

WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY!

If you will ask us for prices, as we are in a position to sell unlimited amount of packing house products in straight or mixed cars for your purchase. Can furnish any service you desire. Also have to offer the best flour sold in Texas, and will make special inducements to our buyers. Write us for our prices.

FOSTER & FORDTRAN, Brokers and Commission Merchants, HEADQUARTERS, - - BRYAN, TEX.

TREMONT OPERA HOUSE

OPENING NIGHT, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5. OPENING NIGHT, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, at 2:30. FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, at 2:30.

Robert Mantell and His Own Company. Friday Night... The Face in the Moonlight Saturday Matinee... Monbars

At Beach Hotel Lawn. Week Beginning Sept. 5.

W.M. LUCIFER, Acrobats and Contortionists.

Miss Louise Underwood, Acrobatic and Spanish Skit Dancer. Prof. Ernest Vincent, Celebrated Baritone Soloist.

GOLD STORAGE.

We have just taken possession of our Cold Storage Warehouse, which is the most complete in the south, with the best and most scientific refrigerating process.

This enables us to keep our BUTTER, CHEESE, EVAPORATED FRUIT and other perishable goods absolutely as FRESH, PURE AND WHOLE-SOME as turned out of the factory. All these articles come to us in refrigerating cars.

Send us your orders. Wm. D. Cleveland & Co HOUSTON.

P. J. Willis & Bro (INCORPORATED)

WHOLESALE GROCERS. GOTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION Merchants.

GALVESTON, TEX.

READY FOR THE RUSH.

Muskogee, I. T., Sept. 5.—There is a continued procession moving to the strip. Many boomers have their families and entire belongings. The average outfit includes people of good circumstances. A colony of 150 to settle in the southeastern part of the strip has been organized here and will start for the promised land within a few days. The complaints about registration rules continue. It is insisted that those unworthy and ineligible to entry are placed on an equality with honest homesteaders in the initiatory of a homestead. Again it is claimed on a careful reading of the proclamation that there is a mooted question whether the 100 feet reserved extends around the entire tract of land to be opened to settlement by this proclamation, or whether the 100 feet extends around the entire Cherokee owned proper.

TERRIBLY INJURED.

Cameron, I. T., Sept. 5.—James Hughes, working for J. W. Sterling, who lives six miles southwest of here, climbed a tree after a noon on Saturday, lost his balance and fell about thirty feet, sustaining mortal injuries. He is said to be crushed so badly he cannot speak, and the ribs on the right side are broken loose from the backbone.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Galveston Daily News.

VOL. LII—NO. 167. GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893. ESTABLISHED 1842.

Seasonable Goods.

- Kraut. Codfish. Mackerel. Pigs Feet. Spare Ribs. Buckwheat. Holland Herrings.

SEND US YOUR LIBERAL ORDERS. MOORE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WASHINGTON, FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—For eastern Texas: Generally fair, except showers on immediate gulf, southeast winds, high on the gulf.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Galveston, Sept. 5.—The following daily synopsis of the weather is furnished by the official in charge of the United States weather bureau at this place: The highest pressure continues over the south Atlantic and east gulf states, where the highest is 30.1 inches. There is a well defined low pressure area over the northwestern Rocky mountain slope with the barometer below 29.7 inches; and there also appears to be a well developed storm in the Gulf of Mexico between Corpus Christi, but it is a considerable distance from the continent; so far the course of the storm is uncertain. The temperature has fallen over the lake region, east and south Texas, and has risen or changed but slightly over other portions. Partly cloudy to cloudy weather prevails over the southern portion of the country and it is clear over the northwest.

LOCAL FORECAST.

Local forecast for Texas east of the 100th meridian for twenty-four hours ending at 12 m. night, September 6, 1893: North Texas: Fair; stationary temperature. East Texas: Generally fair; stationary temperature. Central Texas: Fair; stationary temperature. South Texas: Generally fair; cooler. Coast district: Showers; stationary temperature.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Galveston, Sept. 5.—The following weather bureau stations report current temperature to-night at 8 o'clock, 75th meridian time, as follows:

Table with columns: Stations, Temp., Rain-fall. Includes stations like Abilene, Amarillo, Austin, etc.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., 75th meridian time, Sept. 5, 1893:

Table with columns: District, Stations, Temp., Rain-fall. Includes districts like Atlanta, Charleston, etc.

