

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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WORRIES JOHN BULL

Condition of the American Treasury a Source of Uneasiness in London.

SOLEMNLY DISCUSSED BY THE STATIST

England's Financial Authority Delivers Its Opinion of the Gold Outflow.

UNCLE SAM CAN'T BORROW IN EUROPE

Sharks On that Side Will Not Loan at Less Than 3 Per Cent.

NO REAL REASON FOR THE PRESENT DRAIN

Gold Shipments Not the Result of Debt Owed, but "Because of Redundancy of Currency and Widespread Distress" Here.

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LONDON, Jan. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—The Statist, England's leading financial paper, discusses today the financial situation in the United States in three leading articles, and says semi-official inquiries have been made of London bankers as to the possibility of placing a new loan in Europe. The paper believes such a loan could not be negotiated unless at more than 3 per cent, for the reason that the foreign bankers are convinced that the present Congress will do nothing to relieve the treasury, and that the next Congress, even if called in extra session, will only act after long debate, if even then satisfactorily.

The meanwhile, the drain of gold will steadily continue, and still another loan will be necessary. "With the prospect of continuous borrowing," says the paper, "lenders, of course, will insist on better terms."

The Statist insists that the United States do not owe enough abroad to account for the drain. It says that \$250,000,000 in a year, and, therefore, the gold "is now coming away not because of an adverse job balance, but because of redundancy of currency and the widespread distress." If neither this nor the next Congress passes a satisfactory bill, or if the mint should be reopened to the free coinage of silver, the paper predicts a monetary panic, with gold at a premium. The latter result it considers certain whenever the government stops borrowing and its gold reserve disappears.

ADVISED NOT TO BUY. In another article it advises abstention from purchase of all American railway securities until there are clear indications of wise and vigorous dealing with the currency problem by Congress. It notes that there is now practically no speculation in them in London markets.

Letters are appearing in the London press bitterly complaining of our government in furnishing medals and diplomas awarded to exhibitors at Chicago. Mr. Wood, secretary of the British commission, says in the Times: "The date on which these unfortunate medals were promised me has been receding month by month from November, 1893, to June, 1895, being always about three months ahead of the date of each exhibition."

CONSUL MEEKER'S GOOD WORK. Claude Meeker, our consul at Bradford, in Yorkshire, is being praised by the local press for having brought to a successful conclusion the claim of a Bradford firm for damages against the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, a Canadian corporation. The story is a remarkable one. In October, 1893, he was applied to by Mrs. Johanna Meeker, who believed her husband was killed in a great railroad accident at Battle Creek, Mich., in that month. He was on his way to visit the position. Mr. Meeker keeps a file of the World, and referring to its account of the accident, believed that he found there a description of Mr. Greenwood as among those lost. He at once called to the coroner of Battle Creek, and after a long correspondence, learned that an Englishman named Dowsett, or Dawson, had identified the body as that of his brother, and that the money found on the body had been handed over to him, and that the railroad company was about to pay to him heavy damages. Mr. Meeker continued his disinterested labor during fifteen months to such good effect that Mrs. Greenwood and her daughters have succeeded in identifying the body as that of her husband and their father, and have been paid \$30,000 damages by the railroad company. Neither he nor the consulate made any charge for service. He tells me of a curious coincidence that at the time of the accident the eldest daughter of Mr. Greenwood was at a London school, where her most intimate friend was a Spanish girl. On the same day Miss Greenwood heard of her father's death. Her friend's father and brother were killed by a bomb in the Barcelona theater.

BENEFIT FOR OUDIN'S CHILDREN. A memorial concert has been arranged for the benefit of the children of Eugene Oudin, collector Kibbreth's step-son, who died upon such pathetic circumstances last autumn. He left, it is understood, very little estate, but the prospects are that a handsome sum will be realized by the concert and be placed in trust. Princess Louise is patroness, Sir Arthur Sullivan and Ambassador Bayard are presidents, and all the most famous musical artists in London have volunteered their services, including Mme. Albina, Ella Russell and Blanche Stone Barton, all Americans. The latter is, by the way, making much reputation in London, having been engaged for the Sunday Matinee tour. The critics generally speak of her in terms of highest praise.

