

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

INTEREST IS WANING

Debates in the Senate Not Attracting Very Great Attention.

SMALL ATTENDANCE OF YESTERDAY

Mr. Peffer's Remarks on His Bank Resolution Pass Unheeded.

TELLER OF COLORADO TALKS FOR SILVER

Much of His Speech Taken Up by Adverse Comments on Newspapers.

HARD WORK TO KEEP A QUORUM PRESENT

Senators Gave but Little Heed to the Gentlemen Occupying the Floor and the Galleries Were Practically Deserted—Arguments Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—When the senate met this morning the scene was in striking contrast to the last hour of yesterday's session. Instead of the excitement which prevailed on the floor and the intense interest manifested in the galleries there was barely a dozen senators present and the galleries were practically deserted. The only bill of public importance introduced today was one by Mr. Morgan, democrat of Alabama, to repeal sections 1 and 2 of the act of June 9, 1878, concerning the exchange of coins for lawful money. The purpose of the bill is to keep silver in circulation and prevent its return to the treasury vaults.

Mr. Teller, who this afternoon yielded to a motion to proceed to executive business, will be entitled to the floor on Monday.

When the senate met Mr. Shoup (by request) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of an electric road through the Yellowstone National park.

The following changes in committees were announced: Mr. Cary, republican, of Wyoming, relieved from the committee on Indian depredations, and Mr. Brewster, republican, of Vermont, from the committee on Potomac river front.

Mr. Perkins, republican, of California, was assigned to the committee on civil service and retirement, education and labor, fisheries, naval affairs, Indian depredations, and Potomac river front.

Mr. Quay, republican, of Pennsylvania, was assigned to the committee on pensions, and Mr. Cary of Wyoming to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

Peffer's resolution. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer, populist of Kansas, calling for information whether national banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia had observed the law in respect to the maintenance of their reserves, and whether such banks had paid their checks in currency was laid before the senate, and Mr. Peffer spoke in its advocacy after Mr. McPherson, democrat of New Jersey, had moved its reference to the finance committee. Mr. Peffer said he desired the information in the public interest. The national banks had been the pets of the country since 1825. They had made the money, the currency at will and had defied the law in the matter of their reserve. The business of the whole country was at their mercy. It was high time the people understood all about these matters. The small banks in the south and the west were not responsible, said Mr. Peffer, for the condition of the banking system. The banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia were. But little attention was being paid to the populist senator and he observed it.

Did Not Want to Be Offended. "I don't like to be offensive, but I would like to have a little better order," said he. Senators refrained from conversation for a moment and then the buzz of talk and the reading of correspondence was resumed. Mr. Peffer said the banks had been permitted by the executive officers of the government to openly violate the law. In a currency famine they were permitted to issue clearing house certificates in violation of law. It was the growing power of the banks which was alarming the people. He wanted the subject aired. He and his people were opposed to the further extension of the privileges of the national banks.

Mr. McPherson, democrat of New Jersey, renewed his motion to refer the resolution to the finance committee.

Mr. Voorhees, democrat, of Indiana, said that if the resolution was referred to the finance committee proper attention would be paid to it.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the chair laid before the senate the repeal bill and Mr. Peffer's resolution went over until Monday.

Mr. Teller Reorganized. Mr. Teller, republican, of Colorado was recognized as entitled to the floor, but before he began his remarks Mr. Stewart, republican, of Nevada called attention to the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and sufficient senators responding Mr. Teller proceeded to address the senate. He began his speech by reference to the "lectures" he was receiving from the newspaper press, and the senate was ordered, said he, as if they had masters, to proceed without deliberation, contrary to the traditions of the senate, contrary to the principles laid down in the constitution, to do that which, in the judgment, if not of a majority, of a respectable minority, will be disastrous. More than that, it had been said that those who represented states fortunate enough to be rich in mineral wealth were pressing their private interests and, therefore, had no right to vote upon the question. Yet he could recollect no instance of any senator representing a manufacturing state rising in his place and stating that he could not vote on a question affecting the tariff because his people were directly interested in manufacturing. He personally had no interest in any silver mining property and he should not be deterred from doing his duty as he saw it by any newspaper attacks or by any appeals by any chamber of commerce. The meeting of 500 or 600 representatives of banks of trade in this city on the 13th inst. would be powerless to affect his vote.

