PART I.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 10.

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CHARGES BAD FAITH

Lord George Hamilton Reflects Upon the Actions of the British Premier.

TREATS ASSOCIATES IN UNFAIR MANNER

Duke of Devonshire Alone Informed of Resignation of Chamberlain.

OBJECTS TO THE WAY HE WAS OUSTED

Members of Cabinet Were Not Allowed to Resign in Body.

CABINET CONSIDERED TAXING OF FOOD

Former Secretary of State for India Would Accept Preferential Tariffs, but Was Not Given Opportunity to Do So.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In an address to his constituents at Ealing Lord George Hamilton, late secretary of state for India, has given for the first time his version of the recent cabinet resignations.

He said that at the cabinet meeting on the last day of the parliamentary session Premier Balfour produced a program which included preferential tariffs and the taxation of food. The cabinet adjourned that day without reaching a decision in the matter. It met again on September 14 and continued the same discussion.

After this meeting Lord Balfour, then secretary for Scotland; Mr. Ritchey, then chancellor of the exchequer, and he agreed to place their resignations in the hands of the duke of Devonshire, then lord of the council, who would present them with his own. It was not until September 16 that Lord George Hamilton learned of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's resignation and that the duke of Devonshire had retained his office.

Members Not Treated Fairly.

He declared that Premier Balfour had treated the members of the cabinet, other than the duke of Devonshire, unfairly in communicating to the duke the news he withheld from the remainder of the members. He said also that he would have been willing to resign at any time on the slightest suggestion from Mr. Balfour, but he resented the method in which free trade members had been ousted from the cabinet.

With regard to the general fiscal policy Lord George Hamilton declared himself a free trader with limitations. He said also that he believed thoroughly in retaliation which would give the country better chance for negotiation of reciprocity treaties.

Protection Pure and Simple.

The other members of the cabinet would have resigned on such a proposition, but that had not been the question presented to them. The speaker also expressed the conviction that the present propaganda was protection pure and simple.

The fiscal campaign continues with unabated vigor. Among the speakers last night were Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Gray, both of whom said that protection would result in an increase in prices and great hardship to the working classes.

Free Food League Meets.

At a meeting at Westminster tonight of the Parliamentary Union Free Food league the duke of Devonshire was unanimously elected president of the league and Lord Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer in the second administration of Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who occupied the same office from 1895 to 1902, and C. T. Ritchie, who resigned as chancellor of the exchequer this fall, were elected vice presidents. Among those present was the duke of Manchester.

The meeting approved the issue of a manifesto setting forth the views of the league. Briefly, this manifesto expresses the willingness of the league to consider in a friendly and loyal spirit any definite plan the premier may submit to Parliament. It criticises adversely and at considerable length, however, Joseph Chamberlain's proposals and declares they would impose all the disadvantages of an imperial zollverein with none of its gains, and tend to promote the disintegration rather than the union of the empire, while leading inevitably to a policy of protection.

William Cavendish, heir to the dukedom of Devonshire, who was appointed financial secretary to the treasury a fortnight ago, spoke at Derby tonight and made some interesting revelations. He said he also had written a letter resigning his post of treasurer of King Edward's household, but "he did not mail it."

He explained that he did not like the idea of retaliation, but now he believed it was necessary to "defend British trade." Mr Cavendish is credited with being a free trader, and his consenting to remain in the government created comment at the time of the crisis.

Reduced Majority for Minister.

Colonial Secretary Lytleton, liberal unionist, has been re-elected member of the House of Commons from Warwick and Leamington with a greatly reduced majority. He received 2,689 votes, while Mr. Berridge, the liberal candidate, received 2,499, the majority being 190. At the last election in this district Mr. Lytleton secured a majority of 831.

The reduced majority of Mr. Lytleton in Warwick and Leamington, occurring as it did in Mr. Chamberlain's own district, is taken by the unionist press this morning as an indication that the food tax argument of the free traders will figure heavily in the general election, whenever the government goes to the country.

MORE MINES TO BE CLOSED

Owners of Zinc Mines Consummate Plan to Suspend Production Pending Higher Prices.

GALENA, Kan., Oct. 23.—The mill and mine owners and operators of the Galena-Joplin district consummated plans today for a total shutdown of the mines and mills to force the price of ore above the prices now offered by the smelting combine. Extensive operators here consider this to be the most practical and effective way of raising the price of ore and holding the price on a par with the price of pig lead.

