LILLIAN RUSSELL WAS FIRED

She Was Entirely Too Attractive for the Washington Park Club House

HER ESCORT TOLD TO KEEP HER AWAY

Wives of Members Objected to Her Presence and So She Was Relegated to the Grand Stand—Story Closely Hushed Up.

CHICAGO, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lillian Russell thinks she is the victim of several jealous Chicafo women, although she sang the lively melodies of "La Cigale" tonight with the fire and dash of a prima donna at peace with all her sex.

The affair is somewhat old, and occurred early in the Washington park race season. The story was for the time successfully suppressed, but yesterday there was a sudden and forcible explosion. The fair singer, as a result, was besieged during her performance this evening with telegrams and inquiries. This is the way it all happened:

During the first few days of the summer races at Washington Park, Miss Russell was a conspicuous figure every afternoon on the veranda and in the reception and dining rooms of the club house. She naturally attracted much attention, and especially from certain male members of the club, it is said. This aroused the resentment of the wives of some of the members, the story goes, because the men were ignoring them to talk with the fascinating opera singer.

They Merely Protested.

There was a protest of some kind or other, and Miss Russell no longer visits the club house, but views the races from the grand stand. It seems that Tom Williams, a member of the club, was Miss Russell's escort, and according to the best information that can be obtained, the president gave him to understand that for the best interests of all concerned he shouldn't take the prima donna nearer to the club house than the grand stand. The hint was complied with.

Miss Russell then became ill, and all last week the Columbia theater, where she is filling a long World's fair engagement, was dark. It is intimated that the club house affair had something to do with her illness; that her indignation was aroused to such an extent that she thought seriously for a time of leaving the city. Miss Russell declined to say anything about the affair tonight, but Mr. Davis spoke for her.

Manager Davis Tells of It.

"We know that the story has leaked out," said he, "and it is true, but there is absolutely no foundation for the report that Miss Russell's illness last week had anything to do with the club house affair. That occurred more than three weeks ago, shortly after Derby day. The courtesies of the club house had been extended to her by one of its most prominent members of the association. She is an attractive, vivacious western girl, consequently her presence among the members called forth more attention from the men than they are in the habit of showing any one. As soon as I heard what had been done, I went to the man who issued the order and asked him for an explanation as to what it meant. He told me the wives of the members were jealous of the attentions Miss Russell was receiving. He was compelled to take the action he did to preserve harmony in the club. I can say also that Miss Russell does not care anything about it. Her illness last week was not feigned. She had a severe case of tonsilitis, and for four days suffered from a high fever. Her temperature ranged at 104 and the attending doctor said she was threatened with intermittent fever."

He's a Hustler Himself.

Nearly every day Miss Russell was escorted to the races by Mr. Williams, who is equally well known in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Williams, who is the owner of the Undine stable, was a devoted cavalier. He is an active young man. Out in San Francisco he is accustomed to run things to suit himself. He demonstrated the necessity of young blood in the Pacific Coast Blood Horse association by substituting himself as president for the veteran Colonel H. I. Thornton. Last winter Porter Ashe, another of the "bloods" of the Golden City, undertook to contest with him about Geraldine, but Williams made things lively for him.

Will Have a New Manager.

Another important announcement is made respecting Miss Russell to the effect that the close of her present Chicago engagement she will end her contract with T. Henry French, her present manager. Mr. Davis said last night that the matter had been settled within the last few days. He also said that there was a project started with which Miss Russell was heartily in sympathy to organize a grand Chicago opera company, supported by Chicago capital, for the purpose of demonstrating to the world the supremacy of Chicago singers over any other English-speaking opera singers on the stage. There was no ill feeling between her and Mr. French. The terms of the separation were satisfactory to both parties. Mr. French left Chicago for New York this afternoon.

SILVER LININGS FOR CLOUDS

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

highest to the lowest, and the prosperity of a great nation need not be dependent on anything so precarious as mining. I have full confidence that the brains that gave us electric inventions and all the features of our advanced civilization will be amply able to solve this question satisfactorily and to the best interests of America and all her people."

Congressman Bryan's Speech.

