THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SECURED FIFTY THOUSAND

Robbers Make a Rich Haul from a Southern Pacific Overland.

JOB DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

Train Flagged, Express Cars Cut Off and Run Down the Road to a Point Where They Could Do Business Undisturbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The bandits who held up a Southern Pacific overland train a few miles west of Sacramento late last night and looted the Wells-Fargo company express car, secured over $50,000. They seem to have eluded the officers and escaped with their plunder, which was nearly all in gold coin, and consequently a heavy burden. Beyond the mere supposition that the bandits are railroad men who have been in the employ of the Southern Pacific—and the supposition is based only on their apparent familiarity with railroad methods and their ability to successfully handle a locomotive—the pursuing officers have little to work upon. The astounding success of the hold-up was not known until this morning. Earlier reports of the robbery gave the amount of money taken as $1,500.

When inquiry was made this morning at the general offices of the Wells-Fargo company in this city, Manager Cooper declined to state how much plunder the robbers secured, declaring it was simply a matter between the express company and the consignees of the treasure. He refused positively to give any information to the point. The truth came out, however, when the Southern Pacific issued a circular offering a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the two robbers and the recovery of the plunder. In this circular it is stated that the bandits plundered the express car of over $50,000 in gold. The circular announces that the Southern Pacific company and the Wells-Fargo company will pay $2,500 for the capture of each robber and $5,000 for the recovery of the money or a proportionate amount for any part of the whole.

It was a well planned and skillfully executed robbery. The robbers waylaid the track walker on his tricycle about 9 o'clock, tied him hand and foot, stole $5.50 from him and left him helpless at the side of the track. The track walker was just pulling out of Sheep Camp and the Overland was already in sight. With the track walker's lantern the robbers signaled No. 3 to stop. Scott slowed up, but did not come to a full stop until the explosion of dynamite bombs under the engine warned him that it was useless to proceed further.

By this time the two robbers were on the engine. They sprang on from opposite sides of the track and began shooting at once. The passengers and train hands say quite a number of shots were fired before anybody knew what it was all about. The robbers made the engineer and fireman dismount and walked them back with rifles at their heads to the rear of the express car, where the victims were ordered to uncouple the train. This was done speedily and before the expressman, mail clerk or any of the train hands knew what was going on the engine was speeding ahead and drawing only the two forward mail cars and Wells-Fargo & Co.'s express car. They went ahead about five miles with the robbers, the engineer and fireman on the engine. The rest of the train remained at Sheep Camp in imminent peril of being telescoped by the Oregon train in the rear. When the captured cars were halted Engineer Scott and the fireman were marched back to the express car, where the robbers made a demand on Messenger Paige to open his door. He refused.

SCARED THE ENGINEER.

"By God, we'll shoot the engineer and fireman if you don't open in a hurry," said one of the robbers, the taller of the two, while the other masked man held two dynamite bombs up to view in the clear moonlight and threatened to blow the express car to pieces unless it was opened at once. Still Paige hesitated and a couple of shots were fired through the glass door at him, one of which grazed his temple and filled it with bits of broken glass. Then the engineer called out to Paige to open the door.

"We are covered with guns and they will kill us if you don't" said Scott. Still Paige hesitated and began to fire through the door, but his aim was wild and again Scott in fear of his life called on the messenger to open, saying that the robbers would surely blow him up unless he gave up.

The messenger finally opened the door. One robber then covered the mesesnger and the engineer and the fireman with his rifle while the other searched for the coin. He found sacks, one containing $200 in silver and small change and two small sacks of gold. There was a good deal of treasure on the train, however, which the robbers did not secure.

"I was out of ammunition," said Messenger Paige, "and Scott was so badly frightened that I opened the door then to save his life. I am sure they would have killed him if I had held back a moment longer."

When the door was opened the engineer and fireman were ordered to jump into the car. The robbers followed them. Train No. 10 was close behind them and the bandits evidently knew that their time was precious. The engineer and fireman were made to carry the booty to the engine and deposit where directed. The robbers mounted the engine and rode off, leaving the engineer and fireman behind. They went down the road toward Sacramento and then they reversed the lever and sent it back to the stalled train.

Luckily the steam was low and when the locomotive came in contact with the forward mail car, but little damage was done.

Train No. 10, the Oregon express, came along and pushed the three detached sections of train No. 3 together and then into Sacramento, where they arrived at 12:30 this morning.

DONE IN A BUSINESSLIKE WAY.

Engineer William Scott tells the story as follows: "We were running on time and would have been in Sacramento in about fifteen minutes. The train ran over two torpedoes and I thrust my head out of the window and noticed that we were being flagged. Everything was properly done and I had no suspicion of anything being wrong until the engine stopped, when two men armed with Winchester rifles sprang into the cab. They ordered Fireman Lincoln and me to dismount and go to the express car, which they began to uncouple. They then accompanied us back to the engine and made us pull out about three-quarters of a mile to a point between two trestles.

"While uncoupling the car the conductor and brakeman got off the train and the robbers shot at them. After stopping the engine between the trestles the men made us go back with them again to the express car. They called to the messenger to open the door or they would kill the fireman and myself. The messenger said that was all right, but if he opened the door they would kill him. I knew the robbers were determined and pleaded with the man to open the door. The robbers told him they would not hurt him if he opened it. They ordered us to go into the car first, one of them following. The messenger gave up the keys to the boxes and the robbers opened them, taking out four sacks of money, two of them being so heavy that one man could not lift both. They then ordered us ahead of them to help carry the sacks of money and we walked back to the engine. The robbers constantly punched us in the backs with the muzzles of their guns.

