EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Results of Investigations Inaugurated by the Associated Press.

OPINIONS FROM ENGLISH EXPORTERS.

Trade in But Few Instances Seriously Affected-Still Able to Compete with Americans in Many Lines.

Loxpox, Sept. 7.-Continuing the efforts which the Associated press made in Germany last month to ascertain the feeling of foreign manufacturers in regard to the McKinley tariff bill, investigations of a similer character have been made throughout Great Britain. While the exports to America from certain places show a marked falling off, yet the totals for January, February and March this year (the last three months for which figures are obtainable) show an increase over the figures of the same months last year. These months may be regarded as the best ones for comparison since the bill went into effect. In 1890 during these three months the rush to get goods into America before the bill became a law had not yet begun, and, this year, the same months formed a period when the rush, with the exception of tin plate, was over and when business may be supposed to have been in a more normal condition than at any time since the passage of the bill. The dectared value of the exports for the first quarter of 1891, from the consular district of Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to over \$46,000,000, against \$45,787,714 during the same quarter of last year.

Among the citles embraced in this district are Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Falmouth, Giasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingnam, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton and Tunstall. London, from where articles of every conceivable description are exported, leads the list with a record of \$12,750,000, which is nearly \$2,000,000 less than in January, February and March, 1890.

Effect on the Tin Plate Trade. Interviews with several leading manufacturers and exporters show that the metal trade is the one principally affected in the Liverpool district, and the tin plate trade particularly. There is complete stagnation in this industry at present among buyers. To anticipate the working of the tariff as far as practicable, imports during the six months prior to July 1, when the new rate went into effect, were more than enough to supply a year's demand for tin plate. The big manufacturers here are all hopeful that there will be a change in the law before the next presidential election. One of the leading tin plate manufacturers said we are making tin plate in fact, but questioned our being able to make it profit-

One of the largest Liverpool exporters who has recently been in America to judge for himself, expresses his opinion in this way: "The increased duty has caused stagnation in the tin plate trade. But as we had time sufficient for us to get twelve months stock landed before July 1, we can afford to wait this year and do little or nothing else. Trade is now at a standstill with the South Wales works." he continued, "and the Liverpool exporters are doing nothing except in tin plate for oil cans, etc. The duty does not affect this branch of the trade except in the right side. If the McKinley bill is sustained after the coming election the English trade must be impaired, but for the present the safe and only policy to be pursued by both manufacturers and men is to keep the prices as low as possible in order to discour age manufacturers in America. As to the cost I cannot say, although we are anxious to know what they find the cost of producing

The representatives of other large exporting firms expressed similar views. One of them added: "We need not be afraid of being permanently affected. The new tariff was introduced by McKinley with the object of creating and stimulating an industry they don't possess to any great extent. His idea was that by making the duty what it now is he would enable American manufacturers to establish works which could profitably produce tin plate. and so gradually drive the British importer out of the market. But it has been ascer-tained by a deputation who went out there to laquire, that they caunot possibly do this unless they put on prices for their manufacture as would be burdensome to their cus

Weish makers, interviewed at Cardiff admit that the time must come when Ameri cans will make their own plates, but they declare that they fear no immediate attempt Prices at Cardiff have greatly decreased and are now barely remunerative, but the de-mand is the same as ever, all the works being in full operation. It is also claimed that the domand from America is just as constant as before the introduction of the tariff. Therefore, the Welsamen say, that so far the McKinley bill has not affected the tip plate trade, though its indirect effect has been to cause prices to decrease. Prices, however, are not much lower than prevailed before the tariff was heard of, and the Weishmen think that should the time come when Americans will make their own tin plates, the Weish manufacturers are confi dent of their ability to hold their own against them, no matter how high a protective tariff they may impose.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers. Among the iron manufacturers at Glasgov Among the fron manufacturers at Glasgow William Jacks & Co., and H. L. Seligman were interviewed. They said the iron manu-facturers of Scotland are at present disturbed by a London syndicate, and cannot export much iron, but the principal cause of the lim ited exportation lies in the very large in-crease in the manufacture of pig fron in America, a manufacture which last year sur passed the production of Great Britain. A great deal of steel scrap for remeiting went to America, but they say the McKinley tariff has killed this trade. No other kind of steel has been exported from Glasgow to the states

Cotton and Woolen Fabrics.

