FIGHT FOR REFORM

Unpopular Governors Are Having a Very

Unpleasant Time.

NUMEROUS REVOLTS AGAINST THEM

Governor Costa of the Province of Buenos

Ayres Cut Off from His Capital.

FIGHTING AT THE SEIGE OF LA PLATA

Four Hundred Men Have Already Been

Slaughtered in Skirmishes.

WAS TOO INTIMATE WITH MINISTER EGAN

Minister Errazuri Resigns from the Chiling

Cabinet Under the Press of Public

ation of Honduras.

Valparaiso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.).

Aug. 5 .- By Mexican Cable to the New

York Herald-Special to Tue Ben. |- Hard

fighting is accompanying the serge of La

Plata, where Governor Costa of the prov-

ince of Buenos Ayres, is practically cut off

from communication with the capital by the

revolutionary troops who are infesting the

city. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos

Avres telegraphs that the provincial forces

have made repeated efforts to cut their way

through the lines of Civico Nacioneles, but

have failed. During these engagements 400

men have been slaughtered, the siege has

not yet been raised, and the aituation at La.

Plata has not changed. It is expected that

there will be agreat deal more fighting

around that city before the trouble is ended.

province of Corrientes against the governor.

It is reported that there have been fights in

various towns between the police and the

citizens who oppose the governor. 'The rev-

olutionists have appealed to the national

government to aid them in getting rid of the

In the Province of Santa Fe.

In the province of Santa Fe, where the

radicals and Civico Nationales succeeded in

overthrowing Governor Cafferata, a pro-

visional government has been fully organized

with Calisto at its head. The provincial

troops, who fought for Cafferata have been

disarmed, and changes are being made rap-

All the national troops sent to the

province of San Luis have been with-

drawn from the capitol and sent to

Villr Mercedes. This has been done for the

purpose of giving the revolutionists complete

liberty of action in their efforts to overthrow

It is reported that the national government

has decided to continue its policy of non-

intervention for the present and give the

people of the provinces every opportunity to

overthrow corrupt local governments and

Resigned from the Chilian Cabinet.

the Chillan cabinet who resigned yesterday.

The resignation was inevitable. It was

brought about by a strong expression of

public opinion, on account of his relations

with ex-United States Minister Patrick

Egan. La Patria, the newspaper published

in Iquique, and which is owned by Errazuriz,

has been openly supporting the mine syndi-

Troublesome Times in Honduras.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.),

Aug. 4.- By Mexican Cable to the New

York Herald-Special to The Bee. |-Ad-

vices received by mail from Tegucigalpa,

Honduras, contain the news that Policarpo

Bonilla's followers declined to accept the

proposal of President Leiva, that a combina-

tion be made to put ex-President Bogran in

the field as a candidate against General

Vasquez, who seized control when Bonilla

organized his revolt several months ago.

When Vasquez heard of these negotiations

he ordered the arrest of Leiva and under

threats of shooting him forced him to sign

a formal letter renouncing his claim to

be the constitutional president, the

announcement of which I cabled the Herald

last night. The congress of Honduras has

been called by Vasquez to meet in Teguci-

galpa and approve the resignation of Leiva.

It will then be asked to confirm Vasquez's

title to the remainder of Leiva's unexpired

term. Bogran is being shadowed by de-

tectives acting under the orders of Vasquez.

The superintendent of the American Min-

ing company has been arrested on charge of

having furnished the money to pay the ex-

penses of Bouilla's reheaasals. He is also

accused of having engaged in the later plot

Dairo de Honjuras, the government news-

paper organ, claims that a band of Bonilla's

followers shot a woman named Jesusa

Sanchez because she refused to disclose the

whereabouts of her husband or the latest

It is reported that Bonilla collected the

men who marched with him to aid in the

revolution against Zavala in Nicaragua from the southern provinces of Honduras. It is

believed that the successful Nicaragnar

liberals will now aid Bonilla to overthrow

Cotton Mills Will Crose Down.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 1.—The Clear-

ing house has notified the mills that no as-

surance money can be furnished for pay rolls after August 12. The Wamsotta and a

number of other cotton milis will close in-definitely. A hundred thousand spindles

will be stopped by the shut down. The

Spinners' association urge the employes

southerly winds and local rains Monday.

news he received from Teguleizalpa.

in favor of Bogran.

Vasquez.

Arrested an American,

cate organized by Egan and McKenna.

Minister Errazuriz is the only member of

idly among the local officials.

the provincial authority.

put honest men in office.

provincial executive.

Another revolution has been started in the

Opinion-Present Political Situ-

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS

# WALL STREET'S VIEW

Stocks Boomed on the Theory that Congress Will Act Qaickly.

