DUN'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS

Marketing of Domestic Products of Farm and Factory Continues Large.

WEST AND SOUTH BID FOR MONEY LOANS

Constant Increase of Production in Iron and Steel Fails to Check the Advance of Bessemer's Product.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

The sky is still cloudless and no disquieting change has come during the week. In spite of more warlike news about South Africa the Bank of England behaves as if the worst possible had been fully provided for and this country has no reason to fear trouble from that source unless English markets have so overloaded as to need help.

The marketing of domestic products, both farm and manufactured, continues surprisingly large for the season. The new possessions, taken together, are returning in revenue already more than it costs to clean and govern them. The west and south still behave as if it would be impertinent for New York to offer money for crop moving and are still bidding for commercial loans here. Failures are few, strikes scarce and readily settled and the passage of September 1 without pressure means reasonable safety for months ahead.

Cotton has risen three-sixteenths of a cent since annual reports, regardless of these and owing to bad accounts from Texas. The crop of 1898, according to the Financial Chronicle, was 11,235,383 bales, against 11,180,990 bales in 1897, southern consumption 1,400,026 bales and northern spinners' takings 2,247,072 bales, and stocks on hand at the end of the crop year 392,280 bales, with 3,600,360 bales visible and invisible carried over in all countries. These figures fully support estimates that a smaller crop than is probable this year will suffice, but the market just now declines to consider anything except that southern reports indicate a much reduced yield this year. The market for goods is remarkably strong this week and previous prices are fully sustained.

After a sharp decline wheat has risen a quarter of a cent this week, with Atlantic exports 2,900,966 bushels, flour included, against 2,325,100 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 364,256 bushels, against 163,192 bushels last year. Corn has also taken a start upward, rising three-fourths of a cent, with exports of 3,051,569 bushels, against 2,431,085 bushels last year. So great a demand for both grains deserves notice, but so do western receipts, 5,495,697 bushels of wheat, against 6,774,611 bushels last year, and of corn 5,923,437 bushels, against 40,208,352 bushels last year. There is no hesitancy in selling or in shipping. With extraordinary foreign demands for the season farmers are sending forward at remarkably low prices extraordinary quantities of grain.

Neither philosophical explanations of the rise in iron and steel nor constant addition to the number of furnaces producing checks the advance, which has made Bessemer pig sell for $23 at Pittsburg, gray forge for $19.75, anthracite No. 1 for $23.50 at Philadelphia and local coke for $21.50 at Chicago. With the whole output of its furnaces sold ahead of the year the Valley associations demand $23.65 at Pittsburg on future contracts and Chicago is selling mainly for delivery next year. Finished products are advanced in some cases $5 per ton at a time without checking the demand, as for sheets at Pittsburg, with plates advanced $2 and wire nails $3 per ton.

Large contracts even at these prices are reported, many running into next year, in Chicago and Pittsburg in bars and in plates at all points, with 3,000 tons western and large east bridge contracts taken by works four to five months behind already, and inquiry for twenty-two miles of pipe in South Africa pending.

Tin is strong at 32 1-8 cents for spot, with 1,255 tons decrease in all visible supply. Lake copper is steady at 18½ cents, with heavy buying for electrical use, and lead is quiet at $4.60.

Preparations for other woolen combinations affect the market for goods somewhat which is nevertheless strong, although some irregularities have developed in worsteds. The wool market is much less active than of late, with sales of only 9,225,200 pounds at the three chief markets, mostly territory, and while prices are stiff manufacturers are buying only for immediate needs. Quotations for the week are unchanged, but holders are confidently looking for a large advance to result from the London sales.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Expansion in Fall Demand Greatest in West and Northwest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Strength of staple prices, activity in fall demand, large railroad earnings, reports of heavy lake traffic and of activity in leading industries are the features, none of them necessarily new, but still presenting themselves in the trade situation this week.

