FUNDS FOR COXEY'S ARMY

Letters and Cash Received from Friends of the Proposed Movement.

PROGRESS REPORTED FROM MANY PLACES

Objections in the Way of the Army Using the Capitol Grounds at Washington -Towns Along the Line of March Preparing.

MASSILLON, O., March 23 .- J. S. Coxey this morning received in cash and checks the sum of \$1,411 to be devoted to furthering the

Robert C. Gwynn of Chicago writen: "For several weeks I have been giving your proposed march much thought. I have also interested many other prominent real estate mon. As a result we have decided to contribute \$1,000 to be used as you may see fit. If you need any or all of this sum at once, please wire me, care of Robert C. Gwynn & Co., room 901, 100 Washington street, Chicago. Yours for the cause of the ROBERT C. GWYNN." Here is a letter from Michigan City:

"Please find enclosed a check for \$300 and draw on me for \$55 per week till you secure the ear of congress in the people's cause. Also permit me to add that all the bay on my meadows is at your disposal if needed while enroute or in camp.

T. SIMPSON SLOANE. "President Hydraulic Press Sand Co." Here is another important missive: "To General Coxey: Hail to the chief. Am entirely in sympathy with your grand moveent. A century from now your name will more revered than George Washington's. On to the capitol and Washington and give the plutocrats hell. Enclosed please find a check for \$100 to aid the great cause of the people against aristocracy. Down with the senate. Yours in admiration, "GEORGE B. COX.

"Eightieth and Plum Streets, Cincinhatt."
A dispatch from Columbus says that Gov ernor McKinley gives it as his opinion that the reports about the assembling of the common weal army under Colonel Coxey at Massillon on Sunday next to move not greatly and are Washington exagger ated and not justified by the facts and circumstances. He believes there will be no such number as to menace the peace and good order of the communities through which they will pass. If he is called upon to act, however, he will take prompt measures to quell any disturbance.

CANNOT USE THE CAPITOL GROUNDS. First Snag Which the "Army of Peace" Has Run Up Against.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-There is one circumstance which may appear with the general features of General Coxev's marching program at Washington. It has been stated the object of his bringing his army here is to assemble it on the steps of the capitol on the 1st of May for the purpose of impressing its views upon congress. To do this it will be necessary to first secure authority from congress, as there are specific acts upon the statute books forbidding the assembling of crowds in the capitol or in the capitol grounds for the holding of any sort of public meetings, except the sessions of congress and the assemblages which are incident to the inauguration of a president. These laws go to the extent of forbidding organized parades through the capitol grounds. The law is also very strict in regard to the invasion of the grounds, and when the societies are given permission o march through them they are required to keep strictly on the walks and driveways. Only on the occasions of inaugurations are people permitted to run over the grounds. There is no place near the capi-tol available for Mr. Coxey's pur-pose, and if he should be refused permission for the assembling of his followers on the capitol steps (which permission can be granted only by a special act of congress), the proceedings probably would not make so great an impression upon congress as they are intended to do. That the necessary consent for the use of the capitol grounds could be obtained for this purpose considered extremely doubtful. Congress has always shown itself very jealous of the capitol building and grounds, and a departure in favor of Coxey's brigade is most unlikely commissioners of the District o Columbia have not considered, as a board the impending invasion of Coxey's army. Commissioner Ress was asked what the inclined to look with favor the matter, and said: "It's believe that sensible people will enter into such a movement. If the army threatens the peace it is supposed that the gov ernors of the states will arrest its progress we hear that the body is started. When we hear that it has actually started and is mov Washington, instructions will given to the public to properly deal with it.'

SILK STRIKERS HAVE HOPE.

Expect Their Demands to Be Conceded-Seven Thousand of Them Out in Patterson. NEW YORK, March 23 .- The silk weavers are confident that the makers will concede all their demands, and their leaders encourage them in this belief. A manufacturer said yesterday that upwards of 7,000 silk workers are out in Paterson, and probably 2.000 in this city. It is believed that the strike has weakened

a number of the small manufacturers. These small mill owners believe that the combination of the large manufacturers against the weavers was designed to crowd them out. They claim that should the strike continue longer the chance for a good fall trade will be ruined. The spring trade, they say, has gone to France, where, according to reports, the silk manufacturers of Lyons are experiencing unusual activity.

There are indications that some reductions

are being made in the trade union schedule in this city, due to the fact that some of the manufacturers have employed a number of green hands and will teach them the This is causing some alarm among the trade unions

Some of Coxey's History.