FINANCIAL FORECAST FOR THE WEEK

Indications that Speculators May Not Be Correctly Informed

SILVER MEN WILL NOT DOWN EASILY

Hill Assures Them a Fair Field in the Premises.

IN CLEVELAND'S INTENTIONS

It is Thought the President's Message Will Contain Very Wholesome Advice as to Relieving the General Distress Existing.

New York, Aug. 3. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Wall street is looking to congress for its cue. There has developed among spebulators this week an idea that the politicians will expeditiously repeal the Sherman silver purchasing law, and that through such promptness the country will get a tonic that will warrant bouyance in the stock market. This is a remarkable expectation, but none the less Wall street has been hoisting quotations on the strength of it. So far as information from really reliable sources which reach here from Washington reflect the prospects in congress, a different condition is indicated. A long session and a bitter fight may be counted on confidently.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who dropped into Wall street this week, said to a friend: "You fellows here in the east seem to think that it is going to be one, two, three, and out for the silver men and the whole west. It won't take us long to show that you are

Senator David B. Hill is credited with assured a friend this week that he proposed to see the free silver people given a fair field. He did not doubt, he said, that President Cleveland was in earnest in his anti-silver law crusade, but in a matter of such importance, said Mr. Hill, the United States senate must of course go forward slowly and conservatively.

## Will Not Act Harriedly.

There is a hint worthy of some attention in this sort of mild mannered suggestiveness, coming from the source it does. Senator Gorman has said to a friend: "You know the United States senate is a deliberate body. It never acts hurriedly. I fear that organized action on contested seats and similar affairs in direct consequence to the senate may consume much time before we are able to devote ourselves to the financial question."

Wall street speculators have lifted every active stock materially. Some of them have jumped up a dozen points or more. So enormous was the short interest in the market that they were able to start something of a pear panic, contracts on that side having been pushed out in every direction, and largely by little fellows, until it has be come unwieldly. Many stocks are commanding premiums for use in making de liveries. Now most of the short interest has been eliminated. Bull campaigners insist that it was not the short interest which enabled them to put the market up. Their explanation is that the country at large has been buying stocks because they have got down to a point where they are unquestionably bargains.

# Faith in Cleveland's Intentions.

These general purchases, they declare have been prompted by the belief that President Cleveland's message is going to be an old fashioned rouser of patriotism. One current varn has it that the president will recommend the issue of new government bonds. and that he will advocate giving to national banks the right to use these bonds up to their par as a basis for the new circulation

Lots of other details, all of them cheerful. are given as to what the president is going to say to congress. The advance in the market has been in the face of growing demoralization in business circles. The scare which has done so much out west has extended into New England. A long list comes out every day of big mills cutting down on time, reducing forces of employes or shutting up alto gether. These things are put down as efforts at adaptation to times. So far New England has had no big or bad failures. In this city trade is in a bad way.

A local newspaper which has can assed the subject, estimates that 75,000 working people are in enforced idleness. Perhaps this is exaggerated, but there can be no denying that labor is being severely pinched here and hereabouts.

Clearing house certificates, approximating \$35,000,000 are now outstanding. This is hearly twice as many as ever before were Issued. There is no telling how much longer the banks may find it necessary to go on grinding out this improvised "relief,"

## Views of a Banker.

An influential member of the Clearing House association tells me that he would not be surprised if it reaches \$45,000,000. On all sides is heard the assertion that no clearing house bank will be allowed to fall. All the big banks of this city are undoubtedly in good shape. What can be said-for the bankers themselves are saying it with a good deal of vim-is that so far as banking relations of the ordinary sort are concerned. we now have here practically a suspension of payment with outside citles. Even the s ibtreasury here, and, in fact, the treasury at Washington itself, have been refused payment in cash when presenting checks here for collection.

Brokers are advertising in local news papers offering premiums of \$5 to \$15 a thousand for currency of any sort, one house explicitly offering \$75 for silver dollars. People having pay rolls to meet or having other calls which require the use of small sums of money are embarrassed. But this is, as a matter of fact, one of the small in cidents in the financial distress at this center. Much is heard of the \$10,000. 000 or \$12,000,000 of gold bought on the other side and shipped here. These engagements have now stopped. Sterling exchange has advanced to the prohibitory point. This gold was supposed to be scheduled for the use of local banks and thus bring relief to currency, situation. A fact which will be disclosed next week is that five-aixths of the gold coming in is to go directly into savings bank vaults. The tountry is in shape where improvement can

some quickly. In no recent year have retailers through-

out the country been carrying such small stocks of goods as they now hold. The reture of confidence and the springing up of trade would start a boom that might hustle quickly into great proportions. ALLAWAY.

