NEBRASKA NEWS.

The churches are already planning for Christmas observances.

A prairie fire near Fremont destroyed thirteen stacks of hay, valued at $1,000.

The Argus says there is some talk at North Bend of starting a sugar factory at that place.

A new lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has just been organized at Snyder.

Within the past three months fourteen new buildings have been erected at North Bend.

A boy of 12 years, living near Newman Grove, was unsuccessfully operated upon for appendicitis.

Arrangements are being perfected for a big home-patronage banquet in Fremont December 13th.

The Lincoln Y. M. C. A. building has just had a mortgage of $75,000 against it foreclosed by order of the district court.

Rev. Hamilton of Bradshaw was called away over Sunday and his wife filled the pulpit to the entire satisfaction of the congregation.

Frank Emmerson of Atkinson last week shipped two fine Angora goats to a Mr. Erwin of Whitney. They were fine animals and represent more money than a span of horses, so reports the Graphic.

Nebraska postmasters have been appointed as follows: Riverdale, Buffalo county, Emma J. Lea, vice August Reymond, resigned; Utica, Seward county, Samuel Williams, vice D. G. Harden, removed.

A barn on the premises of Frank Kauffman at Beatrice was destroyed by fire, the loss being about $200. The fire was set by Kauffman's little boy, who was playing about the structure with matches.

Henry Webb of Madison found a young tramp about 17 years of age in his barn, nearly frozen and half starved. The poor fellow was taken to the house, fed and warmed and sent on his way rejoicing.

Gen. John John I. Rinaker, who is contesting the election to Congress of Downing from the Sixteenth Illinois district, is the father of Mr. S. Rinaker of Beatrice. Downing clains his election by forty-one votes.

Frank Wilson, a young man living at Shubert, was accidentally struck on the back of the head with an ax on last Saturday. A deep gash was made from which he bled profusely, until he fainted from the loss of blood.

United States Deputy Marshal Hubbard has returned from Des Moines, where he arrested Harry Dawson, wanted for opening a letter containing a state warrant for $25 belonging to another and appropriating the sum for his own use.

The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contract for furnishing and placing the gas and electric light fixtures in the federal building at Fremont to the Morrison Southern Electric company, Baltimore, Md., at their bid of $995.

J. D. Gardanier, of North Bend, is a chicken fancier, but he hasn't a fowl to show for his summer's pains. The other night some marauder entered his hennery in the dead of night and pulled his pullets off the perch and eloped with them.

Governor Northern of Georgia has written to Governor Crounse asking him to give the aid of this state to securing the success of the Cotten States and International exposition, which is to be held at Atlanta from September 18 to December 31, 1895.

A meeting of the ministers and business men of Beatrice was held to take steps toward providing for the worthy poor during the coming winter. A committee of three was appointed to confer with a similar committee which was appointed by the city council.

Inteligence has been received in Lincoln of the drowning of C. O. Bonnell, formerly a fireman in the employ of the Burlington, in the Big Horn river near Sherican Wyo., a few days since. He was employed in the construction of a bridge and fell into the river.

A highway robbery was committed near the Reid bridge, in Boone county, last Monday night. Fred Brown and Isaac Stafford, while driving home, were approached by a masked person and asked to deliver up at the point of a pistol. The men heeded the demand. Stafford pulled out $30 and Brown 75 cents.

Eighty-seven counties out of the ninety in the state have sent in the returns of votes cast at the last election. The counties yet out are Chase, Howard and Nuckolls. The total vote in the counties which have reported indicate that the total vote on governor will be about 204,400, and of this the prohibition candidate gets 4,500.

Warden Beemer is alarmed over the gradual failure of the penitentiary water supply. There are about fourteen wells, but they are ten years old and the pipes have been cracked, letting in sand. Not more than half the usual supply is now available. The warden fears new wells will be necessary and there is no money on hand for that purpose.

Eugene Tarbell has recently come into possession of a very old document, which he prizes very much. It is a deed executed September 18, 1732, conveying a piece of land in Maine from John Tarbell to William Tarbell. At that time the land in question was among the British possessions, and it was in the sixth year of the reign of George II of Great Britain.

The following Nebraska pensions have been granted: W. F. McCord, Campbell; J. Clark, Tekamah; A. F. Masterman, Omaha; C. G. Clough, Stanton; H. Stevens, Chadron; J. Westerhoff, Germantown.

Bloomfield will bond itself for a cheap system of water works.

Chief Ellas Kildow of the local fire department of Plattsmouth handed in his resignation because of the continued unfavorable action of the city council on the bills handed in by members of the fire department for services as nozziemen. A meeting of the department was held and William Schmidtman was chosen as Kildow's successor.

