Senator Allen Explains the Position of

the People's Party.

AS TO THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Views of the Nebraska Senator on the Sabe

lect-Danger of Becoming the Slaves

of the European Money

Power.

RED CLOUD, Neb., June 15 .- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE.] -- Senator W. V. Allen,

AY DEFEAT THE ARMY BILL

oponents to the Measure Make Gains in the German Elections.

CIALISTS PROVE GOOD POLITICIANS

10y Carry Many Seats After Sharp Contests-Results of the Balloting Up to Date-A Quiet Day Throughout the Empire.

BERLIN, June 16 .- At 2 o'clock this morn g returns from seventy districts indicate at thirty-six have been carried by parties posed to the army bill, fifteen have been rried for the parties favoring the bill and neteen are in doubt, between the governent and the opposition parties, with the ances in the majority of them strongly in vor of the government. The government arties have lost three of their former seats, vo to the Richterists, one to the social emocrats, one the second ballot shall dede, and one to a south German democrat. he government has won one seat from the

position. The social democrats have won two seats, esides having secured many chances for ew victories on the second ballot. A urious feature of their two accomplished ictories in new fields is that they won at

he expense of the Richter radicals, also nemies of the army bill, and not, as was xpected, at the expense of the national librals, the friends of the bill. Aithough the scial democrats' gains are undoubtedly ormous, they will not prove so large probbly as the reports have so far indicated. he reports from the cities come in first and is in the cities that the social democratic indidates always run best.

The police of this city closed up the social t mass meetings at the Germania hall, the ivoli, the Concordia, the Elyseum and the 'edding hall, owing to overcrowding. The owds poured into the streets and were nickly dispersed by mounted police. Heavy Expenses of the Socialists.

During the day the socialists distributed if a million handbills here. They spent ,000 marks in the Fifth division alone—the rgest sum ever expended by a single party a Berlin constituency. The conservatives id anti-Semites also worked hard.

Id anti-Semites also worked hard.

The socialist vote in Berlin foots 20,000 rer the vote of 1890. The socialists have sen equally successful in Hamburg and Itona. Altogether the vote promises a cialist victory. The women rendered great sistance in the canvass. Many university students canvassed for

onservative candidates. In spite of tre-nendous exertions, the united conservatives and anti-Semites have lost 3,000 votes as ompared with the figures of 1890, and the adicals have lost nearly 20,000 votes. It is tated that the socialists are likely to win ree out of four of the reballots against the

In Berlin not a single candidate pledged to support the army bill has gained even the bare honor of a reballot. The prospects of a government majority appear to be vanishing. Roughly speaking the socialist vote shows a great increase everywhere. The radical vote has diminished greatly, chiefly, it would seem, because the better class of the radical party voted for the anti Semitic can-

Looks Bad for the Army Bill.

Not 10 per cent of the votes cast in Berlin were given in favor of the army bill. Seldom has the city spoken in such emphatic tones. The provincial returns appear to be equally emphatic in the same direction. The great uccess of the social democrats has caused a rotound sensation.

Socialists in High Feather.

As the day were away the social democrats seeived great encouragement from the reurns. At the headquarters of the execu ive committee telegram after telegram rought news of social-democratic gains. an enormous vote evidently was being olled for socialist candidates in the Rhine olled for socialist candidates in the Rhine rovinces, Saxony, Hamburg, Frankfort-on-te-Main and other industrial centers. Paul inger, socialist in the Fourth Berlin district, ad Herr Schmidt, socialist candidate in the fixth district, were reported as sure of cing returned by heavy majorities. The scialists were also confident that they ould capture the Third Berlin district on a fixet tell as at the last destination. e first poll, as at the last election they sked only a few votes of electing their addate. In this district Herr Vogt ran the socialist interest; Fischer, socialist, the Second district, and Liebknecht, so-dist in the Fifth district, were regarded likely to be elected on a reballot. In Hamburg the balloting promised the rern of three socialists.

Coenigsburg city will be doubtful, but the dalists there think probably Herr Schultz eir candidate, will be elected on a rebailot Arthur Stadthagen, socialist, was rerted safe at Niederbronn and Stettin ipsic city, Dresden, the First and Second visions of Kiel. West Breslau, Erlangen, sing, Mannhelm, Offenbach and Sonneberg e Reichstag.

e Reichstag.

Herr Krupp, national liberal, running in seen against Editor Stoctzel, a member of te Lieber wing of the center party, was ald not to be getting the support he Dr. Stoecker, anti-Semite at Siegen, Baron

ammersteln, conservative at Siegen-Her-ord, and Eugene Richter at Hagen, were reorted at 6 o'clock as sure of their seats. Herbert Bismarck's Good Fight

The agrarians were highly elated when bey learned in the afternoon that Count Ierbert Bismarck had run so unexpectedly sell in the Jerichow district that a second allot will be necessary. The general sctation was that Count Herbert would The general ex aten badly by his free trade antagonist. At 6 o'clock nothing positive was known of he results of the election, although dis-atches from 120 electoral districts indicated hat the socialists had secured thirty of hem, and the conservatives, Richterists radical people's party) and liberal clericals (ad divided the other ninety among them. Between 4 and 6 o'clock the heat increased jost beyond endurance in the street.

eer halls and cafes became crowded with sen anxious to get the first news from the solls. All the workingmen left the shops Jortly after 4 o'clock. At first they bronged the streets near the polling staons, and then, as evening came on, sined the endless procession to the houses. They preserved everywhere perfect

At 8 o'clock the first authentic reports began to come in slowly. They were re-ceived in this order:

Results in Berlin

Berlin, Fourth Division-Paul Singer. social democrat, elected by a great majority to succeed himself. Singer received 46,000 votes; Eugene Richter, 9,000; Herr Reh, conservative and anti-Semite, 7,000. In 1890 Singer polled 40,709 votes.

