He Discusses at Some Length the Bond Issues and the Proposed Pian for a Change in the System of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the state of the fluances was sent to congress Tuesday. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1804, were \$372.802.498 and the expenditures \$442,675,758, which shows a deficit of \$69,803,250. As compared with the fiscal year 1893 the receipts for 1894 fell off \$88.914.063.

During the year there was a decrease of \$15,-\$62,674 in the ordinary expenditures of the government. The revenues for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of ex-

 From customs
 \$160,000,000

 From internal revenue
 165,000,000

 From miscellaneous sources
 15,000,000

 From postal service
 84,427,748
 Total estimated revenues8494.427,748 The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows: For the civil establishment...... \$91,250,000 For the naval establishment.....

11.500,000

or the Indian service ...

erest on the public debt..... Total estimated expenditures 8444 427,748 The above figures, compared with the estimated revenues, show a deficit of \$20,000,000. It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1800 will be:

fices should be consolidated and a general re-organization of the customs service made. He also asks for \$100,000 per annum for investigating Chinese cases and paying expenses of deportation, owing to the new treaty with

The most important feature of Mr. Carlisle's report is his discussion on the subject of cur-rency reform, in the course of which the administration's plans of a new system of cur-rency are set forth in detail. Mr. Carlisle reviews the financial statistics referred to in the tubulated statement and charges \$3,022,000 of the deficit to the importation of raw sugar prior to the time the new tariff law went into The income tax will afford no revenue till July 1, 1895, but there is reason to believe the importation of sugar must soon be resumed on a large scale, and he tainks by July 10 considerable collections under the incometax inw will have been made. He is of the opinion that the execution of the present laws will yield sufficient revenue for 1896, and leave surplus of \$28,814,920.

In urging financial legislation for the purse of supporting the public credit Mr. Carliste says:

The well-known defects in our financial system and the serious nature of the evils threatened by them have done more during the last two years to impair the credit of the government and the people of the United States at home and abroad and to check our industrial and commercial progress than all other things combined, and our first and plainest duty is to provide. If possible, some effective method for the prompt and permanent relief of the country from the consequences of the present unwise policy."

The secretary then reviews the circumstances leading up to the first \$50,000,000 issue bonds, yielding \$58,660,917 and increasing the free gold in the treasury to \$107,446,802. The lowest point reached by the reserve since the resumption of specie payments was on the 7th day of August, 1894 when, by reason of withdrawals in the redemption of notes, it was reduced to \$52.189,500. After that date it was slowly replenished by voluntary exchanges of gold coin for United States notes by the banks and by small receipts of gold in the payment of dues to the government until the 13th of nber, 1894, when it reached the sum of 861,878,374

In the meantime, however, the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold clearly indicated the existence of a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind. In addition the vast accumulation of money et our financial centers and the general depression in business which prevailed in this country had so reduced the rates of discount that the inducement to keep funds abroad was much greater than in ordinary times and made it highly imprudent to neglect any precaution which appeared necessary to insure the safety of our financial position. Therefore the second issue of \$50,000,000 was The proceeds of the sale. \$58,508,500, have nearly all been paid into the treasury, according to the terms of the saie, reducing the rate of interest to 2.878 per cent. The transaction justifies the opinion that a 2% per cent bond could probably have been sold at par. Here the secretary asks for a law giv-ing him such authority, saying it would

trengthen public confidence.
With regard to the redemption of government obligations the secretary shows his attitude on the hard money question and says the one who presents paper for redemption must be given his choice of metals, as a change would work a hardship on the public and nation. This condition cannot be permanently remedied except by great changes in the laws relating to the subject. The situation is the result, too, three policies: The circulation of United States notes as currency and their current redemption in cein on demand: the compulsory reissuance of such notes after rethe excessive accumulation and coinage of silver and the issue of notes and certificates against it at a lower ratio than is war-

With regard to the "Baltimore plan" for national banks the secretary says: As the plan suggested proposes to exempt the government of the United States from all liability for the redemption of national bank notes and place the sole responsibility upon the banks themselves, a guaranty fund of not less than 30 per centum upon the outstanding circulation is regarded as a very proper and necessary feature of the system.