A storm of applause greeted the conclusion of the speech, which was renewed when the mayor introduced Congressman Bryan, who spoke for an hour and was accorded close attention, which was frequently interrupted with demonstrations of noisy commendation. He spoke in substance as follows:

"This is a question of the greatest importance. Every man must make up his mind on the right side, for in the words of Mr. Hill, Atlanta's great orator, 'Who saves his country saves himself, but he who lets his country perish dies himself.' This question cannot be settled by boards of trade and chambers of commerce. It is only to be settled by the common people, who have as much at stake and as great a voice as any others. A Chicago paper quotes a Berlin banker as saying that Americans are about to repeal the Sherman law and kill it so dead that it will never be revived. The best way to get a single gold standard is by repealing the Sherman law. This single standard means the use of different forms of currency and when one wishes gold to obtain it by paying the price demanded.

"The value of the gold dollar cannot be fixed. As compared with other commodities, it depends on the number of dollars in existence—the fewer dollars the greater value. About five-sevenths of all gold coin is owned by four nations—United States, France, Germany and England— and yet these four nations have the most hard times. England the worst of all, that country once being obliged to borrow $15,000,000 from France to tide over a single failure. When India suspended silver coinage, certain metropolitan papers said the Sherman law was to be repealed, and great was the rejoicing in certain quarters. There was some of it here. India must get her gold from the four nations that have it and as there is not enough gold to supply all it will cause the appreciation of the gold dollar.

It's a Rule that Works Both Ways.

"Both ends of a letter board cannot be up at once, so silver and other commodities must go down as gold rises, and vice versa. There is a billion and a half of money in this country, and if it rises the property must fall and the loss in property is forty times the rise in money. A man can't get rich by taking $40 out of one pocket for every dollar he puts in his other pocket. This gain and loss represent two different classes, the rich getting richer and the poor poorer. If a man promises a sum of money he must get it by one of three things—property, labor now in existence or labor to come. If the value of the money now goes up it will take more of his money to pay the debt. You can't make a man pay $2 for $1 as there are laws passed by legislature which fix the interest at a certain per cent. If a single standard is adopted and the effect is what it naturally and logically should be, it would be impossible for the northwest to pay its debts by labor."

The speaker considered this the least evil, if it were only open and above board.

The annual product of gold is $130,000,000, two-thirds of which is used in the arts. One-third of this comes from the silver mines and if these were closed it would leave only enough for the arts. This does not provide for the loss of coins and abrasions. This shows the limit in the supply. An increase of 2 per cent annually in gold means a like fall in wheat and at the end of 100 years it would be selling for 10 cents a bushel, supposing it to sell for $2 per bushel at the beginning.

A distinguished man says that wheat is now so low that we may expect it to go to England and gold to come here. Farmers should then step in and save the country by selling wheat for export at a cheaper rate than they can raise it. That is the logical deduction from his statement.

There is no way of obtaining gold from abroad except by lowering prices. It's a bid of nations to obtain gold and the one giving the most wheat gets the gold.

The only thing to be expected from a single standard is to raise gold, lower wheat and increase debts. Ireland's condition would then be considered as blessed, when compared with what ours would be.

If metal money is desired the only standard that can be used is the bimetallic standard. One or two nations changing from the silver to the gold would not make much difference, but if all should change it would cause the greatest of all crisis. It mattered not whether thirty years ago a certain nation used one or the other, or both metals as a standard. It is more important now than it was before or may ever be again. We are bound to use silver alone, or both metals together, if we want to preserve this country.

Too Many Wait for England.

"I do not want to abandon both, but the man who declares for a single standard is an enemy of the country unless he can show up a proper supply. Some people talk of an international agreement. I would like it, and believe it would be a good thing if all would use a single basis, but some nations will not act unless England acts at the same time, and there are powerful people in England who will not allow such a law to be passed. When in the free United States the wishes of the people are prevented from being carried out there can be no hope of bringing England to our side.

"If you say we can't act without England, why notice: England went to gold without consulting the United States, as also did Germany, France, Italy and Austria all suspend silver without consulting the opinion of the United States, and I believe we ought to be able to legislate for ourselves without asking foreigners. Shall we confess that as a nation we cannot protect our people without the help of Europeans. Let us teach them that a hardy people can legislate for themselves.

"The worst we could do would be to have a double standard, with only silver, and when this condition occurred before, Thomas Jefferson never complained because the gold went to England. If all the money went to England they would have more to pay us for our cattle and wheat. The worst we could do is better than foreigners can do for us.

"Some people say the government can't legislate value into anything. That is false. Those same people have often gamed money by such legislation. Once the District of Columbia had some bonds, and a law was passed for the United States to buy the bonds. Some who made money thereby had purposely bought, and yet they say the government cannot legislate value into an article.