Editorial Criticism. He then referred to an editorial in the New York World addressed to himself, calling attention to the small number of people represented by him. He supposed that question had been settled by the fathers of the republic; that the constitution provided that little states like Delaware, with 150,000 population; Vermont, with less than half the population of his state, should have equal representation in the senate with their larger sister states. It seemed to him the United States was entering upon a new con-

BULLS BUOYED UP

Events of the Week in Wall Street Tend to Support Their Optimism.

FEATURES OF THEIR CONFIDENCE

They Have Many Lines on Which to Hang Their Radiant Hopes.

BEARS GRIMLY HOLD THE OTHER WAY

All the Good News Discounted or Set Off by Opposite Theories.

RAILWAY EARNINGS ARE INTERESTING

Falling Off in Net Receipts Already Anticipated by Careful Managers—Bank Reserve Again Above the Limit—Hope for the Future.

New York, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—There have been some material changes during the past week, in conditions affecting the stock market. Most of these changes have been encouraging. Others have had a boom almost uninterrupted. As foreshadowed in The Bee's dispatches, sentiment has developed quickly in favor of bullism. Nearly everybody in Wall Street has become bullish. The professional circulators have loaded up with stocks. Every little fellow in Wall Street has bought something. Most of them have handsome profits on paper. There has, however, been no where a trace of any important disposition upon the part of outsiders to come into the market. The public continues to hold aloof.

There is, perhaps, more than one reason for this. Probably it is not merely that the public is suspicious of the current bull movement, though under the circumstances that may be excused as a not altogether un-intelligent reason. It may be that the public is not able to come into the market.

Bargain Hunters Hard Hit. Everybody in this country who owns corporate securities of any sort has been obliged during this year to suffer an unprecedented value shrinkage. Such losses have fallen with especial heaviness upon the class of people who ordinarily are on the qui vive for bargains in Wall Street. Their recent experience has, however, warned them of the dangers or else has been a real blow, as formerly has been their custom. There has been one or two exceptions, but the rule of the past week has been that any stock could be advanced and, though this has undeniably been the result of manipulation, it is not to be denied that Wall Street has enjoyed a spectacle and has been encouraged by it immensely. If it has been an excellent market, it certainly has been an excellent market for the speculator.

What the Bulls Bank On. The bull arguments are that stocks are scarce; that investors have picked them up and put them away; that Europe, after having been a seller of our stocks for three years, has finally discovered that Wall Street is one vast bargain counter; that there is a tremendous short interest in the market; that quotations have been rounded to unwarrantably low figures, and that stocks no longer are pressed upon the market by holders in distress. The bull contingent lays stress, too, on the claim that while our grain crops this year may show decreases, compared with our big years, yet none the less we shall have a product large enough to permit of shipments abroad by wholesale, where European markets will be ready for every bushel of wheat or corn we can export. The greatest emphasis, however, is laid upon the prospective repeal of the silver buying law. Unconditional repeal is certain, so Wall Street believes.

Upon the bear side—the bears are still bears, and important ones—it is contended that the present boominess is merely a passing incident; that it is unwarranted by any facts which have developed; that it hangs merely on a lot of intangible hopes. According to the bears the unconditional silver repeal bill can signify more contraction to the extent of \$50,000,000 a year. Our crops, they point out, will not be more than three-quarters of an ordinary harvest, and that even if we had full crops and were able to ship by wholesale abroad, we still would be making little money out of such a movement for the reason that we are getting but little more than half of what have hitherto been regarded as fair prices. Railway rates, meanwhile, are at a minimum.

As to European confidence to be engendered by legislation at Washington and for any other reason, the bears insist that Europe is bankrupt; that it has parted with American securities not because it wanted to, particularly, but because it had to. As to financial legislation supplementing the repeal of the Sherman bill, there is little probability say the bears, of anything definite being determined for months to come. They make much ado over the proposition touching state banks, to which some New York newspapers, friendly to the administration, have been claiming that President Cleveland is committed.