SAN ANTONIO IS ISOLATED

Governor Quarantines All Parts of State and Stops Trains from City.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 23.—Governor Lanham today quarantined all Texas against San Antonio on account of the yellow fever there. The order is mandatory upon all railroads to operate no trains in or out of San Antonio from noon today nor handle any freight or passenger business from that city in any shape whatsoever.

MIXED COURT TO HEAR CASES

Newspaper Writers at Shanghai Are Sustained by the Foreign Ministers.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23.—The diplomatic corps at Peking has unanimously decided that the Supao prisoners must be promptly tried by the mixed court here.

The Supao is a Chinese journal published at Shanghai, a treaty port, by a number of young "literati." They printed some articles strongly denouncing the Manchu rulers of China as the hereditary enemies of the nation.

The matter attracted the attention of the Chinese authorities and the consular body at Shanghai was appointed by the taotai of that city with a view to the apprehension of the offending reformers.

It was then agreed between the taotai and the consuls that the journalists should be put under arrest and tried by the mixed court and if found guilty they should undergo punishment in the foreign settlement.

The arrest of the reformers, which followed, was made under this express understanding, but while the case was pending before the mixed court the imperial government at Peking virtually disavowed the Shanghai taotai compact with the consuls and demanded the surrender of the prisoners. The question was thus transferred from the Shanghai consuls to the foreign ministers at Peking.

WOULD KEEP MONEY AT HOME

Minister of Militia of Canada Makes Significant Speech at a Banquet.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 23.—At a banquet tendered in his honor by the military men of Montreal, Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, made the following statement regarding Canada's contributing to the defense of the empire:

We owe a duty to Great Britain and we have discharged that duty in the past by being prepared to take care of our own territory.

I insist upon this, and I have no hesitancy in saying it, that if the people of this country should see fit to expend money for military purposes or for purposes of defense, they shall have control of that money themselves and shall not hand the money over to anybody, whether it be the London War office or the first lord of the admiralty, to spend for them.

That is the principle which I lay down as a Canadian and I believe it a sound principle. If we are able to defend our own country we will contribute better than in any other way to the safety, maintenance and integrity of the empire.

Under the present system Canadian military forces are under command of Britishers. The statement is regarded as most significant in view of the Alaskan boundary decision.

OLD FLAG SHIP DAMAGED

Victory, Once Commanded by Nelson, is Almost Sunk in Portsmouth Harbor.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 23.—Nelson's old flagship, Victory, was nearly sunk in Portsmouth harbor today by the battleship Neptune. The battleship Hero and some other craft were also damaged.

Neptune, a noneffective vessel of 9,310 tons displacement, built in 1874, which was being towed into Portsmouth preparatory to being taken to the Thames to be broken up, broke adrift and ran amuck. After desperate efforts Neptune was secured by Hero, but not before the former had knocked a six-foot hole in Victory's port quarter.

Victory's lower decks were quickly flooded and it commenced to settle down, its crew standing at quarters, but the speedy arrival of tugs enabled the old flagship to keep afloat until it was docked.

MURDER PLOT DISCOVERED

Russian Government Sends Six Battalions to Protect Consul at Uskub.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—In consequence of the discovery of a military plot to kill M. Belaieff, the Russian consul at Uskub, the government has rushed six battalions of troops thither from Kopdulu and Perlepe.

Crotians to Have Hearing.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The two Crotians, giving the names of Taparas and Kebear, who were arrested on board the steamer Philadelphia on its arrival at Southampton October 21, from New York, on the charge of murdering S. T. Ferguson, a railroad contractor, at West Middletown, Pa., were brought up in Bow street police court today. They denied having committed the murder and were remanded for further hearing.

Will Invite King to Visit Fair.

ROME, Oct. 23.—The Italian minister to Abyssinia, Major Cicicco Di Colo, has been instructed to assist United States Consul Skinner of Marseilles, France, in carrying out the latter's mission to King Menelik, one of the objects of which is to invite the king to visit the St. Louis exposition and to provide for an Abyssinian exhibit.

Russia Needs More Steamers.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Advices from Tien Tsin say it is learned there that Russia is negotiating with a steamship company at Shanghai to charter steamers belonging to the company to run between Shanghai and Port Arthur, the government representing that the volunteer fleet is not sufficient to carry on the traffic.

Americans to Leave for Home.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The American line steamer Philadelphia, which is to sail from Southampton and Cherbourg tomorrow for New York, will have among its passengers Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dickinson and Mr. and Mrs. Hannis Taylor.

