THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MONEY FOR OMAHA INDIANS

Denial of the Report That Big Sum is Due Them.

DISCREDITED BY THE COMMISSIONER

Mr. Jones Says There Is No Truth in the Statement Made at the Meeting of the Indian Council.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—The dispatch sent out from Decatur, Neb., to The Bee, relative to a meeting of the Omaha Indian council of twelve and the proposition of Dr. Potter, who, from the borders of Oklahoma, claims that $1,000,000 is due the Omahas by the government and that he will get it for them for 10 per cent of the total amount, is discounted in the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Since the article was published, the same having been called to the attention of Commissioner Jones by The Bee correspondent, he has had occasion to examine the several treaties with the Omaha Indians, dating as far back as 1854, but finds no treaty made with the Omahas in 1864, as alleged in the Decatur dispatch. During the days of Andrew Johnson as president, Robert Furnas and another Nebraskan acted as commissioners in making a treaty on the part of the government and the Omaha tribe, which was in its purport a ratification of the treaty made long before and which up to that time had never been ratified by either the government or the Indians. It is asserted in the commissioner's office that there may be due the Omahas for unpaid land the amount claimed by Councilman Fontenelle, as the government is proverbially known to pay its bills any time it pleases. They cited that in one instance a claim, which had gone through the courts and also through the court of claims and had been allowed for $265,000, was paid ten years afterwards with interest added in the amount of $675,000. This was due to the slowness of congress in appropriating funds for paying the just obligations of the government. Speaking of these old treaties, Commissioner Jones said that it was well known that the Indians could be relied upon universally to know the contents of the treaties made with the government; that notwithstanding they are an illiterate people, somehow or other they had marvelous memories for details in the manner in which their tribal relations were maintained; that one reading of a treaty to the assembled tribe was all sufficient, and that while the government officials might go wrong in the interpretation of the treaty the Indians were absolutely certain of that which was coming to them and the manner in which either the lands or annuities were to be distributed.

NEW MAP FOR NEBRASKA.

An order has been made by the commissioner of the general land office for a new map of Nebraska. It has been seven years since a county map of Nebraska has been prepared by the general land office. In that time Boyd county has come into the sisterhood of Nebraska counties, changing very materially the county lines on either side of Boyd county. It will, hwever, be a year before the map is ready for issuance, as the drafting division of the general land office is small and has now in preparation a map of Alaska, which Prof. Henry King, chief of the topographic division of the general land office, says will be the most exhaustive map ever issued by the department. The map will not only show coal lands, mineral lands and gold placers, but will show the coast lines, boat routes and climatic features. It will be a map four by six feet in dimensions and is expected to be in universal demand. It is planned to have it ready by the 1st of February. After the Alaska map is completed the drafting division will issue a map of Kansas for the first time in thirteen years. The Nebraska map of 1890 was prepared during the regime of the once well known Nebraskan, Lewis A. Groff.

SITUATION IN THE KLONDIKE.

Captain P. H. Ray, Eighth infantry, writing from a point near Old Fort Yukon, on the steamer J. J. Healey, under date of September 11, 1897, to a friend in Washington, says: "In the event of the establishing of a post in the interior of Alaska I have suggested that it be supplied with 100 reindeer for army transportation purposes. The situation here is very critical and extremely serious, owing to the great rush of people to this country and British America without adequate food supply and the failure of river steamers to pass Yukon floods. The river is lower than ever before known at this season of the year, and no more supplies will reach Dawson City by this route this fall. There will result great suffering and probably loss of life in the Klondike country the coming winter. There is nothing but 3,000 sacks of flour at Circle City, and one of the two stores at Dawson closed last week, as I was informed by a miner who passed down in a skiff today. I shall leave the steamer tomorrow and go on to Circle City by whaleboat, if possible, and shall get word through to Dawson warning them of the situation, so that all who can may get away down the river before it closes, after October 10. Two cargoes of supplies have been announced at old Fort Yukon and there are supplies at Rampart City and the Russian mission. Several new discoveries have been made in our territory and the rush is turning this way. The country is without law or any machinery for enforcing law. Something should be done by congress to meet the emergency, as the rush will probably be great next year."

EXPOSITION MEDALS.

The seventh section of the act of June 10, 1896, to authorize and encourage the holding of a Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha in 1898, provides, "that medals with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, commemorative of said Transmississippi and International Exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat shall be prepared at some mint of the United States for the Board of Directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1873."