Edwin Abbey's canvasses for the Boston public library, to which I recently alluded, are now on public exhibition. In an interview published today Mr. Abbey says that the five pictures completed represent five years' work, and he has yet five more canvasses to paint. Both he and Sargent have done their work in a big style of glass and honor, erected especially in grounds of Mr. Abbey's picturesque mansion, Morgan Hall, in Gloucestershire. Mr. Abbey intended to sail today for New York. Arthur Jule Goodman, another American book illustrator, has already taken foremost rank among English craftsmen. Although but two years settled in London, his work ap-

pears weekly or monthly in many English periodicals.

EXPECT MUCH FROM RANDY'S SON. Lord Randolph Churchill's death makes his eldest son heir presumptive of the dukedom of Marlborough. The present duke, however, is young and stalwart, although still unmarried. Winston, the son, is a young man, and he is said to have nearly as high promise of high ability, and one newspaper says of him: "There is every chance that in his case the erratic genius of the Churchills will be toned and solidified by the American shrewdness of the Jeromes." He was educated at Harrow, and left there after a brilliant career. He possesses a wonderful memory, and on one occasion astonished his friends by reciting of 2,000 lines of verse without a glance at the book. There is talk today of naming him to succeed his late father in Parliament, as a member for South Paddington, a safe, conservative constituency. Lord Randolph was believed to be bankrupt only a few months ago, but recent astonishing advances in South African securities have, I understand, left Lady Churchill quite a handsome fortune, her husband having invested heavily when in South Africa a few years ago.

New also of interest in New York is of an immanent event in the family of Lord Essex, who married Miss Adelaide Grant last year. There is already an heir to the title and the estates, however, in the son by the earl's first marriage.

STABBER IS A WOMAN. The fact has not been published, but I have the statement on a very trustworthy authority, that the London police have recently received conclusive information that the perpetrator of a sensational series of outrages on women in Kensington last month is a lady of title and the daughter of a peer of historical family. Influenced, which in many recent cases has enabled malefactors of rank to escape justice, she has prevailed with the authorities in this also and she has been permitted to go to the continent, under promise of careful surveillance of her family. It will be remembered that a small, slightly built woman, of delicate appearance, dressed in black and thickly veiled, several women in the face, having first accosted them under pretext of requiring a direction. The outrages extended over a fortnight, and until local vigilance committees were formed and several arrests were made, but no one was brought to trial. The police have since secured such evidence from the servants of the lady named, who resides in Kensington, as well as from others, to prove her the guilty party. She is young, good looking, and has only been married a few years, but has lately become a prey to frantic jealousy concerning her husband, which impelled her to make these savage, indiscriminate attacks on members of her own sex. There is said to be hereditary insanity in her family.

Edward Solomon, once husband of Lillian Russell, was buried in the Jewish cemetery at Willesden today.

M. DE GIERS DEAD. Famous Russian Diplomat Passes Away After a Long Illness.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, is dead.

M. de Giers has for years suffered from a sluggish liver and a consequent rheumatism. Last November he seemed on the point of dying. He partially recovered, however, but never regained his health. Nicolas Carlovitch de Giers, a Russian statesman of Swedish origin, was born May 9, 1820 (old style). When 18 years old he entered the Asiatic department of the ministry of foreign affairs. August 1, 1863, he was made ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Tobolsk, where he remained until 1869. From the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin, de Giers was the chief guardian of the foreign interests of Russia. In April, 1882, on the retirement of Prince Gortchakof, he was advanced to the post of minister of foreign affairs. M. de Giers was married to the Princess Kantakuzens, who was the niece of Prince Gortchakof. Mme. de Giers died many years ago. A son has served his country with honor as a diplomat.

RIOT THINKS HE CAN DO IT. Will Be His Own Finance Minister—Some Other Names Mentioned.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—M. Ribot says the president today, and informed him that he believed he could now form a cabinet, taking the portfolio of minister of finance himself, and with M. Hanotaux as minister of foreign affairs, M. Luygues as minister of the interior, and M. Chaumemps as minister of marine.

