

ATROCITIES BOASTED OF.

TURKISH SOLDIERS GLORY IN THEIR HORRORS.

CHRISTIANS ARE IN GRAVE PERIL.

One Turkish Regular Openly Boasts That He Had Ripped Open Twenty Women and Another That He Took Part in Slaughtering Helpless Women and Children—Rewarded by the Sultan.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Speaker publishes the following from its correspondent at Constantinople:

"In addition to the reports of Armenians and the Catholic and Protestant missionaries in Sassoun we have the testimony of Turkish regulars who took part in the outrages, and who, since their return, have boasted of their deeds. There is no doubt that they exaggerate. For instance, one boasted that he had ripped open twenty women, while another declared that he took part in the massacre of girls and women, their blood running a stream beneath the door. It is needless to accept such stories literally, but they prove that such things are done with the sultan's full approval. Hundreds of these statements agree on the essential points.

"The feature of the situation which presents the greatest possible danger is that these men were rewarded and Turkish officials everywhere understand that the sultan will reward them for similar treatment of the Armenians.

"Alarming reports come from the farthest points of Asia Minor and Northern Syria of the aggressive activity of officials against Christians. Even foreign residents are in great danger. If the powers do anything they should act quickly. It will be a fatal mistake if Europe is content to secure the rights of Armenians in Armenia and neglect the millions outside the province."

NO EVADING INCOME TAX.

The Law in Force Even Without Collection Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Gordon of Georgia, in conversation with senators, called attention to certain provisions of the income tax which compel taxpayers to make returns and pay their taxes upon incomes whether the pending appropriation passes or not. "The defeat," he said, "of the appropriation will not defeat the collection of the income tax from the people. Under section 29 of the law all persons and corporations with incomes above \$3,000 are required to make returns according to the form prescribed by the revenue department and the secretary of the treasury. This is the plain duty of citizens and the mere failure of congress to appropriate money for the more effective collection of the income tax cannot, of course, defeat the operation of the law, nor the attaching of heavy penalty provided for on failure to make such returns. The only possible way for the opponents of the income tax to save the people from paying this tax is to repeal the law itself. The mere withholding of the appropriation asked will have no effect whatever, except, perhaps, to deceive the uninformed and beguile them into a feeling of security and to neglect compliance with the plain requirements of the law itself. Those who hope to escape the payment of the income tax through the failure of congress to make the appropriation asked for, and who are thus led to neglect making their returns at the time fixed by law, will find themselves involved in fifty per cent heavier taxes and will be compelled to pay them. Failure by congress to appropriate money to collect the income tax will not prevent such collection and it is wrong to the people to mislead them in this matter."

CARLISLE ON THE CURRENCY.

The Secretary Writes a Brief Letter of Thanks to Missouri Supporters.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 14.—Judge J. C. Murray, chairman of the Vernon county Democratic committee, wrote to Congressman Charles Morgan of the Fifteenth district on the currency question. Mr. Morgan sent the letter to Secretary Carlisle, who wrote Mr. Morgan. "I think the change of sentiment, which Mr. Murray says has occurred in his part of the country, will take place nearly everywhere when the people come to study the financial question in all its aspects. I have never been able to see why the people who want more money would not be satisfied with any kind of money that is certainly sound and safe, and therefore, in my opinion, any plan which proposes such a currency for them ought to be satisfactory whether it consists of gold or silver coins or paper redeemable in gold or silver coins."

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR 1894.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Total gross railroad earnings for the calendar year 1894 are the most unfavorable for many years. Earnings of 114 leading American lines, with 140,000 miles of road, amount to \$470,000,000 or 11 per cent less than in 1893, in which year gross earnings fell off 3.1 per cent from the total in 1892, when there was a gain in gross railway earnings of 5 per cent as contrasted with 1891. Every group of roads showed reduced earnings last year compared with 1893.