Among the textile manufacturers Temple ton & Co., Cleveland, Campbell & Co., Rule & Greenless, John Knox, Higgins & Pritchard and Rutherford Bros. were seen. There was a unanimity of opinion among them that it is too soon yet to conclude what shall be the full effect of the tariff upon woolen goods. So far as the trade has gone, they say, the So far as the trade has gone, they say, the tariff looks as if it were quite prohibitive. Certamly the trade in the lower qualities will cease. High class woolen goods will always be exported, as well-to-do Americans will insist on having them. A great trade was done in Oxford and zepnyr shirtings. This trade with American during that period have learned to manufacture, them and the increased tariff has therefore the Glasgow manufacturers in these the man tag increased tariff has therefore that the Glasgow manufacturers in these goods very heavily. They will therefore have to find out novelties in order to induce exports. America used to import yarns to make these shirtings, but the tariff has also killed this trade between Glasgow and America. In cotton handkerchiefs of the lower quality the tariff will injure the Glasgow manufacturers, but in the higher quali-ties they still expect to continue their trade

Lace Curtains and Carpets.

Lace curtains, the duty on which increased from 40 to 60 per cent, were largely exported to the states. The manufacturers were busy before the tariff came into force, but they think that if the Americans do not put up machinery the Scotch manufacturers of these goods will be able to hold their own. An in-arease of 20 per cent would not keep the Americans from purchasing these goods of Scotch manufacturers, but the duty may en-courage American wanufacturers to set up business for themselves. Scotch manufac-surers also think that the humidity of their plimate will always be in their favor, as in a hot climate it is impossible to spin noe numbers of cotton yarns, Linen trade manufacturers think that no low has been dealt to the linen trade by the tariff. In fact they believe here that the Americans cannot weave linen goods because

of their climate. There are great carpet manufacturers in Glasgow but they are not much affected by the tariff. It is frankly admitted that the Americans can make carpets as well as the Scotch, only the latter believe that they will still be able to get a market in the United States for choice designs and superior work-manship, notwithstanding the tariff.

Knives and Cutlery. In Sheffield there are, roughly speaking, between 3,000 and 4,000 men engaged in supplying the American market. For the first few months after the tariff came into operation these found great difficulty in obtaining employment, but recently there has been a erceptible improvement in their condition o far as the more valuable goods are con-erned. The lower priced articles are affected, however, very greatly.

The heads of the well known firm of Joseph Rogers & Sons claim that they have

not been damaged so much by the opera-tions of the new tariff directly as by the uncertainty which exists with regard to future legislation. People will not buy when the high duties are in operation, while they stand a chance of being lowered He remarked that when the McKinley tariff first came into operation trade was pulled down a great deal, as the firm expected would be the case. Instead of trade becom-ing worse, however, it had gradually improved of late, and he was of the opinion that they would be able to see the tariff safely through.

The Sheffield manufacturers claim that the est cutlery hitherto manufactured in the United States is not equal to that imported for Sheffield and made by the better known firms. It is supposed that the excellence of Sheffield cutlery is due to some peculiar property in the water, but there is no doubt that the real cause of the superiority of the steel goods made in that town is their su-periority over the handicraft of Americans.

No Fears for the Future. Mr. Rogers states that high class goods always find a ready market in the United States or elsewhere, and he believes that the American-tariff has had a more disastrous effect upon German wares than upon the eutlery which Sheffield is exporting to Amer-ica. Upon the lower priced goods, in Sheffield as well as Germany, the tariff has operated prejudicially, the specific duty on so much ad valorem hitting manufacturers of these classes of wares very hard. In answer to a question concerning the ultimate recovery of the American market by Sheffield firms, Mr. the American market by Shemed hirms, Mr. Rogers said: "We are smiling now, and there is hope for the future. The McKinley tariff may have troubled us to begin with, but it does not trouble us now. Things are, however, uncertain. If the McKinley tariff stays our trade will be even better than it is t present because there would not be so nuch uncertainty.

Rogers further explained that had it not seen for the Sheffield and Solingen firms rushing stocks into the states just previous to the passage of the McKinley bill there would, in his opinion, have been a more speedy recovery. Speaking generally, he said he firmly believed that, although trade had not risen to the former standard, prospects and greatly brightened and manuacturers in Sheffield were increasingly hope-

Manchester Not a Sufferer.