"If the government passed a law for the purchase of 5,000 large horses, it would raise the value of the other horses which were to take the places vacated by the large ones. That is legislating value. You never hear about the cost of mining gold, but you do hear people cry of the cost of mining silver. Well, if the money could be reckoned that has been invested in every vein that has been started, in all the nonpaying mines, it will be found that a silver dollar has cost 100 cents. They would rather cotton people should make money than that a miner get a cent more than the value of the metal.

"The value of the metal lies in its scarcity. If the government offered $2 a bushel for wheat they couldn't buy all that would be raised, but if it offered $10 an ounce for silver it wouldn't increase the supply. The prices are regulated by the law of supply and demand. The advocates of silver are in the agricultural west. The miner is not selfish, neither is the farmer when he demands two standards and the prices to be gained thereby.

"The supply of silver is not too great, nor could it be. The silver in works of art and in foreign coins cannot be used, as they have too great a value. That leaves only bullion as a source of supply, and we would long for more than we could get, as all the silver procurable would be necessary to keep pace with the increase in circulation.

"It is not fair to the farmers to take from the value of products and then give them another bad turn by lessening the value of money. If the currency were to decrease one-tenth it would increase the debt $1,000,000,000. I think it is best to leave the ratio as it is, or put both on an even footing and let them regulate themselves, and it is time enough to change the ratio when we find out what the rates orght to be.

Considering the Sherman Law.

"But now about the Sherman law, which is accused of being the cause of all the trouble. There has been no law introduced to change the ratio. People do not investigate for themselves, but take what the bankers tell them without question. These same bankers have presented nine-tenths of the certificates for payment. They wanted the gold to export. The Sherman law does not draw gold from the treasury. The bimetallists are willing to have coin certificates redeemable in silver. Neither do the miners present their silver for payment in gold, nor do they ask it to be redeemed in that way. The Sherman law puts money into the hands of the people, and this is not wanted by people with an abundance of money, as it lessens the demand for it and cuts down their interest. Some people demanded to know why the bank deposit; reserve fund cannot be used. They consider 30 per cent not enough reserve for the government, but are willing to draw on the 15 per cent fund reserved by banks.

"I believe what money we are to have should be issued by the government. The Sherman law prevents the demands heard to put silver still lower by withdrawing government aid. Further, I wish to state that the Sherman law is not the child of the bimetallists, but of our enemies, but we now are willing to stay by it until we are able to regain our own offspring which the stole from us years ago, and while I cannot speak for all I can say that there will be four on the floors of congress who will not be for the repeal of the law."

The meeting ended with an invitation for all to join the Bimetallic league which is to be formed in this city. The funds derived therefrom are to be devoted to publishing and distributing pamphlets in the interests of bimetallism.

Balloon, Courtland beach tonight.

SHE WAS OUT OF ORDER.

South Carolina Woman Objects to the Appointment of Western Women.

CHICAGO, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the meeting of the board of lady managers today Mrs. Meredith nominated Mrs. A. M. Edwards of Nebraska for the Department of Agriculture, and Mrs. R. S. Wallace of Oregon for Horticulture. Both names were confirmed.

Miss Cunningham of South Carolina protested against the action of the committee and especially charged Mrs. Meredith with malice.

Cries of "no, no," were raised all over the house. A call of order was made and Miss Cunningham was finally, by the board, ruled out of order.

Several members said that Miss Cunningham had strong provocation, but it was so in accordance with the rules, and immediat adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock today.

Fear a Raid.

LIMA, O., July 25.—The Farmers National bank of Findlay closed its doors this afternoon as the result of a run. It is feared the other banks will be raided.

Failure of a Brewing Company.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—The J. Obermann Brewing company failed late this afternoon. The assignee's bond is $1,200,000.

NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNEY

Opening of the Contests in Doubles Began in Chicago Yesterday.

NOTED WIELDERS OF THE RACKET ATTEND

Little Sensational Sport, but Some Very Good Sets Were Determined—Cleveland and Cincinnati Indulge in Some Disreputable Ball Playing.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The tournament of the National Lawn Tennis association opened auspiciously today. The first match in the preliminary doubles was between Tobin and Taylor of the California club and Mundy and Knickerbocker of the Riverside club. The California men walked away from their opponents from the start. Herrick and McCormick of the Princeton club won against Wrenn and Johnston of Chicago. The match of C. D. and S. R. Noel of California against Havemeyer and Driver of the Riverside club went to the former by default, Driver not appearing.