It will be remembered that there was a great delay in the delivery of the medals awarded to exhibitors to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, because of the fact that the design for the medals was not selected until after the close of the exposition, and then again the design approved by the Board of Awards did not meet with the approval of the secretary of the treasury or congress and a new reverse had to be prepared. Then the number of medals was so great that owing to the limited facilities of the Philadelphia mint a contract had to be made with outside parties for striking the medals and it was not until January, 1896, that the medals were delivered to the Treasury department.

In view of these facts, the directors of the Omaha exposition should furnish the design of the medal they desire without delay, otherwise there is danger that they will not be ready for delivery until after the close of the exposition. The director of the mint is ready to take hold of the matter and push it to active completion as soon as he is furnished with the design adopted. He is of the opinion that the design of the medal should be something typical of the transmississippi country and at the same time somewhat national in character. He feels that it should be prepared under the direction of the Board of Managers and approved by it before being forwarded to the department, as after it is once adopted there can be no changes, as it will take some two or three months to engrave the dies.

In all foreign countries when expositions are held the preparation of the medals is commenced long before the opening of the exposition and the medals are ready for delivery before the close of the same. Medals for the exposition to be held at Paris in 1900 are already in course of preparation.

Germans and French Have the Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Consul Burke at Chihuahua, Mexico, in a report to the State department says that the mercantile business there is in the hands of the Germans and French. There has been a falling off in the imports, the greatest decline being in cotton textiles, due to the establishment of cotton mills. Their importation of woolen manufactures, beer and ice have also decreased.

CROPS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Statistics Prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a report prepared under his direction by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets, that gives some interesting facts relative to the present wheat shortage in Austria-Hungary and the consequent importation into that country of American grain. According to the United States consul at Reichenburg, Austria, a recent importation of 400 carloads of American wheat was made as early as August, coming by way of Hamburg. Other importations were reported, among them one of 36,209 bushels of red winter No. 2 and Kansas wheat, purchased through the Vienna Produce exchange.

After recounting these unusual importations of the present season, the bulletin presents a careful review of the grain situation in Austria-Hungary during the past ten years. The crops of the present season are remarkably small. If the official estimates quoted are fulfilled the combined wheat production of Austria and Hungary will amount to little more than 130,000,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 bushels short of the crop harvested in 1896. Aside from the abnormal conditions of the present year, annual statistics of production, importation and exportation during the decade make it apparent that a marked change has occurred in the last few years as regards the grain situation in Austria-Hungary. The tendency of the various cereals has been toward a larger home consumption of the national product and consequent reduction of the surplus available for shipment to other lands. Most of the cereals are now brought into the country in larger quantities than are exported.

Barley is the only grain of which any considerable amount continues to be shipped abroad.

In respect to other cereals the status of the monarchy is apparently that of transition from an exporting into an importing country. While it is hardly to be expected that these changed conditions will to any considerable extent create an enlarged demand for American cereals, the facts set forth are certainly of interest as indicating the lessened importance of Austria-Hungary among the countries with which the United States is obliged to compete in the grain marts of the world.

The flour trade with Brazil is large and increasing, reaching 110,934 barrels per annum during 1891-95. This increasing hold upon the market should be controlled very exclusively by the United States millers.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Figures Showing the Obligations of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business October 30, 1897, the debt, less cash in treasury, amounting to $1,020,563,901, an increase for the month of $8,441,188. This increase is principally accounted for by a decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,365,500; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,331,540; debt bearing no interest, $379,663,590; total, $1,228,320,690. This amount, however, does not include $580,456,953 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $190,387,256; silver, $509,351,943; paper, $113,441,000; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $18,484,756; total, $831,669,957; against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $623,913,857, leaving the net cash balance in the treasury of $207,576,099.

RAISES NEW POINT IN TARIFF LAW.

Is Remission of Duty on Re-Exported Goods a Bounty?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A. W. Tourgee, consul at Bordeaux, France, has submitted to the State department a report concerning export duties. He says the octroi and other municipal taxes levied by the cities of France upon nearly all products and materials brought within their barriers for use, sale or manufacture are all remitted in case of the export of such commodities, or the manufactured articles into which they may enter as components. He asks if such remission is to be construed as a "bounty" or grant under section 5 of the tariff law of 1894. The report has been forwarded to the Treasury department for consideration.

ONLY CHECKS TRADE WITH CANADA.

Northern Neighbors Are Anxious for Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Commercial Agent Hamilton, at Morrisburg, Ont., in a report to the State department, says that the merchants of the United States are making a great mistake in not sending their agents into Canada. The change in the tariff law of the United States has, for the present, necessarily stopped trade, but this will be only temporary. The agent says one of the largest lumber dealers told him that the $2 rate on lumber had checked business, but he believes that it will revive. Mr. Hamilton adds: "Reciprocity is the cry of the Canadian."