Patrick Regan was killed by the cars at Omaha the other day. The old man was trying to save his dog from being run over by the cars when he himself was run down.

The pay car has been abondoned on the Elkhorn road. Hereafter the employes will be paid in checks.

Frank and Henry Vincent were arrested in Nebraska City charged with selling diseased meat. When arrested they had twenty-one cholera-infected hogs in a wagon and had disposed of several at the packing house. They admitted their guilt and said they had sold several wagon loads similarly affected at Lincoln. They are in jail.

The Northeast Nebraska Teachers' association meets at the Methodist Episcopal church in Wayne, November 30 and December 1. An interesting program has been arranged.

A general shaking up appears to be going on among the conductors on the Manhattan branch of the Union Pacific.

Ex-County Treasurer W. F. N. Houser of Otoe county has brought suit against the county for $1,000 with interest from January, 1890, as balance due on salary. The case is brought under the law which pays county treasurers in all counties where there is more than 25,000 population $3,000 per year. He had only drawn $2,000 per year, and as the commissioners refused to allow his bill, he brought suit.

A notice has been posted in the Havelock shops that hereafter in all departments work will go on for six days in the week. Some men have worked six days in the week heretofore but the rule has been five days. As more men are now at work than ever before, one day a week more means quite an addition to the sum total of wealth distributed weekly by the B. & M. in the thriving suburb.

While trying to stop a disturbance among Indians, Red Horse, an Indian policeman from Pine Ridge, was killed at Rushville in a tepee at the camping grounds. According to what was developed at the inquest and a portion of the hearing of Plenty Bird, one of the assassins, Fast Thunder and his son, Plenty Bird, clubbed him to death because he interfered in their row. Fast Thunder escaped, but Plenty Bird is in jail.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen and Degrees of Honor lodges of Shelton gave a banquet and supper in honor of Rev. J. G. Tate and wife of Hastings. Mr. Tate has been grand master workman of Nebraska, having held that office for the last eight years, and at the last session of the supreme lodge meeting at San Francisco, Cal., in June, 1894, he was elected on first ballot supreme overseer of the order for the United States and Canada.

There was a meeting of the board of public lands and buildings the other day at which it was decided to put in a new plant at the penitentiary to supply water to that institution. The board, after the showing made by the warden of the condition of the wells and pumps, did not think it advisable to run the risk of loss by fire or the complete stoppage of work, which the members regarded as likely to occur from the failure of the present plant.

The decree in the maximum rate case has not yet been signed, but will probably be within a few days. As soon as the decree is signed John L. Webster, counsel for the state, said he would at once carry the case to the United States court of appeals. He can carry the case to the supreme court of the United States, direct, but prefers to take it first to the court of appeals, for the reason that he can get a decision from that court, and, if it proves adverse, can still carry it on to the highest court without loss of time.

The accidental falling and exploding of a lamp set fire to the contents of F. C. Hanaford's residence in Grand Island and the house with all the furniture was completely destroyed. Mrs. Hanaford was alone. After succeeding in bringing two of the children out of the house, she rushed to the second floor after her youngest child. While doing so her escape was cut off and with the child in her arms she jumped out of the window. The fall broke the brave woman's leg, but the child was uninjured. Mrs. Hanaford was also seriously burned about the head and face.

Richard Engleman has been arrested on the charge of larceny, preferred by John B. Quinn, a farmer living near Valley. The property in question consists of sixty-four pounds of squash seeds, valued at $8.22, and twenty-nine pounds of musk mellon seeds, valued at $3.37. The plaintiff alleges that he shipped the seeds to Engleman, who refused to pay for them until assured by Quinn's landlord that Quinn had the exclusive ownership. Then the farmer replevined the seeds and left them at the justice's office. Shortly after he claims that Engleman and a friend stole them.

A couple of Sherman county farmers from near Loup City were in Ravenna Monday morning looking for an 18-year-old horse thief. The young fellow entered a farmer's pasture during the night and stole two of the best work horses in the lot. He led the horses for a few miles and traded the team to another farmer for a saddle pony and $25 to boot. He then struck for Ravenna, arriving there Sunday evening and put up at Benesh & Veseley's stable. He had been gone but an hour or two when the pursuing party arrived, but the trail was lost and he is still at large.

Jules Sandow, the postmaster at Greyson, who was in the custody of the United States marshal under charge of serious offense against the government, has turned over to the postal authorities $80 to make good a part of the losses sustained by the government through his operations. Sandow claims to be a public benefactor instead of a criminal. During the hard times he issued postal notes to the amount of $90 and put them in circulation without having received the money therefor from the parties to whom they were originally issued. He also admitted that he was short about $124 on his postage stamp account and it was for the purpose of making a part of this shortage good that he paid in the $80.

