Opposition to Voting the Bonds Under the Present Crude Proposition.

MR. HERMAN KOUNTZE TALKS PLAINLY

He is Opposed to the Scheme and Objects to Having His Name Used in Connection with It-Business Men Interviewed.

There seems to be a general confusion and misapprehension among citizens, and especially among business men of the city, in regard to the proposition to vote bonds in the sum of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of acquiring water works or electric light plants, or both. The impression prevails that the county and city have joined hands to vote bonds for the construction of the Platte river canal. The county has declined to submit any proposition and the city proposition has nothing whatever to do with the construction of the canal. Here is the copy of the legal preclamation submitting the

Shall bonds of the city of Omaha in the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars \$61,500,000 be Issued for the appropriation and purchase of water works and an electric light plant for said city and the appropriation and purchase of the land required for such water works and electric light plant, the said bonds to run not more than twenty (20) years and to bear interest payable semi-annually at a rate not to exceed five (5) per cent per annum, with coupons attached, the said bonds to be called water works and electric light plant bonds, and not to be sold for less than par; the proceeds of said bonds to be used for no other purpose than maying the cost of the appropriation or purchase of water works and an electric light plant and land therefor and the said bonds to be issued from time to time as may be required during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Very few of the business men and tax-

Very few of the business men and tax-payers of the city who understand the proposition are in favor of it, as will be shown by the following interviews upon the subject: Banker Kountze's Plain Statement.

Herman Kountze-I am most decidedly op-Herman Kountze—I am most decidedly op-posed to the proposition in its present form. I do not believe in bonding the city for \$1,500,000 and buying electric light or water works plants at any price the council may fix. The proposition is be-ing submitted under a general misappre-hension. In the first place it is represented that I am one of the backers of this scheme and my name has been put in as one of the commissioners. The fact is that I distinctly stated to the parties who had the project in hand that I did not want my name con-nected with the commission and would not serve on it, and did not want my name used as an endorser of the project as it has been submitted. The commission can be changed at any time by the council and no safeguard

has been provided against the squandering of the money that may be voted.

As I understand it, the proceeds of these bonds, if they were voted, could not be used legally for canal construction, and if they could be used for this purpose it would be a very reckless and dangerous venture. Nobody can tell how much we would have to expend. The canal completed with the nec-essary equipment would cost at least \$5,000,000. Before we start on such a scheme we must know where the money comes from. Yes, you may put me down as decidedly op-posed to the \$1,500,000 bond proposition.

Says It's a Crazy Scheme. John B. Furay—It is a crazy scheme in its present form. I agree with The Bee that there is but one course to pursue, and that is to vote the proposition down. I would favor the canal if we could vote bonds for that purpose directly and surround it with

every safeguard.

Christ Specht—I am opposed to it, and voted against the ordinance in the council. It is a steal and there is a big scheme behind it. We can't build a canal legally, and if the morey is voted it can be devoted to any purpose desired. If the million and a half is voted and work commenced and the amount is about expended parties can go before the legislature, and, by raising the wornout cry against Omaha, secure legislation that would prevent the city completing the canal. That would enable them to gobble up for a song what the city had accomplished in the way of construction. Or the money could be used by the council in purchasing Mr. Wiley's electric light plant, and that would be legal. The bonds should not be voted until the city can directly issue them and construct a

P. W. Birkhauser-I regard the plan perectly feasible, but would not favor the proposition unless every safeguard is thrown

Merchants Oppose the Measure.

Thomas Kilpatrick-I am hardly in favor of voting bonds at any time, and certainly bonds for such an amount as are asked in the present case should never be issued without careful consideration. I do not think we have facts enough before us to

think we have facts enough before us to justify any such project.

W. S. Wright—I am against it, but it is a question that must be looked to or it may carry by default. It frequently happens that parties who pay no 'axes will favor-a scheme that will load up the taxpayers.