Expansion in fall demand is perhaps most notable at the leading western and northwestern markets but advices from eastern markets furnish evidence that active interest is manifested at those centers. The price situation is one of notable strength, the events of the week, in fact, having been to accentuate in many cases the advances shown during August. Cereals are generally higher and trading has been within narrow limits, the advance in wheat having been mainly due to short covering induced by more bullish foreign cables and increased export demand. The hot weather in the west is responsible for a further shading in exuberant estimates of the corn crop and of the slight strengthening in prices shown therein. The only changes in the iron and steel situation are in an upward direction as to prices. Complaints of behindhand supplies and scarcity of material are still made. Work has in many instances, notably in shipbuilding, been delayed by backward deliveries of steel. Some improvement in the position of anthracite coal is reported and prices obtained at the east are claimed to be nearer this scale, while recent advances at the west are maintained. The production for August was fully 12 per cent larger than in the same month a year ago. Good demand has evidently had the effect of strengthening raw wool prices, which are firm as a whole and slightly higher for the finer grades. Crop damage reports have been again the important feature in cotton this week and prices are higher as a result, in face of very heavy receipts at most southern points, claimed to be due, however, to premature ripening in some cases. Further strength is to be noted in dairy products this week. Early dry weather conditions still affect butter prices, while good foreign and home demand has strengthened quotations of cheese.

A conspicuous exception to the strength displayed by most staples, however, is found in coffee, which this week reached the lowest price ever recorded, thus reflecting enormous stocks of Brazilian grades with a possibly heavy crop the current season.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,353,906 bushels, against 3,613,443 bushels last week, 3,200,208 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,461,506 bushels in 1897, 3,799,141 bushels in 1896 and 1,810,039 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 37,476,246 bushels, against 32,793,809 bushels last year and 28,312,752 bushels in 1897-98.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,786,873 bushels, against 4,167,868 bushels last year, 3,868,869 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,943,348 bushels in 1897, 2,656,448 bushels in 1896 and 849,502 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, corn exports aggregate 46,077,794 bushels, against 28,407,867 bushels during the same period a year ago and 30,476,707 bushels in 1897-98.

Business failures for the week number only 123, against 131 last week, 142 in this week a year ago, 173 in 1897, 208 in 1896 and 213 in 1895.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 21, against 25 last week, 17 in this week a year ago, 32 in 1897, 41 in 1896 and 22 in 1895.

Failures for the first week of September have been $715,860, against $1,111,592 last year; manufacturing, $212,258, against $224,602 last year, and trading $466,313, against $703,991 last year. Failures for the week have been 132 in the United States, against 164 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 16 last year.

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TOTALS.

Aggregate of Business Transactions by the Associated Banks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending September 8, with percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