M. Hanotaux was minister of foreign affairs in the Dupuy ministry, and is now holding office in that office. M. Luygues held the position of minister of public instruction in the same cabinet, and M. Chaumemps, who represents one of the divisions of Paris in the Chamber of Deputies, classed as a republican, is a radical socialist, and is in favor of a revision of the constitution, in the most democratic sense, by a constitutional assembly, the suppression of the senate and the suppression of the presidency of the republic, and other reforms of a like nature.

New French Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Official Gazette publishes the statement that in all probability tomorrow the following cabinet announcements will be made: Premier and minister of finance, Ribot; justice, Treuxax; foreign affairs, Hanotaux; interior, Luygues; instruction, Poincarre; public works, Dupuy du Trens; commerce, Andre Lohor; husbandry, Gedeau; colonies, Chaumemps; war, General Jamont; marine, Admiral Bernard. It is said the men to whom these positions have been tendered have accepted. No one has yet been selected to occupy the post of minister of public works.

Has Not Come to Believe Gosing.

MANAGUA, Jan. 26.—The government claims that the British envoy here is but a consul on the coast, and has not come to relieve Minister Gosing, and full explanation will be given to the secretary of Mr. Guzman at Washington, with a request to present the matter to the American government in a fair manner.

Ex-President Petkoto Sinking.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26.—Petkoto is sinking rapidly and his death is expected at any hour. Cholera is increasing, despite the denials of the government.

May Elect a Compromise Candidate.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 26.—One ballot was given in the United States senatorial contest without result. It is believed that the deadlock will be broken early next week by the election of a compromise candidate, possibly Harry A. Richardson, who was the republican candidate for governor in 1891. It is thought that the break will occur not later than Wednesday.

SUFFERED A SETBACK

Forced to Accept Amendments to the Anti-Revolutionary Bill.

MIKADO SENDS DECORATIONS TO KAISER

Done in Recognition of the Services of German Officers to Japanese.

COUNCIL OF STATE CONSULTS BISMARCK

To Be Called in to Discuss Agrarian Questions of Moment.

CELEBRATING THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

Fetes Will Continue Until the Middle of February—German Sugar Producers in Hard Lines—Honors to an American Artist.

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BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Politically, war interest has been aroused during the week, centered mainly in the deliberations of the commission to which the anti-revolution bill was referred. Some bitter contests have been fought within the commission between the representatives of the government and the opponents of the bill, with the result that the government was forced to consent to lay before the commission part, at least, of the material, printed or verbal, upon which the bill was based. The government also suffered a distinct rebuff on paragraph three, making it a felony to introduce socialist or radical ideas in the army, and when the second and more important section of this paragraph, providing severe penalties even when incitement has no result, was rejected by a vote of 14 to 12.

Emperor William last evening received in audience Count Aoki, the Japanese minister, who presented his majesty with the insignia of the Order of the Chrysanthemum, bestowed upon the emperor by the mikado of Japan in recognition of the services rendered by the Japanese army by the instruction given by German officers to the Japanese.

It is announced that the emperor has expressed the intention of presiding personally at the meetings of the Prussian state council, which will be convened to discuss agrarian questions, and that Prince Bismarck will be specially invited to take part in the deliberations. Count von Kanitz and Count von Mirbach, the agrarian leaders, will take part in the work of the council of state, the former having already been appointed a councillor, and the appointment of the latter is being decided upon, but the government organs take pains to point out that Von Kanitz's grain monopoly bill will not be accepted.

On the other hand, the opposition newspapers dwell on the fact that the agricultural section of the council is now totally composed of agrarians and big landowners, and also that the agricultural commission of the Reichstag has resolved to forthwith introduce Count von Kanitz's bill in the Reichstag. In spite of the energy of the promoters of the bill, there is, however, but little chance of the measure becoming a law.

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday anniversary tomorrow of Emperor William will be more generally and popularly celebrated than for years past. Nearly all the reigning princes of Germany will appear either personally, like the king of Saxony and the king of Wurtemberg, and the grand dukes of Hesse, Baden and Oldenburg, or by proxy to present their congratulations to the emperor. His majesty has received a letter from Prince Bismarck felicitating him upon his birthday and begging to be excused from personally presenting his congratulations, as his poor health prevents the severity of winter from hindering him from traveling. The emperor replied to a cordial letter of thanks, written in his own hand.