Berlin, Sixth Division - Wilhelm Lieb knecht, socialist democrat, elected to suc eed himself. Liebknecht is the leader of the socialist democratic party. One of his opponents was Eugene Richter, leader of the radical people's party.

radical people's party.

Berlin, First Division—Herr Langerhaus. Richterist, radical people's party 4, 300 votes; Tatterow, social democrat, 3,200. The scat-tering vote was so heavy, especially in the case of Colonel von Egidy, that Langerhaus got no majority over all, and a re-ballot will be necessary. Both men are against the army bill, while Dr. Alexander Meyer, as to tancesontative of the district, was one of the representative of the district, was one of the few radicals voting for the bill. The vote hows a heavy socialist gain. In 1890 Dr. Meyer received 5,928 votes, to 2,942 for his

Socialist democrat opponent.

Berlie, Second Division—No majority over all for any candidate, and a new ballot necessary; heavy socialist gains. Prof. Rudolph Virebow, last representative of the district,

and Herr Fischer, socialist democrat, polled the heaviest vote, Fischer's vote, 25,255; Virchow's, 14,613. This is a social democratic re than 6,000 as compared with the

Berlin, Third division—New ballot neces-sary; Vogtherr, socialist democrat, 10,300; Munckel, Richterist, 7,003. In 1890 Munckel was elected over a social democrat by a vote of 13,673 to 12,945. Berlin, Fifth division—New ballot neces-

sary; Schmidt, social democrat, 7,137; Baumbach, Richterist, 7,084. In 1890 Baumbach bach, Richterist, 7,084. In 1890 Baumbach carried the district by 10,059, to 8,701 for his socialist opponent. Dr. Baumbach is the mayor of Dansic. He recently made himself unpopular by betraying in an election meeting what M. Herbert, French embassador had said to nim in a private conversation. Compared with the socialist vote of 1890, this year's vote shows a gain of 1,500.

Other Returns.

Neurenburg—Carl Grillenberger, social democrat, elected to succeed himself. Wurzburg—New ballot necessary, Albrecht Fuelle, social democrat, and Peter Neickerman, clerical member of the last Reichstag, were the leading candidates. Munich, Second division—George von Volt-mar, leading the south German social demo-

crats, was elected to succeed himself. Erlangen—Sogitz, social democrat, elected. The last representative of the district was Freiher Schenck von Stauffenburd, a rad-ical, who voted against the army bill. East Breslau—Franz Tutzaer, social demo-

crat, elected to succeed himself. One of his opponents was ex-Minister von Hebrecht, national liberat. Mest Breslau—Schoenlank, social demo-crat, elected. The district was represented in the last Reichstag by Vollrath, a radical,

in the last Reichstag by Voltrath, a radical, who voted against the army bill.

A new ballot is necessary in Leipsic City between Dr. Hasse, national liberal, and Herr Pinkau, social democratic; in Elberfield, between Fritzharm, social democrat, and Herr Hahm, conservative anti-Semite; in the Teltow district, between Herr Zubel, social democrat, and Herr Bingg, conserva-

tive agrarian.

Koenigsburg City—New ballot necessary. Carl Schultz, social democrat received 10.519 votes; Dr. Krause, national liberal, 7,093. Schultz represented the city in the last Reichstag

Danzig City—New tallot necessary, Heinrich Rickert, radical union, friendly to the army bill, received 6,218 votes against 4,275 for Herr Jochem, social democrat. Rickert was supported by the national liberals. He represented the district in the last Polyherra.

Balloting at Munich.

Munich, First division—new ballot neces-sary. George Barre, social democratic, rep-resented it in last Reichstag, and Wilhelm Burckhard, national liberal, are the leading candidates. Cologne City—New ballot necessary. The leading candidates are Herr Greis, clerical, with 18,702 votes; Herr Luecke, social demo-

crat, with 12,090 votes. Greis represented the city in the last Reichstag. Lubeck—New ballot necessary. Herr Schwartz, social democrat, with 7,389 votes, and Herr Goertz, radical unionist, with 7,150

votes, are the leading candidates. Niederbronn—Arthur Stadthagen, social democrat, elected to succeed himself. West Priegnitz—Herr von Podbielski, conservative, elected to succeed Herr von Jagow, also a conservative,

Herford—Freiherer von Hammerstein, grarian conservative, elected. The district Justerboke—Dr. Kropatschek, agrarian conservative, elected to succeed himself.
Gotha—Wilhelm Bock, social democrat, elected to succeed himself.
Paderborn—Henirich Hesse, elected, warning Hosse, elected, warning Hosse, elected to succeed himself. s strongly conservative.

Warburg-Herr Schaidle, independent clerical, to succeed Frieherer von Wendt, clerical, who voted against the army bill.
Lippstadt—Her Schaurs, clerical, to succeed Herr Kertsing, clerical.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main

Darmstadt—New ballot necessary. Osann, national liberal, with 9,306 votes, and Herr Kramer, social democrat, with 5,932 votes, are the leading candidates. Dr. Osann sat or the city in the last Reichstag. Frankfort-on-the-Main-New ballot neces

Herr Schmidt, social democrat, with sary. Herr Schmidt, social democrat, with 13,400 votes, Dr. Oswaldt, national liberal, with 7,270 votes, and Editor Senueman of the Frankfort Gazette with 7,024 votes, are the leading candidates, Sonneman is a democrat. Schmidt sat for Frankfort in the last Reichstag.

