PART ONE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1-8.

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FINANCE AND FACTS

Conditions Udderlying the Present Commercial Depression in the East.

MANUFACTURING CENTERS THREATENED

Mill Owners Unable to Determine What the Next Move Will Be.

SURFACE INDICATIONS OF THE WEST

Apparently Worse but Essentially Unchanged During the Month.

BANKING QUITE HEAVILY ON BOSTON

If Anything Should Give Way, However, in the Massachusetts City the Crash Necessarily Will be Very Disastrous Generally.

NEW YORK, July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The conditions underlying the stock market have not changed during the last week, though the surface situation has at times seemed to have grown much worse. The bull contingent has shown no pluck. Much the most depressing news that has come out is that which tells of the shutdown of factories in New England.

In New England it is not the silver question which people are worrying about. There it is the tariff tinkering threats. I have talked with half a dozen leading manufacturers this week, every one of whom is gloomy over the immediate outlook. None of them believe that the coming congress will go far in accomplishing any demoralizing tariff revisions, but they all say that even action which would lead to downright free trade would not be so bad as the existing uncertainty.

The point has come where manufacturers do not know what to do, nor what sort of plans to make, whether to make goods largely or limit production down to the lowest ebb. With sweeping tariff revision possible, if not probable, the conservative element is dragged out of the manufacturing business and mill owners are forced to become spectators, gambling whether the goods they turn out will or will not have a profitable market.

Financial Affairs at Boston.

This worry in New England manufacturing circles is directing attention to financial affairs at Boston. In all the liquidation that has gone on during recent months Boston has suffered on the surface less than any other city in the country. Two or three of its pet stocks have gone to smash, but the great majority of things owned and controlled in Boston have stood up and shown an exceptional firmness. Boston bank reserves are low. In case any trouble should break out there it will be certain to reach serious proportions, for Boston is now, as ever, overloaded with stocks and bonds of properties scattered all over the west and south.

More western land mortgages are owned in and about Boston than in all the rest of the eastern country put together. Boston has a corner on copper stocks. Her market is full of the securities of manufacturing establisements not only at home but scattered throughout the country.

Boston is, therefore, unhappily situated, but there is a fund of resources in Massachusetts, for the average citizen over there usually has a little savings bank of his own. The worst hit which Boston has received has been from General Electric Stock. Probably two thirds of this stock has been held in Massachusetts. Much of it is in the hands of the original holders, or was until quite lately, for many of them have now been induced by stock market wobbling to let go. General Electric stock has been down this week to about $45 a share.

Blind to Their Own Accord.

Last winter when it was selling about par, and these dispatches pointed out facts and conditions which showed that price could not be maintained, there went up a great howl from some eminently respectable people who had the stuff, and who protested that its managers were infallible, and who thought that everybody was wicked who did not enthusiastically boom the stock.

So it was then with Lead trust, which was then $50, and now is under $25; and with Missouri Pacific, which was above $50, and is now half that price; and so with the general list. People who did not see the approach of the present liquidation in Wall street are people who were blind of their own accord. Stocks have come to a point now where most of them are bargains.

Investors who will pick up almost any old security now will be doing good business. Quotations may have to go down somewhat furiher if there is a demoralizing flurry in Wall street, but when a turn does come, even if prices are nominally lower than they are now, it will be impracticable for buyers to go in on a basis more favorable than that now offered.

When a rise does start the first ten points will be hard to catch, probably impossible to catch; still, as pointed out in this dispatch last Sunday, conservative traders will fight shy of the long side unless they have something more than slender margins to back their trades.

European Factors.

We are hearing a good deal about European buying of stocks this week. It looks as if there was some foundation for the report, but the matter is hardly of so much importance as the abundant talk about it would suggest. A European war would be almost an act of providence for the American stock market. So Wall street in its cold blooded fashion argues, sight is not lost of the fact that the immediate effect of any serious eruption on the other side would be to further tighten the money markets of the world, including our own. Of course, the ultimate effect would be a tonic financially for us, inasmuch as our breadstuffs and manufactured goods would be largely called for from the other side. Investors in Europe would be glad to sell out their home things in order to get bargains over there, where war would not be threatening values. Much the most serious problem now confronting the money market is the fact that for the next months there will be heavy calls for funds for the movement of the crops. Last year the currency shipped by the banks from the 1st of August until the early part of September, week by week, was considerably in excess of the receipts and the subtreasury operations largely added to the outgo.

