THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BAD EFFECT OF WILD TALK

Colorado Cities Are Still Suffering from Anarchistic Utterances.

ANOTHER EXCITING DAY IN DENVER

Runs Continued on All the Banks—Better Feeling Prevailed Toward Nightfall—Condition of the Banks—Business Troubles at Other Points.

DENVER, July 19.—The panic is on in this city this morning with renewed vigor. As a result the old German National bank, with a reputation for stability of twenty years standing, the equally reputable State National, and the extremely strong Peoples' National failed this morning.

All night depositors stood in line in front of the German National, and by 9 o'clock there was one long sea of faces stretching down the street. At the opposite corner, where the State National has so long done business, there was also a crowd of anxious depositors. Here the people were relieved of their doubts when at 9 o'clock notice was posted on the door that the bank would not open, because of a lack of ready cash.

Caused a Distressing Scene.

At the German National, just before opening time, a notice was posted saying the doors were closed temporarily. This notice caused a distressing scene. Men and women down the long line broke out in tears and wailing. The run on all the remaining banks in the city was renewed. Reliable people, however, say there will be no more suspensions. President McNeil of the State bank says his bank has paid out over $800,000 in the last thirty days. He declares that the assets are twice as large as the liabilities.

The cashier of the German National says inability to place securities and failure to call in loans caused the suspension of his bank. There has been a constant drain on the banks for sixty days. Over $1,000,000 has been paid depositors. The bank expected $300,000 from the east this morning, but it failed to come. The bank's capital and surplus is $500,000. It is expected to resume. The assets exceed greatly the liabilities.

The Peoples National closed at 11 o'clock. The notice on the door said the stringency in the money market was so severe that it was impossible longer to withstand the storm. The statement published the 12th showed less than $60,000 in cash, with deposits subject to check of $210,000. The capital of the bank was $600,000.

Bank Examiner, Adams this morning took charge of the Union National, Commercial National, National Bank of Commerce, State National and German National.

A number of minor commercial concerns went under this morning.

Vicious, Unbridled Language.

Senator Teller, in an interview upon the financial situation in this city, says: There is no one reason to which the trouble can be charged. It is partly silver, but more to the general depression affecting the entire country. The bank failures yesterday were unwarranted and directly chargeable to people who became frightened, panic stricken at a shadow. No banks in the United Sates are in better condition than those of this city. There's nothing less fair than to blame all our ills to silver. It is much better to blame some silver speeches. Such unbridled language and excited talk as the press dispatches brought while I was east can have nothing but the most injurious action on our cases."

Teller expressed the belief that the Sherman law would be repealed, but not without a substitute of greater benefit to silver. He referred to Acting Director of the Mint Preston as a "young sprig" and "officious clerk," because of his attempt to draw down the price of silver, and declared that for a great government like this to "go pottering about for a job lot of silver is contemptible and inexcusable."

Confidence Returning.

The bank panic has ceased. The run on the national banks had entirely subsided by noon and at the closing hour, 3 o'clock, there were not half a dozen people in or around any of these institutions and the streets had the appearance of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," as compared with their appearance yesterday. The weak banks have all been closed and there can be but little doubt of the soundness of the five that have withstood the terrible storm of yesterday and today.

J. A. Thatcher, president of the Denver National and also of the clearing house, this evening stated to the Associated press that he anticipated no more bank failures. "Those that had kept open passed through the clearing house in good shape and showed that they were in excellent condition for the future. A hasty examination of the affairs of the closed banks had been made, and, to the credit of their officers, it can be said that in no instance had there been found the slightest dishonesty or crooked work. I am confident that if the financial condition of the country brightens a little they will all resume and that every depositor will be paid dollar for dollar."

The Halleck-Sayre-Newton Lumber company has assigned to Frederick F. Sayre. No schedule given. E. F. Halleck is president, H. E. Newton treasurer, F. F. Sayre vice president, E. B. Andis second vice president and W. D. Ellis secretary. The office is at the foot of Twenty-third street. F. F. Sayre, the assignee, said the assignment was the direct result of the close of the State National bank and was necessary simply to gain time during the present excitement. The company is in a very good condition and has assets standing against the liabilities in the ratio of 3 to 1, provided good securities could be realized upon. The company has been carrying the Westminster university and is well secured.

The Blake Lumber company assigned to Emmett B. Andis. No schedule filed. This company was slightly connected in a business way to the Halleck-Sayre-Newton company.

Affected Other Colorado Towns.

The Denver failures have affected other Colorado points.

At Aspen, Colo., the Wheeler Banking company, the pioneer bank of the city, closed its doors at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A statement of affairs cannot be learned at present.

At Loveland, Colo., the Bank of Loveland closed about noon today. Its assets will largely exceed the liabilities.