"When we got to the engine the robbers jumped on it, opened the throttle and the engine sprang away down the track. When they arrived in the neighborhood of Sacramento they jumped off, reversed the lever and sent the engine back over the track under a full head of steam.

"The first knowledge that we had of this act of the robbers was when we heard the engine coming down the track at a high rate of speed. At first we thought it might be some one coming to our aid, but a moment after we realized that the engine was running away, and, stepping aside, we were just in time to avoid being crushed by wreckage as the engine struck the train."

Fireman F. S. Lincoln, who got a good view of the robbers, says there is no doubt of their being men who thoroughly understand railroading.

"The signal used in stopping us complied exactly with the form," said Fireman Lincoln. "I think I should know either of the men if I were to ever see them again. When the robbers ordered the express messenger to open the car, instead of complying, the messenger fired two shots through the door, nearly hitting Engineer Scott and myself. It was then that we asked him to open up or the robbers would kill us."

The backs of Scott and Lincoln are covered with bruises caused by the constant proddings from the ends of the rifles held by the robbers.

The news of the robbery produced the greatest excitement and the city is alive with men eager to assist in the search.

Men are already scouring the country in every direction. It seems almost impossible that the robbers can escape, as the descriptions furnished of them are good and they must of necessity either be in or very near to this city.

As far as can be learned more than 300 pounds of coin were taken. If all silver, it would be about $5,000; if all gold, it would be about $50,000. It is believed that one sack weighing 100 pounds carried by the engineer was gold, considering the smallness of bulk as compared with its weight. If so, that sack contained about $25,000.

JUST LIKE THE CALIFORNIANS.

Virginia Train Robbers Make a Fifty Thousand Dollar Haul.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—The northbound passenger train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad was held up near Quantico. The engineer and fireman were forced from their engine and the engine cut loose and sent ahead. The express car was then entered, the messengers covered with pistols and the safe blown open and robbed. The runaway locomotive was stopped at Quantico by obstructing the track. It is stated here that there was an unusually large amount of money on the train, probably $50,000. The robbers, seven in number, were masked, and did not blow open the safe as first reported. They forced the messenger to open it. The company has offered $1,000 reward for the arrest of any or all of the robbers.

CHINA READY TO MAKE PEACE.

Rumor that She Will Acknowledge Corea's Independence.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—A rumor is current here that the Chinese government has commenced negotiations with Japan for peace.

China, it is said, has offered to acknowledge the independence of Corea, and to pay a war indemnity to Japan.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A correspondent with the Japanese forces at Wi-Ju telegraphs under date October 10 as follows: The difficulty experienced in transporting our arms and commissariat overland has greatly retarded our advance. The main portion of the advance column reached Yong-Chon on October 4. No sign of the enemy was seen. On the 8th a small Chinese force, under 2,000 men, were still occupying Wi-Ju and detachments of Japanese infantry and cavalry, supported by light artillery, were sent to dislodge them. The Chinese offered a slight resistance and then fled in disorder across the Yalu river. The Chinese loss in killed and wounded was under 100. We do not expect to advance further for some days. Reconnoissances show that the Chinese are in force on the northern bank of the Yalu. We have already located eight batteries with guns in each. The enemy is rapidly building new earthworks and batteries. Their force appears to be strong. The next fight will be serious. Field Marshal Count Yamagata, commanding the Japanese forces, still maintains his base at Ping Yang, as being convenient for the securing of supplies by sea. General Nodsen commands the advance forces. It is calculated that we will possess Moukden by the first week in November. The government of Wi-Ju has been entrusted to a Japanese officer.

A dispatch from Tokio says that Japanese cruisers captured the Chinese ship Tenkyomaru with a crew of Chinese and Europeans. She was dispatched to Nagasaki and China was officially notified of her surrender.

Japan has pledged herself not to annex Corea, but she will not permit any European power to take a foot of Corean territory or allow Russia to take any position menacing the integrity of Japan. The Chinese arsenals are working their hardest in making quantities of efficient projectiles.

WOULD HASTEN THE WEDDING.

Czar Wants to See His Son Married Before He Dies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—Another report regarding the matrimonial prospects of the czarewitch is in circulation here. It is now stated that the heir apparent to the throne of Russia will accompany the czar from Lividia to Corfu and from that island the czarewitch will proceed to Darmstadt, from which place he will return to Russia with his fiance, Princess Alix of Hesse, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia, her brother-in-law and sister. It is added that the wedding will probably take place at the beginning of November, the supposition being that the ceremony is being hastened on account of the pressure brought to bear upon the czarewitch by his father, who is desirous, in view of his approaching death, of having the marriage take place as soon as possible, as in the event of his demise the union of the czarewitch would be postponed for a year at least.

It is officially announced here that dispatches have bene received from Lividia saying that the czar yesterday visited Massandria and stayed there an hour and a half. He returned to Lividia through Yalta. The weather was warm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The sultan has asked the Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, to solicit permission for a special Turkish mission to visit the czar at Lividia in order to greet him in the name of the sultan.