While some parts of the neighboring country have suffered severely from the effects of the new tariff, this cannot be said of Lancashire. Inquiry among the principal firms in Manchester, who directly or indirectly may be said to represent Lancashire in this matter, reveals that the McKinly tariff has produced no alarming results in the Manchester district. The principal reason is that a very small part of the exports of Lancashire cotton goods went to the United States before the new tariff came into operation, the exact proportion being only 4 per cent. The trade being only 4 per cent. The trade in the coarser cotton fabrics had been practically lost before the McKinley tariff was made. The United States has proved before that time that they could spin, weave and bleach the coarser qualities of goods in any quantity and in paying conditions. Not only quantity and in paying conditions. Not only had they supplied their own wants, but they had created a considerable shipping trade with outside countries. Manchester still claims to keep the lead in what may be called the superior class of goods, and to retain, in spite of the tariff, its business in the best qualities of cotton dress materials.

Built up Another Trade. At the beginning of the year trade was greatly depressed by the tariff, but the Leeds manufacturers say that they have built up a trade with their own colonies and with Italy, which compensates them for the loss in the United States. The year, so far, has been freer from failures than in many preceding years, and the liabilities less than 50 per cent. The head of one of the largest firms in re-ply to questions said: "We have done a large trade for the last twenty-five years with America both in the better and medium makes of goods. Since the new tariff we have ceased making the medium or cheap kinds of fabrics and having given our attention to light cloths for which we can do a brisk trade despite the tariff. For heavy goods we do not receive many orders, as the weight is against us with the present tariff, but for shipping goods we are as busy as Americans cannot compete with us either in style, quality or price in light goods For common goods, such as serges, tweeds and cotton wraps, we stand no chance with the present tarif, and there is an end of this class of trade so far as America is concerned Other markets, however, have been found. Canada taking more than she did.

Some firms engaged in ready-made juvenile clothing are of the opinion that they will be able to meet the tariff at a profit and as winter approaches arrangements will have been completed to try the experiment.

Bradford's Trade Hurt. According to Bradford manufacturers, the effect of the tariff upon exports to the United States has so far proved even more sjudicial to the Bradford trade than was anticipated. And though, upon careful examination of the monthly returns of exports from July, 1890, to July, 1891, is appears that one or two of the larger depart ats are showing some improvement, from an Englishman's point of view, the fact remains that there has been a decrease in the aggregate value of declared exports of every kind from Bradford to the United States. In May, June and July last, by comparison with those three months in 1890, it was, taking the total decrease of three months, larger by £100,000 than that during October, November and December.

The representative here of the American

ouse, which has about the largest dealings with Bradford, says he thinks that when business gets into the normal condition here the reduction of the volume of business with he United States will not amount to more than twenty-five per cent.

than twenty-five per cent.

The head of the largest mercantile house in Bradford says the sustained falling off of exports of stuff goods, worsted coatings and seals and plushes, the three leading manufacturers, has been larger than anybody here expected. It was not thought that the diminution of these classes would, after the first three months, exceed one-third, but it was more than 50 per cent taking the it was more than 50 per cent, taking the three together, last July, and that was by three together, last July, and that was by far the most favorable comparison for Bradford which has been made since the new tariff commenced.

Scotch Burlaps. At Dundee representatives of Messrs. Cox Bros., Grammond, Gallroy Sons, Scott Sons and others were interviewed. The general opinion expressed is, however, that the effect of the Mckinley tariff in Dundee and the sur-rounding district has been in the linen trade to cause manufacturers to use much smaller sized yarns and to send to America much higher priced goods. There is, they say, in many markets a demand for linens or useful and cheaper makes. The new tariff prevents such goods from being sent, as the duty falls such goods from being sent, as the duty fairs with its prohibitive force upon the ordinary domestic linens. In jute goods there is, upon staple manufacturers of Dundee, only a very slight change, but the aboutien of the duty on raw jute, a duty of about £3 a ton upon a fibre which sells at £10 to £13 per ton, may in the ord create a jute industry. in the end create a jute industry in America, this, however, has not had times s yet to give confidence to capitalists. To erect works in America is, in the opinion of Dundee manufacturers, a great peril. Capital, they say, is shy to risk to build upon a foundation so unstable. A popular vote, they argue, may change all the conditions on which such a trade is built up. In the meantime, the very large American wheat crop with the deficient crop in Europe requires the move-ment of much grain from the United States Europe and, therefore, the demand for