Then coming down to the tariff he says. The raw materials used in the production of commodities for the use of the people in their homes and in their various industrial pursuits should be free from taxation. If our industries are to be profitably conducted reduced cost of production must precede or ac-company reduced prices of the finished prod-

The late act, while it places upon the free list a considerable part of most import raw materials used in our manufacture, left iron and lend ores and bituminous coal together with several articles of less consequence, still dutiable, thus not only falling to put in force a consistent system of revenue reform, but leaving some of our most valuable industries at a great disadvantage as compared with their ri-

vals differently located." Tries Her New Skates and Perishes. Ознкови, Wis., Dec. 5.-Miss Minnie Lee, of Ormo, aged 17, was drowned Tuesday morning while trying a new pair of skates.

Convicts Compete with Farmers. Jackson, Miss., Dec. 5.-After his year convicts cannot be leased, therefore the board of prison control has contracted with a number of prominent planters to crop in shares, the crops being entirely under the state's

land will be cultivated. Ex-Gov. Howie Dead.

of his family.

COUNT DE LESSEPS DEAD. Distinguished French Financier and Engineer Passes Away.

Paris, Dec. 8.-Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has been one of the most prominent enaracters in France for more than a quarter of a century, is dead. The end of his life came after a protracted illness, induced and aggravated by the severe strain to which



FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

the distinguished man was subjected during the Panama canal scandals, trials and results.

[Ferdinand Marie, Viscount de Lesseps, was born in Versuilles. November II, 1805. He received his early education in but finished it with his father, a consuagent, and lived with him Philadelphia in 1819-22 He was consular agent at Lisbon in 1825 to served afterwards at Tunis. Alexandria. Cairo, Rotterdam, Malaga and Barcelona. He was then appointed suc-cessively minister to Spain and to Rome. While on a visit to Egypt in 1854 he disclosed the project of a Suez canal to Said Pasha and two years later secured the desired concession. The canal was opened for steamers of light draught in 1865, and the full plans were carried to completion in 1859. Since 1873 Count de Lesseps has concentrated his attention to the Panama canal

It was in 1875 that de Lesseps inaugurated the movement that culminated in the canal congress of 1879 and the adoption of the seffeme for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific at the isthmus of Panama. From the beginning the aged engineer and diplomat seems to have been as badly deceived and victimized as the public. Lying circulars were issued, and the Paris and Panama papers were induced to aid in the deception of investors. The magic of the name of de Lesseps caused the thrifty peasantry all over France to open their woolen stockings, and gold poured into the Panama treasury in a flood. The story of the extravagance and corruption which followed is still fresh in the public mind. It constitutes one of the most disgraceful, as well as one of the most gigantic swindles in his-

At the time the exposure came the actual cost of the completed fraction of the causivariously estimated at one-fourth, one-fifth and one-tenth-was \$260,000.000, more than double the first estimate of the entire work. The money had gone into extravagant may and useless outlay and into the pockets of the conspirators and those of leading statesmen and journalists in Paris. There was not sufficient evidence that either de Lessens or his son had received any of the money in a corrupt way, but to satisfy the public rage both were convicted, although the sentence against de Lessens, Sr., was never carried out.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

The New Instrument Awaits Presidential Proclamation to Be of Effect.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- Ratifications of the new emigration convention between the United States and China were exchanged at the state department Friday after office hours by Secretary Gresham and Minister Yang Yu. Only the president's proclamation of the fact remains to make it binding upon the citizens of both countries. The convention was negotiated March 17 and agreed to by the senate August 13, after considerable debate in executive session. The convention will remain in force ten years, and unless six months before that time notice of its final termination shall be given by either party, it continues for a similar period. The convention is designed to provide reciprocally for the better protection of citizens or subjects of each country within the jurisdiction of the other. A synopsis of its provisions is as follows:

Article i stipulates that except under conditions subsequently specified the immigration of Chinese inborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article cexcepts from the provisions of the preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property to the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount pending settlement. To secure this exception however, such laborer is compelled before leaving the United States to deposit with the collector of customs before he departs a full description in writing of his family, or property, or debts, and shall in exchange be furnished with a certificate of his right to return. Forfeiture of the right is provided in case the description is proved to be false

Article 3 excepts the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers of, coming to or residing in the United States. This class however, is admitted only upon a certificate approved by the diplomatic or consular representative of this country at the port whence such Chinese depart. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By article 4 it is agreed that the Chinese of the laboring or any other class either per-manently or temporarily in the United States shall have all the protection to their persons and property that is given to citizens of the most favored nation except the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article 5 recognizes the right of China to enact and enforce similar laws and regulations to our Chinese registration act, providing for the registration of all American skilled and anskilled luborers residing in China, and binds this government to report to the government of China the full name, age and occupation and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and Ithout the treaty ports of China.

