## **GORMAN WANTED TO WEAKEN**

Democratic Leader in the Senate Willing to Compromise on Silver.

HIS MOVE CHECKED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Cleveland Says the Fight for U conditional Repeal Must Go On to Victory-Silver Senators Hope to Force Some Concession.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BRE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

Had President Cleveland not abruptly "ant down upon" the program of Senator Gorman it is believed that an arrangement would have been entered into today whereby a vote would have been reached upon the milver repeal bill in the senate early next week. Senator Gorman's plan was to compromise by repealing the present silver purchasing law and providing for the purchase of 200,000,000 ounces of American silver and the comage of or issuance of certificates upon the fifty or sixty millions of seignorage now in the treasury. It is understood that this compromise would have met the approval of most of the ardent free coinage advocates, and that the fight against repeal would have terminated within a few days. But President Cleveland stated last night that no compromise should be considered, and that the battle must go on to victory. He is confident that the repealists can wear out the free silver men and that unconditional repeal may be had within a short time. Senator Gorman takes the view that the silver men can defeat a vote for many weeks yet, if they cannot, in fact, beat an ultimate vote at any time, and be lieving that there will be nothing done this month he has gone to the World's fair with his family, to be absent three weeks.

Directed Against Train Wrecking.

Representative Caldwell of Ohlo has prepared a measure which is intended to put a stop to the widespread work of train wreckers. It proposes, for the purpose of punishing train wreckers, to regard all railroad cars as interstate commerce car-riages and give United States courts jurisriages and give United States courts juris-diction over all cases relating to train wrecking and to punish any malicious interference with the running of trains. This would have a tendency to settle all question as to the right of train employes, as well as train robbers, to stop the running of trains and injure rail-road property, and its chances of adoption may be havereded by that fact. Mr. Cold. may be hazarded by that fact. Mr. Caldwell has also prepared a bill, which he will shortly introduce, providing that all convict-made goods shipped out of the state where they are manufactured shall be tagged in such a manner as to show that they are man-ufactured by convict labor, and to indicate plainly the prison in which they are manu-factured.

Will Keep Pension Figures Secret.

During the short session of the house today Representative Meiklejohn made an effort to secure consideration of his resolution requiring of the secretary of the in-terior how many pension claims had been allowed, disallowed and suspended under the disability act. There was a storm of protest from the democratic side, and the resolution was finally referred to the com-mittee on invalid pensions, where it will slumber. The democrats are determined that nothing officially shall be known as to how many pensions have been suspended under this administration.

Bills by Meiklejohn

The following bills were introduced in the house today by Representative Meiklejohn: A bill to amend section 5,200 relating to punishment for falsification of national bank records (under the present law falsification consists in making a false entry; the amendment is to make the omission of a proper entry and the alteration and mutilation of bank books a faisification); to increase the pension of Louisa A. Phillips; to increase the pension of John C. Knapp; to authorize the president to issue a patent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for a site on the Omaha reservation. ha reservation for the erection of a \$7,500 mission school building (the Manderson bill); providing for the transcript of a judgment rendered in the circuit court to any other circuit in the United States, to have same in force and effect as if rendered therein; to make payment to Samuel J. Haynes, in Kimbail county, Nebraska, for money erroneously and by mistake paid by him on a homestead entry; for the issue of ordnance stores and supplies to the state of Nebraska, to replace similar stores destroyed by fire at Milford, Neb.; to reimburse the state of Nebraska for the sum of \$42,000 expenses incurred by that state in repelling the threatened inva-sion and raid by the Sloux Indians in 1890

## Western Penstons

Following are the pensions, issue of August 28, granted to westerners:

Nebraska: Original widows, etc.—Emily
R. Scott, Lincoin, Lancaster county; Sarah R. Scott, Lincoln, Lancasser Selden, Stella, Richardson county.

Selden, Stella, Richardson County.

Harding, Seiden, Stein, Richardson county.

Iowa: Original—William A. Harding,
Red Onk, Montgomery county; Jessie H.
Crowl, Linden, Dalias county. Original
widows; etc.—Alice A. McKinley, Ames, Story county. Dakota: Original-William C.

Stewart, Sturgis, Meade county. Personal and Otherwise

Captain J. J. S. Hassler of South Dakota chief clerk of the Department of the Interior who resigned yesterday, made the rounds of the departments this morning bidding adjeu to his friends. There was a vast amount of handshaking, pleasant words and farewell salutes. He left for the Cherokee Strip this James D. Haile of Iowa has been reinstated as special examiner at \$1,300 in the

pension office.

The comptroller of the currency was today informed that the suspended First National bank of Cheyenne, Wyo., had resumed

business.