Durant Case Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Attorney General Fitzgerald of California today submitted a motion to dismiss or affirm in the case of W. H. T. Durrant. This case is an appeal from the decision of the California state court which refused a writ of habeas corpus. It involves the proceeding against Durrant for murder. Mr. Fitzgerald also moved to advance on the docket the cases of Benjamin L. Hill and George J. Cressly, petitioner for Salter and Worden, and to dismiss the case of Harvey Allendar. These are all murder cases from the state of California which have been appealed to the supreme court. Worden is charged with being a party to the murder of a United States soldier in assisting to ditch a train during the strike of 1895, which resulted in the soldier's death. All the cases were taken under advisement.

Patents for Western Inventors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows:

Nebraska—Luke Agur, Seward, weed cutter; Frank Barclay, Beatrice, anti-friction clip for reapers or mowers; Thomas J. Blagg, Waverly, pump operating mechanism; Orville C. Johnson, Omaha, halter; William McClelland, Bloomington, wagon track.

Iowa—James W. Grandle, near Marion, hand nailing implements; Hans G. Johnson, Waukon, pocketknife; Emmanuel H. Snyder, Cedar Rapids, cultivator.

South Dakota—John H. O'Brien, Nasby, bicycle attachment.

Wyoming—Nathan F. Guthrie and W. H. Guite, Tie Siding, gate for irrigating ditches.

American Imports Small.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Consul Tingle at Brunswick, Germany, says that the importation of American products in that district is insignificant in amount, due more to the lack of enterprise on the part of American manufacturers than to any indisposition of the people to buy foreign made goods.

Court-Martial for Lovering.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—When the president returns a court-martial will be ordered to try Captain Lovering, the officer who has recently been subjected to a court of inquiry at Fort Sheridan for alleged abuse of Private Hammond.

Report of General Graham.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The report of General Graham, commanding the Department of Texas, has been made. It shows that the troops of that department are in good condition and under good discipline.

MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS

Prospecting for Gold is Open to All Sorts and Conditions of Men.

FINE MINE OF ONYX NEAR PRINGLE

Big Pierce Deal About to Be Consummated—Consideration is Two and a Half Millions—Some New Strikes.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 1.—(Special.)—One very pleasant feature about prospecting for gold in the Black Hills is that it is an occupation open to every class of men. Any person has the right to prospect on land that is not already staked out by some one else and if the find seems rich enough a location blank may be procured and placed in a conspicuous place on the claim, which settles the ownership. There are many men living in the Hills today who for the past twenty years have been "prospecting," and, although they have often made rich discoveries, they have not had money enough, perhaps, to perform the yearly improvements required by law and the land has gone back. Several times this summer old prospectors who have held onto their property have sold it to eastern capitalists and have realized a good fortune. The whole Black Hills country is covered with "prospect" holes, showing the work of twenty years or more. Two years ago a certain man owned several claims in the Blacktail district. He had held onto the property for years in hopes that some day he would realize something from them. He was finally compelled to give up his rights to the property. The same property is now valued at $400,000 and is considered one of the richest prospects in the Hills.

Near Pringle, in the southern hills, there is being opened up a fine mine of onyx stone. The property is owned by J. S. Bowker, a conductor on the Burlington, and two other associates. The stone is found at the top of a hill in six vertical ledges, which run parallel with each other, about six feet apart, separated by limestone, the formation in which they are formed. The stone ledge averages fifteen inches in thickness. A tunnel is being run in a distance of forty feet, when it is expected to find a lower vein. Onyx is very valuable and is becoming quite scarce. It has been used quite extensively in the past year in the interior veneering of buildings, being preferred to marble. Several eastern parties have made flattering offers for the property, but it will be worked by the present owners.

SOME RECENT STRIKES.

A rich strike was made last week at the Summit group of mines on Castle creek. The shaft is eighty-five feet deep and at that depth ore was encountered which assayed $1,516 go'd per ton. This is considered a valuable find. The group will probably be bonded to Chicago parties in a few days. They have already selected a site for a twenty-ton smelter which will be in operation by the first of January. A new steam hoist is being placed in position.

About two months ago George Brettell, manager of the Black Hills Power company, began the construction of a sawmill at the mouth of Annie creek in Spearfish canyon. The mill is now completed and work has been commenced to saw out lumber for the mammoth flume and buildings which are to be used in the operation of one of the most gigantic, and yet practical, schemes ever attempted in the Black Hills. The plan is to utilize the power of Spearfish river to generate electricity for lighting all of the cities in the northern Hills and furnishing power enough to run all kinds of mining and other kinds of machinery. The present capacity will be 1,200-horse power, but this can be doubled at any time when needed. It is calculated that a great saving will be made to miners and mill men in the cost of producing power. There are a great many fair mining prospects in the Hills which cannot be worked for the lack of water where the employment of steam would be an impossibility. It is estimated that there will be a saving of 40 per cent in the cost of producing power, which will place in operation a number of mines which have heretofore been idle. The company is composed of men from Rochester, N. Y. It is expected that the dynamos will be in operation before spring.