Bayruth—New ballot necessary between

Herr Frank, social democrat, and Herr Preil, Richterist. The district was last represented by Dr. Caselmann, a national liberal. The government, therefore, is

bound to lose a seat. Dresden, Left Division—New ballot neces-sary. The leading candidates are Herr Zimmerman, anti-Semite, with 14,800 votes. and Gradnaur, social democrat, with 15,03 votes. The last deputy was a conservative Dresden, Right Division—New ballot neces-sary between Herr Koben, social democrat, and Privy Councillor Klemm, anti-Semite,

the last deputy for the district.

Bremen-New ballot necessary between Merchant Frese, radical unionist, who received 18,820 votes, and Editor Bruhns social democrat, who received 14,217 votes Bruhns was the last deputy for the city 'rese's vote is a heavy gain for the friends of the army bill.

Mucaster-New ballot necessary between Dr. von Herremann, cierical, with 3,66 votes, and Herr Laer, conservative, with 2,400 votes, Cegielski was the last deputy from Posen. He voted for the army bill. Wieshaden-New hallot necessary between Herr Schenck, Richterist, and Herr Kopp, radical unionist

Will Have to Vote Again. Stettin-New ballot necessary between Fritz Herbett, social democrat, and Max Brosmel, radical unionist. Brosmel sat for Stettin in the last Reichstag. Aachern City—Theodore Morren, clerical,

elected to succeed himself. Leipsic District-Freiderich Geyer, social democrat, elected to succeed himself Brunswick—Withelm Blos, social demo-trat, elected to succeed himself.

Bonn—Herr Spahn, clerical, elected.

Greiz—Herr Forster, elected by the con-

evative anti-Semities. Aurich - Herr Kruse, national liberal

favorable to the army bill.
Trier—Victor Rintelen, clerical, elected to ucceed himself.

Ravensburg—Lawyer Rembold, clerical lostile to the army bill, elected over Prof

lig, clerical, favoring the bill. He succeeds dimself Homburg-Nassau-New ballot necessary

between Herr Westermacher, national liberal, and Herr Bruchn, social democrat. The last deputy was a radical.

Maunheim—New ballot necessary between
Herr Basserman, national liberal, and
August Dresbach, social democrat. Dres-

bach was the city's last deputy.
Stuttgart—New ballot necessary between Gustav Siegel, national liberal, and Herr Kloss, social democrat. Siegel sat for Stutt Siegel sat for Stuttgart in the last Reichstag. Zittau-New ballot necessary between leinrich Buddeberg, Richterist, and Herr

Waentig, national liberal. Buddeberg was the district's last deputy.

Herabon — Marcus Pfinger, democrat, elected to succeed himself. Esslingen-Herr Ehni, democrat, elected succeed August Weiss, national liberal.

This means a loss of a seat for the govern Hanau-New ballot necessary between Herr Stroh, conservative, and Herr Hich, social democrat. The last representative was a conservative.

Strasburg City-New ballot necessary etween Dr. Petri, national liberal, and etween August Bebel, social democrat. Petri was the last deputy.

Duesseldorf—New ballot necessary be

tween Karl Wenders, free conservative, and Herr Grimpe, social democrat. Wenders was the last deputy.

Dertmund—New ballot necessary between Theodore Mueller, national liberal, and Herr Toetik, socialist democrat. Mueller was the

Mainz-New ballot necessary between Herr Braun, national liberal, and Franz Joest, social democrat, who was the city's last deputy.

Good as a Socialist Victory. Halle-New ballot necessary between

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PARGI.

WILL ASSIST THE BANKS

Scheme to Tide Over the Present Financial Depression.

ACTION OF NEW YORK'S CLEARING HOUSE

Loan Certificates Will Be Issued to Institutions in Need of Help-Views of a Prominent Banker on the

Situation.

New York, June 15 .- In view of the serious drain upon the banks here, caused by demands from the interior, the clearing nouse decided at a meeting held today to issue 6 per cent loan certificates to tide those banks which need help over the present financial troubles. The meeting was a general one and began at noon. President Williams of the clearing house committee said: "The action of the committee, as far as taken, has been largely with a view to giving tone to the country. It is likely to be followed by other centers. The citadel is all right, but we

want to strengthen the outposts." The proposal of the committee, to which President Williams referred, is that every clearing house center in the country issue clearing house certificates, which would make available for use between the banks a vast amount of perfeetly good assets which are now uncurrent In the opinion of sagactous and conservative bank officers of this city, it would be a long step toward the restoration of confidence. The last time clearing house loan certificates were taken out was during the Baring trouble, when the example of the New York banks was followed by Boston and Philadel phia. This course would virtually make each clearing house group a single bank of discount and would distribute the burden of accommodations more equally than at present, enabling institutions short of each to obtain it from their neighbors without attracting attention or creating distrust.

Views of a Bank President.

Speaking of the money stringency and the shipment of large amounts of currency, par-ticularly to the western and northwest, the president of a large national bank said to a reporter today that the demand from the country banks for rediscount was larger at present than at any time in his long experi-ence, and particularly from banks in the northwest and west.

The demand was general, however, and ex-tended from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It set in, he said, nearly four months ago, and has gradually increased until it has assumed its present large proportion. As, however, the banks which were asking for redis-counts, this week were sending in their shortest time paper, paper maturing in a month or six weeks, that was regarded as an indication that the country bankers did not expect the demand to last much longer, and it was therefore hoped that it had reached its height.

