NUMBER 0205.

### THE THUNDERER'S BLUNDERS

Another of the Times' Conspiracies

A SENSATION FROM COLORADO.

P. J. Sheridan of R o Grands County Offered One Hundred Thousand Dollars to Swear Fattely

Thomas Brennan's Startling Story.

Drayer, Colo, Jan, II.—The News prints an interview with Thomas Brennan of Oziaha, who was the first secretary of the Land leavage in Ireland, in which Mr. Brennan teils at length how aronts representing the London Times endeavored to induce P. J. Sheridan of Rie Grande county, Colorado, to give testimony adverse to Parnell before the London commission. The statement is supported by the sworn affiliagit of Sheridan, who save a man named J. F. Kirby came to him on October 15, 1885, saying he had been sent by Joseph Soames, attorney for the Times, to see if Sheridan would go to London and testify; that he was prepared to offer any amount of money for his services and to guarantee absolute protection in England. Sheridan fet the max on and finally asked if the Times would give him \$100,000 for it and Kirby replied in the affirmative, providing his evidence was satisfactory. The Times people, he said, wanted evidence to the effect that Parnell was a party to the Phoenix park murders, if not the isstigator of them.

"Is the government adding the Times in defraying the exponence if asked Sheridan, "Not as the government, but as individuals, I presume they are," said Kirby.

Sheridan expressed dislike to going abroad and asked if no could not give evidence before a sub-commission in this country. The matter was debated at length and Sheridan expressed in the mines in evidence. As this would make it impossible for him to live in his present home, provision was to be made for Sheridan's wife and Thomas Brennan's Startling Story

and the answers required to them would be propared by Scames. Sheridan and Kirby had some correspondence, and on April 4, 1889, the agent returned to Sheridan's ranch and reopened negotiations. Sheridan told Kirby that his assassimation had been ordered by the Clan-na-Gael, and that it would no imassible to give evidence before the sub-similation, but he would go to London on indition that the Times would buy his such and other property for £10,000, the oney to be paid over before he started at Leidon. Sheridan was also to London. Sheridan was also to guaranteed the protection of English government. After some besi-

tation Kirby consented and said he could speak both for the Times and the government. Sheridan further hoodwinked and led on Kirby and the latter said he would into diately cable the Times the result of the interview and request that the money be for warded. Sheridan tells further how Kirb; waited some time at Colorado Springs and Pueblo, but could not get an answer from the fitnes. He endeavored to get Sheridan to fill out answers to a list of questions which he (Kirby) brought with bim, but Sheridan would not go this. Finally Kirby

In conclusion Sheridan says be delinerately entered into negotiations with Kirby for the purpose of getting all the information be could from him and also to sell his ranch at buy it. Sheridan kept Kirby waiting on his sion until as late as the last ton days

nuan also explains the cable messag sent to himself and Alexander Suilivan or May 6, 1889, by Michael Davitt from Paris and which were given at the time of their publication here significance in connection the disappearance of I Brennau explains that the leader on the othe side had learned of the attempt of the Times people to bring a witness from this side and that he was to sail soon, and Davitt wired Brennan and Sullivan that money had been sent by the Times people to Chicago and Pueblo and ask ing them to consult Patrick Egan on the subject. Soon after another message came from Davitt announcing that Sheridan was the man and Brennan says they then feit at ense as they knew Sheridan and were confident of his integrity. This is the explanation of the mysterious telegram

#### A COLORED SPLIT

Indications of Trouble at Their Com

Ing National Convention.

