance, hundreds of veterans and families continually entoring the gates and taking the quarters assigned The number of national standards above the tents was greatly increased, because as

soon as each post went into quarters it proclaimed the fact by giving to the breeze the colors which belong to the organization. The avenues and streets early became alive with people. They were driven thither by the sun rise gun which awoke even the heaviest slumberer. Hundreds of veterans

and militia men sought the mountainous woodplies and returned to their tents, laden with sticks of pine and hickory. In a few minutes, light and penetrating smoke ascended above the tents and giving to the atmosphere that peculiarly grateful odor appreciated only by those who delight in camping out. Soon the dominance of the woody flavor was disputed and the odors of a

thousand impromptu kitchens told of the preparation of the morning meal. Women, wives and daughters of veterans, in the

were hundreds of instances in which grizzled and bent veterans, hashed their potatoes, boiled their coffee and fried their meat as they used to do when in face of the enemy. While they bent over the crackling flames and sizzling* stewpans, the women set table with little less

care than they would have done at home. In some instances the table consisted of the ground about the entrance to the tent; in others a bedspread extended within the tent and in others still a good sized, four legged wooden support which seemed to have been peculiarly designed for the occasion. On those tables not infrequently could be seen ware of beautiful design and decoration. Around these tables sat in some instances, only husband and wife while others were surrounded with eight and ten hungry mortals-for be it known that whole families come to these reunions.

After Breakfast was Ended. Later in the day the state headquarters

became the score of many recunions. As rapidly as the veterans settled themselves in camp, they reported and registered at their states and talked over the achieve-ments of their "state boys" in the war or perhaps recalled the memory of some com-rade who, a year ago, had been with them but had since been called from the great battle of life

The largest number of veterans assembled at the Dlinois headquarters, where, it had been announced, an election of officers would be held. The election, however, was de-ferred, because not more than a touth of the Illinois veterans on the ground had been ap-prised of the meeting. The men, however, formed in fours and marched around several

the dead body of her mother. She survived the intense blizzard which followed that en-gagement, having been exposed to the ele-ments for forty-eight hours. This evening Mrs. Botsy. Harris, a colored woman of W smore, was brought to the camp, it was thought in a dying condition. She was thrown out of a wagon at home this morning, and though injured, thought she would be able to make the journey. Mrs. Harris followed the Twelfth Michi-gau through the war as nurse, and became attached to the boys who were under the

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attached to the boys who were inder the command of Colonel Graves. She joined the regiment at Bolivar, and did not leave it until it was mustered out at Niles, Mich. After leaving Wymore today she began to feel the effect of her injuries, and when she reached here she suffered most intensly. Mrs. Harris is a very patriotic woman, 54 years of age and already suffers from paralysis. Drum Corps Contest.

This afternoon the contest between the rival drum corps on the ground took place. The competitors were the corps of the First regiment, Nebraska National guards the Kountze Place drum corps of Omaha, the Lyon Post corps, Grand Army of the Re-public, Grand Island and the Jackson corps of Lincoln. The prize was a silk banner, and was won by the drum corps of the First regiment. No second prize had been offered. If it had the judges decided it would be given to the Jackson corps of Lincoln, the majority of whom are very little boys and who play most cred-

itably. itably, After the dress parade this afternoon the officers of the First and Second regiments, National guards, accompanied by their respective bands, paid their respects to Governor Thayer and were heartily congratulated by him upon the energy they were displaying in the **on**use of the National Guards and the success which was attending their efforts. A pleasant reception followed, in which the officers were introduced to his excellency by Major Magoon, judge advocate general of the former's staff.

GENERAL MORROW'S MEMORY.

Senator Manderson Pays an Eloquent Tribute to a Dead Comrade.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 1.- [Special Felegram to THE BEE. |-General Russell A. main, attended to the cooking, but there Alger of Michigan, Senator C. F. Manderson, Major J. W. Paddock, commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska, Major T. T. Clarkson, junior vice commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, General C. H. Frederick of Omaha, Captain C. H. Burmeister, Captain John Peters, collector of customs, W. E. Annin, private, secretary to Senator A. S. Paddock, General John B. Dennis and Major A. B. Furay arrived on the overland tonight.