For the week ending August 5, about $5,500,000 of currency and gold went out. During the week ending August 12, $3,600,000 departed, and for the week ending on the 19th and 26th of the month the shipments exceeded the receipts in the aggregate about $11,000,000. During the first week of September the exports and shipments were $1,115,000 in excess of the receipts; in the second week, $4,919,000; in the third week, $8,391,000; in the fourth week, $1,454,000 and for the fifth week, ending the 30th, they reached $4,324,000. The total excess of shipments during the two months amounted to about $40,000,000. About $10,000,000 of this amount is chargeable to excess of gold exports.

As a result of the movement, the loans of the banks were reduced from $485,000,000 in the last week of July to $466,000,000 in the last week of September. The deposits fall off about $49,000,000 and the reserve went down from $24,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The interesting question, is what will be the result of the operations of the next three months? As an answer a comparison of the situation this year with the conditions existing last year affords more hopeful expectations. In the first place the shipments of money to the west and south have been extremely large, and much of the money that has gone from New York will remain in those sections until it has fulfilled the mission of moving the crops. While other drafts may be expected they can hardly exert strong pressure upon the funds of the city banks much before the month of August has elapsed and time is afforded for preparation. Another favorable symptom is the condition of foreign exchange, affording a promise of gold imports. That a condition of stringency exists in nearly every section of the country is favorable to the movement of foreign coin to our borders, and wise management on the part of the banks would seem to suggest that they should supply themselves with gold bullion. The bank rates in foreign countries are extremely favorable to gold importations and nothing except our absurd currency system which makes paper so easy to obtain, tends to repress the movement of gold toward our shores.

Why Gold will be Imported.

It is now impossible to secure paper; hence the strongest inducement exists for importing gold, which, upon its arrival, will promptly earn its cost. Upon these agencies reliance may be placed probably to carry us safely through the money stringency of the next two months. It is never popular to be a bear. Just now there seems to be an effort on the Stock exchange to make bearishness a criminal offense.

Today the Stock exchange had a spectacle in the shape of a speech from the president of the exchange lamenting the wrechedness of speculators, who repeat depressing stories. He expressed the hope that everybody from this time on would take cheerful views of everything. Such such spectacles are hardly assuring. They go a long distance toward emphasizing the facts pointed out in the Chicago Tribune columns this morning to the efforts in New York to harras and handicap Chicago banks and bankers.

A great wail went up here over the Tribune's statement, and there was a loud cry that New York was too liberal to Chicago. The utter stuff and nonsense of that claim is amply exploded now. One of the incidents of the week which has attracted considerable attention has been a fight going on in the market for Chicago & Northwestern stock. E. S. Chapin, who used to be one of the powerful men in Wall street, has been on one side declaring s intention to support the stock, while upon the other side has been the firm of A. H. Combs & Co., who apparently have had a bag full of the stock ready to empty. Combs has so far had so much the best of the fight, the quotations having gone down 10 points or so, that Mr. Chapin's campaign has sort of become ludicrous.

It looks as if there had been a steady liquidation in this gilt-edged quarter for a long time past, investment holdings coming out, thanks, perhaps, to the universal weakness of the other granger stocks. The bull program has been to oblige sellers to put up 10 per cent on every transaction and it is supposed that the bull leaders have at the same time been the big borrowers of stock in order to make it lend on a premium and to scare out the shorts. The fact that northwestern goes into the Stock exchange clearing house the coming week will to some extent inflict disadvantage on the Chapin campaign. H. ALLAWAY.

CHICAGO'S SILVER CONVENTION.

General A. J. Warner Talks on the Subject and Explains the Situation.

CHICAGO, July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—General A. J. Warner, a member of congress from Ohio and president of the American Bimetallic league, is stopping at the Grand Pacific. He is here for the purpose of making arrangements for the bimetallic convention August 1. He had a lengthy conference with local silverites in the afternoon, and the approaching convention and its work were thoroughly discussed. The convention will probably be held at the Auditorium and something over 1,000 prominent silver men are expected from all parts of the country.

After the conference General Warner told a reporter for THE BEE about some of the things the convention expects to accomplish, and also spoke of the financial situation as viewed from the silver standpoint. He said: "All parts of the country will be represented at the convention. There is an awakening to the financial dangers that confront us, never before manifested. The people are alarmed at the prospect of a single gold standard. They are beginning to understand the meaning of doubling the money value unit, the putting of $2 into $1. It is rank hypocracy to talk of the silver dollar as a dishonest dollar. Silver has not fallen as compared with commodities, even since the closing of the India mints, but gold has risen until an ounce of that metal will exchange for nearly twice the quantity of staple commodities it would bring twenty years ago.

His Opinion of the Gold Standard.