Chicago, Jan. II.—[Special Telegram to This Bigs.]—Indications are that there will be timultangus thates at the national colored men's convention which assembles here on Weignesday next. Some months ago a committee of 'representatives of 'the race, representing the crincipal states of the union, is sued a call for a national convention to be held in June to consider the condition of the colored people of the south and to take steps in the direction of securing for them those political rights of which, as alleged by the in the direction of securing for them those political rights of which, as alleged by the authors of the call, they are now deprived. Just as soon as this call had been given to the public, bowever, Thomas P. Portune, a well known colored editor of New York, announced that a convention would be held in Nashville on January 15 to arrange for the organization of state leagues of colored men throughout the country on the pian of the Irish national league. Subsequently the place of meeting was changed to Chicago. This movement has aroused the promoters of the summer gathering and for the past two works nightly meetings have been held to denounce the coming meeting and those responsible for it and at which Fortune has been roughly handled. As a climax a national address has been issued, sizued by Rev. C. G. Hooth of Kausas, Alexander Clark of Iowa, John G. Jones of Illmos, John L. Walter of Kausas and Daniel Lucas of Missouri, insisting that no attention should be paid to the call for next week's convention and urging that delegates be elected only to the gathering in June next. The Madison street theater has been ent. The Madison street theater has teen early proposed to take it by storm.

Two ive Lawyers App sare I.

Tweive Lawyers Appeare L Twelve Lawyers App sare I. Cucaoo, Jan. 11.—Twelve lawyers appeared in Juage Collin's court this morning, representing ieascurred creditors of the Dermail Brothers for \$30,000, to protest against the proposed order allowing the receiver to soil \$53,000 worth of manufactured goods now in the warehouse of the firm Lawyer Mayer boildly declared that the failure was a swindle. "In September, 1889," said be, "the firm made a statement that their assets exceeded their liabilities by \$30,000. Today

the liabilities are \$300,000, but what the assets are no one answs. They have lately in-vested extravarantly in fine homes and I -bave positive information that they have se-crotted large quantities of goods in ware-bouses." Juda Collins directed the firm to submit to an examination before the master in chancery and told the lawyers to prepar-injunctions against the warehouse com-

MORTALITY IN PARIS. Statistics of the Death Bate in the French Capital

Cepariost 100 by Jones Gorbon Branctt, Pauls, Jan. 11.—(New York Herald Cable -Special to Tim Bun.)—The funerals in Paris on Thursday numbered only 311, a Paris on Thursday numbered only 311, a notable decrease when compared with the mortality of the last two days, although still far in excess of the normal average. The death statistics for the metropolic during the first week of the new year have just been published. The total number of deaths was 2,683, giving an average of 383 deaths a day. This musually here mortality, says Dr. Jacquee Bertillon, who is at the head of the bureau of municipal statistics, is not to be attributed directly to the epidemic of influents, which has, strictly speaking, vaused only tributed directly to the epitemic of influence, which has, strictly speaking, caused only eighty, nine deaths during the week, but to the various ling complications following upon that disease. The following table compares the first week of 1850 with the corresponding week of 1859; From onthe corresponding week of 1889; From one year of age—Frst week in 1880, 143; 1800, 200. From 1 to 4 years of age—1889, 117; 1890, 171. From 5 to 19 years of age—1889, 57; 1890, 90. From 20 to 30 years of age—1889, 170; 1800, 570. From 40 to 50 years of age—1880, 214; 1890, 743. From 60 and upward—1880, 200; 1890, 305. Total—1889, 390; 1890, 2683. This shows an increase of 1,714 deaths. The most fatal in the catalogue of discases have been the five following: Pacumonia, 500 deaths against 52 last year; consumption, 465 against 1891. year; consumption, 465 ugainst 186 bronchial preumonia, 167 against 31; neutr bronchitis, 142 against 23; chronic bronchitis the most common among aged persons, 17 against 58. The work of distributing proper clothing among those suffering is going or actively. No appreciable decrease in the violence of the epidemic is reported from the various provinces of France. Everywhere people are dying at about double the usva-rate. Births and marriages are going on as

# A POPULAR PLAY.

rate. Births and marriages are going on as usual.

A POPULAR PLAY.

Heavy Receipts at the Presentation of "Jeanne D'Arc."