CZAR'S CONDITION VERY SERIOUS.

Semi-Official Statement in Berlin on the Health of Russia's Ruler.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—It is semi-officially stated this evening that the condition of the czar of Russia is very serious in spite of the statements made to the contrary.

Not Willing to Wait for Nature.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of the Associated press has been informed semi-officially that an extensive plot against the life of the czar has been discovered. In the conspiracy are a large number of officers. Many arrests have already been made.

Ezeta Charged with Defalcations.

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 12.—Judicial proceedings have been instituted against ex-President Carlos Ezeta and ex-Vice President Antonio Ezeta, nineteen indictments having been made against them for defalcation.

Ameer's Health Improving.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.—Advices received from Cabul today say that the ameer of Afghanistan is now enjoying better health.

Copenhagen to Be Made Free.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—The port of Copenhagen will be officially opened as a free port on November 9 next.

Death of Sing Sing's Warden.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Warden Charles W. Durston of Sing Sing prison died today.

HARRISON TO THE HOOSIERS

Great Crowds Greet the Ex-President Wherever He Appears.

PEOPLE VOTED FOR A CHANGE AND GOT IT

Results Have Taught Them that the Prosperity of One is the Prosperity of All—Workmen Left in the Rain Without an Umbrella.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and party left over the Vandalia railroad for Evansville, Ind., this morning at 9 o'clock, where he will make a speech tonight.

The train was a special one and consisted of a combination car (passenger and baggage combined) and a parlor car with a vestibuled platform on the rear. This was given for the use of Mr. Harrison and his party in lieu of the private car of President McKeen, which is in the shop for repairs. Mr. Harrison arrived at the station accompanied by his secretary, and at once took a seat in the car. Mr. Harrison objected to the parlor car that had been furnished him, and protested that he could not speak from the rear platform on account of the vestibule. He said that a car with an open rear platform should have been provided. There was a consultation which resulted in the discovery that there was no other car available. An effort will be made at Terre Haute to secure a better car. In the party were Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, who will disembark at Terre Haute, Benjamin Walcott, ex-District Attorney S. N. Chambers and Russell M. Seeds, secretary of the republican state committee; Theodore Stockney, Hiram Brownlee and J. B. Cockrum, (the two last as emergency speakers), and ex-United States District Marshal D. M. Ransdell, who had charge of the arrangements. A number of railroad officials were also on the train. The itinerary of Mr. Harrison, though short, will be a busy one. He will make a number of speeches both going and returning.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 12.—The train bearing ex-President Harrison arrived here a few minutes late, having been delayed by stops not on the program. At Plainfield the train slackened speed and General Harrison bowed to a crowd of 300, and at Clayton 1,000 people had gathered, among them many members of the Seventh Indiana (General Harrison's old regiment.) He addressed the crowd as follows:

TIME FOR REFLECTION.

"My friends, these quiet autumn days are good days for reflection, a good time to think as you walk over the fields that you have tilled, and as you gather the harvest into your barns, and as you sit by these American firesides, that in spite of all the hardship of the times, those firesides are the happiest and the best in the world. Put in your time thinking. We will get right on all these public questions if our people will think. It is prejudice; it is the fact that men don't think, but allow their minds to be warped by prejudice, allow catch phrases and denunciations of other men to warp them from a calm consideration of public questions. Let us all set before us this resolve, that as citizens now, as when we were soldiers during the war, our country's honor and prosperity shall be first in our affections and first in our efforts. Let us see that nothing shall prevent us from acting as citizens for what seems to us to be wise and good for all our people and for the glory of the state."

At Green Castle 3,000 people gathered. General Harrison said: "In consenting, at the urgent solicitation of the republican state central committee, to make two speeches in Oneida, I did not realize the capacity of the committee for multiplication. (Laughter.) They have arranged to separate the beginning from the end of this first speech of the campaign by very many hundreds of miles, the peroration and the exordium, if I may use such large phrases with reference to these small talks, are very far apart. I thank you, my countrymen, for the interest you have shown this morning, inclement as it is, in making arrangements for this brief meeting. I said to the people at Clayton this autumn time is a good time for thinking. The farmer has been too busy to think much, or read much, through these times of plowing and sowing and reaping, but the quieter days of the fall have come now, and it is a good time to do a good deal of thinking. Can the workingman expect to have good wages when the mills do not pay any dividends to the stockholders? Can the farmer expect to have good prices for his crops when the workingman is not employed and getting good wages?"

GROWING POORER TOGETHER.