CITIES.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 839,146,012	24.9	.....
Chicago	117,498,244	30.0	.....
Boston	96,204,112	16.9	.....
Philadelphia	78,212,912	30.1	.....
St. Louis	28,425,958	8.1	.....
Pittsburg	22,229,368	24.6	.....
Baltimore	18,990,344	32.8	.....
San Francisco	18,898,817	8.5	.....
Kansas City	12,681,264	20.9	.....
Cincinnati	11,718,629	8.0	.....
Cleveland	8,828,944	26.2	.....
Minneapolis	8,651,710	19.7	.....
*Houston	7,833,057	15.8	.....
Louisville	7,678,012	20.2	.....
*Galveston	7,092,800	21.7	.....
Detroit	6,971,717	24.7	.....
New Orleans	5,457,325	17.2	.....
OMAHA	5,239,891	.....	8.3
Indianapolis	4,779,347	.....	3.0
Providence	4,482,900	20.2	.....
Milwaukee	4,478,943	19.5	.....
Buffalo	4,309,384	14.4	.....
St. Paul	4,097,591	12.2	.....
Toledo	2,212,341	49.4	.....
Columbus, O.	3,345,500	24.6	.....
Savannah	2,471,385	49.2	.....
Denver	3,350,408	25.1	.....
Hartford	2,196,794	12.6	.....
Richmond	5,617,394	115.3	.....
Memphis	1,419,113	.....	.....
Washington	1,843,441	.....	.....
Peoria	1,782,383	29.0	.....
Rochester	1,716,185	18.1	.....
New Haven	2,408,872	72.2	.....
Atlanta	1,274,398	14.1	.....
Salt Lake City	2,485,863	6.8	.....
Springfield, Mass.	1,148,491	1.4	.....
Fort Worth	1,142,620	.....	16.7
Portland, Me.	1,358,474	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,586,943	12.9	.....
St. Joseph	3,110,972	26.1	.....
Los Angeles	1,533,975	41.9	.....
Norfolk	1,043,343	.....	.....
Des Moines	1,266,204	8.1	.....
Nashville	1,031,116	.....	.....
Seattle	1,801,459	69.1	.....
Spokane	1,595,194	88.9	.....
Worcester	995,383	.....	12.9
Syracuse	874,977	5.8	.....
Wilmington, Del.	776,886	35.9	.....
Fall River	577,047	.....	3.8
Scranton	919,097	29.0	.....
Grand Rapids	770,000	.....	12.4
Augusta, Ga.	895,872	89.2	.....
Lowell	362,785	.....	.....
Dayton, O.	925,399	29.0	.....
Tacoma	678,950	6.7	.....
Sioux City	853,721	10.4	.....
New Bedford	319,833	.....	43.4
Knoxville, Tenn.	572,169	.....	.....
Topeka	572,348	20.6	.....
Birmingham	574,325	60.3	.....
Lexington, Ky.	354,061	.....	39.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	188,736	.....	6.0
Kalamazoo	306,700	26.9	.....
Akron	339,000	20.2	.....
Chattanooga	315,958	6.0	.....
Rockford, Ill.	231,106	48.0	.....
Canton, O.	257,300	74.8	.....
Springfield, O.	241,937	42.3	.....
Fargo, N. D.	306,474	25.9	.....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	143,445	47.4	.....
Hastings, Neb.	127,384	144.2	.....
Fremont, Neb.	132,578	33.3	.....
Davenport	955,611	4.7	.....
Youngstown	263,161	9.6	.....
Evansville	612,726	.....	.....
Macon	592,000	41.0	.....
Little Rock	301,429	41.5	.....
Springfield, Ill.	494,857	21.6	.....
Helena	565,928	5.6	.....
Totals, U. S.	$1,370,706,861	23.9	.....
Totals outside N. Y.	631,560,849	22.6	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 11,855,972	.....	15.3
Toronto	7,044,390	.....	2.0
Winnipeg	1,546,746	14.9	.....
Halifax	1,293,744	18.2	.....
Hamilton	844,655	62.9	.....
St. John, N. B.	675,853	32.6	.....
**Vancouver, B. C.	1,007,690	.....	.....
**Victoria	459,528	.....	.....
Totals	$ 23,261,260	.....	5.6

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

**Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

BRADSTREET'S FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Confidence in the Temper of Speculation Based on Crop Safety.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

While by no means a broad market the speculation of the last week has been of a very interesting description. It was, as has been the case for several weeks, largely of a professional kind, though the erratic performance of some of the stocks which have been subjected to manipulation by bull pools attracted a certain measure of public buying. Toward the end of the week the market, in fact, assumed an overbought appearance and inclined to give way under the pressure induced by a stiffening in the rates for money and the more threatening aspect of the Transvaal question abroad. In the latter connection it may be noted that while London has increased its speculative holdings of American securities there are not believed to be any very large amounts of such holdings to be thrown on our market in case of acute trouble.

It is held that the foreign markets have been warned so long ahead that should war supervene the effect on the London money market or on prices there would be slight. In spite, however, of the situation having thus been partially discounted it has created nervousness in international banking circles and was reflected in the speculative market here by an increased unwillingness to take any decided position.

The late advance in the rate for call money to 4 and 6 per cent seems to be the natural outcome of the steady absorption of money in business activity. Last Saturday's bank statement was construed favorably because it showed a smaller decrease in the surplus reserves than had been anticipated. The belief is, however, that the banks have been steady losers in cash this week, both as to the treasury and the interior, and that today's bank statement may be a positively bad one. The rise in call loan rates was accordingly a factor in producing the moderate concessions that the list generally exhibited the last two days.

Not a little confidence was shown in the temper and tendency of speculation, based on the fact that the crops are now safe and that general business is in such a favorable and profitable condition. Above all, the "boom" in the iron industry and the large profits which concerns engaged in it are now making has stimulated a speculative movement in securities of that class.

The features of the week were the rapid rises of stocks like Tennessee Coal, Colorado Fuel and others of the same group. The railroad stock list was not as active as the iron and steel stocks, but a good deal of strength was shown by the Vanderbilt and granger properties.