Durand May Be Named.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Exchange Telegraph company says Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador at Madrid, will probably succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States.

Five Killed in Explosion.

VALLETTA, Island of Malta, Oct. 23.—A fire works explosion at a workmen's club in the village of Belzan has resulted in a woman and four men being killed and the injury of fourteen persons.

Steamer Loaded with Gold.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 23.—The sum of $5,000,000 in gold was landed here today from Bombay. This is the largest shipment ever brought to England on one steamer.

Electric Car Attains High Speed.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—An electric car today in the high speed experiments on the Marienfelde-Zossen line attained the speed of 130 3-5 miles per hour.

SCHWAB IS IN THE FIGHT

Granted Leave to Intervene as Complainant in Ship Building Case.

TAKES COURSE TO PROTECT HIMSELF

By This Action He May Show His Position While Other Complainants May Appear as Defendants Hereafter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Through an order granted late today Charles M. Schwab was granted leave to intervene as a complainant in the action recently commenced in the federal courts by the New York Security and Trust company against the United States Shipbuilding company and James Smith, jr., as receiver. The defendants at the same time were allowed to file an amended answer and cross-bill, and Roland B. Conklin, Max Nathan, Jacob W. Mack and James D. McGuire, as creditors and stockholders, were given leave to intervene as defendants.

Lawyer De Fere, representing Mr. Schwab, explained to Judge Lacombe that the issues of the action were such that Mr. Schwab should properly be a complainant, the answer of the defendants containing allegations of such a character that Mr. Schwab should in all fairness be given the opportunity to come in and show his position.

After hearing the arguments of counsel Judge Lacombe granted the order for Mr. Schwab to intervene as a co-complainant without prejudice to the proceedings already had and that the title to the bill of complaint and other papers should be deemed amended as fully to all intents and purposes as if Mr. Schwab had been a party complainant at the time of the filing of the bill. It also gives Mr. Schwab an opportunity to litigate all the issues of the case.

The order also stayed all further proceedings until the expiration of the time for the filing for the answer and cross-bill.

The four shareholders of the shipbuilding company granted leave to intervene as defendants were also allowed to serve an answer to the bill of complainant within thirty days from the entry of the order, also without prejudice to all previous proceedings.

Outlines the Defense.

The nature of the defense which Charles M. Schwab will make to the charges that have been made against him in connection with the financial affairs of the wrecked United States Shipbuilding company was sharply outlined during the latter part of the hearing before Examiner Oliphant late today.

Lewis Nixon was still on the stand, and under cross-examination by W. D. Guthrie, counsel for Mr. Schwab, there was an effort to show that the corporation would not have succeeded if the $2,000,000 promised under the Sheldon plan of reorganization had been made available and that it could not have continued its existence even if it had received the much sought for $800,000, which, it is alleged, was wrongfully withheld by the Bethlehem company. Mr. Guthrie showed by Mr. Nixon that the $800,000 would have been absorbed without relieving the company of all of the financial embarrassment which it suffered and was asked if it would have been honest to the other creditors if the interest charges on account of bonds had been paid July 1, the date of the crisis in the affairs of the concern.

The examination of Mr. Nixon was not concluded and will be resumed at the next hearing, which is set for a week from Monday.

Nixon Still on Stand.

The cross-examination of Lewis Nixon was continued when the inquiry as to the affairs of the United States Shipbuilding company was resumed today. Charles M. Schwab and Attorney Pam were in attendance. The witness was again questioned as to the representations made in the earlier shipbuilding combination prospectus and the correctness of the statement that Edwin Hawley, E. H. Harriman, James Stillman and other financiers were to serve as directors. Mr. Nixon said he understood the statements were correct.

The underwriting agreement which Charles M. Schwab signed was produced by the representatives of the Trust Company of the Republic at the request of Attorney Guthrie, identified by Mr. Nixon and offered in evidence.

The underwriting agreement signed by Roland R. Conklin, complainant, was also turned up by Mr. Guthrie, but Mr. Nixon did not know Conklin's handwriting, and the document was simply marked for identification. The underwriting agreements of Max Nathan, James D. Maguire and Jacob W. Mack, also complainants, were produced, but Mr. Nixon did not know the individuals or their signatures. The agreements were marked for identification.