British made buriags is very great. Consul General New's Opinion. The most interesting and important statevestigation were obtained from the Hon, John C. New, consul general of the United States at London, who was asked by the Associated press correspondent what were the effects of the tariff act on the export trade in London and Great Britain. General New

"I can only give you the facts that have ome under my observation in my own office and those that have been reported to me by the consuls under my jurisdiction. For the six mouths ending June 20, of this year there was a falling off of about 10 per cent in the number of invoices at the consulate general and decrease of from 10 to 15 per cent in the value of the exports, as compared with the corresponding months of 1800. During the same period the reports from all consulates in Great Britain showed a market decrease in exports of such articles as silks fine worsted dress goods, the unions—which are cottons and linen mixed goods—wool, camel's hair goods and manufacturers of iron and steel, amounting approximately to fifty per cent, while the decrease in the value of utlery exported amounts to about sixty per

'Have there been any articles the importation of which has increased!"
"Tin plate, for instance, has doubled and unmanufactured wools, with an increased duty, have largely increased. Hemp and flax, with a decreased duty, is doubled; and drugs also, with a decreased duty, have nearly doubled. These articles reduce the average of decrease in the whole volume of exports from Great Britain very materially and, taken in connection with the articles which have been added to the free list under the tariffact, the expertation of which has largely increased, it would appear that there is no great paralysis of trade between our "Do you think the trade will continue to

"I take it that the trade of this country with the United States will increase in pro portion as our population increases, and that Great Britain need have no fear of the heaithy competition of American manufac-turers, who are protected by the tariff only against the lower wages on this side of the During some further general discussion of

this subject and not in reply to specific ques-tions as to details, Consul General New said to the correspondent; "It is noticeable that the exports of materlais for manufacturing the cheaper grades of goods, which are used by the working men have not decreased, but have increased, while the exports of such goods as silks, fine worsted dress good, unions and fine woolens,

camels and goat hair good have fallen off which goes to show the effect of the tariff being a benefit rather than a hardship to the laborers in the United States. England may suffer somewhat but America has certainly gained by the result. "This is a free trade country because the English are manufacturers and not producers

and they necessarily have to get their sup-plies from other countries. "Manufacturers here must sell everything that they make, and the adverse interest to our country is only because of a desire to protect bome manufacturers and develop home markets, and because a home market means for America mouths to feed and bodies

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Getting Ready for the State Conventions-An Interview with Pratt. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7 .- Very few delegates to the republican state convention which will meet here on Wednesday, have as yet arrived, but some hundreds will reach the city tonight, and tomorrow and in another twenty-four hours political excitement will be at its height.

Thomas C. Platt arrived this morning and in an interview said: "Andrew D. White is it the field to stay and has strong support. VanCott has many friends, among the New York delegates, but it does not seem polite to ask him to leave his present position. Captains Becker and Wadsworth are still in the field and will be strongly supported in their respective sections. There is nothing in this Tracey movement. It is not wise to run an administration candidate." "What about the minor offices?" was the

ext query,
"Weil, William A. Sutherland of this city, has a strong backing for attorney general and will probably be nominated. The New York delegation, to a man, will support Ed-win Einstein for lieutenant governor or comptroller, probably the latter office."

"William Goodrich of Brooklyn will undoubtedly be temporary chairman. Nothing has, of course, been done toward the permanent organization." "When will the convention conclude its business! "As to that I cannot say. The country delegates are always anxious to adjourn and go home, but I think the convention will be

session longer than one day." RUSSIA'S CROP PROSPECTS.

Will be a Surplus of Rye in Many Provinces.

St. Petersburg. Sept. 7.-The prospects for a good barvest in the Caucasus are splen-The government has reduced by 50 per cent the rate hitherto levied upon cereals transported on the Caucasian railroads in order to facilitate the conveyance of grain from one part of the country to the other In addition, the navigation companies or the Caspain sea and the river Volca have come to the determination that they will also

lessen their tariffs.

It is officially announced that there are large-reserves of ryo stored in the grainaries of the Baltic province of Livenia and the governor of that province has offered to lend ,000,000 poods to the provinces which find themselves daficient in their supply of rye owing to bad crops or other reasons. This loan of 1,000,000 poods is to be repaid to Li vocia when the next harvest is gathered. The peasants of Courland, another of the Baltic provinces, have made a similar offer. They announce their willingness to lend 1, 000,000 poods of rye to less fortunate provinces on the sole condition that the imperial government will see that the grain lent is restituted in due course of time.