PIERCE DEAL READY TO CLOSE.

It is expected that something definite will be done in the Pierce deal in a few days. The New York capitalists will send some representatives here in a few days, who, it is expected, will close the deal. The reason given for the deal not being made before this is that the eastern buyers have considered the price asked by Mr. Price, who has the property bonded, too high, and they have held off hoping to get it for less. It has been stated that the transfer will be made on a basis of $2,500,000, and that the owners of the property will receive one-third in stock and the balance in cash. The consummation of this Pierce deal will mean the addition to the Black Hills of another Homestake, and every one in the Hills is anxious to see the transfer speedily made.

F. C. Smith, superintendent of the Consolidated Golden Reward Mining and Milling company, has just returned from Colorado, where he spent a month visiting the numerous smelting and reduction plants with a view of getting the best points and ideas for the construction of a large smelter for his own company. Mr. Smith found that there was little to be learned new in the mining world in Colorado, that the Black Hills mills and reduction plants were far superior to any visited. Many of the mines and mills in Colorado are shut down and portions of the country are seeing hard times.

A rich strike has been made on the Two Strikes claim in Yellow creek. The vein is an outcropping, four feet thick, in the middle of the property. It has been passed unnoticed for years and was accidentally noticed. It pays from $65 to $85 gold to the ton.

A new company has been incorporated in this city, the Golden Hill company, with property in the Two Bit district within 600 feet of the Hardin shaft. Samuel Allerton, the wealthy Chicago banker, is president; N. E. Franklin, vice president; Aaron Hattenbach, treasurer, and J. W. Russell, secretary.

CHINA ACCEDES TO THE TERMS.

Hooley-Jameson Syndicate Agrees to Make the Big Loan.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 1.—The representative of the Hooley-Jameson syndicate, which has been negotiating a loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000), to the Chinese government on the proposed security of Chinese customs, telegraphed yesterday from Pekin that the government had finally acceded to the terms demanded by the syndicate. The loan will be secured on the balance of the unfettered customs which yield a revenue of £600,000 annually and upon the salt and likin taxes in all the provinces which are entirely unencumbered and amount to about $3,900,000 yearly. The Chinese board of revenue will stand as security for the bonds, which will be stamped with the seals of the Board of Revenue and Tung-Li-Yamen.

Record-Breaking Cotton Cargo.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—The steamship Milwaukee sailed today for Liverpool with the largest cargo of cotton, if not the largest general cargo, ever floated. It consisted of 23,850 bales of cotton; 30,200 bushels of grain, 8,818 pieces of staves, 2,300 oars. Her entire cargo being equal to 26,000 bales of cotton. It would take 500 freight cars to carry her cargo and the train would measure three and a quarter miles in length.

Admit Outlawed Horses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The Pacific Coast Jockey club today received telegraphic instructions from Secretary Hopper of the Turf congress to accept entries from horses outlawed by racing at Aqueduct and stating that the objectionable rules will be abrogated and were never intended to cover tracks that conformed with Jockey club rules.

SILVER IS IN NO SENSE AN ISSUE.

Democrats Tried to Make It So at First, but Gave Up the Task.

DES MOINES, Nov. 1.—(Special.)—The Iowa campaign closed on Saturday night, save for a few scattering meetings that will be held Monday. It has been one of the least exciting campaigns in the history of the state. The democrats opened it early, holding their convention June 22, with the expectation of making a long and vigorous campaign and pounding down the republican vote. The effort utterly failed. It has been impossible to arouse interest. The people were worn out with the excitement and strain of the great campaign of last year, the like of which had never been known in the state, and refused to come out to hear speeches, or even to read political matter in newspapers. Yet, in the closing days both sides have aroused a considerable interest, the republicans by appeals to their supporters not to be over-confident and the democrats by urging their friends that the republican inaction gives a chance for victory if democrats will but vote their full strength.

Iowa this year elects a state ticket of governor, lieutenant governor, supreme judge, railroad commissioner and superintendent of public instruction. Also a full house of representatives, 100 members, and twenty-two members of the state senate, out of a total of fifty.