[Compright 199 by Janes there is the Basst.]
Pages, Jan. 11.—|New York Heraid Cable—Sheelal to The Her.]—The receipts at the Porte Saint Martin theater are 15,000 fraues a hight, being the largest ever obtained at that theater, and dispatches were received on January 4, the day after the presentation of "Jeanne d'Arc." Offering, on the strength of the Heraid's special describing Sarah Berthardt's impersonation of the Maid of Orieans, to purchase the scenery, costumes and material, and a tempting offer was made to Sarah Berthardt to come to New York. In every quarter of the country plans are on foot to render signal homage to the Maid. Of those projects the only two which call for special note are those of M. Osiris and Monsignor Pagais, bishop of Verdun. The former, whose name was browth promisently before the public by his offer of £100,000 prize for the most notable work of the exhibition, which prize was howards to the architect, engineers and builders of the Palais des Machines, has actified the municipality of Nancy that be will present the town of Emmuel Fremets with a new statue of Joan of Arc. Further details are now forthcoming of the bishep of Verdun's scheme to erect a colossal monument to the Maid on the summit of the hill at Vancouleurs, formorly erowned by the Chateau de Baudricoury, where Joan was made a knight. Monsignor Pagais has written a long letter, in which he says France owes to the Maid of Orleans 'a national reputation and a national textinonial of its gratituse." The bishop explains why he has selected Vancouleurs as a site for this stational monument. In a slaso on the frontier forms. No place is more fitting, especially at the present time, for the crecition of this monument than that where Jeanne took her sword and collect subscriptions of 50 centimes. Joseph Fabre, an ex-dounty, differs from Monsignor Pagais in his views as to the selection of a set for the mon la mar as it was called in the afteenst contury). "Why not," he asks, "consecrate to Joan of Arc this marvet built on the sum-mit of a crag which looks toward and defies England."

#### ALFONSO BASY

His Prostration Continues, But He

Shows More Asimation.

Manun, Jan. 11.—The king passed a quiet day without fever. The latest bulletin is that the prestration continues, but he shows more animation at intervals. There is a consequence of the present soratio of telegrams, and none are allowed to pass but those that give the abort official bulletins. This is done to prevent a nanic in the previnces. The government has telegraphed all provincial and colonial authorities to exercise great vigilance in regard to possible republican movements and to repress them promptly.

Demands Protection for the Farmer Washington, Jan. 11.—Before the way WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Hefore the was and means committee today Alexand Wedburn of Alexandria, Va., anpeared a the representative of the lepinative commi-ter of the National grange and the Virgin State grange La demand the count protection of the farmer with the steel, iron and we manufacturers. He wanted count legislatic and protection of the farmer. and protection of the farmers by means

countries. Cornelius Morrison of New York, repre-senting the importers of brewers of rice protested against any increase of the pres-

The Hatfield-McCoy Feud Again.
HUNDINGTON, W. Va., Jao. 11.—The
sheriff of Lincoin county was holding the
jail at Hamilai last night against an armed
mob that was clamoring for the blood of
Bart Forral, who killed Joseph Butcher on
Hart's creek a wock ago. Ferral is a
McCoy man, while Butcher was a follower
of Hatfield. This work will undoubtedly reopen the whole Lincoln county war.

Sustains Prohibition.

Topexa. Kan., Jan. II.—The supreme court rendered a decision today in the case of the state against W. W. Fulker, sustaining the prohibitory law. The case was brought to test the question of the sale of liquor in original parkages transported from another state to points in Kangas.

WEALTH TURNED HIS HEAD.

Story of a Swiss Servant's Suddon Accession to Fortune.

HE PROCEEDED TO PAINT PARIS.

A Period of Dissipation Followed By Meiancholy and a Buening Desire to Travel and Exterminate Hereti

Conline Stand Prosperity.