The most destructive fire that has ever visited Saunders county laid the business portion of Ithica in ashes. The fire started in the rear of Graham's drug store, and on account of the inflamable nature of the material the entire building was one roaring mass of flames before a particle of water could be thrown. Adjoining the drug store on the north were the large lumber yards and offices belonging to Henry Anderson, and fanned by a strong wind from the south the blaze communicated to the piles of lumber and reduced them to ashes in a very short space of time. On the wind drove the fire to the northwest and communicated it to the general stores of H. P. Kleapp, Wagner & Schroeder, Smith's implement house, a grocery and provision store and two dwellings, all of which were completely destroyed.

Chicken and turkey thieves are becoming quite numerous and very bold about Exeter. They got away with eighty chickens from Joe Holmutz; three or four dozen turkeys and chickens from Mr. Courtwright; thirty turkeys from Mr. Bucks; Several dozen from Cox & Co., shippers, and numerous small lots from other parties.

Jesse Campbell of Keith county missed twenty head of cattle recently from his range and after a hunt of several days found the bunch in the northwest part of the state. The cattle were in the possession of John Wilkins when found. Wilkins has since been arrested and placed in jail at Ogalalla to answer to the charge of cattle stealing.

A young girl sat in the executive reception room the other afternoon and wept bitterly as she pleaded with Governor Crounse. She wanted a pardon for her brother who is a convict at the penifentiary, and was telling the governor in her own way why executive mercy should be exercised in this particular case above all others. The governor listened to the tale of woe, such a one as he hears very frequently, and at the close kindly told the girl that she had better wait until the new governor came into office. "When will that be?" asked the youthful miss. When told that the incoming governor would not take his seat until January 1, her tears started anew.

A STRANGE MYSTERY.

THE CASE OF SEELY, THE BANK EMBEZZLER.

Ways that Were Dark and Past Finding Out—Detectives Endeavoring to Unravel the Mystery—Lawyer Baker, Charged With Complicity in the Huge Steal, a Suicide and His Body Identified—No Trace Whatever Found of Bookkeeper Seely's Whereabouts.

Embezzler Seeley's Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Hoards of detectives are searching for Samuel Seely, who stole $354,000 from the Shoe and Leather National bank, but used only $11,000 of it himself, but the officers have been unable to find him. He was a bundle of contradictions. He lived seemingly like a man who supports a family on $36 a week. He was apparently a faithful husband, a fond father, but, unprepossessing as he was, he sought to make conquests of woman on the streets. He was not too busy falsifying the books to exchange glances with girls who passed the bank's windows. He helped to steal $200 a day and was in a heaven of delight when he won $100 at the races. His wife helped him to escape. Now that he is free, she is prostrated.

Frederick Baker, the lawyer charged with complicity in the steal, who is said to have secured $341,000 of the money, was erratic. He told his wife he would start for Europe at a moment's notice and would return suddenly. He lived at the rate of $30,000 a year and Seely at the rate of $36 a week. Where has Baker's money gone? Perhaps he had it safely invested; perhaps it was in schemes in which both Seely and himself had interest.

Those who know Seely think he spent little of the stolen money on himself. He bought the modest house on Halsey street, Brooklyn, several years ago, for which he paid $5,000. There was a first mortgage of $3,200 and a second mortgage of $1,200 on it. He borrowed money of Mrs. Bennett, his mother-in-law, to pay off the second mortgage. He also borrowed money to furnish the house. His total indebtedness came to $1,900. Last Thursday he transferred the property, the equity in which was valued at $1,400, and the furniture, valued at $700, to Mrs. Bennett, to cancel his indebtedness. He received the difference of $200 in cash. He put the money into his pocket, saying it would be a great help to him just now.

There is nothing to show that Seely spent anything like the money he stole. Investigation gives color to his claim that he made to Lawyer Angel that he retained only $11,900 for himself and that the rest went to Frederick Baker.

The body of Baker lay in the parlor of his country house on Sand Point yesterday guarded by the son George and Perry Hicks, a neighbor. The question as to whether his death was the result of suicide or an accident has not as yet been determined.

For twenty-five years Frederick Baker had been known as a successful lawyer, making a specialty of real estate business. For a dozen years he had been looked upon as a rich man.

When the bank learned of the defalcation and set out to discover the thieves and to seek for some of the stolen property, they were surprised to find that Seely had nothing. They then turned their attention to Baker. He was generally believed to be a large holder of real estate. They searched for days and found nothing that stood in Baker's name. The only thing they found was a house in this city, presumably the one in which he lived, which stood in Mrs. Baker's name.