### GEORGE GOULD'S OPINION.

Cause of the Present Financial Trouble as Seen by the Young Man. New York, Aug. 5 .- George Gould was a passenger on the American liner New York,

which arrived at her dock this morning. Asked regarding the financial situation, he "The situation, of course, is very much de-

moralized. The main cause is the unsettlement of conditions, due to the silver ques-

"There is another cause, however, that the public is not so well aware of, and that is the hostile attitude assumed by the legislators of the country toward the great cor-porations. Insteau of trying to build them up, the policy of the state and general government is to pull them down and make them worthless. The people forget that the country cannot be prosperous unless the great transportation corporations also pros-

"What is the cause of the reduction in the force of the travelling agents and clerks on the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island sys-

"It is due entirely to poor business. There is no necessity for keeping a large force of men on a salary-list when there is nothing for them to do. We discharged these men because we could not continue employing them at an advantage. Business has never been more stagnant in the southwest than at the present time and I look for no change unless there is something done at Washington. The repeal of the Sherman law will bring us all back to prosperous times, but we may hope for nothing until congress acts, and in just that way."

## MILLS STARTING UP.

Pennsylvania Iron and Steel Plants Will

Soon Be in Operation. PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—The iron and steel plant of Jones & Laughlin will put on double turns Monday, giving employment to about 3,500 men. Brown & Co., sheet and hammer mills will also resume next week. These morks employ 500 men. The wire and nail mills of the Carnegie company at Beaver Falis will start up Monday and the rod mill will resume operations later in the week. The report that the Allegheny Bessemer Steel works of Carnegie's at Duquesne will close down is denied, the demand being sufficient to keep it running for some time to

Louisville Banks Preparing to Resume. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5 .- The report of the condition of the Louisville City bank, which recently suspended payment, was forwarded to Washington by Examiner Betts this morning, and the report of the Merchants National was sent by tonight's mail. The Fourth National will also be ready to report by Monday. There is considerable rivalry between the City and the Merchants National banks as to which will first resume payments. Both banks have been reported to Comptroller Eckles as perfectly solvent. At the Kentucky National, no official information of the action of the comptroller on the report of Bank Examiner Escott had been received, though it is expected at any time. The reported intention of the comtroller to give the bank ten days in which to prepare for the resumption of payment has not been officially confirmed. The bank officials do not think there is any probability of the appointment of a receiver

Discussed the Silver Question. FREMONT, Aug. 5-[Special Telegram to THE BRE.]-A very large and appreciative eted Dr. L. J. Abbott in the city park tonight to listen to his speech on the money question. Ae took the position that the price of silver had governed the price of American products and that since the lemonetizing act of 1878, all had been going down together until they had reached the present degrading condition. The speech was one of the most able yet delivered from his standpoint and was highly appreciated.

Cannot Pay the Miners. Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 5,-The refusal of the New York and Philadelphia banks to pay out any large amounts of currency has precipitated a crisis in the coal region. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company is short \$50,000 for the first half and \$350,000 for the last half of July, with out any available funds in sight to pay the same. The company has bank deposits more than sufficient to pay these amounts, but the banks refuse to give out the cash.

Calumet and Heela Report. Boston, Aug. 5 .- The annual report of the Calumet and Hecla Mining company to April 30, 1893, issued today, shows liabilities of \$3,457,321, and assets of \$4,045,277. The report says: At least \$500,000 will be required for the expenses of the Red Jacket shaft and for the erection of the propose additions to the mine equipment. the past fiscal year the company smelted 30,213 1912-2000 tons of refined copper against 28,247 1211-2000 tons the previous year.

# CHOLERA SUSPECTS.

Passengers of the Detained Steamer Kara mania Being Closely Watched.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 .- Health Officer Jen cius decided today to take extraordinary precautions in the case of cholera suspects on the Vessel Karamania. He had the passengers transferred to Heffman island in the lower bay, and after the transfer, in company with his assistants, made an inspection of the island,

Dr. Jenkius, accompanied by Surgeon General Eyman and Dr. D. Kinyon, went down to the islands in the lower bay on the police boat Patrol. The Anchor Line Steamship company sent down a lot of ice, meat, veg-etables and a general supply of provisions to Swinburn island for the detained emigrants. The first load of emigrants were all men They stripped and washed, while then clothes were being fumigated. After they got their ciothes back they were transferred to Swinburn island, where they will be left for five days for inspection.

