# COWBOY RACE CONCLUDED

John Berry Arrived First, Closely Followed by Emmett Albright.

FIRST HONORS ARE IN DISPUTE

Riders in Worse Condition than Their Horses-Peculiar Significance of the Showing to Stock Fanciers-Story of the Great Race.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]—After thirteen days and sixteen hours of pretty warm going the great cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago is done. There was a clatter on the rough, stony pavement of Sixty-third street, then came a shout as at exactly 9:30 o'clock this morning John Berry finished first. There was only a small crowd at the gates of Buffalo Bill's Wild West to greet the tired man who had ridden a thousand miles in record time for the reason that very few had any idea that the leader would make such fast time the last part of the race. Those who saw Berry finish were surprised.

"Why, he's only a little bit of a man," they said. He is a little man. As he flung himself from his horse in front of Colonel Cody's tent in the inclosure his smallness became even more apparent. He is scarcely as tall as his horse, Poison, that brought him the last sixty-five miles from Dekalb to Chicago since 11 o'clock last night. A gleam of pleasure spread itself over this little man's bronzed and burned features as Colonel Cody step, ed forward and shook him by the hand with the remark, "You are the first man in You are all right, John; you are all right." Condition of Man and Beast.

The horse was the center of one interested group and Berry formed the center of attraction for another. Of the two objects the man was the sorriest, sleeplest and most tired. The horse showed no signs of being sleepy, tired and sore. His coat was unruffled and without a bit of lather. He showed ability of going another 100 miles. On the other hand, the rider looked worn out, but the gleam from his little gray eyes showed that there was abundant determination in the small, well knit frame.

He made a unique picture as he stood there shaking hands with members of the press, vacqueros and Indians. With all Berry's exultation at winning the race, even under protest in spite of his sleepless nights and days, he turned to Colonel Cody and said, "Look out for that horse, please," Upon being assured that everything would be done for the animal Berry allowed himself to be conducted to the dining tent, where he cleaned a bit and tackled some chicken with a gusto born of 1,040 miles of hard riding, When he finished he dropped on the sofa, tired out. In a second he jumped up and said he must go and look after his horse. He went over to the stable and after seeing that everything was all right he took a nap of a couple of hours.

## Berry's Lust Hundred Miles.

The story of his last division ride is simple: "Heft Dekalb at 11:05 p. m. on Poison and I kept pounding along as fast as I could without hurting the horse. When we reached Turner we got a telegram from Dekalb stating that Smith and Gillespie were just two hours and thirty minutes behind, so I knew I had the race sure. I fed and watered be tween Elburn and Lodi. We took the straight St. Charles road and struck Maywood about 7 o'clock this morning and I was afraid for the horse when we struck the pavement for tear he would break down. He ain't used to pavements, you know. I rode the last 150 miles in twenty-four hours. "Sore? Well I should ay I was. I did not feel much like sitting down but I am so sleepy that I can't talk. I have had no sleep

for ten days to amount to anything. feel in fairly good shape except being Berry here broke off the conversation to

ask Major Burke if he found any spur marks on his horse and then said: "Some of the on his horse and then said. Some of the riders say I rode h. a wagon but they are liars. I have ridden on my two horses Sandy and Poison all the way. By the way, this first horse carried me ninety miles yesterday. There was a combination put up to beat me. The rest of the riders got out in front of me at the start, but when Idaho Falls was reached I was in the lead and they had to follow me and they have not caught up with me.

# Glad It Was Over.

"Yes, I am glad to win, for it is an honor. Of course, I am glad it is over, but I am able to go on and do some more riding if neces-

At 11:07 a shout announced another rider in sight. In a moment Emmett Aibright rode in the gates on a little dun pony. He surprised every one, for he was supposed to be 'way in the rear of the bunch. He brought in both horses, and the broncho he rode was in good shape in spite of the long, "I think I have won," he said as he lay

down on the tent. "I am the only man who brought in two norses. I am awfully tired, for I have been sick since I left Chadron, and I have not slept for five days and have not eaten anything since yesterday noon, did not feel tired until this morning, when began to let down. The excitement carries me through. Nervo can do a great deal. can't tell where I passed the other boys, but I know I passed them last night, some-

# Stories on the Road.

"You can hear great things on the road. heard that I had no horses, was dead and everything else. I could have beaten Berry, but I knew he was riding under protest, did not try to. I think I get the first money."

Joe Gillespie rode into the Wild West grounds at 1:31 o'clock on his horse, Billie Shaffer, Fourteen minutes later C. W. Smith arrived on his horse, Dynamite. Both men reached the city early in the morning, but were unaccustomed to big towns and lost their way, being unable to find their way to the show grounds. Albright did not way to the show grounds, between Dekalb and stop on his last relay between Dekalb and Chicago, but his animals. Outlay and Joe Bush, were in splendid snape when stalled. The former attempted to bite a stable hand while he was feeding him, and Poison kicked Major Burke.

As soon as the horses were stabled John G. Shortall, accompanied by a couple of vet-erinary surgeons, made an inspection and one of the horses tried to bite him. He con-cluded that there was plenty of animation left and pronounced the horses all right and that there was no justification for the least interference on his part as agent of the Humane society.