WIFE BEATER KILLED.

White Caps in Kentucky Execute Summary Vengeance.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. S.-Tom Edginton, living near Springfield. Ky., was killed by white caps a little after midnight Friday morning. Two men control. More than 10,000 acres of wearing white veils and long cloaks | are trained in that direction. forced an entrance into his house. Edginton jumped out of bed. when BALTIMORE. Dec. 5 .- Ex-Gov. Oden one of the men grabbed him while Bowie died at his home, "Fairview," the other pulled a pistol and Bowie, Md., at 3:30 a. m. Tuesday. The shot him. Death was instan er, pointing to two of the witnesses: end came peacefully while the ex-gov-taneous. Edginton had been no "Which of those old cats is Mrs. Chant?" ernor was surrounded by the members tified to stop beating his wifs Mrs. Chant leaned over and said: "That and shot and killed Gustave Sherman,

BRUTALLY SLAIN.

The Discovery of a Foul Murder in Chicago.

An Ax Used to Beat Out the Life and Mangle the Remains of a Janitor-Arrest of the Probable Murderers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 .- A. D. Barnes, who was employed as janitor of the Hiawatha apartment building, 258 East Thirty-seventh street, was murdered in a shockingly brutal manner Thursday night in the basement of the building, and an elaborate effort was made by his slaver and accessories after the fact to conceal the crime by hiding the hacked and mutilated corpse in a hole under the sidewalk on South Park avenue, just south of the elevated

railroad tracks on Sixty-third street. The packing case in which the bloody remains were hidden was discovered Friday morning, and every person, except, perhaps, one woman, who is suspected by the police to cumstantial evidence so far secured against Edmund Jordan, the assistant janitor at the Hiawatha flats, is said to be of the strongest character.

The persons who are in the Woodlawn police station charged with the murder, complicity in the disposal of the body, or held as material witnesses are: Edmund Jordan, assistant janitor, Hiawatha flats, the alleged murderer; John Benson Jersey, alias "New Jersey," a boon companion of Jordan and the man who is suspected of being on the wagon with Jordan; A. R. Winslade, engineer and fireman of a 191 30, and money of all kinds in bank \$422.428. flat building at 3744 Rhodes avenue; Mrs. Andrew R. Winslade, his wife, who is said to have been intimate with Barnes; Annie Mahoney, mistress of Barnes, who loaned him \$150 and did not get it back; Mrs. Edmund Jordan, wife of the alleged murderer, who is bonds also said to have been unlawfully intimate with Barnes. It is in evidence against Jor-

dan and Jersey that they met shortly after the time the murder is supposed to have been committed and that Jordan said to him that the "job was done and it did not take him an hour to do it." This meeting was in a saloon near the scene of the murder. As to the motive of the deed the police say that Barnes received his month's pay Thursday 5.6 per cent, and dividends to 5 per cent, the and no money can be found in his bloody clothes or in the basement where the man met his death. Robwas a good-for-nothing fellow, have been one of the motives. Then there was the relationship which is said to have existed between the murdered janitor and the wife of the supposed murderer in chief. That may have prompted Jordan to strike the cowardly blows with the ax. But the police believe more than anything else that Jordan wanted to get rid of Barnes for the sake of getting his job, and that in this view of the case his pal, Jersey, was willing to aid in hiding the body, and as a reward be installed by Jordan as his assistant.

As for the circumstantial evidence which the detectives have woven around the neck of Jordan during the brief time since the discovery of the body, it can be said that the clothes which the murdered janitor wore Thursday night, all cut and covered with blood, were found in the basement hidden. The bloody ax with which Barnes life was taken was also found secreted in the same place. Red stains were detected on the floor of basement of the flats in front of the furnace. This indicates that Barnes did not die without a struggle. Then the packing case in which the body was pressed was recognized as having been used in the basement for the receiving of rubbish.

