### TRADE WITH ANTIPODEANS

Americans Eadly Neglect Their Opportunities in the Island Continent.

THEIR BUSINESS ALL GOES TO EUROPE

Other Things Being Equal Australians Prefee Trade with This Country, but No Liffert Seems to Be Made to Secure the Business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 - George W. Bell, consul at Sydney, Amstralia, in a paper addressed to the State department upon the commercial importance of Sydney, points out that the harbor known as Port Jackson is the finest on the globe, being absolutely landlocked and with still water.

He then furnishes statistics showing the magnitude of the business of Sydney. The entire tonuage of New South Wales for 1892 was 5,193,323 tons, valued at \$170,000,000. carried in 5,339 entered vessels. Of this number there were but nine entries of United States stepmers and twenty-one United States so ling vescels. The latter were Inden mainly with lumber from the Pacific coast. Consul Bell declares that the people of the United States underestimate the importance of trade with New South Water and its 1,200,000 people. He says merchants and manufacturers have been care-less in keeping the grade of their goods up to samples. The people of that country have a strong liking for the United States and for American goods. Speaking more particu-larly of the transportation lines he says: "There are but two small American steamers, built for the Hamolulu and San Francisco trade, with 1,000 tons net register, plying between Sydney (or all Australia) and the United States, while there are ten lines of mouster steamers running from Sydney to various ports of Europe. Some of these ships register 8,500 tons. Besides the of Good Hope and the others passing through the Suez canal) there are hundreds of tramp steamers and sailing vessels sesking cargoes in this Eldorado of commerce. Then there are five lines of steamers plying between Sydney and various ports of China and Japan. "The passenger traffic, too, increases with trade. It is not uncommon for 400 or 500 passengers to be seen on these European vessels, while from ten to thirty is a fair average for the United States steamers going

"The United States is closer to this great commercial country than any of the competing countries; the ocean voyage is immeasurably safer, both for any kind of freight and for passengers, and Australia has more of the things we need and needs more that we have to spare than any like number of people anywhere else, yet we have less than 3 per cent of her trade."

#### PYTHIAN PRIZES AWARDED.

First Place in the Uniform Rank Went to

a Michigan Division WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The drill prizes for the competing divisions of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias were awarded by the judges today. The ten prizes for division drills were awarded as follows:

for division drills were awarded as follows:

First—Hestings of Hastings, Mich.; second, Parkersburg No. 13 of Parkersburg, W. Va.; third, John Barr, Glean division, of Eau Claire, Wis.; fourth, Mystic No. 12 of Girard, Kan.; fifth, New Albany No. 5 of New Albany, Ind.; sixth, Yellow Cross No. 85 of Alliance, O.; seventh, Provost No. 1 of Kansas City, Mo.; eighth, Terre Haute No. 3 of Terre Haute, Ind.; ninth, Lily No. 16 of Radeliffe, Ia.; tenth, Indianapolis No. 16 of Indianapolis, Ind.

The cavalry drill prize was won by the D. D. Burnes Hussars of St. Joseph, Mo. and the battalion drill by the first battalion of the First regiment of Indiana, who were

of the First regiment of Indiana, who were without competitors.

A handsome stand of colors, offered by the Evening Star of Washington to the regiment making the best appearance in the parade, was awarded to the First regiment of West Virginia.

Carnahan as soon as the judges had reached their detision, although the presentation of prizes did not take place until 5 o'clock. Much disappointment was manifested because the local lodge has not received the amount of prize money. The prizes offered aggregated \$8,200, but only \$6,000 cash was procured. Checks will probably be given for the balance and an effort made to raise

it within twenty days. This is the last day of the encampment The flags will be lowered from Camp George Washington tonight. Knights have been leaving the city for their homes for three days and the tents are comparatively de

#### serted today. PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Decrease Daring the Month of August Was \$1,713,634.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Treasury department today shows a decrease in the public debt of \$1,713,654, including certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. Excluding the certificates and treasury notes decrease was \$91,897. On August 31 1894, the interest bearing debt was 670, an increase for the month of \$30. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity was \$1.831,750, a decrease for the month of \$9,100. The debt bearing no interest amounted to \$379,867,593, a decrease \$82.877. Certificates and treasury notes outstanding offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury was \$615,250,572, a decrease for the month of \$1,621,757. The aggregate August 31 was \$1,632,092,585. Th several items of cash in the treasury is given ns follows: Gold coins and bars, \$120,885, \$69 bilver, \$513,167,330; paper, \$130,819,260 bonds and minor coins, \$17,330,897, aggregating \$781,708,357, against which there ar nand liabilities amounting to \$654,535,260 leaving a cash balance of \$127,148,097, of which \$55,216,900 is gold reserve. The inn the cash during the month was