Last year Iowa gave McKinley 289,000 and Bryan 223,000, with about 8,000 scattering—national democratic, prohibition and socialist labor. All parties admit there will be a large falling off in the vote this year. Last year's poll was by 65,000 the largest ever known in the state. The republican committee estimates that the falling off will be about 50,000; the democrats claim it will be from 75,000 to 100,000. On this claim of a great loss in the total vote, which they declare will mainly affect the republicans, is based the chief democratic claim of a chance to carry the state.

The republicans, under the leadership of L. M. Shaw, candidate for governor, have made their campaign on national issues, taking up state issues only incidentally and devoting nearly all attention to the currency question. They have urged that any apparent wavering on the part of states which were last year in the sound money column would give new life to the silver movement and have a bad influence on the commercial condition of the country. The democrats, fused with the populists and silver republicans, started out to make the campaign mainly on the money question, but found early that it was losing rather than gaining them strength. They turned their attention to state affairs and undertook to make a case against the republicans for mismanagement of state affairs. The evils they alleged, however, had been nearly all corrected by the overwhelmingly republican legislature of last winter, and the democratic case has not been made a success.

The legislature elected this fall will not elect a senator unless an unexpected vacancy should occur. The senators elected at this time will hold their seats four years, and vote for the senator who will succeed John H. Gear. In the retiring house of representatives there are seventy-nine republicans and twenty-one democrats. The republicans claim at least sixty-eight members of the next house and the democrats concede them sixty-five. The republicans say they will have at least forty-one of the fifty members of the next senate, and the democrats concede them thirty-five.

The national democrats opened the campaign with considerable vigor, but in the closing days of the contest it has been apparent that their strength was melting away, as it did a year ago. Last year it quietly melted into the republican column; this fall it has divided between the republicans and democrats, with indications that the democratic candidate for governor, Fred E. White, will make some gains from this source. The prohibitionists, incited to renewed activity by reason of the passage of a law last winter to legalize the manufacture of liquors, have a full ticket in the field and claim they will poll 25,000 votes. It is conceded they will poll an unusually large strength, and 12,000 seems a fair estimate on it. On the whole, there is practically no doubt of the election of the republican ticket by pluralities of from 35,000 to 45,000.

TWO PITTSBURG MEN MISSING.

Have Not Been Heard from Since the Latter Part of August.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—The relatives and friends of Emmett Charles Lowrey and R. S. Roamer of Pittsburg, Pa., are very much exercised concerning them. They left Pittsburg August 20. Their destination was unknown, but Lowrey, when parting from his brother, promised to advise him of his whereabouts. They were last seen together on a train near Youngstown, O. Their prolonged silence excites apprehension of foul play or some unexplained misfortune. All practical means of ascertaining their whereabouts have been resorted to. Lowrey is 20 years old, slender, five feet six inches, weighs about 125 pounds, has dark, straight hair, dark eyelashes and gray eyes, is thin faced, dressed in dark clothes, was attending college. Roamer is also well educated, dressed in dark clothes, is about 25 years old and about five feet ten inches. They are young men of good habits, rather quiet and reserved. Anybody possessing information concerning either will confer a favor by communicating with David Lowrey, 312 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW AND SIMPLE SMOKE CONSUMER.

Invention of a Berlin Firm that is a Decided Success.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The firm of Kahut & Deusler of this city has patented a simple smoke consumer consisting of a fire clay plate to be inserted in the furnace, which is said to effect a complete combustion of smoke and to average a saving of 20 per cent in fuel. An average fireman is able to replace it. Its cost is 400 marks.

Experts declare that it will revolutionize the system of heating by coal.

It is reported from Kiel that thorough tests of the invention have been made at the navy yards there, with the result that the government has ordered the application of the smoke consumer to all the boilers in use in the navy, securing from the inventors the full right to use it on all steamers.

Lieutenant Niblack, naval attache of the United States, has sent a special report to Washington, recommending the adoption of the invention in the United States navy. The naval attache of the Chinese government has sent a similar recommendation to Pekin.

BULL MET MORE THAN HIS MATCH.

Attempts to Kill a Man and Gets the Worst of It.

SPOKANE, Nov. 1.—As the result of a shooting affray in front of the Coeur d'Alene theater Johnny Bull, an old-time gambler, was shot and probably fatally wounded. "Fiskey" (H. S.) Barnett, manager of the theater had a finger shot off and his face filled with burnt powder, while his wife, better known by the stage name of Ida Clayton, received a bullet through the shoulder. The shooting is said to have been the result of a deliberate attempt on the part of Bull to assassinate Barnett, because the latter, in a row two hours before, had hit Bull a blow on the head with a cane.

Strawboard Manufacturers Combine.