TEXAS COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., 75th meridian time, September 5:

Table with columns: Galveston District, Max. Min. Rain-fall. Includes stations like Abilene, Houston, etc.

A COLLISION.

Freight and Passenger Trains Meet—Several Injured.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5.—An official dispatch states that at 4:47 this morning freight train No. 57 met the first section of the passenger train No. 10, eastbound, on the Big Four, at a curve near Batesville, where the freight engine was wrecked and four coaches of the passenger train were injured. Two brakemen, two engineers and Postal Clerks Wetzler and Crain were injured, but all the injured will recover. No passengers were hurt. The delayed train reached Cincinnati at 1 p. m.

SILVER MEN HAPPY

A Vote That Was Construed as Favorable.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

President Cleveland Not Averse to the Repeal of the Tax on State Banks.

SPEECH OF SENATOR STEWART.

Jones of Nevada Tells How the Sherman Silver Parohase Law Was Passed.

Washington, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Senator Stewart took the floor to-day in opposition to the repeal of the Sherman law, and he considered one of the longest talkers among the silver men. It has been thought he would be reserved for the time that is coming when long talkers will be sadly needed on the silver side. He went into his work to-day with more than his usual care, as he had his speech written. As an illustration of his care in getting his speech properly before the country, he positively declined any suggestions from Senator Hoar, stating to that gentleman, when he injected a remark, that he (Stewart) did not want any trash in his speech, and Hoar could make his own speech in his own time. He (Stewart) objected to interruption. After he had progressed a while he found only a half dozen senators in the chamber, and they were writing or reading. He objected to this at once, and forced a call for his brethren, who came in, but not in a pleasant way. He held on from 1 till about 4 o'clock, when Morgan of Alabama asked if he would yield to him so that he could move to go into executive session. Stewart was pretty badly fagged out, and was glad of an opportunity to rest. There was some objection to going into executive session and an eye and nose was called for. It resulted in thirty-five ayes and twenty-eight nays. All the silver men voted aye and some of the anti-silver men voted the same way. Very soon after the body went into executive session it adjourned. At once there arose a buzz as to the significance of the vote. The friends of silver contended that it meant that their side was much stronger in the senate than they had been led to believe, and they are much helped up by it. Some of them even go so far as to say they believe the Voorhees bill will be defeated. The News correspondent asked a half dozen senators, both silver and anti-silver men, as to the significance of the vote, and what their side had been led to expect. He was attached to it. Among them were Governor Voorhees, Coke, Berry and McMillin. Their interpretation of the action of the senate was that Stewart had not finished his speech and it was late in the day, the body followed its customary rule and adjourned to give him a breathing spell. It was simply following the rule of etiquette which has been followed from time immemorial by the senate.

Another view taken by one or two of the senators was that as Morgan had just returned and this was his first motion, there was courtesy intended both him and Stewart. One, a southern senator, stated to the News correspondent that there were senators who were in favor of silver and who were not in favor of any distasteful tactics, but who were getting tired of the Republican suggestions to Voorhees as to when he should proceed, and when stop. He of Maine a few days ago suggested to Voorhees that the senate ought to meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock in the day. The democrats took some offense at this and complain that their enemy is taking too much dish. Several republicans showed an anxiety to proceed with the business to-day and this was sufficient for several democrats to vote to go into executive session. The action of the house has, without doubt, aroused the drooping spirits of the silver men. They again they are feeling considerably elated over the reports coming in of the revival of business and growing confidence. Mills and manufacturers are opening everywhere and stocks are going up. The silver men say that if the conditions continue to grow better over the next two weeks, as they have done in the past week, at the end of the first month time the public will not care whether or not the Sherman law is repealed, and a prolongation of debate in the senate till a compromise can be forced will not be noticed. The sensational story about a conference between Cleveland, Crisp, Fairbank, Warner and Hall receives its final quietude today by the assurance of Speaker Crisp that there was no conference at all, and that the whole story has only for its foundation that he and Mr. Hall called on Mr. Carlisle and found Mr. Warner there, and some talk occurred about the repeal of the tax on state banks. Everybody agrees to-day that the administration will suggest any financial legislation other probably than the coinage of the silver in the treasury until the Sherman law is repealed, and that the followers of the administration will not listen to any such attempted legislation. The committee on banking and currency met again to-day as has been its habit nearly every day since its organization. The truth about the frequent meetings of the committee is that Springer, the chairman of it, is anxious to push it forward as the important committee of congress. Its first work was the consideration of the Tom Johnson bill, which allowed individual holders of bonds to deposit them and draw out currency. This proposition of Johnson took for the first any or two and then it was understood that Cleveland and Carlisle did not approve of it, and the committee dropped it like a hot potato. Then a half dozen schemes were formulated and they went by the board. To-day the committee, realizing that nothing could be done, even in the way of reviving the credit engine which was wrecked by the Sherman law repeal was on the board, adjourned for a week.