Congright 1890 by James Gardan Brandt, 1
Panis, Jan. 11. - (Now York Herald
abie-Special to The Ben.) - A curious case nume up yesterday before the Seine assues it the Palais de Justice. In 1882 an Ameri-nau lady, Mrs. Fossart, died in Paris and aft.s fortune of about 600,000 francs to a thful servant named Candrian, a Swis by birth and about fifty-five years of age Once in possession of this unexpected treasure, which in his eyes was boundless, Candrian, formerly a model of prudence and dram, formerly a model of prudence and sobriety, completely lost his head and for a number of months proceeded to maint Paris a beautiful red, plunging into all sorts of dissipation. Very som, however, Candrian caused to find pleasure in this feverath and wanton existence atterfly unnatural to his placid mature. His load of riches was fast becoming too heavy for him to bear and by degrees the poor man fell into a profound melanoholy, his mind being forever disturbed by fears his mind being forever disturbed by fear that some one would rob him of his w. He suspected his servants, his friends, everybody habort, of having designs upon his gold and he fived in a state of savage sociouson. Finally his illusion took a new form. He became a religious lunatic and imagined himself designed by providence to exteremente all hereits from the face of the carth. He was soon remarked as one of the carth. He was soon remarked as one of the most devout worshippers at the church of Saint Michael des Rithenolies and one day in the street he automished the passora-by hybrandishing a rusty sabre and crying out that it was his mission to destroy the enemies of God. Toward the end of January, 1888, he called one day upon the curate of the marish, Abbe Lemonica, and announced that he was about to start on a craisade which might provent his return for a long time, and begged the abby to Jusce charge of a box which he said contained his entire fortune. The abbe accepted a the course, depositing the valuables in the sacristy. Nost morning the cencierce of the house where Cambrian bedged found the modern crusader asleep on the sidewalk. Or being acoused Candrian sprang to his feet and exclaimed in an inspired tope: "I start on my crusade," and with that he shaffled a way down the Avenue de Clichy and has never been seen since. Fitteen months later, no myer having been received of the mad cru sader, an administrator of his estate was appointed, who proceeded that a number of important papers were missing and an investigation proved that these had been appropriated by a sanctinomican step, composed of the latter's affection, a woman named Kreeke. The precantious rascals had been living on the fat of the land with the proceeds of their thest, while Candrian was wantering through fociaire lands in search of hirdes to exterminate. Like other overcalous reference, and the temporary center of the latter's affection, a woman named Kreeke. The precantious rascals had been living on the fat of the land with the proceeds of their thest, while Candrian was wantering through fociair lands in search He suspected his servants, his friends everybody in abort, of having designs upo his gold and he lived in a state of savar-

#### EMPRESS AUGUSTA AT REST.

EMPRESS AUGUSTA AT REST.

The C remonies a Duplicate of Emperor William's Funeral.

[Coppricht 130 by Now York Assistant Press.]

Britis, Jan. II.—Public attention was concentrated today upon the funeral of Empress Augusta, to the exclusion of all other topics. The final ceremony of the funeral circumstant of the service was like the other parts all planned to be a reputition of the funeral of Emperor William. The way was lined by troops, the various trade guilds, students members of the voteran societies, and so on, and benint these througest thousands of silent, sympathetic spectators. The occiesiastical services, as well as the military part of the scene, were a repetition of the honors paid to the removaed husband of the deceased. The throng of family and official mourners was nearly as large and as illustrious. The Duke of Edinburgh represented the queen of England as before. In the amendiate circle of family mourners were the string of Saxony, the crown prince of Sweden, the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, Christian of Schleswig-Holatein, the grand duke of Mecklenburg Strellits, the duke of Saxe-Coburgh-Gotha, the prince of Hohenzoliera, the grand duke Francis of Aristria, Prince William of Wert-the orlices of Schleswig-Holatein, Saxe-Meininger, Saxe-Weimar, Waideck, Pyrmant, Soudenchausen, Schaumburg-Lione and others. Beside those were many representatives of foreign sovereigns. The emperor laid spon the coffia a magnificant palm brauch with long, white still ribbous bearing the imperial arms and crown in gold.

bous bearing the imperial arms and crown in gold.

Prince Bismarck sent a large wreath surrounding a cross of violets, the Princess Bismarck a wreath of roses and illies of the valley. The kings of Italy and Roumania each sent exquisite tributes of flowers as did also the sovereigns of almost all the German and foreign countries. Baron Levetzow, president of the reichstag, laid upon the coffin in behalf of the reichstag a wreath of palms, while roses and camelias, usen the ribbons

white roses and camelias, upon the ribbon of which was this inscription: "The reichstag to the first Empress Au-gusta, Blessed are the merciful for they

gusta, Hiessed are the merciful for tary shall obtain mercy."