In the afternoon Hobart and Hovey of New Center, Mass., tried conclusions with Everts and George Wrenn of Harvard university, and won in three straight. Meyers and Page of the North End Tennis club met McCormick and Rierson of the Wyandotte club, and were defeated. Scudder and Neely defeated Heberd and Whitman of the North End Tennis club. Harry T. Cole and L. M. Paddock of the Detroit Athletic club lost to Samuel B. Chase of the Wyandottes, and Clark of the Philadelphia, by default.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Battle of Umpires at Cincinnati, in Which Cleveland Loses.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Today's game was a battle between umpires. After a most barefaced robbery in the ninth inning by McAleer, who attended to the field decisions, Dwyer retaliated in kind by calling three bases on balls. Bob Young then hit Latham, forcing in the decisive run. Score:

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Hits: Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland, 7. Errors: Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 1. Earned runs: Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries: Sullivan and Murphy; O'Connor and Young.

Phillies Still Cling to First.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The Phillies easily defeated the Brooklyns by hard hitting. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	5	2	—16
Brooklyn	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—7

Hits: Philadelphia, 17; Brooklyn, 8. Errors: Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Earned runs: Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 1. Batteries: Weyhing and Clements; Stein, Foutz and Kinslow.

Giants' Day to Bat.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Baltimores could not hit Rusie, while the New Yorks hammered Hawke all over the field. Score:

New York	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	*	—9
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Hits: New York, 13; Baltimore, 4. Errors: New York, 2; Baltimore, 2. Earned runs: New York, 7. Batteries: Rusie and Milligan; Hawke, McNabb and Clark.

Colts Couldn't Do It.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The game abounded in errors. The Chicagos made a grand rally in the ninth, but were unable to catch their opponents. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	—7

Hits: St. Louis, 13; Chicago, 7. Errors: St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 6. Earned runs: St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 1. Batteries: Gunson and Clarkson; McGill and Kittredge.

Better Fielding Saved Boston.

BOSTON, July 25.—Boston won the game by timely batting and superior fielding. Score:

Boston	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	2	—13
Washington	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—6

Hits: Boston, 13; Washington, 12; Errors: Boston, 1; Washington, 7. Earned runs: Boston, 5; Washington, 5. Batteries: Stivetts and Ganzel; Esper and Farrell.

Colonels Are Easy.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—The Pittsburgs had an easy time defeating Louisville. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	*	—10

Hits: Louisville, 8; Pittsburg, 17. Errors: Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Earned runs: Louisville, 6; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries: Rhoades, Clarke and Grim; Gumbert and Sugden.

Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	47	26	64.4	St. Louis	34	37	47.9
Boston	47	29	61.8	New York	34	40	45.9
Pittsburg	43	31	58.1	Baltimore	33	39	45.8
Cleveland	37	30	55.2	Chicago	31	41	43.1
Brooklyn	37	36	50.7	Washington	30	44	40.5
Cincinnati	35	38	47.9	Louisville	22	41	34.9

RACING RESULTS.

Snapper Garrison Wins His First Race Since the American Derby.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 25.—The track today was anything but pleasant on account of the dust. Garrison had the mount on Sirrocco and won his first race since the great American Derby at Chicago. Results:

First race, five and a half furlongs: Sirrocco (3 to 5) won, Fairy (13 to 5) second, Aloha (7 to 2) third. Time: 1:04½.

Second race, six furlongs: Lustre (2 to 1) won, Mary Stone (6 to 5) second, Red Banner (20 to 1) third. Time: 1:19¼.

Third race, five and a half furlongs: Senator Grady (15 to 1) Henry of Navarre (8 to 1) and Hiderabad (even) ran a dead heat for place. Time: 1:05.

Fourth race, mile and a half: Sir Walter (1 to 3) won, Rainbow (12 to 1) second, Young Arlon (2 to 1) third. Time: 2:37½.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs: Little Pirate (8 to 1) won, Crossfire, colt (4 to 1) second, Ascot (2 to 1) third. Time: 1:08.

Sixth race, six furlongs: Macintosh (4 to 1) won, Chief Justice (3 to 1) second, Mr. Sass (4 to 1) third. Time: 1:12.

Results at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The following are their esults at Brighton Beach:

First race, five furlongs: Grey Eagle (7 to 5) won, Osris (8 to 5) second, Express (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:02½.