It was 6:30 when Dr. Jenkins, Surgeon General Wyman and Dr. Kinylon returned from the inspection of the islands. Dr. Wyman declined to be interviewed as to the condition in which he found the islands and the facilities for handling suspected cases and keeping cholers out of this port. Dr. Kinylon said he was under orders not

to talk Wyman returned to Washington tonight. Or. Jenkins said this evening that cholera case or cases of sickness have de-veloped on the Karamania since the deaths

at sea on the day before her arrival.

Dr. Todd, the ship's surgeon, is watching passengers and crew very closely and the deputies who visit the ship every few hours deputies who visit the superery and of the gave all hands a close scrutiny. One of the sailors, who drank too much ice water, was affected with vomiting today, and it was said this afternoon that the doctors are said this afternoon that the doctors are watching a man very closely who is well mough to be about the deck, but who has a slight diarrhoa. Dr. Jenkins refused to verify this, and Dr. Talmadge declined to say anything about the condition of the ship

National Temperance Camp Meeting. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 5.—Five thousand people attended today's session of the National Temperance Camp Meeting society. D. H. Mann, M. D., was the principal speaker. He charged that more harm was one by beer drinking than by other liquors. It caused heart diseases.
Dr. W. C. Steele, Mrs. H. S. Ellis, Miss L. Penny and Edward Curswell of Canada were

he speakers this afternoon. Ten thousand people were in the auditor-um this evening to hear the address of George W. Sain of Kentucky.

Some Facts Regarding the World's Greatest

and Most Noted Carbonate Camp.

OF DYING LEADVILLE

CALIFORNIA GULCH'S PLACE IN HISTORY

Toil of the Dauntle's Pioneer and Reward of the Persistent Prospector.

Money that Has Been Put in the Ground by

MILLIONS TO BE ABANDONED TODAY

Mine Owners.

Smelters' Fires Put Out and Mines Closed Down-Effect of the Drop in Silver on the Industry of the Cloudless City.

LEADVILLE, Aug. 5 .- [Special to THE BEE.] -There is but one Leadville in the world, there has never been another and the chances are that the one which now exists will be known only in history unless a most radical change in the condition of affairs takes place within the next sixty days, for at the end of that period of time the indications now are that the famous city of silver will be wiped off the face of the earth and will not even be given a place on the maps of the state of Colorado. Two months ago this city, situated in the very heart of the Rocky mountains, contained a population of fully 20,000 persons and was known far and wide as the great silver mining center of the world.

The town is best reached by going over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, which runs from Denver to Pueblo, where it turns and winds up into the mountains, passing through the Royal canon of the Arkansas until it climbs to the summit of the snowclad hills, landing its passengers at the city that has been making history and silver since early in 1879, at which time the original discovery was made in California gulch, which lies just to the south and almost within a stone's throw of the richest silver mines in the world.

The location of the city is sightly in the extreme, the land sloping gently westward toward the Arkansas river, affording a natural drainage that could not be excelled for the immense water shed that constitutes its rugged background.

Location of the City. Between the city and the Mosquito range. to the eastward, rise four distinct parallel benches, each higher than its neighbor, Carbonate, Iron, Breece and Balt mountains. the ascent being gradual from the city's elevation of 10,000 feet to the summit of Mosquito range, whose crest rises 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. Across the broad valley of the Arkansas, its summit clothed in perpetual snow, rises Mount Massive, its altitude, 14,351 feet, being 200 feet higher than the famed Pike's peak, and not remotely connected on the south by its rugged neighbor, Mount Elbert, quite as high; to the north ward soars Homestead peak, an historic landmark, while to the southeast rises in graceful contour and majestic spiendor that monument of God, Mount Sheridan. named in honor of an heroic and rugged character of the rebellion.

The discovery of California gulch dates back to 1860, when a few hardy prospectors, lured to Colorado by the reported richness of placer diggings at Cherry creek, near Denver, came hence in search of gold. Their labor was abundantly rewarded, for while much that relates to the early settlement is intertwined with myth and legend, it is a well attested fact that something like \$15, 000,000 of glittering gold were taken from the bed of California creek before the main body of pioneer wealth-seekers stampeded to more promising fields. A few, however remained to work out the destinies of the gold diggings, as well as their own, impressed with the belief that the source of the precious mineral must surely be in the hills that hemmed in the gulch on three

sides. Later Discoveries. A new era of more enduring brightness for California gulch came sixteen years later, when, after all of this patient search for gold bearing rock in place, the persevering prospectors were rewarded by the discovery of that for which they had been searchingfabulous deposits of lead carbonate ore, rich in its silver contents. After such long and patient toil, the early discoverers of what has since been proven to be the richest and most extensive ore zone on the continent may be pardoned for their efforts to conceal, until such time as they might patent their lands, but in this they were successful for only a short time, as the influx of the fortune hunters soon set in and by the 1st of January, 1877, the invasion of the guich began. Reports of the marvelous discoveries continued to spread; immigration hither multiplied from month to month. notwithstanding the difficulties of travel over newly constructed mountain roads, so that by the close of 1878 not a fewer number than 1,500 people were clustered together in log cabins and tents among the sage brush and pine stumps on the northern rim of California gulch. Then came the greatest stampede that the world has ever known, and the rapid transformation of the mining hamlet to a city of 30,000 souls within a period of scarcely six months. The history of that brief era would fill many volumes, so tragic episode.