Mr. Nixon testified that vendors became underwriters to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. He, Henry T. Scott and Mr. Hyde, all vendors, became underwriters. The witness identified the agreements signed by himself and Mr. Scott and they were offered in evidence. It is understood that the purpose of this evidence is to show that the complainants are holders of but a small amount of the bonds.

Solves Mystery of Check.

The mystery surrounding the purpose and destination of the check for $250,000 which has figured in the investigation in the affairs of the United States Shipbuilding company was partially explained today by a former officer of the Trust Company of the Republic.

He said that the check was drawn to cover a payment on one of the shipyard properties and that after it had been made out it was found necessary to cut the sum into a couple of smaller checks. It was one of a series of numbered checks and rather than destroy it it was put through the bank by the trust company itself.

The money called for by the check was not withdrawn from the bank. What subsequently became of any money that remained after the plants were paid for has not been shown at any point in the inquiry, but it is asserted that this particular check was not cashed and is, therefore, of no importance to the inquiry.

SHOOTS ESCAPING PRISONER

California Guards Kill Man Who Tries to Leave Folsom Penitentiary.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 23.—A message to the Sacramento Bee from the Folsom state prison says that E. Mannuel, a second termer, was shot by the guards and killed while attempting to escape.

Mannuel was discovered yesterday with opium in his possession and was placed in the dungeon. He was removed this morning by the officers to point out the locality where other opium was stored. He made a dash for liberty and was shot.

MILWAUKEE MAY REACH COAST

Wall Street Has the Rumor and Figures Out a Reason for the Move.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Once more it is asserted that the St. Paul road is to build to the coast. The report probably will be denied as promptly and as emphatically this time as it has been many times in the past. The authority for the present rumor is a man who says he has knowledge of certain land deals put through in the last two or three months which to him are a positive indication that the St. Paul management has decided to extend its system to a northern terminus on the Pacific coast.

In connection with this it is at least interesting to note the western railroad situation presents problems not easy of solution. The Harriman and Gould interests are not, to all appearances, while the Rock Island and Gould interests are working in complete harmony. Only a short time ago Mr. Harriman joined the Hill-Morgan party by entering the Erie directorate and this move followed a report for which there seems to be good ground that Mr. Harriman had fallen out with the Kuhn-Loeb interest. Mr. Harriman and the Rock Island interests are on the best of terms, and acting together, have been heavy purchasers of Atchison. By many it is believed they are already in control of the Atchison property. Controlling the Northern Securities, the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific and the Atchison, the Harriman-Morgan-Rock Island interest controls every route to the Pacific coast. The St. Paul and the Northwestern and the Gould system are cut off, their farthest western line being the Denver & Rio Grande of the Gould group, which ends at Ogden.

ROADS APPEAL TO STICKNEY

Action of Great Western Threatens to Disrupt Trunk Line Committee.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—President G. B. Harris of the Burlington railroad is on his way to St. Paul to confer with A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western, with a view to trying to induce the latter to modify the proportional rates on grain which the Great Western proposes to put through Omaha. The conference at St. Paul is the result of a meeting of exective officials of the lines interested, in the office of J. C. Stubbs yesterday.

The fact developed that unless the Great Western rates are modified so as not to lower other rates serious trouble will probably arise. The Northwestern has threatened, in the event of the rates going in as announced, to withdraw from the Western Trunk Line committee so far as grain traffic is concerned and also to reduce grain rates throughout the state of Iowa. A strenuous effort is being made to effect a compromise and avoid radical action on the part of the lines affected.

ONE MILLION FOR CHARITY

Massachusetts Woman Leaves Large Estate to Go to Various Institutions.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 23.—A sum approximating $1,000,000 ultimately is to reach a number of public and charitable institutions in various parts of the country under the terms of the will of Miss Mary P. Ropes, of Salem, who died here recently.

The document was made public today and provides that the income from all her property, amounting to about $1,000,000, shall go to her sister, Eliza O. Ropes, during her lifetime. After the sister's death the property is to be divided among public institutions and charities in Salem and other Massachussetts cities, in Ohio, Washington, D. C., and other places.

Harvard university is given a block of railroad stock to found the Nathaniel Ropes chair of political economy in honor of Miss Ropes' father, also stock and bonds to found the Nathaniel Ropes, jr., scholarship.

Tuskegee institute, Carlisle Indian school and Berea college, Berea, Ky., are to receive small amounts. The institutions remembered in Ohio and at Washington, D. C., are mainly Swedenborgian organizations.

GENERAL IGNORED ORDERS

Such Testimony is Brought Out at Trial of Colorado Militia Officer.