The demands from the south, it was said, were only such as were expected at this time of the year and were not unusually large. There had been fewer failures in the south than in any other part of the country and some of the large southern cities were not asking for accommodation. The south, said the bank president, was believed to be in pretty good condition.

Shipments of Currency West.

"There is no exaggeration in these reports of shipments of currency, continued the speaker. "We shipped \$100,000 yesterday ourselves, and I know of two other banks that shipped more than \$50,000, and that business has been going on for some days. Most of that money will undoubtedly return here through the natural channels of trade. Some of it will, no doubt, be sent back here by the banks when they find that it is no by the banks when they find that it is no longer needed, but a large part, like some of the pension money being paid out, will re-main in the pockets of the people until the present distrust is removed. When will that be? When the cause for it is removed. I mean when the people are assured that the Sherman silver purchase law will be re-pealed. Until that is done confidence will ot be restored."

This bank president's view of the situation in the south was confirmed by the presi-dent of one of the largest banks in Georgia, now in this city, and with whom a reporter talked today. Besides being president of a large national bank, he is also a member of a large private banking house, and a promient member of the State Banking associa

Nothing to Fear in the South.

"The banks of Georgia and of the south generally," he said, "are all in good shape and the same may be said of the country We had our trouble in the south, you kno about two or three years ago, and have go over it now. Our cotton crop looks fine and the prospects for it are very gaod. Money is close, of course, in the south now, as else where in the country at large, but we do not regard the situation down there as at all alarming. There is not much of last year's cotten to come forward. What is held o last year's crop is mainly held by rich men.

LOCAL OPINIONS.

Omaha Financiers Express Themselve Fully on the subject.

Several Omaha financiers were interviewed last evening upon the subject of this great scheme for the relief of embarrassed

banks. The substance of the interviews clearly in dicates that the moneyed men of this city regard the idea in an unfavorable light, so far as Omaha is concerned. However, they commend the merit of the suggestion, when confined to New York and large financial

centers of the east. Mr. Kountze Gives His Views.

Mr. Herman Kountze of the First National peaking of the action of the New York learing house in deciding to issue clearing nouse certificates, said:

"The scheme is by no means a new one, having been first used, if I remember rightly, in the stressful days of 1873. Designed to restore confidence and tone up the financial world, it has the merit of making one immense bank of all the banks in New York City. It has the ad-vantage of keeping currency in in-dividual banks which otherwise would be paid into the clearing house to settle balances. These clearing house certificates, o course, are taken by all banks, public as well as private, and until the stringency passes away the securities put up in lieu of currency remain in possession of the Clear ing House committee. It does not necessarily nean that weak banks take advantage o these certificates. Any bank may feel that it would rather have its own currency for a day or so, and, in consequence, put in secur-ities to cover the amount. It is an excellent idea, but quite unnecessary that the Omaha Clearing House should issue certificates, say for \$50,000, in view of the fact that the flurry

les.
"All the banks feel that the worst is over and naturally would not adopt the method of the New York Clearing House unless thought absolutely necessary. In New York I think it has been done purely as a precau-tionary measure, not that they need the money, but simply to aid the demands from western centers."

has quite died out and confidence agai

H. W. Yates on the Subject.

Mr. Henry W. Yates, president of the Ne-braska National, said: "I have no informa-tion regarding the needs of the New York banks, but imagine that it is for the pur-pose, not so much of restoring confidence, of which there has been no tack in New York, but for the purpose of meeting current demands of the commercial public. It was done in Boston at the time of the Baring trouble and was found an excellent scheme at that time. In a large city like New York,

containing so many banks, there may be a number of banks possessing excellent assets, upon whom the burden of the western demand for currency may fall in unreasonable proportions, while there may be other banks

proportions, while there may be other banks entirely unaffected by such demand and who may have an excess of surplus.

"There could be no safer investment than clearing house certificates issued by the associated banks in New York, and the banks possessing this surplus would esteem it a privilege to obtain these certificates for their spare funds. Nothing of the kind is needed here, and I doubt if the plan could be utilized to any advantage." be utilized to any advantage."

Joseph H. Millard Talks. Joseph H. Millard, president of the Omaha National, said:
"It is a most excellent idea, and if it could be done in every clearing house center in the west it would give us a great deal of comfort. It won't be done, however, be-cause I question if times are so stringent as to require that all the banks should avail themselves of clearing house certificates When money becomes scarce it is the one

thing to do.
"Boston, Philadelphia and New York are osston, Philadelphia and New York are the only cities that have issued certificates of this kind, but no doubt other cities will now follow New York's lead. There is no need for clearing house certificates in Omaha, as the little excitement of Monday and Tuesday is subsiding, and in a few days everything will be serene again. The pres-sure from the west has undoubtedly largely prompted the New York banks to take this step, which cannot fail of the intention to

tone up the finances of the country." AFTER A RECEIVER.

Directors of the American National Hold a Meeting—After the Run.

The run on the Omaha banks is entirely over, the Omaha Savings, which caught it hardest, having passed through the two days' siege apparently without inconvenience, and yesteday there was no indication at any of the banks of the strain of the past forty-eight hours. The only noticeable feature is the large number of de positors who, now that the craze has had its run and quietness and a feeling of security is restored, are seemingly in as much of a hurry to get their money back into the banks as they were on Tuesday to get it out. The deposits of the day will exceed those of any day in many months.

day in many months.