INDIAA DESPERADO CAPTURED.

Lower Brule Police Encounter an Old Offender in South Dakota.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 7 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-The party of Indian police that left Lower Brule agency some days ago for Rosebud agency for the purpose of overhauling and capturing a noted horse thief who had escaped from them and taken refuge there, has returned, bringing the desperade with them. They had some difficulty in locating their man, but coming upon him un awares were enabled to capture serious trouble. The horse thief is now in the Lower Brule agency jail, and will have an examination before a United States commissioner in this city next week. The prisoner is charged with many crimes, and although an Indian is one of the shrewdest and most accomplished pilferers of other peo-pie's live stock in this section of the country. Use Haller's German Pills, the great co n

tipation and liver regulator. Masonic. All Master Musons and Knights Templar in the city are requested to assemble at the Freemason's hall, Sixteenth and Capitol avenue, today at 1:30 p.m. premptly, to at-tend the funeral of our departed frater,

Harry Brownson.

George W. Lininger,
Master Capitol Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M.
Victor White,
Compander Mount Calvary Commandery Knights Templar.

Information Free. Do you know that any old sore or cut can e absolutely cured by the intelligent use of faller's Barbed Wire Liniment. Be merciful to your horse and try it.

Commended Their Form. VIENNA, Sept. 7 .- A drenching rain made the maneuvering ground at Goepfritz extremely bad today. Nevertheless today's maneuvers were the most brilliant of the whole series. Both the German and the Austrian empress warmly commended the conduct of the officers and men, especially their marching powers, fighting tactics and steadiness of form.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Chil dron Teething softens the gums and allays all pains. 25 cents a bottle. IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPMENTS.

Eastbound Rail Business During Last Week Quite Encouraging.

VANDERBILT LINES LEAD IN TONNAGE

Chairman Finley Again Called on to Caution Association Members Concerning Harvest Excursion Tickets and Contracts.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sapt. 7 .- A decided improve ment is shown in the record of eastbound shipments by rail for last week. A total of 55,950 tons was carried by all lines against 50,794 tons the previous week and 71,393 tons furing the corresponding week of 1890. At the same time there was a considerable fall ing off in lake shipments. The freight forwarded by lake amounted to 103,127 tous against 119,266 tons for the week previous.

The shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic association aggregated 25,246 tons against 22,862 for the preceding week, an increase of 2,384 tons and against 31,767 for the same period last year, a decrease of 6,521 tons. The Vanderbill lines carried 59 per cent of the traffic; the Pennsylvania lines 17 per cent; the Chicago and Grand Trung 15 per cent and the Baltimore & Ohio 9 per cent.

LOCKWOOD SERVES NOTICE. General Passenger Agent Lockwood of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road has notified Chairman Finley that, beginning tomorrow, he will sell tickets from Kansas City to the southeast on the basis of the \$6 rate now in effect from Kansas City to St. Louis.

CAUTIONED BY FINLEY. Chairman Pinley has found it necessary to caution some of the roads in the Western Passenger association to keep in mind the conditions under which harvest excursion denets were authorized. He writes: "Special atttention is called to the requirements that no tickets shall be sold at less than \$4 higher than basing fares from the Mississippi river to points enumerated. Complaint has been made as to the excursion on August 25 that this requirement was not strictly enforced by Authority has been given to all interested

Mobile, Ala., September 15 and 29.

Insist on getting Cook's Extra Dry Champagne if you want a pure article; there are no headaches in it.

BARED CLAMS.

Feast of the Omaha Elks at Pries' Lake Yesterday.

Omaha Lodge of Elks gave its second clam bake at Pries' lake vesterday afternoon. At 1:30 o'clock three tally-ho coaches loaded with members of the loage and their friends left the lodge room at Fifteenth and Douglas and enjoyed a delightful drive to the lake north of Florence.

On arriving there a party of cooks in charge of Lew Franklin, the well known court bainff of Lincoln, and Ed. Allen, the ex-marshal, had made preparations for an old-fashioned Rhode Island clam bake. An excavation 6x8 feet and one foot deep had been paved with large stones, on which had been built a huge fire. By the time the party arrived these stones were white with heat and the fire was cleaned off. A layer of damp sea weed was spread over the stones and on this was spread four bushels of Lit-tie Neck clams, one bushel of oys-ters, ten bluefish, two bushels of sweet corn, one bushel of sweet potatoes, one bushel of Irish potatoes, and four dozen lobsters. A layer of sea weed was placed over this and a large tarpaulin covered over all. Dirt was piled on the edges to keep the heat from escaping and the cooking commenced. Prof. Franklin presided over this part of he feast while Prof. Allen made the chow-When the feast was cooked eighty-five

bungry men sat down to two long tables and the mountain of viands was soon "out of sight." It was a clear case that "the proof of the pudding is the eating."