DENVER, Oct. 23.—At the court-martial trial of Brigadier General John Chase of the National Guard of Colorado on the charge of perjury Colonel Edward Verdecksburg today testified to the receipt of an executive order from Adjutant General Bell for the release of W. S. Davis from the military prison and of another order from General Chase ordering the prisoner to be held, which was accompanied by the remark that too many "manufactured executive orders" had already been received. Two other officers corroborated Colonel Verdecksburg's testimony.

WOULD BANISH FIRE WORKS

Mississippi Valley Medical Society Takes Stand Against Explosive Hilarity.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—Dr. Henry E. Tuley, secretary of the Mississippi Valley Medical association, today made public a set of resolutions taking a strong stand against the sale of toy pistols, favoring the enactment of national laws against the manufacture of fireworks and the open treatment of all wounds, however insignificant, which were adopted at the convention of the organization held recently in Memphis.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Alexander Hodge.

STELLA, Neb., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. Alexander Hodge died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Norman Smillie, in this city yesterday. She was 76 years of age and the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living. Mrs. Hodge with her husband, who is now deceased, came here thirty years ago and settled on the Hodge farm two miles north of town. Nineteen years ago she had a stroke of paralysis and has not been strong since. About six weeks ago she had another attack and had been gradually failing since. She was buried in the Prairie Union cemetery, having been a member of the Baptist church for the past twenty-nine years.

Charles T. Saxton.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Former Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, died in the Rochester city hospital today.

STOPPING WORK IN MINES

Party to Montana Lawsuit Says Stock Jobbing is Responsible.

DENIAL MOVE IS BY OFFICER OF CONCERN

Suspension of Business by Copper Company Felt in Every Part of State and Many Lines of Industry.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 23.—By the general shutdown by the Amalgamated Copper company properties last night from 13,000 to 15,000 men are directly thrown out of employment and others will be indirectly affected within a week, so that the grand total will reach 20,000 men. The Great Northern will lay off a large portion of the freight crews heretofore hauling ore from Butte to the Boston & Montana smelter at Great Falls. The Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railway will lay off freight crews between Butte and Anaconda. In addition to these numerous other enterprises, large and small, which relied upon the Amalgamated as their chief customer, will be obliged to curtail business. In Montana alone approximately $1,000,000 a week is cut off the payrolls.

Butte streets are filled today with the 7,000 miners thrown out of work last night. Boarding house keepers, store keepers and others whom the miners owe besieged the justice courts seeking garnishment orders. The constables cannot serve the papers fast enough and the justice clerks are working overtime filing them out. So far there has been no violence.

Butte is Hard Hit.

The actual number directly out of employment in Butte is 6,500. These include the men in the Boston & Montana, the Syndicate group, the Butte & Boston mines, the Parrot group, the Colorado mines, the Colorado smelter, the Washoe group, the Butte & Boston smelters and the Anaconda mines.

At Anaconda the Amalgamated employes at the lime kilns, at the silica quarries, at the brickyards and at the foundry are thrown out. The company operates extensive coal mines at Diamondville, Wyo. While these will not be entirely shut down because they supply coal to the trade as well as to the company, the output will be limited materially. In the vicinity of Great Falls more than 2,500 men will be affected. Of this number 1,500 are employed in the smelters of the Boston & Montana company, a constituent company; 500 are at Belt, where the coal mines of the Anaconda Copper Mining company are; between 200 and 300 are railroad men who handle the ore traffic between here and Butte and elsewhere, and about 200 others employed in the stone quarries, lumber camps and in miscellaneous capacities. The Boston & Montana smelter has the largest industrial plant in this vicinity.

Heinze Makes Statement.

A. Augustus Heinze, of the Montana Ore Purchasing company, today published a statement giving his side of the shut down. He said it was a move on the part of the Wall street speculators, among them H. H. Rogers, president of the Amalgamated Copper company, to control stock manipulation and was not directly caused by the injunction issued yesterday by Judge Clancey. He also said that Judge Clancey's decision yesterday was in line with the Northern Securities decision.