ANDERSON, Ind. Nov. 1.—The formation of a strawboard trust controlling every plant in the country has been effected and will begin operations at once. It includes the twelve independent plants and the nineteen owned by the American Strawboard company. The last two to be brought in were the Carthage, Ind., and the Peoria, Ill., plants. The offices of the American Strawboard company in New York City will be closed and the managing secretary, C. W. Bell, formerly of Cincinnati, will be sent abroad as the traveling agent of the trust. The new company, the American Strawboard combination, will open offices in Indianapolis and Joseph Panning of this state placed in charge. The trust will have an absolute monopoly. Manager Williams of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois American Strawboard company plants does not anticipate any immediate change in price.

You can get old-fashioned, pure buckwheat flour. Ask for Wright's.

EXPOSITION WORK RESUMED

Activity in Construction Again Manifests Itself on the Grounds.

GOLDIE PUSHES WORK ON MINES BUILDING

Forty Carpenters Employed and the Number Will Be Increased as Needed—Activity on Other Buildings.

The exposition grounds have resumed their wonted aspect of activity and the erection of the main buildings is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The huge framework of the Mines building, which was deserted and bare during the greater part of last week on account of the strike of the carpenters, was covered with men yesterday and the roof was rapidly being put on. About forty men were at work and Contractor Goldie stated that he intended putting on more men as soon as they could be handled to advantage.

It is expected that the piles for the Agriculture building will be all driven by tonight, and the contractor says the force on this building will be increased at that time. At present the floor is being laid by a small force.

Considerable activity is being displayed on the other buildings and good headway is being made, although it is remarked by people who visit the grounds at intervals of a week or so that the progress made seems to be very slow.

The water is running into the lagoon from two small pipes connected with the city water mains and the artesian well flows a small quantity. The bottom of the canal is covered with water from the Mirror to Twentieth street and the pipes east of Twentieth street have formed small puddles which almost cover the bottom on this part of the canal.

On the bluff tract good progress is being made with the parking. The holes which are to receive the large trees which are to be planted along either side of the main avenue excite considerable curiosity on the part of visitors to the grounds, who ask all kind of questions about the numerous holes ten feet square and about five feet deep which are being excavated close together along the roadway which is being prepared by a large force of men and teams with plows and scrapers.

It has been found necessary to erect temporary railings along the roadways which are to be constructed on the bluff tract in order to keep people and teams from running over the grounds. A ton of blue grass seed has been sowed on this tract and the numerous paths and roads formed by people who wish to walk about the tract threaten to destroy the seed. In order to confine the people and teams to the places which are to be turned into roadways as soon as that part of the work is reached posts have been set along these future roadways and heavy wire stretched to form temporary fences.

ONE MORE CONVENTION LANDED.

National Household Economic Association Comes Next Year.

The fruits of the visit of Mrs. F. M. Ford, secretary of the Woman's Board of Managers of the exposition, to Nashville, continue to multiply. She went to Nashville for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the next meeting of the Liberal Religion Congress for Omaha. She not only accomplished this but has landed two other conventions and the returns are not all in yet.

The latest news is that the National Household Economic association will meet in Omaha some time during October, 1898. This is regarded as one of the most important of the many national bodies which have to do with matters relating to the sphere of women. Its meetings are usually attended by 300 or 400 delegates from all parts of the country and the women in all parts of the country who are most prominent in all matters connected with the advancement of woman and the investigation of questions in which the gentler sex are mainly interested are members of it. The scope of this organization is quite broad, everything connected with the household coming within its jurisdiction. It discusses household sanitation, the proper preparation of food, the servant girl question, the proper care of children and the thousand and one questions pertaining to the duties of the home.

Dr. Mary Green of Charlotte, Mich., is president of the national association; Mrs. John Wilkinson of Chicago is honorary president and Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago is honorary vice president. A state society exists in Nebraska of which Mrs. Mary M. Pugh of this city is president.

The meetings of the society are held semi-annually, in October and April. The meeting to be held next spring, in Chicago, will finally fix the place for the October meeting, but a resolution was passed at the Nashville meeting endorsing Omaha as the place for the October meeting and the secretary of the association writes to Mrs. Ford to say that there is no doubt but that the spring meeting will carry out the intent of this resolution.

CARPENTERS TACKLING HAMILTONS.

Strike is Now Ordered on the Machinery Building.

The carpenters working on the Machinery building at the exposition grounds struck at noon yesterday because Contractor Hamilton would not concede their demand that the eight-hour day and the union scale of 30 cents per hour should be the standard on that building. The procedure in this case was the same as in the case of the Manufactures building, for which R. C. Strehlow has the contract, and the Mines and Agriculture buildings, for which Goldie & Sons of Chicago have the contracts. In these instances the Carpenters' union won its point and these buildings are now being erected by union carpenters.

