

Dunn for \$330 and David Hiestand for \$3,638.94.

Attachments were brought this afternoon as follows: Lillie Simon, for \$294.95; Eddie Simon, \$408; L. A. Goodman and Isabella Goodman, executor and executrix, \$2,118.32; Isabella Goodman, for \$1,502.30; L. A. Goodman, for \$1,179.30; W. F. Baker, for \$1,000; M. R. Downs, for \$2,000. George H. Dwyer for \$1,172.40. Other suits were brought by Rose H. House for \$790. O. P. Bloss for \$538, Clara L. Lloyd for \$474.83, J. E. Goodwin for \$737, J. C. Nash for \$990.32, Ella White for \$247 and William Marquet for \$637.

Eighteen new attachments were run to-day in Kansas City, Kas., on the Brighton hill property of the bank, increasing the number of attachments in Kansas City, Kas., to twenty-one for claims aggregating \$18,270. The suits begun to-day are: Martha Holznark, \$314.82; Jacob Carpenter, \$692.07; Frank Houston, \$269.39; Robert Armstrong, \$407.50; Lena Schon, \$405; Mary Jenkins, \$260; J. E. Fisher, \$915.37; Emma Mitchell, \$439.21; Benton Wood, \$2,325.33; S. F. Hines, \$862.56; J. E. Anderson, \$105; Elizabeth Lester \$500; F. E. Lucas, \$800; Kansas City lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, \$1,600; H. N. Garland, \$850; D. Hoagland, \$993.58.

**A FEW DEPOSITORS MEET.**

In the vacant lot at the corner of Eleventh street and Grand avenue was held last night a meeting of depositors of the suspended bank which was advertised to take place at Turner hall. At 8 o'clock last night about 200 people gathered before the closed doors of Turner hall vainly seeking admittance. The manager of the hall refused to open the doors until he received \$10, and as \$10 was not forthcoming the doors remained locked. One man offered the manager a check on the Safe Deposit bank in return for the use of the hall, but he indignantly refused to make the exchange. The crowd grew in numbers receiving fresh accessions from the element that has money in no bank, until finally it threatened to obstruct all travel on Twelfth street. Then Joseph Speyer, who has aspirations to be a consul in Germany, adjourned the meeting to the vacant lot at the corner of Eleventh street and Grand avenue.

The crowd then divided, half of it going into the garden to drown the memory of lost savings in beer while the remainder trudged down Twelfth street to the new place chosen for the meeting. Arriving there Speyer climbed on a big rock and harangued the crowd. He referred to the bank's officials in harsh terms, he reflected upon the assignees appointed by the court and openly accused the depositors' committee of "standing in" with the bank officials. He urged the depositors not to sign the agreement for the reopening of the bank and urged the use of force as the only satisfactory method by which the depositors could obtain redress for the wrongs that had been done. Speyer's speech was acrimonious, incendiary and virulent and it was not his fault that the meeting was not transformed into a wild, uncontrollable mob.

Speyer concluded his speech by inviting the depositors to a meeting of the German creditors of the bank to be held at old Turner hall at the corner of Fifteenth street and Grand avenue next Friday night. He said that at a previous meeting attended by seventy-five Germans it had been decided to bring criminal proceedings against President Darragh and Cashier Sattley.

W. H. Miller, member of the depositors' committee also addressed the meeting, but in a different vein from the execrable German. He counseled the depositors to sign the agreement and urged that the law should be allowed to take its course and the bank officials prosecuted if they have been guilty of any wrongdoing. He said that if the assignees settled the affairs of the bank all the assets would be disposed of at forced sales, resulting in great loss to the depositors.

It has been decided to call a mass meeting of the depositors at Turner hall early next week, when the committee appointed to obtain signatures will make a report of progress. A statement will be prepared and submitted at the meeting showing how many depositors have signed and what proportion they represent of the total deposits. The future action of the depositors will be decided upon at the

the Ardmore miners will return to work. The Ardmore miners are all in the employ of the Kansas and Texas Coal company.

**SULLEN IDLE IN DENVER.**

**The Workmen Without Food or Money Threaten Grave Trouble.**

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9.—Yesterday Camp Relief was discontinued and the 500 men who had fed at it were thrown upon the city. In addition to these 500 there were many more receiving aid from the charitable institutions of Denver.

With starvation staring them in the face these men are sullen, and may resort to desperate measures to obtain food. The charity organizations of the city are already greatly overtaxed in caring for the suffering women and children of the city and what to do with these large numbers of idle and hungry men is a grave question with the authorities.

**Cuts in Wages Not Justified.**

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Eugene Debs, who was the chief organizer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, says the railroad companies are not warranted in asking their employees to accept a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. He believes that an attempt is being made to take advantage of the "hard times" to reduce the standard of wages, not so much for the saving for a few months, as pretended, but with the knowledge that it would take several years' effort on the part of the men to have the standard restored.