President William Scallon, of the Anaconda Copper company, this afternoon made a statement in answer to Mr. Heinze. He says: "To lawyers who happen to be acquainted with the Northern Securities case to which Mr. Heinze refers, his assertion that the provision of Judge Clancey's decision are very nearly identical with the order issued by the circuit court of appeals in the merger case, indicates either gross ignorance on Mr. Heinzes' part or a desire to prevert the facts. In the Northern Securities case the order directed the re-transfer of the stock to its original owners and recognized the property rights of the Northern Securities. Judge Clancey's decision, on the contrary, declares that the adverse party has no rights whatever, prohibits another transfer and simply proposes to wipe out the rights." Continuing, Mr. Scallon said that there was no truth in the statement that Mr. Rogers, president of the Amalgamated company ordered the shut down to affect the stock market.

COPPER IS WEAK IN BOSTON

Montana Decision Affects Price of Amalgamated and Copper Range.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The interest of brokers and their clients today centered in copper shares, in view of the shutdown of Amalgamated properties, ordered yesterday after the decision against the company by the courts.

Amalgamated opened on the Stock exchange at 34, a loss of 2¼ from yesterday's closing price. There were frequent sales, the price touching 35⅝, and the stock was feverish and irregular in the early transactions. Though 4,000 shares were sold during the first half hour, the opening price was the lowest.

Copper Range opened at 42¼, a decline of 1¼. Later the stock fell to 42, then it went up to 43¼. Outside of these two specialties trading was lifeless.

REAL PRINCE IS COMING

Son of One of the Kings of Africa to Attend School in Kansas.

WINFIELD, Kan., Oct. 23.—A real, live African prince is to attend school in this city for the next two years. B. R. O'Connor of this city has a son living in Lia Lui, Basotuland, Rhodesia. King Lewanica of that province has two sons attending school in England, one in Australia, and desires one to come to America to learn the ways of this country.

Negotiations have been conducted through Mr. O'Connor. It took letters two months to reach Winfield. The young prince will board with a respectable colored family in Winfield.

WELCOME CUSTOMS APPRAISER

Spanish and Porto Rican Merchants Are Glad to See Mr. Whitehead.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 23.—The Spanish and Porto Rican merchants of San Juan have united in welcoming Customs Appraiser Whitehead of New York, who arrived here today and will tender him a banquet.

The investigation of customs affairs by Mr. Whitehead has begun already. It is believed in some quarters that all the recent indictments in the smuggling cases soon will be quashed.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Sunday; Warmer Saturday.

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Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	39	1 p. m.	54
6 a. m.	37	2 p. m.	55
7 a. m.	39	3 p. m.	56
8 a. m.	43	4 p. m.	56
9 a. m.	45	5 p. m.	55
10 a. m.	47	6 p. m.	53
11 a. m.	49	7 p. m.	52
12 m.	52	8 p. m.	50
		9 p. m.	48

GAME GOES TO IOWA CITY

Nebraska-Iowa Foot Ball Contest Will Not Come to Omaha This Year.

Announcement was made yesterday that the negotiations between representatives of the Nebraska and Iowa university foot ball elevens, looking to the contest being held in Omaha, had failed and that the game would be played in Iowa City.

The Nebraska-Iowa foot ball game is conducted under a two years' contract which provides that the 1903 game shall be played in Iowa City and the 1904 game in Lincoln. Acting on the supposition that the game would be held at Iowa City, the Iowa City management went ahead and sold a large number of season tickets for its "t-home" games. Were the game with Nebraska to be contested somewhere else than Iowa City, the foot ball management at that place would be compelled to return the money which the patrons and friends of the team have advanced for the season admission book.

A handsome cash offer was made the Iowa City authorities and they were disposed to accept it, but had their hands tied so that they could not extricate themselves. Nebraska accepted the offer which was made by local parties, including H. A. Tukey and others, but Iowa did not see its way clear to do so. It was stated that local parties had made the Iowa and Nebraska managements a guaranteed offer of $3,000 for the game, but this could not be verified. When Mr. Spangler was in the city he negotiated with other parties than the ones who are understood to have made the $3,000 offer. But the fact that such a large sum had been offered militated against the local parties who took the matter up while Mr. Spangler was in the city, as he thought that if any person could make such an offer it should be duplicated by others.

While the 1903 game will not be played in Omaha assurances have been given that the 1904 game will be pulled off in this city. The Nebraska authorities have the say about this matter for next year and it is understood that the proposition providing for the contest in Omaha is acceptable to them.

M'KOWN IN JAIL IN IOWA

Man Who Married Widows and Got in Trouble Arrested in Marshalltown.

It is possible that a case of long standing in police circles may be revived. Deputy Warden T. P. Howell of the Iowa state prison at Fort Madison writes Acting Chief Mostyn that C. Wesley McKown, whose specialty was marrying widows with no other motive than to rob them and skip out, had lately been caught at his old trick and is languishing in jail at Marshalltown, Ia.