Gold is the dishonest standard. It is as dishonest as a yard stick increased to sixty inches. All this talk about honest money is clap trap that knaves put in the mouths of fools. The real objections which the country is now witnessing is the shrinkage that is required to bring property down to the guage of the gold standard. Stocks have sunk a thousand millions and real estate and other property as much more.

Our convention is called to beliberate as to the course to be pursued by those opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law without a satisfactory substitute, and to give expression to public sentiment on the financial situation. Steps will be taken to bring influence to bear upon congress to prevent the consummation of what the gold men, acting under the instigation of foreign influence, are attempting to carry out. I am confident that the Sherman law cannot be repealed without a satisfactory substitute. Along what lines the compromise measure will be arranged I cannot say, but I believe the question will be permanently settled by this congress. The settlement will be to restore silver coinage to automatic regulation.

IT IS NOT ENDED YET

Complications that Have Arisen Since the Passage of the German Army Bill.

PREPARING FOR ITS ENDORSEMENT

Financial Questions that Followed the Adoption of the Measure.

CABINET OFFICIALS HAVE RESIGNED

Von Maltzahn, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Gives Way Under the Strain.

GERMANY'S PART IN THE SIAM TROUBLE

She Will Not Interfere in France's Territorial Plan—A Duel in Which Blood Was Shed—News from the Fatherland.

BERLIN, July 22.—The emporer's departure on a yachting cruise, during which he will visit several points in Sweeden and the arrangement of the Reichstag, marked the beginning of the dead season in Berlin, which is in great contrast to the lively period of forment caused by the army bill. The respite, however, will be brief, since the government will soon be busy considering the army bill budget. The first phase in the financial questions that accompany the bill was the resignation several days ago of Freiherer von Maltcher. The withdrawal of this officer is ascribed to his disapproval of the government's action in abandoning the proposal to levy taxes on beer and spirits. It is more probable, however, that his real motive, is the fact that he felt that he did not possess the power or authority to solve the financial problem with which he was brought in contact. The conservatives themselves did not place sufficient confidence in his ability. If Dr. Miquel, the present Prussian minister of finance, should become the Reichsfinanz minister, Freiherer von Maltzahn holding the position of secretary of the imperial treasury, would have been a mere tool in the hands of the former. Hence, pride was a further reason for von Maltzahn's resignation.

Will Resign His Office.

It is definitely stated that von Kaienbern Stachau, Prussian minister of war, will resign. His silence during the debates on the army bill was often strongly commented upon. Though he is an able parliamentarian, he is far inferior to his predecessors in the war office, Generals Verni du Vernois and Von Schellendorf. His glaring antagonism so his Bavarian colleague, General von Safforting, in the recent fodder debate in the Reichstag was most unfortunate. He declared, among other things, that he saw no reason for suspending the army maneuvers because of the scarcity of fodder.

His speech was received with disapproval by General von Safforting, who, upon its conclusion, declared that Bavaria had already decided that no manouvers would be held in the districts where the distress was prevalent. The statement was loudly applauded. The emperor was chagrinned that Bavaria should have thus discomfitted Prussia and he let fall remarks that were repeated to the Prussian war minister. War Minister General Kaltenbern Stachau was left small option but to resign and this he will shortly do. Herr Letochu, the prominent conservative will retire from the Reichstag, owing to dissension in his party. He took no part in the division on the army bill.

Ahlwordt to Be Prosecuted.

A prosecution has been instituted against Rector Alwardt the notorious Jew baiting member of the Reichstag for insulting Dr. Miquel in a speech delivered at a public meeting April 24, when he again dwelt upon the documents he claims proves the small arms company of Lowe were implicated in frauds upon the government.

Despite a semi-official denial the Klein Journal asserts that, owing to the influence of Dr. von Schelling, Prussian minister of justice, no Jews have been appointed judges in Berlin for months past. The Prussian government has ordered that an inquiry be held as to how it was best to introduce Polish tuition in the schools which are entirely in Polish districts. This, it is openly hinted, is the emperor's return for the support given in the Reichstag to the army bill by the Polish members.

The emperor has ordered that no army manouevers be held anywhere in Germany unless it is absolutely certain that the district in which it is proposed to hold them will not be damaged. To this end special inquiries have been made and the results reported to the emperor.

Little Interest in the Siamese Affairs.

The comments in the papers here on the Franco-Siamese dispute are listless and recently noteworthy for their declarations of friendly neutrality toward France. Germany is only interested to the extent of protecting her own commerce and the safety of her subjects in Siam. The North German Gazette in a length article yesterday emphasized this phase of the matter. It disavows Germany's intention to prevent France's colonial aventures. The foreign office officials state that England has not sought Germany's co-operation in Siam. Germany could side with either party, being interested herself.

Wounded in a Duel.