J. G. Gilmore—I think I will vote against the bond pronosition. Whenever you commence to multiply the offices you increase the opportunities for crookedness in the city government.

P. E. Iler—Taxes are high enough without voting any more bonds for any purpose. Taxes are already too high in Omaha.

R. M. Cross—Unless the bond proposition is a little better defined so that we know exactly what the money is to be used for I will vote against it. If the money is to be dumped into the water works plant it would

not be of much benefit to the city.

David Whitaey—According to my idea the voting of these bonds would be placing a good deal of power in the hands of the council. From what I know of the proposed cheme thus far I am not in favor of it.
Milton Rogers—If I understand the bond proposition correctly I certainly will not vote for it. If it were in proper shape to have this matter carried out it might be a good thing, but as the proposition reads now I do not see much to vote for. Allen Rector—I have never regarded the

Allen Rector—I have never regarded the bond proposition in any other light than as a huge joke. It has not appeared to me as being entitled to respectful consideration.

E. B. Branch—My experience is that there are not enough restrictions to make it a safe proposition, but even if there are I believe that the city is deep enough in the mire without going into a scheme that is not fully matured.

J. A. Clark-Even if the city could legally

J. A. Chark—Even if the city could legally construct a canal, the bonds would not be sufficient for its completion, and it looks to me as if the bond proposition was a great big political scheme.

L. M. Rheem—I do not think that we want to vote those bonds yet, even if it is desirable to build the canal. We had better get an act through the legislature first, making it legal for the city to build a canal.

Robert Purvis—If the money could be used for the construction of the Platteriver canal it will worth to the city twice the amount of the bonds. I believe that such an enterprise would give the city a new start. If the money cannot be used for that purpose I do not think the bonds should be voted.

W. A. L. Gibbon—I fear that the bond proposition is not in proper shape to act upon at this time. If it is all that eminent engineers claim for it, there is no doubt but

proposition is not in proper shape to act upon at this time. If it is all that eminent engineers claim for it, there is no doubt but what the canal would be a great thing for Omaha, but I presume some legislative action would be necessary before it could be carried forward successfully. I hope that the advantages of such an enterprise will not be lost sight of by reason of present impediments. We have two elements in this community, as will be found nearly everywhere. One is reckless and aggressive and the other conservative, either of which are damaging to any community where they dominate. The former will lead to bankruptcy and under the latter we would rust out and die. H. Hardy—I do not think that we want to vote any more bonds that will increase our taxes above what they are at the present time. I behave that it will be a good thing for the city to own the water works and electrically the plant, but question whether we are in shape to take hold of it at this time.

F. T. Emerson—I will not years the present time.

F. T. Emerson—I will not vote for the bonds, as I do not think that the proposed scheme is good or practical. S. A. McWhorter—I think the voting of bonds a wild scheme and I am not in favor

of it. It would certainly not make taxes any lower, and every property owner knows that they are high enough at the present

time.

Charles Kirschbraun—I do not believe that it is good policy for the city to pay a great big royalty for the water works or any other plant which it would be likely to do if it bought it. Taxes are about all that business houses can stand now without votling as more bonds.

ing any more bonds.

L. R. Cottrell—I would not favor the bond proposition: I taink that the city is bonded for all that it ought to be at this time.

F. Glick—I am against the bond proposition. tion as I understand it at the present time

None to Do it Honor. Joseph E. Barker—The scheme is absurd at the present time. We know too little about it. Max Meyer-I am certainly in favor of the canal, but not until the project has been sur-rounded with proper and adequate safe-

Robert Cowell-1 think that we have already issued bonds far too freely in this

George W. Ames—As for the canal project, I am in serious doubt whether it is for
the best interests of the city. If there is a
nigger in the woodpile, as alleged, and that
fact is made clear to me before election I
shall vote against the bonds.

Harry Deuel—The canal proposition is
vague and shadowy. Don't believe the city
ought to saddie itself with a debt of \$1,500,000 at this time.

one at this time.