General Alger was received at the station by Captain Platte, and with Senator Manderson, who was the quest of Captain Moore was driven to dinner. Generals Manderson and Alger reached the grand stand at 8:30 o'clock this evening, where 10,000 people had assem-bled to hear the former deliver his memorial address on the late General Henry A. Morrow. They were greeted with hearty cheers. Upon taking the stand General Manderson said this was the thirteenth remain of the

Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska, and that each reunion seemed to increase in enthusiasm and attendance. He said that his duty was to pay a tribute to the distin-guished services of General Henry A. Morrow. The senator traced the origin of Morrow to

The senator traced the origin of Morrow to the Huguenots of France, of whom loyalty to their country was the most distinguishing characteristic. From the Huguenots had de-scended some of the most eminent men in the country, John Jay, Boudinot, the Bayards, Laurens were Huguenots. Born as General Morrow had been in Virginia, it was a question whether if he had remained there he would have de-cided before the war. when there was two cided before the war, when there was two schools of politics, whether his loyalty was due to the state or to the nation; whether he would have followed Lee and given up his commission to fight against Brown and the courtesy of the Navy departup his commission to up whether he the national government, or whether he would have followed that glorious son of who led the Wolid have rollowed that given us soll of Virginia, George A. Thomas, who led the national troops to victory. But it was fortu-nate for the country that he did not remain. The senator then related how young Morrow went to Washington, which was not a pent up Utica like Richmond, where he became a page in the United States senate, where he realized that the state was insignificant in comparison with the nation; where he exercised the glorious privilege of listening to Clay and Webster and drinking the honeyed words of Calhoun, those great statesmen of the day, who taught patriotism and fealty to the republic. He then referred to General Morrow's enlistment as a private in 1840, his serving under Zachary Taylor in the Mexican war, his return to private life, his removal to Michigan, where, in Detroit, he served the people successively as recorder and judge of the recorder's court: the tender of his serv ices in 1801 to the governor of Michigan; his recruiting of the Twenty-fourth Michigan regiment, and his leading that regiment into field. The senator then dwelt upon General Morrow's great bravery in the field of Gettys-bury, where 316 out of 496 men of his regiment had been either killed or wounded, a ment had been either killed or wounded, a loss of over 65 per cent, the greatest ever ex-perienced, according to the reports, in a regi-ment of the same size in any war. The loss in Napoleon's war did not exceed 15 per cent, while at Waterloo on both sides it did not exceed that per cent. The world, which did not look closely into such matters, could not realize the desperate bravery of the American soldier, whether he fought on the American soldier, whether he fought on the right side or the wrong. When the last color bearer of the regiment had fallen at Gettysburg. Morrow seized the standard to save it from contamination in the dust, and it was then seized by Private Kelly of Company E, who then exclaimed that Morrow) must not carry it while he (Keliy) lived. The Turks incuicated the idea that when a man died on the field of battle fighting his soul went straight to heaven. The speaker believed that the soul of Kelly, who hed tho next moment, went straight to glory. Morrow then seized the colors, fell wounded and was captured by the ene-my, but Lee, when he was forced to retreat could darry ao union wounded and Morrow again fell into the bands of his friends. hands of his friends. The senator then described Morrow's leadng 300 men across the pontoon at Chancel lorsville under fire of the enemy, his desper ate assault upon and his driving the enemy from the heights, which initiated the Chan cellorsville campaign. Wounded at Gettysburg, Morrow was again wounded in the Wilderness and in front of Petersburg, but the wounds healed and he returned to the field. General Morrow's promotion was then re-called, as were also his return to civil life at Detroit at the close of the the war; the civic offices of trust forced upon him; his services at New Orleans in the reconstruction of Louisiana, a duty imposed upon him by General Graat because of his ability as a lawyor; the manner in which he compelled the Mormons to respect the laws of the land, and finally his great love for Nebraska and his friendship for the ploneer settler and homesteader. The senstor closed by saying: General Morrow believed in the future of this state. He was an optimist, not a pessi-mist. He did not preach the gospel of discontent. He believed that while a single season of short ge of crops might cause a temporary stoppare. It could not retard the growth of the great state of Nebraska in its oward march to prosperity. In the future of nward march to prosperity. Grand Army of He was early alled to the Grand Army of he Republic. The order held not re-mon which he did not attend He requently brought his own troops with him. Is volce was frequently heard at earn fires, and you know with what earnestness he spoused the cause. and you know with what earnestness he esnoused the cause. General Morrow was a man of sound talent. He was learned in the law, as he had successfully proved. He was a general witry conversationalist. He was a good soldier, a loving husband and a careful and painstak-ing failer, Above all he never forgot that he was a genelloman. The oniversal testimony is that he was of a sympathetic heart, anxious to help his fellow man. Of him it might be said that "his CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

SWINDLING WESTERN PEOPLE.	*ness of a public nature was transacted by the president this morning. During the forenoon Secretary Rusk was in conference with the president. The secretary started at 2:25 this
Officials of the Land Office Discover a Gi- gantic Fraud.	Afternoon on his return to Washington. Mrs Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick left Cape May at 7 o'clock this morning by special car for New York. NEWS FROM NEBRASKA TOWNS.
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SECURED.	Tilden Citizens Prepare an Exhibit of Agricultural Wealth.
So-Called Bureaus Pretending to Per- fect Clouded Land Titles at a Re-	THERN, Neb., Sept. 1(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)-Tilden is alive. Yesterday the business men of Tilden assisted by the

markably Low Price-Will Be Thoroughly Investigated.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,] 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.