Jordan was the first person to identify the body of his supposed victim after the police had removed him to the morgue and he immediately fell under the suspicions of the police. He had been employed in his position only three months and there is little known about him that is good. An effort was made to hide the bloodstains on the floor of the basement and walls by sprinkling fine ushes over the spots. It is believed that Barnes was struck from behind by an ax on the head, fracturing his skull and his body doubled up in the box, which was then carried from the basement into the back yard and lifted over the fence by Jordan. Jersey and probably another man, as the load was almost too heavy for two. The clothes were first removed and the body wrapped in odd pieces of carpet. The police have not been able to find out yet where the horse and wagon was taken from, but they are sure no expressman was hired for the purpose of removing the body to Woodlawn. The Mahoney woman and Barnes had severed their former relations on account of his failure to return the \$150 loaned.

Awarded \$10,000 Damages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 .- The suit of Robert S. McClure, a minor, against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company was submitted to Judge Dunne by agreement, and the plaintiff was awarded a judgment for \$10,-000. Young McClure was injured in a collision at Englewood on the evening of November 8, 1893.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

MAYOR-ELECT STRONG is credited with an intention of putting a woman at the head of New York's street-cleaning department. This is at least logical. Women, including their dresses,

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT tells a joke about herself. When before the London Music Halls licensing committee she overheard a gentleman ask anothor he would be visited by white caps. particular tabby, sir, is behind you."

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. Main Points in the Annual Report of Mr. Eckels.

WASHINGTON. Dec 2-Suggestions have beer received, says Comptroller of the Currency Eckels in his report from many eminent financial sources that the whole question of a banking and currency system ought to be referred by congress, to a commission to be created by law, appointed by the president, and clothed with proper authority.

"A commission non-partisan in its character." he says, "composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every particular, and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics, and have it considered simply in its business aspects and upon merit alone: but if the present congress is to enact a law upon the subject, the appointment of a commission could avail nothing. If, however, nothing more definite can be accomplished, the question of the creation of such commission ought to be considered and

The report also gives full information in re-

gard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended October 31, 1894. It shows that during this period but 50 banks were organlzed, with a capital stock of \$5,285,000. the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital, in any one year since 1879. The charters of forty-one banks have had any knowledge of the were extended during the year, having crime is under arrest. The cir- an aggregate capital stock of \$6.143,000 and a circulation of \$1,678,030. Ten banks, with a capital stock of \$1.575,000 which were in the hands of receivers at the date of the last report, resumed business during the year, and the charters of six, with a capital stock of \$65,000, and a circ amounting to \$283,950, expired by limitation, five of which were succeeded by new associations, with a capital stock of \$600,000, and circulation amounting to 892 250. On October 31. 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3.756, with an authorized capital stock of \$672,671,265, represented by 7,955,076 shares of stock, owned by 287,842 shareholders. On October 2, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the banks were \$3.473,922,085.27, of which their loans and discounts amounted to \$2,007,122.-192.45. Of their liabilities \$1.728.418.819.12 represented individual deposits, {334.121.002.10 surplus and net undivided profits, and \$172,331,978 circulating notes outstanding. The total circulation of national banks on October 31, 1894, amounted to \$207,472,603, a net decrease during the year of \$1.741.563, and a gross decrease of \$8.614.834 in circulation secured by

> During the year 79 banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$10.475,000, passed out of the system by voluntary liquidation, 21 including which falled in 1893, with a capital stock of 2.770,000, became insolvent and were placed in

> h arge of receivers. The average unnual dividends paid by the banks between March, 1869, the date earnings and dividends were first reported to the office, and March, 1894, is shown to be \$44,355.814. and the net earnings \$55.237.454. The rate per cent. of dividends declared varies from 10.5 1870 to 6.8 in 1894. The average for twenty-five years is &a. The net earnings during the past year have amounted to only smallest percentage of dividends ever paid by the banks, and the percentage of earnings falls below all the years except 1878 and 1879.