Frank Johnson—If nobody else moves in the matter I will see through the courts if the city has the power to vote \$1,500,000 for a purely visionary scheme, designed to enrich a few individuals. rich a few individuals.

W. I. Kierstead—I can't say that I am in favor of the scheme. In the first place I do not think the city has a right to vote bonds for such a project and then I consider \$1,500.

000 insufficient to accomplish such an under taking.

C. H. Pickens-If the canal is practical we want it. If not, it is better to drop it at

AN OPEN LETTER.

Commercial Travelers of the United States Voice Their Demands.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 17.-To Members of the Western Passenger Association: Gentlemen—As chairman of the executive committee, appointed at a convention held in the city of Chicago in January last for the purpose of devising ways and means for procuring the issuance of a 5,000-mile mileage book, I desire to submit for your considera-tion herewith a few reasons why we believe commercial travelers are entitled to this mileage book: The commercial traveler pays for the mileage he uses, not the house he represents. The salary and expense account of the commercial traveler is each year placed on one side of the scales; on the other side are the profits of his last year's work. A certain percentage of the latter must outweigh the former or the salary must be cut down until it will.

On what ground do you issue to a clergy-man a half-fare pormit and charge the com-mercial traveler a premium for a 2-cent rate? mercial traveler a premium for a 2-cent rate? Which of these classes contribute most largely to your business? Which ships the most freight? Which pays the most money for passenger traffic? Why carry one class, who rarely ever ships a pound of freight over any railroad in the country, for a less rate than another who spends all his time working up freight for shipment and is half his time aboard your trains? Why is it that every class and condition of society under the sun excepting the commercial traveler the sun excepting the commercial traveler can procure a special rate on occasions of excursions!

The expense involved under your present system of issuing mileage must prove an ormous one to the various roads, and, as a whole, it is a complicated and unsatisfactory

arrangement. Under present conditions we hear much talk relative to scalpers trading in these mileage books, and the roads who apparently are making the most noise about this abuse are sometimes the ones who secretly supply the scalper with them at reduced rates. This annoyance and fraud can be in a large measure prevented by a larger book at 2 cents per mile when all the roads are

interested. The various railroads of the country are nearly all members of the great traffic asso-ciations and the Western, Central, Eastern and Southern associations embrace nearly every line of the road. The roads in these associations traverse every section of the country, and while there are a number of roads not members of these associations when compared with those that are, to be great moment in the consideration of the question. The plan which I wish to suggest for the issuance of this 5,000-mile book is for the issuance of this 5,000-mile book is briefly this: Each general passenger agents' association [shall issue a 5,000-mile interchangeable mileage book at the flat rate of \$100, this book to be good on all roads in the territory over which you have jurisdiction. The sale of these books to be under the supervision of an officer of the association. As to this, I would suggest that when persons want one of these books they be required to send their \$100 to headquarters and the book then be forwarded to some railway agent or to the individual direct, or the books could be placed on sale at certain places throughout the country, as you may places throughout the country, as you may deem best. The coupons of these tickets could at stated intervals be presented at headquarters and cashed. We believe that four books of mileage, which would cover the railway lines of the country as outlined in this plan, would enable commercial trav-elers to cover their territories with one of these books. Under this pian every railroad is sure of its legitimate share of passenger tariff earned. The association has its cash in advance and as fast as the unleage is used the road which earns the cash can get it by presenting the coupons. This does away with the argument that the way back away with the argument that the way back road, which is financially irresponsible, can dispose of the mileage and pocket the currency. The commercial travelers are willing that every necessary restriction be placed on the sale and use of this mileage essential to the protection of your roads, but wish to insist that should you grant the book you will not undertake to load it down with useless provisions which will make it mactically worthless as to load it down with useless provisions which will make it practically worthless, as is the case with some mileage now in use. This mileage should be accompanied by the right to check double the amount of baggage now allowed. One hundred and fifty pounds is not sufficient for commercial travelers. It is quite enough for the ordinary passenger who has but one trunk, but the traveling salesman is now taxed more than is right for the sample trunks necessary in his business.

sary in his business.