# Cody on the Results.

Colonel Cody was pleased with the race and results. He declared that there was a great deal more to the race than the merc first prize. "It will show the world what the native American horse is worth. Eurothe native American horse is worth. European nations are watching the result of this race with interest. It is a test of the hardiness of the broncho, and after the wonderful result of 150 miles in twenty-four hours. 1.040 miles in thirteen days and sixteen hours, there will be a rush for the American animal. European nations will want American bred horses for their cavalry. Of course on the entangiements of the raders and protests I am not in a position to decide, but I do say that the horses are in splendid condido say that the horses are in splendid condi-tion. I was not surprised at that either, for it is just as I said a few days ago—the cowboys know that the horse is their best friend and that its best endeavors can be brought out by kindness and care."

General John M. Burke returned this morn—

ing from Iowa Fails, Ia., full of enthusiasm over the race. He was satisfied with the race, but declared the riders to be a "lemonade brigade."

"They don't drink anything but lemonade. Why, I've bought a string of lemonade from Iowa to Chicago and the bays broke me."

Gillespie Might Have Won-

Gillespie Might flave Won.

Gillespie has attracted much attention. He is 58 years old, but he has stood the journey well, and when he dismounted today he appeared fresh. A boy who joined Gillespie in Iowa said that if Gillespie had taken care of himself and his horses he would have completed the journey yesterday. In the first part of the race he staked his horses out and siept outdoors. In an Iowa town he stopped to see a circus and amused the spectators by riding a trick mule. He has never worn a coat since he started. His son was entered for the race, but the old man told him to go back and tend the farm, as he intended to take this opportunity of a lifetime to have some fun.

## Distribution of the Funds.

Although Berry, who is an engineer and surveyor for the Elkhorn Valley road, was the first to arrive, it is not likely that he will be awarded the cowboy \$1,000 prize offered by citizens of Chadron, as he rode under protest, having made the map of the route. Besides this prize, Colonel Cody will distribute \$500 among the first three persons arriving. The Berry matter will be settled by the Chadron committee and the riders themselves.

themselves.
The race was started at Chadron June 13 at 5:40 o'clock, thus making the time of the at 5:40 o'clock, thus making the time of the race for the leaders a few hours less than fourteen days. The distance is computed to be 903 miles, but the riders claim that they rode further by reason of losing their way. Those who started in the race and their houses were.

horses were:
Emmett Albright, riding Outlaw and Joe Bush; J. H. Stevens, "Rattlesnake Pete," riding General Grant and Nick; George A. Jones, riding George and Romeo; Doc Middleton, riding Geronimo and Jimmie; C. W. Smith, riding Dynamite and Redwing; Joe Gillespie, riding Billie Mac and Billie Shafer; Joe Campbell, riding Boomerang—; R. Fisher, riding Nigger Baby and Dixie, and John Berry, riding Poison and Sandy.

Sandy,
A telegram was received from Jones and Stevens protesting against giving the four men who arrived a place.

## FLED FROM FAMILY.

Sensation at Atlantic, Ia., Caused by

Rarey's Sudden Disappearance. ATLANTIC, Ia., June 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—If all reports are true, one of the coolest, smoothest and most successful operations in fraud and dishonor has lately come to light in Atlantic and the neighboring towns. Over a year ago J. H. Rarey, who lived in eastern Pottawattamie county. began the systematic execution of a series of chattel mortgages on cattle which he did not own. In some cases he took the mort-gages out to the farms where the stock was and showed him the steers, read the de-scription of the cattle in the instrument and

thus allayed any suspicion of fraud.
It is said that mone case a banker went out a day or two after the mortgage was given and asked to see the mortgaged prop-erty. Rarey said that he had not got all the erty. Rarey said that he had not got all the stock home yet, but told the banker to get stock home yet, but told the banker to get into his buggy and they would drive round and see them. They drove up to a farm house. Rarey asked the farmer how his cattle were doing. The farmer said very well. Then they went out to the pasture and looked over a big bunch of steers answering to the mertgaged stock. The fact was that Rarey owned two or three of those steers and thus fooled the horizor and those steers and thus fooled the banker and the farmer.
It is alleged that his operations aggregate

many thousands of dollars. All the banks in Atlantic, save the Bank of Atlantic, lose from \$200 to \$800 each. Jerry Munson is said to have lost \$1,500 on Rarey and the Bank of Lewis, a small sum. Both the banks at Griswold are losers, and the Walnut bank lost moves on the markaged callateral

lent money on the mortgaged collateral.

An Avoca bank, the Carson bank, and two commission houses one in Omaha and the other in Chicago, have all been buncoed. The Dickersons have also lost money by him. It is furthermore alleged that in addition to all this Rarey has forged paper. One week ago Rarey absconded. It is said that

he took the train to Avoca and has not been seen or heard from since. Frank Macomber of Lewis and Squire Briggs of Griswold hold some of this forged paper. It is said that he owes Shaw & Crombie a \$100 lumber bill and an immense amount of other debts. In addition to all his other escapades it is said that Rarey has deserted his wife. formerly Miss Anna Keyes of Lewis, and a family of little children.

# Shot at Marshaultown

Marshalltown, In., June 27.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A shooting affray occurred here last night that will probably result in murder. Leroy Welch was shot in the left breast by W. C. Ralls on the street about 10 o'clock. The shooting was the cul-mination of trouble that has existed for some time between the two men over a woman known as "Em" Stewart, and was precipitated by a recent article exposing a liason between Welch and the Stewart woman. Ralls was supposed to be the au-thor of the article. Welch swore revenge, and meeting Rails on the street struck him in the face, when the latter drew a revolver and fired twice, the second shot taking ef

### Iowa Epworth Leaguers, DES MOINES, June 27 .- [Special Telegram

to THE BEE. |- The state executive committee of the Epworth league has fixed the time and place for holding the next district convention. It will be held in Creston, September 1, 2 and 3 and will have in attendance nearly 300 delegates from the various chap-ters and 64,000 members in the state and more organizing at the rate of seven chapters per week.