LOUISVILLE, March 23 .- A special to the Times from Newcastle, Ky., says: J. S. Coxey, commander-in-chief of the unemployed, who proposes walking to Washington and making demands of congress, owned a farm in this vicinity a few years ago. His reputation here is not of the best. Coxey came with a woman whom he said was his His real wife was then in Massillon. The grand jury discovered this fact and in-Coxey for his relations with the woman who came with him.

Recruits from St. Joseph ST. JOSEPH, March 23 .- Twenty-two tramps slept at the police station, a greater number than have stayed there any night during the winter. They left this morning he east and said they expected to be Coxey's army when it halted at the capitol steps, in Washington. Several pro-fessional trainps were among the number, but most of them seemed to be mechanics. They said they would very likely go cast at once and not wait for the western division of the army.

Did Not Send a Check. CINCINNATI, March 23 .- If all the remources of General Coxoy's common weal army are like those represented by the check of George B. Cox of this city they will be valueless. Air. Cox was shown a copy of the letter purporting to be sent to the gen-eral enclosing a \$100 check, and promptly "I never sent him pronounced it a fraud. a check nor any letter. I have no syr pathy with his movement," said Mr. Cox.

Accessions to the Strikers' Forces. CHICAGO, March 23.-Last night 600 men employed in the brass works department of the Crane Bros. company joined the other 400 strikers.

Strike Becoming General. CHICAGO, March 23.-The brickmakera employed by Wahl Bros., Werckler & Prussing, and the Aboh Brick company, whose yards are at Blue Island, have joined the strikers. The men in all the brick yards around Dalton, Blue Island and Bernice are now out with the exception of those em-ployed by D. V. Purington. The strikers

Want Their Wages Restored. SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 23 .- As result of the refusal of the management to restore a recent 25 per cent reduction in wages the molders employed by the Lockwood Manufacturing company have struck. The company yesterday refused to grant the

demands of the men for an increase, an-nouncing that a six months' shutdown would be preferable and the men did not return to work today. Some of His Recruits Arrested. INDIANAPOLIS, March 23,-Fourteen

tramps giving various picturesque names were arrested last night after a fierce battle with the police. Several shots were fired and the tramps were clubbed into submis-sion. Today the tramps received sentences that will keep them in the workhouse until too late to join Coxey's common weal army, of which they all claimed to be recruits.

Received at El Paso. EL PASO, Tex., March 23 .- The first division of the industrial army, a motley crew, arrived here by special freight train night. They were marched to the city hall yard, where they were served with a steaming meal of beef, beans, potatoes and bread. After eating they bivouacked for the night. They started east again today

Ready to Protect Property. AUSTIN, Tex., March 23 .- Adjutant General Mabrey has no information of the arrival of a detachment of Coxey's army on the western frontier as expected last night. He has a company of rangers there under Captain Hughes to protect property, if necessary, should the Coxey soldiers appear.

Throwing Men on the life List. LOWELL, Mass., March 23 .- Owing to the depression in the hosiery business the Pickering hosiery mills will close indefinitely tomorrow or early next week. When running full force about 400 persons are employed.

Settled in Favor of the Union. CHICAGO, March 23 .- The long fight be ween Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co., and the United Garment Workers of America has been amicably settled in favor of the union.

Waste no money. Buy Salvation Oil, the only good liniment. It kills all pain.

HARD ON IMPEACHABLES.

Northwest Reporter Reviews the White washing Decision of the Supreme Court. A recent number of the Northwest Reporter contains the following opinion by the Nebraska supreme court:

State vs George H. Hastings, John C. Allen and Augustus R. Humphrey. No. 6090. Opinion filed January 3, 1894. Maxwell, chief justice, dissenting to order overrul-