The whole affair was a decided success and the committee, Messrs, George Krouk, F. P. Gridley and Henry Philbin, were the recipants of many congratulations. After the feast the coaches nounted and the party returned to the city,

For Schiltz beer apply to R. R. Grotte

arriving about 7 o'clock

Another heystone Clerk Arrested. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7 .- The arrest of another of the clerks of the old Keystone bank on the charge of making false entries in the ledger took place this morning. The prisoner is I. Grant Lawrence, formerly ndivirual clerk at the bank and a brother o Charles Lawrence, assistant cushier of the bank, who is now serving a sentence in peniteutiary for the share he took in robbing the bank. Frank will have a hearing tomorrow, until which time he is held in bonds of \$10,000. Two other clerks will also by given a hearing then.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipa-tion, bost for ickhallachs, bast for sour

Mast Fix Up Their Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7 .- The comproller of the currency has sent notice to the ashiers of those national banks which have o per cent bonds on deposit with the United States treasury as a basis for circulation on States treasury as a cassed, asking them to either renew the bonds at 2 per cent, or subtitute some other bonds as security.

Chilian Minister's Pleasant Fiction WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7 .- Senor Lasano, the Chilian minister, before leaving Washington Saturday, informed the state department that he was to leave for a short time and had designated his secretary of egation to act as charge d'affairs.

Constigation poisons the blood; DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure constitution. The cause removed, the disease is gone.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

A. Kubler of Howard is at the Casey. I. L. Keck of Kearney is at the Millard. J. B. Barnes of Norfolk is at the Millard. Mrs. Robinson of Pairfield is at the Pax-

M. McLivency, of Dirwson, is at the Mil E. E. Leonard of David City is at the Mur-H. D. Hooker of Syracuse is at the Mur-

James Bell of David City is at the Mur-J. M. Harrison of Grand Island is at the W. D. Waldo of North Platte is at the H. W. MacLachlan, of Harrison, is at the

Bruce E. Smith, of Fremont, is at the E. B. Penney, of Lexington, is at the Mrs. Ritchie and daugnter of Seward are at the Millard. W. S. Strawn returned from a week's journ in Wyoming and the west.

Mayor Cushing returned yesterday from Not a Success. Visconsin, where he was called by the ill-Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton's "Ali a Mistake" company disess of her mother. Mr. George D. Riggs of the Frontier, published at O'Neill, was in the city yesterday and visited Tus Bss. banded here because of lack of patronage. The members of the company objected to continuing the tour unless salaries were paid. They returned to New York ou railroad tickets said to have been purchased with money borrowed by Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. C. O. Doxon of Monroe, Ia., is in the city visiting with his old time friend, Mr. C. J. Annis of the Paxton.

Mr. J. Goodman of the city of Juarez,
Mexico, is visiting the family of Mr. M.
Weinberger at 2635 Capitol avenue.

J. J. Johnson & Co. have removed their Mrs. Edward Dickinson, wife of the assistant general manager of the Union Pacific, returned to Chicago Saturday night, accompanied by her children. coal office to 220 S. 15th street More Russian | roops Move. The U.S. government are using argenum bers of the Improved Howasculat. Borden & Selleck Co., agents, Chicago, Di. number of 15,000 have been ordered to Warsaw. This will bring the number of Russian forces on the Polish frontier up to 50,000. Editor Hearst Will Build a Building

CONTINENTAL.

PRICES MOVE THE WORLD.

they may be said to move the earth. This, at least, is the theory on

which we conduct our business. It makes a difference in buying cloth-

ing whether you consider price only or quality of material and work-

manship. Some clothing is dear at any price. We sell only the best.

OVERCOATS, LIGHT WEIGHT.

purchasers. We will continue the sale of MELTON OVER-

\$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

NEW SUITS.

\$10 to \$20. Don't purchase without taking a look through our stock.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

and have sold only reliable goods. We are in shape with everything

Continental Clothing House,

FREELAND LOOMIS COMPANY.