The land office intends to put a stop to a swindle which is being entensively worked through the west. The original patents to government lands are in many cases uncalled for as the patents were issued many years ago and the parties now holding the land care nothing for the original grant from the government. In some localities there are from 30,000 to 40,000 of these original patents uncalled for. Unscrupulous parties in the west have taken advantage of this situation and have established bureaus for selling the old patents. In one instance in Iowa, which has come before the land office, a firm has been doing a wholesale business in selling over 30,000 government patents.

The plau has been to secure from the local land office a list of the uncalled for patents. The owners of the land were then notified that their title was imperfect as they lacked the original government patent. The firm professed to have control of the patents and offered to sell them and thus perfect titles for \$10 each. A lucrative business has thus been built up, although the patents could have been secured without the expenditure of a penny by sending for them to the land offle

The authorities here have determined to break up the practice. Whenever one of the patent bureau's makes an application for the original grant on a piece of land notice will be forwarded to the owner of the land that he can have the grant free of cost by applying direct to the land office and can then While the swindle is small in each case it

amounts in the aggregate to a very large sum. The fowa firm which is dealing in 30,000 patents had nopes of clearing \$300,000 inside of a year without the expenditure of anything except for printing circulars which might scare the land owners into buying up their patents.

MINISTER EGAN'S SILENCE

Secretary Tracy left here tonight for Cape May and it is stated that his mission is to and Daughters of Veterans and Kellef Corps. Lookout Mountain post and the management see the president concerning the diplomatic course to be pursued toward the new Chilian government. The State department has thus far failed to secure information of the progress of important events in Chill and this lack of information at a critical time has become so marked that it is said Presiden Harrison will quietly ignore the tardy officials and ministers of the State department and trust to the more expeditious methods of the Navy department. Admiral Brown is in Chili and his frequent dispatches to Sec-retary Tracy are in marked contrast with the advises of Ministers Directory to the second s advices of Minister Egan.

The latter has constantly asserted that Balmaceda was invircible, and the State department officials not wishing to discredit their own agents, have given generous sup-cont to his discuss, but his and mission former. port to his views, but his early misinforma by entire silence and the State department is embarrassed by entire lack of information although Santiago has long ago fallen and Chili has passed into the hands of a new government. In fact the State department dan nding

New TOPR.
NEWS FROM NEBRASKA TOWNS.
Tilden Citizens Prepare an Exhibit of Agricultural Wealth. TH.DEN, Neb., Sept. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Tilden is allve. Yesterday the business men of Tilden assisted by the
farmers of the vicinity commenced to ar- range an exhibit of the agricultural products of the county at the depot so that excursion- ists might have an opportunity to see what can be done around Tilden. Now the depot is a scene of wonder. As every train stops
passongers are surprised to see the beautiful displays of apples, pears, plums and other fruit besides the fine specimens of corn, wheat, rye, oats, sugar beets and in fact all farm products that have been collected in so

short a time. It is intended to show to strangers and visitors what soll in this county is capable of producing.

Cedar County's Crop.

RANDOLPH, Neb., Sept. 1.- [Special to THE BEE. [-All crops are good in this region. The small grain is in shock except what is threshed. The range in good fields is of wheat from fitteen to twenty bushels. A. Huber had fifty bushels of wheat per acre and 100 bushels of oats. Oats are very fine and range from thirty to seventy bushels. Mr. Oliver, near Havens, Cedar county, had 1,145 bushels, machine measure, in a ten and a haif acre field. E. S. Miller of Randolph had 150 bushels of barley on eight acres and his oats yield fifty bushels per acre. There never was so even and so good a rop of flax. This is now ready for cutting

and looks as though it would range from eight to sixteen bushels. One farmer is reported as having already threshed twenty bushels per acre. Haying was hindered by frequent rains till about a week ago.

Saline County Reunion.