A duel has been fought in Gruenwald between Prof. Rompold, a nephew of Admiral Livonim and Lieutenant Klein of the reserves. They quarrelled about a lady. The weapons were pistols, and the distance was five paces. Lieutenant Klein was wounded in the hand, Both duellists were arrested, but will probably escape with a sentence of two days' imprisonment in the fortress.

One hundred picked men and two officers, all volunteers, have started for German, southwest Africa, where they will join Major Francois and enable him to cope with the natives who are assaulting him.

Reports have been received here showing that the emperor and empress are hugely enjoying their yacting trips. The naval squadrons, commanded by Admiral Prince Bernandotte, will meet the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at sea and escort her to Stockholm.

The imperial budget, in which a large deficit was expected, shows a difference of 1,140,000 marks between receipts and expenditures.

Rosenblatt's cotton mills at Lodz, Poland, have been destroyed by fire, with a loss of 500,000 roubles.

Bishop Hennessey's Pallium Blessed.

DUBUQUE, July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The pallium with which Bishop Hennessey will be invested on his elevation to the arch-episcopacy in September has been solemnly blessed in Rome by the pope. The public was excluded from the ceremonies, which were the most elaborate ever conducted by the present pontiff.

WILL RESUME BUSINESS.

First National Bank of Grundy, Ia., to Reopen August 1.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, July 22.

Comptroller Eckels has been advised that the First National bank of Grundy, Ia., will resume business on August 1 with an entire new set of officers.

News for the Army.

The following army orders were issued today:

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant William W. Wright, adjutant Second infantry, July 15, 1893, department of the Platte, is extended fifteen days.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieutenant Jonas A. Emery, regimental quartermaster, Eleventh infantry.

The leave of absence granted Major John A. Darling, Fifth artillery, is extended twelve days.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect September 1, 1893, is granted First Lieutenant Frank G. Kalk, Fifth infantry.

The following transfers in the Twenty-fourth infantry are made: Captain Lewis Johnson, from company I to company G; Captain John L. Bullis, from company G to company I.

The leave of absence grahted Captain Edward A. Godwin, Eigeth cavalry, Department of the Missouri, is extended two months.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect August 17, 1893, is granted First Lieutenant Sedgwick Pratt, Third artillery.

The following transfers are made: Captain Leon A. Matile, from the Eleventh infantry to the Fourteenth infantry (company K); Captain James A. Buchanan, from the Fourteenth infantry to the Eleventh infantry (company G).

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported:

Nebraska: Original, widows, etc—Harriet L. Mellinger.

Iowa: Survivors Indian wars—Charles W. Hunt. Increase—William E. Corwin.

South Dakota: Original—William H. Laplant. P. S. H.

JUDGE LONG'S CASE.

How the Amount of His Pension Was Fixed Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Touching the suspension of Charles Dean Long one of the justices of the supreme court of Michigon, reported in Detroit dispatches, it was ascertained on inquiry at the Pension bureau today that Judge Long was in receipt of a pension at the rate of $72 a month for the loss of his left arm above the elbow and a gunshot wound in the left hip resulting in "total helplessness, requiring the regular aid and attendance of another person."

The following statement of the case was today furnished by Second Deputy Commissioner Bell: "Report being made to the bureau that in spite of his being pensioned for 'total helplessness requiring the regular aid and attendance of another person' he was performing his duties as a justice of the supreme court of Michigan at a salary of $7,000 per anhum, the bureau naturally came to the conclusion that an investigation of the case was demanded and suspicion followed accordingly, as the performance of his duty as justice of the supreme court of Michigan at a salary of $7,000 was hardly consistent with 'total helplessness requiring the aid and attendance of another person.'

"The papers on file in this case show a peculiar and extraordinary state of affairs. The pensioner has not been examined since March 21, 1884, at which time the office board at Washington, D. C., rated him at $30 per month. In August, 1884, his pension was increased to $50 per month from March 21, 1884, the date of the last medical examination, at which time this rate contemplated helplessness, or a degree of disability so nearly approaching helplessness, that the 'regular aid and attendance of another person' was required.

In May, 1891, Judge Long's pension was rerated and increased by Commissioner Tanner and an allowance made of $50 per month from June 4, 1874, the date of the law establishing the $50 rate, and $72 per month from June 17, 1878, the date of the law establishing that rate of pension. The rerating and increase of pension was made on the personal order of Commissioner Tanner. In August, 1889, Commissioner Tanner granted a second rerating at the rate of $25 per month from June 6, 1866, and $31.25 from June 4, 1872. This constituted an increase of $10 per month from June 6, 1866, and $13.25 from June 4, 1872 to June 4, 1874.