If Seely is alive the bank officials will do all they can to bring him back, as his evidence is absolutely necessary in order to recover the losses from Baker's estate. If Seely can be communicated with it is thought the bank officials will offer him inducements to return, which in effect will be a practical guarantee of immunity from prosecution.

WESTERN MEN IN CONGRESS.

The Transmississippi Convention Opened With Addresses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—With a whole week before them, the delegates to the Transmississippi congress gathered slowly this morning and at the appointed hour scarcely more than a fourth of the number in the city were present. Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, who, as a silver advocate, will fill the place of T. M. Patterson of Colorado, detained by illness in his family. George Q. and F. J. Cannon, of Mormon fame, from Utah, Governor Waite and A. C. Fisk of Colorado, ex-Governor L. B. Prince of New Mexico and Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska were among the notables present.

At 11:30 o'clock President H. R. Whitmore, of the last congress, called the new body to order and introduced the Rev. Dr. S. J. Niccolls of St. Louis, who invoked divine blessing upon the congress, returned thanks for the material prosperity of the states represented and prayed that selfish interests might be sunk in behalf of the general good and prosperity of all. For the merchants exchange of St. Louis, President W. G. Boyd welcomed the delegates and Mayor Walbridge and Governor Stone spoke respectively for city and state. Eugene Semple of the state of Washington responded for congress. President Whitmore then reviewed the purposes for which the congress existed, declared against the allowing of this congress to be in any way controlled by political interests and announced the gathering ready for business.

Upon the recommendation of the executive committee, the convention then took a recess to allow the state delegations to select members of the committees on credentials, rules and order of business and permanent organization.

SHOT DEAD AT A CHURCH.

Desperate Fight Occurs Between Murderer and Officers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—A battle occurred at a church near Carrollton, Miss., yesterday between officers and a murderer, and as a result one man is dead and two others wounded. Ben. P. Catham, the marshall of Carrollton, and N. Brewer, a deputy sheriff, left for Enona, a church ten miles south of Carrollton to arrest Claude Moss, who is charged with murder at Montcello, Dewitt county, Ark., and who had been a fugitive from justice for more than a year. Moss resisted arrest and after a most desperate struggle Chatham shot him dead, but not until Chatham and Brewer had been wounded. The affair occurred in front of the church door and scores of women fainted

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Assistance, However Small, Asked for Stricken Armenia.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 27.—Herant M. Kiretchjian, who figured prominently in the parliament of religions at the world's fair, and who has since been engaged in interesting the people in the United States in the condition of the people of Armenia, his native land, is redoubling his efforts since the reports of the recent massacres by the Turks have reached this country. He has just organized the Phil-Armenic association of the Northwest, similar associations having been formed in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. As seeretary of the new association, he has written a letter to President Cleveland to urge the mediation of the United States for the establishment of a new regime in Armenia. He has written to the governor of each of the Southern states, asking their united protestations be sent to England, against its indifference to the horrible outrages, and with a view of interesting the whole people in Armenia and for the assistance of the suffering and helpless people, he has issued the following:

A Thanksgiving proclamation from Armenia, to the people of the United States, thrice happy people of the land of the free: You are thankful that the lives of your forefathers were spared and God established here a great nation standing upon liberty and freedom of conscience.

I ask the the whole American people to declare to the world on this, the day of their glad thanksgiving, by unanimous vote, their horror and consternation at the brutal slaughter of thousands of Armenian families and the crushing of mercy and justice with one blow before the eyes of the civilized world.

I ask them to cast that vote not on paper, but one good American cent, a dime if they will, but at least one American cent from every man, woman and child whose heart has ached for the stricken Armenian nation. To look upon the cent or the dime ere they cast it, and see there the United States encircling liberty and exultant in the glory of their inheritance, to dedicate that sacred symbol for a mighty protest against all oppression and in token of warm sympathy for a bleeding nation.

Added to the stupendous power of that voice will be the creation of a national Armenian fund. It will be the life blood of the Phil-Armenian associations, which strive to have purity of life, honor and property assured to the people of Armenia.

Pending united organization of all friends of Armenia and for the appointment of officers and trustees the following honored gentlemen will act as trustees of the fund:

Mayor of Minneapolis, William H. Eustis; George A. Pillsbury, E. C. Chamberlain, president of Security bank.

Men of like national repute will be requested to be temporary trustees in New York.

The trustees will hold the fund inviolate to be used for two definite objects only:

First—To secure the protection of the Armenian people in Turkey from further outrages.

Second—To promote the cause of establishing a righteous government in Armenia.