REPEAL ADJOURNMENT.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The senate committee on banking and currency met this

morning and in twenty minutes adjourned for one week. It was hurried after adjournment that the president and Secretary Carlisle both expressed a wish that all remedial legislation to follow the repeal bill be postponed until the latter measure has actually passed the senate. The committee will wait the suggestion.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The ways and means committee resumed its tariff hearings this morning. There were present Chairman Wilson and Representatives Dalzell, Burrows, Payne, McMillin, Hynum, Stevens and Breckinridge. Mr. R. W. Leslie of Philadelphia appeared on behalf of the cement manufacturers of the United States to produce in favor of the retention of the present duty of 8 cents per 100 pounds on Portland and all other classes of hydraulic cements. The duty under the old law of 1853 was 20 per cent ad valorem, but on account of undervaluations a change was made in the McKinley act of 1890 to a specific duty of 5 cents per 100 pounds. Mr. Leslie stated that the cement industry of the United States is the largest in the world, and that the character of Portland and ordinary cements. The former is an artificial product of chalk and clay and is imported to the extent of 3,000,000 barrels per annum. It is used in pavements, aqueducts, dams, etc., while the ordinary cement is used in common building. In order to demonstrate the necessity of the duty on cement, the cement industry extends over twenty states and results in an aggregate production of over 8,000,000 barrels. Mr. Leslie showed the necessity for the change from ad valorem to the specific duty by pointing out the system of undervaluation taken advantage of by the foreign importer during the existence of the ad valorem duty under the law. Mr. Leslie claimed that the change to the specific duty has resulted in an increase of revenue to the government of \$100,000, or 200 per cent, and at the same time the price of the cement to the consumer had been reduced 25 per cent. This, he said, was the fairest test of the benefit results of this law. He declared, moreover, that the constant fluctuation of the price demonstrated the fact that no trusts existed in the cement industry.

In speaking of the necessity for a protective duty for this article he produced some tables showing that 87 per cent of the cost of cement was for labor, and by a system of comparison of the wages paid in this country and abroad, he came to the conclusion that the cost of cement here is 50 per cent higher than abroad. The country paying the next highest wages was England, and this led Mr. McMillin to inquire why it was that free-trade England paid more for wages in this industry than protection Germany. Mr. Leslie said he was unable to argue the point. [Laughter.] Mr. Leslie spoke of the difficulties of establishing a new industry like the domestic manufacture of Portland cement against the well established reputation of the foreign article. In reply to questions he said that capital to the amount of \$12,000,000 was invested in cement (ordinary), and that about \$5,000,000 had been invested in Portland cement, much of it in experimentation. He concluded by saying that he supported the retention of the duty on the ground that it had operated to the benefit of the consumer by reducing the price and to the advantage of the government by increasing the revenues. The committee then took a recess.