"No application for increase or rerating was ever made by Mr. Long subsequent to August, 1884, when his pension was increased to $50 per month, except a letter written to Commissioner Tanner on June 12, 1889, in which he requested a rerating of his pension from June 4, 1866, to June 4, 1872, at $25 per month, and from June 4, 1872, to June 4, 1874, to $31.25 per month, which request was duly complied with by Commissioner Tanner, despite the fact that no legal application had ever been made for rerating.

"It is needless to say," adds Deputy Commissioner Bell, "that the acts of Commissioner Tanner in rerating and increasing this pension without application on the part of the pensioner being made, and without further medical examination, were wholly unwarranted by any law or rule or order in existence in this bureau at that time or since.

"In other words, Commissioner Tanner raised this pension up from $50 per month, to $72 per month, and between May, 1889 and August, 1889, granted two reratings, without any legal application on the part of the pensioner or any medical examination. So far as the records show, the generous act of the then commissioner of pensions resulted in the payment to Mr Long of a total sum of $6,912."

Customs Laws Must Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin, while he is in Chicago, which city he expects to reach by Wednesday, will give personal attention to the trouole with the Russian exhibitors at the fair. Mr. Hamlin says Secretary Carlisle and he are most desirous to be liberal with exhibitors, but the customs laws must be enforced. It is understood that nothing will be done here by the government until Assistant Secretary Hamlin reaches Chicago.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY.

Suit of a Case in Utah Involving Considerable Money.

SALT LAKE, July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A peculiar case of grand larceny came up today in the district court. Charles W. Ladd and Leonard L. Baker, employes of the Daly Mining company at Park City, are charged with having stolen $2,000 worth of bullion from that mine. Silver bullion to the amount of $400 was intercented at the Rio Grande express office. It had been consigned by Ladd to Spaulding of Chicago. The examination resulted in Ladd being held under $1,000 bonds. The trial reveals the fact that systematic robbery has been practised at the Daly mine for a year past, during which time thousands of dollars worth of bullion has disappeared.

Salt Lake Fire.

SALT LAKE, July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Early this morning fire broke out in the rear of a large frame building on State street, the first story of which was occupied by S. J. Levy as a saloon, and the upper floors as lodging quarters. A woman devoid of apparel jumped from a second story window, alighting on a pile of stones, and is in a critical condition.

The building, which was owned by F. Auerbach, was totally destroyed. The loss was $5,000, covered by $3,000 insurance.

WAR NOT PROBABLE

Peace of Europe May Be Preserved in Spite of Siam.

ALL THE POWERS SHOWING THEIR HANDS

Attitudes of the Several Nations in Relation to the Chief Disputants.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE UNCERTAIN YET

Just What May Be Done is Still a Matter of Speculation.

FRENCH ELECTIONS COME IN A MONTH

Marked Influence of the Present Imbroglio on the Voting is Looked For—President Carnot's Illness Proves Most Obstinate

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PARIS, July 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The opinion often expressed here that some question of little or no importance may yet set Europe on fire has almost been realized, for in the Siamese affair England and France enter into a conflict with each other and already Europe is manifesting disquietude. Nothing is now spoken of except the movements of the fleet and the grouping of the powers. Russia has given the French government to understand that she will approve of everything in the policy of France in Siam. On the other hand Italy has asked England whether there was not a need for Italian ironclads in the China sea.

Germany so far has remained quiet but today there was some talk about sending a German ironclad to protect German interests which are really important in Siam. Therefore, as in all great questions, Russia and France are together against all the other powers.

No Hope from England.

The French minister of foreign affairs had counted on the arrival of Lord Dufferin, to put an end to the gravity of the situation, but reliable information from London contradict this way of looking at the question.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies closes today, the general elections remain fixed for August 20. The events in Drain may have an influence upon their result.

President Carnot is ill. His complaint—obstruction of the intestines—resists all the treatment it receives. JACQUES ST. CERE.

MORELLO'S WONDERFUL RUN.

Sensational Performance of the Season at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The crowning perfoemance of the Washington Park club's World's fair race meeting was reserved for the last day. This afternoon in the Wheeler handicap the 3-year-old Morello flashed turough one mile and a quarter of hot July sunlight in two minutes and five seconds, thus equaling Salvator's greatest feat. Morello's race is by far the greatest, for the reason that it was made as a 3-year-old carrying eight pounds above the scale, while Salvator made his record as a 4-year-old carrying the exact weight assigned him in the scale for age and sex. Morello carried 117 pounds, whereas his scheduled weight would have been 109. Salvator carried 122. Morello's performance establishes him as the race horse of the age. He was never whipped. Jockey Miller scarcely touched him with the spur and at the end the great colt was full of running and would not be reined up for a furlong.