We ask for a cent, a dime, or a check as a Thanksgiving day vote of abhorrence of the massacres and of sympathy for afflicted Armenia. It can be mailed to either the Security bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; Western national bank, New York city, or Wells-Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

BLAND ON BOND ISSUES.

The Free Silver Champion Views the Matter With Marked Suspicion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—In response to a telegram to Congressman R. P. Bland, asking for an expression of opinion on the bond issue, the following was received by the Post-Dispatch to-day:

"LEBANON, Mo., Nov. 2 .—To the Editor of the Post Dispatch: If the secretary of the treasury would exercise his option to pay out silver for greenbacks and treasury notes issued under the Sherman law, there could be no drain of gold from the treasury. The government of France does this, and keeps all her money at par.

"This bond issue business looks like an attempt to force congress to retire our treastry notes and to substitute a system of national bank currency. The light is still on between the advocates of the free coinage of silver as the true mode of currency reform and the adherents of the national banks. It is proposed by the latter to farm out to corporations the power to control the value and volume of money. Surely the money monopoly of this country now thinks it is in the saddle, but time will tell, whether the people or monopoly are to rule this country.

"Yours truly, R. P. BLAND."

A BIG BID ACCEPTED.

Secretary Carlisle Will Award All the Bonds to the Stewart Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — Secretary Carlisle decided to-day to accept the Stewart-Drexel-Morgan syndicate's bid for the entire new issue of $50,000,000 five per cent bonds. The figure offered by the syndicate was 117.077 on the $100 at the rate of about 2⅝ per cent interest.

A very important advantage to the government in accepting this bid is the fact that all the gold will be furnished outside and none drawn from the treasury. It is also more convenient and less expensive to the department to deal with one party rather than with many.

It is the understanding of the treasury department officials that the Stewart syndicate will pay for the bonds promptly. Assistant Secretary Curtis has been in communication by long distance telephone with parties representing the syndicate who desired to know when they could deposit gold for bonds. He replied that they could do so at the sub-treasury at New York at once. It will be some days, however, before the entire amount can be paid, as some of it will find its way into the sub-treasuries at Chicago, San Francisco and other points.

The total sum that the government will receive for the issue will be about $58,000,000, and as the understanding is that the syndicate will not take gold out of the treasury to pay for the bonds, a healthy increase in the gold reserve will be the result.

Kansas Republicans Confer.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—The town is full of Republican politicians this afternoon, here to advise and consult with the state officers-elect about the appointments in their respective departments. All the officials are either now on the ground or expected except Governor Morrill, who will not be here and who, it is said, has refused to take any part in the conference

BIDDING FOR BONDS.

SECRETARY CARLISLE OPENS PROPOSALS.

The Main Bid, $116.8898, Made by a Syndicate of Bankers of New York, London, Philadelphia and Boston—It is for the Entire Issue—The aggregate Bids amount to About $150,000,000.

Big Demand for Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Carlisle shortly after noon to-day held a conference with treasury officials for the purpose of deciding whether the bids for the new issue of $50,000,000 of gold bonds should be opened in public or private. At 12:45 o'clock a large delegation of bankers and representatives of the press assembled in Assistant Secretary Curtis' office to hear the bids announced. In the corridor outside was a large gathering of correspondents who could not, owing to the limited capacity of the room, be admitted. Among the bidders present were J. Pierpont Morgan of Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers of New York; Robert Bacon of E. Rollins, Morse & Co., bankers, Boston; Albert Stethemier, broker, New York; F. W. Reimick, with Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, Boston; Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fisk & Co., bankers, New York.

The main bid was by a syndicate of bankers of New York, London, Philadelphia and Boston and was for the entire issue at $116.8898 on the $100. The bidders included Drexel, Morgan & Co., the United States Trust company of New York and the large New York banks.

The reading of the bids closed at 1:50 p. m. The aggregate, including both bids of Drexel, Morgan and company, amounted to about $155,000,000 or, counting only one of them to $105,000,000. The $50,000,000 bid provides that $40,000,000 of the bonds are to be delivered in New York, $3,000,000 at Boston, $3,000,000 at Philadelphia, $2,000,000 at Chicago and $2,000,000 at San Francisco.