The strike on the Machinery building was called at noon yesterday. At that time a committee from the Carpenters' union waited on Contractor Hamilton and asked him to adopt the union rules. He asked the committee to arbitrate the matter and to give him thirty days in which to make his answer. As this time would carry the matter along until about the time for the completion of the building the committee declined to concede this point and the men were called off. All the carpenters left the work and the building is at a standstill.

Mr. Hamilton says he will put on non-union men and will be at work again within a few days. The strike committee simply smiles and points to the three buildings under union rule, the contractors for which made the very same statements when the workmen on their buildings walked out. They say that Hamilton Brothers have been working their men ten hours and paying from 20 to 25 cents per hour, and they insist that the workmen employed on the buildings must be paid what they term living wages.

MAKES THREE ATTEMPTS TO HANG.

Suspenders, Necktie and Shirt Used Without Success.

William Cook, a prisoner in the city jail, made three attempts to strangle himself within an hour yesterday and all without avail. He had been arrested by Sergeant Chamberlain in the afternoon for selecting the alley back of 1514 Farnam street for a drunken sleep. He was searched and placed in a cell and shortly afterward was observed hanging from a crossbar with his suspenders tied about his throat. The turnkey at once appropriated the suspenders and Cook was obliged to fall back on his necktie. This was also taken from him and he was later seen to be making good progress with strips torn from his shirt. So he had to give up this garment also and was obliged to sit uncovered in the wintry bleakness of the police station. He had not been able to do himself much injury as the crossbar was so low that his feet dragged upon the ground.

When he had become partially sober Cook was questioned regarding his conduct. He stated that he was a book agent and besides this discouraging fact had been plying his trade in Lincoln. He engaged rooms at Twenty-sixth and Cuming streets a few days ago and returning home yesterday noon found his room closed and unheated. His wife, he was informed, had gone on a visit to Plattsmouth. He says that his burden then became too heavy and that he had proceeded to drown it.

Bridges for the Lagoon.

The draughtsmen in the office of the supervising architects are engaged in making the detail drawings for the permanent iron bridges which are to span the lagoon at Twentieth street. There will be two of these bridges, extending from the bank to the island, each having a fifty-foot roadway, and constructed so that they will answer for wagon bridges in Kountze park after the exposition is closed. The railing of these bridges will be of dainty, ornamental iron work, giving a light and airy appearance, while concealing great strength. The center of the trusses underneath the bridges will be eight feet above the surface of the water when the lagoon is filled to the proper point.

Notes of the Exposition.

The Department of Exhibits is in receipt of inquiries from the bee keepers of Wisconsin regarding the rules governing exhibits of bees and honey.

Governor Bloxham of Florida has appointed the following commission to see that Florida is properly represented at the Transmississippi and International Exposition: W. W. K. Decker, Tarpon Springs; M. R. Marks, Orlando; S. Boteler Thompson, Lake City, and John D. Peabody, Ozona.

The secretary of the Lumber exchange of Seattle, Wash., writes to the Department of Exhibits that the details of the lumber exhibit to be made under the direction of the exchange, showing the lumber resources of the Pacific coast, will be arranged at the next meeting of the exchange.

The Wisconsin Exposition commission is organizing the business men of the various cities and towns in the state into an association for making displays of the state's resources at the exposition. A meeting for this purpose was held at Racine Saturday night, of last week and an organization perfected.

Commissioner E. Whitcomb, who has charge of the bee and honey section of the Department of Exhibits, will attend the meeting of the Northwestern Beekeepers' association, to be held in Chicago, November 10, and will endeavor to have the next meeting of the association held in Omaha. This association is one of the most important organizations of bee keepers in the United States.

The Nashville, Tenn., papers are suggesting that Tennessee be represented at the Transmississippi Exposition by a state building, and it is suggested that the Hermitage, the historic home of "Old Hickory," be reproduced as typical of Tennessee. The Nashville American urges the carrying out of this suggestion and advises the collecting of subscriptions among the people of the state for this purpose.

Colorado is making preparations for having a magnificent horticultural display at the exposition. The annual meeting of the State Horticultural society will be held at Denver November 16, 17 and 18, and a part of the program includes the making of definite arrangements for this display. As now contemplated a very large display of fresh fruit will be made by shipping the stock in refrigerator boxes as it is needed. By this means the display will be kept fresh and the Centennial state promises to open the eyes of people who have not kept posted on the horticultural resources of the state.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION PROCEEDING.