Believe the Story a Fake.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 8.—No names have been obtained, either of the firms said to have been swindled or of any of the swindlers, in the alleged mortgage fraud said to have been perpetrated upon five Kansas City cattle firms by a set of men who are charged with securing $90,000 on a herd of cattle which they drove from place to place in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, mortgaging them at each stop. Secretary R. P. Woodbury of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange said today: "The story is made of whole cloth. No firm on this exchange has been swindled and there is no basis whatever for the statements made."

Duel Over Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—It was announced here today that as a result of newspaper polemics on the Dreyfus affair, M. Pressensa, editor of the Temps, had fought a duel with M. Maurice Barrero. Four shots were said to have been exchanged with no result. The seconds of M. Barrero say the duel did not occur, as they withdrew their demand for satisfaction owing to the physical inferiority of M. Pressensa.

Carnegie Wants an Alliance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—A special to the Times-Herald from Pittsburg, Pa., says: Friends of Andrew Carnegie believe the report from London that he will be a candidate for Parliament. He will not have to renounce his American citizenship because he has never been naturalized. Mr. Carnegie wishes to see an alliance between the United States and England. This is why he wants to go to Parliament.

TRADITION OF THE RAWHIDE

Grim Origin of the Name Given the Platte's Small Tributary.

IT PERPETUATES JOHN RHINES' TORTURE

Wanton Murder of a Squaw by a Forty-Niner and His Subsequent Skinning Alive for the Crime by Pawnees.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Near the eastern end of the Platte valley in Nebraska, where the long winding Elkhorn empties into that river, is a small creek, a tributary of the Elkhorn, an insignificant stream, in the dry season only a series of half stagnant pools fringed with a rank growth of weeds and grasses known as the Rawhide. It was given its unpleasantly suggestive name because on its banks fifty years ago this season one John Rhines, a would-be California forty-niner, was skinned alive by the Pawnees as a punishment for the murder of a young woman of their tribe.

At the time the affair occurred the Kansas-Nebraska bill had not been thought of, west of the Missouri river was Indian country and the rich bottom lands along the Platte and Elkhorn rivers were a favorite hunting ground of the Pawnee. In sight of one of their principal villages, which was situated on the south bank of the Platte about ten miles west of its junction with the Elkhorn, there was a well-defined trail along which the government later constructed the military road to old Fort Kearney, extending from the Missouri up the Platte to the fort. Although not as noted as the trails from St. Joseph and Kansas City, it was a route which many of the Mormons took to the "promised land" and was traveled by thousands of emigrants on their way to the mountains and the coast.

Many of the older residents of eastern Nebraska are familiar with the tragedy of the Rawhide, having talked with men who were in the same party with Rhines and compelled to see his sufferings and death and all the circumstances of the case are well authenticated.

Rhines' Foolish Boast.

The Rhines party came from Wisconsin. They crossed the Missouri with about twenty men and nearly as many wagons loaded with supplies of provisions, mining tools and other equipments. They were under the guidance of an experienced plainsman, and far better equipped for their journey than were many outfits. During the trip through Iowa Rhines had been almost continually talking of shooting Indians, he had been constantly on the watch for them, but not one had he seen. He had repeatedly told his friends that he was going to shoot the first one he saw. They paid little attention to his talk, regarding him as a wild, reckless kind of a fellow without enough nerve to defend himself if they were attacked, a worthless coward who would crawl into his wagon and hide if an Indian came near the train, and they did not hesitate to tell him so in emphatic language. This talk, instead of convincing him of the danger in which any hostile spirit shown toward the Indians would place the whole party, seemed to make him more determined than ever to make good his threats. The second camp of the party in Nebraska was on the west bank of the Elkhorn about ten miles southeast of the present city of Fremont.

On that morning, just as they were breaking camp, Rhines and a companion left camp and strolled through the timber along the river. A short distance away was a young squaw picking up wood. No one else was to be seen and from their camp out on the open prairie not a sign of human habitation was visible, nor had they seen any signs of Indians the night before. The other man saw her first and called to Rhines, who was a little distance away, "Say, John, see that Indian over there? Now is your chance."

At the sound of his voice the squaw stopped her work and stood idly looking at the two men with that stolid indifferent expression so characteristic of her race. Without saying a word, and almost at the instant his eyes rested on the woman, Rhines raised his gun to his shoulder and, taking deliberate aim, fired. The woman dropped dead. Rhines turned to his companion and with a smile on his face and with a self-satisfied, boastful voice, answered, "Yes, and I've done what I said I'd do. I've killed him."