At the principal service on Thursday even-ing the coffin was unclosed and the empress lay as if asicen. The choral piece, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," was sung as the court entered. Rev. Kogrel, the court chaplein, in an eloquent address, reviewed Augusta's connection with German history chapian, is an eloquout address, reviewed Augusta's connection with German history during the last fifty years. He has since furnished to the Roich-sanzeiger a list of the special scriptural texts of which the empress was particularly fond. These are the equisity to the Homans xii, 12 and xiv, 7, Matthew xxvii, 22, Corunhians xi, 9 and others.

xxvni, 20, Cormthians zi, 9 and others.
Among many anecdotes new made public in regard to the dead empress is one that has the interest of actuality. In sending a gift to a distressed widow she was told the woman's husband had been a socialist, and she said: "I do not care what political opinions the man had. I only remember he left a hungry family."

Today the house in Unter der Linden are draped with black and the lamps are shrouded with crape.

As expected the conference of the tight-

mian, German and Caleh parties will end today. The delegates are relicent respecting the preceedings. The Germans hold that Count Tode has asked them to help him selve the insoluble problem against them, selves. In Bohemia there are 9,000,000 Germans and 3,000,000 Cuerlas. The Germans stand in that country in a stranger position than the Uniterment in Proband, yet Taife has ignored them for ten years and given rega-to the Coechs. He now field that in this he has not even pleased the Carcha thomselves. has not even pleased the Coochs, thomselves yet he now asks the Germans to help him on of his dismuss by making farther concessions for the sake of posses. This ince had to be absent politics. The Germans accuse Count Trafe of trying to make all Boheum Casch country and to consequence of the success of his efforts in that direction they say cess of his efforts in that direction they say German imperial patriolism is disappearing. They assert that the German cleanent, which is the largest and strongest national mass in the empire, has been kept down for ten years by combinations of the other elements made against it. In the conlitious of the na the accuracy of the factor is now they say which could govern Austria alone or agree long one one with any other nationality except in opposition to the German. The German party points out that the Cauchs, who cept is opposition to the Germans. The German party points out that the Caschs, who at heart are in symptify well livesia, therefore hate the Poles, yet, despite this the Poles unit with them against the Germans who form the backbone of the country and upon whom alone the monarchy could rely in a criss. On the other hand the Crecks do not contemplate the Germans as innocent and helploss victims of persecution. This is not the first they have heard of the evelutive virtue of that race. They accuse the Germans of endeavoring to cradicate from the country the Creck linguage and institutions and what ever class may sand in the way of German dominion, and assert that they themselves have held fair pay in the conflict only since Count Taafe has been in office. They do not dispute the full right of the Germans to use their own language in the districts occupied by them, but they hold that Bohemia should be as independent as Hungary is, and claim that the emperor should recognize their mational rights and privileges by being crowned king of Bohemia at Prague as the emperors formerly were. The commendant at Berlin officially denies the story that when the pass word was given on New Year's day the emperor formally addressed the officers on smokeless powder, magazine, rilles, etc.

GOSSIP PROS PARIS.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

Matrimonial, The atriced, Personal and Other Happenings.

Romenial 189 og aft aset toe for Branch!

Paris, Jun. 11—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Hin.]—The engagement has just been amounced of Mr. Charles Liyington of New York to Miss Louise Howler, sister-in-law of Mrs. George P. Bowler, reported to be the flances, according to the gift enterprise concern, of Mr. Astor. The groom-select is twenty-may years of age and the bride-elect is thirty-two. The lady, by the way, has the good fortune of being rich without beauty. The marriare will take place in a few weeks in Borlin. Art. William Astor has been here for several weeks at the Hotel Liverpool, but left hast night for the hotel de Rome, Nice.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mrs. P. M. Smith and and Miss Hiddle of Philadelphia are here at the Hotel Liverpool.