Only Flying a Fad. The bears deny, of course, that there is much short interest in the market. Their retort is that every little fellow with a 2 per cent margin has loaded up in millionaire style, and that the present boom is a mere card house, likely to go tumbling at any moment. The biggest bear of all—and the man who always makes less noise about his bearishness than anybody else—summarizes the situation in this way: "Wall Street has dropped into the habit of operating on fads. A couple of months ago we had the fad of tight money. Business had been brought to a standstill and merchants and manufacturers were never going to be able to borrow funds any more. The stock market prices went to smash. Now we have the fad of easy money. The funds

ON DRESS PARADE

Emperor William Reviews the Soldiers of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

STRASBURG THE SCENE OF THE PAGEANT

All of the City Beautifully Decorated in Honor of Royalty's Presence.

BITTER MEMORIES OF THE PAST RECALLED

Strasbourg Has Not Forgotten the Bitter Days of 1871.

ONE EVIDENCE OF DISLOYALTY FOUND

Placards Printed in French Referred Insultingly to the Visit of Italy's Crown Prince—Will be Recaptured.

STRASBURG, Sept. 9.—The emperor of Germany arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. His majesty alighted from the imperial train at the Neufplatz station, which was brilliantly decorated for the occasion. A guard of honor of cavalry and infantry surrounded the station and troops lined the way to the reviewing grounds. The emperor looked well, and after exchanging greetings with the military authorities gathered to meet him, mounted his horse amid a storm of cheers and escorted by a large and flashing staff, followed by a guard of cavalry, rode to the reviewing grounds, greeted on all sides with acclamations of welcome.

On the review ground the emperor found the Fifteenth army corps drawn up in full parade order. A grand stand just behind the reviewing point had been erected and elaborately flagged and festooned in the most elaborate manner possible. The flag of Germany and the imperial court of arms were everywhere conspicuously displayed. This grand stand was large enough to accommodate thousands of people and it was packed to the utmost with the notables of the city of Strasbourg and its neighborhood. Among those present on the grand stand today were many who remembered the terrible scenes brought about in Strasbourg in 1871, when the city surrendered to the Germans after a month's bombardment. To many of them, undoubtedly, this gorgeous review about the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, joined by its seven garrisons, was a bitter reminder of the city's fate. The emperor's review was a scene of the most beautiful and grandly decorated buildings leading through the ramparts and walls to and out of Strasbourg were made beautiful with flags and flowers. At a convenient point in the grounds a tent had been erected, in which the burgomaster and other leading city officials were to entertain the emperor after the review.

General Von Blum was in command of the troops and greeted the emperor when he arrived. The meeting of the two staffs was the signal for another storm of hurrahs and the emperor slowly rode down in front of each division, critically inspecting the men, commented here and there with commanding officers and then took up a position in the reviewing line, having the staffs pass before him. This gathering of staff officers was one of the most dazzling scenes in the series of brilliant military spectacles. After they passed the emperor inspected the veterans, stopping every now and then to talk to some old warrior with whom he was personally acquainted and shaking hands with many of them. After the ceremony the emperor left the field at the head of a company.

Did Not Mind the Rain. Towards the end of the review the sky became overcast and soon rain began falling, putting the many thousands of spectators to flight. But the rain apparently had no terrors for the emperor, himself and staff seemed utterly regardless that their gorgeous uniforms were suffering through the down-pour.

From the reviewing grounds the emperor rode slowly through the main streets of the city. He was cheered on all sides and enjoyed the manner in which he was received. The emperor was thoroughly pleased with his visit to Strasbourg and so expressed himself when, after riding through the city, he repaired to the large tent previously referred to, which had been erected in his honor on the Broglie Platz. Beneath the tent the emperor and the crown prince of Italy, together with staff officers and others, were officially received by the burgomaster. The latter warmly welcomed the emperor to Strasbourg and assured him of the loyalty of its inhabitants to the emperor and to the German empire.

After leaving the tent the emperor rode to the headquarters of the garrison, where he partook of lunch with the officers. He left the city late in the afternoon.

Pleased with His Reception. Strasbourg throughout the day was packed with crowds of people, seeking to show in the warmest way possible that they extended a welcome to the emperor of Germany. He was greatly pleased at the demonstrations, so much so that on leaving the city he said to the burgomaster: "My dear burgomaster, I most heartily thank you for the welcome I have received. It was all splendid."

It is said that in spite of these demonstrations of loyalty that there was an exhibit of disloyalty made during the earlier part of the day. A number of placards, printed in French, were posted in conspicuous places along the route which the emperor was to follow. These placards referred in the most insulting terms to the visit of the crown prince of Italy to Strasbourg in company with the emperor of Germany. The police promptly removed all traces of the placards and are said to be making a vigorous search for the persons who had printed them, as well as for those who had taken part in posting them along the emperor's route. This incident was the only disagreeable feature of the emperor's visit.