The usual statistics are furnished in regard bery on the part of Jordan, v'ho to the banks other than national, which show that the number organized under state authority and in active operation July 1. 1894 was 5,033 and reports of dition were received from 4.384 Reports were also received from 904 private banks and bankers, and these, together with the state bank reports; have been abstracted and their resources and liabilities are shown in detail in the tables which form a part of the report. Information and statistics are also furnished s to the failures of banks other than national during the year, the number of which is shown to be 62, eliminating mortgage com

panies not doing a banking business. The comptroller suggests the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to than total of such outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the government as an agent only and for the purpose of immediately re-deeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is immediately to be replenished out of the assets of the banks on which it shall have a first and paramount lien and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the share-

Continuing, the comptroller says: general government ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people. No government has ever yet successfully in so doing, and the experience of the government of the United States has proven no exception to the rule. The general cost and loss entailed upon the government and the repeated periods of uncertainty as to the government credit and the stability of our monetary system, have been so great as to make the legal tender and trensury issues of 1890 one of the *xtraordinary burdens placed upon the people. The issues ought to be redeemed and cancelled. and the government thus enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is so poorly equipped."

WONDERFUL BILLIARDS.

Ives Breaks the Balk-Line Record Twice at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7. Frank C. Ives broke the world's record at balk-line billiards, with the anchor barred, twice Thursday night, during the continuation of his tournament with Jacob Schaefer. Before Thursday night this record was 331, made at the New York tourney by Ives. By making 5% in the first inning added to his 281 of the night before (the two being one run) he broke his own record three points, and later in the evening by the phenomenal run of 359 again smashed it. No such billiard playing was ever seen in Chicago.

Killed by Highway Robbers.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 3.-While Samuel Leggett, a miner at Scott shaft, was on his way home from this place Saturday night at 11 o'clock, unknown parties attacked him and crushed his skull with an axe, robbery evidently being the motive. When found he was unconscious and died at midnight without recovering consciousness.

Col. Colt Die Not Drink.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6. -In the Coit court of inquiry Wednesday W. B. Hershey testified that Col. Coit did not enter a saloon with him, day or night, at Washington Court House. This supports Coit and controverts the testimony of men who say they saw Coit, or a "man pointed out as Coit," drink with Hershey.

New Indictments Against Howgate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.- The grand jury Monday presented two new indictments against Capt. Henry W. Howgate for embezzlement. It is presumed that the forgery indictments against him will hold good, as none were presented by the present grand jury for that offense.

Accidentally Killed.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 8.-While playing Santa Claus at San Antonio Frank Jessmere, aged 7 years, picked "Which of those old cats is Mrs. Chant?" up a supposed unloaded target rifle

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Comments of the Press on the Important

State Document. On the whole it is a satisfactory document. which clears up the situation amazingly, which will excite but little hostile criticism. which is a creditable American state paper --

Chicago Herald. It is characteristic of him in its boldness, in its devotion to the principle of tariff reform, and, most unhappily, in its complete acquiescente in those principles of monetary science preached in bank pariors and practiced for the profit of bankers.-Chicago Times.

In the president's party the message will be read with comments varying from the approval of the conservative element to expressions of disappointment from the radical wing. His recommendations on the currency will be satisfactory to all who are not inflated with the greenback heresy or the free sliver mania.

Mr. Cleveland's message would have be more useful if he had elaborated his views upon the currency and referred briefly to the reports of his secretaries on other subjects in-stead of stating other subjects fully and contenting himself with an indorsement of Secretary Cariisie's plan for a change in the cur-Reorganization of the currency is by far the most important subject that has been urged by any president since the war. -St. Louis Republic

The striking feature of President Cleveland's annual message is its lucidity and comprehen-siveness. The surprising feature of the document is the absence of any recommendations that would invite contention. The message is written in the vigorous style and rugged periods which mark all the state papers of Mr. Cleveland It is likely to make a profound impression on congress and the country, and may stimulate such a measure of energy on the part of senators and representatives during the short session as will secure some of the important reforms recommended. -Kansas City Times.

The president is nothing if not tenacious of is opinions. He still clings to the idea that coal and iron should be placed upon the free list, but he gives no reasons for it. The president is slient, and by his slience approves the tariff on raw sugar. It strikes us that raw sugar is a pretty raw material, and if his logic is good against a tariff on coal, from and wool, ertainly he ought to advocate putting sugar on the free list. The policy which the president advocates of extending our commerce and enlarging our merchant marine is to be commended by every patriotic citizen.-Cleveland

The democratic party will approve of the president's recommendations on the tariff question: the single bill for free ore and coal should be pushed and the repeal of the differential in favor of refined sugar is the least that can be done. The president has raised an issue on the currency which is destined to divide the democratic party into two hostile factions. The issue is made clear and distinct and the war will be waged with increasing vigor until the government issues all paper ney or none. The east will possibly applied the president's advocacy of republican financiering, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.-Omaha World-Herald.