#### WILL NOT BE TOO STRICT.

One Provision of the Tartif Elli Which Can-

not Be Technically Construed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- In reply to a cor respondent at New York, calling attention to the impracticability of a technical compliance with the requirements of section 5 of the state quantities exactly, Secretary Carlisle has written a letter in which he says: department recognizes the corrects your contention in the matter, and admits the impracticability of such a mathematical ascertainment of the quantity, weight or measurement of every imported article as would result from the actual measurement of every spool of cotton or the gauging of every bottle of wine. In view of this con-dition, it is held the law is compiled with when the packages which contain such articles as are usually marked, stamped, branded or labelled duly indicates the quantity of their contents. Such packages must, accordingly, show the number of pieces or

articles contained respectively therein.
"This ruling does not change the instruc-tions heretofore issued regarding the marking of goods so as to indicate the country of origin, but refers solely to the provisions in section 5 respecting 'quantity.

Invest gation May Do Good. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Carrol D. Wright, chairman of the strike investigating committee, returned last night from Chicago, and left here today for Boston. He will re-main away until September 25, and on the following the strike investigation will resumed in this city. In an interview today Commissioner Wright said: "The investigation, I believe, will do great good in the end, and that out of it will come some valuable recommendations. Our plan is to have the report ready by the middle of November, and submit it to congress early in the next session."

New Counterfeit Discovered. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- A new counterfeit \$2 bank note has been discovered by the

redemption agency of the Treasury depart-

ment. It is on the Commercial National bank of Providence, of the series of 1882, Carfield head, check letter A, charter unm-ber 1,319, bank number 20,650, treasury num-N957,513, W. E. Rosecrans, register; C. N. Jordan, treasurer.

PEDERAL PAP FOR THE DAROTAS. Some Lively Skirmishing Over the Position of National Bank Exeminer.

IT IS A PERMANENT LEGATION.

Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- A reporter

alled at the residence of Mgr. Satolli to

inquire concerning the report that at the

end of this year, Mgr. Satolli would return to the vatican at the request of the pope.

Dr. Papy, his secretary, made the statement that the delegate had not yet been advised by the pope as to the matter, and in view of the fact did not believe the report was true. Dr. Papy said further: "Whether Mgr. Satolli be called or not, some one will be reliable to the office of the office of the called or not.

be maintained here in the office he occupies.

This is now a permanent legation, which represents Pope Leo in church affairs, the same as the embassy of Italy here repre-

seats the political government in diplomatic matters."

Receipts for the Month Were Heavy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The comparative

statement of the receipts and expenditures

of the government issued by the Treasury

against \$34.809,339 for the previous month.
Of the receipts for August \$11,804,914 were
from customs. \$27,582,278 from Internal revenue and \$1,050,413 from miscellaneous

sources. The expenditures aggregate \$31,-656,636, which leaves an unexpended balance

General Armstrong Has Returned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-General Arm-

strong, assistant commissioner of Indian

affairs, has returned to this city. During the past two months he has been making an inspection of the schools and agencies on Indian reservations near the Pacific coast. Commissioner Browning will leave on his

vacation in about ten days. He has planned to visit a number of reservations in the Dakotas and other sections of the north-

Pharmacists Confer with Carlisle. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Charles A. Cot-

Detroit, said to be the largest general manufacturing pharmacists in the world, had a conference with the treasury officials today

empting from tax all alcohol used for medici

alcohol, this firm is strongly opposed to free

Overhauling the Postoffice Building.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The Postoffice

overhauling of furniture and necessary re-

pairs to floors and walls in the absence of

Postmaster General Bissell, First Assistan

Jones and other officials. A thorough reno-

vation of the building will be made during

Going to Examine Northwestern Posts.

tary of War Doe leaves today to make a

tour of northwestern frontier posts. He

will be accompanied by Captain Baker of

act until the return of Secretary Lamont.

New Chief Inspector Appointed.

erts of Texas was appointed chief of the in-

spection division, second assistant postmaster

general's office, at \$2,000, to succeed John A.

Promotion of H. C. Anshe.

WASHINGTON Sept. 1 .- Mr. Harrie C.

Anslie, heretofore acting treasurer, has been

appointed treasurer of the Southern Rail-road company with headquarters at Wash-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The resignation

of John A. Chapman of Illinois, chief of the

inspection division in the second assistant postmaster general's office, has been ac-

Wilson Will Sall on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Representative

W. L. Wilson of West Virginia was in the

city today getting ready for his trip abroad.