crowded was it with interesting event and The city was soon incorporated, and began at once to take on all of the myriad phases of metropolitan and cosmopolitan life. After earnest debate, the name of Leadville had been chosen for the new metropolis of the mountains, a word of ordinary sound and meaning, derived from the character of the ore which then predominated, but suggestive before long of the material and industrial marvel of the age. It suggested the labor of a day, of a week or a month, rewarded with great fortunes; it suggested a creation of value that counted far up into the sources of milhons; it suggested the fairest and the richest and the stateliest air castles changed to firm realities of solid foundation; it suggested the wild rush, the feverish struggling and the eager grasping after wealth; it suggested a pushing, crowding, rashing activity, and it suggested in one view a wild, tumultuous, picturesque life, soon followed by a fair, elegant, proportionate civilization.

Characteristic Enterprise. With characteristic enterprise, and defiance of all recorded precedent, Leadville waited not for the advent of the railroads, but at once supplied itself with many of the comforts and conveniences of civilized

life, and, long before the whistle of the ocomotives awake the echoes of the surrounding hills, the city was supplied with a telegraph line, connecting it with the outside world; with a telephone system joining business houses with the mines; with water and with gas and with electric lights; with sewers and graded streets and with an

adequate fire and police protection. Before the close of 1850 the Denver & Rio Grande railroad had pushed its way into the city, defying all obstacles which nature had placed in the way, and connecting Leadville with the railway system of the states. Looking down upon Leadville a few months ago one would have soon a wonderful city. with its thousands of inhabitants; with COST OF DEVELOPING THE GREAT CAMP its score of smelters and furnaces; with its

army of diggers in the mines; with its handsome business houses; with its banks and places of exchange; with its clubs and literary societies; with its churches and schools; with its opera houses and theaters and with its long rows of costly residences, it was the largest and fairest representation of business, civilized and Christian life above the clouds that has ever surprised the world,

Things Are Changed Now. But now all things have changed, and a few months ago where the hum of industry was heard on every hand all is now as still and quiet as the grave. The mines have closed and the miles upon miles of shafts, drifts, levels and tunnels are filling with water and are deserted, being inhabited only by the bats and lizards. The magnificent business houses have closed their doors their owners have boarded up the windows and have left for the states to chase another goddess of fortune-one who does not cover her trail with silver to lure her victims on in the wild race for wealth.

Regarding the mining industries of the Leadville district, which properly includes the county of Lake, there are 19,449 locations, of which number 3,803 have been patented and 166 mines producing silver and the accompanying minerals in greater or less quantities.
The following table shows the product of

Year.	Ounces.	Av'rage price per ez.	Money value.
1879	6,004,416		\$ 0.724,040.02
1880	8,993,399	1.14	10.252,474.8
1881	7,162,909	1.13	8,094,087.17
1882	7.273.249	1.13	8.218,771.8
1883	9,590,172	1.11	10,645,090.9
1884	7.078.951	1.01	7.149.740.5
1885	8.314.593	1.06	8,813,468.5
1886	8.166,145	.00	8,084,483.5
1887	7.148,068	97	6.934.498.9
1888	7.895.276	118	7.342,605.7
1889	8.596.031	QR	7.994.311.6
1800	7,061,093	1.04	7.348,536.7
1891	7.535.526		6.781.978.4
1892	6,676,686	.86	5,741,949,9

Total \$ 107,497,416 The average annual prices given above table are based on New York quotations. The smelters here pay 95 per cent of the New York quotations and 5 per cent thereof should be deducted from the above money value, which would leave \$104,615,-842.63 as the total amount realized for the silver produced in this district.

Exact Cost of Production. It is a difficult matter to figure out the exact cost of producing silver, as the cost in no two mines will be the same, but from the

best data at hand the following is nearly as accurate as it is possible to get:
Labor necessary for slating shaft and making location
Total\$301.50

On 3,803 patents issued, making a total of Of the 19,449 locations made in this county at least 25 per cent are valid and subsisting locations at the present time and have con sequently performed the annual assessmen of at least \$100 per year for an average of at

least ten years, making a total expenditure of \$4,860,000. Thus the amounts aggregate as follows: 

\$7,750,133,00 It is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory or accurate estimate of the expendi tures for the development of work, or pros-pecting. Thousands of dollars have been spent in this district in prospecting, but an attempt at an estimate of the cost would be simply the wildest kind of guess, but upon consulting mine owners, however, it may be assumed that the cost of this very essential branch of mining is included in the item, "wuges paid, etc.," and hereafter given.