Mr. Joe Newman of California appeared at the afternoon session to argue in favor of the repeal of the duty on raw silk. Mr. Newman stated that he was the father of silk culture in the United States. He came here in 1855 and settled in California. He is a German, who has been before the ways and means committee every time tariff legislation has been proposed in the last ten years, arguing in behalf of this duty. He speaks brokenly of a duty on raw silk. He said that the members of the committee could understand what he said. The burden of his remarks indicated that he believed the United States capable of producing the silk worm to an extent sufficient to supply all the raw silk needed in this country. He said that the southern belt, extending from the Carolinas through to the Pacific coast, could grow the silk worm. Mr. Newman was about to begin the description of the development of the silk worm when Mr. Payne interrupted him to ask how much time such a description would require.

"Three days," replied Mr. Newman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Newman then went to a table to select some documents, and while his back was turned Messrs. Payne, Dalzell and Burrows hurriedly grabbed his hats and fled. One by one the other members, Messrs. Hopkins, Brynne, Gear, Andrews and Turner, filed out of the door until a few minutes later the hall was empty. Chairman Wilson, Clerk Fairbank, the official stenographer and a few named auditors. Finally, by a system of categorical answers, Chairman Wilson succeeded in ascertaining that Mr. Newman wanted coccons on the free list, 15 per cent duty on raw silk and 50 per cent on manufactured silk. Then with a smile Chairman Wilson adjourned the meeting.

THE FLOOD OF BILLS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A great many bills have been filed with the officials of the house in anticipation of the adoption of the code of rules reported and now pending. These bills will be placed on the calendar in the order in which they were received, and if there is any benefit to be derived from priority of passage the measures will be in a position to receive it. A majority are bills that have already found a place on the calendars of previous congresses, such as bills to repeal the federal election laws; to repay to the states the cotton tax; to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; to increase the facilities for transportation of mail by railroads; to amend the original bills chiefly of various of the exciting financial conditions. Several bills to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation are included in the list, and two to establish an income tax, one by McMillin (dem.) of Arkansas is a notable measure, and one by Mr. Richardson (dem.) of Tennessee is radical in its provisions. He proposes to lay a tax of 2 per cent on \$100, 10 per cent on \$1,000, 15 per cent on \$2,000, 20 per cent on \$5,000, 30 per cent on all over \$10,000. A national bank bill has been prepared

by Mr. Harter (dem.) of Ohio, under the provisions of which national banks may issue circulating notes up to 75 per cent of their paid up capital and surplus without depositing bonds to secure it, and bonds now on deposit with the treasurer to secure circulation may be withdrawn. The United States is to have a first lien on the assets of any failed national bank to secure its guarantee of the bank's circulation, and in case the assets are not sufficient to reimburse the government the comptroller of the currency is to make an assessment upon all the national banks of the state in which the failed bank is located, divided pro rata, according to their capital and surplus to make up the deficiency. Besides the 75 per cent of circulation of the notes as stated, the banks may issue an amount equal to 50 per cent of their capital and surplus to be known as "emergency circulation," secured by United States bonds and to pay a tax of 6 per cent until retired.

Among the other bills introduced are the following: To provide for the admission of the state of Arizona to enable the people of New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Oklahoma to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states. A GOOD STORY. Washington, Sept. 5.—A good story from the senate cloak room is going around. It was just after Senator Sherman had finished his great speech in favor of the repeal of the bill which bears his name. Senator Jones of Nevada, according to the story, insisted that all the facts about the way the silver law came to be agreed upon in a conference of senators be said that he would tell the history of that legislation in the conference committee, and he said: "They were all sitting around in the conference room when I came in with my ultimatum, which was 4,500,000 ounces a month. "Oh, if that's all," said Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, "we might as well go. This is a bill to let us in on the door, but before he had gone far I said to him: 'Perhaps you republicans and you, Mr. Walker, will be interested in what I am going to say. I am sure that Mr. Sherman will be interested, and I guess all of you will be.' "With that Mr. Walker came back, but did not take a chair. I continued: "I now want to tell you, gentlemen, that the McKinley bill will be ever in the state a short time. If you reject our ultimatum on the silver proposition the silver men will move the free coinage bill as an amendment to the McKinley bill, and there are enough democrats who will vote with us to carry it. Now after that amendment is adopted in the senate all the democrats will vote against the McKinley bill because it is a protective measure, and the protectionists in the senate will vote against it because it contains free silver. The free silver republicans in the senate will be the only men who will vote for it, and being protectionists they will be the only consistent men in the senate, being for protection and free coinage of silver. When I got through they were all listening to me. Before the conference broke up the silver purchase law, known as the Sherman act, was agreed to."