At Sterling, Colo., the Bank of Sterling closed today. No schedule filed.

At Greeley, Colo., the Union bank and the Greeley National bank closed their doors this afternoon. The Union's statement shows assets of $300,000, with liabilities at $100,000. The Greeley National has filed no statement.

Hoosier Coal Company Assigns.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 19.—Quite a sensation was stirred up in this vicinity today by the announcement that the Hoosier Coal company had made an assignment. The company operated several mines in this county, and its collapse puts hundreds of miners out of employment. The liabilities will probably reach $40,000, leaving the company insolvent.

Indiana Banks Must Show Up.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—Oscar Henderson, auditor of state, has called for a statement showing the condition of state banks, in order to learn what the condition is after the difficulties which some of them have been experiencing. It is thought that the banks will be found in good condition.

Arrested for Illegal Banking.

SHELL LAKE, Mich., July 19.—A. C. Probert and Edwin Probert, the Wisconsin bankers, who operated banking institutions at Washburne and Shell Lake, have been arrested at Washburne charged with having violated the banking laws. Three banks in which the prisoners were interested failed recently and an examination showed, it is said, that all the institutions were in bad shape and that deposits were received over their counters after it must have been known that they were insolvent. The Proberts always stood high in Wisconsin financial circles and the news of their arrest will cause a great sensation throughout the state.

MYSTERY ABOUT THE MARKET.

Stocks Were Up and Down in a Most Peculiar Manner Today.

NEW YORK, July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A market as mystifying as that of yesterday ruled for the first thirty minutes on the Stock exchange today. In that time prices swung entirely around the circle—opening at a sharp advance over last night's closing, then came a slump that rattled values down 2 to 5 points, then another rally that carried them up about as much. The usual forces governing prices seemed out of kilter, and instead of orderly fluctuations the quotations were wildly erratic. The utterly demoralized market at the close yesterday of course influenced prices today. But the fact that no failures occurred on account of the quiet panic yesterday made a more confident feeling, and London quotations for American stocks were 1 to 2 points above closing prices here. Again the tremendous liquidation of yesterday, it was feared, would result in the announcement of some over night embarrassment, but the bad news in the morning papers was the same as that known yesterday. London advices were that the market there was booming and bears scrambling to buy back short stocks. A good deal of inquiry has been going on around the street as to the heavy selling of American stocks in London, and it has developed that in many cases the stocks sold there were on orders cabled from New York by a bear syndicate in order to create the impression that there was a panic in American securities there.

Worked by a Young Operator.

After 12 a better feeling prevailed. The dash against the market in the morning was engineered by a young operator who has come to the front very rapidly of late and who is credited with making large money on the short side. When it was discovered that the selling was principally for professional account and not a continuation of yesterday's liquidations, an easier feeling prevailed. Reassuring advices from London and Denver also had a good effect. London bought some round amounts of stock here, and commission houses report inquiry from out of town clients for some better class stocks, and money was easy at 5@6 on call. The time money and prime mercantile paper markets continued dull. The subtreasury will send $250,000 in currency, in fives, tens and twenties, to several banks in the west today, and also pay the clearing house $800,000 in gold in settlement of its balance. Among the banks the feeling was generally that nothing worse will happen here. The St. Paul & Omaha company today is paying dividends of 3½ per cent on preferred stock due July 20.

Stocks opened better, and advances of ½@3 immediately took place, but later the improvement was partially lost. The market continued weak for some time. Manhattan Elevated, which had been weak several days, broke 5 to 11½; Chicago Gas, 4 to 52; General Electric, 6½ to 51½; Sugar, 3 to 74; Whisky, 3½ to 19⅛, and others ½@2. Toward 11 the selling exhausted itself and the market began to mend.

The break was credited to liquidation for the account of a prominent bull operator. Then London stopped selling and a rally took place. General Electric rose 3½, to 55; Chicago Gas, 2½ to 54½; Manhattan Elevated, 2½ to 114; Whisky, 1⅝ to 20¼; St. Paul, 1½ to 55½; Burlington 2¼ to 77⅜; Sugar, 2⅜ to 26⅜.

The reduction in sterling exchange to $4.83½ and $4.85½ had little effect. The denial of London failures and the fact that none occurred here created a feeling of relief. At 11 the market was active and firmer, but soon another reaction occurred, General Electric falling 2½ to 53. Rock Island was attacked by the bears and touched 59¼. Northern Pacific preferred fell to 24⅜. The decline brought out buying orders and there was a sharp rally. Burlington sold up to 77⅝, while Pullman dropped 9. At noon speculation was feverish.

Raided by the Bears.