In his address to his Brazil audience General Harrison said: Not long ago we heard a great deal from democratic newspapers at a time when the country was prosperous and when that prosperity was generally distributed among all the people, a great deal of talk about a time when the rich were all getting richer and the poor were getting poorer, and by way of curing that condition of things which did not exist the democrats said that they would bring in a time when the rich would all get poorer and the poor richer. But instead of that, they have illustrated the great truth that we prosper together and we suffer together, by bringing in a time when we are all getting poorer together. The policy of a party that is to be accepted by a people should be a policy that brings and maintains a general policy, and that appeals to men in all pursuits in life. Let us stop to think of the promises that were made, because out of this experience you ought to learn. Experience is a hard school, but its lessons abide with us longer than any other. The general talked to the laboring man about the oppression of the tariff, especially as it was related to his coal. The appeal made to you was to smash the tariff, the assurance being given that your wages would remain as good as they had been, but that everything you bought would be cheaper. You were told that it would be a good thing to smash this tariff umbrella under which you and your employers had been walking together, and sharing the benefits of its protection. You were told that you were getting too much of the drip, but you found when you had smashed that umbrella that, in the nature of things, he had an accumulation and had provided himself with a rubber coat, while you were left in your shirt sleeves.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 12.—Fully 10,000 people welcomed General Harrison to Terre Haute, and there was general disappointment when it was announced that the open air meeting had been abandoned and the speaking would be done in the opera house. The building would not contain one-fourth of the crowd, but those who could get in made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. At the opera house he was greeted with great enthusiasm, and spoke for half an hour.

Hainer Well Received at Osceola.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The grandest rally that republicans have had for a long time was held at the Monson opera house this afternoon to listen to the address of Congressman E. J. Hainer. The opera house was filled to overflowing and the congressman was at his best, and delivered one of the most logical addresses heard here for a long time. He made many friends by his gentlemanly deportment. He had no bad words for any one, but spoke of facts which the people are anxious to hear, and all parties speak of his speech as a masterly effort. The Arion Glee club of York sang and was encored a number of times.

Enthusiastic for Hainer.

SHELBY, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Hainer spoke at Swede Home, a country place about seven miles northwest of Stromsburg, last night. The large and commodious Lutheran church was opened for Mr. Hainer. The Swedish band and the Arion quartet of York furnished the music. The church was filled to overflowing and all was enthusiasm for Hainer.

STATESMEN ARE TOO FEW.

Ben Butterworth of Ohio Declaims Against the Scheming Politician.

The second republican rally of the campaign in Omaha was held at the Coliseum last night, and an audience of fair proportions listened to a speech by Hon. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio. The Musical Union band furnished harmony for the occasion and discoursed several selections preceding the arrival of the speaker.

Major Butterworth entered the hall at 8 o'clock, accompanied by Senator Manderson, ex-Governor Saunders, Assistant Secretary Rigg of the state central committee and others. He was greeted with the usual generous applause as he mounted the stage, but the cheers were trebled a moment later when Dave Mercer walked down the aisle, accompanied by Mrs. Mercer. B. H. Robison, Richard Smith, Hon. A. L. Sutton, C. J. Greene, H. H. Baldridge and T. D. Crane were among others who occupied seats on the platform.

Senator Manderson presided, and in introducing the speaker he said that if Major Butterworth was as well known to the people of Omaha as he was to him the hall would have been too small to hold his audience. He was known on account of his services not only in time of peace in the halls of congress, but on the field of battle.

Major Butterworth was accorded a flattering reception as he stepped to the front of the platform, which was continued at intervals during the hour and a half that he spoke. Major Butterworth is emphatically a stump speaker. His style is very dramatic at times, and he has the faculty of blending logic with humor in such a manner as to at once incite enthusiasm and afford amusement. A large portion of his address was devoted to a portrayal of the evils that would afflict Nebraska should populism obtain control of the state government, and it was noticeable that these passages were not received with the evidence of approbation that followed his remarks on the tariff and other issues. His impassioned assertion that capital and credit were already retreating from the state before the prospect of Holcomb's election was received in dead silence, and was evidently not entirely relished by a large proportion of the audience.

The speaker said that if there was anything that was abhorrent it was the scheming politician. Every man should be a politician in the highest sense, but the political trickster who made public interests second to his own ambitions was the worst enemy of good government.

PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

The question of public schools was considered at some length. The speaker said that the diffusion of knowledge in the public schools had been regarded as the bulwark of free institutions and the anchor of the republic. In later days the school house become a foot ball of politics. The time had been when was taught the fullest liberty of an enlightened conscience, but now the teaching was only of the head and hand. There was too much politics and too little patriotism; too many politicians and too few statesmen. In the old countries the government was everything and the citizen comparatively nothing. Here the citizen was everything and the government was what he made it. Experience had indicated that it was perilous for the government to interfere too far with the rights of individuals. The chief menace to the government was the restless, discontented class of men who thought the government could provide something for nothing. No legislation could increase the value of property or make it possible for all men to make money, yet there were men who were clamoring for a system of legislation that would do the work of honest endeavor, industry and sobriety. Seven millions of people had come here, and before they had time to understand the principles of this government they were trying to dictate to those who had come before them how wealth should be created by legislation.

The only reference which the speaker made to his former position on the tariff was his statement that there was a time when the democratic voters, himself being somewhat of the same mind, had thought that the republican party was drifting a little too far towards the Scylla of extreme protection. Now the immense audiences all over the country were speaking in unmistakable terms. They had said thus far and no further, and it was to be hoped that the country would be spared another such spectacle as had marked the summer just past.

THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED.

In 1892 the democrats proclaimed to the world that if it should please the people to submit the execution of the laws to their control they would do certain things. The country accepted the pledge, confident that the promise would be redeemed. The democrats had pledged themselves to absolutely destroy the protective system upon which had been built up the industrial prosperity of the country. They had held that protection was not only unconstitutional, but robbery and wrong. Seconded by a small contingent of populist senators, they had taken the control of the senate and put their president in the white house. And when the republican administration went out prosperity went out with it. It was found that the wheels of industry could not turn unless people knew whether it was for profit or loss. When it was expected that the protective system would be overthrown business stood still. Who was to blame while hungry men stood helpless and could not earn bread to feed the little ones at home? The country had had the experience, and the question now to be decided was whether it liked it.