Senator Jones is known as one of the best story tellers in the senate, but this is one of the most interesting that he has told his senatorial friends for some time.

AS TO STATE BANKS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Many and varied plans of legislation to follow the passage of the repeal bill have been discussed in congress and out of it, but as yet nothing definite has been agreed upon by either party. A number of bills have already been introduced and are now reposing in the committee to which they were referred. There seems to be a general impression among its advocates that security for the circulation of notes of the new banks under the proposed state laws will be fixed at about the following proportions: Forty per cent of government bonds, 40 per cent of commercial or state securities and 20 per cent of coin. Advocates of extension of the state banking system under national supervision, however, are not so definite in their proposition as the figures would indicate.

According to Representative Oates of Alabama, President Cleveland is opposed to a prohibitive tax on state bank circulation. When Mr. Oates made this assertion he had just had an audience with the president. Speaking of the interview, Mr. Oates said: "While I am not at liberty to repeat my conversation with the president, I can say that he is not opposed to the repeal of the prohibitive tax on state bank circulation."

Long Island City, L. I., Sept. 5.—William Barrett, a dairy farmer, shot and killed John Egan, 10 years old and public school, fatally wounded David Crawford, 12 years old, this afternoon at his farm. He claims that a crowd of boys were autoing him and he fired both barrels of a shot-gun into the air to frighten them away, and had no intention of shooting any of them. Spectators declare that he fired deliberately into the crowd of boys and by the father's, a great crowd of neighbors gathered and beat him almost into insensibility. Barrett would probably have lynched him but for the arrival of the police, who rescued and took him into custody. The Egan boy died fifteen minutes after being shot, and forty-five buckshot were taken from his chest by the doctor.

A MURDEROUS FARMER.

He Shoots Into a Crowd of Boys With Fatal Results.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Lea Febriger, Twenty-third Infantry, is ordered to recruiting duty at David's Island, October 1. First Lieutenants H. C. Davis, Harry H. and George T. Barrett, light battery F, Third artillery, are exchanged batteries by transfer. Captain W. P. Hall, Fifth cavalry, now at Washington on leave, will report to participate in the arm carbine competition of distinguished marksmen to be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., September 11. Private Clarence M. Dow, company H, First infantry, now at Fort Sam Houston, is discharged without honor.

PENSIONS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Texas: Original—Nicholas B. Arms, Morgan's Mill, Erath county; Seamore Patterson, Culberson, Cass county.

TEXAS PATENTS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Joseph Hyams, Del Rio, water cooler; George Schubert, Walnut, baling press.

SENATE.

Washington, Sept. 5.—When the senate met the vice president laid before it a communication from the secretary of the treasury in response to a resolution of the senate calling for a detailed statement of exports and imports carried under the several flags attached in our foreign carrying trade during each of the last two fiscal years. The secretary enclosed a letter from the chief of the bureau of statistics to the effect that the information could not be furnished unless a special appropriation be made for the purpose. The communication was referred.

Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution that Thursday, September 7, and until further ordered the daily hour of meeting be 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama offered a concurrent resolution creating a joint select committee on finance to examine the finan-

dial and monetary condition of the government and people of the United States with a view to devising means for betterment thereof. Laid over.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether the treasury had redeemed any silver certificates in coin was agreed to.

A resolution providing for the issue of additional gold certificates was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Peffer concluded his remarks commenced yesterday.

Mr. Stewart (rep.) of Nevada followed Mr. Peffer in opposition to repeal. He said that in 1857 the mints of the continent of Europe and those in the United States were open to free coinage of silver. He then recited events leading up to the demonetization of silver in 1873.

Referring to the Sherman act Mr. Stewart said that notwithstanding numerous evolutions of the Sherman act by the executive department, it had added \$150,000,000 of legal tender money to the currency of the country. There is no evidence that the Sherman act had up to this time inflicted any injury upon the country.

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