**Shopmen Get Rid of a Foreman.**

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 9.—The entire shop force here of the Cotton Belt road, some 300 in number, intended to strike this morning for the restoration to the foremanship of the blacksmithing department of John G. Lennon, discharged to make room for C. L. White of Moberly, Mo. Late last night, however, the shopmen held a meeting and concluded instead of striking to get rid of White. They gave him money to take him to Little Rock and ordered him to leave town, which he promised to do.

**Wages Lower Than Ever Known.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—C. W. St. John, who has for many years been in the business of hiring men for railroad and similar work, is authority for the statement that wages for that class of laborers is lower now than ever known. His last order was for men willing to work for \$1 per day. He got all the men he wanted at that figure. Some lumber companies do considerable work in the woods, and the wages of the men they employ, he says, have been reduced from \$26 to \$20 per month.

**Strikers Refuse to Give Up.**

WEIR CITY, Kas., Aug. 9.—Last night the miners of the Kansas and Texas Coal company held a meeting in the opera house to consider the advisability of returning to work at the company's prices. After a long discussion it was voted by a large majority to continue the strike. Only a few non-union miners went to work this morning. The company is busy building a stockade at shaft 23 but say they will cease if the white miners will resume work.

**Strikers Burn an Editor's Effigy.**

PITTSBURG, Kas., Aug. 9.—The strikers burned the effigy of the editor of the *World* last night but otherwise all was quiet. General Manager Dulin of the Santa Fe Coal company will meet the business men's committee at Frontenac this evening and will also try to arrange terms with the Santa Fe miners. Minard & Co. have decided to shut down until the end of the strike.

**Waiting Strip Settlers May Suffer.**

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 9.—Many of the waiting settlers along the line of the Cherokee Strip are out of money, and now that the soldiers have forbidden them to make hay or pasture their stock on the strip there will be much suffering.

**NEWS NOTES.**

All the troops in the Indian territory have been ordered to patrol the Cherokee strip as soon as possible.

A heavy rain of four hours' duration last

relating to coinage unconditionally repealed, what they want first of all is free coinage of silver. That is the main question."

The discussion developed the fact that some members were not tied to the 16 to 1 ratio. A motion was made looking to the preparation of a bill by which the Sherman law should be repealed and free coinage of silver at a ratio with gold to be agreed upon should be provided for. The discussion developed that a ratio of 20 to 1 would be acceptable to those who felt that the old ratio should be changed, but no conclusion was reached.

It was noticeable that the attempt to draw to the caucus members of both parties was a failure, for but one Republican—Mr. Bowers of California—joined in the deliberations of the silver men. Mr. Culberson of Texas acted as chairman of the caucus.

**READY TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION.**

The caucus adjourned at 2:45 o'clock after having adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will support a bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and concurrently providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver with a full legal tender quality on such a ratio as will provide and maintain the parity between gold and silver. Be it further

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this conference to draft and introduce such a bill and take proper steps to secure the full and free discussion and consideration thereof and a vote of the house upon the bill and all proper amendments.

The committee provided for in the resolution was named as follows: Messrs. Bland, Sibley, Boatner, Lane, Bankhead, Bryan and Bailey. Mr. Culberson, chairman of the committee, was afterward added to the committee.

**ALL SILVER MEN WELCOMED.**

The house adjourned over till to-morrow so as to give full scope to the silver men for their consultation, which is to be of the broadest character. Mr. Bland made it known that he desired all friends of silver, whether Democrats, Republicans or Populists, to consider themselves welcome, and silver senators also were not to be excluded if they should choose to aid their colleagues of the lower house with their advice.

"There may be an attempt," said Representative Harter, one of the leading anti-silverites, this morning, "on the part of a few radical silver advocates to delay the inevitable, simply for delay, and if their opposition shall prove to be purely for obstructive purposes there will be no trouble in securing the signatures of a large majority of the Democrats on the floor to a request from the committee on rules to report a cloture."

Mr. Harter said that there were two other things besides the repeal of the silver purchase law as recommended by President Cleveland, which were absolutely essential to the complete return of confidence and the rapid growth of prosperity. "The first is the least important perhaps," he said, "but it will produce instant and most wholesome results. This is to give national banks the right to issue notes up to the par value of their bonds. A still more important thing is to give the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, the right to sell United States thirty year 3 per cent bonds at any time, in any amount and on any terms he may see fit in order to maintain all United States coined and paper money at a parity, or in order to pay all debts of the United States at maturity. Other wholesome legislation might follow, but with these measures passed I would prefer to adjourn and let the country have a rest until the regular session."

**REPUBLICAN SENATORS ACT.**

The republican senators held a caucus yesterday in the rooms of Senator Sherman and discussed the situation from various points of view. The senators from the West mingled freely with the gold men from the East and talked over financial affairs in an unimpassioned manner. There was one thing upon which senators agreed, however they might differ on other matters, and that was that the Sherman law was not alone responsible for the lack of confidence existing in the minds of the people. One senator made a speech in which he took the ground that the fear of interference by the Democrats with the tariff had done more than anything else to sow the seeds of distrust throughout the land, a sentiment voiced by others present. No fixed pol-

Mr. V. discussed the secondary general. The senator had been sage of a Mr. V. exil." Mr. V. Mr. S.