PUSHING THE CLAIMS BUREAU.

rom a \$2.50 school suit to the finest dress garment made.

COATS in different shades, at

SAMOANS WANT GOOD MONEY.

They Refuse to Accept Silver in Place

of Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7 .- Advices from

Samoa per steamer Mariposa say that the

country is in a state of great unrest. Ma-

taafa is still at Malice with 300 or 400 men

and has sent out messengers to raise a party

in his behalf. It is understood that the gov-

ernment is only waiting the arrival of an

English war ship to make a joint demonstra-

tion to punish the natives who refuse to obey

Malietoa. Unless some action is taken with-

out delay there will probably be trouble. The

great cause of complaint among the natives

is the way in which the salary list is climbing

up. The Swedish gentlemen came out with the chief justice to act as clerk of court and

marshal. As it turned out there was nothing

in these positions, two new places were created for them—chief of police and secretary to the chief justice. The people, however, have confidence in the chief justice's impartiality. The only objection is that he is very

Much dissatisfaction has been caused

the acts of President Baron Senft von Pil-

sack. The currency question is the burning issue of the hour. A German firm imported

a number of silver marks from Germany some time ago and wished to pass them at gold value in the payment of taxes, etc. Most of these coins are old marks of Wurtemburg and other small principalities. The residents

objected to them, as they cannot pass them

except at a discount in America or the colonies. The president, however, insisted that they be received. The king and the govern-

ment would not take them, but the president again ordered them to do so or Germany

would be angry. They again refused, but

Sallow and leaden hued complexions soon

give place to the loveliest pink-and-white,

when the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is por-sisted in, and cosmetics entirely abandoned.

Nothing can counterfeit the rosy glow of

perfect health, which blesses those who use

FATAL CLANDESTINE RIDE.

A Married Man with Another's Wife

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7 .- Jefferson D. Stew-

art, a married man with four children, and

Mrs. Jane Kennedy, a married woman with

two children, went out for a boat ride on

Ponce de Leon lake after 8 o'clock last night.

They had with them in another boat two

companions, Henry Gignilliatt and Miss Ida

Harmon. The lake is away out of town and

is a lonely spot. The two couples took sep-

arate boats and there in the cark were hav-

ing a pleasant time. Suddenly Gignilliatt

heard a scream, and looking around beheld no trace of the other boat. It had disap-

peared with its occupants as completely as if it had never existed. Miss Harmon fainted and it was with the utmost difficulty that

Gignilliatt saved himself from the fate of his

companions. Reaching snore and laying his

Groves of this city. He has been in the em-

ploy of the Pennsylvania Radroad company

at the Broad street station, Philadelphia, for

several years and being an expert amateur

photographer, was sent along the line of the road this spring and summer to take views

and was then given a vacation, which ac-counts for his presence in Germany now. He took his camera with him merely to pic-

Gessler's Magic heavaone Wafers, Curesal

headsches in 20 minutes. At all druggists

Eureru of Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.-Several con-

auls generals of South American republics in

London have inaugurated a movement for

the establishment in that city of a pureau of

information concerning South American af-fairs, similar to the bureau of American re-

and the demand increasing continually. Bor-den & Selleck Co., Chicago, Ill.

publics in Washington and Paris.

Douglas county.

ture foreign scenery.

Drowned in a Lake.

Pilsack still declined to accept their decision

and the question remains open

The prices advertised last week on Fall Overcoats brought many

For business and dress unequaled by any previous production from

We have always carried the largest stock, quoted the lowest prices

The world is principally devoted to trade, and as prices rule trade

and Extend the Syndicate. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7 .- W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner contemplates erecting here in the vicinity of newspaper row a commodious structure which will cost nearly \$2,000,000. It will be named the Examiner building, and will be designed and built with a view to accommodating press associations and newspaper correspondents with rooms, and espe cially adapted to their business wants, and to make it the headquarters of the correspondents of Washington. The BEE and Examiner claims bureau will also be located in this building. Mr. Hearst is now in the east, havbuilding. Mr. Hearst is now in the east, having recently come from the Pacific coast, stopping at Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York and Boston, where he is negotiating with a number of leading journals to join Tag Bag and Examiner in the prosecution of claims against the government. The originator of the idea of a combination of leading journals to prosecute Indian depredation claims was the late Senator Hearst. dation claims was the late Senator Hearst, and Mr. Hearst, in establishing this gigantic claims bureau, is carrying out a long cherished scheme of his father, the California senator, which found full fruition in the bill passed by the last congress transferring the Indian depredation claims from the interior department to the United States court of

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best little pill ever made. Cure constipation every time. None equal. Use them now.