As an illustration of the change wrought by democratic control, Mr. Butterworth referred to the valley in which his Ohio home was located. Two years ago it was a haven of peace and prosperity and happiness, where factories were running at their full capacity. Men were working in the factories at wages 40 per cent higher than was paid for the same class of work in any other country of the world. Each owned his cottage on the hillside, from which the mortgage was being rapidly lifted. But they had said they were going to have a change. They got it. Six months after the democrats assumed control of the government the wheels stopped turning. The shelves were piled high with goods that could not be sold, and the men stood idle and watched their savings melt away.

TIRED OF THE CHANGE.

Since then Ohio had reviewed the situation and had decided by 85,000 majority that what had been done was not wisely done.

There were those who could only learn in the severe school of experience, and the use of protection and not the abuse was what the people of America demanded. What was needed in this republic for the next fifty years was not politicians, but statesmen, men who were willing to stand for right principles whether they led them to higher political stations or back to private life.

The speaker referred to the money question long enough to say that he wanted the workingman paid with a dollar that would be worth 100 cents in his pocket or in the coffers of the banker. The republican party was unalterably opposed to fiat money. Nothing less than divine power could make a piece of paper worth a dollar unless there was a dollar's worth of intrinsic value back of it.

In closing his address Major Butterworth made a vigorous appeal in behalf of Congressman Mercer, and referred in glowing terms to the earnest and effective work which Nebraska's youngest representative had done for his state.

Pleased Kearney Republicans.

KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—W. S. Summers addressed the voters this evening at Armory hall, which was filled to overflowing, many voters from the surrounding country being present. Mr. Summers made one of the most effective speeches ever made here. He held the attention of all during his entire speech, lasting about two hours and a half. The leading republicans are highly pleased with the result of the meeting.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KANSAS

Roorbacks Gotten Up to Hoodwink Nebraska Voters Thoroughly Exploded.

CREDIT OF KANSAS GOOD AS NEBRASKA'S

No Trouble in Borrowing Money on Long or Short Time at Reasonable Rates on Mercantile Notes or Real Estate Mortgages.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—I presume that J. W. Johnson, secretary of the railroad commission of your state, who has been here several days on a political mission in behalf of your state central committee, has doubtless returned to Nebraska. As already reported in my previous letter, Mr. Johnson made no secret of it that he was in quest of letters and certificates from prominent people here to show that Kansas has been seriously crippled within the last three years by the change of political heads of state government. Mr. Johnson's efforts were ably seconded by the political emissaries of the Santa Fe railroad, which for years has ruled the people of Kansas and is chiefly responsible for the populist uprising and the breakng up of the republican party. At his urgent request the republican state central committee has procured for him reports and letters from money lenders that represent Kansas in a deplorable condition. In fact, Mr. Johnson admitted that the republican ticket in Nebraska is in imminent danger unless the business men and borrowing class can be convinced that they would be hopelessly ruined by the election of a populist as governor. The impression that Mr. Johnson left here is that he is a sleek worker and thimble-rigger.

As a matter of fact, that cannot be truthfully controverted, Kansas is in a good condition financially. This is the evidence of T. B. Sweet, president of the leading loan and trust company now operating in this state, and his testimony is corroborated by every prominent banker and financier in the city. Kansas has passed through a financial crisis, from which she has come out stronger and better than the most sanguine of her friends anticipated. Her financial troubles came before the panic that affected the entire country, and when the crash came that resulted in so many failures throughout the nation, and in such a great shrinkage of values, Kansas was prepared for it and weathered the storm in a way that few other states can boast of. The cause that led to the depressing times which Kansas has experienced date back to the period between 1884 and 1888, inclusive, during which time the state enjoyed perhaps the most remarkable growth in history. Within these years 300,000 people settled in the state. Twenty-four counties were organized and frontier lines were practically wiped out. Five thousand miles of railroad were built, farm lands were rapidly taken up, and real estate of every description appreciated in value. Cities and towns doubled and trebled in value in population and took on metropolitan airs.

WHEN THE BOOM WAS ON.

A spirit of speculation set in on every hand. It became infectious and extended to all classes. Money was abundant and seeking investment at reasonable ratse. It was borrowed without stint and invested mostly in lands, improvements and stock, and too frequently in improvident ventures, discounting the future as if the tide of prosperity would never ebb. The short crops of 1888 precipitated the inevitable disaster and the reaction set in. Debts contracted during the boom period matured. Many men who had overreached themselves were embarassed, some, of course, overwhelmed. During the period of rapid development thousands of dollars of eastern money sought investment and hundreds of loan companies were organized to distribute them. The companies that were early in the field made money rapidly. Then mushroom companies sprang up, organized on fictitious capital, and they found little difficulty in obtaining all the money they desired to invest in mortgage securities. Agents flew about the country urging settlers to borrow, and homesteaders on raw western land negotiated loans of sums for larger amounts than their claims would bring in the open market. Naturally many of them realized this, and instead of expending their loans on improving their property they abandoned it to the mortgagees. It was so easy to borrow money that thousands of adventurers engaged in it as a business, and the result was that when the mortgages became due no attempt was made to liquidate them. Irresponsible loan companies guaranteed the loans made by them for their eastern clients but when the mortgagors defaulted they had nothing with which to make good their guarantees. Some of them did not pay money which they did collect to their clients, and one company is now defendant in suits aggregating over $300,000 for money collected by it on mortgages that belonged to eastern investors.