The bears jumped on the market again after 1 o'clock, running from group to group, offering stocks below the market price. Calamity rumors were put afloat and the market soon became feverish. The breaking out afresh of the Denver trouble assisted the downward movement. Northern Pacific preferred fell 6¾ points to 19; Rock Island declined to 56⅝; whisky to 17¾; Northwestern to 94½; General Electric to 53; Northern Pacific common to 7; Burlington to 76½; St. Paul to 54⅜. The heaviness of Northern Pacific was due to the fact that its earnings have not been published for some weeks, causing disparaging rumors. Toward 2 o'clock the selling movement let up and a rally of one-half to 2½ points followed. Rock Island, Northern Pacific and St. Paul were conspicuous in the recovery. At 2:15 o'clock the market was firm. Illinois Central declared a dividend for the half year ending June 30 of 2½ per cent.

Shipping Back United States Bonds.

A New York banking house received a practical illustration this week of the distrust in Europe of American securities and the fear that this country may go on a silver basis. In its foreign mail it received $50,000 of United States 4 per cent bonds, the European owners of which did not care to hold them so long as there was danger that payment of interest and principal might have to be accepted in silver. It was said there had been other cases of this sort, and that it had enabled national banks to secure United States 4 per cent bonds recently at a phenomenally low point.

A well known active broker today, discussing the situation, said he had noticed one unusual circumstance recently. The was the large amount of actual currency that had been received in his office for margins and the purchase of stocks from occasional customers and in some cases from strangers. Usually such payments are made by checks or drafts of some kind, but in numerous cases this week the actual cash was put up. In nearly every case in which inquiry was made it was ascertained that the money had been drawn out of bank some weeks ago and held until the opportunity to invest in stocks or bonds arose. The currency was mostly in $100 and $500 bills.

Situation in Philadelphia.

The situation in Philadelphia remains practically unchanged. New York exchange is only obtainable here at from $3 to $5 per $1,000. Some of the New York banks which have large balances to their credit in the Philadelphia banks, are charging these banks 6 per cent for the use of the money. If the Philadelphia banks object to paying the interest and say they cannot remit tonight, the New York banks lend out the money in Philadelphia. They do this without causing the Philadelphia banks to encroach on their surplus of capital, as clearing house loan certificates are in use there.

Could Not Secure Currency.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 19.—Owing to the financial stringency making it impossible to secure currency sufficient to meet its demands, the Hutchinson National bank did not open its doors this morning, but posted a notice of suspension of payment. Assets, $351,000; liabilities, $131,000. The bank was in good condition and under ordinary pressure would not have experienced any difficulty. It is the first bank failure in the history of the city. There is no doubt but that depositors will be paid in full. Other banks are well fortified and no further trouble is anticipated.

Bozeman National Fails.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The comptroller of the currency has been informed of the failure of the Bozeman National bank of Bozeman, Mont.

Building Material Men Fail.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Dickinson Brothers & King, dealers in cement and building mater-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

TURNED INTO THE STREET

Families of the Leaders of Opposition to Vasquez Being Harrassed.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS IN HONDURAS

General Crespo's Contracts to Be Submitted to the Next Congress for Approval—Financial Complications in Chili—Peruvian Affairs.

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PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), July 19.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, says that General Vasquez, the acting president, is confiscating the property of the leaders of the opposition. In many instances families have been turned into the street. The wife of Colonel Juan Angelarius, who is especially disliked by Vasquez, was evicted from her home. Her furniture, clothing and jewels were taken, and when she asked for passports she was refused permission to leave the country. She was given shelter in a neighbor's home, but is virtually being held in Tegucigalpa as a hostage and is under constant police surveillance. Executions of opponents of the government occur almost daily.

Letters from the Herald's correspondent in Caracas, Venezuela, say that the constituent assembly has ordered that the legality of contracts and concessions made by General Crespo before he was formally declared president shall depend upon the approval of the congress to be elected in 1894.

A letter from La Paz says that Colonel Salvador Nergara has reached there on a mission from Chili to Bolivia.

Financial Complications.

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), July 19.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The British minister had an interview today with the Chilian minister of foreign affairs concerning the controversy regarding the deposit of securities by the Bank of Tarapaca, guaranteeing the payment of export duties on nitrates. The British minister was satisfied with the explanation given by the Chilian government. There is great anxiety in Valparaiso over the situation. I learn that a London firm is involved in the trouble. There has been an extraordinary fall in the price of Chilian bonds.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), July 19.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—General Caceres, the official and military candidate for president, is having a proclamation concerning the campaign secretly printed.

There is great indignation among the citizens of the United States residing in Peru because the cruiser Alliance has been ordered to proceed to Corinto. They believe that owing to the political situation in Peru the vessel should have been kept in Peruvian waters.