ng motion for rehearing. In my view the motion for a rehearing should be sustained. A careful examina-tion of the majority opinion as reported in 55 Northwest Reporter 778, shows that majority of the court really sustain the principal charges against the defendants. Thus, it is said: "At the time of the appointment of Dorgan to superintend the construction of the cell house he was the agent and manager of Mosher, the lessee of the penitentiary, and charged with the duty of subleasing the prison labor. In view of that fact his selection by the board as the representative of the state, knowing, as will hereafter appear, that it would be obliged to depend upon Mosher for labor to carry on the work, is highly censurable and should, to say the least, be characterized as unbusinesslike, and utterly want-ing in that intelligent regard for the inter-ests of the state which the law demands ests of the state which the law demands of public officers under like circumstances." Could there be a more serious charge against public officers than that they "were utterly wanting in that intelligent regard for the interests of the state which the law demands of public officers under like circumstances?" We must remember that the man appointed by the board against whom language is used is W. H. Dorgan, at the time the overseer and manager Mosher in the penitentiary. mere estimates and in violation of the duty of the board, was permitted by them to draw more than \$32,000 out of the treasury by their approval of his estimates and ac counts, while the whole amount of labor and material furnished by him did not exceed, if performed by citizen labor, more than \$13,260, and probably did not cost more than \$8,000. There was no money in the so that the warrants have preumably been drawing interest at 7 per cent It is true that Dorgan afterward paid to Hopkins about \$6,000, but he still retain in his hands in the neighborhood \$15,000 with two years interest thereon. If there has been any attempt on the part of the board to recover this money not advised as to the fact. The truth appears to be that this money was either loaned or practically donated to Mr. Dorgan and this occurred by the want of intelli-gent regard for the interests of the state the majority of the court find to be a fact in the appointment of Dorgan. Butler, the first governor of this state, was mpeached and removed from office because he had appropriated about the same amount money as Dorgan has in this case. Butler, however, offered to secure the state, and afterwards did secure it and finally the debt was paid. Notwithstanding this fact (the proposed security), he was removed from office because his appropriation of the sed security), he was removed (the money was in fact embezzlement which it was the duty of the house of representatives and senate to condemn the state would be liable to be plundered its own officers. It was contended then as now that the offense did not justify impeachment; that that was a heroic remedy be applied only in extreme cases, bu after full argument and a careful investigaion of the law, the senate, which

In the case at bar the state through these defendants has been deprived of this money and it either directly or directly forms a part of the debt of the state to the school fund on which it is paying interest. So in regard to the principal charges, they are admitted to be true, but the offenses are condoned-it is claimed that they do not justify impeach The object of impeachment in this to secure the delinquent Officers. state removal findings in this s in this case are prac-a verdict of guilty. It is unnecessary tically to set them aside, but simply to vacate th conclusions of law. Will any one contem-that the acts complained of are not misde meanors? They were acts in disregard of their duty by which the state was defrauded. Suppose the officers spoken of were county commissioners and let con-tracts and allowed claims against the county as these respondents have done, would the not be subject to removal from office? N court would hesitate for a moment to di rect such removal. Yet removal of a county officer from office for these offenses is but another form of impeachment. It may peached for as small an offense as a county

tained a number of capable lawyers, held the act proved was sufficient cause for im-

no intelligent lawyer at the present time

will question the conclusions reached in

peachment and removal from office

officer. Why not, both taking substantially the same oath, and the law requires the same duties of both, viz.: That the best of their ability. It would seem any discrimination is to be made, it sho to require more strictness of the state officers than the officers of a county. This much is certain, if these men are justified for these acts or they are held to tute no ground of offense, it will be a di rect invitation to other state officers to re peat these and similar acts, and will in juriously affect every department of busi The government of a state is a great business institution and should be conducted business principles the same well managed mercantile establish If it is not, if money can be with impunity and appropriated by the par ties. I fear that it will be difficult to suade the employes of any other establish-ment that what is not punishable in a state official abould be in a private establish

ment, and that is equal and exact justice t Little pills for great ills: Dewitt's Little

Early Risers.

rying on of business, whether it is carried

on in the state house or private establish

HIGGINS HAS BEEN HANGED

Brutal Murderer of Old Peter McCocey Pays the Law's Demand.

PRENDERGAST'S FELLOW PRISONER DEAD

His Nerve Stayed with Him to the Last and He Died Game-Claimed that He Was a Victim of Police Persecution.

CHICAGO, March 23 .- Murderer "Buff" Higgins was hanged in the Cook county Jall The drop fell at 12:08 p. m.

At 12 noon precisely, the mournful proession reached the north corridor in full view of the spectators. The sheriff and jailer bound the prisoner's feet, his arms lows and were immediately followed by the doomed man and the priests. Higgins being brought to a stop directly before the In a few moments the sheriff and Jailer Morris marched directly upon the galalready having been secured behind his back, and the rope was quickly placed about his neck and the death cap adjusted.

Higgins died game. On the scaffold he kissed a crucifix and smilingly said "Goodby" to the priests. His death was apparently painless. As the clatter of the falling trap rang through the cell corridors the prisoners raised a yell of "Hang Prendergast.' The little assassin of Mayor Harrison

crawled further into the corner of his cell, where he sat trembling with rage and fear. Prendergast would have nothing to say about the hanging and seemed overcome with terror by the sounds accompanying the execution which he so narrowly escaped. ACCUSES THE POLICE FORCE.