The event will be celebrated by the aristocracy with a gala dinner at the Monopole hotel tomorrow night, while the armies and official world will begin celebrating today and will keep it up in different regiments and cities until the middle of February. The students of the various universities will all hold fetes. The higher officers of state, military officers, members of the diplomatic corps and distinguished foreigners, among the latter being Poinette Bigelow, will carry their congratulations personally to the emperor tomorrow at the castle.

The court reception last Wednesday was attended by 2,000 persons from far and near. The news that the committee of ways and means of the United States house of representatives had recommended the repeal of the American differential duty on sugar was received very favorably here. In an inspired article the Kreuz Zeitung points out that the sugar interests of Germany are now in a critical condition, that \$3,000,000 worth of weights of sugar now lie on the market for export, and that unless there is a change before August a number of sugar producers in Germany will fall and whole districts will be injured for years to come.

SUGAR PLANTERS NEED ASSISTANCE.

According to the Kreuz Zeitung it is absolutely imperative that the government should come to the assistance of the sugar producers and it proposes as the only radical remedy to confine sugar production to certain districts, and to increase the export premium. The case of Sophie Barrison, the eldest of the Barrison sisters, who appeared some years ago in New York, and Count "Willy" Bernstoff, with whom she eloped, has caused quite a sensation here. The count, who was born at Naples in 1853, is the son of the former Prussian minister there, and has a number of influential relatives. Sophie, although she has been on the variety stage for some years, is said to be only 16 years of age. Her relatives have requested the German ambassador at London, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, to interfere in the matter, and this caused a delay of several days before Bernstoff, who has a divorced wife living, could make it clear that he had a legal right to marry. It now transpires that the count only obtained a marriage license in London on Thursday, and he was married to Miss Sophie today. The count resided in New York for several years. Dr. Wagner, who made insulting comments on a speech which Baron von Stumma delivered in the Reichstag, has been challenged by the latter to fight a duel. The professor today declined either to fight a duel or to retract his words.

The son of Colonel Charles F. Johnston, for many years associate editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, has been granted the traveling prize at the Academy of Fine Arts here, where he has been studying painting. Young Mr. Johnston is an artist of great promise.

MUST HAVE A FIGHT

Guatemala Forming a Combination of Central American States.

ALL BUT SALVADOR TAKEN INTO IT

Combination Will Try that Country if the Mexican War Falls Through.

DIAZ MAKES A PUBLIC STATEMENT

Cautious About Committing Himself as to the Prospects of War.

WILL YIELD NONE OF MEXICO'S RIGHTS

Careful to Say Nothing that Will Alay the Rising Tide of Mexican Patriotism or Check the War Spirit.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 26.—(Via Laredo, Tex.)—Public sentiment here is very warlike. Rumors are that something definite will be known Monday. The GH Bias of tonight says that a telegram was received here stating that an envoy from Guatemala has arrived at Tegucigalpa to negotiate a secret alliance with Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, and if there should be no war with Mexico they will make war against Salvador, a small republic, which the other three Central American states propose to attack in combination and divide its spoils between them.

The president and several members of the cabinet have been in secret session all day, but nothing reliable can be learned as to the result of their deliberations. It is stated that the government is now studying the treaty of 1852, which Guatemala ignores, Article 4 in the treaty calls for arbitration. It is rumored that Mexico will not arbitrate. The feeling is general here among the Americans that Mexico's case is right, and that she has justice on her side; also all through the controversy President Diaz and the Mexican government have acted kindly, and have been very lenient with Guatemala. It looks as if Guatemala was trying to gain momentum to organize the federation of Central American republics.

General Hinojosa, secretary of war and navy, went to Vera Cruz tonight, where General Berhizal, senior commander of the army, is at present. Captain McDonald of the Texas rangers has tendered his services to Colonel R. C. Pate, with 300 scouts, in case of war.

DIAS IS NON-COMMITTAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 26.—President Diaz and Foreign Minister Mascas have had a long conference over the Guatemalan matter. The answer of Guatemala to the demand of Mexico received yesterday at the national palace was read and considered in many of its bearings. Another conference will probably be held Monday, at which the entire cabinet will doubtless be asked to be present.