Anxious to Avoid Bloodshed.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (via Galveston, Tex.), July 19.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Propositions of peace have been sent by special messenger to Leon, the seat of the revolution. Hopes are entertained that a settlement will be easily effected, as the conservatives have entirely lost ground. Provisional President Zarala has issued a manifesto calling upon all engaged in the revolution to rely on him for complete forgiveness for the past and promising to provide security for them in the future. A place is left vacant in President Zarala's cabinet for some prominent citizen of Leon, to be named by the leaders of the revolution. Everybody is praising President Zarala for the skill and foresight he has shown. Both armies are now at a standstill.

Particulars of a Naval Fight.

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), July 19.—By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that the Brazilian insurgent vessel Italia arrived there tonight in charge of the Uruguayan gunboat General Reviera, which captured her near Maldonada, Uruguay. Colonel Pintos and twenty other revolutionists landed in Molendo before the Italia was captured. Particulars of the operations aroused Rio Grande do Sul before the flight and subsequent capture of the insurgent squadron were told by the captain of the General Reviera.

He says that on July 8, just as he was about to leave Rio Grande do Sul with his gunboat to carry arms to the government forces in Porto Alegre, he saw Colonel Pinto and a body of armed men board the Jupiter, which was commanded by Admiral Wandelkolk and used as the flagship of the insurgent squadron. These armed men were undoubtedly recruits for the Jupiter and the insurgent gunboat Camocine. A shell was fired at the Jupiter from the fort at Rio Grande do Sul on July 10. The shell struck a beam and killed three men. The captain said that on July 13 the Jupiter was outside the bar below Rio Grande do Sul and was being hotly pursued by the Brazilian gunboat Camena. At that time the Camena was flying the revolutionary flag but the rebel flag was probably hoisted to induce the Jupiter to lay to. The Jupiter escaped from the Camena only to be captured later by the Republica of Santa Catharina as I cabled the Herald. Having failed to catch the Jupiter the Camena attacked the insurgent ship Italia, but she also got away from the gunboat, to be overhauled later by the Uruguayana gunboat near Maldonado. All the arms and ammunition on board were thrown into the sea before the Italia was taken. It is reported that General Saraiva is still besieging Yaguaron City.

Cholera in Russia.

LONDON, July 19.—The cholera is rampant among the poorer classes in Moscow. Much indignation is felt in Russia because the director of prisons, upon learning that there was cholera in the Moscow prisons ordered a majority of the prisoners to be removed to four other cities. There have been no cases so far in St. Petersburg, in Polodia and other infected places the death rate has not lessened.

Mexico's Great Patriot Very Ill.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 19.—General Mariano Escobedo, the greatest living general of Mexico, is seriously ill with pleurisy and physicians attending him entertain very little hope of his recovery. General Escobedo is the conqueror of Maximillian and is said to be the only man in Mexico who could have the presidency for the asking.

Prominent Servians to Be Impeached.

BELGRADE, July 19.—The Skuptschina, after a debate lasting several days, has decided to impeach members of the late cabinet.

Thinks England a Sure Winner.

MONTREAL, July 19.—Mr. J. M. Macoun of the geological department of Ottawa, who has just returned from Paris where he has been engaged in connection with the Bering sea commission, says the general impression in Paris was that the British were sure of winning the case.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH.

Rear Admiral Markham's Testimony in the Victoria Court Martial.

VALETTA, July 19.—Rear Admiral Markham of the Camperdown was the first witness today before the court martial investigating the Victoria-Camperdown disaster. His official dispatches to the Admiralty court, reporting the fact and details of the disaster were read and he had nothing to add to them. When the signal Vice Admiral Tryon hoisted on the Victoria, ordering six cable lengths distance, was read, Admiral Markham said to his flag lieutenant: "That is impossible, since it is an impracticable cable maneuver."

Rear Admiral Markham further said that he had conferred with his flag lieutenant and captain and that both concurred in his assumption that the Victoria was to pass round on the outside of the Camperdown. Had this assumption been founded on fact, the maneuver would have been attended by no danger. He discovered that his assumption was wrong, and he watched the Victoria's helm signals with the closest attention.

The rear admiral stated that he was cognizant of Vice Admiral Tryon's memorandum in regard to discretionary obedience of orders when strict obedience would entail disaster.

In reply to further questions asked him Rear Admiral Markham stated that when he saw that the Victoria's helm signals were not lowered he ordered Captain Johnstone to reverse the Camperdown's starboard screw and to close the watertight doors in the collision bulkheads. He communicated by Captain Johnstone to the proper officers and the orders were promptly obeyed. Soon afterward Rear Admiral Markham saw that a collision was inevitable and the order to go astern with both engines was signaled to the engine room. When the signal flying on the Victoria was hauled down, the Camperdown was powerless to avoid a collision.