Mrs. William Whitsey and her son are also ut the same hotel.

Mrs. Beach Grant is at the Vendome, where aparaments are being prepared for Barro Copenheim and his bride. Mass Flore Barron Copenheim and his bride. Mass Flore Barron Copenheim and his bride. Mass Flore Barron Copenheim and his bride. Mass Flore.

where apariments are being prepared for Baron Opposition and his bride, Miss Flor-ence Hutchinson. The wedding takes place in London on the 224 and they are booked for Paris on the 334. Miss Astele Grant returns to Paris from Cannes next Wednesday to prepare for the London season.

fashion on Monday, and many were the American beauties who married off the prize like of take and were crowned queen. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's diener on Monday

made in Paris, and has created a crace for black lace dresses lightly trimmed with col-ored velvets. For instance, a corsage and dress skirt of black lace, with collar, ouffs and cainture of velvet in whatever color the wearer may fancy for bouse dresses and also for atternoon wear. Black satins figured with single blossous, such as jasmine, pinks, duisies or velvets are the latest luisies or velvets are the latest nuterials used for light fluing plain treases. High bodies with empire tlesves are used, fluished off with a graceful fichu of soie, the same color as the blo of the dress, which is arranged as a low "Jane Hading" fashion and fastened at the walst by a few fancy ornaments of face pins. Margaret Mather Hearn has made a prop-position to Sarah Bernbardt to 1981 "Bornes

sition to Sarah Hernhardt to play "R and Juliet" with her in America Jane Hading's premiere as Countess Romanic takes place on the 17th. Enward F. Dore of Chicago died at the

# Funeral Services Over the Remains of William D. Kelley, Washington, Jan. II.—Long before noon

Washington, Jan. II.—Long before noon the galleries of the house were filled with spectators auxious to do honor to the memory of a man who had for so many years been prominent in that bedy. A few minutes before the house was called to order the members of the senate, without formal announcement, entired the chamber and quickly took seats in the body of the hall. The sable-covered birs stood in front of the clerk desk, and a handsome floral tribute was placed uear by.

At 12:10 the officiating elergymen entered the hall reading, beginning the burial service. They were followed by the committees of the senate and souse naving charge of the ceremonies, and amidst the selemn hush the magnificant casket containing the remains of William D. Kelley was placed on the bier. The family of the doceased were then escorted to seats provided for them close by the casket. The burial service was read by Dr. Buttler and grayer was offered by Dr. Cuthbert.

Dr. Buttler then read the fifteenth chapter of the First Ecistic to the Cerimthians, and followed his reading by prayer. The beneficition was sellivered by Dr. Cuthbert, and then slowly and saily the committees escorted the remains from the chamber which had known Mr. Kelley so Iong and so well. The senators having left the chamber, on motion of Mr. Hingham of Pennsylvania, the house, as a additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

Anxious Bond Holders. RICHDEN, Va., Jan. II.—Governor Mc-Kinney sent to the legislature today a letter from the London holders of Virginia state bonds urging a renewed effort to adjust their claims. The governor advises the legislature to at and by the Riddioberger bill and its amendments.

#### NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION

Chairman Dorsey and Committee at Work on the Problem.

SEVERAL SCHEMES CONSIDERED.

A Iwo Per Cent Bond to Run Pily Years booked Upon Favorably-No Prospect of an Irrigation Appropriation.