Day Occupied in Reading and Discussing Reports.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, called the convention to order today. Devotional exercises were followed by the reading of a report on the Woman's Christian Temperance union school of method and parliamentary usage by Miss Anna A. Benjamin of Michigan.

Mrs. M. E. Carman of Illinois read a report of the medal contests. The report on press work was read by Mrs. Minnie Barker Horning of Illinois. Mrs. Emilie Martin of New York supplemented the report with a few words about "Metropolitan Press Work." Miss Willard read the Woman's Christian Temperance union motto, "So Tell the World's Story Today as to Make the World Better Tomorrow." Mrs. E. B. Ingalls of Missouri read a paper on "Narcotics," urging congress to pass a law which would enable states to enact anti-cigarette laws. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer of Pennsylvania read a report on school savings banks. Miss Mary Moore of New York read a report on unfermented wine at sacraments.

Mrs. Frances Barnes, who has had charge as general secretary of the "Y" branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, has resigned in order to go abroad to take charge of the Woman's Christian Temperance union work in Europe. Mrs. Ella A. Boyle of Staten Island succeeds her.

MISS CISNEROS REACHES CHICAGO.

Will Be Given a Public Reception While in the City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Senorita Evangelina Cosslo y Cisneros, the young Cuban girl made famous by her sensational escape from a Havana prison, arrived in Chicago today. Accompanying her from Washington were Mrs. H. J. Miacias, who acts as interpreter, and Miss Katherine Thomas of New York. Tomorrow afternoon Miss Cisneros will receive the ministers of Chicago at the Auditorium. On Thursday evening a public reception will be held, at which United States Senator William E. Mason will speak. Miss Cisneros will return to Washington the latter part of the week.

LAWSUIT WINDS UP IN MURDER.

Man Who Committed it Barricades Himself in His House.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—A special to the Star from Warsaw, Mo., says: Emery Norman killed Creed Moore, a neighboring farmer, at his place twelve miles south of here, firing a load of buckshot into his body. Norman then, together with his brother, barricaded himself in his house and declares he will not be taken alive. The men were each about 35 years old and married. The trouble arose over a lawsuit.

Marriage Licenses.

Licenses to wed have been issued by the county judge to the following parties:

Name and Address.	Age.
William H. House, Douglas county	32
Gertrude E. Hall, Douglas county	20
George A. Distelhorst, Omaha	26
Della S. Wilkinson, Randolph, Ia	24
Ezra B. Ferris, Omaha	26
Lizzie M. Schmeits, Spaulding	26
Theodore R. Frost, Genoa, Neb	27
Emily Abrahamson, Omaha	30
Andrew Bennett, Omaha	42
Jennie Johnson, Omaha	32
Howard V. Whiting, Fort Crook	25
Margaret J. Yerge, Omaha	21
Joseph Zioch, South Omaha	29
Katie Paluska, South Omaha	26
George M. Patton, Ashland, Neb	34
Catherine Seymour, Nebraska City, Neb	25
George Jeanneret, Gilmore, Neb	26
Maude Moore, Gilmore, Neb	19
Peter Sturek, South Omaha	23
Annie Sak, South Omaha	18
Andrew Kjellberg, South Omaha	31
Lena Carlson, Omaha	27
John S. Elmborg, Omaha	23
Mary Johnson, Omaha	20

There is no better proof of the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than that it is recommended by leading physicians.

NOT MUCH FOR DEPOSITORS

Only Recourse Left the Creditors is Upon the Stockholders.

MIDLAND STATE BANK DIVIDEND ORDERED

Ten Per Cent the Total Amount that the Receiver Can Realize Out of the Assets of the Concern.

Judge Scott yesterday ordered Receiver J. W. Thomas of the defunct Midland State bank to declare a dividend from the moneys in his hands upon the claims that exist against the bankrupt institution. The dividend will be in the neighborhood of 10 per cent and will be the first to be declared since the bank closed its doors.

The amount to be distributed among the depositors and other creditors is $6,958.99. Against this stand claims of $58,833.25, of which $54,605.56 has been proven. In addition there is a claim of $535, which amount will have to be retained by the receiver, since a case is pending in the supreme court to determine whether or not it should be allowed as a preferred claim. Under the instructions of Judge Scott the receiver is ordered to adjudicate the claims, and in a few days he will be ready to pay out about 10 per cent on them.

There are no more assets of any amount upon which more money can be raised, and consequently the only way in which money can be secured to settle the balance of the claims is to recover from the stockholders of the institution. It will be the next step of the receiver to bring suit against them, the filing of his report and the declaration of a dividend being preliminary thereto.

Attorney John L. Kennedy, who is the receiver's attorney, stated yesterday that the suit against the stockholders would probably not be brought for some sixty or