Where money was offered so freely to borrowers it was not strange that many frauds were perpetrated and that farmers and business men became inoculated with the speculation craze. It was not confined to the western part of the state, but the older settled communities in the east were afflicted as well as well-to-do farmers, who mortgaged their homes to invest in city property. When the boom collapsed they found themselves loaded down with almost worthless town lots, which were represented by the mortgage that covered their farms. Lenders demanded their money and the honest man, who had borrowed in the belief that through speculative channels they were to acquire riches rapidly, settled down to hard work and rigid economy. The mania for borrowing gave way to a debt paying era. Debtors worked industriously and saved at every corner that they might meet their interest obligations. The result was that soon the number of new mortgages placed on record was much less that the number of old ones that were satisfied. The people, instead of attempting to buy more lands, were devoting their attention to paying for those they had already contracted for. The real estate market became stagnant and every dollar that could be obtained was sent east to satisfy creditors. There was no demand for outside money for legitimate enterprise, and the wildcat loan companies were driven out of business. They swindled their clients right and left, and the latter, living in the eastern states, were in no position to judge of the causes that resulted in their losses. It was natural for them to give the people of the state credit for the shortcomings of the few adventurers who had taken advantage of them, and soon the good name of Kansas was in disrepute.

SETTLING THEIR BILLS.

The debt paying era set in in 1890, since which time it is estimated by T. B. Sweet $40,000,000 of Kansas money has gone east to satisfy mortgages on Kansas real estate. When the panic came a year ago Kansas was ready for it. The people had already got their affairs well in hand, their indebtedness was materially reduced, and they were conducting their affairs on a conservative basis. Banks had been realizing on their securities and had been weeding out their bad paper. For three years they had been fortifying themselves for the crash and when it came they were in a position to successfully withstand the shock. When banks in neighboring states were tottering and falling the banks of Kansas stood up with a solid front and comparatively few of them were unable to meet their obligations. In Topeka, the financial center of the state, there was not a single failure, and the few failures in other cities were, as a rule, of banks that had small capital. During the past year the banks have been gaining steadily, deposits have been on the increase, and objectionable assets have given way to gilt edge securities. Abundant evidence to corroborate this statement can be found in the office of the state bank commissioner. On January 3, 1893, the state banks, all of which are under the supervision of the bank commissioner, showed bills payable amounting to $1,333,500.56, and rediscounts of $388,238.46, or a total of $1,721,739.02. On July 18, 1894, the bills payable were only $626,005.74, and the rediscounts $143,050.39, a total of $769,056.13. The reduction in that period was $950,682.89, or 55 per cent. On January 3, 1893, the overdrafts of the state and private banks of Kansas were $790,027.89, and on July 18, 1894, they had been reduced to $292,825.20, a reduction of 62½ per cent. These figures show conclusively the results of conservative business management and the tendency of the banks as well as the people to reduce their indebtedness.

These facts are well known to the people of Kansas, and within the state confidence has been entirely restored. Real estate dealers report an increased demand for farm and city property, and good sales are of daily occurrence. An immigration movement has set in and building in the cities has been resumed. In Topeka the demand for houses is greater than it has been for five years, and rents are advancing rapidly. On Topeka avenue, the most fashionable residence street in the city, on which no building has been erected for a number of years, several pretentious houses are now in process of construction. Merchants have been the first to feel the signs of approaching prosperity and are ordering larger stocks of goods for the winter trade than they have for several years. The freight and passenger traffic on Kansas railroads is steadily on the increase. During the present year more than 50,000 persons rode into and through Kansas on harvest excursion tickets. Of these a great number will find homes in the state, which shows that they have confidence in its resources. Another thing shown by the records in the railroad offices in this city is that for the first time in almost a decade the westbound traffic is greatly in excess of the eastbound traffic. This means that the merchants of the west in general, and of Kansas in particular, are replenishing their depleted stocks, and that they feel that the hard times in this state are at an end. They know that farmers have paid their mortgages, and they are now prepared to spend their surplus earnings at home. This is briefly an outline of the past and present financial condition of Kansas. In future letters facts and figures will be given concerning the market value of Kansas securities and the demand that is made for them in the money markets, as well as statements concerning the condition of business and farming interests.

BUSY BULLDOZING FOR MAJORS.

Trying to Whip Corporation Employes at South Omaha Into Line.

From all appearances Euclid Martin is not having such an easy time in securing the 500 signatures for his straw candidates as he imagined he would have. It has come to a point where all the government employes are called upon to place their names on the roll or take the chances of being let out. Yesterday Mr. Martin had one of his heelers in South Omaha rounding up the inspectors and taggers. The list was presented to them and a refusal meant considerable, according to the intimation of the man who passed it around. All the men signed, but there are some of them who will not vote for Majors any more than they would for a yellow dog. "I signed the blooming paper," said one of the men, "but why should'nt I? The signing of that petition does not mean anything, but when we come to voting, we will vote as we please."