FRIEND, Neb., Sept. 1.- [Special to THE BEE. |-The old soldiers of Saline county will hold their annual reunion in H. Applegate's grove, seven miles south of Friend, commencing September 15 and continuing until September 17. The grove is a beautiful one Mountain post, the members of Lookout Mountain post, the members of which are prepared to make it very pleasant for all who attend. Tents will be fur-nished to all who wish them and grain and hay will be on the ground for those who have teams. Refreshments will be furnished by Lookout Mountain Relief Corps. Good speaking, music, sham battles and plenty of amusement will be found on the programme.

propose to make this the finest reunion of them all Osceola's Masons Celebrate.

Everybody is invited and especially the Sons

OSCEOLA, Neb., Sept. 1.-[Special to THE BEE.]-The chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of this place met in special meeting last night for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of the founder of that order, Robert Morris, who was also the order, Robert Morris, who was also the poet laureate of Free Masonry of the United States. There was a large number of sisters and brothers from different parts of the state present, as well as some of the members of Vesta chapter of Omaha. Osceola chapter has the reputation of being one of the best chapters in the state and she are molified the work and did herself provide exemplified the work and did herself proud at this time. Addresses were delivered by H. A. Scott and T. H. Saunders on the life and character of Brother Robert Morris. Refreshments were served and all say they had a nice time. •

souri Bank Robbers Captured and Lynched TEXAS CREEK, Colo., Sept. 1.- The Denvor & Rio Grande train No. 4, from Ocden, was held up four miles west of this station at 11:40 last night by seven masked men and the express car roobed of about \$3,600. None of the passengers were molested. The night track walker was overhauled by the robbers at the end of a curve and compelled to flag the train. Torpedoes were placed on the track and a red lantern used as a danger sig-nal. Several shots were fired to frighten the

passengers and trainmen. The track walker says they all had horses and thinks they came from the south side of the river and went in the direction of Wet Mountain val

The engineer and firemen were held up at the points of rilles. The fireman was relieved of a fine gold watch and was then forced to pick a lock and break in the door of the bag-gage car under fire from the express mes-senger. The mail car doors were all broken

senger. The mail car doors were all broken in, but nothing was taken from the car, Express Messenger Angel made a deter-mined resistance, and used a revolver to good advantage, but whether anyone was killed is not definitely known. The fight was a flerce one, though it instea only a few min-utes. The robbers compelled the messenger to open the safe, from which the robbers took \$3,000. \$3,000.

A number of citizens are in pursuit who have telegraphed for hounds that have been in use in the penitentiary. They will be hur-ried to the scene on a special train and put on the trail as soon as possible. With the efforts being made it is thought the robbers cannot escape. A number of Pinkerton de tectives from Denver have taken the trail for the scene of the robbery.

LYNCHED ONE OF THE RORBERS.

Summary Justice Overtakes a Desperado in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1. - One of the desperadoes who robbed the Corder, Mo., bank yesterday afternoon, was captured late last night about twenty miles from Corder, and while being taken to Lexington a mob of enraged citizens took the prisoner from the officers and lynched him. The robber gave his name as Andrew Murrell. About half the stolen money was found in his possession. The other robber is being closely pursued.

INDUCING PRECIPITATION.

Efforts of Melbourne and the Government Party to Make Rain.

CHEVENNE, Wyo., Sept. 1 .- Melbourne's efforts at rain-making have been crowned with success. At 2:30 this afternoon a storm suddenly broke forth, contrary to all expectations and two hours later there was a heavy rain in accordance with Melbourne's predictions. The rainfall extended over a radius of fifteen to twenty miles around the city and the official measurement was one-half inch. The government observer declares there were no premonitions of the coming storm and that it was purely local. Another shower is promised in a few hours. Those who were skeptical are now convinced that there is nothing in Melbourne's system. The com