Emperor William attended a banquet to-night given by the officers of the different army corps now centered here. In a speech he complimented the Fifteenth army corps upon its bearing on parade and on account of

REBELLION'S PROGRESS

Peña's is Gaining on Him, While Peixoto's is Falling Away.

VALPARAISO, CHILL (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 9.—[By Mexican Cable to The Bee.]—The New York Herald-Specialist has received from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, today to the effect that the chiefs of the navy who are ashore met and publicly declared their firm adhesion to the government of President Peixoto. The captains of the Bahia, a 1,000-ton ironclad, and the Tirapueses, 800 tons, both of whom remain loyal, had a conference with the Brazilian minister here and will sail at 9 o'clock to-night for Ansonia. Their object is to impede any movement which the ships on the Paraguary river, off the Brazilian province of Mato Grosso, might take in case their crews should show signs of revolting.

Later dispatches received here from Rio say the United States man-of-war Yorktown sailed from the Pacific towards the shore. They also said that the rebel squadron has changed its original intention of sailing out of the bay there, as the insurgents fear to pass the forts which command the mouth of the bay. These forts are manned by garrisons of artillery men, who are loyal to Peixoto, and have orders to open fire on the rebels the moment they come within range. The rebels are confidently expected to surrender before long.

Not Initiating a Revolution. LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 9.—[By Mexican Cable to The New York Herald-Specialist.]—The New York Herald-Specialist has issued a manifesto from Iquique, Chili, in which he denies any intention of initiating a revolution.

Killed a Kidnaper. MURKESBORO, Ill., Sept. 9.—Yesterday a man known as Bill Taylor kidnapped the little 4-year-old girl of David Kranz who lives about one mile from Murkeshoro. Kranz joined a searching party last night and claims to have killed either Taylor or a negro who was with him. He recovered his child.

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ENGLAND MAY JOIN IN THE DANCE

Smart of Siam Will Probably Be Sought by a Connection with the Triple Alliance—Darkness Veils European Politics.

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Germany's Answer Anticipated. The visit will be an imposing manifestation and it will also be the reply of Franco-Russian alliance to the diplomacy of the Triple Alliance.

Germany fully understands the importance of this event and replies in advance to the manifestation by announcing that she will send an additional German squadron to the Mediterranean, and that it is added in Germany if France authorizes Russia to establish a coaling station on any of the French islands in those waters, Italy will accord a similar favor to Germany on one of her islands between Sicily and Corsica.

This news renders the political world anxious, a feeling which has not been diminished by Emperor William's speeches at Metz or by the tone of the official German press, which is each day becoming more aggressive. Up to the present the French press has made no reply, but it is to be feared that, in the enthusiasm and joy caused by the presence of the Russian fleet, French writers may forget to persist in this line of conduct.

England May Come In. The diplomacy of Germany is also working to enroll England in the Triple Alliance, Lord Rosebery, angered by the Siam affair, may yet yield to these solicitations. The relations between France and Italy are a little strained, but a revival of the dispute arising out of the Aguzzo-Mortes incident is still to be feared. To sum up, the political situation in Europe continues to grow darker, but it is possible that some favorable gale may suddenly disperse the gathering clouds. It is also possible that the seriousness of the situation is not visible to the general public, but it can safely affirm that diplomatists think that the horizon is very cloudy. JACQUES ST. CHAM.

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WILL NOT BE OUTDONE BY RUSSIA. Germany Will Have a Coaling Station Near the Dardanelles.

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Quailed by a Force of Crooks. Madrid, Sept. 9.—A riotous mob sacked the town hall at Santander and destroyed all the papers and greatly damaged the mayor's house and the waterworks. Troops quelled the disturbance.

WEATHER FORECASTS. It Will Be Fair and Southerly Winds Will Blow in Nebraska Today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Forecast for Sunday: For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair; southerly winds, increasing variable.