WASHINGTON BURNEAU THE OFFICE BER, MINISTRUCTOR D. C., Jan. 11. Chairman Dorsey is, with the full house commultee on hanking and currency, going says this is a question of this very highest importance to the wolfare of the country; that there must be some legislation at the hunds of this congress, and with the compication of business interests and so many propositions before the commentee, a tosary before intelligent and just legislatican be and. The committee, led by Mr Dersey, today had a lengthy interview with Secretary Windom. The object of the com can be had. The committee, led by Mr. Dersey, today had a lengthy interview with Secretary Windom. The object of the committee in geing to the treasury department was to secure the hast suggestions and facts obtainable on the subject of a new basis for national bank circulation. The committee favors the proposition made by Mr. Dersey to issue a 2 per cent bond to run fifty years for the expecial use of the national banks to secure circulation. Mr. Windom said that if these bonds could be issued and the banks would make the transfer of this issue in place of the bonds already deposited, without the government being required to pay the premium it would be a wise and on the part of the government, but he feared the banks would be unwilling to yield up bonds worth as much as 25 per cent premium for the puepess of replacing them with a long running bond only worth partly other words the screenary feared that the new issue of bonds would greatly depreciate the oremium upon those now in the hands of the national banks and therefore would not be satisfactory to bankers. The committee expressed themselves to the secretary as being in favor of a may find banks the par value in circulation of the bonds deposited with the treasurer in stead of 99 per cent, as at present, and they learned that the treasury department was in accord with their views on this subject. There is very little if any doubt that the first step by congress will be to give the banks circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited. Some members of the committee suggested to the secretary that the government might under a new law charter national banks without requiring them to take out circulation, but objection was immediately made by Mr. Morellof Kansass, a member of the committee and a practical banker. This seemed to be the view of Sevretary Windom asse. The committee expressed. a national bank created the link which con-cepted federal with private interests. This seemed to be the view of Secre-tary Windom also. The committee expressed themsolves as a unit in favor of abelishing the 1 per count tax on the irreduction of na-tional banks and ascertained that this also met the approval of Secretary Windom. From the office of Secretary Windom the committee went to the office of the comp-tender of the currency. They tread from

troller of the currency. They found Comp-troller Lacy away from the city, but in the room they encountered or Company room they encountered ex-Comp J. Knox, at present president of the Na tional Bank of the Republic of New York tional Bank of the Republic of New York. The object in calling upon the comptroller was to get his advice on the subject discussed with Mr. Windom. Mr. Knox laid before the committee his proposition to permit national banks to deposit with the treasurer silver builds. In security the control of the committee of the circulation, instead of United States bonds, and the proposition met with correlations. proposition met with considerable far among the members of the committee.

proposition met with considerable favor among the members of the committee.

Enough consideration has been given by the committee on banking and currency to the bill of Senator Paddock proposing to the capital of national banks in small cities from \$50,000 to convince them that it is dangerous to decrease the capital stock of national banks, as it would encourage the creation of banks in small towns for dishonest purposes. The larger the capital the greater the good faith of the incorporators, is the way the committee bas also given an adverse view upon the proposition to sathorize banks to make loans upon real estate securities, on the ground that it would require too much time to realize on these securities of a bank got fatto a position where it needed more ready money. Mr. Evans of Chattanooga, who is one of the practical bankers on the committee, held that loans on real estate outle be safely made provided trust doeds were taken, but that suggestion was can saide whom it was assortained that in many states trust deeds are not warranted by law. Members of the committee say that logislation intended to relieve the national banking interests will largely increase the general circulating medium; that the adoption of a law giving banks the par value of their circulation for bends denosated will give the country \$14,000. canks the par value of their circulation for counds deposited will give the country \$14,000, 900 or \$15,000,000 more money and a new cases for circulation and a decrease of the per cent required , to secure circulation will reate many new banks and make money nore plentiful for borrowers.

create many new banes and make money more elentiful for borrowers.

Secretary Windom intends to abolish all national bank depositories except where netive accounts are necessary. That is to say he will withdraw the deposits for the United States at all banks except where the government finds it necessary to keep an account to meet the checks of its authorized officers. This will reduce the number of depositories to less than two dozan. If will abolish depositories at nearly all small cities where accounts have been opened for the accounsedation of collecters of intereal revenue and customs and their deputies. The secretary's order issued in the early part of last month, intended to reduce the deposits at depositories to the minimum, would alone withdraw from national banks about \$25,000,000, but this last determination will bring the deposits with national banks about \$25,000,000, but this last determination will bring the deposits with national banks about \$25,000,000, but this last determination will bring the deposits with national banks about \$25,000,000, but this last determination will bring the deposits with national banks about \$25,000,000, but this last determination will bring the deposits with national banks about \$25,000,000, but they have been carrying out the pledge made by the republicans at the convention which nominated General Harrison.