McKown's debut among the exclusive widow society of Omaha dates back about eighteen months. He flourished for weeks and made love regardless. Finally he met and captivated a Mrs. Alice J. Coffey of 840 South Twenty-second street. They were married on the spur of the moment and it was reported McKown appropriated the woman's diamonds and gold watch and fled. The value of the jewelry stolen was placed at $200 by Mrs. Coffey-McKown when she told the police of the disappearance of her unfaithful spouse.

Since the marriage eighteen months ago the police caused the arrest of a man supposed to be McKown at Kansas City. It developed to be a wrong tip and nothing has been heard of either McKown or the woman since. The news from Fort Madison promises to reinstate in the public eye the story of the wooing, the wedding and the subsequent diamond theft and flight of the husband. The police will bring McKown back to stand trial if they can secure his release from the jail at Marshalltown.

TODD IS GIVEN MORE TIME

Insurance Man Charged with Embezzlement Appears in Court and Gets Case Postponed.

After an extended preliminary skirmish before Judge Baxter the case of the State of Nebraska against Andrew V. Todd, who is chraged with embezzlement, was deferred until Monday.

It is alleged in this case that Todd, while acting as the representative of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance company, failed to turn in various sums of money which rightfully belonged to the company. One of these sums aggregated $350. On this charge alone he was brought up for trial on the charge of embezzlement. When his case was called before Judge Baxter Thursday morning Todd did not respond. He had been released on bail, and his bondsmen asked for twenty-four hours in which to "see about the matter." Todd appeared in court this morning, through his attorneys, and secured a postponement of the case until Monday.

Lost in Labrador Wilderness.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Leonidas Hubbard, jr., whom traders returning from St. Johns, N. F., from Labrador report as lost in the Labrador wilderness, is the assistant editor of Outing. He left New York last July to explore the heart of Labrador. No white man has ever penetrated as far as he intended to go.

ROBERTS TO BANKERS

Treasurer of United States Tells of Effect of Inflow of Gold.

PRODUCTION OF METAL MAKES PROBLEM

Asks What is Effect of Plethora of Money on Wages.

AMERICAN STOCK IS NOW THE LARGEST

United States Has More Gold Than Any Other Nation.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT

Last Day of Convention of the American Bankers' Association Concludes with Election of Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The closing day of the American Bankers' association convention commenced with prayer by Rev. Bradford Leavitt, after which the call of states was resumed and statements of natural advantages and financial and agricultural prosperity were recited by the delegates from their respective sections. J. B. Finley, president of the Fifth National bank of Pittsburg, read a paper on "The Education of Bank Clerks."

Treasurer Roberts Talks.

He was followed by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, who delivered an address on "The Effects of the Inflow of Gold." Mr. Roberts said:

The discovery of gold in California lifted the production of the yellow metal in the United States from $889,000 in 1847 to $60,000,000 in 1852, and from 1850 to 1860, produced an average of $55,000,000 a year. The event marks an epoch. In twenty-one of each of the years since, our mines have turned out less than $40,000,000, while in 1902 they gave $80,000,000. Out of this situation pregnant problems arise which call for thought. What place is more fitting for their study than just here where we stand, where we forgather with the home shepherds of the golden fleece? The American Bankers' association, representing over $14,000,000,000 of resources, and all the activity of the nation's thrift and enterprise, meets on the Pacific coast. We have from many points crossed the broad continent to look upon the waters of the new Mediterranean, the ocean of peace. Upon it the scenes are set for the grand drama of the future. The sea which was dominated in turn by the Phoenicians, the Greeks and the Romans, was of waters dyed with blood; it is a little inland lake compared with the mighty ocean which connects the Occident with the Orient, which beats upon America and Asia and Australasia, and holds in its lap islands upon which nature has lavished its most precious treasures.

California has learned that there is wealth more precious than gold, because it has used its gold wisely. It clings to actual coin as currency, and has never wavered from fidelity to it as a standard. Under its sky, in its atmosphere, amid its gardens and its ranches, we cannot fail of a true perspective and of a healthful exaltation in our practical discussion.

In the United States at the beginning of this month of October, the gold in the stock of money was $1,277,362,651; the amount held by the treasury was $654,811,716, and in circulation in coin and certificates was $1,616,648,482.