REMOVED ENGAGEMENT OF ANNA GOULD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—At Delmonico's last night, a New York club man and a friend of George J. Gould, declared that the rumored engagement of Miss Anna Gould, youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould, to Harry Woodruff, the actor, was true and would soon be announced with the entire sanction of the Gould family.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

Failure of the Currency Scheme Has Not Given an Impetus to Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Neither the beginning of the new year nor the failure of the currency bill has brought any material change to business as yet. The idea that business would suddenly take a new start after the holidays had rather less foundation even than usual, but the hope of strong revival a little later is still cherished by many. There has not been much time for change in the industries, but differences observed since the new year began are not in the direction of higher prices or larger demand. There are more indications than of late that stocks of different kinds of goods have been accumulating in consequence of vast increase in production. Speculation in products has been more active. Corn has risen 1 1/2 cents, and though receipts are but little over half last year's, the practical disappearance of the export demand, then large, counts for about as much. Little attention is paid to the government report that the yield was only 5,213,000,000 bushels, and the advanced state for wheat 462,267,416 bushels was treated as equally unimportant. As receipts of wheat have fallen to 1,305,704 bushels, against 1,818,582 last year, and Atlantic exports have become larger than a year ago, the advance of 1 1/2 cents in price is not surprising.

ELKINS NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 14.—The joint Republican caucus nominated Hon. S. B. Elkins for United States senator to succeed J. N. Camden. Hon. Nelson F. Whittake, of Wheeling, was placed before the caucus, but his name was withdrawn and Elkins was nominated without opposition.

BUDD IS INAUGURATED.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 14.—A tremendous crowd attended the inauguration of Governor Budd yesterday, preceded by a large parade of military and uniformed political organizations.

NEWS NOTES.

A resolution for an amendment to the constitution granting suffrage to women has passed the Idaho senate without a dissenting vote.

The Tennessee state senate, by a vote of 19 to 14, has adopted a resolution postponing the canvassing of the returns for Governor until an investigation of the charges of fraud in the election can be had.

A delegation of Democrats from Oklahoma is at the capital to urge the territorial committee of the house to report a bill for statehood for Oklahoma with the Chickasaw Indian nation attached.

Losses by Thursday night's fire in Toronto amount to \$750,000, with insurance of half that amount.

Senator Haggard has produced a sensation in the Indiana senate by introducing a resolution calling for an investigation of all the state officers. It is understood the main attack is directed toward the attorney general's office.

A dozen houses burned at State Center, Iowa, late Friday afternoon. Most of the goods were saved. Loss, about \$35,000; insurance, \$13,000.

Ex-Mayor R. C. Cushing of Omaha is in San Francisco to forward the project of a railroad between San Francisco and Salt Lake. He says that if the San Francisco road is not built one connecting Los Angeles and Salt Lake will be constructed.

The secretary of the treasury has submitted to congress a request for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the immediate relief of the Navajo Indians of New Mexico.

The Arapahoe county, Colorado, Woman's Christian Temperance union has adopted resolutions denouncing the exhibition of "living pictures" now being given in Denver, and a committee has been appointed to ask the city council to suppress such spectacles.

HAWAIIAN NATIVES UNEASY.

Rumors of a Meditated Uprising—Four Leaders Arrested—Hatch's Mission.

HONOLULU, Jan. 5.—The principal topic here is the rumors of a meditated uprising of the natives, but so far it has not materialized. The trouble seems to have commenced on New Year's night, when a few agitators warned many of the natives to keep away from the saloons. This they did not do, however, as it is the great feast day of the year with them. On the 3d instant the police were more than usually alert, and agitators also, apparently, for reports of the police station of natives came to the police station from various directions. The police arrested four natives, but nothing was proved against them.

Outside of the extra activity in the police department the government does not appear to take any notice of the reported uprising. It is said that one of the natives under arrest has made a confession implicating several Royalists, who will probably be arrested.

A British steamer has arrived from Yokohama with 500 more Japanese for the sugar plantations. These men are under contract for five years at \$12.50 per month—a reduction of \$2.50 on previous contracts.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch leaves to-day for Washington to meet Minister Thurston. After discussing the matter of annexation Minister Hatch will decide on whether to try to bring the matter of annexation brought up again at the present United States congress. If so he will stay during the session and make a combined effort with Messrs. Thurston and Hastings. He is president of the annexation club, and a leading lawyer here.