The enthusiasm which greeted the result was tremendous. Those who had bet on other horses pulled off their hats and shook them in the air, shouting until their perspiration trickled down their cheeks.

Maid Marian Was in It.

Scarcely second to Morello's performance was that of Maid Marian, which was the companion of Yo Tambien. Maid Marian was right at Morello's flanks when the race was over. There were nine starters in the race. The Kendall stables pair, Yo Tambien and Maid Marian, were soon installed as strong favorites, and Morello was second choice, his price advancing from 6 to 5 to 2½ to 1. Thorp was on Yo Tambien, and she was confidently expected to win. Diablo, with only 113 pounds, could be had at 5 to 1.

The other five, Ray S, Somersault, Bolivar Buckner, First Ward and Aldebaran, were outsiders in the betting.

Maid Marian sprang out in front and set such a pace as probably no other horse than Morello could ever have overcome. She was leading by three lengths at the stand, by fifteen lengths at the quarter and at the half the little filly was still out in front and as full of go as a runaway locomotive. But all at once the big bay moved out of the bunch and cut down her advantage slowly and surely until at the head of the stretch he was only three lengths behind and the others were out of the fight.

It Was a Great Finish.

Once straightened out for home, Perkins for the first time shook the leader up a little, and for a furlong she held her own, but Morello's powers of endurance, began to tell, and a sixteenth from home he was alongside. Maid Marian hung on gamely and was only beaten by a short length Yo Tambien got third money several lengths away. There was great enthusiasm over the race, almost as much praise being given to Maid Marian as to Morello. When the time was hung up there was prolonged cheering, which was renewed when Morello came back to the judges stand. The time for the first mile was 1:38 flat, and altogether it was a memorable event. Results:

First race, 2-year-olds, six furlongs: Aesia (12 to 1) won, Jim Lee (6 to 1) second, India (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:02¼.

Second race, six furlongs: Daravel (16 to 5) won, Annie Bisho (10 to 1) second, Lottie (40 to 1) third. Time: 1:14¼.

Third race, the Wheeler handicap, mile and a fourth: Morello, 117 (Miller) 12 to 5, won without whipping; Maid Marian, 102 (Perkins), coupled with Yo Tambien in the betting at 4 to 5, second by three lengths; Yo Tambien, 118 (Thorp), third by two lengths. Time: 2:05. First Ward, Diablo, Somessault, Aldebaron, Bolivar Buckner and Ray S. also ran.

Fourth race, one mile: Bonnie Byrd (7 to 2) won, Anna R. (8 to 5) second, Modahi (10 to 1) third. Time: 1:39¾.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth: Highland 3 to 2) won, Bimbo (25 to 1) second, Chimes 12 to 1) third. Time: 1:47¼.

Sixth race, five furlongs: May Fern (12 to 1) won, Senator Irby (4 to 1) second, Libertine (even) third. Time: 1:02.

Seventh race, selling, one mile: Silua (4 to 1) won, Ermie (12 to 1) second, Cicely (4 to 1) third. Time: 1:40.

Senator Stanford's Successor.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 22. — Governor Markham this evening appointed Ex-Governor George C. Perkins United States senator, to succeed the late Leland Stanford.

Perkins lives in San Francisco and is a member of the firm of Goodall, Perkins & Co., general agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. He served three years as governor of California, from 1879.

Fatal Effects of a Blast.

NEW YORK, July 22.—While contractors were blasting rock this afternoon at One Hundred and Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, the explosion sent a huge mass of rock, weighing about two tons, crashing through the sidewalk of 91 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, killing Marie Posey and Marie Adele Posey, 5 years old, her daughter, and injuring Reginald Posey, 8 years; Mamie McAdam, 26; Iram C. Posey, 13. All these are in a serious condition.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

W[illegible] for Omaha and Vicinity—
Fair; Stationary Temperature.

Pag[illegible]
1. [illegible]ition of the Stock Market.
[illegible]am's Triumph not Complete.
[illegible]e and England May Compound.
[illegible] Nicaragua in Earnest.
2. Co[illegible]tions Get a Licking.
Mending a Punctured Heart.
3. In the Business World.
Buffalo Bill May Be Fined.
4. Last Week in Local Society.
Grace Beside the Caravan.
Echoes of the Ante Room.
5. Suicide of a Lincoln Lunatic.
Hastings Hospitality.
6. Council Bluffs Local News.
Affairs at South Omaha.
7. She Is Seeking a Bridegroom.
Cash in the City's Exchequer.
Co-Operative Home Building.
8. In the Whirl at the Pale.
10. North of England Politicians.
Douglas County's Roadways—II.
11. Woman's Own Page.
12. Editorial and Comment.
Mr. Rosewater Writes from Denver.
13. Wildcat Banks in Nebraska.
14. Changes in the High School.
15. Omaha's Social Trade Conditions.
Commercial and Financial News.
16. Griswold's Weekly Grist.