mittee having the matter in charge took

every precaution to obtain a satisfactory test

important assistance. They say that

Melbourne has done what he agreed to,

further tests under the supervision of gov-

There is a general desire, however, to have

Observer Ravanscraft rendered

per capita as compared with the volume of money in circulation in the United States. 1 have taken pains to ascertain what, if any, relation the volume of silver currency has in France to the general contentment of the agricultural classes, and find my former conclusions fully confirmed. In France the bulk of all purchases, sales and payments are in cash. Drafts and checks are never used by merchants, farmers or working people. Their use is confined to the exchanges between banks. Eminent financiers compute the transactions by check and drafts in France at less than 20 per cent of the whole volume of business done, while in the United States, more than 95 per cent of all payments is by check and draft. This fact alone explains why so much silver currency is in actual circulation in France, while in America nearly four hundred millions of silver dollars remain in the national treasury, because people prefer silver certificates and paper money exchangeable on demand for gold or silver. In France the smallest bank note is 50 francs (\$10), the smallest gold coin is ten francs (\$2), the largest gold coin 20 francs (\$4). People are thus compelled to make their small purchases and payments in silver. Another potent factor is the comparative lack of banking facilities. The Bank of France alone is authorized to issue paper money. It is organized on the basis of the Bank of England and has branch banks and offices in various parts of Frauce. It is proposed to grant a new charter and reorganize it next year, with enlarged powers under certain conditions. Among these is the proposition that the bank shall advance 40,000,000 fraucs (\$\$,000,000) to the government without interest and pay the government 1,700,000 francs annually from now until 1897, and 25,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000) annually from that date as a bonus for its backing monop oly. Under the proposed reorganization the bank is to open and maintain in each important city and town one branch bank. This will give 50 towns now without banking facilities or buch banks, gand the increas are of branch banks will be from 132, which is the present number, to 250, and it may reach as high as 310. In these branch banks discounts and loans shall be made daily. Now they only make them once a week-another reason why French people are obliged to have a larger volume of ready money. These discounts are hereafter to include loans on real estate, as well as bankable paper signed by two or more endorsers.

On the 1st day of August, 1891, the banking business of France was conducted by the following concerns: The Bank of France with 132 branches and auxiliary offices; the Credit Lyonnais, Paris and Lyons, with 22 branches in Paris and 72 branches in provincial cities; the Societe Generale, with 31 branches in Paris, five in the suburbs of Paris, and 115 pranches in provincial towns; the Credit Industrial et Commercial, with eight branches in Paris; the Comptoir National d'Escompte, three branches in France. Then there are the Banque de Paris. et Pays Bas, no branches; Credit Foncier de France, no branches, and Credit Mobilier, no branches. This makes a total of 394 banks, loau institutions and trust companies in France, as against over eleven thousand banks and banking concerns in the

United States, not counting thousands of toan and trust comopnies with their branches, With thousands of villages and minor cities without banking and loan facilities, and nearly all transactions in ready money, the volume of currency in France must necessarily be very much larger than in our country. Mr. Ottomar Haupt, one of the most eminent authorities on finance, and specialist on sliver coinage, who favers a bi-mettalle currency, whom I met in Paris expressed the opinion that free coinage might possibly be carried into effect in the United States | respects to the president,

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Bars.

CASH IN TREASURY iold coln \$175.482.230 Bars. Silver dollars ... Subsidiary coln \$240,744,48 frade dollar bars. 3,048,153 407.844.023 aper legal tender, notes old 28,984,579 issue reasury notes of .800..... old certificates Gold certificates Silver certificates Currency certificates National bank notes Other bonds, interest and 6.822.252 94,820.68 54,303 300.664 37.500.261 5,268.91723, 193, 15 Aggregate 166.602.34 DEMAND LIABILITIES. Gold certificates Silver certificates Currency certificates Treasury notes of 1890..... 145,994,359 559,078.00 mption 6,050,722rent national bank notes ... utstanding checks and 3,869,970 34,151,517 3,137,138 drafts. sbursing officers' balances gency accounts, etc. dd reserved et cash balance 47.249,34 60.274.394 100.274.384100.602.847

155,783,715

HOWELL MAY SETTLE.

Creditors of the Insolvent Lumber Company Offered Time Payments.

ATCKISON, Kan., Sept. 1.-[Special Telegram to Tus Bas.]-Spooner R. Howell of the insolvent lumber firm of Howell, Jewett & Co., has issued a circular to his creditors making an offer of settlement. He recites the history of his business and the causes which led to his suspension. He also schedules his assets and liabilities. These are as follows: Assets, \$1,080,000; amount of claims secured thereou, \$090,000; balance, \$390,000; cost and expenses up to time of proposed settlement, \$50,000; available for unsecured creditors, \$340,000; liabilities, \$1,830,000; se cured, \$690,000; unsecured, \$1,140,000.

Howell offers in settlement with the unsecured creditors 35 cents on the dollar, payable as follows: Twenty cents cash, 5 cents six months after October, 5 cents a year after and 5 cents eighteen months after The deferred payments to bear 6 per cent interest. If the offer is not accepted by ail the creditors by October 1 he reserves the right to withdraw it. Howell's anxiety for haste is on account of the flood of litigation at all points where he has property threatens to consume the assetts. Howell agrees to join in the notes for the de ferred payments, he to be released from al paper on which he may be liable with S. R.

Howell. The circular states that George W. Howell has turned over all his property to his indi-vidual creditors. The habilities of George W. Howell are not stated in the circular.

ON TO GETTYSBURG.

Illinois Survivors of the Battle Visit the Scene.