WYOMING STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Several Trains of Cattle Enroute to the

Omaha Market.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 1 .- (Special to The

Bee.)-Stock shipments from this state have

aiready commenced, and there will be a

steady increase the next two months. Yes-

erday thirty-eight cars were loaded at Raw-

lins by Carbon county stockmen and Ora Haley of Laramis loaded fourteen cars at

Hutton station, making three trains sent east through here this morning. The fall

shipment of sheep from western Wyoming and Utah will also begin in a few days for

Shrewd Deal of a Cattle Man.

CHEVENNE, Wyo., Sept. 1 .- (Special to

The Bee.)-Bartlett Richards, a well known

stockman of Chadran, Neb., was enriched

several thousand dollars by the new tariff

also secured an option on about 8,600 head additional for fall delivery. At that time

the duty on Mexican cattle was \$10 a head. The new law fixes the duty at 20 per cent

every Mexican steer several dollars. The operation of the law will work a great hard-

Eighty Miles in Six Hours.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Sept. #1 .- (Special

to The Ree.)-Autone, a Mexican sheep

herder, rode from Little Hole in the south-

ern part of Sweetwater county to Rock

Springs, a distance of eighty miles, in six and a half hours, changing horses three times. This is considered the fastest long

distance ride ever made in this section

Mrs. Thomas Davenport, the wife of a ranch-

Antone came to summon Dr. Field to

man, who was dangerously ill.

ad valorem, which increases the value

ship on cattle growers in this country.

ards went to Mexico and purchased : head of cattle for \$2 and \$3 a head.

When the bill pass d the senate Rich

He will sail from New York on Wednesday

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Albert S. Rob-

he First infantry. General Schoffeld returns today and will

WASHINGTON Sept. L-Assistant Secre-

the next few days.

Chapman of Illinois.

Although very large users of

for the month of \$8,760,969.

After making this important declaration.

MAGNIFICENT RECORD OF THE PATRIOT WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- (Special Tele gram to The Bec.)-An appointment is excefed to be made soon to the position of Weighed in the Balance at a Critical Period national bank examiner for the states of of the Nation's Life and Not Found North and South Dakota to fill the vacancy Wanting in the Slightcaused by the resignation of John B. Diaest Degree, ment of Sioux Falls. S. D., which was called for by the secretary of the treasury. When the fight was most intense over the

When the fight was most interze over the Sloux Falls postoffice it was arranged with the comptroller of the currency that should Tinsley not receive the appointment to the postoffice he should be made national bank examiner for North and South Dakota. He was, however, nominated by the president and was of course not then considered an applicant for the position of bank examiner. E. M. O'Brien of Yankton, S. D., called to see the comptroller in hopes of being appointed himself, but did not receive much appointed himself, but did not receive much IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 1 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Samuel J. Kirkwood, the old war governor of lowa, died at his home in this city this morning after a long ill-He was born December 10, 1813. Since retiring from active political life eight years ago, Kirkwood has been in vigorous health for one of his age, and in fact accuragement. Comptroller of the Cur-

has had no sickness. About one year ago he began to decline. This year his strength ted withdrawn from the contest be thought the appointment should go to a North Dakota nan. He expressed the belief that should enabled him only occasionally to drive out. He was able to exercise around his beautiful this be the course pursued C. H Anhler of Fargo S. D., would be appointed.

A postoffice has been established at Rosa-lie, Walworth county, S. D., and Rosalie Hoffmayer commissioned postmistress. grounds and greatly enjoyed resting on his perch, where he was always sure to be surrounded by relatives and friends. Last Sunday morning he was feeling more under the weather than usual and did not rise Patents have been granted as follows: o Nebraskans-William B. Ward, Seward, at his usual hour. In a short time he grew and J. H. Morria, Lincoln, permination lock.
To Iowans-Frank M. Anderson, Keckuk,
fruit peeling table; Thomas Beck, Des
Moines, car loading machine; William J. much weaker and was never able after that to leave his bed. The old family physician and warm personal friend, Dr. Frederick Lloys, was summoned, and found that the Haddock, Iowa City, forming coment walks; Adolph Plagman, Davenport, wheel cultivagovernor was sinking purely from the result tor: Cheries B. Proctor, assignor one-half to C. M. Condit and O. J. Higbee, Milo, of old age. The doctor had attended the governor several times during the summer folding egg case or shipping crate; Elisha Whisson, assignor one-half to H. W. Wil-cex. Lemars, forceps. To South Dakotans— James B. Wolgemuth, Pierre, and G. S. En-gle, Abrdeen, collar button clasp. and failed to find any indications of disease save that there was a general breaking down physically. During the last week the old veteran grew weaker and weaker. His mind was clear and while he conversed but little he seemed conscious of all that was going on around him. Up till last night he was able to speak briefly to his wife, but Mgr. Satoll's Office as Viewed by His