The men glanced hastily through the timber and, seeing no one, returned to camp.

"What were you fellows shooting at," asked some one as they came up to the camp.

"An Indian," answered Rhines. "The first one I saw and I killed him."

The whole party were alarmed and uncertain which was the safest course to pursue, whether to turn back toward the river in the hope of meeting some other party or hurry ahead, trusting that some time would elapse before the dead squaw was discovered by her companions. The fact that she was picking up wood was pretty convincing evidence that there were Indians in the vicinity, though not a sign of them was visible.

Surrounded by Indians.

They started west as fast as their horses could haul the heavy wagons over the trail. Before they had gone a half mile they looked over southeast toward the Platte and there were a group of Indians coming toward them as fast as their ponies could run. South of them was another and a larger band. Hurrying on to the banks of a small creek, they hastily hauled their wagons into a circle. They were now surrounded completely by a band of several hundred thoroughly maddened Indians and with no possible chance of breaking away from them. The entire band circled round and round the unfortunate party, gradually drawing nearer and nearer.

Suddenly at some unseen or unheard signal they halted. Several chiefs, arrayed in full war paint and feathers, came out from the line toward the wagons. They stopped only a few yards away and made signals indicating that they were peaceful and wanted to have a talk. The guide and several men left the shelter of the wagons and went to where the Indians were standing.

By signs and broken English and French the chiefs told them that they wanted the man who had killed one of their squaws. They were friends of the white man, for many moons the white man's trains of wagons had passed over their hunting grounds and they have not disturbed them.

An Indian Saw Him Do It.

Now one of the white men alone had killed the squaw; they must have his blood. If he was not given up not a white man of the party would be spared. They would wait there a few minutes until the white man decided what he would do.

The men went back to the wagons and an excited discussion followed. The younger element were for fighting. They thought they could hold their own until overtaken by another train and might possibly slip a man out that night to the Missouri for help. The more conservative argued that the Indians were right, the man had committed a crime which in a civilized community would be punishable by death. If they gave him up they could at least save themselves; if they fought the chances were 100 to 1 against them. It was finally decided that Rhines must be given up.

When informed of the decision, Rhines broke down completely. He alternately begged and prayed and swore to his friends to protect him. The case was decided and he had to go. He was brought out and given into the custody of the chiefs.

The chiefs had something more to say. The white men must stay and see the punishment of the murderer. As all hostile demonstrations had ceased and as they were completely overpowered by the Pawnees, they were obliged to consent.

Indian Justice for Rhines.

The Indians stripped Rhines of all his clothing and bound him to the ground with a lariat of rawhide. His companions were placed in plain sight of him. Around the entire party was a circle of half-clad warriors, their faces hideous with paint, and with scalps dangling at their belts.

This is what followed: The Indians who had tied Rhines pulled out his finger nails, next his toenails, then took off his scalp and beginning at his feet and hands, literally skinned him alive.

Some of the younger warriors started after the group of whites, brandishing their knives and clubs, but at a few harsh commands from the chiefs resumed their places. The other Indians then started up a war dance around the group, waiving their guns, clubs and other weapons and uttering fierce yells, keeping time to the discordant notes of a rude drum. Above all the strange noise arose the agonizing screams of the tortured man as his skin was roughly and hurriedly torn from his body.

The white men watched the scene almost faint with terror at the sight. They feared that a similar fate awaited them, though confident that the chiefs would do all in their power to prevent it.

At last the awful work was done. A chief picked up the strippings of skin, and brandishing them in the air, joined the dancers. The drum beat faster and faster and the dancers danced and yelled with frenzy. When the dance reached its climax the drummer suddenly stopped, and the chief, still bearing the grim relic of Rhines' punishment, with the warrors silently and quickly went back to where their horses were left in charge of some squaws, and mounted and rode away.

The white men hastened to the raw and bleeding form of their companion, which still lay outstretched upon the grass of the prairie. His heartrending shrieks and agonized cries for help had ceased, and they had hoped that death had relieved his sufferings, but his chest still rose and fell showing that life still remained. Realizing their utter inability to help him they stood still for a few minutes around him. The movement mercifully ceased, there was a prolonged gasp and Rhines was dead.