John W. Clouse was today appointed post-John W. Clouse was today appointed post-master at McPherson, McPherson county, Neb., vice Eva G. Wilcox, resigned; Dana D. Roife at Vebelen, Marshall county, S. D. vice M. J. Hawley, resigned; Francis M. Linna at Nodaway, Adams county, Ia., vice Silas G. Simpson, resigned, and Julia A. Bower at Hunter, Ada county, Idaho, vice George Chyl resigned

George Carl, resigned.
Charles S. Pirtie of Nebraska was today appointed a folder at the senate document room, upon the request of Senator Allen.

## IMPUDENT NEW YORK BANKERS.

Senators and Members of Congress Annoyed by Their Persistent Interference. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-The democratic senators who are exerting every effort to bring about the early repeal of the Sherman law complain that the cause is being injured by "presumptuous interference" of the socalled New York bankers, who proceed on the theory that the senators are acting under their directions. They are frequently invit-ing senators to come to New York to receive advice about how the fight for repeal should be conducted in the senate. Senators Gor-man, Voorhees, Palmer, McPherson and others, who are leading the cause of repeal, receive peremptory letters almost daily from New York financiers who, whatever their reputation in a business way may be, betray an utter lack of knowledge of the

tegislative usages of the senate and the status of financial legislation.

A dispatch from New York quoted the New York bankers as criticising Senator Voorhees because he had ignored a request to come to New York for advice. The "Tail Sycamore" was very warm when he read the information. "Why should the chairthe information. "Why should the chairman of the senate finance committee leave important legislation at this critical time and go over to New York to be banqueted and advised by men who, in the very nature of things, don't understand the situation! I ignored the invitation and considered it impertment. I can readily understand why Wail street don't like me. There has been a mutual feeling of distrust between us for some time."

Senator Palmer said: "There are some business men in New York who show very bad judgment in some things. What would

be the moral effect on the popular mind at this time if the secretary of the treasury and the chairman of the senate finance comand the chairman of the senate finance committee should go over to New York to take counsel of bankers! Every effort is being exerted to resolve the financial problem in the interest of every section of the country. In this patriotic work we find our labors discredited by our antagonists, who insist that we are the tools of Wall street, which is a vague and general title for all New York financial interests, and the New York bankers continually embarrass our efforts by ers continually embarrass our efforts by their valueless suggestions and needless in

terference. "Have the Chicago bankers been interfering with suggestions?"
"No," replied the senator, "the Chicago business and financial interests have petitioned in a perfectly legitimate way for the repeal of the Sherman act, but the idea of controlling congress at its beck and call be-longs exclusively to New York." Senator Gorman and other democratic jeaders regard the complaints from New York as evidences of bad judgment.

NO COMPROMISE.

Leaders of Repeal Will Make No Concession to Silver Men. Washington, Sept. 9 .- The fifth week of the present extraordinary session closed to day, and so far as outward appearances indicate, that body is no nearer a conclusion upon the question before it than it was the day after Mr. Voorhees reported the bill from the finance committee. The senators who oppose the repeal of the Sherman law talk as bravely of continued oppositionough hardly so confidently of success upon together—and as yet show no signs of yielding to the majority, which most of them confess, there is against them upon the question of repeal. They may be said to have fairly exposed their plans of operations through the prolonged speech made by Senator Stewart and that begun today by ator Teller. It is evident that for the ent at least they mean to talk indefinitely upon the financial question, with the hope of forcing some concession from the president and the administration majority. There was a time when they seemed in a fair way

#### TO EXTEND THE TIME.

toward securing general consent to a con-

promise, but the fact that the president is holding out for unconditional surrender has

had the effect of solidifying his followers and causing them to determine upon begin-ning the fight again next Monday upon the

Indications that China's Protests Will Be Heeded by the United States. Washington, Sept. 9 .- It is probable that the protests of the Chinese government against the rigid execution of the Geary exclusion law are to be respected, and that legislation may be enacted which will amend the existing law by extending the limit allowed for registration, although in no wise receding from the position heretofore as-sumed by this government as to the consti-tutionality of the measure. While the new Chinese minister has refrained from committing himself as to the policy to be pursued, he has expressed the belief that the rigid enforcement of the law at this time would be a grave injustice to those Chinese who, under a belief that the law was unconstitutional, failed to register within the prescribed time. He has had several conferences with Secretary Gresham, with the result that Congressman Everett of Massachusetts today introduced in the house a bill which extends the time of regis-tration from May 5, 1893, to September 1, 1894. The effect of this bill will be to prac-tically nullify the Geary law until September 1, 1894, when it will go into effect with all its restrictions. The passage of the bill, it is thought, will restore cordial relations between the United States and China.