**IOWA'S WAR GOVERNOR DEAD** 

Samuel J. Kirkwood Expires After a Ling-

ering I hess at Iowa City.

this morning he was too weak to talk, in-dicating his wishes by motioning his hand. Just before non he seemed to fall into a stuper and just at 1 o'clock the loved ones noticed that his heart had ceased to beat. The funeral will occur Tuesday afternoon. HIS LIFE'S WORK. Samuel J. Kirkwood was reared in a slave state, but shortly after reaching his majority removed from Maryland to Ohio. His political affiliations had been with the democratic party. He had no liking for slavery, but looked upon it as a system, recognized, if not fortified, by the constitution, and within its legitimate guarantees not to be meddled with. Like most young men along the border, of ambitious and self-assertive characteristics, he took early occasion to move out of its

In Ohio he soon rose to prominence at the bar and in the councils of his party, and in Dr. Papy refused to discuss the matter fur-ther. It is the opinion here that Mgr. Satolli will not be recalled. 1855, at a transition period in politics, he removed from Ohio to Iowa.

It was not long after his removal to Iowa that Kirkwood was elected to the state senate. In 1859, so widely recognized hadsenate. In 1859, so widely recognized hadhis sterling abilities and qualities of leadership already become, he was the republican
candidate for governor, and was elected
over General Augustus C. Dodge, a democrat of high personal standing and commanding popularity in his party. In 1861
the re-election of Governor Kirkwood was
a foregone conclusion, although his opponent in the canvass was Colonel William
H. Merritt, a war democrat, and a true
man, who had made a fine record for gallantry at Wilson's creek.

At the time of the breaking out of hostilities in 1861 Governor Kirkwood could see department today shows the total receipts during August to have been \$40,417,605 as

At the time of the breaking out of hos-tilities in 1861 Governor Kirkwood could see but one course to pursue. He had pre-viously announced his attitude in unmis-takable terms. It was simply this: That respect for the union and the laws must be maintained at all hazards. He was averse to the precipitation of an armed conflict between the sections, but would make no between the sections, but would make no temporizing or humiliating ceremonies to avoid it. As the peace conference of February was about to meet in Washington—the one last feeble and futile effort to avert the inevitable—he wrote to the Iowa delegation at the national capital that "it was the policy of all good citizens to set their faces like flint against secession, and to account the the severment in all lawful terell, representing Parke, Davis & Co. of stand by the government in all lawful measures it may adopt for its preservation and to trust to the people and the consti tuted authorities to correct under the present constitution any errors that may hav been committed or wrongs that may have been suffered." No compromise, he de-clared, could be depended on to insure peace or restore fraternal feeling that would de grade either side. The month before he has written to Senator Grimes that he would "see to it that the last fighting man in the state and the last dollar in the treasury department building is undergoing a general were devoted to the preservation of the gov-ernment if Mr. Buchanan wanted them." Shortly after the firing on Fort Sumter he wrote to the president: "Ten days ago there were but two parties in Iowa. Now there is but one, and that one is for the constitution and the union unconditionally.

WAS NOT FOUND WANTING. The crisis had indeed come and the man for the occasion was not wanting. This was in the spring of 1861. At the end of Governor Kirkwood's second term of office in De cember, 1863, he had the satisfaction of knowing that the work which he had set out to accomplish was well-nigh perfected. Through his own persistent and self-sacrificing efforts and the supreme confidence his example and enthusiasm inspired in others, he had suc-ceeded in restoring the impaired credit of the state to a solid and solvent basis and in finding ready market for her bonds. Handlcapped for many months by innumerable embarrassments and perplexities that would have exhausted the capabilities and overtaxed the patience of men less resourceful than himself, he had succeeded in organizing more than forty-five regiments of infantry and cavairs, besides several batteries of He had sent fully 75,000 men the field. Iowa had furnished for the national defense 10,000 men above her quota and it was estimated that of the entire popufation of the state one-ninth was under arms. The governor had nobly redeemed his

More than tweny-five years after the proclamation of peace the venerable patriot was waited upon at his residence in Iowa City by a large delegation of old-time citizens, irrespective of former or present party lines, to assure him of the grateful remembrance and appreciation which they en tertained of the courage and sagac ty which, in a great public emergency, he had protected the honor and interests of the

But Governor Kirkwood's services to the state and country did not terminate with the splendid culmination of his administrative career in 1863. Three years later he was elected to the United States senate for the unexpired term of James Harlan, who had resigned to become secretary of the in-terior. In 1875 he was again elected to the governorship of Iowa. In 1876 he was returned to the United States senate seat in that body to enter the cabinet of President Garfield, where he remained at the head of the Interior department until the accession of Mr. Teller in 1882. He oon after returned to his home in Iowa, where he has since resided in the enjoyment f a serene old age and amid domesti roundings in harmony with his quiet and unostentatious tastes.