Of the world's production in 1902, amounting to $299,000,000, the United States furnished $80,000,000.

America Has Most Gold.

In gold in stock, in circulation and in official holdings, our country surpasses every other nation. The stock of Great Britain is $526,000,000, so that ours is double. The increase in five years here has been $376,021,387. In that period Great Britain has added $90,000,000; France, $137,700,000; Germany, $95,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $55,300,000, while Russia lost $10,400,000, and in several other countries there has been a reduction. In all of Europe the total gain in the same interval has been $449,600,000, from which is to be deducted the falling off in several nations of $26,000,000, and thus a net increase is shown of $423,600,000. (See table B at close of address.) At the present rate our gain for the calendar year ends, in stock of the yellow metal, will exceed that of all European countries. Remember also that their population is five times that of the United States.

An interesting comparison is that by persons. Our stock of gold is $15.80 per capita; that of France is stated at $24.56; of Germany, $13.54; of Austria-Hungary, $6.01; of Russia, $5.70; of Switzerland, $9.06; of Sweden, $3.42; of Norway, $3.73. (See table C at close of address.)

This plethora of the precious metal in our country presents three problems interesting and important. What is to be the effect on our currency? What on prices and wages? What on our world relations?

Paths may be opened for our investigation if we look back to the decade following the discovery of gold in California and study the conditions from 1850 to 1860. In that period our country produced gold of the coinage value of $550,000,000, an average of $55,000,000 a year. With population ranging from 23,000,000 to 31,000,000, activity marked all branches of industry. In the census years the value of manufactures produced ran up from $1,019,106,616 to $1,885,861,676—an increase in ten years of $866,755,060. In the decade our national wealth increased by $9,083,836,000. Imports of merchandise grew from $172,509,526 to $353,616,119, more than double; from $7.48 per capita to $11.25; and exports from $144,375,726 to $333,576,057, again more than double, and from $6.23 to $10.61 per capita. The money in circulation increased from $230,356,028 to $405,407,352, and from $12.07 per capita to $12.85. Of this, banknotes were, in 1850, $131,366,570 and in 1860 $207,102,477, and specie at the two periods, $151,000,000 and $235,000,000. Prices of food and clothing advanced, and up to 1855 a general increase occurred of 11 per cent, but in the sum of articles chosen for index there was a fall of 2.3 per cent before 1860. Pig iron, a typical product, went from $20.88 in 1850 to $22.75 in 1860. In Great Britain from the decade 1848-1857 to 1858-1867, there was an advance in index prices from 89 to 99.

Where Peril Lies.

Possible peril lies on another side. Our circulation is undergoing an immense and continuous inflation. In five years the money in circulation in this country has run up from $1,816,616,292 to $2,404,037,969, an increase of $588,020,677. The strength is that of this growth $358,604,372 has been in gold, coin and certificates, an annual addition in that form of nearly $72,000,000. We are to confront a further increase in our circulation, of which gold will constitute not far from $80,000,000 a year. That precious metal, including the certificates standing for it, is now 42.27 of the total, and its share advances steadily.

Since October 1, 1898, the circulation for each person in the United States has run up from $24.24 to $29.75 and the part of gold in it from $8.79 to $12.57. While nowhere else are checks and drafts and like instruments used to the same extent as with us, no other country has so much money per capita in circulation save France, which claims $29.22, where checks are much less used than here. Great Britain has $18.23 and Germany $20.48; Canada, $16.39; Russia has only $5.50. Differing from notes of national banks, gold is money of final reserve and redemption, and the credit built upon it is higher and broader, so that the potential inflation may be carried further.

With due allowance then for contrary influences, how far and in what direction is the vast inflow of the yellow metal carrying us? The blind may see that in the last five years business has been expanded in some directions in an unparalleled degree. Credit has naturally been multiplied at least to four times the amount of cash added to our supply. The exploitation of gigantic industrial corporations ran on at a dangerous speed, fortunately to exhaust itself by its own excesses. Promotion of stocks and bonds is not industry; it is speculation, and that finds help and impetus in inflation. In that way the inflow of gold has magnified if not wholly caused the frenzy and the excesses in industrial securities. Those who have climbed too high into the realm of credit must come down, and here the descent, unlike that to Avernus, is not smooth and pleasant. The promoter who has failed to distribute his stocks and bonds may be punished, and those who have petted his schemes may suffer. But a shrinking of inflated securities to their true value is not a public calamity. Individuals may be crippled,