MORE TROUBLE FOR MOSHER.

Attachment Suits Filed Against the Bank Wrecker in Federal Court.

Still the dew drops fall in connection with the Capital National bank failure, the last being yesterday afternoon when half a dozen new suits were begun in the federal court by Receiver Hayden, against the stockholders of the defunct concern, to meet the assessment levied by the comptroller of the currency. In accordance with the national banking law the stockholders are liable for double the amount of their stock, and the assessment calls for the full amount for which each of the stockholders is liable.

The suits begun yesterday were against Mosher and Outcault for $42,000, on the 420 shares owned jointly by them, and against Mosher individually and against Outcault individually, for $35,000 each on the 350 shares held by each personally. Another suit is to cause the issuance of a general attachment for all the property of Mosher to satisfy a claim of the bank against its ex-president on six promissory notes, aggregating $78,000. These notes were all given last year and cover a time from May to December. They were placed in the bank and the money secured on them, and no payment has been made by the debtor. A similar proceeding was instituted against Outcault on five promisory notes, aggregating $52,000, the notes being for from sixty or ninety days to six months, and all were given between June and December 24 of last year. A general attachment is wanted in this case as in the other, but in neither is the property designated that it is sought to attach.

The last case is jointly against Mosher and H. M. Bushnell, editor of the Lincoln Call, to recover on a promissory note for $1,800, that was given last August, and was due in six months from date. The plaintiff is Receiver Hayden, and his attorneys are Cobb and Harvey, of Lincoln.

WITH THE KANSAS MINERS.

Issuance of an Injunction Restraining Strikers from Interfering with the Mines.

FT. SCOTT, Kan.—The United States court here has issued an injunction restraining the employes of the Kansas and Texas Coal company at Weir City from in any way interfering with the operation of the mines or entering on the company's property.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 22.—Eight or ten deputy United States marshals arrived here this morning on the daylight train and created consternation. They had about forty restraining or temporary injunctions, which they served as rapidly as possible on the leaders among the strikers.

The presence of the marshals is the talk of the town, some pretending to regard it as a bluff, while others realize its genuineness. Sheriff Arnold is doing as little as ever to protect property, but, like the city administration, is appointing as part of his force of deputies, men who are now and have been all along among the strikers.

Mine No. 47 is at work today, and as the strikers say it shall not continue, trouble is expected.

ANSWER OR FIGHT.

France Refuses Siam's Request for an Extension of Time.

PARIS, July 22.—The Siamese minister to France called on the French foreign minister this morning and asked for a extension of time for a reply to the French ultimatum. The request was refused and the Siamese minister was informed that if not acceded to in the time specified France would proceed to at once enforce her demands.

PARIS, July 22.—1 a. m.—Siam's reply to France's ultimatum was handed to Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok and telegraphed to the Siamese legation here. Its terms render necessary an exchange of telegrams between the legation and Bangkok, therefore a reply will not be given out for several hours.

Improvement of the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The acting secretary of war has approved allotments made by the Missouri River commission for the improvement of the river to the extent of $700,000. This sum will be expended as follows: Expenses of the commission, $20,000; surveys, gauges, etc., $25,000; operating snagboats, $35,000; repairing revetment near Council Bluffs, $15,000; repairs near Belmont Bend, $35,000; systematic improvement of the first reach, $585,000.

Concord Arrives at Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The gunboat Concord arrived at Gibraltar today, eighteen days from Norfolk. She is on her way to China, and it will probably require about two months more to complete her voyage, if she does not stop at Bangkok en route.

Failure of an Iowa Merchant.

PERRY, Ia., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—O. F. Reddan, the oldest and leading clothing merchant of this city, made an assignment this afternoon to F. L. Morgan. The liabilities are placed at $12,500 and his assets at $11,000.

Think it Will Favor England.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Private letters received here from Paris state that the general impression prevails that the United States case is not as strong as it should have been, and a report in favor of England will cause little surprise.

The "No. 9" Wheeler & Wilson, with its perfected tensions, upper and lower, is the only lock-stitch machine that makes an elastic seam. It is the dressmaker's favorite on that account. Sold by Geo. W Lancaster & Co., 514 South Sixteenth street.

Balloon at 3 and 8, Courtland beach.