#### KIRKWOOD'S CAREER IN IOWA.

Brief Glance at the Public Life of a Popular

Hawkeye Statesman. During the year 1855 an addition of more than ninety thousand was made to the citizenship of Iowa, and among that number was Samuel J. Kirkwood. The great needs of that time were the b caking plow, the grist and flouring mill, and the country store He came to help supply these nieds in the development of a 1,200-acre farm, in the managing, on the Iowa river, of a mill which manufactured the flour and ground the grists for most of the settlers who then occupied the territory lying between his mill and the northwestern boundaries of the state, and in satisfying the wants of his customers at the counter of his variety He had been but little more than a year States senate, or performing the duties of a

thus employed till the voters of his sena-

torial district, compared of the counties of Johnson and Iowa, concluded that he could better serve them in a inglishative capacity than he could between the plow handles on the Iarm, among the grass of his mill, or at the counter of his store, and they chose him for senator to represent them in the him for senator to represent them in the Sixth and Seventh general assemblies. During the first session the question of the extension of slavery into the new territories of the west occupied public attention, and as the attitude of the democratic party on this question was the cause of his leaving that party he took an important part in the discussion of the question whenever it was presented in the senate or classwhere.

From the time the old Miner's bank of Dubuque, chartered by the Wisconsin legislature in 1836, was strangled to death by the lowa legislature in 1845, down to 1838, lowa

lature in 1836, was strangled to death by the lowa legislature in 1845, down to 1858, lowa had been without a banking system of her own, and she was in a situation to receive the overflow of all the cheap currency of neighboring states and when the financial crash of 1857 came, which rendered this money uncurrent and worthless, our people suffered for the way. suffered for the want of something better. As the constitutional convention of that year made provision for the establishment of a banking system, it devolved upon the Seventh general assembly to provide such a system. As Mr. Kirkwood had but a few years be-fore been a member of the constitutional conrention of Ohio, where the whole banking question in all its phases had been most thoroughly discussed by the best financiers of that state, himself included among them, he was just the man to take a leading part in such a discussion in the senate. In making up the committees at the first of the session he was not placed on the committee on banking, but after his special fitness for the place was learned he was added to that committee. The banking law passed at that session, which he took an active part in preparing, bore the impress of his wisdom and experience, and it proved to be the best of its kind. In later years a bill was passed by the general assembly opening the door to "wild cat" banklag, which, as governor. he vetoed.

HIS SERVICE TO THE SOLDIERS. When the war broke out and troops had to be raised and subsisted and munitions of war purchased, with the state treasury empty, the banks established under the law he helped to pass opened their vaults to him as governor to supply the funds that en-abled him to raise and equip the soldiera and send them to the front. While there was no written law authorizing him to thus borrow monsy for this purpose, under the "unwritten law of necessity" he borrowed it by the tens of thousands, giving his note for its payment as "governor of fowa," with his own individual endorsement, thus becoming a personal endorser and surety to the banks or money due from the state.

At the special session of the general as-

sembly in May, 1861, an act was passed providing for the issue of state bonds to the amount of \$800,000, to be sold upon the market to raise funds to help prosecute the war. Such was the condition of the money market at this time that it was impossi-ble to negotiate such bonds except at a great discount. There was a provision in the law that they should not be sold below the price they would bring on the open stock board in New York City, after being extensively advertised and offered for sale there. It is doubtful whether, without some precaution, these bonds would have brought more than 65 cents on the dollar. Governor Kirkwood thought that with a large amount of unpaid taxes and 35,000,000 acres of the best land in the world pledged as security for their payment, these bends should not be sold much below par. He therefore sent his brother-in-law and business partner, Hon. Ezekiel Clark, to New York to buy enough of the first ones offered for sale to fix their price. This Mr. Clark did, paying for those he bought 93 cents on the dollar, which was the price at which all the others were sold, but no more were ever sold in that fore than 65 cents on the dollar. Governor sold, but no more were ever sold in that

Here is an instance in which an honored governor's prudent forethought has enabled his state to be today unburdened with a state debt.