Rear Admiral Markham also said he had never seen the maneuver signaled from the Victoria performed before. "If Vice Admiral Tryon had circled around me," he said, "it would have preserved the order of the fleet, and this, I thought, might possibly be his intention. I am sure that I could have done nothing to prevent the collision after the Victoria and Camperdown had turned the points with their bows on each other. If I had gone astern with both screws the Eamburgh would have rammed me. It is difficult to say whether or not the signal not to send the boats to the Victoria caused a greater fatality. Vice Admiral Tryon wanted to steer toward land and the boats would have hampered him. Besides, the boats were got in readiness notwithstanding the signal."

The rear admiral further said he had often performed evolutions without perceiving their object. He had never been caused to doubt their safety, as he had implicit confidence in Vice Admiral Tryon.

Flag Lieutenant Bradshaw of the Camperdown corroborated the testimony of Rear Admiral Markham.

Captain Johnstone of the Camperdown also gave testimony similar to that of the rear admiral. He thought it extremely dangerous to act contrary to a commander's orders for a maneuver which had been carefully considered and worked out mathematically. Rear Admiral Markham's interpretation of Tryon's order seemed the only reasonable one. He believed that the leader of the first division had the power to prevent the accident by reversing her helm in time.

FRANCE'S ULTIMATUM.

What She Expects from Siam in the Way of an Indemnity.

LONDON, July 19.—Advices confirm the published statement that France has telegraphed her ultimatum to the Siamese government, to be complied with within twenty-four hours.

PARIS, July 19.—Figaro says that the terms of the French ultimatum to Siam demand that Siam evacuate the left bank of the Meklong river; give guarantees for the faithful performance of treaty obligations, and pay indemnity for outrages on the French. As France is already in possession of the lower Meklong, she will control nearly the entire river. Siam concedes the demands. This is a decided extension of French claims toward the west, as the mountain range heretofore the boundary of the French claims lies far east of the Meklong river. The present claim takes in the western bank of the river, giving France both banks and the entire control of it for most of its length, practically coming to the border of British territory.

Besides making the Mekong the limit of the French possessions, France claims all the islands on the Mekong. Indemnities will be claimed on account of the Grusgurin, Champenos, the French land syndicate of Upper Paos, and Baraton, a distiller of Bangkok; also an indemnity of £40,000 for the sinking of the J. B. Say.

M. Develle, the minister of foreign affairs, had a long interview today with the Siamese minister.

The French government will demand as security for the indemnity demanded the revenues derived from the fisheries in Lake Toulesape, the chief contested frontier point. The French claim the province of Luang Prabang, on the left bank of the upper Mekong.

The Russian papers also side with France in the Siam affairs.

LONDON, July 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that England ought to insist upon a treaty of celimination in the matter of French claims; the upper reaches of the Mekong include territory that never belonged to Siam, but is rather Burmoese.

Will Not Consult Great Britain.

VIENNA, July 19.—A Tash Kend letter to the Vienna Press affirms that the military mission which Russia dispatched from Turkistan, has for its object the final annexation of the Pamirs without consulting Great Britain.

PACKAGE OF MONEY MISSING.

Cash Enroute from Chicago to an Iowa Bank Lost.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 19.—A package alleged to contain $1,000 for Banker Robertson of Promise City, left Chicago Saturday by the United States express. It was transferred at Keokuk to the Pacific express. On arrival at its distination the package contained nothing but brown paper and cotton. The authorities are investigating.

Death of an Ex-Governor of Iowa.

DES MOINES, July 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Boies today issued the following proclamation in graceful recognition of the death of one of his predecessors: "I regret to announce to the people of Iowa the death of their former governor, William Stone, who died at his home at Oklahoma City, Okl., on the 18th inst., and whose remains will be interred with appropriate funeral ceremonies at his old home in Knoxville, Ia., on the 21st of this month. Governor Stone was first elected to the office of chief magistrate of Iowa in the fall of 1863, and held the same from 1864 to 1868, inclusive, discharging its various duties to the credit of himself and the honor of his state. As an appropriate mark of respect to his memory it is recommended that all flags on public buildings of this state be displayed at half mast on the day thereof, to-wit, the 21st day of July, 1893. This office will be closed."

Flogged Into Unconsciousness.

COBURN, Va., July 19.—A. M. Rogers, a Chicago drummer, suspected of having committed an assault upon the 11-year-old daughter of Depot Agent Utter, was taken from his home last night by a mob of citizens and flogged into unconsciousness. His condition is critical. He protested his innocence. Several of the mob have been arrested.

REFUSED TO QUIT WORK

Strip Miners Decline an Invitation to Join the Pittsburg Strikers.

ROUND-UP OF MINES PROVES FUTILE

Trouble is Expected at Weir City and Steps to Fortify the Workings Are Being Taken—Strikers Are Orderly and Quiet.