Second race, six furlongs: Connors (2 to 1) won, Sprint, colt (13 to 1) second, Dare Devil (15 to 1) third. Time: 1:19¼.

Third race, seven furlongs: Orchis (8 to 1) won, Lancing (5 to 1) second, Play or Pay (7 to 5) third. Time: 1:29½.

Fourth race, five furlongs: Charlie Wilson (8 to 1) won, Skedaddle (3 to 1) second, Terrifier (8 to 5) third. Time 1:01¾.

Fifth race, seven furlongs: Speculation (7 to 2) won, Little Nell (30 to 1) second, Circular (10 to 1) third. Time: 1:30¼.

Sixth race, five furlongs: Clement (even) won, Tuberose (10 to 1 second, Hannibal (15 to 1) third. Time: 1:04.

Galloping at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., July 25.—One favorite, four outsiders and a second choice won today.

First race, mile and a sixteenth: McKeever (10 to 1) won, National (4 to 5) second, Glen Lochiel (3 to 1) third. Time: 1:54.

Second race, six and a half furlongs: Miss Nannie (2 to 1) won, C O D (10 to 1) second, Sue Rider (15 to 1) third. Time: 1:25.

Third race, seven furlongs: Wallace G (7 to 1) won, Houri (7 to 5) second, Lost Star (5 to 1) third. Time: 1:42.

Fourth race, five-eighths mile: Adair (1 to 2) won, Robin Hood (5 to 2) second, Penzance (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:02.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs: Pella (6 to 1) won, Veracity (5 to 1) second, Downcast (15 to 1) third. Time: 58¾.

Sixth race, five-eighths mile: Melinda (10 to 1) won, Congress (4 to 1) second, Stringfellow (3 to 5) third. Time: 1:04.

Rain at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25.—A light rain fell at this track, but the track was in fair condition.

First race, six furlongs: Mary S (4 to 1) won, Wheeler (4 to 1) second, Rear Guard (8 to 5) third. Time: 1:16.

Second race, five-eighths mile: Tarrock (3 to 1) won, Dispatch (12 to 1) second, Edith (8 to 5) third. Time: 1:03.

Third race, six and a half furlongs: Sarah Ramey (8 to 5) won, Sister Mary (13 to 10) second, Lizelg (2 to 1) third. Time: 1:22.

Fourth race, one mile: Ole Pepper (2 to 5) won, Philora (6 to 1) second, Jugurtha (8 to 1) third. Time: 1:43¼.

Fifth race, hurdles, mile and a quarter: Alfonsina (8 to 10) won, Bassino (3 to 5) second, Geronimo (15 to 1) third. Time: 2:22.

Grand Circuit Opening at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—There was a small attendance at the opening day of the Grand Circuit races. The weather was very hot, but the track was in good condition.

2:27 class, trotting: Alehandre won, Nyanza second, Wilkes third. Best time: 2:15¾.

Four-year-olds and under, 2:25 class: Miss Lida won, Aunt Delilah second, Happy Lady third. Best time: 2:17¾.

2:20 class, pacing: May Marshall won, Christo Queen second, Maud P third. Best time: 2:11¼.

Climbed the Hillsides.

The Seventeenth Street Juniors defeated the Hillsides at a game of ball Sunday by a score of 9 to 8. The Juniors will play any club under 15 years in the city. Plays Sundays only. Address Forest Miller, 1207 North Seventeenth street.

Cycle Races at Hastings.

HASTINGS, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Hastings Cycle club races were well attended and interesting. Results:

Quarter mile: Wanzer first, Wigton second. Time: 0:37.

Boys half-mile handicap: Stone (scratch) first, Dillon (fifty yards) second. Time: 1:20.

One mile: Wanzer first, Jacobson second. Time: 2:43¼.

A mile was also made by Landis in 2:41½.

Pugs at Roby.

Colonel Hopkins has bet $4,000 on Creedon against a like amount put up by Joe Lewis, Greggains' backer.

Creedon will go to the club's training quarters at Roby. Tracey and Fitzpatrick will accompany him.

Henry Baker and William Mayo will spar ten rounds for $300 as a curtainraiser for the Smith-Corbett fight.

Johnnie Griffin left for his home in Braintree, Mass. He will return shortly to take charge of Jimmy Carroll, who is matched to fight Jack McAuliffe.

Young Corbett, who is to meet Paddy Smith next Monday night, will go into Jim Corbett's hands Thursday. The champion will put him in trim and will second him in the contest. Paddy Smith will reach Roby Friday night.