#### CABINET MEETING.

President Cleveland and His Official Family Deliberate. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- At the cabinet meeting yesterday it is understood that the topics which came up for consideration included the government finances, the Hawaiian question, the trouble in Brazil and the Chinese exclusion act. It is In view of this arrangements have been made to strengthen the United States naval force in Chinese waters. The present fleet of wooden vessels will be replaced with new

steamships.
Mr. Albert S. Willis, the newly appointed minister to Hawaii, was at the State depart ment today and had a conference with Secretary Gresham. It is said that he will sail for his post of duty as soon as his nomi-nation has been confirmed by the senate. It is believed he will be authorized to main tain the statu quo that now pertains in that country pending the action of congress on the report to be submitted to it as a result of the mission of Mr. Blonnt.

## ARMY ORDERS.

Court Martial at Jefferson Barracks D solved and a New Detail Made. Washington, Sept. 9.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The general court martial appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo May 16, is dissolved and another is appointed

meet at Jefferson Barracks 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, tember 12, for the trial of prisoners as may be brought before it. tail for the court: Captain John B. Sixth cavairy; First Lieutenant John A. Johnson, Sixth cavairy; First Lieutenant Percy E. Trippe, Tenth cavalry: First Lieu-tenant Roger B. Brick, Second cavalry; First Lieutenant Richard B. Paddock, Sixth cavalry; First Lieutenant Edward L. Munson, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant Gonzales Bingham, Ninth cavalry, judge

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from recruiting duty, is granted Captain Walter P. Duggan, Tenth infantry.

Leave for one mouth, to take effect upon

being relieved from recruiting duty, is granted First Lieutenant George R. Cecil,

l'enth infantry.

Reservations to Be Opened. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- The opening of two more Indian reservations is under consideration at the Interior department. The conditions of the opening, as at present contemplated, are practically the same as those under which the Cherokee Strip will be opened. The opening of the Kickapoo reservation in Indian Territory has already been

short time the proclamation opening the land to settlement. The next reservation to be opened it is believed, is the Uncompanyre and Uintah Ute in Utah. In the latter valuable minerals are abundant, while each comprises rich farming land. The Colville reservation in Washington will probably be opened to settlement early next year. This reser-vation contains about 3,000,000 acres, about

decided upon, and allotments are now being made. The president is expected to issue in

half the size of the Cherokee outlet. Not Credited by House Members. Washington, Sept. 9.—On the house side of the capitol but little credence is given to the reports of compromise action in the senate on the repeal bill. The democratic leaders in the house say that the Faulkner proposition to the senate to coin silver up to \$800,000,000 and then stop has received an exaggerated prominence. It is evidently the plan of the house leaders to prevent at this plan of the house leaders to prevent at this time any kindred financial or currency legislation which might complicate the situation in the senate. The house, however, will continue to transact business and will first take up bills to admit the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, the bill to remain the senate of t peal the federal election law and possibly the bankruptcy bill.

Flax and Hemp Interests. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-A delegation representing the flax and hemp interests appeared before the ways and means commit tee today. Mr. Turner, vice president of the Barber Bros. company of New York, acted as spokesman for the delegates. He recommended that the committee retain the present duty on the product of these manuscripts.

Fine boating, Courtland beach today.

## SILVER WISDOM

All the World's Learning on Money Matters Stored Up in Statesmen's Speeches.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST REPEAL

Legislation that is Proposed to Provide Currency that Will Keep Pace With Population-Review of the Recent Debate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- [Special to THE BEE. ]-Some genius with a gift for literature and attractive arraying of figures will, one of these days, strike upon the idea of extracting from the many and varied silver speeches which have been delivered in congress during the past three weeks all that is of historical interest. There could undoubtedly be compiled from the one or two hundred speeches which have been delivered, pro and con, upon the silver repeal bill a most interesting and most valuable book-s work which would represent the greater part of the wisdom of the world upon finance The 437 members of the two branches of congress have ransacked the literary productions of the world and have consulted the best living authorities, not only upon the subject of metal money, but upon finance in general, and the result of this wide and successful research has been given out in the large number of speeches prepared, most of which have been getivered in the house and senate, but many of which will yet be

There is scarcely a feature of the science of finance that has not come to men in this congress through one channel or another. It is said that hundreds of letters have been written to and from prominent financiers, legislators and statisticians in Europe. There have been many translations of works in foreign languages for the use of men in congress who were preparing speeches upon the silver bill. The congressional library with its millions of volumes and the public and private libraries of the entire country have been searched by these diligent Ameri can statesmen with a view to securing som thing of more than patent interest; the idea has been to dig out something old and tried and practical and yet unknown to the gen-eral run of American statesmen and leaders.