It is estimated that commercial travelers annually sell and bill 70,000,000 tons of freight over lines of railway in the United

As commercial travelers we come to you, As commercial travelers we come to you, asking that justice be done us; not begging, but demanding that you heed our request for this book. As business men who are constantly contributing to your interests we believe we are clearly entitled to all we have asked for and that you should, without unnecessary delay or unreasonable restrictions, leave the same.

necessary delay or unreasonable restrictions, issue the same.

We sincerely trust you will not allow it again to pass without the adoption of some plan which will relieve the needs of commorcial travelers in the way of the 5,000-mile book. We have been patient and awaited more favorable consideration at your hands, but it appears to us that you are altogether too willing to allow the existing arrangement to continue. There is a point where patience ceases to be a virtue and something more radical is demanded. Trusting that we shall this time be favored with more consideration and that the book with more consideration and that the book asked for will be granted within a reasonable length of time, I beg to remain respectfully yours.

Chairman Ex. Com. of Commercial Travelers of the United States.

Gone A.ter Cedar. Pour Hunon, Mich., Oct. 28.-Vessel men here do not believe the steamer City of Con-cord has met with disaster. Both she and her consort shad discharged their loads of coal at Algomo Mills, Ont., and proceeded further into Georgian bay for loads of cedar. There is no dock there and the cedar would have to be loaded with rafts. It is believed both boats will turn up all right.

War on Pool Rooms. St. Paul, Oct., 28.-At its meeting yesterday the St. Paul assembly adopted an ordi nance looking to the supression of pool name looking to the supression of pool rooms. The ordinance declares as quisances all stands where pools are sold on horse races or other events; and makes it a misdemanner to rent rooms for the purpose of selling pools or to visit such rooms. Visiations of the ordinance are punishable to heavy fines.

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE ROOM

Doings of the Secret and Fraternal Organizations for the Week.

DEMONSTRATION BY UNITED WORKMEN

Enthusiastic Gathering in Omaha—Address of the Grand Master Workman at Exposition Hall-Doings Among the Pythians.

Twenty-five years ago the fraternal order of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was ushered into existence at Meadville, Pa., by the founder, Upchurch, and thirteen others. Its quarter of a century of life in the benevolent world has been alike valuable and profitable to its members. In that time the membership has grown from fourteen to over 300,000, and the jurisdictions have extended beyond a limitless domain and not been con-

beyond a limitless domain and not been confined to the Keystone state.

The twenty-fifth anniversary was appropriately celebrated all over this broad land during the past week. Nebraska, pronounced the banner jurisdiction of the order, has not neglected to join in commemorating the important event transpiring in the Pennsylvania town twenty-five years

ago.
Thursday night Omaha and South Omaha united in the celebration, which was a suc-cess and participated in and enjoyed by hundreds of people.

Preparations for the celebration of the anniversary had been going on for some time, and the program was very complete and as successfully carried out. The street parade was a new feature in such celebrations in this city and its success warmented the

rade was a new feature in such celebrations in this city and its success warranted the words of praise heard on all sides. The line was formed at Fifteenth and Douglas and moved east on Douglas to Twelfth, south to Farnam, west to Sixteenth, north to Chicago, countermarched to Capitol avenue and east to Exposition hall. The Musical Union band headed the 1,000 men in line, each of the latter hearing a Chinese lantern. The band headed the 1,000 men in line, each of the latter bearing a Chinese lantern. The following lodges were in line with full representations: Union Pacific No. 17, Omaha lodge No. 18, Herman lodge No. 96, Gate City lodge No. 98, North Omaha lodge No. 159, Patten lodge No. 173, Nebraska lodge No. 227, American lodge No. 299.