The last newspaper man to converse with Higgins was a representative of the Associated press, whom he had consented to see just previous to being turned over to the final ministration of the priests. Higgins averred: "If I had not been persecuted year after year by the police, I would not be here. They made their attacks on me every time they had an opportunity and I can prove by west side people that they threatened frequently to hang me before they got through with me. They are doing it now, and their perjured testimony has led to my conviction and to my death. In the same way I was sent to the pen by them.
"I contend that I am a victim of police persecution, and these police are here today to gloat over me, and that is why I want

to show a good nerve to the end. It may convince people a little that there is something in this police persecution, after all."

During this time Higgins' face was slightly flushed with the intense excitement of the occasion, but he showed a wonderful nerve and a frankness that almost created a doubt as to the justice of his sentence.
Higgins' crime was one of the most brutal ever committed in Chicago. With two other hard characters, Higgins planned to rob an old citizen named Peter McCooey. When the old man awoke and started up to protect his house, the leader of the gan shot him before he could leave his bed. The murdered man was an employe of the A few days before the murder, Mrs. McCooey drew their savings, amounting to \$400, from a west side bank. It is supposed that Higgins heard of this and surmised that the money was still in the house.
At 2 a. m. Higgins, revolver in hand, entered the house, his accomplices, "Red"
McGarry and Harry Filnberg, alias "Itzky,"
alias "Sheeny Joe" remaining in the yard to keep watch. The family had retired at midnight, and it was two hours later when McCooey was awakened by a noise in his bedroom. He lifted himself on his elbow and saw a man rummaging in a bureau Almost at the same instant the thief turned and saw that he was discovered. Without a word he fired at McCooey, who fell back in bed and died almost before

his wife, who was lying by his side, was Higgins and his pals fled without obtain ing any money, but succeeded in evading the police only a few hours.

PRENDERGAST MAY GO FREE.

f He's Adjudged Sane It's Doubtful if He Can Be Sentenced Again. CHICAGO, March 23 .- A deputy from the criminal court today served the order of Judge Chetlain on Sheriff Gilbert which prevents the execution of Prendergast until

April 6. His insanity hearing will come up in Judge Chetlain's court tomorrow morning. The state will enter upon the case under protest, but it is prepared to introduce expert testimony to show that the assassin is at the present time responsible for his acts. The case for Prendergast will be conducted by Attorneys Gregory and Darrow, who will be assisted by the lawyers who conducted the defense before Judge Brentano.

Neither side expects to devote much time to getting a jury. In fact Attorney Darrow today proposed to state's attorney that the In fact Attorney Darrow submitted to a jury of physicians, stating that he would abide by the decision reached by the medical men. State's At-torney Kern, however, declined to agree to the suggestion at once, but took the proposi-tion under advisement. Should he determine to accept that way out of the cas much time and expense may be saved. any event, the state's attorney refuses to b willing party to the proceedings maintaining that the court had no authority to issue a stay of execution, which was equivalent to altering the governor's writ and has

no jurisdiction in the case. Trouble for some one is anticipated if i should be found that the prisoner is san In that case the state holds that there is a great question as to what legal methods would be necessary to put the rope about the assassin's neck again, and admits that even should Judge Chetlain assume that au thority the friends of the defendant could go nto another court and secure a writ of habeas corpus releasing the fellow from cus-tody on the ground that Judge Chetiain had no jurisdiction and that the time set for the execution had passed. The law distinctly states, it is said, that should the hour of an execution pass without the full fillment of the law the sheriff is responsible or the miscarriage of justice.

In fact all manner of legal difficulties are anticipated as a result of a declaration of while on the other hand it is ad sanity. nitted that should the condemned man be adjudged insane the case will end forever.

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

OMAHA, March 19 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In your issue of the 18th inst. I find a letter from Mr. Ashburn on tuberculosis ir cows. He is correct in stating that it does not exist (in the same degree) west as in the east, but I believe it is only a question of time until the germs are distributed and then we will have our cattle affected just as much as the east.

Tuberculosis has claimed more victims than all other diseases combined, and where there is any constitutional tendency in the human family it is easy for the germ to gain entrance into the body.

Mr. Ashburn asks would it not be well

states to take precautionar It would, but then under such measures? conditions the federal government should be the power to take hold of it; but federal inspection must be divorced from politics to be a success, and I think the secretar f agriculture and the president has pointed out the evil of employing politician spectors. Your city authorities have dairy inspectors and I can alfoly say they would not know a case of tuberculosis from parturient apoplexy, yet milk is said to be the chief means of conveying the disease

RICHARD EBBITT, M. R.C. V. S. Will Go to Kentucky. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23 .- The adjutant general, under direction from the secretary of war, has appointed First Lieuenant Henry Kirby of company B, Tenth

infantry, of the regular army as Inspecting

and instructing officer for all of the military companies of this state. Lieutenant Kirby is a native of North Carolina and is at pros-ent stationed at Fort Marcy, N. M. He has been ordered to report to the governor for duty at once.