Killed an Engineer, CRESTON, Ia., June 27.-[Special Telegran to THE BEE |-By the breaking of a main rod on engine 126, two miles east of Chariton, Engineer Phillips received injuries which caused his death. He resides at Ottumwa and leaves a family of several children. He has been with the "Q." for several years.

# TO AGREE ON WESTERN RATES.

Passenger Agents Will Try to Settle the Trouble Today.

CHICAGO, June 27.—General Passenger Agents Whitney of the Great Northern, Fee of the Northern Pacific and Lomax of the Union Pacific will hold a conference on Friday morning of this week. They will discuss the reductions recently made from and to the Pacific coast and endeavor to adjust the matters. The settlement rests entirely with the Great Northern as that road has been making all aggressive reduc-tions, and if it is ready to quit the other roads will do the same thing.

The meeting of the Western Passenger association called for today was to consider the Great Northern reductions exclusively, and as no action could be taken pending the meeting of the transcontinental lines on Friday. day, the meeting adjourned until Friday

The Atchison road today issued a circular The Archison Foad today issued a circular declaring that it was in favor of one fare excursion rates to Chicago from all western territory and inviting other roads to make these rates. The Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island roads are willing to make the rates, but the Alton and Rudington are onweated to it. The exciter Burlington are opposed to it. The matter will come up at the meeting on Friday. Under present conditions there can be no one fare excursion rates before August 1, but the Atchison desires to put them into effect at once

The Southwestern Railway and Steamship association, which started out so bravely last week, is already tottering. The general passenger agents considered the articles of agreement, approved them and then ad-journed to allow their superior officers an opportunity of approving them. Up to today not one general manager had signed the agreement and as there will be no associa-tion until all of them have been signed, the outlook is not at present very flattering.

# SHIMMERING, SHINING SILVER

Cabinet Officials Discuss the Situation at Length.

CONGRESSMEN GIVE THEIR OPINIONS

Various Views on the Action of the Indian Government in Closing Its Mints to the White Metal-Carlisle Will Not Talk.

Washington, June 27. - The cabinet today spent two hours considering the silver question. As congress alone can effectively deal with the question and as the president showed no inclination to call congress together earlier than September, it was decided merely to await the course of events until that time.

From the comparatively few congressmen in the city the following views have been obtaived:

Representative Alderson of West Virginia said the action of the Indian government greatly embarrassed the situation here. He was a free silver man, but he believed the conditions at this time would have to'be considered in any legislation on the subject; that we could not legislate on the conditions of ten or twelve years ago, and that congress would have to act in accordance with⊀hings as it finds them and not upon theories. He thought a great many of the silver men were disposed to agree to some compromise, but the matter of detail could not yet be determined upon.

## Complicated for Silver Men.

Representative Meredith of Virginia said matters were complicated for the silver men. He thought the Sherman law would be repealed, but he did not care to guess as to the character of the substitute for it. "This action on the part of the govern-ment of India," said Mr. Boatner of Louis-iana, "throws a good many more difficulties in the way of free coinage. I have no doubt that had not this been brought about Mr. Cleveland would, during the next session of congress, have had a free coinage bill pre-sented to him for his sanction or his veto. sented to him for his sanction or his veto. I cannot tell and no one can as yet, I think, how much the demonetization of silver in India will affect the situation. I have no question in my mind about the propriety of repealing the Sherman law, but we have got to have some means of supplying money for trade and commerce. The volume of gold is not sufficient and the deficiency has got to be supplied by another. The volume of gold is not sufficient and the deficiency has got to be supplied by another currency. I am not wedded to any particular scheme, but what the people of this country want is sufficient money for business, and it has got to be supplied. A large number of silver men who voted for the repeal of the Sherman law last congress did so on their faith that at the beginning of this congress the 10 per cent tax on state banks would be repealed. For my part I saw no reason why repealed. For my part I saw no reason why the two things should not have been coupled. and I was not willing to trust to the future for action on the bank tax, and I voted against the repeal of the Sherman law. It is not silver, per se, that the people want, but it is a sufficiency of sound money. I think that congress should have been called together in April and now we should get together as soon as possible."

Hopeful for a Speedy Settlement. Representative Oates of Alabama says that he is hopeful of a speedy settlement of the financial question when congress meets. He anticipates, of course, that there will be considerable trouble and that members will be inclined to hold firmly to the theories they have been presenting all along but that the common sense of the situation is to do something to meet the conditions. He thinks that the most logical and common sense things will be to repeal the Suerman law, and the law levying a 10 per cent tax on state bank currency and to provide for the

free coinage of silver at such a ratio as to place it on a parity with gold.

A.J. Warner of Ohio, president of the American Bimetallic league, said: "The stoppage of the coinage of silver in India is the inauguration of a new monetary revolu-tion or, rather, the extension to the far east of the revolution begun in 1872-73 in the western world. It is the second act in the same great conspiracy. It is a movement deep seated and will be far reaching in its consequences. I look upon this act of India, by which the gateways of the east are closed to silver, together with the determined purpose of the monometallists of this country to re-peal the Sherman act, as events fraught with greater consequences to man than anything that has before transpired within the century. What becomes now of the claim that the United States nust stop the purchases of silver in order to force England to join in an international agreement? Eng land has determined, if possible, to force the repeal of the silver purchase law in the United States. The closing of the mints of Bombay and Calcutta is a part of the gi-gantic conspiracy to seize upon the present opportunity to establish finally and forever the single gold standard, and to extend it over the world.