Truly a Treasure House. The speeches delivered have shown a won derfully wide range of learning and informa-tion. They represent the work of months upon the part of hundreds of intelligent and painstaking statesmen. It would be impossible for any one man during a natural life-time to collate with his individual resources the information contained in these speeches of 100 or 200 men. Many of the speeches were of several hours' length in delivery, and were brightened with stories and remniscences and the folklore of our own country. One could, by reading five or six of the leading speeches delivered in the two houses of congress, get a comprehensive idea of the present situation of our country and the problem which has been be-fore congress for almost a month, and toward which the country has been looking with almost breathless suspense and eager-

There are two great sides to the silver question before congress, and the reader who would secure a valuable and intelligent idea of it must read both sides. Although idea of it must read both sides. Although Chairman Voorhees of the senate committee on finance spoke in favor of the uncondi-tional repeal of the present silver purchasing law, he is known to be an ardent free coinage man, and his speech, when taken in connection with those delivered by Senators Vance of Noath Carolina, Wolcott of Colorado and Representative Bland of Missouri, will give the reader a fair idea of the free coinage side of the question. The speeches of ex-Speaker Reed, Senator Sherman and Senator Morrill cover the gold or repeal side of the question.

Strong Points that Were Made. There have been just two points in the debate for and against the repeal of the present silver purchasing act which have stood out in bold relief from all others and served to make converts for or against the proposition under consideration. The inthe repeal of the present law is the one with which all readers are familiar-that continuance of the purchase of \$54,000,000 worth of silver bulion annually and the ssuance of as much coin or certificates represent it will ultimately, with no other country of importance using half as much silver, drain us of all our gold and place us upon a silver basis, a position which would depreciate our currency in all parts of the world. Senator Vance of North Carolina in opening his free silver speech put the argu-ment, or rather the kernel of it, aptly when he said that the metallic money of the world is estimated at about \$7,500,000,000 of tender, and if we are to take the lead and set the initiative of repudiating silver as money the result would be not only a contraction of the world's currency to one-half of its present volume, but there would inevitably follow a shrinkage in values pro-

portionately.

Senator Voorhees in his speech uttered sentiment in his usual well-rounded phrasoology which expressed in different language the "sticking point" with thos who contend against a cessation of our con-stantly increasing currency volume through the purchase of silver. He said that he die not propose to "double the riches of the creditor class and double the burdens of the debtor class by wiping away one-half of our supply of money and cutting off permanently our entire increase of currency. contending for the unconditional repeal o the silver purchase act as the best means of restoring confidence in financial circles an securing an international arrangement for free coinage upon a uniform standard, Sena tor Voorhees declared that it would be im-possible to buy enough gold to maintain an ncrease of currency commensurate with our increase of population. This has been and is now the only real "sticking point" in the is now the only real "sticking point" in the minds of men representing sound money constituents, men who themselves oppose inflation and flat money or anything which would be unsound in our economic policy. They are afraid to trust to future legislation for something to take the place of our present silver purchasing law, which, if it does nothing else, provides a constant increase in the disputation receives constant increase in the circulating medium to the extent of \$54,000,000 a year. even though the seigniorage remain in the vaults of the mints uncomed and represented by no outstanding certificates. It has been stated that nine-tenths of the voters of the coun-try belong to the debtor class. There has been and is yet a fear of legislation which would not only ultimately result in the ab-sence of further or substitute legislation, in not only a general shrinkage in or deprecia ion of values, but burdens upon those who

have debts to pay. To Provide for a Fiexible Currency. As anticipated in dispatches from Washington a number of times during the past ten days, the demand for a law providing a steady increase of currency equal to the in-crease of population, to take the place of the silver-purchasing law, has assumed form. It is now confidently believed by many that the representatives of the administration will be able to carve out of our banking systems, both national and private, a scheme which will increase the volume of currency ever more rapidly than has the purchase of silver and its coinage or issuance of certificates

upon it.

There is no politics in the work which is new being done with a view to perfecting new being done with a view to perfecting the banking systems and creating a new volume of currency. It is true that becre-tarty Carlisle and other authorized represen-tatives of the administration are taking the lead in the formation of a general currency bill and that they are not consulting the re-publican leaders in congress; but this is ex-plained by these gentlemen in the statement that it is first necessary to conform to the that it is first necessary to conform to the views of the president, who will be called upon to sign the bill which is to be ultimately passed; and, secondly, it behoves the demo-cratic party, which declared in favor of the repeal of the state bank tax, to overcome the objections which have been offered to that proposition. In other words the representatives of the administration recognize that the democratic party committed a very rash act when it declared in favor of making state bank circulation free, and that the proposition not only needs a general defense,

but the plan must be immensely modified and only rged.