Rhines' body was wrapped in a blanket and buried on the banks of a creek. Before the episode the Pawnees had no name for the stream. Afterwards they gave it the Pawnee name for rawhide and when the white settlers took up the land and built their homes in that vicinity eight or ten years after, they called it the Rawhide.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN AN HOUR

Bendle County Easily Raises Its Quota for Bringing Home Troops.

HURON, S. D., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Attorney General Pyle and W. L. Miner of the Herald-Democrat, representing the committee to procure funds for bringing the First South Dakota volunteers from San Francisco to the state, started out yesterday afternoon to raise $1,000, the amount apportioned to this county. In less than one hour the amount was ready and in bank subject to the check of the persons authorized to receive the money.

Secretary Miller of this city states that advices are coming in by every mail to the effect that money is ready when called for, and some counties say "if more is needed let the fact be known." The committee is busy preparing for the comfort of the troops and everything will be in readiness for them to leave San Francisco as soon as relieved from service. Several members of the reception committee have already gone to that city to meet the regiment on its arrival.

Packing Plant Shuts Down.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The directors of the Lester Heyer Packing company, at a meeting tonight, passed a resolution ordering the shutting down of the plant. The reason given is that the litigation growing out of the reorganization of the deal annoys the company. Recently several suits were started in the federal court on claims against the old Northwestern Packing company, which the Lester Heyer company succeeds.

South Dakota Notes.

Sergeant Lou Richmond and Private Otto W. Shade of Company F reached Aberdeen Tuesday evening. Both received their discharges at San Francisco last week.

A new grocery store, a new clothing store, a new hotel, a new grain elevator and a new millinery store are among the certainties at Viborg during the next thirty days.

Construction work on the yards and sidings of the new stock yards company at Pierre has commenced and it is expected to have the yards ready for business within thirty days.

The mangled body of a boy was found under a freight train in the Northwestern yards yesterday morning at Aberdeen. It was identified as that of Tom Kehoe of Mankato, Minn. His parents were notified of his death.

Tuesday evening at Huron, while some boys were shooting at a mark with a 22-caliber rifle, a ball passed through a fence, striking Ray Bliss in the neck, making an ugly wound. The shot was fired by George Blake and Higgins and Bliss were in the alley harnessing a horse.

Chairman F. A. Brown has received notice from different counties showing that $17,000 of the $30,000 required for the home-bringing of South Dakota soldiers has been raised and the cash is already on hand. Other counties report favorable progress made toward meeting their assessment.

The seven grain elevators at Madison are now fully equipped and are in condition to handle grain easily and rapidly. The aggregate capacity of the seven elevators is about 125,000 bushels. As a good many farmers have signified their intention to thresh out of the shock it is expected that the grain will move early.

Louis Derick, alias Charles Montgomery, arrested several days ago near Owatonna, Minn., by United States Marshal Grimshaw of that state and Special Agent Lawrence, was brought to Sioux Falls by the Minnesota authorities and was taken before Judge John E. Carland of the federal court to plead to a charge of counterfeiting. Derick is implicated in counterfeiting at Centerville early in the spring of 1897. His accomplice, Samuel Rosenberg, was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, which he has now served and has been released. Derick was indicted by the grand jury in April, 1897, but fled.

Nebraskans to Attend.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Among the replies received today by the Civic federation to invitations to the trust conference to be held here, commencing September 13, was a letter saying W. J. Bryan would return from the Pacific coast in time to attend the conference. Among those heard from today stating that they would be in attendance are: W. Bourke Cockran, New York; E. Rosewater, Omaha; ex-Governor Lorenzo Crounse, Nebraska, and ex-Governor D. R. Francis, Missouri.

Grant Fined for Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 8.—Heber J. Grant was arraigned before Judge Morrell this afternoon on the charge of polygamy, to which, by his attorney, Franklin S. Richards, he pleaded guilty. The defendant waived the time for passing sentence, the court ruling that this could be done in cases of misdemeanor, when Judge Norrell ordered that he pay a fine of $100 or be imprisoned in the county jail one day for each dollar thereof unpaid. The fine was paid.