Mr. McShane had a man round up the workmen at the stock yards also. When the document was shoved under the nose of one of the men he asked the circulator who told him to bring such a thing as that around to him and he was told that the gentleman was no other person than Mr. McShane, and continuing, he remarked: "Bill, you had better sign her, too, if you think anything of your job." Bill signed, but Bill won't vote for Majors.

The bosses at the packing houses are quietly working on the men under them. They have been instructed to try to convert the men over to Majors. In case a workman is bold enough to declare himself, he is soon weeded out and another man put in his place. If the boss does'nt see fit to fire him at once he is either laid off or put at a job where the pay is considerably less than he has been getting. As the election draws nearer the voters of South Omaha who are employed by the corporations are having it hammered into them that if they do not support the tattooed candidate they will suffer for it. Some of the men may be intimidated, but the majority of them have intelligence enough to vote their honest convictions, and will do so.

NO PRAISE FOR MAJORS.

Governor Crounse and Hon. W. E. Andrews Commend Holcomb's Honesty.

M'COOK, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Crounse and Hon. W. E. Andrews, republican candidate for congress, spoke here this afternoon and evening to the largest audience which has greeted any speaker here this campaign. Andrews was well received and repeatedly interrupted by continued applause as he drew comparisons between days of republican prosperity and democratic inactivity. If today's meeting is any index of the sentiment of the voters Andrews will succeed McKeighan as congressman on as large a majority as McKeighan had two years ago.

Governor Crounse devoted most of his time to state politics, especially the legislative and financial parts, urging that none but republicans be sent to the next legislature, but at no time did either of the speakers say a word in favor of Majors, but in speaking of Holcomb said he was an honest, capable man.

OVATION TO HOLCOMB AT FREMONT.

Dodge County People, Regardless of Political Complexion, Greet Him.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Holcomb addressed an immense audience here tonight upon the political issues of the campaign. He made an eloquent effort, in which he handled the questions of the day in a manner which showed careful study and close observation. He was listened to with the closest attention and frequently interrupted by applause. Judge Holcomb made a good impression upon the voters, and added to his popularity, and the majority that Dodge county will give him November 6.

Mr. Mayberry of Pawnee county followed him with an earnest address from a populistic standpoint.

Bryan at Central City.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. W. J. Bryan addressed a crowded house here tonight. He discussed the tariff and silver questions, briefly alluding to fusion and state politics. His audience was composed of members of all parties. Gaffin and Powers were also present. Mr. Bryan spoke for two hours and forty minutes, frequently mentioning Judge Holcomb's name.

Populists and Democrats Entertained.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Democrats and populists met in Schuyler today and were addressed at Bohman's opera house by Judge W. N. Hensley of Columbus, nominee for congress of the Second district, M. Zentmyer and Hon. W. J. Bryan, the latter being the principal speaker.

Politics in Clay County.

HARVARD, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Hon. W. S. Summers spoke here this evening in the interest of the republican party to an audience of 300 voters. A fair proportion were populists and democrats. Harvard has always been the republican stronghold of Clay county.

Daniel Remains Silent.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—Congressman Lockwood, democratic candidate for lieutenant governor on both tickets, still refuses to say whether he will permit the use of his name on the third ticket or not.

TURNED THEM BOTH DOWN

Local Republicans Decide that Hascall and Wheeler Shall Still Make a Pair.

THEY ARE NOT PERMITTED TO SEPARATE

Councilmanic Candidates as Determined by Yesterday's Primaries to Be Formally Nominated Today—Preliminary Contest of Unusual Interest.

The republican city convention to nominate a candidate for city clerk to fill vacancy, nine candidates for the city council and five candidates for the Board of Education will be held this afternoon. The action of the city central committee in leaving the nomination of candidates for the council practically to the voters of the several wards made the republican primaries yesterday afternoon unusually interesting and spirited. The preferences expressed and which, it has been agreed, the convention will be bound by unless strong reasons are adduced, were:

First Ward—S. I. Gordon.
Second Ward—Anton Kment.
Third Ward—Sol Prince.
Fourth Ward—Frank B. Kennard.
Fifth Ward—W. A. Saunders.
Sixth Ward—C. L. Jaynes.
Seventh Ward—B. F. Thomas.
Eighth Ward—Cadet Taylor.
Ninth Ward—George Mercer.

The chief contests were waged in the First, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth wards. In the First it was a question whether the people would longer put up with Hascall. They showed by a vote of almost two to one that while they might be amused by his skill in putting on and off in rapid succession different political coats, they were sure that he was a political juggler and the republicans with charity covered up with snow, a trimmer that they had once before eschewed, and who again sought favor with the party after having been summarily fired from the local populist ranks only a few weeks ago.

KEPT THEM TOGETHER.

Hascall's running mate in the council for the last two years, with him in wearing the electric light comqany's livery and in the farcical attempt to impeach a mayor because he was honest, Daniel H. Wheeler, got a strong hint from the Fourth ward republicans that he was not wanted, being overwhelmingly beaten at the primaries by Frank B. Kennard.