The bid was made by the United States Trust company at New York; Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York; the First national bank of New York and Harvey, Fiske & Sons. They added that the following parties were interested with them: Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. S. Morgan & Co., London; Nationhl bank of Commerce, New York; Chemical national bank, New York; Fourth national bank, New York; National City bank, New York; Hanover National bank, New York; First National bank, Chicago; Mutual Life Insurance company, New York; Gallatin National bank, New York; Merchants National bank, New York; Manhattan company, New York; Morton, Bliss & Co., New York; Heidelbach, Eckelheimer & Co., New York; J. and S. Wormser, New York; J. and W. Seligman & Co., New York; Blair & Co., New York; Vermilge & Co., New York; F. S. Smithers & Co., New York; Edward Sweet & Co., New York; Kountz Bros., New York; Laidlow & Co., New York; Bowery Savings bank, New York; Knickerbocker Trust company, New York; Greenwich Savings bank, New York; Cooper, Hewitt & Co., New York; A. Reno, New York; A. Orr, for Brooklyn Savings bank; Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook, Boston; Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Brooklyn Trust company; E. Rollins, Morse & Bro., and Blake Bros. & Co.

A second syndicate bid by the same parties was submitted for the full $50,000,000, all or none, at $117.077, being a shade below three per cent.

PORT ARTHUR FALLS.

Japs Capture It After Eighteen Hours Fighting.

CHEE FOO, Nov. 26.—Dispatches have been received here stating that the Japanese captured Port Arthur on Wednesday last, after eighteen hours fighting.

The second Japanese army, under the command of Field Marshal Count Oyama, minister of war, consisted of about 30,000 men, and when this force arrived off the Regents' Sword promontory it was divided into two detachments, one of which, aided by part of the Japanese fleet, operated against Talienwan, while the other directed its movements against Kin Chow, on the western side of the promontory, some miles north of Port Arthur. Talienwan and Kin Chow were both captured, after which the army again combined and the march on Port Arthur was commenced. Several engagements of minor importance took place along the route, but according to the reports the Japanese were invariably successful. The roads leading northward from Port Arthur were supposed to have been mined by the Chinese and the Japanese commander therefore declined to take the risk of marching his troops along them. Consequently, they were compelled to cut roads through the forests to allow the passage of their artillery, ammunition trains, etc. The march was thus necessarily slow.

Dispatches received a few days ago stated that the Japanese were close to the city, and had attacked the Chinese outposts, driving them back to their entrenchments. It was also said that the Japanese attacked the entrenchments three times, but were repulsed each time. It is evident that later attacks must have been made and that the outposts were compelled to fall back upon Port Arthur. Several times the town is reported to have been captured, but later dispatches have shown that these reports were inaccurate, and that the Japanese were conducting their operations against the place with great carefulness, and that they intended when the real attack was made that it should be successful. Che Foo, from which place the dispatch announcing the fall of Port Arthur is sent, is a Chinese city on the north coast of Shang Tung Promontory, some ninety miles south of Port Arthur, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Pe Chi Li

APPALLING LOSSES.

Fifty Thousand People Made Homeless by the Recent Earthquake.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Dispatches received here from Reggio say there are 50,000 persons in that district who have been rendered homeless by the earthquake.

A Young Woman Convicted of Arson.

ROCKPORT, Mo., Nov. 26.—Miss Mary L. Townsend, formerly of Central City, Neb., who is now running a store here was arrested yesterday for attempted arson. Miss Townsend, it is alleged, had her stock insured for about twice its value and had employed two young men to burn the building. The young men gave the plot away and had her arrested. Miss Townsend stood trial and was fined $500 and one year in jail

TERRITORY OUTLAWRY.

Marshal Crump of Arkansas Instructed to Exterminate the Desperadoes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It has been decided that the present situation in the Indian Territory is not such as to warrant the secretary of war in calling out United States troops and the authorities in the territory have been so notified. This, however, does not mean that the government is to abandon or in any degree relax its efforts to bring the Cook gang of outlaws to justice. On the contrary, United States Marshal Crump of Arkansas, who has made a reputation for himself in dealing with the tough element in the Southwest, will continue with increased vigor his pursuit of the marauders, and it is believed that with the liberal instructions which have been given him as to the employing of deputies he will not fail in his mission. The presence of any considerable military force it is not doubted would have a salutary effect in quieting the fears of the inhabitants, yet it is thought it might defeat the ends sought by scattering the outlaws and thus making their capture difficult, if not impossible. Marshal Crump, with a force of deputies, will pursue the same tactics as are followed in fighting the Indians. They will keep on their trail night and day until they are exhausted and forced to surrender.

OSBORN'S REFORM IDEAS.