The cost of mining is this county, includ-

ing smelting operations, can be given with great accuracy, for the reason that from year to year the mining exchange has compiled and published tables, based upon data obtained at the time, and from original sources.

## Some Interesting Figures. These items are given in detail and are as

1	Iollows:
	Paid out for labor in mines and smelters in 14 years. \$70.268.640 Lamber and timber. 7.955.000 Coke 6.521.040 Coal 7.028.520 Charcoal 3.020.000 Hardware and mining supplies 10.000.000 Machine shop work 1.875.000 Hauling ore 3.603.250
	Total
	119 501 509

...\$121,521,58 The above does not include the interest on the money invested in buildings and improve ments, or what might be termed the vestment," nor the cost of litigation, which has been very heavy and can properly be called a charge against the products of the

Last June, when sfiver started on the down grade, it is safe to estimate that in this dis-trict alone there were 15,000 men who were in one way or another connected with the working of the mines, and at that time this city was the headquarters of the vast army. as all of the ore came to the smelters and this was the base of supplies. At that time the merchants, especially the wholesalers, were buying in the markets of New York, Chicago and Omaha by the car load, but now chicago and Omana by the car load, but now they are buying by the puckage and many of them have cancelled their orders altogether, as they see nothing in sight for the future, without failure and rula can be considered their guiding star. Of all of the men who were employed when the slump in silver started, it is safe to say that today there are not to exceed 250 at work in the entire district.

Smelters Doing Nothing.

trict. Of the six smelters which were in opera-tion both night and day, prior to June, four have shut down and aflowed their fires to go out, while the others are simply running for the purpose of working up the ores up in the dumps, after which they will close. All of the mines, with a few exceptions, have al-lowed the shafts to fill with water, the outlook at this time being such that the owners do not feel justified in expending the nec-

do not feel justified in expending the nec-essary money to do the pumping.

With reference to the situation and the condition of the miners, it is such that it cannot be portraited by the most graphic description. For years these men unverse-cived good wares, and giving little thought of the coming of the morrow, they have as a rule spent their money almost as fast as it has been carned, though there have been some exceptions to the rule, as the banks of this city will show. During the month of June savungs deposits aggreenting

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

# **BOTH ARE TIRED OF IT**

Germany and Russia Have Had About Enough of the Tariff War.

CONCESSIONS ARE MADE ON BOTH SIDES

St. Detersburg Papers Attack the Policy of

the Government.

AUSTRO-RUSSIA TREATY OF COMMERCE

German Officials Not at All Disturbed Over the Probable Consummation.

RUSSIA IS SUSPICIOUS OF THE FINNS Permission to Subscribe to the Finnish.

Norweigan Railway Refused Them-Socialists Who Meet at Zurich Today-Fatherland News. Berlin, Aug. 5 .- Though the Russo-Ger-

man tariff has only been in active operation five days there already are signs of abatement of hostilities on both sides. Several St. Petersburg papers, inspired by the Russian foreign office, attack the policy of aggression upon German commerce, as initiated by M. Witte, the Russian finance minister. without the full sanction of the imperial council, though within the knowledge of certain of the czar's advisers. Minister Witte is charged with underestimating Germany's strength in forcing the custom war, while open regret is expressed that it was ever Champion of Russia's Cause.

The Moscow Gazette goes further and declares that the action of the Russian government was taken simply in self-defense. Germany, argues the Gazette, began the attack by introducing a differential tariff and Russia, after long suffering and delay, replied in defense of her own interests by merely imposing the maximum tariff upon German imports:

The Gazette here overlooks the fact that dues on German' ships entering Russian ports are raised to such an enormous figure as to be almost equivalent to a blockade The tone of the official articles, however, breathes peace. They conclude by asserting that Russia does not wish to increase the complications that exist, but aims now, as formerly, at a harmonious settlement of international questions.

Another indication that the customs war will soon terminate, is the fact that a mutual agreement has been entered into not to engage in a grain freight war, which was dreaded by commercial men as being certain to exasperate everyone concerned in internal trade. Some Russian government organs lament or excuse the situation and the German press follows the same course. The general opinion of the business world here is a steady resolution not to give in until Russia shows a willingness to reduce her tariff, will be the speediest road to an agreement.