Committee to Help McLean.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—John R. McLean, the democratic nominee for governor, met with the state central committee this afternoon to select an executive committee to conduct the campaign. The following were chosen: Herman Groesbeck, Cincinnati; William W. Shine, Sidney; D. D. Donavin, Deshler; Frank Harper, Mount Vernon; F. H. Southard, Zanesville; O. S. Rockwell, Kent; C. H. Haskell, Ottawa.

The executive committee will meet here next Wednesday to organize. It is understood Hon. James P. Seward of Mansfield, the democratic elector chosen from this state in 1892, will be chairman. Edward Winewiski, who has for years been McLean's private secretary, will be the secretary of the committee, as McLean intends to give his personal attention to the conduct of the campaign.

SONS OF VETERANS FEWER

Losses of One Thousand Members Attributed to Enlistments in the Army.

DETROIT, Mich, Sept. 8.—Commander-in-Chief Shepard of the Sons of Veterans, in his report to the eighteenth annual encampment of the organization, today recommended that the order manufacture its own badges and sell them at a profit for its own benefit.

Quartermaster General Bolton's report showed the order to be in good condition financially, with $2,000 in the treasury. The membership has fallen off about 1,000 in the past year, according to Adjutant General Abbott's report and he ascribes this to the fact that so many of the young men from whom the order's membership would come have enlisted in the army. The report shows a total membership of 28,000 scattered among 1,200 branches.

The order has decided to present to each of its members who served in either the Spanish or Philippine war a badge of honor, manufactured from a Spanish cannon, which has been promised for that purpose by Secretary of War Root.

The convention adopted resolutions urging cordial co-operation with, and expressing admiration for the Grand Army of the Republic; deploring the present provision of Memorial day and urging its preservation as a holy day.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who is a member of the order, occupied almost the entire afternoon session with an address, in the course of which he touched on the war in the Philippines. He said that he was an expansionist, he considered that the administration was taking the proper course in pushing the war against the insurgents, which are classed as mere guerrillas. He said that for Admiral Dewey to have sailed away from Manila after his victory would have been impossible. In conclusion, he said he desired to place himself on record as saying that he considered ex-Secretary of War Alger to have done everything that it was possible for any man to have done under existing conditions for the good of the troops and the conduct of the Spanish war during his administration of the War department.

The Ladies' Aid society today elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Mary L. Warren of Wakefield, Mass.; vice president, Mrs. Della Rogers, Emporia, Kan.; council, Mrs. E. H. R. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lillie B. K. Herbst, Canton, O.; Miss Addie Wallace, Indianapolis; treasurer, Mrs. Lyda E. Tomer, Rochester, N. Y.; chaplain, Mrs. Mary I. Hamsher, Decatur, Ill.

TRIAL OF KNOSEVIC BEGINS

Attempted to Assassinate Ex-King Milan of Servia, Firing Four Shots at Him July 6.

BELGRADE, Sept. 8.—The trial of Knosevic, the Bosnian who, July 6, attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia, firing four shots at him, began today. Most of the morning was spent in reading the indictments.

As announced July 7, by the Associated Press, when Knosevic was arrested he denounced several influential radicals, including Lieutenant Colonel Nicolos, Editor Zacischamovics of the radical organ, Odjek Atza, M. Stanoyevics and Pastor Grurics.

The last two were sentenced to death in 1883, but were pardoned by King Milan. Fourteen members of the former radical central committee were arrested July 16 on suspicion of being connected with the affair, the prisoners including Premier Tauchanovics. Ex-Premier Pachics was arrested July 7 and several other radicals were also taken into custody that day.

CARRIERS ELECT OFFICERS

President Parsons and Treasurer McDonald Re-Elected—Detroit Gets Next Meeting.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 8.—The letter carriers elected the following officers today: President, W. Parsons, New York (re-elected); vice president, Charles A. Duffy, Chicago; secretary, X. W. Cantwell, Brooklyn (re-elected); treasurer, Alexander W. McDonald, Grand Rapids, Mich. Executive committee: John N. McElroy, Bridgeport; Al K. Young, Cincinnati; A. J. Michener, St. Louis; H. B. Seaton, Denver; William B. Moynisham, Rochester.

The various standing committees were also chosen.