MAJOR POWELL. Sketch of the Veteran Agitator for Arld

American Interests Prof. John W. Powell, Ph.D., better known as Major Powell, founder and director of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institution and present director of the United States geological survey, was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., on the 24th of March, 1834, a short time after the arrival of his parents from England. His father was a Methodist clergyman and was required to lear a very unsettled life. In his early childred the family removed to

Ohio; eight years afterwards to Wisconsin, and again, when he was fifteen years of age, to Illinois, where young Powell remained most of the time until the breaking out of the war. He studied for a time at Illinois college, Jacksonville, and subsequently entered Wheaton college. Unable to attend school Wheaton college. Unable to attend school continuously, he alternated between teaching in the public schools and studying, and 1854 he went to Oberlin to pursue a

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special course of two years. From the first he was strongly attracted the natural sciences, and particularly to natural history and geology. The various institutions of the state of Illinois and some of other states soon came to depend upon his collections for illustrating their courses of scientific lectures, and the Illinois State Natural History society elected him its secretary and extended to him facilifies for prosecuting his researches, now recognized as of high value. The funds necessary for conducting these operations he was obliged to obtain by teaching a portion of each year. The breaking out of the rebellion put a temporary check upon Prof. Powell's scientific researches. He en-listed as a private in the Twentieth IIlinois infantry. Having been made a lieutenant, he was transferred to battery F. Second Illinois artillery, and was afterward promoted to be captain of the battery, then major of the regiment, and finally licutenant-colonel. In the last days or the war he received a commission as colonel, but having no desire to follow war as a profession, he declined it. At the battle of Shiloh he lost his right arm. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his wound he returned to his post and continued to serve to the end of the war. to serve to the end of the war.
When Mr. Clarence King retired from the directorship of the United States geological survey in 1881 the office fell naturally to Pro-fessor Powell as the most obviously suitable person to fill it. The work of Professor Powell, which is probably of most interest to the people of the west, is that done in the promotion of irregation and the reclamation of the arid though fertile lands lying beyond the great plains region. The first important results in this connection were shown in his report upon the lands of the arid region, pre-pared in 1878, describing the physical characteristics of the region, showing the rainfall and water supply, and considering certain important questions relating to irrigable lands. Since that time the various surveying parties under Professor Powell's direction have been engaged in mapping portions of the arid region and in determining methods of utilizing the available waters.

AFFAIRS IN BLUEFIELDS.

Letter from an American Resident-He Describes the Situation. PROVINCETOWN. Mass., March 23.-A

letter received here today from Captain E. T. Rider, formerly of this place, contains interesting facts as to the situation at Bluefields, where he now resides. He reviews affairs at Bluefields previous to the arrival of the British warship Cleopatra, and says that if it had not been for her coming all American and foreign residents of the place would have been killed. Captain Rider continues: "After the formation of the provisional government the commander of the Cleopatra compelled the Spanish troops to retire to Greytown and they for that place on the Cleopatra on the 5th Lieutenant Colonel Mann of the ship and seventy-five marines were left to pre-vent further trouble. After the vessel sailed it was learned that some of Spanish soldiers remained behind. afternoon some twenty Americans and my self were on the streets when the Spanish soldiers commenced to make arrests. One soldier drew a revolver and fired three shot into a crowd of natives. They all They all kicked night a frightful thattle between the Spanisi soldiers and the natives commenced. The The streets were filled with armed men and th greatest excitement prevailed. About forty shots were fired during the soldiers and one native being killed and several seriously wounded. The foreign residents sent for Lieutenant Mann, was encamped a short distance down iver, and he came to and has since remained river. relief charge of the town. Four hundred rifles and 35,000 rounds of ammunition and 14,000 cartridges were found in the brush near It is believed that these be nged to the Spanish soldiers and that they intended to return when the warship went away and sack the town. The Americans have asked the commander of the Cleopatra to stay here and protect them, as we see relief from home, and he has promised to stay until relieved by another ship. Have all our ships gone on Roncador reef, or what has become of them? been for our British cousins God only knows what would have been the fate of us Amer-All business is at a standstill, and icans. no one knows what an hour may bring NEW ORLEANS, March 23.-The condition of affairs in Bluefields is as unsettled as The English are in practical control

t the entire reservation.