PITTSBURG, Kan., July 19.—W. & J. Lanyon's strip pits were visited last evening by about 100 miners, who called the workmen out and talked with them in regard to stopping work. The men would not promise to quit and another meeting was decided upon. The men at most of the strip pits visited yesterday quit work, but it is understood went back to work this morning.

Stockades were begun at Litchfield and Weir City today preparatory to putting men to work, but the strikers declared that no one will be allowed to use them.

Trouble is expected by the people at any moment. A miner said on the street this morning that some one would be planted before Saturday night. Several hundred strikers met this morning near Weir City and marched first to the Kansas & Texas Coal company's strip pit No. 47. They were stopped by Under-sheriff Bent Douglas and Superintendent A. B. Cockerill, who forbade their trespassing. At the works was a large and well armed posse. The strikers lined up at the edge of the premises and Superintendent Cockerill consented to allow a committee of reasonable size to go up to the works and try to persuade his men to quit. The committee used every argument possible, but the men refused to stop.

From 47 the strikers marched to the J. H. Durkee Coal company's slope, northeast of town, where a similar scene was enacted.

The men next went to the Granat strip pit, on the Cherokee Zinc company's land inside the city limits. Here the city officers joined the deputy sheriff and warned the strikers against trespassing. These men also refused to go out, as did Granat's men at another pit east of town, which was next visited.

From there the miners marched to Clemons' strip pit on the Keith & Perry Coal company's ground, southeast of town. Clemons' men gave no satisfaction, further than a promise to confer with the other strippers and act as they might do.

The strikers then took up the line of march to Scammon. They were orderly and quiet throughout.

Arriving at Scammon, the strikers were refused admission to the owners property, but were allowed to send a committee to talk with the men. The men at work refused to go out. The Keith & Perry company has surrounded its property at Scammon with a stockade. The properties are being guarded by twelve heavily armed cowboys, who do not regret the outlook for trouble.

RIGHT TO OPERATE COAL MINES.

Kansas Railroads Will Have to Stand a Test Case Along that Line.

TOPEKA, July 19.—Attorney General Little has under consideration the question of the right of railroad companies under their charters to mine coal or own stock in coal mining companies. The question was suggested to him a few days ago by friends of the strikers of the Cherokee district. As the state administration is pledged to befriend the strikers so far as the law will permit, he intimates that if he comes to the conclusion after an examination of the law and the decision of the courts on the subject that the railroads have no right to mine coal or own stock in coal mining companies, he will proceed against them. The strikers claim that the railroads are behind the mine owners in the fight and if their influence could be destroyed or removed the miners could easily win. They and their friends are urging the attorney general to proceed in the courts on this line if he can possibly do so, and it is not improbable that he will take the step to satisfy their demands, even if he be not satisfied that the case will be sustained.

The papers on file in the office of the secretary of state show that the mining companies which are controlled by railroads are corporations entirely distinct from the railway corporations.

English Coal Miners.

LONDON, July 19.—Delegates representing 248,000 coal miners from various parts of the country met in Birmingham today to consider the proposal of the mine owners to reduce wages 25 per cent. After a lengthy and heated debate a resolution was adopted declaring that the conference was opposed to the reduction. No decision was reached today on the question of a strike if the mine owners persist in their intention to make the reduction. If a strike should occur, it will be the largest movement of the kind that has ever taken place in the United Kingdom.

SAYS THERE WILL BE A SHORTAGE.

Figures from the Journal of Agriculture on the World's Wheat Supply.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The Journal of Agriculture of this city says the best American and European authorities agree that the world's deficiency of wheat will be at least 100,000,000 bushels. The most reliable figures now place the total American crop of 1893 at about 383,000,000 bushels, which, added to the surplus carried over, will be less than 450,000,000 bushels. England will want probably 250,000,000 and the home trade needs 370,000,000 bushels. The Journal believes that in view of the fact that the American crop is 130,000,000 bushels short, as compared with last year, and as Europe with a short crop is now grabbing up American wheat as fast as she can, the time has come when American farmers should not sell a bushel of wheat. For, granting, it says, that prices do not advance, it will pay better to feed to stock than sell at present figures.

Texas Crop Conditions.

GALVESTON, July 19.—The News tomorrow will publish a crop report from every agricultural county in Texas. The statement is far from encouraging. The prospects for an abundant yield of corn have been swept away by the continued dry weather and the yield will fall short of what was anticipated. The drouth in some portions and extreme moisture in others has done great harm to the cotton crop. The report as a whole shows that the Texas cotton crop is in a most critical condition and considerable harm has been done already, and if the present dry weather continues ten days longer the whole crop will be badly damaged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, July 19.