# Critical in the Extreme.

"This is the critical juncture. The turning point is now. If free coinage were restored in the United States it would be the end of the single gold standard. On the other hand, if absolute repeal of the present silver law in the United States can be forced the work is done. It is therefore deemed safer to stop coinage in India first. The immediate consequence will be that sliver will fail and gold will increase in value faster than ever. Prices will soon begin to fail in India. The whole world in time will feel the effect of the consummation of this last act of the gold conspirators. Prices will continue to fail everywhere as gold rises. The end no one can see. Every advantage will inure to creditors and creditor nations. England has set out to subdue the world, not with arms, but with gold—by turning everything to gold.

"If this movement be allowed to run its course unchecked there will be fine grieding before the mills are done. The movement is big with revolutions and is sowing the seeds of anarchy. But will it be allowed to run its course? That depends on the United States. If the United States allows Eng-land to forever dictate her financial policy. as she has done since the war, then we must take the consequences. But if the American people have any independence of character left, they would not do so, and it should be evident to every body that the United States must finally act independently. The inter-national conference has gone with the stoppage of the mints of India.

# Recourse of the West.

"What is there left to do, but for the west "What is there left to do, but for the west-ern contingent, under the lead of the United States, to unite and act independently and establish a financial system founded on equity and calculated to secure stability in values and one which will keep an even bal-ance between the debtor and creditor, not one calculated to rob with impunity the debtor for the benefit of the creditor. "The gold standard under this act of Fig.

"The gold standard, under this act of Eng-land closing the mints of India, becomes a more unjust standard than ever, because gold will now increase in value faster than ever before. A session of the American Bimetallic league has already been decided upon for the latter part of August at St. Louis or Chicago. This plan will not be changed unless congress should be called together at an earlier date than given out by the president."

Secretary Carlisle, in response to a re-quest to express his views on the financial situation as affected by the action of India on silver, politely declined any did not care to indulge in speculation as to the future.

LONDON, June 27 .- In the House of Commons today Mr. Robert Lacey Everett asked the government whether now, the value of the rupee having been raised by the closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, compensation would be given to those

persons in India who had entered into con

persons in India who had entered into contracts to pay rupces without knowing that the free coinage will be stopped and the rupce raised. Will the people of India, he further asked, be consulted in the matter?

Mr. Gladstone repited that all measures modifying a state currency may affect pecuniary values and influence current transactions. He was not aware that it had ever been the usage to make alterations subever been the usage to make alterations sub-ject to compensation, and he did not see how such a usage could be beneficially established. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said he was con-fident that the government of India was using all the means in its power to ascertain the public sentiment.

the public sentiment.

Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, who was the chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's late cabinet, asked if the government of India had the power to coin rupees as the need arose. Mr. Gladstone replied that if the public had report was not clear on the subject. He would ask the Indian office concerning it. He had little doubt what the answer would be.

# RUMORS OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Congress/May, it is Said in New York, Be

Convened in July.

NEW YORK, June 27 .- While, according to bank officers, there was no change of conditions to warrant any marked increase on Stock exchange prices, there was not lacking reports of a character calculated to inspire confidence, as well as some facts which justified the belief that the outlook was brighter today than it was yesterday. One of the rumors was that the president was going to call an extra session of congress in July to repeal the silver law, the reason for the change from September to July being the action of from September to July being the action of the Indian government in closing the Indian mints to private coinage of silver. The question was being discussed, it was said, at a meeting of the cabinet today. Another rumor was that Drexel, Morgan & Co. were going to import \$2,000,000 of gold. Mr. Morgan, when asked as to this story, said that as soon as he imported any gold he would make the fact known.

would make the fact known.

The rate of exchange today amoly warranted imports of gold if there were enough of exchange obtainable at the figures quoted.

Brown Bros. & Co. sold demand bills at \$4.83, but it was not believed that there were enough bills offering to cause imports of gold

The subtreasury paid out a large amount for interest today, its debtor balance at the Clearing House this morning exceeding \$1.400,000, most of which was for interest. Early this morning \$20,000 in gold was deposited at the subtreasury for telegraphic transfer to San Francisco, and it was expected that \$100,000 would be sent in the same way today. It was said also that there were some inquiries for similar transfers of money to New Orleans. No currency shipments to the country were reported at the subtreasury today, but the banks shipped between \$300,000 and \$700,000 to San Francisco direct, and also various small sums to banks in Buffalo. Indications are that currency is returning to this city from the west. One bank received \$250,000 from Payments by the Subtreasury.

that currency is returning to this city from the west. One bank received \$250,000 from a bank in Chicago today.

Generally speaking, the bankers today reported the financial situation as somewhat easier everywhere, but they qualified the statement by saying that the demands for rediscount, while no larger, were very general from all over the country.

No New York Clearing House loaning certificates were issued today. There was no application for any.

Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National bank, and chairman of the Clearing House loan committee, speaking of the situation today said: "The clearing house balances were small today and well distributed and everything looked casy and comfortable. I think, he continued, that there will be a great improvement in the situation after the July disbursements have been made. I do not expect to see any great been made. I do not expect to see any great shrinkage in values on the Stock exchange. I do not see what any one can base an expectation of shrinkages on. In my opinion the shrinkage has already taken place. The action of the Indian government on the silver ques-tion is the most important piece of news tion is the most important piece of news published this week. It leaves this country as the only one in which there is a market for silver and is undoubtedly a strong argu-ment in favor of the repeal of the Sherman

### silver purchase law." Russell Sage's Opinion.

Russell Sage said today regarding the silver situation: "I think the action of the Indian government will have the effect here of hastening the repeal of the silver law consider that law as 'done for' now. What disposition to make of the great amount of silver the government has on hand and to place some fixed value on it are the ques-

tions now."

Jesse Seligman said that one result of the Indian government's action will be to bring about an immediate establishment of an international monetary basis on a fixed ratio It will be of as much effect in England and other European countries as in the United States. It will also be a strong argument i favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. Ur less this was done better times would not be effected.

A very serious state of affairs has developed in Philadelphia. Several of the big banks are practically unable to remit to the banks of this city the balances due them for remittances, and Philadelphia exchange is remittances, and Philadelphia exchange is practically at a premium today in this city. The Philadelphia banks say they are unable to procure New York exchange, and they cannot get gold or currency to ship. One bank in this city has \$500,000 locked up in three Philadelphia banks in that way. Of course it could send down and demand the cash, but it is unwilling to do so. The but it is unwilling to do so. The probability is that there will be a larger issue of clearing house certificates in Philadelphia in a day or two, and the batances due in New York will, it is presume 1, be paid. In the meantime, however, business men having drafts on Philadelphia will not be able to get credit for them here except at a pretty large discount.

Goldman Bros., cloak manufacturers, have become financially embarrassed and the sheriff has taken possession of their place of business. A few months ago they claimed to be worth \$200,000. The liabilities are said to be about \$75,000.

# WILL BUY NO MORE ORE,

Denver Smelters Discouraged Over the Sliver Outlook. DENVER, June 27 .- The Denver smelters feel very severely the drop in silver. There are no means of knowing where it will end, and, for the present, they are in an embar

rassing state of uncertainty as to what their osses will be.
The local smelters have on hand an average of about 500,000 ounces each, enough to last for several months without making any new contracts, but the trouble is, there is now absolutely no market for silver, and if the smelters cannot dispose of the product of their works it will be an impossibility to

ontinue running them.
It is estimated that the smelters here and throughout the state have lost in the aggregate \$650,000 on ore hought last week, which has fallen so greatly in value in the past two

Ex-Governor James B. Grant, vice president of the Omaha & Grant Smelting com-pany, says that his company will make no more contracts for one until the silver market is more settled. President M. L. Smith of the public sam

pling works also declares that his company will make no more contracts at present. Continuing, Mr. Smith said: "The smelters Continuing, Mr. Smith said: "The smelters of Denver are not likely to close down for a couple of months on account of the large amount of ore already on hand, but no more contracts will be made and the few that have been made may be recalled. They have all been made in such a way that they may be canceled, because of the uncertainty heretofore existing in the silver situation. Possibly by the time the present stock of ore is used up a settlement of the difficulty will be reached so that work may be continued."

Smelters at Pueblo, Leadville, Aspen and

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.]

# INTERESTED

Lincoln People Expect Him to Assist in Untangling the Bank Muddle.

WILL NOT BE SENT TO SIOUX FALLS

Nebraska's Embarrassed Financier Quite Willing to Be Held in Custody Near the Scene of His Latest Triumph,

Washington Bureau of The Bee, 513 Founteenth Street, Washington, June 27.

Attorney Harvey of the law firm of Cobb & Harvey of Lincoln is in the city to confer with the attorney general in the Mosher case. Harvey will call upon the attorney general tomorrow to request that Mosher be imprisoned at Lincoln instead of Sioux Falls. It appears that there are some twenty-five suits pending in all of which Mosher will be called as a witness. These cases will be heard in Lincoln, and should Mosher be confined in Sloux Falls it will involve not only expense, but considerable delay to bring him up to Lincoin to testify. Mosher has signified his entire willingness to give testimony that will aid in the early settlement of affairs of the defunct Capital National. These suits involve about \$100,000, and it is probable that the attorney general will allow Mosner to be held in custody at Lincoln pending the hearing of these suits rather than order him to confinement at Sioux Falls.

## Figuring on Consolidations.

From remarks made by Land Commis-sioner Lamoreaux it is probable that the number of land offices in the country will be reduced about a third. Reductions will be greater in the northwest than indicated in greater in the northwest than indicated in these dispatches recently. In Minnesota it is certain that the Taylor Falls office will be abolished and possibly another. In South Dakota, Yankton and either Mitchell or Huron and possibly Aberacen may be consolidated into one district. In North Dakota, where it was supposed there would be no change, Minot is sure to be abolished, and this district, together with Grand Forks and Devil's Lake, are likely to be consolidated. Possibly Fargo may be joined to Bismarck.

In Nebraska other sweeping reductions are

In Nebraska other sweeping reductions are contemplated. Maps have been prepared and the matter is to be taken up at once. Captain Hassler is working to have an officer located at Forest City and other interests are at work for the several towns interested. No definite prognostication is possible ex-cept that there will be lots of candidates for land offices which will be out of existence.