Last night the steamship William G Hewes of the South Pacific line arrived from the southern seaport town with the latest There nows seems to be no attemp whatever to bring about a peaceful govern-

commander of the Cleopatra has as sumed control of the government to a certain extent and this is all the government there is in the city. On Friday last the British battleship take came to anchor near the Cleopatra. This vessel is expected to remain and the

Reopatra will travel for the northern seas. CHATS IN THE CORRIDORS.

Hon, Charles S. Thomas of Denver is in the city. Mr. Thomas is one of the pioneer democrats of the west and is national committeeman for Colorado. He has represented the silver state in several national conventions, politically and otherwise, and stands high in the councils of the free silver men. In speaking of events of general interest yesterday at the Millard, Mr.

The silver men do not expect much relief at the present session of congress, but the time will come sooner or later when a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal will pass. Colorado plores the financial policy of President leveland. The democratic party onored Cleveland so much that he Cleveland. advantage of the fact and does about as he pleases, regardless of the advice and pro-tests of the men who placed him in power. hurt party orado and the result will be that at the legislature the democrats of our state will stand about as much show of electing a United States senator as a kitten in h-1 without claws. Colorado is not 'bleeding,' but it is suffering from 'Windy Waite's' administration. It is needless to state that the democrats out our way will never fuse with the populists again, but will keep in the middle of the road and stick to a straight ticket in the future. The trouble with Governor Waite is that he has more sand than sense. I believe that he will seel vindication at the next populist convention and will be renominated. He is ignorant and will be renominated. and obstinate and likes to show his authority Nebraskans are too indifferent to the silver question. The depreciation of silver means in the price of every staple

Hon. Charles Hughes, jr., a member of the State Board of Capitol Managers, accom-panies Mr. Thomas. Mr. Hughes says that the new state capitol building at Denver is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy next year.

Noinimod Dio

tograph in every package.

Didn't Want a Fortune is unintellgible, but it means Old Dominion

WE SELL AND DELIVER DAILY TO SOUTH OMAHA.

AND COUNCIL BLUFFS

OUR TERMS: CASH OR CREDIT. \$10 worth of goods,\$1.00 per week

or \$4.00 per month. \$15 worth of goods, \$1.50 per week or \$6.00 per month. \$50 worth of goods, \$2.00 per week or \$8.00 per month. \$75 worth of goods, \$2.50 per week or \$10.00 per month. \$100 worth of goods, \$4.00 per week or \$ 5.00 per month \$100 worth of goods, \$5.00 per week or \$20.10 per month. Special and m st favorable arrangements for larger amounts. Peoples' Furgiture and Carnet Co.

THE BIG CROWDS. GREAT EASTER SALE NOW GOING ON

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PADCAING IN FURNITURE.

DARGHINO IN LOWNIE	ייב יאב נ	
800 Woven Wire Springs worth	\$3.00, at	840
912 Wool Top Mattresses	3.50, at	\$1.68
4.000 Kitchen Chairs worth	50c, at	18:
800 Kitchen Tables worth	1.75, at	842
500 Antique Rockersworth	3.50, at	1.40
450 Oak Center Tables worth	4.00, at	1.45
125 Chamber Suits worth	20,00, at	11.20
50 Mantel Folding Bedsworth	15.00, at	8.35
600 Baby Carriages worth	9.00, at	4.50
650 Bible Stands worth	1.50, at	450
90 Ladies' Desks	12,50, at	6.25
55 Ice Boxesworth	8.50, at	4.95
600 Oak Easelsworth	1,59, at	650
The state of the s		2717.00

BARGAINS IN CARPETS:

500 Moquette Rugs worth	3,50, at	90:
2,000 Smyrna Rugs	3.00, at	850
5,000 Brussels Rugs	2.75, at	950
2,800 Yards Moquette worth	1.50, at	900
1,750 Yads Brusselsworth	95c, at	470
2.675 Yards Ingrainworth	50c, at	270
800 Bales China Matting worth	35c, at	130
BARGAINS IN PARLOR FIIRM	TOTTE	2 77
Real VV Lat. 1 and VV 1 101 100 1 101 1000 110 1000 110 1000 1101		C 111.

DARGAINS IN FARLOR FURNITURE

50 Chenille Couchesworth 20.00, at 25 Plush Divans.......worth 12.50, at 117 Parlor Suits...... worth 50.00, at 21.75 65 Tapestry Couches worth 12.50, at BARGAINS IN STOVES.

85 Steel Ranges ... worth 40.00, at 24.50 500 Gasoline Ovens ... worth 2.75, at 1.45

..... worth 13.00, at 6.40

AGENTS FOR QUICK MEAL GASOLINE STOVES.