At Southampton—Arrived—Lahn, from New York.

At London—Sighted—Cambroman, from Boston.

At New York—Arrived—Waesland, from Antwerp.

At Lewes, Del.—The American bark Alice Reed, from Ceinfugos, arrived at the Delaware breakwaters last night. Both mates had yellow fever on passage. One died and was buried at sea. The vessel is quarantined.

Grover's Rheumatism Has Left Him.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 19.—President Cleveland and party, on board the yacht Oneida, arrived here this afternoon. The president said he was in splendid health and that his rheumatic trouble had entirely disappeared.

SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

Killing of a Prominent Kansas City, Kan., Attorney by a Banker of that Place.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—Kansas City, Kan., the little city across the state line from here, was shocked tonight by the murder of one of its most prominent attorneys by one of its most prominent bankers.

A. W. Little, cashier of the First National bank of Kansas City, Kan., ex-president of the Armourdale bank and vice president of the McNeal-Little Banking company of Guthrie, Okl., and director of the First National bank of Medicine Lodge, Kan., shot and killed Benjamin E. Johnson, one of the most prominent of the rising young attorneys of Kansas.

The shooting took place about 9 o'clock this evening. Little, in company with United States Commissioner Hanks, was walking down Minnesota avenue, the principal street of town. When they approached Connoley's drug store, Mr. Little was seen to walk in advance of Mr. Hanks. Mr. Johnson was sitting on a bench in front of the drug store with a number of friends. Mr. Little hastened up to him and with an oath exclaimed: "You shan't hound me any more." Then he deliberately drew a revolver from a pocket, and, pointing it at Johnson, fired. The bullet struck Johnson on the left side and caused instant death.

He fell to the sidewalk and Little ferociously jumped upon the prostrate man and beat him repeatedly over the head with the butt of his weapon. Then he coolly arose and, explaining his last action, said to the crowd which had gathered, "I was afraid I had not killed the scoundrel."

Little gave himself up to the police and is now in jail. The cause of the tragedy is not known definitely. Johnson's friends say it was due to a financial difficulty between the two men and Little's friends say there was a woman in the case, the facts of which fully justify the shooting. Mr. Little himself will say nothing.

Little and Johnson were interested in a new coal company that was recently organized at Huntsville, Mo. Its affairs became tangled up, and it is said that Johnson was responsible for Little losing considerable money in the venture, and that Little took his revenge in the shooting.

Johnson leaves a young wife and baby. He was prominent in the society of Kansas City, Kan., and was a prominent Knight of Pythias. The murder has caused great excitement, and there is some talk of lynching by the hotheads. It is not believed, however, that violence will be attempted. Nevertheless the jail in Kansas City, Kan., in which Little is confined, is being strongly guarded tonight.

COMPLAINTS FROM POSTMASTERS.

Needed Help and Other Facilities Cannot Be Obtained.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The attention of Acting Postmaster General Jones was this morning called to a number of complaints of postmasters which have appeared in the newspapers, reflecting upon the Postoffice department because of noncompliance with their requests in the matter of allowances for letter carriers, etc. Mr. Jones said a large number of offices throughout the country were actually in great need of additional carriers and other facilities for carrying on the work of the office, and while it would afford the department pleasure to comply with these requests, yet, as a matter of fact, it was powerless to do so, owing to the insufficient appropriations. Last year the appropriation, which should have been increased in proportion to the increasing volume of postal business, was increased only $500,000, which was $150,000 less than the increase allowed for the previous fiscal year. The department, while thus hampered by short appropriations, will try to do the best possible with those in hand without favor or discrimination.

Dove from a House Top.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—John L. K. Plain, a prominent lumber merchant of this city, while suffering from hallucination, climbed to the roof of his house and took a running jump into the street below, apparently under the belief that he was diving into a pool of water. His death was almost instantaneous. He leaves an estate at over $200,000.

Fourth Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The total number of fourth class postmasters appointed today was 127, of which thirty-six were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. The number of removals was ninety-one.

AFFAIRS IN THE CHOCTAW NATION.

Governor Jones Removes a County Judge from Office.

CADDO, I. T., July 19.—The Choctaw troubles are anything but settled up in Cedar county. Governor Jones removed the county judge from office for political reasons and appointed a Jones man for his successor. Judge No. 1 refuses to surrender his commission and is now holding court, while Judge No. 2 is there and tries the same cases, both having the commissions from the governor and claiming to act legally. Serious trouble is feared. The Locke men claim they will stand by the man they elected, and that if Governor Jones sends his militia there as soon as they are gone he will hold court again.

Cedar county is a Locke county and has all Locke officers, but should they obey the orders of Judge No. 1 instead of Judge No. 2, the governor will remove them from office.