The directors of the American National bank held a meeting at the bank building yesterday to discuss the situation and consider applications for the receivership. The directors do not have the appointing power, but it is understood that inasmuch as there is no suspicion of crooked work in connection with the failure of the bank the wishes of the directors will be accorded due deference and no one will be appointed who is not altogether friendly to the institu

tion.

The other banks are very naturally interested in the appointment of the receiver, and as the interests of the individual banks conflict there will undoubtedly be quite a con-test for supremacy and the inside track in

the matter. An odd sequence of the run was noticed at the driving park Wednesday afternoon, where fully five out of every six half dollars taken in at the gate were brand new coins that had just been taken from some of the banks, and were thus thrown into general circula-tion for the first time by reason of this sudden withdrawal of salted thousands.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY.

Report of an Expert on Its Condition Shows

it to Be in Excellent Shape. PHILADELPHIA, June 15 .- A communication from President Bent of the embarrassed Pennsylvania Steel company to the stockholders of that concern, in which a plan for the rehabilitation of its finances is proposed, is given to the public today. Accompanying the communication is the report of an expert accountant, which shows that the combined assets of the Pennsylvania Steel company and the Maryland Steel company on March 31, 1893, were \$13,183,218, and the liabilities \$14,723,768. Excluding the capital stock and scrip of the Pennsylvania Steel company aggregating \$4.837,298, which is not, in point of fact, a liability to any one except the stockholders themselves, the assets would exceed the liabilities by \$7,867 The expert estimates the net profits a month, based on April figures, at

\$75,000 for both companies.

President Bent proposes if the stock polders assent to retire the floating indebt edness of the companies by making a consol-idated mortgage upon all the real estate and franchises to the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust company of Philadelphia as trustee to secure the joint bonds of the companies to the amount of \$9,000,000, pay able in thirty years and bearing interest at

6 per cent. Will Pay the Depositors,

INDIANAPOLIS, June 15 .- A special to the Sentinel from New Albany, says: A better feeling exists here now among the depositors New Albany Banking company. Breyfogle has returned from Chicago, and he says that he and the Windstanlers will endeaver to pay dollar for dollar with the interest, to every one who has any claim on the New Albany bank.

Heavy Fullures in Arkansas ARRANSAS, CITY, Kan., June 15 .- The First

National bank of this city, one of the oldest and generally believed to strongest financial institution the southwest faited to its doors this morning. deposits are reported to be \$600,000.

Satisfied the Depositors.

New York, June 15 .- The run on the Irving Savings institution stopped at 1 o'clock this afternoon-\$73,000 having been drawn out since the doors opened at 9 o'clock. All depositors were paid promptly and in full. The run eased off this afternoon and it is be-

lieved to be ended.

00 and liabilities of \$136,000.

Assets Exceed Liabilities. SPORANE, Wash., June 15 .- The receiver of the Washington Savings bank, recently suspended, has completed a statement of the pank's affairs, showing total assets of \$200,-

More Diamond Dealers Assign. New York, June 15 .- Cotter & Son, diaand dealers, assigned today. The liabilities exceed \$100,000. Poor business and heavy losses by recent failures are the causes. The assets equal the liabilities.

In the Hands of a Receiver. JEFFERSON, Tex., June 15, -The Lone Star Iron company was today placed in the hands of a receiver. Liabilities, \$100,000; assets

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.-S. Bonham, banker of Fairfield, Ill., has falled.

JUST A MERE TRIFLE.

Chicago Thieves Caught in an Attempt

Steal a House.
CHICAGO, June 15.-William Sheedy and Paul Lewis are locked up at the Maxwell street station, charged with the larceny of a one-story frame house. They were arrested Tuesday night as they were trying to move the house owned by Mrs. Amelia Bognis of 136 West Fourteenth street. They had placed rollers under it and were moving it when arrested. They said they wanted to use the wood for fuel, as it was an old affair, did not think the owner would object. They failed to explain, however, why they operated in the night, and were looked up. They were brought up before Justice Dooly yesterday and the case continued until this

morning. Eulalia Looks at Niagara. NIAGARA FALLS, June 15 .- Princess Eulalia and her people are seeing the sights on both sides of the river today. Tomorrow will be spent in the same way and in the evening the party will start for New York.

MANY CLERKS DISMISSED

Sixty-Seven Employes of the Land Office Given Indefinite Leave.

NO MONEY TO PAY THEIR SALARIES

Several Iowans Among the Number Discharged, but No Nebraskans Lose Their Positions-Crete's Weather

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 1 518 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. June 15.

Station to Be Removed.

Sixty-seven clerks in the general land office found upon their desks today the areaded "yellow envelope" notifying them that on and after June 30 the government would no longer require their services. This wholesale dismissal was made necessary by the failure of the last congress to appropriate sufficient money to pay these clerks. Secretary Smith granted these clerks a fifteen days leave with pay in order that they might have an opportunity to look about for other employment before their pay was cut off altogether. By this wholesale reduction in the land office force the government, looking the matter from a Holman-Dockery ocking the matter from a Holman-Dockery economic standpoint, saves annually \$90,000. So far as known no Nebraskans were among those discharged. Four lowans were on the list as follows: J. P. Driver, Second district; C. H. Babbitt, Ninth district; W. G. Webster, Third district, and E. Kil-

patrick, First district. Crete's Weather Station to Be Removed. Secretary Morton has decided to remove the weather station now located at Crete, Neb., to Omaha. A number of protests have been received against such action. The transfer is ordered upon the recommendation of the chief of the weather bureau. Those protesting refer to the great expense of the transfer. As to the expense, the secretary says that it will be small, and great advan-tages will ultimately accrue. While the expense of the removal will be considerable, the result of having the station at Omaha will vastly outweigh the incidental expenses of removal. The weather chief cites the fact that, Omaha being centrally located, greater telegraphic facilities may be obtained and the service greatly improved.