Lays the Blame on Russia. The North German Gazette, commenting upon Russia's abrupt danger of front from negotiating a treaty to hostile action. dangerous to Russian interests, publishes tables showing the former and the existing Russian duties and comparing them with the German tariff on Russian goods. The figures prove that the German tariff amounts on an average to only 25 per cent of the value of the goods and, in some few instances, to 50, whereas the Russian duties before the war began averaged 100 per cent. and were now raised to an impracticable height. This comparison flually settles the Russian assertion that Germany initiated the conflict by raising her tariff and compelling Russia to raise hers.

Reports current that the negotiations for an Austro-Russian treaty of commerce are actively progressing towards an agreement, do not at all disturb official circles here. Austria has a right to arrange whatever commercial relations she chooses. The trade between Russia and Austro-Hungary is the merest nothing when compared with the international trade between Rus sia and Germany. The triple alliance treaties do not touch upon commercial ques tions. Germany can do without Russian grain and the sum of official opinion is that that the Russo-Austrian treaty, if it is ever concluded, will not imperil the settlement of the Russo German tariff troubles in a man ner satisfactory to Germany, It is to be hoped that when the Reichstag reassembles the government will be able to announce that Russia has recovered her senses Rumors are current on the bourse that Russia is trying to raise from Paris banker a loan of 15,000,000 roubles at 3 per cent.

# Socialist Congress.

The socialist congress, which opens at Zurich tomorrow, will be largely composed of German and Austran delegates. Practically it is a meeting of members of the extreme wing of the socialists. The program of the congress includes an international eight hours a day, an international agreement for the celebration of the 1st of May as Labor day, concerted political association on the part of socialists in the event of an European war, international trade organizations.

The duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, it officially announced, is recovering from his appopleptic stroke of Tuesday last. A pri vate report says that his left side is praccically paralyzed and his condition is crit-Emperor William is timed to arrive at the

island of Heligoland Monday evening. During his majesty's stay of a week at the island he will witness a part of the evolutions of the North Sea squadron. A raid of the Finns.

The Russian Grashdanin asserts that the government has decided to refuse to the Finish people permission to subscribe for the construction of a Finish-Norwegian railway, as the foreign office at St. Petersburg expects a revolution in Norway and the declaration of a republic. The radicals, says the Grashdanin, are purchasing and importing arms largely, and are preparing for an in surrection.

# DUFFERIN DECORATED.

Rewarded for His Labors in the Siame Affair by a Grateful Sovereign. Panis, Aug. 5 wit is stated that the mar quis of Dufferin has been decorated with the Order of the Garter made vacant by the death of the earl of Derby, in recognition of the skillful and successful manner in which he conducted the delicate negotiations with

France on the Slamese question. France is now in the midst of an election campaign and the Siamese question has drifted into the background. The government has cancelled all war-like preparations ,

# THE TE BULLETIN.

Weather for On = and Vicinity-Fair; W G -; Northeasterly Winds.

1. Stocks and Money Situation. of Leadville. Germany an

r Politics. Revolution. Argentina's 2. Y. M. C. A. V the Third Game. 3, Nebraska's Bauks in Good Condition, Democrats in Congress Caucus.

Paper Money in Denmark. 4. Dull Week in Local society. Bid Taste of Modern Newspapers.

Omsha Turners at Milwaukee. 5. Strange Story of a Little Walf. Last Day at Camp Lincoin. No Hard Times at Hastings.

7. Union Pacific Finances All Right, Secret Society Notes and Doings. Whiskers in History. What a Taxpayer Wants to Know

6. Council Bluffs Local News.

10. Woman and Her Ways. 11. Isaac Walton's Shrine. Mementoes of Washington.

Douglas County Roadways-IV. 12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Page of Unwritten Political History.

Nevada's Bright Future. 15. Omaha's Trade Review. Commercial and Financial. Live Stock Markets. 16. Griswold's Weekly Grist

at Toulon and La Rochelle, except that one batallion of lafantry will be sent to reinforce the troops in Cochin-China.

The papal nuclo here has intimated to the French government that the pope is greatly pleased at the French occupation of the Mekong valley, which will afford a better guarantee of safety to Catholic missionaries

Will Recognize Satoll', ROME, Aug. 5 .- It is expected that the United States government will soon officially recognize Mgr. Satolii.

## KILLED BY A TEXAS JUDGE. Newspaper Comments Responsible for the

Death of an Editor. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5 .- A special to the Gazette from Texarkana, Ark., says: About 9 o'clock last night Captain W. J. Allen, editor of the Interstate News, was shot by Jonn J. King, county judge of Bowie county, Texas, and died this morning. The shooting took place on Broad street and was the direct result of differences about assess-ments between the editor of the News and one of the commissioners court of Bowie county, of which Judge King is chairmain, which resulted in a fine of \$25 upon Captain Allen. Yesterday, when several sharp thrusts appeared in the News, the shooting followed.