MONTRELLO, III., Sept. 1.-[Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Governor Joseph W. Fifer and his staff with the state officers and the survivors of the three Illinois regiments which took part in the battle of Gettysburg, the Eighth cavalry, the Twelfth cavalry and the Eighty-second infantry, departed today by special train for the Gettysburg battlefield, where the three monuments erected to mmemorate the part the lilinois troops took that battle will be dedicated September 3. The Illinois representatives will visit Wash ington, Philadelphia, New York and Balti more before they return home, and pay their

squares of the camp behind a brass band. which played an inspiring quickstep. The stiffness and infirmity which it is customary to note on all these occasions, while of course not entire absent, seemed to affect the Illinoisan less than it does many whom one may notice from other states. The martial spirit too seems still to dominate these men even as it did years ago when the state quota was given every opportunity in fifty general engagements to display its valor. The Ohio headquarters continue to attract

a great deal of attention, owing to the magnificent manner in which they have been decorated These state headquarters present a beautiful appearance. They occupy a commanding position on the north of the main avenue, and

above each is the banner of the association. Many of these emblems are works of art and have cost the boys many a hard earned dol-The New York banner is of gold silk with

purple drapery, bearing on one side the arms of the states of New York and Nebraska and on the other, "New York Soldiers in Nebraska." The Illinois veterans have a beautiful

white silk flag with heavy gold trimmings. The Ohio veterans are proud of a white silk flag also, which is very beautiful and well cared for. The emblem of the Michigan soldiers is a

rich yellow silk with the legerd, "Michigan Soldiers in Nebraska." The lowa veterans have a red flag, the In-

dianian a drab silk banner emblazoned with the Grand Army of the Republic badge. At the Minnesota headquarters there is a large pennant on which appears the words, "Minnesota, the First in the Field." This claim is supported by the men who represent that state, who assert that Minnesota tendered her services to President Lincoln or the morning of April 13, 1861, and that the

tender was accepted on the same day. The states of Kentucky and Tennessee are joined in the Minnesota association. Arrivals of the Day.

Among the prominent arrivals today were Governor Thayer, Judges Homer of Kearney, Appleget of Tecumseh and Estelle of Omaha, ex-Congressman Dorsey, A. T. Nor-val, J. T. Malialien, Superintendent and Rev. Mr. Martin, chaplain of the Industrial school at Kearney; A. Ggee, Lincoln; Samuel Brass of Juniata, General Bowen of Hastings, J. T. Bonnell of Lincoln, Church Howe of Nomaha, Rev. J. G. Tate, Lieutenant W. M. Morrow and H. M. Morrow, sons of the late General Morrow, Mrs. General Colby, Miss

Colby. The arrival of Governor Thayer was greated with a salute of thirteen guns fired v Captain Murdock's battery in fine style, His excellency was escorted to his tent, which was most comfortably furnished, and which was flanked by the tents of his staff. In the morning the usual guard mount by the National guards occurred. At 3 o'clock p. m. there was a battahon drill on the plain north of the pavillon, in which the infantry, cavalry and artillery took part. This was witnessed by a great number of people The ground was uneven in many places and all the arms of the service experienced a great deal of difficulty in making a creditable dis-play. Under the circumstances they did magnificently however, showing a great deal of improvement over their work of yes-terday. On this occasion General Colby rode the magnificent Linden Tree, the horse presented General Grant by the Sultan of Turkey. The steed is of milk white color,

magnificent form and bore his rider with the swiftness of the wind over the field. At 5 o'clock there was a grand dress parade in which both regiments took part. This was reviewed by Governor Thayer and staff, who occupied seats in front of the grand

stand. Story of Lost Bird.

Among the spectators were General Colby and wife, accompanied by their little adopted daughter, Zintka Lanuni, which is Sioux for "Lost Bird." This little one is now about a year old, and was permitted to roam around the gallery of the stand, not, however, without solicitation on the part of the foster parents, who kept loving eyes upon the movements of the child. The latter attracted a great deal of attention. She has a pure Indian face and promises to develop into a robust young woman. This little one will be remembered as the

orphan whose parents were killed in the battle of Wounded Knee in the last Sioux campaign, and who was found sheltered by

ment. With this condition of affairs exist-ing, the president is said to believe in letting the Navy department carry forward diplomatic negotiations. Brown is well equipped to carry forward any course which the president may determine to take. Egan is a constant source of irrita tion to the new government, and his recal can not be delayed long, in the meantime the unusual course may be adopted of baving the Navy department, through its admiral conduct diplomatic relations by reason of the tardiness of Secretary Blaine's State depart ment officials. P. S. H. SOUTH DAKOTA CELEBRATES.