The parade was reviewed from the balcony of the Paxton by J. W. Kinsley of Helena, Mont., past supreme master workman; Grand Master Workman J. G. Tate of Hastings, Past Grand Master Workman J. W. Carr, Frank E. White and J. G. Patten, Dean Gardner, and others.

Dean Gardner, and others.

Immediately after the parade the people went to Exposition hall, where the exercises were held, and that spacious auditorium was crowded. Hon. F. E. White presided. On the platform were those high in the councils of the order in both the state and subordinate jurisdictions.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. D. Liwyu. Dean Gardner spoke, his subject being "Charity." He was followed in turn by Rev. Robert L. Wheeler of South Omaha and Rev. Mr. Liwyd of this of South Omaha and Rev. Mr. Liwyd of this city, who treated of the subjects of "Hope" and "Protection," respectively. State Master Workman J. G. Tate told of "The Ancient Order of United Workmen—Its Twenty-five Years of Success." The Musical Union band interspersed the addresses with music, and the quartet, composed of A. J. VanKuran, E. B. Treat, W. S. McCune and Joe Barton, added pleasure to the celebration.

It was late before the vast audience was dismissed, and the twenty-fifth anniversary

dismissed, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Workmen was at an end. At York the members of the order held a celebration Wednesday evening. The Seward and Aurora lodges were in attendance and delegations from other neighboring lodges were also present. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Byron Beall, F. G. Simmons and State Master Workman J. G. Tate. The parade at 1:30 n m attracted a great. The parade at 1:30 p. m. attracted a great deal of attention. Exercises were held both morning and evening.
Tobias Workmen celebrated Thursday evening, and a successful celebration was chronicist.

Archbishop Katzer Sustained. Members of the Independent Order of Good Templars express surprise at the ined in a press dispatch from Milwaukee under date of October 27, saying that word has been received from Rome to the effect that the order of Good Templars has been placed under the ban so far as Catholics are concerned.

Chief Templar Frazier of Wisconsin time ago brought the matter before Arch bishop Katzer, calling attention to the fact that the London convention had refused to allow Catholic members of the order to re-veal the secrets of their order to their con-fessors. The archbishop at that time said he had decided to oppose Catholics in his diocese joining the order. Recently the question was brought before the supreme

question was brought before the supreme body of the church from Norway and a de-cision has been given sustaining the position taken by Archbishop Katzer.

The decision is of great importance to Catholics and secret societies generally.

The position of the Baltimore plenary coun-cil in the matter of secret societies is thereby uphald by the body say even in the thereby upheld by the holy see, even in the face of confessions made by the representa-tive orders so that the condemnation does not refer merely to the order, but to the principle that secret societies are inimical to the welfare of the people.

For Sweet Charity's Save. Wednesday evening camp No. 120, Modern Woodmen of America, added more murels to its reputation as an entertainer par excellence. Woodmen hall at Fifteenth and Douglas was the scene of a dancing party, numbering 150 couples, and the event was for the sake of sweet charity. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be turned over to the City mission for the benefit of the unemployed poor. In spite of the inciemency of the weather, there was a big crowd present. Some time ago the mission appealed to the various lodges of the city for assistance in taking care of the deserving poor. Camp 120 concludes to donate its hall and give a ball for this purpose. It secured an excellent band, and nearly 100 couples enjoyed dancing and doing good at the same time.

The committees handling the affair were as follows: On arrangements, G. F. Elsasser, Frank X. Lemieux and W. E. Cady; on reception, W. F. Clark and Dr. Young; floor managers, W. E. Cady, C. H. T. Riepen, R. Limburg and Dr. Dorwardt; door committee, S. R. Woodward and D. W. Clark. Woodmen hall at Fifteenth and

The affair was a success in all particulars and a neat sum was notted for the mission.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Goodrich lodge meets Tuesday evenings in each week. The officers are: G. W. Reynolds, N. G.; S. Wialls, V. G.; G. R. Rathburn, S. This lodge has work in the differburn, S. This lodge has work in the different degrees every night. The initiatory is worked the first Tuesday in the month, the three following in succession. W. R. Mathis is N. G. of initiatory, G. W. Reynolds of first, G. R. Rathburn of second, and E. R. Benson of third degree. On the evening of confessing third degree, a banquet is had. All resident and visiting Odd Fellows are cordially lavited. This lodge has the reputation of putting this degree on the best of any ladge in the state. Come and see us. any lodge in the state. Come and see us.