SENATOR HAWLEY IN THE DARK.

Portfolio. New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7. -Senator Hawley was this morning shown a copy of last night's dispatch stating that he was at

Cape May conferring with President Harrison relative to accepting the place in the cabinet made vacant by the resignation of Proctor. He was asked if there was any trnth in it.
"None at all," he answered. "I have not

seen the president since last May and he has not sent for me. The matter referred to has not entered my mind and I do not know that any of my friends have asked the place for

AWFUL EXPERIENCES AT SEA.

Arrival of a Crew at san Francisco in Frightful Condition. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7 .- The bark Royal Tar, from Australia, anchored in quarantine yesterday morning, reporting fever and scurvy on board and the captain and first mate both dead. The vessel left Sydney last March. In July all the stores gave out and since then all the crew had to live on was tea and flour. The appearance of the crew was frightful and some are toothiess, while others are pitted and scarred with gangrene. It is believed their lives will be saved.

unconscious companion upon the grass, he rushed off and gave the alarm. About 10 o'clock 200 men had gathered from the city Captured a Man-Eater. WESTBROOK, Conn., Sept. 7 .- The exciting event of the season was the capture yesterwith drags and grappling irons. For four hours they dragged before success rewarded them. The man was first fished up, then the day of a monster man-eating shark. Two young men were fishing for blue fish off woman. The watch in the man's pocket had Stannards Beach, when the man-eater sudstopped at 8:05. Stewart had visited Mrs. Kennedy's house early in the evening and deniy appeared under the stern of the boat auggested the trip. His wife is on a visit to Fennessee, while the woman's husband is in and turned on its back, preparing to strike. With much presence of mind one of the boys named Post seized the boat hook and thrust DeWitt's Little Early meers; only pill to cure sick headache and regulate the be reis it into the shark's mouth, thereby slightly stunning the fish. A lively struggle then ensued, which caused the water to boil and foam for rods around. After a time the shark was tired out and a rope was fastened Groves is Not a Spy.
WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 7.—Carleton around its tail by which it was towed ashore. The fish measured nearly fifteen Groves, who has been arrested at Mayence, Germany, charged with being a spy, is the feet in length and weighed about 800 pounds son of Robert Groves of Barnesville, Bel-In each jaw were two rows of teeth, some of which were over an inch long. mont county, Ohio, and a nephew of Joseph

Published Lottery Matter. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.—John F. Cramer of the firm of Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, proprietors of the Evening Wisconsin, was arrested this morning by the United States authorities on the charge of publishing lottery matter. The arrest of the other members of the firm will probably follow this afternoon. The article on which the arrest is based was copied from a San Fran-cisco paper attacking the validity of the lottery bill.

DE PRICE'S Over 450,000 liowe scales have been sold, Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla -) Of perfect purity. Lemon

Of great strength. Orange - Economy in their use Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

AMUSEMENTS. FARNAM STREET TH EATER.

4 NIGHTS commencing with Sunday Mat-HICKS AND SAWYER'S GENUINE COLORED MINSTRELS.

Wednesday Matinee. Popular Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c. BOYD'S NEW THEATER. Seventeenth and Harney Sts.

RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS. GRACEFUL GLOVER-SUPERB - SINGING---FUN IN FUSILADES-

WEDNESDAY MATINEE 50C. ALL PARTS OF HOUSE. Grand Opera House. GARROW OPERA COMP'Y

TONIGHT:

ERMINIE.

POPULAR PRICES, 25c, 35c and 50c FARNAM STREET THEATER. Taree Nights. Sept. 10, 11 and 12.

Lincoln J. Carter's Grand Scenic Production THE FAST MAIL

THE OMAHA

The Coliseum Building September 28th and clase October 17th, Parties Desiring to Make Exhibits Should Apply at the

Secretary'i Office. Room 25, Chamber Commerce, Omaha.

DIME EDEN MUSEE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 7. LIZZIE STURGEON, the Armiess Pianiste, MORLEY'S Huminated Panorama, LITTLE SURE SHOT, in Trick Shooting, MARSH, the Trombone King, GERTIE THORNTON, ELLA BAKER and others

Bathe bruises with Pond's Extract.



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