The Kansas Secretary of State Will Make Important Recommendations.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 26.—Secretary of State Osborn, in submitting his biennial report to the governor, will make a number of important recommendations. He believes that the profits of the state printer are too great and suggests that the constitution be amended so as to make it an elective office. He thinks the office ought to be salaried and that the change would reduce the cost of the state printing to a maximum of $50,000 a year. He recommends that the legislature ought to authorize the publication of 10,000 copies of the session laws instead of 6,000 as now, and that all copies not required for distribution among state and county officers should be sold to the people at $1 a copy instead of $2 as now. He recommends a thorough revision of the corporation laws. He would make fees for filing charters greater, so as to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state, and he would require exact compliance by corporations with the law in regard to annual reports. He would also require foreign corporations doing business in the state to file certified copies of their charters. For failure of any corporation to comply with the law he would fix a penalty of from $1,000 to $5,000 fine. He recommends that the legislature place the enrollment of bills in the hands of the secretary of state, and that the work be done by typewriting machines instead of by hand, as has been the practice. He thinks also that the state should establish an electric light plant of its own in the state house.

JUSTICE JACKSON HOPELESS.

The Jurist Will Never Return to the Bench—Successorship Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The latest intelligence from Justice Jackson of the United States supreme court, who lies ill at Thomasville, Ga., is that his return to the bench at any time is not to be expected. His friends entertained hopes that a winter's rest in the Southern climate might restore his health so far as to permit of intermittent service, but his days of usefulness appear definitely to have ended. Not much hope can reasonably be entertained of one stricken with consumption at so advanced an age.

Gossip regards the prospective vacancy as assured. Mr. Wilson's name has always been suggested. Again it is said that Justice Jackson, realizing the impossibility of recovery, will presently resign, and that Mr. Carlisle will go on the bench and will give Wilson the treasury. For all the rumors there is no present disclosed basis of fact.

THINGS LOOK BRIGHTER.

Trade Improvement Still Continues, Though Slowly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There is some change for the better. The gain is slow and in some directions not very distinct, but the signs of it are a little more definite than last week. The most important of them is the larger employment of labor, answering a better demand on the whole for manufactured products.

The wheat market has lost this week the cent it gained last week, receipts being larger and the Atlantic exports are also larger, 576,771 bushels, against 703,026 last year, but these are of small account compared with the great visible supply. Foreign reports this week have been rather more promising, though the fact remains that the world's crop outside the United States is probably the largest ever grown. Corn has declined half a cent, receipts having much increased.

Receiver Failey's Acts to Be Investigated and His Removal Asked.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—It is probable that the allowances in the Iron Hall receivership will be investigated and preliminary steps have been taken to secure the court's action of the matter. It will come before Judge McMasters of the superior bench, who has just succeded Judge Winters, who made the allowances.

It is reported that a petition reciting the facts and alleging extravagance, excessive payments to both receiver and attorneys, pay for services that were unnecessary and inexpedient and failure to account for large interest on the deposits in the bank, has been prepared and will be presented to the court. The removal of Mr. Failey as receiver will be asked and the reduction of expenses generally demanded.

Armenians in Revolt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—A rising against Turkish rule is reported from Van, Armenia, in which district the recent massacres occurred. The outbreak is said to be due to the failure of the Porte to convene the Armenian national assembly to elect a new patriarch in succession to Mgr. Achikiam, who resigned in consequence of a dispute with the Turkish government.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 26.—Sheriff Tom McGee of Hemphill county, in the Panhandle of Texas, was shot and mortally wounded last night by three outlaws, who held up the agent of the Santa depot at Canadian City and were proceeding to rob it when McGee, who is a brave man, arrived upon the scene. He was shot through the bowels. The outlaws escaped.

INDIANS NOT ADVANCING.

Agents in Nebraska Make Discouraging Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—James Clements, agent of the Santee Indians in Nebraska, in his report to Secretary Smith, says: "Having spent nearly six years in the service on Rosebud agency, where the Indians maintain that of their tribal relations, I had come to the conclusion that these Indians were easily managed, but on assuming duty here where they have become citizens, I have changed my mind and I found them more difficult to manage than I expected. Agency control and rules conflict with the state laws and citizenship. We are under county organization and the Indian is told that he is a citizen and has all the rights of a citizen. He pays taxes on his personal property, still the county objects to paying the cost on Indian misdemeanor cases. And the agent has no power to punish except to discriminate against him in issues. But the trouble arises from intoxication. They have but little trouble to get what they want. The Indian loves liquor and will sell anything to get it. In some of the neighboring towns they ratlier encourage than discourage the traffic. The complaint then comes that the agent is not doing his duty by allowing these Indians to get drunk, but they do not try to stop the man who sells it to them. In this, the state laws of Nebraska conflict with the federal, so the agent is powerless. From what I see and learn from responsible parties there has not been much advancement made in general in the past few years, morally, financially, or otherwise."