Joy lodge No. 33, Daughters of Rebekah, meets on first and third Saturdays in each month in Goodrich nail. They give an entertainment and banquet Tuesday ovening. All Odd Fellows and their friends are invited.

Grand Peace Dance. THE BEE is in receipt of the following anment, which will interest the Red

Men of Omaha: Men of Omaha:

Wigwam of Omaha tribe No. 18, Improved Order Red Men, twenty-seventh sleep, trareling moon, G. S. D. 402—A short speaking leaf to the Red Men and Pocahontas, also palefaces, announcing the grand peace dance to be given by this tribe November 2, at Chambers' new hall, Seventeen and Douglas streets. All lovers of dancing should attend. Chief Black Hawa will have the march in charge. Don't miss it.

Forest lodge No. 84, has requested Triangie No. 54, to confer the Knights rank on three of its applicants. The work will com-mence Thursday and be continued for three weeks, and it is safe to predict a large at-tendance at Triangle during these three mentions.

The joint committee, in charge of arrange-

ments of the recent session of the grand lodge, has turned over the balance of funds contributed, to the general relief board.

Odd Fellows Home Association. The Odd Fellows home trustees of Nebrasks held their first meeting at Lincoln immediately after the adjournment of the grand lodge, and perfected a temporary or-ganization by the election of John Evans of Omaha, temporary president, and George N. Beels, temporary secretary. The board then adjourned, subject to the call of the temporary president, to meet at Fremont.

RULED AGAINST THE STATE.

Tax on Personal Property of National Banks Held to He Illegal. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28. - Judge Archbald of Scranton yesterday forwarded the prothonotary of Franklin county his opinion in the case of the National Bank of Chambersburg vs William Gilwicks, et al. The

case was one involving the right of the state to collect from the national banks the 4 mill tax which it imposes on securities for money at interest, whether held by individuals or corporations, state or national. Up to 1891 no attempt was made by the state to collect this tax from national banks, but in that this tax from national banks, but in that year the revenue law was so amended as to subject these banks to the tax. The assessor here, W. L. Gilwicks, accordingly demanded of the National Bank of Chambersburg a statement of the securities held by it in order to assess the tax. The bank, on the ground that such state taxation was illegal, filed a bill to restrain its assessment. Judge Stewart granted a preliminary in-junction against the assessment, and after the defendants had answered the bill the case was argued before Judge Archibaid, who now makes the injunction perpetual, holding the tax to be illegal. The judge holds that the national banks are agencies of the national parks are agencies of the national government and that, as con-gress has allowed them to be taxed by the states only in two particulars (on their real

GOLD IN INDIANA.

Hoosier Farmers Selling Out and Preparing to Mine the Yellow Metal. Mantinsville, Ind., Oct. 28 .- For many years people have been finding bits of gold in Morgan and Brown counties, but until a few days ago it was never believed that it could be found in paying quantities. Several months ago some old '49 miners went to Brown county and began to wash gold by hand from the gullies between the hills.

estate and shares), a tax upon their per sonal property is beyond the state's power.

They were fairly successful. The excitement has been increased by the announcement has been increased by the announcement that gold in paying quantities has been found in this (Brown county). John McCann, a wealthy citizen of this county, has become interested. He is here showing \$30 worth of gold in coarse particles. He will take back with him a patent gold washer and W.S. Richards an account in gold winner. and W. S. Richards, an expert in gold mining. Mr. Richards is one of the persons in-terested in the gold industry in Brown

Several men have abandoned their farms and are making a living gold hunting. John Merriman recently sold about \$400 worth. This represented the labor of his family for about a month. Mr. Richards says there is a gold lead reaching through the hills fourteen miles. As soon as the machinery ordered

Foreigners are coming in and buying land.
The Pence brothers of Bartholomew county, have bought largely and will mine an an extensive scale. Last week twelve farms changed hands in Jackson township.