Send 10c to cover postage on big '94 Catalogue ready for mailing

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Send 10c to cover postage on big '94 Catalogue ready for mailing April 10.

Formerly the Peoples' Mammoth Installment House.

Prices Still Continue to Show a Slight Down-

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK

April 10.

ward Tendency.

BUSINESS, HOWEVER, GROWS IN VOLUME

Many Mills Starting Up, but with a Reduced Number of Hands-Features of the Week in Trade-The Business

Fallures. NEW YORK, March 23 .- R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: It is perplexing to be obliged to report that business grows larger in volume and at the same time not more profitable. Uncertainty does not diminish, but has rather increased, in the judgment of many commercial bodies which have urged the president to veto the seigniorage bill. Prices of commodities do not rise, but are, on the whole, about 1.5 per cent lower than last week, though then the lowest ever known in the country, and are 12.9 per cent lower than a year ago. More mills are at work, though the propor tion of productive force employed is still from a fifth to a third less than a year ago in different branches of industry and many mills are stopping because their orders have run out, even while a larger number are starting with orders enough for a time. The starting of four furnaces by the Illinois Steel company and one other at Pittsburg in creases the output of iron, and some larg sales have been made at the lowest price yet reported, with indications of continues lemand for structural work and especially at the west. On the other hand, the demand wire in various forms, which led the way to improvement, seems to slacken, and nails are said to be selling lower than ever below I cent. A reduction of 60 cents in freights from Pittsburg to tidewater only adds to western while it takes from castern business. In minor metals this is a little but at the expense of a further

cline to 9.5 cents for lake copper, while tip s steady and lead a shade higher. The demand for cotton goods is fairly large, but with reduction in prices of grades, and the accumulation of print cloths continues. A large auction sale of brought fairly satisfactory prices. Sales wool for three weeks have exceeded last year's 23.9 per cent, though transaction this month last year were about 40 per cen below the average. There is more demand for such wool as is needed in the manufac ture of underwear, dress goods and worsted suitings, but fine fleeces are almost unsalable, Ohlo XX being quoted at 22 cents, and manufacturers buy sparingly, though about half their machinery is active.

TOOK ANOTHER DROP. Wheat, cotton and pork have declined a little, wheat making another record a shade below 60 cents at New York. Western receipts are 1.598,379 bushels, against 2,345 last year, and exports only 1,013,20 bushels, against 1,295,894 last year, showing that even at current prices, the grain is not largely wanted abroad. Corn was I cent stronger, with western receipts 2,874,698 bushels, against 1.953,322 bushels last year Cotton receipts from plantations are again larger than last year, to the disgust of prophets who have foretold of "perpendicular drops' ever since January I. The termination of the rebellion in Brazil open a new crop of coffee, which is reported very large, but prices are as yet steady. Cattle are low abroad at prices almost beyond precdents. The exports are retarded.

Failures for the week ending March 15 involved liabilities of only \$2,558,818, and for the two weeks of March only \$4,835,110, of which \$2,220,257 were of manufacturing and \$2,556,069 of trading concerns. Some de-ferred reports will further swell the aggregate, but at San Francisco the resumption reported now exceed the failures. A number of railroad receiverships are noticed, though ne of importance. The fallures this week number 244 in the United States, against 217 last year, and fifty in Canada, against twenty-six last year. It is noteworthy that Canadian failures are considerably increas-

Several days ago the chief of police received a letter from W. Hammons, an attorney at Duluth, Minn., asking that a girl insurance, about half.

her by relatives. The woman formerly lived in the burnt district, but went away some time ago. Thursday afternoon Police Sergeant Sigwart located the woman at 711 South Sixteenth street, where she had been living for a month under the name of

The woman called at the chief's office yesterday and was handed a letter from Mr. Hammons. She said that she had not heard of any of her relatives dying lately About a year ago she received her share of an estate, and thinks that the present letter was insigated by her brother, who is anxious to learn of her whereabouts.

Before leaving the chief's office the woman said she had prepared to go to Denver and would proceed on her way and not allow

the letter to interfere with her plans.

MADE MAD BY READING. Stories of Dynamite Outrages Caused a Youth to Imitate the Crimes. LANCASTER, Pa., March 23 .- Four re cent attempts to burn the large hardware establishment of George M. Steinman & Co. of this city led to an investigation which resulted in the detection of the author of three late dynamite outrages here. The culprit is Charles Rawn, a young man belonging to one of the leading families of this city, whose sole incentive seems to have been an insane desire to destroy When the bomb was found in the build ing next door to the police station, a clerk at reported that a stick of dynamite had been abstracted from behind the counter, but it was not believe that the bomb fiend was any of their employes. Yesterday Rawn was confronted with the evidence collected by Steinman relative to the attempts to burn stating that he had also committed the dyna-

mite outrages. The first bomb failed to explode, the sec ond badly injured the Cherry street bridge over the Pennsylvania railroad, and the third was exploded on the portico of Dr. Baker's residence doing considerable age and going off just as one person had passed within a foot of it and two others were within several feet approaching it. It is said today that his friends claim that his mind has been affected and that, reading of the outrages in Paris, he ac quired an insane desire to emulate them. It is said today that his friends sent him away last night, which is probably true, as no trace of him can be found today.