Originated with the Republicans. In the first place the republicans have shown even greater caperness to replace the silver money with a flexible and increasing volume of currency upon mother basis than have the democrats, and had it not been for the pounding which the republicans have been constantly giving the democrats in congress ever since that body convened in extraordinary session on the 7th of August, the proposition now incubating would never have been conceived by the administration's representatives. In the second place the republicans have so hamstrung the state bank plank in the democratic platform as to make ridiculous the financial policy of the present administration, and the gabbing which they have given the democratic upon every occasion has had the effect of prodding the administration into action. And in the third place it will be seen when it comes to action at the hands of congress that the republicans will be the principal adherents In the first place the republicans have republicans will be the principal adherents of any practical and sound financial policy which the administration may recommend. The republicans in congress at this time are neither afraid of their duty nor demagozical neither afraid of their duty nor demagogical in their actions. The words "national banks" do not frighten a genuine republican. He takes hold of them and handles them the same as he does the interests of the farm and the workshop. He neither increases the burdens of the banks because they are banks nor lightens their burdens because they are financial corporations. He doesn't fear adverse action from his conditions. doesn't fear adverse action from his con-stituents because he looks into the banking question as a business man and one who knows that our banking interests are as im portant to the persons who fight them for political reasons as those who patronize them from business necessities.

It is now believed to be possible and feasi-ble to re-establish state bank circulation, but it will, if it is re-established, stand upon an entirely different basis from what it stood upon prior to the inhibition tax. Under the old regime there was nothing but the credit of the state banks to make good their circulation, and wildcat money was as plentiful in the north as confederate scrip in the south during the most hopeful days of the secessionists. If state bank circulation is re-established by act of this congress it will be secured by ample deposits of unquestion-able securities, and there will be not only inspections of these institutions by federal government examiners, but the money itself will be printed by the parent government. There is no doubt that this democratic administration would restore the old system of unsecured and worthless state bank scrip if it could. But a determined republican minority in the senate could and would preven it. Although Mr. Cleveland comes from what is recognized as a bank state, it is said he would sign a bill to restore the old wild-cat currency, but he knows full well that a patriotic minority in congress would defeat any act in that direction.

Perry S. Heath.

CATHOLICS ADJOURN. Their Congress at Chicago Has Closed-Yesterday's Proceedings. CHICAGO, Sept. 9 .- This was the closing day of the national Catholic congress. Judge Moran of Chicago, chairman of the committee on platform, embodying the conclusions of the congress presented a report. It reaffirms the resolutions of the Catholic conof Baltimore in 1899; degress clares loyalty to the pope to his legate, Archbishop Satolli, asserting the necessity of independence in the exercise of his mission; refers to the growing discontent among the working classes, and declares that the only ground of settlement is on the basis of the pope's encyclica on labor; that the right of pri

rate ownership of property and the inter-dependence of capital and labor must be recognized, and urges consideration and ar-pitration for the settlement of disputes; refers to the demoralizing influence of congested population in large cities, and advises measures to encourage and assist families to settle in agricultural districts; families to settle in agricultural districts; points out the evils of intemperance and advises the multiplication and extension of total abstinence societies; urges Catholics to keep out of the saloon business; declares that Catholic education should be steadily upheld according to the decrees of the council of Baltimore and the decision of the holy see thereon; and closes with a declaration of loyalty, love and

veneration for the republic.

Cardinal Gibbons was authorized to select a committee to choose the time and place for holding the next congress.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

People of the State Determined that the Genry Act Shall Be Enforced. Los Angeles, Sept. 9 .- The United States marshal received orders from Attorney General Olney today to carry out the provi sions of the Geary act, sixth clause and all Olney says to see to it that Chinese are deported if they have been convicted of not having registered. Over 300 applications for warrants have been made, but none will be issued until after the jail is cleared of China

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 9. — Governor Markham today sent to Secretary Gresham a letter, informing him that open hostilities have ceased and good order is restored. He warns the secretary, however, that an out break may occur at any moment unless assurances in some form are given by the authorities at Washington that the laws of the United States regarding Chinese arcarried into effect within a reasonable time He says he will do all he can to protect the , but should not be held responsible beyond that point.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Full Attendance of All the Members at Yesterday's Session.