CORDAGE TRUST.

Report of the Receivers of that Big Concern Has Been Made.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 27 .- Receivers Edward C. F. Young and G. F. Loper of the National Cordage trust, filed their long expected report today with Chancellor McGill in Jersey City. The total assets are \$12,601,560.98, and liabilities \$12,690,448.68, which includes \$1,039,826 of contingent liabilities for endorsements which eventually will be payable by the company. No estimates are made of the value of good will, trade marks, names and labels. The trusts controls ownerships and leases of twenty-three cordage miles, some of which have been long established and have valuable trade connections and custo and the exclusive right to use in the cordage trade the firm or corporation names of former owners of the milis. The established former owners of the mils. The established trade and exclusive rights will have great value if the company is reorganized, but the receivers did not count upon that in the report. They have deducted from the actual value of the land, buildings and machinery a depreciation for a forced sale at a specified rate. The total amount of stock is \$5,000,000 preferred and \$20,000,000 common.

FIFTEEN UNDER INDICTMENT.

Great Trials for Smuggling of Chinese and

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 28. - Judge George H. Durand, formerly of the supreme court of Michigan, who has been appointed to assist United States Attorney Murphy in the prosecution of the parties under arrest for smuggiing, has arrived here. These cases will come up for trial about December 1 in the United States district court. Trial and grand juries have been summoned to appear November 21. It is thought the smuggling cases can be reached by December 1. There are fifteen persons under indict-ment, some for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese, some for smuggling opium and some for both offenses. It is currently reported that one of the men indicted, who is supposed to

have an intimate and extensive knowledge of all the smuggling operations of the persons indicted, has turned state's evidence. Special Agent Woods, who took a part in working up cases against alleged smugglers, arrived here yesterday. Stilettos, Clubs and Hazors.

Boston, Oct. 28 .- There was a riot in th Italian quarter of the city yesterday afternoon in which stilettos, clubs and razors figured. Five men were seriously wounded while thirty-five others were more or less

A policeman saw Frank Soggesse, ar Italian, under the influence of liquor it North Square and arrested him, whereupon North Square and arrested him, whereupon an infuriated crowd of Italians rushed down upon him and tried to rescue the prisoner. The women urged the men on When the patrolmen appeared on the scene in the patrol wagon they, too, were set upon by the mob and while they were clubbing their way to where Patrolman Lock and Andrew Fairburn, the latter a citizen and former officer, were pinned against a building half a dozen of the mob closed on Fairburn and several plunged their knives into his back. The officers charged, broke up the mob and made a number of arrests.

Rallway Tratemen Officers, Boston, Oct. 28. -The following is a list of the officers just elected at the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: Grand master, S. E. Wilkinson Galesburg, Ill.; first vice grand master, P.
H. Morrissey, Galesburg; second vice grand
master, A. E. Brown, Philadelohia; third
vice grand master, G. W. Newman, Chicago;
grand secretary and treasurer, W. A.
Sheehan, Galesburg; grand trustees, S. C.
Young, Fort William, Ont.? O. L. Rotfem,
Beardstown, Ill.; R. S. Rodman, Los
Angeles, Cal.; executive board, C. U.
Terrili, Chicago; T. N. Dodge, Downers
Grove, Ill.; W. E. Bowen, Lafayette, Ind.
Galesburg, Ill., will probably be retained
as headquarters. Galesburg, Bl.; first vice grand master, P.