CLEWS TO THE CHILD'S DEATH. Finds that May Possibly Lead to the Solu

tion of a New York Mystery. NEW YORK, March 23.—The mutilated and dismembered corpse found in the cellar of a tenement in "Hell's Kitchen" Monday night has been buried as that of Susic Martin, though the coroner's physician would not certify to its identity. Detectives who have been watching the dump at West Forty-seventh street in the hope that something would turn up there tending to throw light upon the mystery of the child's death report two finds. One was that of a little wrap or jacket that it was thought might have belonged to the missing girl. It of dark material, with horizontal stripes. fars as could be discovered it was not hers. however. Her father said her facket or overcoat, as he called it, was of fur, or was The jacket was in a load of ashes brought from Stevenson's browery which is near where the corpse was found. The other find was a dirk knife or stiletto trought in a city cart from the same quarter. It was a dirk with 8-inch blade and such as It has a curved German cross and handle tip and a mahogany or rosewood

Poison in Cauned Reef. CLEVELAND, March 23 .- Three cases of seisoning following the eating of canned orn beef occurred at the boarding house of Rich Milburn, at 285 St. Clair street last Milburn and two boarders ate freely f corned beef for supper. During the night he three men were taken violently iii. A physician worked over them four hours before relief came. Milburn is in a pre-carious condition and it is thought he will not recover. The others are out of danger

Chinaware Store Burned Out. JACKSONVILLE, DL., March 23 .- Wads worth & Matteson and Carl Franken, chinaware, have been burned out. Loss, \$75,000;

named Maud Cousens be looked up and informed that a small fortune had been left | SHE ISN'T TOEING THE LINE

Some Little Points Concerning Sealing that Arbitration Didn't Settle.

ENGLAND AND THE BERING SEA AGREEMENT

Complaint Made Through Ambassador Bayard to the British Government Secretary Gresham Explains the Situation-Where the Fault Lies.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Secretary 2 Gresham was before the house committee yesterday concerning the status of Bering sea affairs. There were brought out important developments as to the manner in which her majesty's government has executed the award of the Bering sea court of arbitration. The strictest injunction was put on members of the committee to refrain from discussing the secretary's statement. Later in the day, however, on Mr. Gresham's return to the State department the general points in the hearing were made known by the secretary, who explained the

situation fully. It appears that by the terms of the treaty of arbitration both Great Britain and the United States bound themselves to abide by the decision of the court. It has been contended that this court was so binding that no court or congress or Parliament was needed to carry out the decree of the court. Senator Morgan of the arbitrators has taken the ground that the decision in itself was part of the organic law in both countries, based on the original treaty, which has the same binding effect as a state law. Secretary Gresham deemed it wise, however, to have congress pass a law carrying out the court's decision and the measure was drafted and submitted to congress. secretary expressed surprise that Great Britain has as yet presented no such lation, so far as was officially known. There have been unofficial statements, however, in California and elsewhere as to the proposed bill to be presented to the British Parliament. These disclose that the proposed British legislation falls short, considerably short, of executing Great Britain's part in the award. It is pointed out that the British hill gives British naval officers discretion in executing the restrictive regu-lations, whereas the court made these regulations imperative. The peculiarities of the British measure are also said to be the recommendations of the Bering sea court of arbitration. Secretary Gresham xpressed no grave concern over the Canalian condition. On the contrary, it was selleved that in due time both governments would arrive at an understanding. The house committee took no action of

the bill as submitted by the State depart-There appears to be no objection to the bill, and it d it can be readly reported at The intimation is made that in meantime Ambassador Bayard will further communicate with her majesty's gov-ernment with a view to having the firstian egislation more fully execute the business Secretary Gresham's appearance before the

mmittee was the reason for the exchange numerous courtesies and pleasantries. He said he came prepared to answer ques tions, even on Hawaii. There was crence, however, to Hawaiian affairs. resentatives Storer and Geary asked the secretary a number of questions on the Britsh position and the Bering sea question in

Do not let your dealer paim off on you any new remedy for colds. Insist on having Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.