The report is current that a few days ago some of the most prominent advisers of ex-Queen Liliuokalani informed her of the impossibility of her advice the ex-queen forwarded by this steamer a petition for annexation to President Cleveland, at the same time asking the United States government for a life annuity for herself.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

A POPULIST FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

Our Exchanges are Asked to Consider This Plan in All Its Provisions.

BETTER THAN CARLISLE'S PLAN

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a plan to get rid of what greenbacks we have left, and bestow upon bankers alone the power to issue fiat money, money that has no intrinsic value in it, but which, being clothed with the power to make exchanges, they can loan to the people and draw from them for the use of mere pieces of paper an enormous amount of usury and wealth. His plan is unjust, unequal, unconstitutional. It would be class legislation of the worst sort. A better plan for providing safe, sound, sufficient currency must be found, and we propose the following:

Repeat all laws permitting private corporations to issue their notes for use as money.

Enact a law providing that every state may make and deposit non-negotiable bonds in the United States Treasury in sums not to exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of the actual value of its taxable property, and that for bonds so made and deposited as security, bearing an annual revenue to the government of one-half of one per cent, it shall be permitted to draw from the Treasury ninety per cent of their face value in coin or greenback dollars, which shall be full legal tender for all debts public and private.

By state laws that may be enacted such state bonds shall be in quantity duplicates of county bonds deposited with the state treasurer, county bonds to be issued to provide only what money each county needs, and to be limited also to twenty-five per cent of each county's taxable property, and made to bear to the state one per cent annual interest. For each deposit of county bonds with the State Treasurer the state shall deposit the same amount of state bonds in the United States Treasury, and the money which shall be advanced on such bonds shall be paid directly to the proper officials of the counties whose bonds are deposited as security with the state.

The funds so provided and secured by bonds shall constitute the capital for county government banks which shall be in charge of regularly elected county (bank) officials whose bonds shall be approved in four times the sum the people may have on deposit at any one time. The presidents, cashiers and directors of these public banks shall be paid reasonable, fixed salaries.

The counties shall each provide their banking representatives the necessary safety deposit vaults, fire proof safes and other needed furniture, blank books, etc., to conduct the entire loan, deposit and exchange business of the people of the county,—furniture to also include a complete set of abstracts of titles of all real estate in the county.

The county government banks shall be by law required to receive all surplus cash which individuals may wish to deposit, and to pay back to depositors the full amount of their deposits, but no interest shall be paid on such deposits.

Loans applied for shall be passed upon by a board of three bank directors, who must be agreed that the security is worth at least double the amount of the loan desired. Finding the security amply sufficient, loans shall be made on improved farms in size not exceeding 640 acres, up to half their selling value, at two per cent per annum. On homesteads in town (lots built on and owned by the parties living on them), mining towns excepted, loans limited to 33 per cent of their cash value shall be made at two per cent. On business property up to 33 per cent of its cash value loans at two per cent may be made, provided the owner does not possess more than a half block of such property. On warehouse receipts for grain and cotton stored in county, state or government warehouses, loans at two per cent may be made up to 50 per cent of their market value. Personal security for thirty, sixty and ninety days, or fractions thereof, may be taken when notes are signed by three parties of good repute, two of whom are established

in business in the community and possessed of ample property to collect the debt by law,—such loans to be discounted at one-half to one per cent.

Above rates to be reduced to cost on conducting the business when four above it, as doubtless would be the case as soon as all money came to be deposited in the government banks and all loaning should be done by the people's banks.