Labor Day Enjoyed by Thousands of

Black Hills Miners.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 1.- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Labor day, the great Black Hills holiday for all classes of laboring men, occurred today. For several weeks preparations for properly and appropriately celebrating it had been under way. White wood, by a vote of the Miners' unions of Central and Lead Cities had been selected as the place for the programme, and from (o'clock this morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Elkhorn railroad was dispatching train load after train load from Dead wood, Central City, Terraville and Lead City. Those carried by rail were principally miners and their families. From all other parts of the county came farmers, and despite the fact that rain was falling nearly all through the day, it is estimated that 5,000 people took part in the picule.

United States Senator Kyle was the orator of the day. The fact that he was to be present had drawn many of the prominent Black Hills politicians, who, anticipating a political spaech, were anxious to ascertain where the preacher-senator would place himself. He talked to the dissatisfaction of republicans and independents, and if his speech of today may be accepted as a declaration of his po litical faith he placed himself in line with democracy. He proclaimed, among other things, for absolute free trade and free coin-age of silver. Senator Kyle was followed by Colonel W. R. Steele of Deadwood, who de-livered a brilliant address, devoting himself entirely to a discussion of labor problems and eschewing politics. At the close of Colonel Steele's address the crowd dispersed, not to unite again until September 1, 1892.

Convention of Indian Churches.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D., Sept. I.- [Special to THE BEE.] - The annual convocation of the Indian churches of the Episcopal denomination assembled at Rosebud reservation this year. The meeting gathers delegates from all the Sioux reservations. The Indians travel by team from Standing Rock and Sisseton. The Rosebud church entertains all visiting members, furnishing abundant rations among the meetings. 'The meetings are held under a large booth

The meetings are beld under a large booth made from boughs and branches with a seat-ing capacity of 500. This is built on Ante-lope creek just east of St. Mary's school. The Indian churches take great interest in these meetings. Bishop Hare is very warmly welcomed by his Indian churches after his return from Japan.

North Dakota's Big Crop.

GRAND FORFS, N. D., Sop. 1 .- The whole wheat crop just harvested in this state exceeds 50,000,000 bushels. Commissioner of Agriculture Helgesor's official estimate places the wheat acreage at 3,000,000 acres, with an average yield of seventeen bushels to the acre, making the aggregate yield 51,000,000 busnels, and this estimate will fail short of the actual crop. Whoat threshod in Grand Forks county yesterday, yielded thirty-eight busnels to the acre. In Nelson county on Saturday, two and one-half acres vielded 235 bushels of outs.

gram to THE BEE.]-Today the Buffalo county fair begins. The new fair grounds are located two miles east of the city between the two railroads. The buildings, amphitheater and stables were moved from the old grounds. A half mile track has been laid out, which is much better than the old one.

Buffalo's County's Fair.

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 1.- [Special Tele-

ernment officials or experts. Plenty of money could be raised here for that purpose. MIDLAND, Tex., Sept. 1 .- The rainfall ex-The exhibits were a little slow in coming in today, though the entries numbered 2,300. pedition, which has been conducting the ex-periments at the Chicago ranch, twanty-The exhibit of fruit, agricultural products and flowers will be very fine. About forty horses are here which will compete in an infine. About forty teresting series of races. There are here horses from Minden, Holdrege, Lexington, North Platte and Harlan county besides the immediate vicinity.

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Lushton Claims the Prize.

LUSHTON, Neb., Sept. 1.- [Special to THE BRE. |-The Grand Army of the Republic post of this place will start to Grand Island Wednesday, accompanied by the Lushton opera band of twenty-two pieces. Lushton has a band that any town could be proud of. such less a village of 300 inhabitants. The boys have just purchased fine uniforms and will make a great showing with their five clarinets, two French horns and other solo instruments. Lushton is proud of her band.

BLAIN, Neb., Sept. 1.- [Special Telegram to THE BRE. |-Labor day was duly observed here today. A very large delegation was in from the country and the parade was large. A few of the business men made a trades display and several of the different grange loages which were very nice. Mr. O. M. Rem was the orator. Lon Vaughan was

president of the day and Samuel R. Spiker was marshal. Prominent Mason Dead.

CRETE, Neb., Sept. I .- Special to THE BEE. |-Dr. Benjamin Root, formerly of Excted and Hot Springs, S. D., died this morning at the residence of Dr. A. D. Root after a lingering mickness of consumption Dr. Root was a prominent Mason well known throughout the Funeral Thursday at 2 p. m., under direction of the Masonic lodge here.

Suicided at Blair.