The people of the Hawkeye state pride The people of the Hawkeye state pride themselves in nothing more than in having the least per cent of illiteracy of any state in the union; that is, surpassing the people of every other state in average intelligence and in knowing that this fact is established by the census reports. It would be difficult to find in the state any one person who has contributed more to establish this condition of affairs than Samuel J. Kirkwood.

of affairs than Samuel J. Kirkwood.

It is one of the redeeming features of our American politics that nearly all public questions which affect us in one way or the other are discussed pro and con upon the restrum Commencing in 1856 as candidate for state senator, no man has done more of this work or done it better than he. In 1857, during canvass resulting in the election P. Lowe for governor, in company with Gov rnor Grimes he spent three weeks making speeches in sixteen counties in northeastern Then, in 1859, he held his memorcanvass for governor, with General A Dodge as his competitor. Hon, James W. McDill says of this discussion:

JUDGE M'DILL'S TRIBUTE. "Kirkwood had the natural strength of a great debater, a full assurance in his own mind that his cause was just, and the comforting consciousness that the awakening minds of the people were falling rapidly into support of the views he advocated. "No joint discussion ever held in Iowa attracted more attention. Its influence was powerful in forming public opinion, which lasted more than a quarter of a century; and among the thinkers of the state it is

conceded that the truthful historian must give Samuel J. Kirkwood the front rank in the long line of great men who have led the people into conclusions which have ruled them in public affairs for a whole genera-"Kirkwood could not be said to be ele quent, but he was the most convincing de-bater I ever heard. His language was cor-

rect and simple, his figures of speech plain and homely, and every word went home with convincing power to the reason and conscience of his bearers. They felt car-ried as by a powerful wind Kirkwood's way, and when the wind ceased to blow they felt anchored in the right as rocks mighty forest trees rest firmly in the staid "Most people speak of Samuel J. Kirkwood

as the great war governor, and he is en-titled to every honor in that respect tha has been conferred upon him and conceded to him, but, in my way of thinking, the greatest and most lasting work Kirkwood ever did was in the joint discussion with General Dodge when they ran as opposing candidates for governor."

When he was renominated for governor is

1861, his public duties connected with the prosecution of the war prevented him from anvassing the state at that time; but when was renominated for his third term, in 1875, he made a very thorough canvass, es pecially in the northern part of the state. In his discussion of questions of political sconemy and governmental policy from 1856 when he was a candidate for senator, 1886, when he ran for congress in the Seco congressional district, he helped to educate a whole generation of lows voters, and better lessons than they got from him they have learned from no professor of political econ-

When the question of striking the word "white" from our present constitution was before the people, in its advocacy he went into the counties on our southern borders, where some of the old pro-slavery stains were dark and deep, and he helped to blot those stains all out.

INTERESTED IN EDUCATION. It was during his senatorial term that lowa's whole school system was re-modeled by Horace; Mann and Amos Dean. Though Governor Kirkwood was never in the state called to fill a professor's chair or occupy a teacher's desk, he occupied more school offices that are the power behind that chair and that desk than any other man. He offices subdistrict, president of the Township Board, regent of the State university, one of the trustees of the Agricultural college, a member of the Board of Education, one of the board of senators and president of the State Historical security, and in All of the was for many years subdirector in his own State Historical society; and in all of these positions he was an active and industrious worker. He made a large donation of books to the library of the Historical society and Samuel J. Kirkwood was an American prince of the blood royal. Whether

# Continental Clothing House. CASH COUNTS.

Why does cash count? Because you can buy cheaper for cash than you can on time, and that is why we have something to offer you for less than its actual value. We have just received the largest shipment of Men's Suits that has ever been received in Omaha at one time, which we bought for CASH at about half its value, and which we will offer to the public beginning tomorrow and continuing all next week at the following ridiculously low prices:

> Men's all wool suit, \$5.00, worth \$10.00. Men's all wool suit, \$7.50, worth \$12.00. Men's all wool suit. \$10.00, worth \$15.00. Men's all wool suit, \$12.50, worth \$17.00. Men's all wool suit, \$15.00, worth \$20.00.

## Boys' New Fall Suits.

BUYS ANY OF OUR REGULAR \$3.50

BUYS ANY OF OUR REGULAR \$4.00

\$350 BUYS ANY OF OUR REGULAR \$5.00

BUYS ANY OF OUR REGULAR \$5.50

BUYS ANY OF OUR REGULAR \$6.00

You will find each and every suit made ap in the very best style, and the patterns all new, with nobby effects. [We have all sizes and can fit any boy.]

Mothers, Here Is Your Chance.

15TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

evidence that he belonged to the nobility of American manhood. DEATH OF GENERAL BANKS.