All the members of the Board of County Commissioners attended the regular meeting held yesterday afternoon and disposed of the business in short order. The bond of Thomas Hector, the treasurer of the South Omaha Board of Education, in the sum of \$65,000 was presented for approval, but owing to the fact that the surities had not justified it was returned.

Lamarcaux Bros. were awarded the contract for the grading of 4,000 yards of earth along the county road on the south shores of Florence lake. The committee on court house and jail was given authority to purchase and lay new pend'ture of \$816 for the relief of the out

carpets in the court rooms in the court house. County Agent Burr reported an exside poor during the month of August.
The county clerk was instructed to invite bids for the removal of 4,000 cubic yards of earth from the Wolcott road in Elkhorn pre

Music aft. and eve. at Courtland beach. DELTA'S BANK, ROBBER AT BAY.

Surrounded by a Crowd of Excited People Who Will Show Him No Mercy. DELTA, Colo., Sept. 9 .- A report reached

aere this evening that the escaped robber of the Farmers and Merchants bank is surrounded twelve miles from here. Nearly every ablebodied man in town has gone to the scene well armed and trouble is immi nent as the robber knews that he will either shot or lynched if captured. Confessed and Was Hanged.

BRIMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9.—Benjamin

Jackson, a colored man, was lynched near Quincy last night. About a year ago Jack-son and Thomas Woodmyer, a prominent citizen, quarreled. The fight so frightened Mrs. Woodmyer, who was in a delicate condition, that she died. Jackson swore he would "fix" Woodmyer. A few days ago Jackson threw rat poiso

A few days ago Jackson threw rat poison into Woodmyer's well. Three of the Woodmyer children died from drinking the poisoned water. Woodmyer himself is dying. Thirty neighbors visited the family and drank of the poisoned water and many are not expected to live. Jackson confessed his crime before being put to death.

New York Exchange Quotations. NEW YORK, Sept. 9. - Special Telegram to THE BEE |- Exchange was quoted as follows today: Chicago, 60c premium: Boston 50c discount per \$1,000; St. Louis, 90c premium.

Last acts of the Bicketts today at Courtland beach, both aft. and eve.

## KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

## FALL AND WINTER OPENING New Silks and Dress Goods

Kid Gloves.

COLOSSAL DISPLAY OF

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

Our stock of fine Silks and Dres Goods has been carefully selected from the best manufacturers of the old and new worlds, and are selling

At Popular Prices. Satin Merveilleux Changeable,

A rich and lustrous satin, 21 in. Only \$1.15. Satin Duchesse.

superior satin duchesse, fine, silky and highly loustrous; extremely cheap at

A large selection of new shades,

We are showing in our silk de-

New Satins of All Kinds

New Changeable Glace Silks, New Piquot Novelty Silks, New Crystalene Novelties,

partment

## Black Dress Silks and SATINS

We have now in our silk department a complete line of all the new weaves in black silk, as well as rich black satins.

We carry the renowned "John D. CUTTER'S and "HASCALL COM-PANY'S" Dress Silks. We give a binding warrantee with each dress pattern sold. Our selection is so large that we can suit you in any grade-The lowest as well as the highest being guaranteed.

UNUSUALLY LARGE DISPLAY OF

## FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

# New Dress Goods. Dress Goods

We show positively the Newest Weaves and Colors.

## Prices Lower than Ever

See our beautiful Corbeille Fancy Mixtures, direct from France, 85c.

Our \$1.15 Basket Fancy Suitings, plain and mixtures, all the rich and soft tints for Autumn wear, are selling fast.

Our rich Panama Cloths are taking well, and are confined exclusively to us.

Our Fancy Momie Suitings, at \$1.25, are attractive bargains.

Silk Mixed Pique Suiting, \$1.50, s entirely different from past style.

Ombre Drap de Voil cannot be duplicated in this city.

See our superb Velvet Ombre Suits imported by us direct from France. Only one pattern of each style in

Our success the last few weeks in our Dress Goods Department is on account of the superior styles, rich and fashionable colors, popular

Our display of Dress Goods surpasses in extent, in colors and in styles any previous display.

WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE

in announcing the arrival of our

## TREFOUSSE GLOVES

ness of fit and good wearing

## qualities,

Ladies' that have given this glove a thorough test pronounce it the neatest fitting and most reliable glove in the market.

#### OUR STOCK COMPRISES

New Tans,

4-button GLACE, Fancy Stitched.

SUEDE. Fancy Stitched. 4-button MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDE.

In all the LAT-EST SHADES,

Martinique, Hortense, Vert, Eminence, Heliotrope,

Rouge, Reseda. Greens, Browns,

Beaver, Navys.