Bids were opened today by the supervising architect for heating; and ventilating apparatus of the postoffice buildings at Beatrice and Fremont, Neb. The lowest bidder for the work on both buildings was the der for the work en both buildings was the Beecher Furnace and Foundry company of Shelby, O., whose bid in each instance amounted to \$1,256. Samuel R. Pope & Co. of Chicago bid \$4,360 on the Beatrice build-ing and J. S. Wellshans & Co. of Omaha put in a bid at \$2,485. The bidders in the work to be done in the Fremont building were: J. L. Wellshans & Co., Omaha, \$1,987; Beecher Furnace and Foundry, company, \$1,254; M. Furnace and Foundry company, \$1,255; M. W. Jackson Plumbing company, St. Joe, \$1,700; Akron Heating and Ventilating company, \$1,363; Samuel J. Pope & Co. Chicago, \$3,656.

# NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Financial Situation Discussed by the Party in State Convention. SARATOGA, N Y., June 27 .- The sixth annual convention of the State Republican league met here today. President McAlpin presided and after the appointment of committees read his annual address. Among other utterances were these:

"The republican party seeks to establish and maintain a system which will insure our absolute and unqualified credit at home and abroad. The American dollar must always and under all circumstances be of the fall value, so that whether it appears in the form of gold, silver, or a promise to pay, its

purchasing power shall be the same. "Our country at this moment is passing through a financial crisis with far reaching results and with no immediate prospects of solution. Business enterprise is at a standstill; banks and capital in every form are being wrecked and this is equally attributable, not only to various causes, easily deter-mined, but also to the lack of definite policy on the part of the administration, which makes it impossible for the business community to plan for its own preservation. It is not enough own preservation. It is not enough for the chief executive of the nation to council patriotism and quiet on the part of the citizens when executive lethargy and inde-cision means the wrecking of private fortunes and the shaking of the nation's credit

Democratic Inconsistencies. "We charge our democratic opponents with glaring inconsistencies and with having gone before the people in the last election pledged to the performance of promises of which there has been and apparently will be made We charge performance. We charge having attacked, as and pernicious, the financial policies of the republican party which they dare not repeal and for which they offered no intelligent substitute. We charge them with incompetency of the administration of affairs; with a desire to make party capital at the expense of the nation and with a tim idity which prevents them from righting what they claim to be wrong in republican administration without offering a consistent and beneficient substitute thereof." Secretary Hedges read letters of regret

Secretary Hedges read letters of regret at their inability to be present from ex-Pres-ident Harrison, ex-Vice President Morton and Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Ex-President Harrison in the course of his letter said: "I have been acting upon a resolutiou made before leaving Washington that I would give the spring and summer months to rest and avoid all public occasions and ad-dresses. I hone your meeting will be sucdresses. I hope your meeting will be successful and I think I may add without transgressing the proprieties that there is nothing in the present business situation to suggest any great gain to the country as the result of inauguration of democratic poli-

### Republicans Will Be Faithful. Ex-Vice President Morton says that pre-

vious engagements prevent his attendance.

Hon. Whiteiaw Reid, after regretting his inability to be present, says: "You find the country in an unfortunate condition. The duty of every one of us is to do everything in our power to help the president and congress to relieve the situation. Our party gress to relieve the situation. Our party will not be unfaithful to that duty. Mr Cleveland can confidently count on congress and throughout the country on more support on the first vital questions of the day from the republicans than the democrats. "But while loyally co-operating to meet the existing dangers, we must not be charged

with creating them. The present condition, whether financial or industrial, is neither the choice of the republican party nor fairly considered the work of republican legisla-tion. In finance it is the culmination of an unfortunate compromise, to which republicans were driven after a majority of demo-crats and a minority of republicans had passed in the senate, and were near passing in house, a measure for the free coinage of silver at, say, a third above its market value. Twenty seven democrats and fifteen repub-licans had voted for this free coinage meas ure in the senate, while twenty-two repub licans and barely three democrats

## Struggle in the House. "In the house the proportions

respective votes were still more significant. The effects of the compromise measure, to which the democrat party with substantial unanimity thus drove the republicans, was bad, but the general confidence at home and

abroad, in the National Record and purpose of the republicans, helped to minimize them; and though the tendency grew worse they did not culminate until the shock came to public confidence in the triumph of that party, the great body of whose legislators nad been steadily in favor of a far worse measure, and had been on the verge of carrying free coinage two years before.

"The demand of the hour is now, as it has been every hour since the 4th of March last, to end the uncertainty and let business men know where they stand. Congress, to which body the constitution confides changes in the tariff and currency, could have been called together. The delay for six months or more arrues on his own part, extraordinary confidence in the superior wisdom of the executive for meeting a crisis which has spread distress over the country, or extraordinary expectation of what his democratic congress might do.

Purpose of Their Party. Purpose of Their Pacty.

"A leading democratic congressman, Colonel Breckinridge of Kentucky, speaking in Mr. Cleveland's presence at the last annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce just after the election, said that it was the deliberate purpose of their party now to reverse the policy which the country had pursued for the last thirty years. Why not do it then? Why sit still and look on at the continued robbery which they say is going on? For four months now they have tacitly approved it. For two months more they propose to sit still without lifting a hand to stop it.

"In any case our duty is plain. By so

"In any case our duty is plain. By so much as Mr. Cleveland in this whappy trial proves himself better than his party, he will have over loyal and patriotic support. But he will have no assistance from us in reversing the policy distinguished by the greatest supers.

port. But he will have ho assistance rom
us in reversing the policy distinguished by
the greatest success recorded in history.
We shall stand loyally together for our
principles and for the country in the confident faith that the near future will witness the vindication of one and the restored
preserrity of the other."