Jack Levy of New York, the 100-pound champion, wants to meet Jim Barry. The Columbian Athletic club has offered a purse of $500 and the men may go on as a curtain raiser for the Griffo-LaVigne fight. Caspar Leon of New York will probably be matched against the winner.

Gus Tuthill has posted a forfeit of $1,000 with Richard K. Fox and issued a challenge on behalf of Jack Demsey to fight any man in the world at 140 pounds, give or take two pounds, for $5,000 or $10,000 a side and the largest purse offered. The defi is open to Ryan, Burge, Smith or Williams.

Balloon, Courtland beach tonight.

HER HUSBAND A THIEF.

Unpleasant Awakening of a Des Moines Bride of Only a Week.

DES MOINES, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A week ago a man giving the name of William C. Todd procured a license to marry Anna E. Wentgerter, and the wedding took place. The couple bought out a boarding house, and were doing a flourishing business. This morning Policeman Page went to the place with a warrant for the arrest of Frank Cartwright, wanted for the larceny of a bicycle. In Todd he recognized his man and proceeded to arrest him. The culprit asked permission to go up stairs for his coat and hat, which was granted, and he jumped from the second story window and escaped. The victimized bride of a week went into hysterics and is prostrated by the revelation of her alleged husband's rascality. She says she placed implicit confidence in the man she called Todd. She met him some months ago and become enamored of him. She had $500 in money which she had saved up from her earnings, and when he proposed that they get married and start a boarding house, she assented. He took charge of the money and now has all there was left, leaving her destitute.

Blew the Engineer Three Rods.

HAWARDEN, Ia., July 25.—The boiler in Kenny & Newgard's flouring mill exploded, tearing away the west end of the building and seriously injuring Engineer Frank Chapman. Mr. Chapman was sitting just outside the engine room door when the explosion came and was carried three rods away. His face was literally filled with dirt and gravel, and he will probably be disfigured for life. His right leg was strained, but he miraculously escaped further serious injury. William Wixon, a miller, was in the east end of the mill, but was unhurt. The boiler and engine are complete wrecks and the machinery throughout the building is sprung out of shape.

Populists Convention Called.

DES MOINES, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The populists of Iowa will hold their state convention in Des Moines on September 5, according to the notices sent out by Chairman Scott and Secretary Bellangee. The ratio of representation will be two votes for each county and one for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Weaver at the last presidential election.

Reducing the Force.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 25.—Superintendent Cunningham and Division Master Mechanic Bartlett of the St. Louis, Keokuk & North western railway, a branch of the Burlington route, were in the city today arranging for a sweeping reduction of the shop force on August 1. Cunningham said a reduction would be made over the whole system.

Left His Door Unlocked.

CRESTON, Ia., July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The residence of J. H. Hillis was entered by thieves last night. Mr. Hillis forgot to lock one of the doors and because of his negligence finds himself minus quite a sum of money. Mr. Hillis, who is a fireman, had just drawn his month's pay yesterday.

Assassinated While Sleeping.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 25.—Some unknown person fired through the window of Leonard Fritche's house this morning, shooting Mrs. Fritche through the heart as she lay in bed. A neighbor and his son and the husband of the dead woman and the hired girl are all under arrest. There is no positive clew.

Handed Over to the Police.

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Over 100 tramps in box cars passed through here going to Chicago today. They are from Colorado and other western states. A portion of them stopped off for rations but the policemen hustled them on east.

Balloon, Courtland beach tonight.

FROM A PLAGUE SPOT.

Italian Emigrants Preparing to Come to America from a Cholera Infected City.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Surgeon General Wyman has received the following cablegram from Assistant Surgeon General C. B. Young of the Marine Hospital service, situated at Naples:

Cholera prevails. Condition is worse. A large number of emigrants are preparing to leave for America. Isolation on shore is impossible. Authorities refuse to permit detention on board. Passengers are transferred from train to ship and isolation on the way is imperfect.

To this dispatch, Surgeon General Wyman has sent the following answer:

Refuse bill of health unless all regulations are complied with. Inform companies that the full fine will be imposed without the bill.

Just an Error of $40,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Much interest has been aroused among statisticians by the discovery that the figures of the balance of trade against this country for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, as shown by the records of the bureau of statistics in the Treasury department, are about $40,000,000 out of the way. Instead of an adverse balance of $93,000,000 the corrected returns will show only about $50,000,000.