Just one hour before his death Allen made the following declaration: "I was on my way to George Treher's place of business when I met Howell Runnells, Jr., and John J. King. I was on the corner of Broad and State streets when I met King. He pulled a pistol and instantly shot me without a word from either of us. I was not expecting a personal difficulty. Howard Brunnells, Jr., was with King at the time. I was about six feet from King when he shot. I had met John King once or twice during the time these squibs were going through the paper, and he never revined any unlessanteess. King was evinced any unpleasantness, King was about twelve feet from me when I first saw

King refused to make any statement save to say the killing was justified. King is an ex-member of the Texas legislature and one of the most prominent young lawyers in North Texas.

Captain Allen has for years been a promi-nent figure in North Texas journalism.

MUST PAY THE TAX.

Whisky Men Refused Further Time by the Government. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.-Collector Johnson has eceived a telegram from Commissioner Miller, stating the application for an extension or withdrawal of whisky for export had been made too late and instructing the collector to collect the tax. Several of the local banks have been to make some arrangements by which the dealers can secure the money or short time, and most of them have complied The banks will advance the money sufficient to pay the taxes and will take for security receipts for the whisky. They will be full protected from all losses in this manner, the whisky is always worth more than the

Damaged by Heavy Rains. El Paso, Tex., Aug. 5 .- The heavy down pour of rain in this region for the past two nays has literally washed everything away. The Southern Pacific road west of here is broken in many places, about seven mile being washed out beyond Deming. No trains will get through there, it is said, for two or three days. The Silver City train on the Santa Fe will not get in for two or three days, and the Texas Pacific train reached here today for the first time since Thursday The Santa Fe is also broken up above Albu querque. This afternoon there was a cloud burst south of here in Mexico, and it is re-This afternoon there was a cloud ported that several washous have occurred n the Mexican Central between this point and Chihuahua.

Another Verification of the Old Adage. REDBANK, N. J., Aug. 5.-Mr. Frank A Miller of Kansas City came east a few days ago and sold twenty-seven car loads of flour receiving in payment bills of large denomi nations. Today he met a green goods man who offered to exchange the bills for small ones for 1 per cent. This Miller accepted and the swindler brought him to Redbank, where the game was played. Miller gave in exchange \$7,500 for green goods in a tin box The swindlers escaped

Were Afraid to Prosecute Him. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5 .- The investigation

by the assignees into the condition of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank has developed the fact that James D. Strahan, for many years discount clerk of the in stitution, was short in his accounts \$5,000 The shortage was discovered last March and Strahan was discharged. The officers of the bank did not prosecute him because they were afraid a run on the bank would follow if the shortage was made public.

Result of a Wrestle, Julius Burster and W. B. Walker, two employes of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company, indulged in a friendly wrestle at

6:30 o'clock last evening at the office of the

Walker threw Burster. In the fall Burster's right leg was fractured in two places. Dr. Rebet was summened and the injured man was removed to his home.

Looking for Lost Raintives. Louisville, Aug. 5. -Dr. T. J. Thomas, for merly of Nashville but for the past twenty years official dentist to the royal family of Spain, is here from Madrid scarching for his

daughter Laura Thomas Blankenship, and his granddaughter, Maune Thomas Blanken-ship, who lived here for some years. Charles Smith, a 7-year old boy, was sen to the police station last night because he was lost. He told the captain that his

mother was a member of the Salvation army, and that he had followed her to Jefferson square from Sixteenth and Grace streets and became lost. Mrs. Meyer Taken to New York. New York, Aug. 5 .- Mrs. Mary Meyer, the

wife of Dr. Meyer, the slieged poisoner, arrived here this afternoon from Detroit in the

dustoay of New York detectives.

#### BEATHER FORECASTA. Warmer, and Southerly Winds Will Blow in Nebraska Tod ty. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- Forecasts for Sunday: For Nebraska and the Dakotas-In creasing southeast winds, warmer Sunder,

husband their resources.

Sunday; local rains Monday. Local Record. Office of the Weather Bureau, Omaha, Aug. 5.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of

For Iowa-Southerly winds, warmer; fair

past four years: | Description | Precipitation | Precipitation | Page 18 Statement showing the condition perature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1893:

Ayrmal temperature 70
Excess for the day 239
Deficiency since March 1 239
Normal precipitation 11 inch
Deficiency for the day 1 inch
Deficiency since March 1 240 inch
Gaunds E. HUNT. Local Forecast Officie.