In the Sixth the rivalry partook more of a personal nature than otherwise, while in the Eighth the republicans were anxious to attest that Charley Bruner was no more their favorite for the council than for the legislature.

HASCALL SNOWED UNDER.

First Ward—Vote on councilman: S. I. Gordon, 226; I. S. Hascall, 135. Delegates: Peter M. Back, Peter Boison, John Butler, Sam Dubois, John Guthart, Frank Honza, Elmer Madsen, John Nelson, John Wavricek.

Second Ward—Number of votes cast, 625. Of these 70 votes were thrown out because the ballots were not properly marked. Vote on councilman: Anton Kment, 312; Fred Hoye, 233. Delegates: William Alstadt, H. J. Banker, H. H. Boyles, Israel Frank, John S. Holgren, A. P. Houck, Henry Knodell, Eacle Rajah, V. B. Walker.

Third Ward—It had been thought that Sol Prince was the only man in the field for the city council, but on many of the ballots the name of John R. Getty was written. Mr. Prince looked over the ballots after the count was made, and declares that the handwriting was the same in all cases. He believes, therefore, that fraud was perpetrated in an attempt to defeat him. Vote on councilman: Prince, 68; Getty, 35. Delegates: Nate Brown, Louis Burmeister, Seth T. Cole, Frank Heacock, Leon Levy, J. Lewis, J. T. Lind, Martin Olsen, Cal Spriggs.

Fourth Ward—Vote on councilman: Frank B. Kennard, 410; D. H. Wheeler, 274; Dr. Peabody, 1. Delegates: J. J. Boucher, K. S. Fisher, John F. Flack, S. G. Goff, John Kuhn, Thomas P. Mahammitt, W. W. McDonald, Frank Planck, T. K. Sudborough.

Fifth Ward—Vote on councilman: W. A. Saunders, 389; John P. Henderson, 194. Delegates: Randall K. Brown, H. K. Burket, Robert Christie, R. W. Gibson, George W. Lower, J. C. Moore, A. A. McClanahan, G. H. Parker, W. E. Stockham.

LIVELY IN THE SIXTH.

In the Sixth ward there was a fight from the time of the opening of the polls until they closed, and as a result 953 votes were cast. It was a good natured contest, but the most intense interest was displayed by all of the candidates and their supporters. During the afternoon an anonymous circular made its appearance, bearing the statement that the petition delegation was put up in the interest of the Pacific Express company to help carry through a certain member for the Board of Education. This circular urged the voters of the ward to vote caucus nominees and turn down the corporation that was seeking to override the wishes of the caucus. It also charged that the petition delegates were afraid to make their fight in the caucus and take their chances with the others. In addition to this the charge was made that half of the parties who signed the petition to put the nominees in the field were employes of the express company. On the other hand, the petition candidates allege that the caucus delegates were elected at a packed meeting which was held in the back room of some residence on an obscure street.

Vote on councilman: C. L. Jaynes, 288; H. E. Ostrom, 210; T. J. Lund, 176; Louis Littlefield, 128; E. Gilmore, 104; J. S. Christianson, 24. For candidate for the Board of Education the contest was between C. F. P. Froom and John A. Gillespie, with the latter coming out as winner by a vote of 573 to 253. Delegates: Carr Axford, J. N. Beach, J. F. Burgess, John Carnaby, E. E. French, C. H. Gratton, Scott Jackson, D. S. Lowrie, B. C. Smith.

PROTEST IN THE SEVENTH.

Seventh Ward—The Seventh ward cast 516 votes. A crowd was about the booth all day, but beyond hard hustling on the part of the candidates the day was quiet. The ticket contained three names of candidates for councilman—Thomas, Smith and Cockran. The vote resulted: Thomas, 191; Smith, 185; Cockran, 102. On the conclusion of the count Smith filed a protest. Before the count began the judges told the candidates that when the ends of a cross opposite the names projected either above or below the lines enclosing the name they would count the vote for the candidate opposite whose name the intersection of the two lines of the cross lay. This was perfectly satisfactory to the candidates. But after the count and since the result was so close, Smith thought that some of the votes accredited to Thomas belonged to himself. Hence the protest. The ward had held no caucus, and consequently all the candidates and delegates went in on petition. The ticket contained the names of fifteen delegates, none of whom were pledged.

Eighth Ward—Vote for councilman: Cadet Taylor, 209; J. W. Bishop, 160; George F. Munro, 154; C. J. Westerdahl, 137; Charles E. Bruner, 126. Delegates: E. L. Armstrong, U. B. Balcombe, F. L. Barnett, H. L. Burkett, A. G. Dahlstrom, John T. Dailey, A. W. Jefferis, A. W. Parker, W. R. Roberts.

Ninth Ward—Vote on councilman: George Mercer, 262; M. E. Free, 136; G. S. Benawa, 124; John L. Carr, 19. Delegates: R. W. Bailey, Louis Blickensderfer, S. M. Crosby, E. L. French, J. Fred Goerne, Adolph Lindborg, M. G. Macleod, J. H. Neville, O. P. Shrum.

Democratic Primaries.

The democratic primaries, to select delegates to the city convention and express a preference for the city council, will be held this afternoon. The convention will be held at Washington hall next Tuesday night.

Bryan Banqueted at Scribner.

SCRIBNER, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Hon. W. J. Bryan addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in the city yesterday