Detroit was selected as the place for the next convention.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the department discriminating in favor of substitutes who can speak foreign languages and against other substitutes who are unfortunately born in America. The convention will adjourn tomorrow.

DEATH RECORD.

J. F. Conway.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—J. F. Conway, an old citizen of this place, was buried this morning under the direction of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Conway had no relatives living here. He was not seen since Sunday noon until Tuesday morning, when he was found in an unconscious condition, having suffered a stroke of paralysis of the brain. He lingered until Wednesday noon without returning to consciousness.

WET RAILS CAUSE A COLLISION.

Motorman is Unable to Use Brake and Crashes Into Street Car in Front.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 8.—In a collision between two electric street cars on Ontario street early today six persons were seriously injured, as follows: Chris Schreupback, legs crushed; M. A. Webber, arm injured; Miss Nora Scanlon, leg crushed; George Schumann, legs injured; Noble Hotchkiss, legs crushed; James Miller, leg fractured.

A Woodland avenue car had stopped to take on passengers when a Jennings avenue car came up rapidly behind it. On account of wet rails the speed of the latter could not be checked and it crashed into the Woodland avenue car. Both cars were badly wrecked.

Secret Session on Lime Prices.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 8.—Twenty-five members of the White Lime association, which controls the output of white lime and cement in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Oklahoma and Indian Territories, held a secret meeting here today. Ten days ago the manufacturers notified the trade that all quotations had been withdrawn and the supposition is that the secret meeting here is to form a combination that will result in an advance of prices.

Miss Pauline to Marry.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—William Ernest Bush, Baron de Bush of Preshaw, Hampshire, it is announced, will marry Miss Pauline, the American singer and violinist.

Their Combined Ages.

Chicago Tribune: "I'd let you go, Millie," said her mother, "only I'm afraid it's merely a party of giddy young people."

"You can judge of that, mamma," replied Millie, "when I tell you that the combined age of the five of us is 170."

It turned out afterward, however, that the age of the grandmother, whom they took along as a chaperon, was 96.

THE SHREWD AUCTIONEER.

1—Boss, dis hoss ain't no good. He's oney got free legs, an' I wants yo' to sell him at auction.

2—Auctioneer—Well, this mirror will fix the leg until after the sale.

3—Yes, indeed, he's worth a hundred dollars more. Ha! Ha!

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

It Will Be Generally Fair Saturday and Sunday with Variable Winds in Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Nebraska and South Dakota—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

For Iowa and Missouri—Fair Saturday and Sunday; north to east winds.

For Kansas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Saturday in western portion; variable winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Sept. 8.—Omaha record of temperature and precipitation, compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Maximum temperature	71	73	90	88
Minimum temperature	57	50	72	63
Average temperature	64	62	81	16
Precipitation	T	.00	.00	.00

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1899:

Normal for the day	67
Deficiency for the day	3
Accumulated deficiency since March 1	130
Normal rainfall for the day	.10 inch
Deficiency for the day	.10 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	20.82 inches
Deficiency since March 1	2.74 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1898	3.17 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1897	8.90 inches

Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature	Precipitation
Omaha, cloudy	68	71	.00
North Platte, cloudy	64	70	.00
Salt Lake, clear	72	74	.00
Cheyenne, raining	50	62	.02
Rapid City, part cloudy	72	74	.00
Huron, clear	76	82	.00
Williston, clear	74	74	.00
Chicago, cloudy	66	68	T
St. Louis, clear	74	84	.01
St. Paul, clear	70	74	.00
Davenport, cloudy	70	76	.00
Helena, clear	70	72	.00
Kansas City, part cloudy	66	70	T
Havre, clear	72	74	.00
Bismarck, clear	72	78	.00
Galaveston, cloudy	82	88	.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.

LUCIUS A. WELSH,
Local Forecast Official.

RUNNING SORE

Solid Sore from Knee to Instep. Thought have to be Amputated. Walked with Crutch. Almost Wild with Pain.

Physician Said "Never could be Cured." Tries CUTICURA. Sleep after First Application. Cured in Eight Weeks.

I was afflicted with a terrible sore leg, caused by a cut. It became so inflamed that it was thought it would have to be amputated. My physician said that "it could never be cured, that it would remain a running sore on account of the poisonous state of my blood." When I got out of bed I could hardly stand the pain, and had to get