For the Dakotas—Fair; southerly winds.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

- 1. Teller Continues His Silver Speech. Wall Street Still in a State of Excitement.
- 2. Springfield Loses a Half Game. Results on the Race Tracks.
- 3. Gorman's Compromise Not Favored. Consolidated Silver Wisdom.
- 4. East Week in Omaha Society. Among the Scandinavians.
- 5. Barrett Sent to Be Extradited. Sad Fate of a Butte Girl.
- 6. Council Hints Lost News. Seneca Opens His Campaign.
- 7. Among the Republicans. Local Campaign Commencing.
- 8. Echoes from the Ante Room. Affairs at South Omaha.
- 9. What the Women Will Wear. Monday's Fashion at St. Louis.
- 10. Gravelly Week's Gossip. Attractions of Oregon.
- 11. Editorial and Comment.
- 12. Ted Minahan's Speech at Chicago.
- 13. News of the Courts.
- 14. Omaha's Local Trade Reviewed. Commercial and Financial.
- 15. Wakarusa on Hobble Horse's Trail. Amid the Ruins of Pompeii.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Body of a Hack Driver Found Floating in the River.

The badly decomposed body of a man was found about 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the Missouri river at a point about one mile north of the water works.

The discovery was made by William Johnson, who was out fishing. He promptly secured the body by means of a wire near the shore.

Coroner Mall was at once notified, and after a search of several hours succeeded in finding the spot about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After calling a jury and viewing the remains it was decided that immediate burial was necessary. At the inquest nothing new was brought out and the jury therefore returned a verdict that no external violence had been inflicted upon the unknown man.

Later in the day, however, it developed that the body thus found was that of Charles Burtman, a hack driver, known by the name of "Svedo Charlie." There was evidently some suspicious circumstances surrounding the disappearance and subsequent death of the man, who was last seen alive Tuesday evening.

The story, as told the police last evening by several of the dead man's friends, was to the effect that Burtman had an altercation with another hackman on the night of his disappearance.

It is said that George Conant, an employe of Mr. Rockefeller, is the name of the man who fought with Burtman on that evening. Burtman received serious injuries in the fight, which took place in the alley at the rear of the Turf saloon about 8 o'clock on the night in question.

Conant was last evening arrested by the police and booked with being a suspicious character.

It also developed that Burtman had a brother in Lincoln, who is in charge of the Opera House saloon. His parents reside near Salt Lake City.

The coroner immediately notified the brother at the Capital city, but up to a late hour last night he had failed to receive any response. Careful inquiry among hack drivers and at the Turf saloon, where the deceased was reported to have been seen on last Tuesday night, elicited the fact that a fight had taken place and that Burtman had received a badly battered head and bruised face after the encounter. The cause of the quarrel is unknown. After washing off the blood, in one of the rear rooms of the saloon last Tuesday, Burtman talked somewhat in a rambling manner, as if affected by blows, and implored those who proffered him assistance to leave him alone, saying that he wanted no doctor.

One of the blows appeared to have been inflicted with something harder than the bare fist. It caused a wound in the temple near the right eye and this seemed to be the one from which he suffered most.

It was also reported that the dead man had taken a drink, afterwards saying that this would be his last one, but investigation failed to substantiate this rumor.

How the deceased, who is about 30 years of age, always drove, got to have been seen is a mystery. He is said to have been driving more or less that day and night and his vehicle was, consequently, not used by him during that time.

The remains will probably be exhumed as soon as the dead man's brother arrives from Lincoln.

Colonel Hughes' Case. TOPEKA, Sept. 9.—Governor Lovelling has finally passed upon the findings of the court martial before which Colonel Hughes of the Kansas National guard was tried some time ago. The governor approved the findings and fixes the punishment at dishonorable discharge. The sentence will be promulgated Monday.

Colonel Hughes, a republican in politics, was in command of the troops ordered out by the governor last winter to preserve the peace during the legislative squabble. When the republicans secured possession of the legislative hall Governor Lovelling ordered Colonel Hughes to drive them out. The colonel refused and the court martial resulted from that refusal.

He Changed the Bill. The police here arrested Thomas Ryan and booked him as a suspicious character. Ryan is alleged to be the man who desired a \$50 bill changed at Beneke's saloon near Courtland beach, shortly after Burdick's disappearance last Sunday.

Detectives Vaughn and Hudson went to Seventeenth and Nicholas streets last night to disperse a noisy crowd. Several shots were fired at the officers, but they escaped unharmed and arrested one of the crowd who gave his name as James Willis.

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