BLAIR, Neb., Sept. L-[Special to THE BEE. |-Anton Jurnka, a German, died here at the Sherman house last night from morphine poisoning. He was a peddler and lived in Papillion, but seems not to have any friends. He will be buried here today. In triends. He will be buried here today. In his room was found an empty box which had contained morphine. There will be no inquest held.

Went Hunting Too Soon.

WALLACE, Nob., Sept. 1 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A trio of Lincoin sportsnen, whose names are W. A. Deweese, F. A. Maskett and M. W. Wood, went hunting chickens too soon and were arrosted at the instance of the gun club here. At their hear-ing before Judge Lenon they were assessed \$10 and cost. May Recover.

BLAIR, Neb., Sept. 1.- Special to THE BEE. |-- Howard King, the young man who was hit by the Black Hills passenger train going west here Sunday, is improving. His leg was amputated. The circumstances, by his own story, point to the fact that the acci-dent was due to his own carelessness.

Washington County Will Be There.

BLAIR, Neb., Sept. 1 .- (Special to Tur BEE.]-The prospects now are very flattering that Washington county will be represented in the state advertising train if it proves a success. If the county can get some good man to rustle it will not take much of an effort to raise the necessary money.

Elmwood News Notes.

ELMWOOD, Neb., Sept. 1.- |Special to THE BEE. |-A boating park and fair grounds are to be located here. John Weber was the victim of a painful

400

poisonous character.

live miles from this place, will pro-ceed at once to El Paso, Mr. John S. Ellis, who is in command of the expedition during General Dyrep-furth's temporary absence in Washington, is making extensive preparations to have a grand test at El Paso. The mayor and citi-zens of El Paso have offered to bear all expenses of the experiments, but this offer has only been accepted in part. The smallness of the appropriation under which the rain producers have been working compels the ac-ceptance of outside help. Many prominent Mexicans have written and promised to be present to see Uncie Sam's rain producers make rain, and, from letters received from all over Texas, it is thought a great many people will come. A delegation from southeastern Texas came to see Mr. Ellis yesterday and offered to ad-vance \$5,000 to pay the expenses of further

experiment there. Governor Hogg is greatly interested in the subject and spondence with Sccretary Rusk in regard to the continuance of experiments in this state at the expense of the citizens. The rain-makers will probably go to southwestern Texas from El Paso and continue the experi ments there.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

estimony, Expert and Otherwise, in the Davis Will Case About All In.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. L.-Today's court proceedings in the famous Davis will case were of more than ordinary interest and form the subject of considerable comment. The proponent, John A. Davis, was on the stand, also A. J. Davis of the First National bank, a nephew of the late A. J. Davis, who testlfied that the signature to the alloged will was genuine. By mutual agreement of the counsel for the proponents and contestants, and with the consent of the court a practical chemical tost of ink in the alleged will took place in the presence of the court and the jury. Only one letter in the body of the will and one letter in each of the signatures of the attesting witnesses, together with a por-tion of the scroll line under the alleged signature of the late A. J. Davis, were sub-jected to a chemical test. The contestants through their experts-Henry L. Tolman of Chicago, David N. Carvalho, Daniel T. Ames of New York and Dr. William E. Hagen of Troy, N. Y.-William E. Hagen of Troy, N. Y.--have been testifying and claiming that the will was written with nigrosin ink which was not known or manufactured until many years subsequent to the date that the instru-ment was executed. They also claimed that the signature of Sconce, the only living wit-ness to the will was written with iron ink. ink. The tests today were conducted by H. L. Tolman, of Chicago, for the contestants while H. H. Hodges of Boston, late superintendent of tests on the Union Pacific system represented the prop-About one hour was consumed in making tests and taking the testimony of the experts as to the result. The test proved con-clusively and to the satisfaction of the contestants that the testimony given by Hodges several days since that not only the body of the will, but that all of the signatures were written with logwood ink, which has been in use for a period of forty years. That opinion was confirmed today by chemicals and the result has caused somewhat of a sen-sation. The court will present the case to the jury in a few days and it is expected that the result will be known about the 7th inst.

No Fusion Desired.

CHETE, Neb., Sept. I.- |Special Telegram to THE HEE. |- The democratic county central committee met this afternoon and deeided to hald the councy convention Septemaccident yesterday, receiving a dangerous ber 15, at Wilter. The attendance was wound in the hand from a dry weed of a small, but no fusion with the independents Was the decision.

Insugarated with Great Pomp. FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1.-Governor Brown was inaugurated at noon today with elaborate and impressive ceremonies. Fully 20,000 people were present.

President Harrison's Movements.

CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., Sopt. 1.-No busi-

Labor Day at mair.