REPLIED WITH SHOT

President Zavala Gets an Unequivocal Answer from the Rebels at Leon.

BEGAN BOMBARDING A PEACEABLE CITY

Matterne Shelled from the Steamers Stolen by the Insurgents.

FIRE RETURNED WITH SPIRIT AND EFFECT

Government Batteries Do Great Execution in Beating Off the Assailants.

GENERAL AVILAZ GOING TO THE FRONT

Commander-in-Chief of the Army on His Way to Take Charge of the Active Work of Suppressing the Revolution.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua (via Galveston, Tex.), July 22.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Hope for the settlement of the trouble in Nicaragua witdout bloodshed has been abandoned. President Zavalas' overtures for peace were answered yesterday by the revolutionists in a way that could not be misunderstood. The steamers seized by the insurgents of Leon when they began the revolution opened a bombardment of Materne, where the government troops are encamped. Their fire was returned and two of the steamers were struck by the Krupp guns forming the government battery. I could not learn what damage was done.

Reinforcements are now marching to Materne, and General Avilez, commander-in-chief of the army, will go to the front and conduct the operations in the field against the insurgents. This means that there will be some hard fighting before peace is restored.

It was reported here that President Ezeta of Salvador had discovered a conspiracy against him. Twenty-three of the leading conspirators were shot. Among the persons executed was General Narciso Avilez of Santa Ana.

General Policarpo Bonilla of Honduras is here awaiting an opportunity to go to Honduras and organize another revolt against General Vasquez.

West Indian Gossip.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), July 22.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent in Curacoa, W. I., writes that the Clemencia, a small Vehezuelan schooner from Maracabo, was recently blown upon the Columbian coast of Goajira, near Punta Arenas. She was finally floated off the rocks and proceeded to Curacoa. Her captain reports that the schooner was attacked by about 200 men, who were supposed to be Indians. They were armed with rifles and compelled the captain and four passengers to surrender their valuables, and also took the entire cargo of the schooner.

The Herald's correspondent also writes that the people of Curacoa want home rule. Nine-tenths of the citizens of the islands have signed a petition to the home government, asking for authority to elect a colonial council and also for the election of local officers.

A letter from the Herald's correspondent in San Domingo says that General Pereyra, governor of San Pedro de Macoris, was assassinated in his residence recently by political enemies. President Heureaux of San Domingo has withdrawn the monopoly until recently held by Clyde Steamship company and authorized the establishment of another line of ships to run from New York to Dominican ports and Curacoa.

The Munson steamship line is about to establish a new route from the isthmus of Panama to New York. The ships will sail every week via Jamaica and Cuban ports. Seven vessels will be put on the route.

Killed a Castilhista General.

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), July 22.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that the committee representing the revolutionists of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, has received a telegram announcing a victory over the Castilhistas near Yaguaron. General Saores was killed.

An extra session of the Uruguyan congress is to be called to discuss the taxation question.

From Buenos Ayres the Herald's correspondent telegraphs that the federal government of Buenos Ayres has decided to exercise a supervision over provincial banks. This decree has aroused great opposition among the provincial goverments. Congress will be asked by the president to appropriate $2,500,000 for supplying water to the northern provinces of Argentina.

BOIES REVIEWS HIS TROOPS.

The Third Regiment of Iowa National Guards Parades Before the Governor.

CORNING, Ia., July 22.—This is governor's day at Camp Mitchell, where the Third regiment is in camp. Governor Boies and staff arrived this morning and were escorted to headquarters. The governor reviewed the regiment in the presence of a large crowd of people. The regiment is composed of companies from Des Moines, Oskaloosa, Bedford, Creston, Indianola, Council Bluffs, Villisca, Glenwood and Shenandoah. The week has been spent in military school, varied with an occasional sham battle. The regiment breaks camp today.

Aged Iowa Citizen Hurt.

STRATHAN, Ia., July 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—While Uncle John Craig, 83 years old, but spry for one of his age, was raking hay yesterday, his team became frightened and ran away, throwing him across the frame behind the horses, carrying him a distance, when they ran into an idle harvester. The sudden stop threw him under the horses, where he was trampled seriously by the horses backing out over him, breaking a jaw bone and knocking out several teeth.

Iowa Crop Prospects.

STRATHAN, Ia., July 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Oats are nearly a total failure. Wheat is fair. The corn outlook is excellent, there being plenty of moisture for ten days yet.

Novel Campaign Methods.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A novel method of campaign has been arranged for by a number of the enthusiastic populist leaders of this city. Tours will be made throughout the state by a concert company, consisting of three or four good singers, musicians and one or two speakers. There are nine of these concert teams under preparation to begin work about August 1.