"Institute of Christian Sociology."

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 19.—A society to be known as "The American Institute of Christian Sociology" was formed here today. Leading educators of the country are interested, Bishop Vincent being one of the chief promoters of the organization. The election of officers will take place tomorrow. The objects of the society are to claim for the Christian law the ultimate authority for social practice and to apply the teachings of Christianity to social and economic difficulties. All colleges and schools will be asked to assist in carrying on the scheme. Any person having its objects at heart may become a member of the society.

Desperadoes in Custody.

ATOKA, I. T., July 19.—Three men who, it is positively stated, participated in the attempt to rob the train near Springtown a short time ago, have been brought here by Deputy United States Marshal W. W. McCall. The men are Dick Dow, George England and Jim McCoy, members of a gang of notorious whisky peddlers from Coal Gate, I. T. The men were given away by three confederates, who revealed a plot to assassinate Marshal Ward and also a plan to rob the Missouri, Kansas & Texas train.

Died in Jail.

MORRISON, Ill., July 19.—John Swarthout, who has been lying in the county jail some time under an indictment for the murder of his father, Albert Swarthout, a wealthy farmer of Lyndon township, in November, 1892, died today, after a lingering illness, of consumption. His brother Ernest, who was indicted with him, will be tried next term.

Died from Eating Canned Goods.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 19.—A miner employed at a shaft near Fontanelle, a village of this county, took home some sort of canned goods last Monday, and it is supposed that they poisoned himself and family. He, his wife and one of their children have died.

PREPARING FOR AUGUST 1

Railroads Getting Ready to Put the New Freight Rates in Operation.

SOME CRITICISM OF THE BILL'S DETAILS

Long and Short Lines to Common Points May Call for an Arbitrary Rate—It Will Affect the Express Companies.

The decision reached yesterday by the presidents and general managers of Nebraska roads relative to the maximum rate bill was not unexpected by the representatives of the roads in interest, although the Burlington, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island had hoped to reconcile differences between the systems and fight the bill from the beginning. The pressure, however, was too strong and so the other roads came to the opinion of the Elkhorn and Union Pacific that the penalty clauses were too severe to be lightly put aside, and the bill in consequence will be put in effect August 1.

Tuesday the officials of the Union Pacific, Burlington and Elkhorn received telegram from Chicago to cancel all Nebraska tariffs now in effect and substitute therefor the maximum rate bill in all cases effective on the 1st proximo, corroborating the telegram published by THE BEE that the roads had agreed to publish a new tariff in conformity with the bill.

Mr. A. H. Merchant, assistant freight agent of the Elkhorn, in speaking of the decision, said that it was not unexpected by any means, it having been the desire of the Elkhorn Valley system to put in the new tariffs from the beginning. "The bill, however," said Mr. Merchant, "is full of technical errors, as the public will soon find out when the new tariffs are published. Under the bill we are compelled to haul packages that will reach the fraction of a cent in charges, hardly compensating for the way bill. Of course this will play some havoc with express companies, as heretofore the minimum rate has been 25 cents no matter how small the shipment.

May Establish an Arbitrary.

"What action the companies will take as to long and short distance I cannot say, although I imagine an arbitrary will be set up equalizing rates so that the roads having the long haul will be able to still compete for business. Under the Iowa law, however, this is impossible, and the road having the longest mileages to terminal points goes out of business at those points, which, of course, gives a monopoly to the road having the short haul. It will take several months before the tariffs are complete, the intention of the general managers no doubt being to put in the rates and then line up later."

Charles J. Lane, division freight agent of the Union Pacific, in speaking of the bill, said that hereafter the railroads would have house roll 33 for breakfast, dinner and supper, with Worcestershire sauce on the side. "While my information is to the effect that the bill is to be put in force, I do not know yet whether Lincoln or Omaha is to be made the basing rate, a vital question that is still left for settlement by the presidents and general managers. The figures, however, in this office have been prepared on the basis that Omaha takes the differential, in which case, third, fourth and fifth class freight will be raised considerably from Lincoln. It is too early, however, to speak of these features of the bill, as the matter is left entirely with the big guns to say what we little fellows shall do in the making of new tariffs from Nebraska points under the Newberry bill."

An army of Omaha railroad men is in Chicago assisting in untangling the snarls incident to the adoption of house roll 33. The Burlington is represented by General Manager Holdrege and G. M. Crosby, general freight agent; the Union Pacific has the combined brains and skill of E. Dickinson, general manager, J. A. Munroe, freight traffic manager, E. H. Wood, assistant general freight agent and Hon. John M. Thurston; the Elkhorn is represented by General Manager Burt, K. C. Morehouse, general freight agent, and General J. B. Hawley of the law department; the Missouri Pacific by J. O. Phillippi and the R