Army Officers for Indian Agencies. The president has notified the Interior department that he intends to appoint to In-dian agencies only regular army officers. There are some sixty places in the service to be filled and a large number of patriots have signified their willingness to serve the government in the capacity of Indian agents. Mr. Cleveland under a recent law may in his discretion assign army officers to act as Indian agents. He proposes that as far as practicable, only regular-officers shall be designated to serve upon the various Indian reservations and should the list of officers fall short then he will consider the applications of civilians. The commissioner of In-dian affairs has recommended some fifteen civilians and today Mr. Cleveland sent back

those papers with the request that, if possi-ble, regular army officers be recommended.

Took His Discharge Seriously. Prof. H. Larroque, a Frenchman, who came from the west and who has been employed for several years in the Agricultural department, today was found dead in his bed, and it is supposed he committed surcide. Larroque was given his place in the department by Hon. Tom Reed during the congress over which Reed presided as speaker. Several days ago Secretary Morton, who has been endeavoring to rid his department of useless timber, discharged Larroque, His suicide is attributed to his dismissal.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Original widows, etc.—Helen Frye, Phebe Martin, Lydia Comerford. lowa: Original—Benjamin F. Ireland. George Young, Increase-Nathan Reissue—Benjamin Rathburn, John H. Augustine. Original widows, etc.—Arminda Adams (mother), Mary Bargar, Sarah Woods, Ellen Walker, Jonathan Ward (father).

Miscellaneous. Assistant Secretary Sims today affirmed the decision of the land commissioner in the case of Samuel Workman against the heirs of S. N. Mathews. Mathews made timber cul-ture entry for land in the McCook, Neb., land district in 1884. Three years later he died. In 1899 Workman filed affidavit of contest against said entry alleging that the heirs had failed to plant. The local officer, whose decision dismissed the contest, was sustained all along the line and Mathews' entry stands

Secretary Sims also affirmed the commis sioner's decision in the case of James E. Wingate against Charles Williams, wherein the decree of the local officer canceling Williams' homestead entry, McCook land district, was sustained by the land commis-

Charles S. Ford was today appointed postmaster at Homer, Dakota county, Neb., vice James L. Blanchard, resigned. P. S. H.

EVIDENCE OF INCOMPETENCY.

Uuskillful Work Responsible for the Ford Theater Disaster. Washington, June 15 .- The new inquest has started. Four days of work have been wasted, and now the work of finding, so far as a coroner's jury can find, who is responsible for the disaster at the Ford building has been commenced once more. All the testimony which had so far been given was of no more value, from a legal standpoint. than if it had been delivered to the winds, instead of to six attentive jurors. Throughout this case, however, the district has learned something, and this morning the inquest was started in a formal way. Colonel Ainsworth's attorney was in the hall a few minutes before the inquest began, but he withdraw before Coroner Patterson rapped the jury to order. The old jury was summened, and the coroner and the jury went to

Frederick P. Loftus, one of the victims, which lies in a receiving vault there. Testimony of a Contractor. The first witness was James L. Parsons, a contractor and builder, who testified that he had examined the old theater last month with a view to submitting a bid for making the proposed alterations. He submitted a bid for the contemplated work, but failed to get the contract. In a subsequent examination of the work he noticed that no sewering had been done. He would have shored the floors from the cellar piers up while the work was being done, if he had gotten the contract. When the witness examined the building in May he found no evidence of any unsafe conditions. "I would consider the building at that time as absolutely safe."

Glenwood cemetery and viewed the body of

tion of 500 clerks.
Witness created something of a sensation when he stated that not a brick could have been moved with safety to the building unless all the floors had been shored up work could have been completed in safety had the shoring been done. The specifications for the work did not call for the shoring of the floors, while it was going on. It was provided that the contractor should take every precaution. From an examination of the work after the catas-

In reply to Mr. Thomas' questions, he said

the structure was ample for the accommoda-

that it had been done properly.

Juror Hanvey asked bim if he would have dote it that way himself.

"Most assuredly not," was the reply.

Attorney Thomas thereupen read aloud the specifications for the work of excayation and underpinning. There was a murmur when the clause was yead: "And the con-

tractor shall be liable for all damage that may be done to the building."

Mr. Parsons did not know under whose INDEPENDENTS ENTERTAINED

supervision or superintendency the work had been done. Witness had never known work of that character to be done under specifications, or upon the sole responsibility of the contractor.

Colonel Ainsworth submitted a letter to

Protest from Colonel Ainsworth.

the coronor, in which he says in part:

Sir: Llearn that you have determined to personally hold the inquest concerning the cause of the death of the victims of the Ford's cause of the death of the victims of the Ford's theater catastrophe, and you have impaneled the same jury who listened to the testimony taken by Dr. Schaeffer. The riotous proceed-ings of fast Monday before that jury, and the evidence of an inconsiderable minority and those disaffected of the cierks in my office as to alleged terrorism existing there, have, I evidence of an inconsiderable minority and those disaffected of the clerks in my office as to alleged terrorism existing there, have, I think, gravely prejudiced its members against me. As the proceedings must begin again, it would seem that it would have been better to have selected jurymen who have no testmony to forget and who would come to the discharge of their important duties with no impressions of a former abortive trial. I am virtually, although not technically, accused of a responsibility for a disaster which I deplore with the decreat earnestness. In that connection I am threatened with the stigma of a criminal charge. I am now past middle age and have devoted the best years of my life and certainly my strongest efforts to the public service. I submit to you that to affix that stigma to me hastily, and in response to public clamor, for some victim guilty or innocent, is to do an injustice which the reflection of calmer moments will regret.