Claimed to Be Consul. PITTSBURG, Oct. 28. Some time ago Charles H. Sippey of Allegheny received a etter from Charles Hamiiton Shafer who daimed to be United States consul at Perote, Vera Cruz, Mex. The letter stated that a Vera Cruz Mex. The letter stated that a man named Charles Moulton had died there leaving valuable jeweiry and papers for Sippey, which would be forwarded to the latter upon receipt of \$24 for funeral expenses. Sippey placed the letter in the hands of Arnold Schneider of this city who forwarded it with a letter of inquiry to E. H. Stroebel of the State department at Washington. Mr. Stroebel says there is no consul at Porote. It is supposed Sippey's letter is one of thousands written to persons in different parts of the United States.

ANNOUNCEMENT

EXTRAORDINARY

Closing out our Boys' Clothing Department.

We have decided to close out our Boys' Clothing Department; in a hurry, too. The entire stock will be closed out at a great sacrifice --- from 20 to 25 per cent. New stock bought for this season's trade can now be yours at a small proportion of its value. We want to make this a quick sale and convert the goods into cash at once and we have re-marked the entire stock at prices which we think will readily accomplish our purpose. Nothing reserved. Fathers, Mothers, don't let your dear boys freeze this winter. No necesity of it. They can all have a new suit or overcoat, if you are quick to seize this opportunity. We have placed the entire stock on seven long tables at the following prices:

Table No. 3.



JUNIOR

season's purchase, choice assortment and styles, all \$6

REDUCED TO

Table No. 1. THE CREAM OF OUR STOCK.

LOT 1—All boys 2-piece suits, double breasted all wool goods, ages from 4 to 14, this season's goods, choice......

\$5.00 Suit Reduced from \$7.50, \$8, \$9

LOT 2-Boys' 3 piece suits of all wool cassimere, strong, durable goods, at \$5,00 Suit

of fine chinchilla and wool

lined, ages from 10 to 16 years choice of these for..... \$5.00

Table No. 2. ALL OF OUR Double-

Breasted 2-PIECE

Scotch cheviot suits, elegant goods, the best goods we carry, not a suit made to sell for less than

Boys' 2-Piece. all wool

Double Breasted Suits, Ages 4 to 14.

Table No. 5.

All of them \$7.50 Grades. Reduced to \$4.00.

Table No. 7.

All of our Boys' Woolen Shirt Waists.

These are in three grades and will be closed out at a sacrifice. All \$1.75 waists, ages 4 to 12..... **81.25** All \$1.50 waists, ages 4 to 12.... 1.00 All \$1.25 waists, ages 4 to 12 75c Table No. 4.

Boys' Kilt Suits and Novelties, Our \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 grades. Choice of them for \$5.00.



Table No. 6.

ALL OF OUR

SACRIFICED. 150 all wool pants will be sold for \$1.10 100 all wool pants will be sold for 75c. Ages run from 3 to 15.

Table No. 8.

On this table will be found our entire stock of

Boys' Overcoats of chinchilla, Irish frieze, &c., ages 4 to 16, all marked from

25 to 50 Per Cent DISCOUNT.

Bring y our boys Monday and see these splendid tables of clothing. Such goods were never offered at these prices in the history of clothing. Only because we are going out of boys' clothing.

A WORD ON UPPOLSTERY.

We have some odd pairs of curtains, portieres, odd pieces of drapery and odds and ends which have been cut to nothing in order to close out. Note these:

\$12.00 Nottingham curtains, \$5.00. \$10.00 chenille portiers, \$6.00. \$5.00 chenille portiers, \$2.50. Remnants of velour at your own price, 50c linen scrim 30c. 7 pieces 50-inch velour, was \$3.00, for \$1.00. goc upholstery cord per piece, 45c. Drapers' plush, was \$12,00 yard, at \$5.00. \$10.00 China silk drapes now \$5.00.

A few plush drapes with fringes, marked \$25.00, will go for \$10.00. 25 pieces of tapestry border, marked \$1.25, will be closed for 50c. 500 silk curtain loops, half price.

THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.