#### Operas and Black. 4-BUTTON GLACE, Pique stitched, an

excellent street glove, in tans and browns, only \$1.25 a pair.

4-button and 7-hook CASTOR, GLOVES in all shades. Ladies 4-button driving gloves in

English reds at \$1.50. All gloves guaranteed against manufacturers imperfections.

## KELLEY, STIGER & CO., Cor. Farnam and 15th Sts.

American Farmers Will Profit from the Distress on the Continent.

VALUABLE CATTLE KILLED FOR BEEF

Blue Blooded Stock Suffering by Reason of the Drouth-England and Germany Will Have to Draw on Amer-

lea for Hay. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Every reader of THE BEE will learn with intense and direct financial interest that there are good reasons for our western farmers and cattle growers to expect higher prices for their products. A terrible drouth has spread all over Europe, causing such a scarcity of cattle feed and general farm products that those countries must of neces

sity look to us for their food until another

crop can be raised. English farmers and cattle growers have been paying from \$20 to \$40 a ton for hay imported from the United States with which to keep their cows and sheep alive. Much of the finest stock in England has been slaughtered because its owners could not afford to buy it food, Crops of all kinds are short in England. Ireland and Scotland. And now comes the report that Germany has suffered a ter slaughtered, because the farmers cannot

afford to buy feed. Germany Suffering for Fodder.

Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz. Germany, his official post of duty, as fol-lows, under a date of a few days ago: "Germany is suffering very severely from scarcity of hay and fodder. The deficit is so great that it has taken the form of a national calamity. In places protests are being made against the fall army maneuvers because of the so-called futternot (fodder

The crop failure is widespread. Its in-

fluence will linger for a long time and will be felt in all the meat markets and ex-changes of the empire. "Farmers, to save part of their cattle have been obliged to sell or kill the least valuable of their herds. In Saxony the chairman of the combined agricultural unions sent out circular letters to the chairmen of 443 local agricultural clubs or socie ties. He got 143 answers. Of these forty five acknowledged the sale of from 10 to 8 per cent of their entire stock. In the dis-trict of Chemnitz 10 per cent were sold, and

in Dresden 20 per cent.

"As a rule, the sale of cattle was propor tional to the size of the farm. Persons having distilleries of any kind on the farm and those who produced sugar-yielding roots sold only such cattle as had little or no value for agricultural purposes. The large farmers, especially those who carry fodder from year to year, sold from 10 to 15 per cent of their stock. The middle and small farmers sold from 20 to 25 per cent, the difference depending upon each farmer's knowledge and skill in the treatment of his grain and grass fields. The very small farmer had to sell often as high as 80 per cent of his cattle to save the remaining 20 per cent. In certain districts the sale of cattle, due to last year's small crop of hay, had already begun in the early months of last winter. In the Laubau district these sales were sometimes very large. In some districts the cattle of middle and small farmers were killed and the meat sold for the price—remarkably low here—of 6 and 7

"Reports from some districts show that sheep could not be sold at all, for, even at the lowest prices ever known here, in pro-portion to other things, there was no de "Inasmuch as young cattle fell first under the ax, when it was found necessary to kill.

a great scarcity of breeding cattle is re-"It is feared that, notwithstanding the

EUROPE'S FODDER FAMINE great efforts now being made to prevent it, yet hay and fodder being so dear and the foreign surplus, so far as reported, so small, fully one-half of the catte in many districts will have to be killed this fall or winter in order to save the other half.

"All this cannot fail to affect the meat markets for a long time to come. By and by as the source of supply grows smaller, meatmust be dearer. There is no good reason why American meats should not find big and ready sales in a country where meats whole sale at such prices as the following:

Prices of Meat. First Second Third qu'lity qu'lity qu'lity #15 23 #18 33 #11 42 14 28 13 09 11 90 13 57 12 38 9 99 12 38 10 94 9 51 14 28 

"The primary cause of all this scarcity is the almost unprecedentedly long period o drouth. Rain has been so long deferred that some sections, notably in Belgium, are re ported to have begun rain-producing experi ments, with what results I am not in a posi tion to state. It is because of what must come that I deem it my duty to apprise our people through the department of the dis astrous effects of this year's dry weather market, with good prices, for our hav and grain, but the time is auspicious for getting good hold once more on the European meat

markets.

"How best to do this is an interesting problem. Perhaps a good plan would be to have the Germans now visiting our country see our stock yards and methods of feeding, raising and preparing beef, yeal, pork, etc.
"However let the outlook for beef-selling be what it may, there is a real and pressing need for hay and fodder of all kinds. "Our grain has always been popular here. The German millers and bakers turn to our

wheat fields for their supply when the yield here is small.
"Germany is a good buyer, and pays in cash or its equivalent. A people who spend millions, not only upon the necessaries, but

also upon the luxuries of life, cannot be

WHEAT AND CORN.