The above plan, would make losses exceedingly small if adopted with all the safeguards, profits even at these rates, cut down to perhaps one per cent, over labor cost, would much more than make good such possible losses. The tax-payers would thus be secured by the profits exceeding losses, and by ample bonds against the occasional dishonesty of an official of their own selecting. The state would be secured against any fraudulent or overvaluation of particular counties by a state board of tax rate or valuation equalizers and by the entire taxable property of each county, and the national government would be secured absolutely in its state loans by the state bonds deposited in the U. S. Treasury. There would be no more money called for (or bonds given) than the people with security judge they individually need to employ labor, and if money could be borrowed of county government banks at rates, say, not to exceed one per cent a year above the labor cost of loaning it, all private money lenders would be driven out of business and their money would either be turned into more labor-employing capital or directly deposited with the government and so would go into the circulation without enforcing usury tribute. The volume of money would not be greatly increased by the system we propose, because with government banks furnishing money at cost it would draw all money not for the present needed by individuals to their care for absolute security, and when deposits exceeded demands bonds could be paid off and cancelled. But an amount of perpetual state bonds drawing only one-half of one per cent a year and of county bonds drawing one per cent a year should be kept deposited and not paid off, to supply security to the government for whatever money can be used profitably as capital and is needed in excess of coin to make additional state charge would be some more than the labor cost of this machinery of credit, but it would not be a burden, for it would furnish an income that would reduce other taxation. There would be no interest tax, except the slight one going to the government.

Now are there any who will object to the above financial system.

Yes, the bankers will object to it; all who own bank stock will call it frightful names. It is not in their special interest, as are the Baltimore and Carlisle plans. Were it to be enacted into law the money power would be destroyed and honest labor would be enthroned. It would provide capital at nearly labor cost for those who now must pay from five to a hundred per cent a year bonus for it. It would prevent panics and periods of commercial paralysis and enforced idleness and starvation. It is a just currency system that would bring to the masses unheard of prosperity, therefore the classes, the bankers especially, will view it with alarm and will frighten folk with their cries of, "Socialism!"

The Burlington Route is a notable exception to the general run of western railroads.

During a period when railroad building in this country has been almost at a standstill, it has been steadily pushing forward its northwest extension and now takes much pleasure in announcing its completion to Billings, Mont., 2838 miles from Lincoln.

At Billings connection is made with the Northern Pacific Railroad and, under a traffic agreement with that company, business of all classes is exchanged there, or, more properly speaking, routed through that point to and from every station on or reached by the Northern Pacific and Burlington Systems.

This New Short Line—for that is exactly what it is—reduces the distance between Lincoln, Kansas City, St. Louis and the territory south and southeast of those cities, on the one hand, and Montana, Northern Idaho and Puget Sound points, on the other, all the way from 50 to 473 miles. It thus becomes an important factor in bringing the vast scope of country served by the Northern Pacific into closer relationship with the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys.

Just to illustrate things: The New Short Line saves 294 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Helena, 224 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Butte, 371 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Spokane, 54 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Tacoma, 49 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Seattle.

The New Line has been constructed in a most substantial manner. Excellently ballasted, laid with the heaviest steel upon more than the usual number of ties, it equals the best and oldest portions of the Burlington System.

People whose opinion is worth having, pronounce it superior to any new track ever built in the western states.

The train-service will consist of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), and Standard Burlington Route Day Coaches, Omaha and Lincoln to Billings daily.

As a scenic route the New Line takes high rank. The rich farms of eastern and central Nebraska; the more sparsely settled country that lies between Ravenna and the boundary line separating Nebraska and South Dakota; the canons, peaks and swelling meadow-lands of the Black Hills, the wonderful "Devil's Tower" the irrigated districts of northern Wyoming; Custer Battlefield; the picturesque windings of the Little Big Horn; the glorious valleys of the great Crow Indian Reservation—all these are seen from the car window.

Full information relative to the train service, rates or other features of the New Short Line will be gladly furnished upon application to J. Francis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., or G. W. Bonnell, C. P. & T. A., Lincoln, Neb.

The North-Western (F. E. & M. V. R. R.) New Time Card—A New Train—Faster Time, Better Service.

For the benefit of the traveling public this line has made important changes and improvement in its train service. Note:

A VALUABLE ADDITION. The 7:25 a. m. week day train is made a Chicago connection. Besides taking passengers for as far west as Norfolk, it takes them for Blair and all Northeastern Nebraska points; Sioux City and points on diverging lines; Omaha, Mo. Valley, Omaha, Carroll, Boone, Ames, Des Moines, and all Northwestern and Central Iowa and Ill. points through to Chicago. The Chicago Limited leaves daily at 1:25 p. m. and takes passengers for Chicago and East, and intermediate points; for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Duluth and all points in the Northwest.

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