I learn that you will have the assistance of counsel in conducting the examination of witnesses in the interest of the public. I m also informed that others possibly interested are represented by counsel. I submit that under these circumstances the request which I now make to be present by counsel and to cross-examine witnesses who may seem to implicate me, is reasonable and proper.

The colonel denies that his presence tended to intimidate witnesses and states that the

The colonel denies that his presence tended to intimidate witnesses, and states that false evidence has been given which he desires to have corrected, and concludes thus:

have corrected, and concludes thus:

I have no purpose of embarrassing in any way your inquiry, or of having my counsel conduct any examination not strictly necessary for the fair presentation of the whole case to the jury. But I must insist that nothing less than the privilege of the cross-examination of adverse witnesses and the introduction of my own witnesses will be of any value to me. In order that I may know what course to pursue, I request your instructions in the

Would Not Grant Ainsworth's Request.

premises.

Coroner Patterson declined to accede to he request, and the inquiry proceeded. Mr. Edward Clark, the architect of the capitol, made an examination of the theater building in 1865 and again in 1885, and thought it safe. He would not have undertaken to do the recent work without shoring Thomas B. Entwistle, inspector of build ings for the district, said he was called upon about five years ago to go over the building and give his opinion as to its safety. He

found the floors and walls perfectly safe. He was asked if the work in progress at the building when it collapsed could have been done safely without shoring, and he re-plied emphatically: "No, sir; and in my opinion that was the cause of the disaster." Francis Sasse, the engineer of the old theater building, said he made the specifications for the electric light plant. He was a mechanical steam engineer. He had built an archway and a seven-room dwelling, but had no other experience in buildings. Colonel Ainsworth visited the building nearly every day. So far as he knew there was no super-intendent of the work. The witness saw no signs of shoring.

At this point a recess was taken.

After recess C. W. Perkins, a builder;
David Cissel, a bricklayer, and Columbus
Thomas, a builder, were examined. They all
agreed that the collapse was caused by the unskillful character of the work. Mr. Cissel said it was about the worst he ever saw.

Captain Thorp of the War department testified that he had nothing to do with the preparation of the specifications, which were supervised by Colonel Ainsworth alone.

Adjourned until temperaw. Adjourned until tomorrow

IN A DIPLOMATIC TANGLE.

Affairs in Samos Causing the State Department Much Trouble. Washington, June 15.-Secretary Gresham has got another diplomatic tangle on his hands. This time it is the Samoan islands. He has received advices that war is imminent, and that a rebellion has broken out against the existing government of King Mahetoa. Comparative quiet prevailed on the islands so long as the dethroned monarch Mataafa was kept out of the kingdom. It appears, however, that he has returned to Samoa for the purpose of regaining his throne. All his adherents and many new recruits have rallied under his standard and have begun operations against the powers that be. That his following is strong and menacing is evidenced by the fact that the reigning king, Malieton, has appealed to the representatives of the tripartite alliance to protect him in accordance with the treaty concluded between the United States, Great Britain and Germany and assist him in driving the usurper, Mataafa, from his territory.

The situation has reached a critical stage

and the president and Secretary Gresham are in frequent conference as to the policy of the government in the matter. The United States is pledged to assist in maintaining the autonomy of the island, but at present is hardly in a position to do very much in that direction. much in that direction.

Germany is the only member of the alliance represented at the islands by a war ship, but with the co-operation of the representatives and citizens of the other governments, that vessel will be sufficient to afford ample protection to foreign interests on the island, evenif it is not capable of entirely

suppressing the rebellion. DROPPED FROM THE LIST.

Sixty-Seven Clerks Discharged from the General Land Office. Washington, June 15 .- Today the names of sixty-seven clerks were dropped from the rolls of the general land office. In making this reduction, which was made obligatory by the legislative appropriation bill. Secre tary Smith has been guided by a desire to raise the standard of the service and to that end politics have not been permitted to enter into the question as to who should be dis-missed and who retained. It is known that clerks without any political support what-ever have been retained, while others, owing

to their personal friendship and influence of

prominent democratic senators and members of the house and others high in official life have been dismissed. The strict rule of

efficiency, shaded now and then by a desire not to inflict too great a hardship, has been the controlling force in making all removals

Appointed to Office, WASHINGTON, June 15.-The comp troller of the currency today appointed Simon R. Flynn of Spokane, Wash., a national bank examiner. He was formerly a newspaper man in Washington City. The comptroller has also appointed Hiram Walworth of Plattsburg, N. Y., receiver of the First National bank of Arkansas City, Kan.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The president is slightly indisposed and remained at his country seat today. Secretary Lamont went out there early in the morning and remained with the president some time. As a consequence of the president's absence no appointments were announced.