After the reading of Secretary Hedges'
annual report the convention unanimously
adopted the report of the committee on resolutions. The resolution affirms constant
belief in protection and views the present
disturbed financial condition as resulting
from the lack of confidence on the part of
the people in the present executive of the
nation and the dominant party in congress,
fearing lest the president and the democratic party may be true to the free trade
principles of the Chicago platform.

Cause of Business Repression.

## Cause of Business Depression. The fear that the democratic congress will

The fear that the democratic congress will destroy the protective policy of the last thirty years is the chief cause of the business hesitancy and depression.

Continuing the report says: "We believe that the equality of the purchasing power of every dollar issued by the United States government should be maintained and neither the debtor nor creditor class should be granted legislation to further the selish ingranted legislation to further the selfish in terests of either. Whatever legislation may be enacted on that subject should have constantly in view the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver. We doubt the sincerity of the democratic party in favor of an honest dollar, believing that its record on that question as shown by its representatives in congress and its platform of 1869 in fewer favor of property. representatives in congress and its platform of 1892 in favor of repealing the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes represent the true position of that party upon the currency question. The vaccilating course of Serretary Carlisle in dealing with the financial situation calls for special condemnation, and indicates the lack of purpose and intelligent judgment, which the democratic party has always shown when dealing with the sound

always shown when dealing with the sound money problem." The resolutions note the hostility of the administration to the pension system, re-fers to the unpatriotic lowering of the flag

at Honolulu and holds the administration responsible for the anarchy which now threatens the island and extents earnest support to Mr. Mckinley.

The balance of the resolution is devoted mainly to state matters. After the transaction of some unimportant business the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

# WILL PASS THE BILL.

Composition of the Reichstag Insures the Success of the Government.

[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.] Berlin, June 27.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to Tue Ber. |-The military bill is almost assured to become a law, as forecast by the Herald. Early this morning it was officially announced that the necessary num ber was secured by the govern ment. The returns from 391 out of 397 constituencies show Friesinnige, veriengueng, 13; national liberals, 49; center, 3; conservative, 70; reschapartel, 23; anti-semites, 18; Alsatian, 3; Landswerthe 2; independents, 4; Poles, 19. For the bill Against: Friesinnige volkspartei, 43; vol. spartei, 11; social democrats, 45; center, 88 Guelfs, 8; Alsatians, 8; Bayarian peasants 2: Danes, 1; independents, 1. This makes 204 for, and 187 against. It must be remembered, however, that probably Dr. Boeckle's party of five anti-Semites and possibly nine Poles will vote against the bill. The figures would then stand 202 against and 189 for. Of the remaining six seats five will proba-

bly be for the government and one against bringing the vote to 204 for and 203 against. I hear from a court source that when the emperor has received dispatches announcing that Berlin had fallen into the hands of the socialists he concealed neither surprise nor irritation. Caprivi was, on Sunday, very sad. He promenaded nervously the greater part of the day in the garden of the palace too preoccupied to pay any attention to his beloved flowers.

Rector Ahlwardt, who has been elected in two constituencies and who has chosen to sit for the Arnswaldt district, the consti tuency he represented in the last reichstar, has again been convicted of libelling Prus sian officials and sentenced to three months imprisonment. He is now in the Ploetzenze prison serving out the sentence imposed on him for libelling Herr von Lowe and German officials.

# AFFAIRS IN CHILL.

Revolutishists of Rio Grande do Sui Seizing Numerous Horses. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.) June 27 .- [By Mexican Cabie to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. ]-The Herald's correspondent in Rivera telegraphs that the revolutionists of Rio G rande do Sul have seized all the horses in the vicinity of Santa Anna. General Saraiva with a force of 500 revolutionists is besieging San Luis. From Montevideo the Herald's correspondent telegraphs that Brazil has asked the Uruguyans to surrender the forgers of bank notes who have escaped to that country. The government of Uruguay, however, is disposed to get something from Brazil. It has asked Brazil to reduce her customs duties on importations from Uruguay. A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says that Avellaneda, the finance minister, proposos that Argentina build a mint for the coining of money. He also favors the adoption of a protective tariff. Admiral Wandelkalk, who has been formally declared a traitor by Brazil, has arrived in Buenos Ayres. He denies the stories that he participated in the revolution, and declares that the Rio Grande de Sul newspapers are responsible for the stories.

# Blew Out the Gas.

Hastings, June 27.—[Special Telegram to Tus Bez.]—Last night Will Yaeger, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, blew out the gas in his room. He was discovered and resuscitated.

Movements of Ocean Steamers June 27. At London-Sighted-Dresden, from Baiimore. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Pennsylvania,

# ANARCHIST TRIAL REVIEWED

Jurors in the Famous Casa Express Themselves Freely.

WERE CONVICTED ON THE EVIDENCE

How the New York Colony Received the Information of the Pardon of Their Comrades-Views of Varions Newspapers.

CHICAGO, June 27.-Charles B. Todd, who was one of the jurors in the anarchist trial, was seen today in regard to the alleged boast of Bailiff Ryce, as told by Governor Altgeld, that he was "managing this case, and that these fellows (the anarchists) would hang as certain as death; that he was calling such men as the defendants would have to challenge peremptorily and waste their challenges on, and that when their challenges were exhausted they would have to take such men as the prosecution

wanted."

Mr. Todd with much reluctance consented to talk about the case. He said: "I consider this an outrage on American citizenship. If Governor Altgeld had given the pardon as an act of mercy it would have been different, it would be bad enough in that case, for I feel very strongly against having the pardoning power in any way connected with politics. But for Governor Altgeld to constitute himself the judge and jury is an outrage." wanted.