Passing Away of a Soldier Statesman After

Two Weeks' Serious Liness. WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 1 .- General Nathaniel P. Banks, soldier and statesman, died at his home in this city shortly before 8 o'clock this morning from brain trouble, after a long illness. For nearly two years the general has been suffering. but he was not taken seriously ill until about two weeks ago. Early this summer he began to fail mentally and was taken to the home of his daughter, the wife of Rev. Paul Sterling, Mount Deer Me, for the summer. Three weeks ago his condition became more serious, and he was brought to his home here. He grew worse, and was then taken to the McLean asylum at Somerville. He succumbed rapdly, and when he could not recognize members of his family it was decided by the physicians that nothing could be done for him, and yesterday he was conveyed to his

home once more. began to sink rapidly, and at 6 o'clock last evening it was evident that the end was fast approaching. Mrs. Banks, with the general's daughter, Maud, and his niece. Miss Sybil Banks, were at his bedside constantly until his demise. At midnight the general became unconscious, and he slowly ost strength until the hour of his death The end came very quietly, and those gathered about the bed of the dying general were hardly aware when he passed away. On the announcement of General Banks death the flag on the public buildings in the city were displayed at half mast and on every side evidence of the respect in which the general is held is conpicious. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon under the direction of Mayor Warden and Colonel Ephraim Stevens. On Monday after-noon the body will be escorted to Asbury emple by a detail of the Grand Army of the Republic, where it will lie in state us Monday evening. On Tuesday afternoon 1:45 brief services will be held at the resi-dence, after which the body will be again borne to Asbury temple, where the publi services will be held. STORY OF HIS LIFE.

STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Nathaniel Prentiss Banks was born at Waltham, Mass., January 39, 1816. While a boy he worked in a cotton factory, and afterwards learned the trade of a machinist. In time he became editor of a country newspaper, and received an appointment in the Boston custom house. He also studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was elected to the lower branch of the legislature of Massachusetts, of which he was chosen speaker in 1821, and in the following year he was elected a member of congress, nominally a sa democrat; but he soon formally withdrew from the democratic party, and in 1854 was re-elected by the concurrent vote of the "American" and republican parties. At the following meeting of congress he was chosen speaker on the 132d ballot, after the longest contest ever known. He was also a member of the next congress, and in 1857 was elected governor of Massachusetts, and re-elected in 1858 and 1859. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made major general of volunteers was assigned the command of governor of Massachusetts, and reflected in 1858 and 1859. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made major general of volunteers, was assigned the command of a corps in the Army of the Potomac, and was subsequently placed at the head of the forces for the defense of the city of Washington. In December he succeeded General Butter in command at New Orleans, and in July, 1863, took Pert Hudson on the Mississippi. In the spring of 1851 he made an unsuccessful expedition up the Redriver, in Louisiana, and was in May relieved of his command. He again entered upon political life, and was re-elected to congress from his old district in 1865, and again in 1868 and 1870. In 1872 he took an active part in favor of the election of Horace Greeley to the presidency. In 1876 he was again elected to congress by the votes of the democrats and of that portion of the republicans who were opposed to the or in the dusty coat of a country miller, or selling goods over the counter of a variety store, or filling the office of governor, or sitting in the United States senate, or performing the duties of a cabinet minister, he always modestly gave

re-entered congress as a republican repreing congress he retired to private life, and the last years of his life were devoted to his business interests. He was the owner of extensive granite. to his business interests. He was the owner of extensive granite quarries in New England.

WHEN HE BECAME PROMINENT Mr. Banks' national prominence dates back to his election to the speakership of the Thirty-fourth congress. His election as presiding efficer of the house of representatives is one of the mist interesting chap-ters in the history of congress, both on account of the protracted struggle and the way in which it was terminated. It was at this time that the political significance and real power of the speaker was begin-ning to be felt, and the speaker was elected, not as an impartial presiding officer, but distinctly as a party leader. In the strug gle which brought Mr. Banks to the speck er's chair, for nine weeks the organization of the house was prevented through the of party views, and the tactics of party leaders. The political complexion of the candidates for speaker will show just how complicated the centest was. Those who entered the fight were: William Richardson of Illinois, democrat; Lewis D. Camp bell of Ohio, free-soiler; Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts, republican and nothing; Humphrey Marshill of Kentucky, democrat and know-nothing; and Humphrey M. Fuller of Pennsylvania, whig and national know-nothing. Among those who came up as candidates later in the fight were: A. M. C. Pennington of New Jer-Carolina, southern democrat; and William Aiken of South Carolina, also a southern