The error occurred through one of those curious slips which come between the work of two branches of the same department of the government where the dependence of each on the other is not understood equally on both sides.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and address.	Age.
William Keary, Birmingham, Eng.	28
Nellie W. Alexander, Omaha	24
Wilson J. Ward, Shoshone, Idaho	34
Alice Owens, Erie, Pa.	27

Balloon, Courtland beach tonight.

OMAHA ONLY SEEKS JUSTICE

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

was why an injunction was not issued on the application, instead of waiting for an argument, as it was a very poor lawyer who could not allegate hard enough to secure the issuance of a temporary writ in any case. He supposed the attorney general would look after the case and see that the interests of the bill and of the board were properly protected.

SAGE BROKE FAITH.

Rock Island Road Kicks Over the Traces on Bridge Toll.

The Elkhorn Valley road, in conformity with the agreement reached last week in regard to an equalization of the bridge arbitrary between Council Bluffs and Omaha, has issued its new tariff of bridge tolls effective August 1 from Council Bluffs to all points on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Sioux City and Pacific lines. The new tariff enumerates a large number of articles taking a toll of from 2c to 3c per hundred and also attaches the arbitrary of 5c to all other articles of merchandise not included in the table.

When the decision of the freight men was reached last week that the arbitrary was to be equalized, there was great rejoicing among Omaha jobbers and shippers that their constant objections, to the worst case of discrimination that ever existed in this section, had proven successful. All the roads, it was understood, had agreed to equalize the toll, but it now transpires that the Rock Island proposes to kick over the traces and maintain the arbitrary against Omaha without a corresponding arbitrary from Council Bluffs.

This action of the Rock Island in resisting the popular demand has been the talk jobbing circles yesterday morning, and so loud have been the protests that concerted action against the road may be expected, as eighty of the principal wholesale houses have agreed to boycot the line should it fail to meet out that measure of justice which is Omaha's by right.

These jobbers and heavy shippers have agreed to route all their shipments over other roads unless the Rock Island at once decides to abide by its agreement made last week. The Commercial club, representing the jobbers, telegraphed President Russell Sage this morning that the Rock Island would get no more business out of Omaha until the bridge arbitrary was adjusted.

Repudiates the Charge.

In an interview with H. A. Snyder, general agent of the Rock Island route, he stated that there was no ground whatever for the charge made in the above article that his company would discriminate against the Omaha jobbers in the adjustment of the bridge tolls on Iowa and Nebraska business. Mr. Snyder said:

"I cannot understand why such an impression got abroad unless it is a deliberate attempt to create a disturbance in the very pleasant relations that have always prevailed between the Rock Island road and the business men of Omaha. The statement that we proposed anything that was the semblance of discrimination against Omaha in the matter of the bridge toll is not warranted by the facts. Our position has been, and now is, that Omaha and Council Bluffs are identical in this matter, and we will not discriminate between them. If we make a higher rate from Council Bluffs into Nebraska we will also charge a higher rate from Omaha into Iowa; if we make a lower rate from Omaha into Iowa we will do the same from Council Bluffs into Nebraska. In other words, if we add the bridge toll on shipments from Omaha into Iowa we will also add the bridge toll on shipments from Council Bluffs into Nebraska. On the other hand, if we apply the Council Bluffs rates from Omaha into Iowa we will apply the Omaha rates from Council Bluffs into Nebraska. We believe the solution of the question is to make both points identical, thereby preventing any discrimination.

"This question has received the careful and favorable consideration of our people, and it is my understanding that the new tariff equalizing the bridge toll on shipments from Omaha into Iowa and from Council Bluffs into Nebraska shall take effect at the same time by the different roads.

"We have taken and maintained this position from the first, and did so because we felt that it was a just and proper thing to do.

"I take no stock in the statement that the jobbers have agreed to divert any traffic from our road because it is assuming that they can be led to take important action in a matter materially affecting their interests on the basis of irresponsible or untruthful statements, and I have too high an opinion of their business judgment and ability to believe that they could be led into doing an injustice to our road without any warrant whatever.

"I hope that I have made myself perfectly clear and that our position has been explicitly stated so as to remove any misunderstanding regarding it."

LINCOLN JOBBERS IN ARMS.

Organized a Committee to Carry on a Fight for Favorable Rates.

LINCOLN, July 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is no mistaking the temper of the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Lincoln over the latest phase of the railroad situation. They mean to make a fight, and a bitter fight at that, if the sentiments expressed at the meeting held in this city this evening are any indication of their purpose.