It is doubtful if there has ever been preented to a congress a more conservative idicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create harmony in the councils of the party in these its last days of power for some time to come. It is the first time Mr. Cleveland has falled to burden his message with a policy dwelt on the necessity for civil service reform. another time it was tariff reform and still at another it was a radical course in Hawaii and at another an anti-silver policy. This time the president has kept free from any violent positivism and he has done well -N. O. Picayune.

The presidential annual message transmitted to congress yesterday is unusually long and is almost as uninteresting as it is long Aside from the indorsement and synopsis of Secretary Carlisie's plan for currency reform. with one or two other recommendations, the message has little other significance than at-tuches to a clerk-like condensation of the various department reports. In this respect it is very different from the preceding messages of ings were being held. When the Mr. Cleveland. The feature that will uttract most attention is the recommendation of a plan looking to the commendable object of divorcing the government from the business of banking and providing an ample, elastic and perfectly safe banking currency.—Louisville

Courier-Journal It is in the closing portion of his message that the president comes up most fully to the public expectation and deals in his customary virile way with practical questions which are pressing upon congress. His declarations that the tariff needs amendment in certain Important particulars, that we ought to have free coal and free iron, and, above all, that the differential duty in favor of refined sugar should be stricken off, are in entire accord, we firmly believe, with the popular judgment and should receive the most favorable consideration of congress. What the president says of the cur rency question and as to the desirability of the ernment's withdrawing from the banking business is sound, sensible and timely, and supplemented as it is by his announced determination to maintain the credit of the government in the only way left to him so long as the banking business is continued, it ought to have great weight with congress as it will with

the people. - Detroit Free Press. The message of President Cleveland is, as a whole, a disarp intment. There is no clear note of leaders up in it. It contains not the slightest recognition of the causes of the late overwhelming disaster to the democratic party. It has no word indicating a purpose to amend the faults and correct the blunders that contributed to this defeat. There are four subjects involving the honor and welfare of the nation the rights of the people and the repute of the party in power, which the president either ignores or treats in a partial and unsatisfactory manner. These are the nonenforcement of the anti-trust laws, the connivance of the attorney general at an attempt to relieve the Pacific railroads of their obliga tions to the government, the Carnegie armorplate frauds and the soundalous sugar trust tariff schedule. It is a cuse where speech would have been stultification, for the president has as attorney general a corpo lawyer and trust promoter, who has officially specred at the unti-trust law and has don nothing to secure its enforcement. As the official head of his party, the president was confronted with a high duty and a great opportunity. He could have put his administraion right on the matters wherein the people have rebuked it for being wrong. He could have spaken the right and resolute word of leadership that would restore the courage and revive the purpose of his party. He has shirked the duty. He has put by the opporsunity.-N. Y. World.

-It would be a splendid triumph of democratic statesmanship if a "complete divorcement" of the government from any participation in banking, except the necessary regulation to secure safety, could be effected by the congress which has passed the first great measure for divorcing the government from the private business of conducting industrial enterprises.-St. Louis Republic.

FACTS WORTH READING.

THE French have invented an occult science of arithmetic which they call "arithmomancy."

OF over 5,000,000 children in elementary schools in England, only 800,-000 pay for their schooling. Some of our best-stringed musical in-

struments originated with the wild tribes of Africa and India. It is said that every ton of coal on

this continent will have been consumed in 107 years from now. THE blood of a goat that had been fed for fourteen days on fresh greens at one time figured as a cure-all.

SOMEBODY WANTED MONEY.