the votes of the various factions, no one faction having a majority of the house. One candidate after another would be tried. After endless discussion and harangue a motion was made to resort to the plurality rule, but was lost. The fight went on day after day, and week after week, with no result. At last, after the 130th ballet, it was agreed that, if after three ballots, no candidate should have a majority of all the votes cast, the one receiving a plurality should be declared elected. This was in opposition to the rule which has always held in the house since the first session that a majority is necessary for the election of its speaker. It is true that after the three weeks' fight between Winthrop and Cobb in the Thirty-first congress, a similar plan was resorted to, but its con-stitutionality was at the time thought so loubtful that a resolution was passed de claring Howell Cobb of Georgia speaker on a yea and nay ballot. The election of N. P. Banks as speaker by a plurality in-stead of a majority is unique in the annals of the national legislature.

All sorts of attempts were made to gain

The result of the 133d ballot, according to the rule adopted, elected Mr. Banks, who had a plurality of but three votes over his op-ponent. The fight had narrowed down to a duel betwen Banks of Massachusetts and Alken of South Carolina, the final billot giving Banks 193, Alken 199, and eleven votes scattering. It was a significant cir-cumstance, noted at the time, that the suc-cessful candidate came from Massachusetts and the defeated candidate from South Caro lina. It was a still more om nous fact that Banks was chosen wholly by v-tes from the free states, and that with two exceptions every vote from the slave states went to every vote from the slave states went to Mr. Alken, two members from border states refusing to vote for either candidate. It was the first time that a candidate for speaker was chosen without support from

William J. Ste - 1808. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- William J. Stev. enson, president of the Metropolitan City railway of this city and one of the best known business men of Washington, is dead. He was taken ill a week ago in Chicago, where he went to investigate systems of under- escape ground electric meters for use on his road remark.

He was 53 years of age. During the 60's served as chief quartermaster to General Rucker of the army. dudge J. E. Hanna.

M'CONNELLSVILLE, O., Sept. L-Judge J. E. Hanna is dead. He practiced law in 1825 and was the oldest attorney in Ohio. He had been presecuting attorney, member of the legislature and judge. He was post-master under Jackson and again fifty years afterwards during Cleveland's first term.

"RAILROAD NIGHT."

"Last Days of Pompeil" Presented with Unusual Brilliancy and Vividness. The popularity of the "Last Days of

Pompeil" was subjected to a good test last evening. It was not raining at 7 o'clock nor at 8 o'clock, nor did it rain later than that, but the heavy shower late in the afternoon had left heavy black clouds, which in the south looked so much like storm clouds that they would have probably on any other night than "Railroad night" at Courtland seach, kept people away. Whatever threats hey frowned in the sky, however, were without any deterring effect, for the early even-ing motor trains to the brach were loaded just as heavily as on any other night when the performance has been given, and when the time for the presentation of the great spectacle arrived the several brightly tumed men and women who march and play between the city and the lake upon the amphitheater without being able to see a vacant seat.

Very appropriately the railroads did their part yesterday, for large excursions came in on the Milwaukee, Burlington and other roads, and every railroad man near Omaha who had a day off was there. The spectacle was mainly the same as on previous nights, but the fireworks in the clearer air and the darker sky took on an unwonted brilliancy and vividness, while the 10,000 square yards of scenery set forth in freshened beauty and with an effect of reality more striking than ever. The cheers which greeted the production in fire of the big iccomotive gave en-thusiastic emphasis to the great interests and the world-encircling service to which the night had been dedicated. It was so cool and comfortable last night that after the great, the terrible and the fascinating picture faded away unusual numbers re mained to enjoy the other evening attractions

A Missouri Pacific train struck a phaeton, containing a man and woman, at the West Leavenworth street crossing about 11:30 last night and smashed the rig into splinters, besides injuring the horse so that it will probably die. The rig was hired from the Palace stables early in the evening by a man named Tie, and he attempted to cross the evening by a the track ahead of the train, not thinking it was so close to him. The man and woman escaped with a number of bruises.

Umbrells Trust's Assets Sold. NEW YORK, Sept. 1 .- Judge McAdam of the superior court has made an order by which the receivers of the Umbrella company (trust) may sell the stock of the comat private sale to Charles F. Follmer, f the former directors of the company, for \$145,000. This sum is 85 per cent of the appraised value of the company, and was the largest bid that could be secured.

Long Fail but Little Hurt.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the 2year-old son of Mrs. W. J. Sammons, 706 South Eighteenth street, while playing at the window of the flat, fell out from the fourth story to the ground. The child was hurt on the head, but suffered no serious injury, its escape from instant death causing much