The meeting was attended by nearly one hundred, most of the prominent wholesalers and manufacturers being present. N. S. Harwood, president of the First National bank, was made chairman of the meeting, while C. G. Dawes, a young attorney who has already achieved local celebrity by his former fights against the railroad companies, officiated as secretary. I. M. Raymond, the recognized head of the entire wholesale trade of the city, took the floor to explain the purposes of the meeting. He said that the news was heard here last Saturday that the railroads were about to change the favorable rates which Lincoln had enjoyed for the past seven or eight years; that the rates fixed by the Newberry bill were to go into effect and that they were to apply to Lincoln as well as to every other town in the state.

How It Will Operate.

Mr. Raymond made many quotations showing how the rates would injure the business of Lincoln. Lumber, he said, would cost $2 per 1,000 feet more than at present, while 80 cents would be added to the cost of every ton of coal. The new rates, he said, discriminated against every wholesaler and manufacturer in the city. If they are maintained for six months, a year or eighteen months they will absolutely stop the wheels of commerce in Lincoln, drive every manufacturer away, depopulate the city, throw men out of employment, lessen banking capital and paralyze the city.

Mr. Raymond's remarks were received with evident approbation by the assemblage.

F. A. Brown, one of Lincoln's wholesale lumber dealers, said that under the new rates lumber could be shipped to Fairmont cheaper than it could to Lincoln.

After more discussion it was decided to appoint a general committee to take charge of the fight Lincoln proposes to make to hold her prestige as a commercial town. The committee consisted of fourteen members, as follows: I. M. Raymond, M. J. Waugh, R. H. Oakley, A. T. Leining, F. W. Brown, J. C. Hartpam, J. H. Harley, N. S. Harwood, M. D. Welsh, B. D. Hathaway, C. L. Jones, Fred Herman and F. L. Harris. The sum of $1,500 was subscribed within a few moments as an evidence that Lincoln is thoroughly in earnest in the coming contest.

Shrewd Game of the Burlington.

There was a great demand for copies of THE EVENING BEE in Lincoln tonight, for it was not until that paper reached the city that any definite information as to the real nature of the injunction proceedings instituted by the Burlington company could be obtained. The supply was exhausted long before the wholesalers' meeting was called to order, and groups of business men gathered in all parts of hotel lobbies discussing the situation as thoroughly recited in THE BEE.

I. M. Raymond said that in his opinion the injunction asked for by the Burlington would undoubtedly be granted. The Burlington, he said, was playing a sharp, shrewd game. If the injunction is granted it will effectually prevent the State Board of Transportation from giving Lincoln any relief by lowering the rates. He was not in favor of dilly-dallying over the matter, but wanted to continue the fight until the Burlington would be glad to make terms with the city.

AMONG THE WESTERN ROADS.

World's Fair Rates Still a Matter of Contention—Railroad Notes.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A long and animated session of the Western Passenger association was held here today without result. World's fair rate reductions are still unsettled. The Santa Fe submitted the new proposition, which may be taken as its ultimatum. It was that within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago, 80 per cent of double locals remain in effect. Outside that radius until $10 is reached, the rate will be a fare and a third for the round trip, $10 to be the maximum rate at Missouri river points. From the Missouri river westward rates to be scaled up to certain fixed rates at given points, viz.: Topeka, $11.50; Newton, $13.30; Wichita, $14; Winfield and Wellington, $15; Anthony, Caldwell, Arkansa City, Hunnewell, $16; Oklahoma, $20; Hutchinson, $14; Dodge City, $16; La Junta, $30; Colorado common points, Denver and Trinidad inclusive, $35; Las Vegas, $35; Santa Fe to El Paso and Eldeman, inclusive, $40; from St. Louis, $7.50, and from points southwest of St. Louis one fare to be added to the minimum of $14 at Wichita and intermediate points. These tickets to have a thirty-day limit and to be good on all trains, but not to carry sleeping car privileges with them. Another meeting will be held tomorrow to consider this proposition further.

Some 700 passengers arrived here this afternoon from New York state over the Erie road. It was the first of the cheap coach excursions to be run from that state to the World's fair. The success of the cheap excursions seems assured.

Another cut is to be made in the Columbus rate. Notice has been given by the Lake Erie & Western road of its intention to run a homeseeker's excursion on August 15, for which the rate from Bloomington to Cincinnati and interm