As to Indian payments, the agent says: "Although I am but a short time in charge here, yet I believe I can safely say that it would be to the interest of these people to pay them in cash in lieu of annuity and agricultural goods. They make but little use of the clothing; they trade it off for what they can get. You will see but few men wearing the issued clothing. And I think it would be also better to give them cash in place of cattle, as they have but a limited outlet and trouble arises from tresspass on their white neighbors' property. They will dispose of them at less than half their cost in order to get rid of trouble. Giving them what is due them in cash would, I believe, help to advance them in civilization. I believe the issuing of goods and rations is only making so many trained beggars and has a demoralizing effect."

Captain William H. Beck, Tenth cavalry, acting agent at the Omaha and Winnebago agency in the same state, gives the following rather discouraging view of Indians, which were supposed to be in quite a state of advancement: "The Omahas and Winnebagos both continue to carry out many old customs, which are in antagonism to their civilization. The older members of both tribes keep up their dancing—war dances, medicine dances and others—at which they appear costumed as they were years ago. They antagonize the form of marriage under the state law; they require the younger people to return to the Indian mode of dress, even after they have been away from the reservation to school. They object, in the majority, to any but 'medicine men' of the tribe attending the sick or injured.

A BOOKKEEPER'S BIG THEFT.

The New York Shoe and Leather Bank Robbed of $354,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather bank disappeared a few days ago. A national bank examiner has just finished an investigation, which discloses a defalcation of $354,000. The bank has a capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus of about $200,000, leaving an impairment of capital of about $150,000 which will at once be made good by the stockholders.

The following statement was issued this afternoon:

The recent examination of the affairs of the National Shoe and Leather bank by the national bank examiner developed a defalcation of $354,000, and upon investigation by the clearing house committee this loss is confirmed. The committee is unanimous in the opinion that notwithstanding this loss the bank is in a sound condition and able to pay its depositors.

GEORGE F. BAKER,
W. W. SHERMAN,
E. H. PERKINS, JR.
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

The following bank officers were present during the examination and pledged the committee any assistance or requirements: George F. Baker, F. D. Tappan, George D. Williams, H. W. Cannon, J. Edward Simons, J. W. Perkins, jr., and F. M. Nash.

The name of the defaulting clerk is Samuel C. Seely. His residence is on Halsey street, Brooklyn.

A Veteran Editor Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—E. S. Hamlin, founder of the Cleveland Leader, and a member of congress from Ohio before the war, died here yesterday, aged 86 years. His death was due indirectly to an assault two months ago by a negro who attempted to rob him. He was one of the first free soil editors in the United States.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA

Butter—Creamery print	19	@	20
Butter—Fair to good country	11	@	13
Eggs—Fresh	15	@	17
Honey—Per lb	18	@	19
Poultry—Old hens, per lb	3	@	4
Chickens—Spring, per lb	4½	@	5
Turkeys—Per lb	5	@	6
Geese—Per lb	5	@	5½
Ducks—Per lb	5	@	5½
Cheese—Neb. & Ia. full cream	11	@	11½
Lemons—Choice Messinos	4 00	@	4 50
Oranges—Messinos, per box	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes	62	@	65
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, bu	2 00	@	2 25
Hay—Upland, per ton	8 00	@	10 00
Hay—Midland and lowland	7 50	@	8 00
Onions—Per bu	65	@	70
Beets—Per bu	50	@	60
Turnips—Per bu	45	@	50
Carrots—Per bu	50	@	60
Parsnips—Per bu	50	@	60
Cranberrries—Cape Cod	9 00	@	9 50
Apples—Per bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Hogs—Mixed packing	4 30	@	4 50
Hogs—Heavy weights	4 35	@	4 55
Beeves—Prime steers	4 65	@	5 00
Beeves—Stockers and feeders	2 00	@	2 65
Bulls	1 85	@	2 00
Calves	1 0	@	4 50
Steers—Fair to good	3 25	@	5 00
Cows	1 25	@	2 25
Heifers	1 [illegible]	@	2 00
Sheep—Lambs	2 30		4 00
Sheep—Fair to good natives	2 25	@	2 90

NEW YORK.

Wheat, No. 2, red winter	58½	@	60
Corn—No. 2	58	@	58¾
Oats—No. 2	33¼	@	3½
Pork	13 50	@	14 50
Lard	7 02	@	7 02½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, spring	56	@	56½
Corn—Per bu	53	@	53¾
Oats—Per bu	29	@	29½
Pork	12 15	@	12 20
Lard	6 87	@	6 85
Hogs—Packers and mixed	4 40		4 90
Cattle—Com. steers to extra	2 00		4 00
Sheep—Lambs	1 76		3 90
Sheep—Inferior to choice	1 75	@	3 25

ST. LOUIS.

| | | |