When questioned neither the president nor the minister would answer questions, but President Diaz dictated the following: "The government appreciates this manifestation, it being one of the results of the vehement and incorrect phases in which the press has presented the question of the day. I comply with the duty in stating that, although it is true that the government is sustaining a serious and delicate controversy of a diplomatic nature, which, if not settled with correct, logical and honorable means, may conduce to a war, and although it is also true that we are not yet on the verge of war, because honor, good faith and logic constitute the program of the government, and because it has no right to attribute any other course to its adversary, the government believes and has practically demonstrated that belief for several years that the greatest blessing we can offer our country in the present period of reconstruction and happy and visible development is peace, and declares that it will only now be interrupted when an unjust and pertinacious agency insists upon infringing upon its well established rights and assails the nation's honor and decorum. In such an event, which I hope will not be realized, the government will confront the situation with true faith and energy, inspired by its duty and its rights. The government accepts, holds in esteem and will use with economy what you patriotically offer. We soldiers of the generation now passing away feel our blood tingle when we think that we may be able to baptize in a war, very just on our part, the generation coming on, in whose hands we are going to leave our country and its fate."

ROMERO OPPOSED TO WAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Romero, the Mexican minister, in an interview this evening, said he is and always has been a friend of peace and that he has done everything in his power to have the question settled in a peaceful manner and that he favors peace, not because of a personal motive, but because he considers as a calamity a war between two nations of the same race and civilization, having the same interests and the same destinies in this hemisphere, and because for general principles he is against the use of force to settle international disputes. Mexico never thought to make war on Guatemala to gain territory or other kind of advantages. In 1851, while Mr. Blaine was secretary of state, the government of Guatemala interfered in favor of Mexico, but said interference, instead of assisting to the settlement of the question, only increased considerably the difficulties of the case, and, as Mr. Morgan, the United States minister at the City of Mexico, reported to Mr. Blaine, it developed in Mexico a false feeling, and he therefore advised "that unless the United States was prepared to announce to the Mexican government that it will act, if necessary, to preserve peace, it would be the part of wisdom on our side to leave the matter as it is."

When Vice President Arthur became president of the United States and Mr. Freylinghuyzen secretary of state they reversed Mr. Blaine's policy and expressed to Guatemala that the United States government, being equally friendly to both governments, would not take the part of one as against the other, and that, therefore, they would not interfere in their dispute unless both countries should ask for it. When the president of Guatemala came to Washington, and when he became satisfied he could not have the active assistance of this country in his dispute with Mexico, he signed in New York, August 12, 1852, a treaty with Senator Romero, in which he recognized that Chiapas, which was then the disputed territory, lawfully belonged to Mexico, and agreed that a formal boundary treaty should be signed at the City of Mexico. It was stipulated in the New

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair, Slightly colder; Variable Winds.

1. John Bull Worries Over American Finance.

Hohenlohe Gets a Set Back. War Spirit in Mexico Rampant. Dave Hill Talks Finance in New York.

2. Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy Endorsed. House Takes Sugar Different.

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4. Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy Endorsed. House Takes Sugar Different. Countess Reports Agave Forecastures. Union Pacific Will Not Come In.

5. Five Coal Barges Lost in the Storm. Striker Will Look After the Poor. New Method of Appraisal Adopted.

6. Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy Endorsed. House Takes Sugar Different. Countess Reports Agave Forecastures. Union Pacific Will Not Come In.

7. Little Progress in the Brooklyn Strike. Conservative House Building. Chief Seavey's Report on Local Vice.

8. Among the Omaha Musicians.

9. Woman Her Ways and Her World. How the Modern Detectives Work.

10. Boys and Girls' Department.

11. Editorials and Comment.

12. Parkhurst's Chicago Speech. On Conviction of a Woman.

13. Gossip of the Theaters.

14. Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade. Commercial and Financial News. Features of the Live Stock Markets.

15. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

16. Extinction of Agriculture in England. Tour Through the Hermit Kingdom. What the Great City Shows.

17. Cy Warman Rides in a Cab. New York's Crowded Citzens. Nebraska's Laws on Irrigation.

18. John D. Rockefeller's Pride. Phil Sheridan's Family.

19. Chronicals of Count Antonio—1.

York agreement that the boundary between the two countries should be the one then recognized by both, with such alterations to have natural boundaries of parallels of latitude, and in case they disagreed about the line then recognized by both parties in a certain treaty, and in a specific case, they should ask the president of the United States to decide their differences as arbitrator. The line was fixed in the treaty of September 27, 1852, by the mutual agreement of both interested parties and therefore there was no occasion to ask the good offices of the president of the United States and the stipulation of the New York agreement hearing on the subject came to an end, as was not intended by the agreement that all future differences regarding boundaries between the two countries should be submitted to the arbitration of this government. Senator Romero said that notwithstanding the news showed a bad aspect, he still hoped this unpleasant question will be settled in a peaceable way.

DIAS DOES NOT WANT WAR.

Determined to Protect His People—Causes of the Mexican Trouble.

CITY OF JUAREZ, Mex., Jan. 26.—This city is excited over the latest news indicating war with Guatemala, and especially are especially are offering their services to the government. Manuel M. Bouche, collector of customs and colonel in the army, says: "I have just had a telegram from President Diaz, in which he says that war may yet be avoided, in which case he will not need my services. The president does not want war, but he is determined to protect his people."

Colonel Bouche, in discussing the trouble between the two countries, said: "The immediate cause of the present trouble was the seizure of property of Mexican citizens living in the state of Chiapas by soldiers of the head of the River Usamainta has long been in dispute. It was long ago decided by the people themselves that they preferred to live in Mexico, and in 1852 the boundary line, the river—now claimed by Mexico—was established by an international commission. The engineer for Guatemala was Miles Roe, an American. The present government of Guatemala, however, has determined not to recognize this settlement. The territory is not large, but it is very valuable, on account of its woods, and Mexico will not give it up."

UNITED STATES AS MEDIATOR.

Minister Gray Returning to Mexico with an Understanding from Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Isaac P. Gray, United States minister to Mexico, who has been on leave of absence in this country for six weeks, will leave for his post at the City of Mexico on Monday. He has been in consultation with Secretary Gresham and is acquainted with his wishes in the matter of bringing about a friendly settlement of the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, and if the appeal of President Cleveland is favorably entertained Mr. Gray will probably co-operate with United States Minister Pierce Young in Guatemala in the effort to arrange a basis of settlement of the trouble.

LONG PINE HOTEL BURNING.

Fire Will Totally Destroy the Dwelling House at that Place.

LONG PINE, Neb., Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram)—The Dwelling house is burning. Its total destruction will result, but good work is being done, and the fire will probably not spread, although the winds is blowing directly toward the business portion of the town. Mr. Showers, proprietor of the hotel, carries \$3,000 on building and nothing on furniture.

Ship Lost Two Captains.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 26.—The British ship Linnhowsen put into this port yesterday, after having been rescued, involving the death of two of her captains. While the vessel was lying in the port of Valparaiso, Captain Black fell dead from heart disease. First Mate Lawson took charge, and instead of following his instructions and going to Portland, Ore., to load grain for Europe, took the money that a cargo of coal had sold for and went on a spree. On December 5 the vessel sailed for Portland, but had only been out a few days when Captain Lawson jumped overboard and was lost. The trip to this port was very dangerous, as a result of following his instructions. She will proceed to Portland as soon as more ballast can be placed in the hold.

Escaped on the First Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The trial of Louis Desforges, the city councilman indicted on the charge of bribery, resulted today in a mistrial, the testimony of the principal witness against him differing materially from that given by him before the grand jury. The prosecution gave notice of intention to file another indictment which would be supported by the testimony given before the grand jury.

Gave the Officers the Ship.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 26.—Ex-Court Treasurer H. J. Clump of Port Angeles, who was arrested last night on a charge of an embezzlement of \$300 of county funds, escaped from the officers and is at large.

DUTY OF DEMOCRACY

Senator David B. Hill Addresses the New York Democratic Club.

MUST CEASE THEIR FACTIONAL QUARRELS

Nothing Should Stand in the Way of Relief to the Treasury.