40

Minneapolls Murder Mystery Unsalved,

But Motive Explained. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 6.-The sensation of the day in the Lake Caihoun murder mystery was the discovery that Miss Catherine Ging was not only murdered but was robbed of at least \$12,000. Mayor Eustis, two detectives and other officers found the key to the box which she rented in the vault of the Minneapolis Lean & Trust company's rooms. The box contained some papers, but not a penny

of money. One suspect was Harry Hayward, the landlord, friend and creditor of the dead woman. Hayward's admissions with reference to his financial relations with the woman constituted the serious part of the case against him. His alibi is perfect and relieves him from direct connection ; with the erime. In his story to the police Hayward stated that Miss Ging must have had at least \$12,000 on the night of the murder. Besides \$7,000 she had taken from the vault he had been her with \$2,000 at Barge's restaurant, and knew positively that she oad \$2,000 more in her rooms at the Ozark. Mayor Eustis, who questioned Hayward for six hours, said:

"I have no doubt that this woman was mufdered for money. She was either murdered at the instigntion of Hayward or by some unknown man with Hayward's knowledge. There was either a conspiracy to get possession of the money this girl had in her possession, or Miss Ging was infatuated with some bloodyminded scoundrel who prevailed on her to draw this money and then inveigled her into that lonely ride.

The public have been quick to connect young Hayward with the murder because he has in his possession insurance policies on her life for \$10,000. He explains that he had loaned her large sums of money and had taken the policies as security. There are two policies, one in the Travelers' Life Insurance company for \$5,000 and another in the New York Life Insurance company for the same amount. Both of these policies were taken out recently, and the signing of them over to Mr. Hayward occurred within the last week.

TRAGEDY IN KENTUCY. Betrayer of a Young Girl Kills Her Father and Brother.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 7.-A tragedy that will end in the loss of three lives occurred late Wednesday night at a small hamlet called Fultz, 30 miles out on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, in Carter county. For the past six months, Thomas James, a whisky peddler, representing himself to be a cattle drover, has been clandestinely meeting the comely daughter of Farmer George Fultz The parents of the girl, knowing the real character of the man, forbade her having anything to do with him, and supposed she was obeying them, until her condition became such as to arouse suspicion. Then, after being brought to task about it, she confessed her meetings with James and their consequences.

The enraged father secured the assistance of his son, George, Jr., and his son-in-law and went in search of James. He was found at church, where a series of revival meetold gentleman took him aside the trouble was not long in developing, and Fultz was instantly killed by a bullet through his heart. The sons then took a hand, and when the pistols were emptied the younger Fultz was also dead and the son-in-law, John Phyllis, was mortally wounded, a bullet having passed entirely through his head, entering at the temple and coming out at the opposite jaw. James escaped injury, apparently, as he vaulted over a fence into the underbrush and made good his escape.

OF FOREIGN BLOOD.

Over 33 Per Cent. of Our Population Are of Alien Descent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- According to a special report just published by the census bureau there were 20,676,046 persons of foreign parentage in the United States in 1890. That is, one both of the parents or each of the persons were foreign born. This was nearly onethird of the entire population of the country, or 38.02 per cent. In 1880 the percentage of persons having foreign-born parents was only 29.75 and in 1870 it was only 28.25 per cent. Hence it must be inferred that immigration has steadily increased in the last twenty years. The greatest percentage is shown by North Dakota, 78.98 per cent, or over threefourths of the population being of foreign parentage. Minnesota is a closa second with 75.42 per cent., and Wisconsin ranks third with 78.69 per cent. The smallest percentage of foreignborn persons is shown by North Carolina, which has only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. Of all the cities considered, the largest percentage was found in Milwaukee, Wis., where 86,36per cent of its population in 1899 was of foreign parentage. The next largest percentages were found in Holyoke and Fali River, Mass., where 82.98 per cent. and 82.71 per cent. respectively, were of foreign parentage. New York city has 80.46 and Chicago 77.9 per cent.

Bankers Heeding the Lesson. NEW YORK, Dec. 6. -As a result of Seely's peculations ninety-five banks in this city and Brooklyn have appointed a "protection against crime"

committee. Wants None But Americans on Guard. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 5.-E. W. Jackson, general manager of the Interoceanic railway, formerly general manager of the Mexican Central, is discharging all the chief employes of the former road, most of whom are Englishmen, and is filling their places with Americans. Intense feeling is

being manifested in the matter. Another Coxey Army.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 7 .- Kelly is organizing another Coxey army in this city to move on Washington and to urge congress to provide work for unemployed American citizens.