Charles H. Ludwig, another of those who Charles H. Ludwig, another of those who sat as jurors in the famous trial, said: "Any charge, by whomsoever made, that there was anything unfair or prearranged in the selection of the jury is perfectly preposterous. I am a mantle maker by trade and was yanked away from business right in my busiest time. I did not fish to go in and would gladly have got out of serving. As to my being projudiced, I must say that no man could have been less so. At first, from a hasty reading of the paper, I was inclined to think they had got the wrong people. I thought that like most other harmless Germans the defendants were in the habit of sitting down and drinking

harmless Germans the defendants were in the habit of sitting down and drinking beer and, at such times, had a way of talking through their hats. But, after listening to the evidence as given at the trial, there was but one conclusion I could arrive at. I have no doubt but what the men were gulity. If I had to go through it again I should do just as I did."

A meeting of the Amnesty association, which labored so long for the freeing of Fielden. Schwab and Neebe, will be held as soon as the members can be called together. Arrangements will be made with the Ploneer Aid association, which took care of the families of the men, to raise a fund for the establishing of the three pardoned men in business. Schwab was a printer, Fielden a stone cutter, while Neebe was engaged in selling yeast.

# CONDEMNED ALTGELD.

Press Comments on the Anarchists' Pardon

Ouite Unanimous. New York, June 27 .- The news that Governor Altgeld of Illinois had pardoned Neebe, Schwab and Fielden, was received by the anarchist colony of New York with wild enthusiasm. John Most said: "Governor Altgeld stated nothing but what exactly we claimed at the time. Gary, Grunnell and Bonfield and all the other rascals had the same opinion all the time, but they felt bound to do as they did for the benefit of the

capitalists." "Now is the time they ought to be hanged, right away." This Most shouted through his teeth as he strode savagely around his

dusty quarters.
"My God-the-," he shouted, kicking up
"My God-the-," his rare, "never has been a cloud of dust in his rage, "never has been committed a murder more wild than thisthey know; they know it all the while. I write four or five columns for Die Frehot which comes out tomorrow—yes, it will be hot. This case was a clear one from the beginning. It is not a case of justice, but

r-e-v-e-n-g-e.

Superintendent Byrnes declined to express any opinion of the action of Governor Alt-"Anarchy is only in its infancy," said Jus-tus H. Schwab, "but Governor Altgeld has helped it on to maturity. My feelings to him are of the kindest. Here is the message I sent him last night:

"Dear Sir: Accept our heartfelt saluta-tion. Justus H. Schwab."

Views of Various Newspapers. The newspapers of this city all devote considerable space to editorials upon this abbject. They all severely criticise and condomn Governor Altgeld's act, and some go far as to intimate that it may breed mischief in the future and is well calculated to startle

the public. ferring to Governor Altgeld's reasons, the Herald says: "It is strange that Gov-ernor Altgeld, who has been in office six months, has just made this amazing discovery. It is more remarkable that it was not made by any of his predecessors during seven years, nor by the supreme court of Hinois nor the supreme court of the United States, both of which affirmed the conviction. Anarchy in this country never received a more deadly blow than when justice was meted out to the diabolical bomb throwers who terrified Chicago some years ago. It is no time to silence the warning given to anarchists, now that the cable almost daily brings news of anarchistic unrest in various parts of Europe, and we even read of a monu-ment erected to anarchy just creeted in

Chicago."
The Tribune says: "Governor Altgeld of Illinois has assumed a responsibility of the gravest character in pardoning the three Chicago anarchists. His reasons for doing

# so will not bear examination,"

Most on the Situation. John Most's editorial in tomorrow's issue of the Freihut will be a lengthy lender on the subject of the pardon of the Chicago an-archists by Governor Altgeld. The article is headed: "Justice at Last." He says, after welcoming the prisoners from behind the bars: "Unfuri your blood red banners comrades the world over and let us celebrate this feast of jubilation, for we have reserved powerful reinforcements to

our army; fight and victory shall be ours."
In speaking of Altgeld's action in freeing
the three socialists he says that he did no more than his d\_ty.

"The anarchists who were hanged on the lith of November, 1857, were murdered. Yes, murdered by capitalists, bloodthirsty assassins and the crime committed by the state that sanctioned the execution was the

most damnable ever committed and is without He then denounced Judge Gary, Assistant District Attorney Grinnell and Chief of Police Bonfield, who he says are monsters and beasts who walloed in anarchist blood. The trial, he says, was a farce, a fraud, and was the direct result of a conspiracy planned by the government and a band of scheming millionaires who used the courts as their

"We must have a reckoning with this blood-sucking crowd; but comrades, let us be prepared the next time they attack us and give them a heartier welcome than that accorded Bonfield and his horde in 1886."

Brown County's Crop Prospects. AINSWORTH, Neb., June 27.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The citizens here protest against the crop report of Brown county

test against the crop report of Brown county as furnished by Dun & Co. in This Bir of June 26. Last year this county had a good corn crop and a half crop of small grain. This year there is a larger acreage of corn, and it is clean and in fine condition, and an increased acreage of small grain, all of which excepting fall wheat is in fine condition and promises a large yield. The damage by army worms is confined to a few small localities and is of little importance and the farmers have had no hot winds to damage anything. Altogether the crop outdamage anything. Altogether the crop out-look is the best for several yerre.