Some Figures from the Department o Agriculture, Washington, Sept. 9.—The September re-

port of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn to 76.7 per cent from 87. The change is marked in nearly all the surplus corn states. The present condition is 75 per cent in Kentucky, 64 in Ohio, 65 in Michigan, 50 in Indiana, 64 in Illinois, 96 in Iowa, 92 in Missouri, 74 in Kansas and 71 in Nebraska. In comparison with the September reports There has been a general decline in the con dition throughout the country, which has been caused by the prevailing drouth.

The condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested, was 74 per cent, against 85.3 in 1892. The general average was the lowest since 1885, when it was 72. Reported conditions from correspondents from the principal wheat growing states are as follows: Ohlo, 95; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 88; Illinois, 60; Wisconsin, 80; Minnesota, 65; Iowa, 85; Missouri, 64; Kansas, 42; Nebraska, 55; South Dakota, 66; North Dakota, 67; Colorado, 89; Oregon, 93. In the eastern and most of the southern states the crop barvested was in good condition, and the yield averaged well, while it Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the yied was small and of an inferior quality Much of it graded at No. 8 and under and, in some places, was re to be worthless. In the Dakotas th was light, while the quality was generally good. In Iowa and Wisconsin the winter variety yielded well and was of good quality, while the spring varity yielded poor and was of inferior quality. In Minnesota the yield was poor and not up to expectations, the quality generally being expectations, the quality generally being good, with some complaint of shriveled grain. In California and Oregon the quality good, with some complaint of shriveled grain. In California and Oregon the quality of grain was good and up to the average and the yield has been good except on the low-lands, where it was greatly damaged.

A Result of the Straightened Condition of the Money Market.

HOW TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT

The Benefits Accrue to the People of This State-A Sign of the Times-An Opportunity that Was Embraced.

"Every cloud has a silver lining," is an old adage the truth of which confronts one at every turn. The cloud which has been floating around on the financial horizon has been of a very deep black bue, but the silver lining, or at least a part of it, is apparent in the following case.

At the beginning of the present depression Mr. C-, a prominent merchant of this state and a man keenly alive to the possibilities of the situation, went east and in a quiet way purchased an immense stock of goods, gathering it together here and there whenever an opportunity presented itself. Many of the large wholesale houses were sorely in need of funds, the country merchants were buying little or nothing, and bills had to be met. Some of the houses had an immense stock of goods on hand and were hard pressed by creditors, who would not be put off. Here was the opportunity; the goods were sold at enormous discounts on the wholesale price. Mr. C. bought. He had the goods shipped to his store at Lincoln, and now has on sale \$60,000 worth of clothing in all grades and styles at an enormous discount on wholesale

prices. Frawley, Chidester & Co., corner Tenth and P streets, Lincoln, Neb., is the firm in question. They are selling trousers as low as 50c per pair, and you can purchase of them a full well made suit of clothes for

Patten Lodge Picnic.

The program for the picule to be given at Courtland beach September 15, by Patten odge 173, Ancient Order United Workmen, has been completed. It will include the following sports: Fifty yard married ladies' race; 25 yard

sack race, boys under 16 years of age; neck tug of war; 75 yard young ladies' race; square pull; 100 yard race, boys under 16 years of age; 50 yards and return, threeyears of age; 50 yards and return, three-legged race; 100 yard fat man's race, 290 pounds and over; 25 yard fat ladies' race; 100 yard lean man's race; 100 yard hurdlo race, 7 hurdles; one-half mile heel and toe walk; running high jump; P. M. W. race; swimming match, A. O. U. W. Grand Master Workman Tate will be ora-tor of the day. The Gate City, orchestra

tor of the day. The Gate City orchestra will furnish the music.

W. C. T. U. at the Fair. During the fair last week the Women's Christian Temperance union had a tent on the grounds, from which tracts and temperance literature were distributed. Mrs. Pugh and Mrs. W. A. Howland were in charge,

Last balloon ascensions and parachute jumps today at Courtland beach.

Red Men's Convention.

\$3.00. Bicketts aft. and eve. at Courtland.

They desire to return their thanks for kindnesses shown them by the fair management,

The Omaha "representatives" to the great council of Improved Order of Red Men to be held at Des Moines will leave for the latter city tomorrow in a special car. The Cali-fornia delegates will reach Omaha today, and will be entertained by the local tribes, preparatory to the departure for Des Moines