Cleveland is Indisposed.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. Mr. Prescott Re-elected President of the

International Body.
CMICAGO, June 15.—The time of the convention of the International Typographical trophe, Mr. Parsons said he did not consider union today was largely occupied by considering the means to be employed for waging

successful warfare against the Printers Pro-

tective Fraternity, represented as having for its object the destruction of unionism. The Childs Drexel troubles were also taken up. W. E. Prescott was re-elected president for

accompanied by J. M. Devine of Leigh, Neb., and George W. Blake, chairman of the independent state central committee, arrived here this morning. In the afternoon the senator audressed an open air meeting at the court house grove and was followed by Mr. Devine. There were about 250 people present. Among other things the senstor said: "In the campaign last year we were told that the great question to be settled by the people of this country was that of the tariff, and that when this was properly determined prosperity would be brought to every home. In its plan the republican party took strong ground, in favor of protection, declaring that protection against cheap goods imported from Europe was in the interest of the farmer and laborer, and in fact all classes of our people. The democratic party asserted with equal emphasis that a low tariff was the only source of prosperity. It is true that each party pledged itself to bimetallism, but it was well under-

standard

stood by the people that both Harrison and

Cleveland were pledged to the single gold

Position of the People's Party. "The people's party, while taking strong grounds on the question of national taxation, asserted that the crowning evil of the age was the monopoly of money and that miess the system of contraction then and now existing in this country was arrested by the free and unlimited coinage of silver universal bankruptey and industrial depres-sion would ensue. We then predicted that in less than twelve months the people would have ample evidence of the necessity of a

speedy return to the time honored doctrine of bimetallism.

"For centuries before the Christian era silver equally with gold was the money of all-ver equally with gold was the money of all-nations and continued so with slight varia-tions in the ratio until 1873. During all this time we have abundant evidence that the world suffered great inconvenience and many disasters at intervals sometimes extending over centuries on account of the scarcity of money but there is no record any-where to be found of its having suffered at

any time in consequence of too much money. When Silver Was Demonetized. "In 1873 when the business and population of this country were rapidly increasing and our possibilities and demands almost limit-less the great blunder of demonetizing silver occurred. It has been called a crime, but whether this be true or not its consequences were as destructive to the interests of the

masses as though it were criminal.

"It is evident to any thoughtful man that the annual output of gold in this country, which last year amounted to \$33,000,000, after making the deduction made necessary by the loss and abrasion of coin and the amount necessary to utilitarian purposes, is unequal to the task of supplying us with the requisite per capita circulation of money of ultimate redemption, and that we must look elsewhere for gold if we are to go on a gold basis. This would necessitate the issuance of bonds and the purchase of gold and the

enlargement of the national debt to sap the

industries of the people for years to con Law of Contraction and Expansion. "The law of contraction and expansion is as well understood as the law of supply and de-mand, and we all understand that a contracted volume of money means the shrinkage in the value of property and labor if long continued, distressing industrial de-pression and the transfer of the property nd money to the hands of the few are either compelled to re-establish sliver as money of ultimate payment equally with gold, under proper regulations, or be-come the bond slaves to the money power

that controlls the destiny of Europe.
"I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as declared in our platform, as the only sensible and honest solution of the question and I am well satisfied that this will work

no injustice to any legitimate interest of the country. He also declared in favor of government ownership and control of railroads, explaining that the government could obtain con-

of them by the exercise of, the right of eminent domain.

COWBOYS REACH VALENTINE.

George Jones Leads in the Bace, but is Closely Followed. VALENTINE, Neb., June 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Horses entered by Jones Bros. of Whitewood, George Jones. rider, arrived here at 7 this evening. His horses are stabled for the night and have no appearance of fatigue. The other contestants passed south of here and are expected at Long Pine during the night. Great interest is being taken along the line and crowds visited the stables here to get a look at the race horses. At 9:30 Douglas, riding Mike

Elmore's horses, and Campbell of Danver arrived and put up for the night.

Long Pine. Neb., June 15.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—At 12 o'clock, midnight, ione of the cowboy racers had arrived here. A trainman reports having seen George Jones at Georgia at I 30, and he is expected to be at Valentine tonight, also Campbell and Doughas. The others, who are keeping in a direct line for this point are thought to be about thicty miles from here and the leader is expected to register here soon after daybreak. The last known of these riders, Middleton, Gillespie and Smith were together and Berry alone. It is rumored that Berry and Middleton are within a few miles of Long Pine, probably refreshing their horses to appear in good condition here in the morning when they will be examined by the representatives of the Humane society. Elmore's black horse, ridden by James, is fagging out fast and he

talks strongly of dropping it.

OMARIA MAN GOES I NSAND. John Cooke Found Demented in Chicago and Claims He is Hypaotized. CHICAGO, Ill., June 15.—[Special telearam to THE BEE.]—John Cooke, an engraver

from Omaha, was adjudged insane this morning in Julye Brown's court at th Dotention hospital. Cooke came here several days ago in a demented condition and has been wandering around until yesterday, when he was taken in charge by the police, He claimed to have been hypnotised by a spiritualist medium of Omaha. On his renest be was sent back to Omaha, where his friencs can take care of him.

Injured by a Victous Horse.

NO. BAN

RAWLINS, Wyo., June 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Yesterday morning L. N. Boner, who owns an extensive horse ranch at Sulphur, thirty miles south, went over to Doty Bros. ranch, a near neighbor, o consummate a horse trade. He and John Daty rode out into a pasture to see the horse when a stallion belonging to Mr. Boner that was running with a bunch of mares attacked him. He grabbed Mr. Boner with his toeth just above the left knee, crushing the **bone** and the knee cap, lifting him from his **horse** and sharing him as a dog would a rat. Mr. Doty immediately dismounted and drove the horses away. The physician who drought the wounded limb has no hopes of saving the Boner will be brought to town tomorrow, when the leg will perhaps be amputated.