GREENBACKS SHOULD BE RETIRED AT ONCE

Silver Men Stand in Their Own Light in Blocking Legislation.

CURRENCY COMMISSION ADVISABLE

Should Be Composed of Men of Ability and Experience Who Have No Personal Ends to Serve or Enemies to Punish.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Democratic club was filled tonight with many prominent democrats to attend a dinner and hear, among other speakers, Senator D. B. Hill. He spoke principally upon finance, and said: "The country is now confronted with a sudden growing deficit in the treasury, occasioned by a failure of the recent fiscal legislation to produce the necessary revenue for the needs of the government. It is hoped this difficulty will prove but temporary. But what is to be done in the interim? How is the credit of the government to be maintained and its liabilities liquidated? The spectacle must no longer be presented of a democratic administration appealing to a democratic Congress for necessary legislation to secure funds to carry on the government during a temporary emergency and have that appeal in vain.

"No hostility to the present administration, no political grievances, and no factional differences should be permitted to retard immediate legislation, so indispensable at this time for the maintenance of the credit and honor of the government. To arbitrarily refuse such action now, unless some legislation for silver shall accompany or supplement it, and thereby compel the calling of an extra session of a republican Congress, is the height of political folly, only equalled by the opposition to the repeal of the republican Sherman law in 1893 and the foisting of the populist income tax upon the country in 1894. It is difficult to discover why the true friends of free bi-

nationalism, in Congress or elsewhere, should object to the elimination of this repulsive paper currency, which is now so generally conceded should be cancelled. Yet most of the advocates of silver in Congress, with characteristic unwisdom, seek to regard it as their duty to antagonize every practical suggestion in aid of monetary reform, unless it is coupled with the full and instant relief which they seek. They should be impressed with the fact that the goal which they hope to attain can only be reached after adequate provision has been made for a full treasury, with competent administration and friendly administration. It cannot be done by magic; it will not come by miracle; it cannot be forced; the pathway must be cleared for it. It is a business question, and it must be solved according to business principles. In any event, I see no objection to the suggestion of the new Chamber of Commerce to the appointment of a monetary commission composed of men of experience in financial affairs, men versed in monetary science and also practical men having no selfish interest to serve; a commission representing all phases of the financial question in which the country will have confidence to report to the next Congress a comprehensive system of national finance. It is at least can do no harm. It may be productive of much good."

Robert B. Roosevelt also spoke on the currency question.

MANY COUNTY TREASURERS SHORT.

Some South Dakota Officers Lose Funds Through Bank Failure.

CHAMPELLAIN, S. D., Jan. 26.—(Special)—The county commissioners of several South Dakota counties are having great difficulty in settling with the outgoing county treasurers. In almost every instance the outgoing treasurer has absconded with the money, and the incoming treasurer is short by reason of having had county money deposited in banks which failed. This was the case with Henry Harding, the outgoing treasurer of Charles Mix county. Upon the commissioners demanding a settlement the ex-treasurer stated that he had no money, but that he could get it before the board adjourned. He then borrowed sufficient money and agreed to settle with the board if they would allow a bill of \$25 for clerk hire for the year 1895. Every member of the board voted to accept the proposition. The proceedings were brought to a sudden close by K. G. Foster, the friend from whom the money had been borrowed for the occasion, and who was present at the session of the board, who picked up the money, placed it in his pocket, and with the salutation, "Good day, gentlemen," left the room. The amount of the shortage will now have to be collected by legal process.

Another Hood Issue in Sight.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A speaker at the Post from Washington says: The slump of \$7,000,000 in the gold reserve at one clip has led to an entire revision of the treasury budget. As a result of this revision, before another bond issue has been publicly announced, a bond issue has been suddenly and spontaneously abandoned. It has now become a question of days or even hours instead of weeks. Secretary Carlisle has authorized the statement that no announcement with regard to a bond call will be made today. In the same breath follows the further proclamation that the first of next week, or possibly Monday, the public will be officially informed of the determination to issue \$100,000,000 5 per cent bonds on a basis of 24 per cent.

Fighting Hard for His Life.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The jury impeached at Union Mo., upon a charge of venality, to determine the present sanity of insanity of Arthur Duestrow, who, a year ago, murdered his