FOOR INMODELING PROPERTY.

Representative Hermann of Oregon, who has given the aghlect of frequency.

Representative Rermans of Oregon, who has given the subject of irrigation of arid lands much study, said today to your correlands much stear, are fraid that all this inves-spondent: "I am afraid that all this inves-tigation and assistion by the special commit-tee of the scente during the past summer will result is nothing material in the way of irrigating our arid piains. I can only hope to see an appropriation made, for the present

ler oviding for a general survey of which it is believed should be irrilat the exposes of the government, recast on much opposition from the east it central states to warrant us is hoping it we can get the appropriation through press to recome

that we can get the appropriation through congress to prepare irrigating basins or bare artesian wells although any fair-mined man will acknowledge that this should be done. The government has a right to irrigate its own lands. We have very little of agricul-tural land which the poor man can settle upon, and if we should irrigate the arid plains there would be a new life opened to him who wanted to go west and take up a licence at the expense of the government. I am unuturally opposed to the proposition to donate lands to states with the understand-ing that they shall be made arable by irri-gators. We never the todors government gatein. Whenever the federal governmen gives its lands to the states to be irrupated. turns all of such lands into the hands of nonepolists. The states have not the money o irrigate these lands and they would give thom to irrigating companies who would be as grasping and fraudulent as suon corporations have been in the corporations have been in the past I would prefer to depend upon the changing elements or the clumate for irrigation rather than to irrigation, companion. I am thoroughly disheartened and be-dieve that the whole project for the govern-ment to assist us in irrigating our and plains will fall through. One thing is certain, we cannot get money for irrigation purposes intil we have overcome the projudices which abound cast of the Mississippi river,"

WANT AN OPPICIAL SURVEY.
Land Commissioner Groff has written a
etter to Senator Manderson in recity to a request from the board of trustees of Niebrara for an official meandering along the west side of the west channel of the Niebrara river in sections 7, 18 and 19, township 2; north, range 6 west of the sixth principal merician. This surrey is asked for the rea-merician. This surrey is asked for the rea-son that Nicorara island, situated in these sections, is try the act of March 2, 1880, donated to the city of Nicorara for a public park and that in the original township survey the west chan-noi of the river, which bounds the island on of Niobrara for a public park and that in the original township survey the west channel of the river, which bounds the island on the west, was not meandered, but the survey was extended acress that channel and the legal subtivisions embrace lands upon both sines of the channel, rendering further survey necessary lo order that the lands tyng west of the channel may be segregated from those donated to Niobrara by the act mentioned. Commissioner Groff says in reply: "I have to state that in my opinion no order of survey or contract therefore can properly be made in suvance of the proclamation by the president making known the acceptance and consent of the different lands of the Sioux antion of Indians to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1884, or contemplated by section 28 of the act. The matter of said survey will therefore remain in abeyance pending the proclamation required by the act. In the meantime litt is suggested that this office be furnished with the name and address of a competent and reliable surveyer residing in the vicinity who will undertake the execution of the work."

ALLISON'S CHANCES.

Congressman J. P. Dolliver, the new member from lows who has earned a wide reputation as an orator, is one of Senator Allison's warm friends and supporters. He says: "i don't think there is the least doubt of Senator Allison's re-election. The republican cannus, and to not see how the democratic energy and libe presented to the republican cancus, and to not see how the democrate can reasonably nope to defeat the senator."

New Postmastrias.

Nebrasia—Austin, Dandy county, Miss M. E. Ridgeway, vice C. H. Towie, resigned, Dorp, Logan county, S. A. Gittner, vice Miss L. Gittner, deceased; Milton, Gosper county, J. R. Lord, vice T. T. Moore, resigned.

New College Springs, Page county, L. L. McLean, vice J. S. Regnall, removed.

South Dakota—Ashton, Spiak county, F. P. Messner, vice N. W. Danes, removed; Warren (now Talcott), Clark county, J. G. Waltham, vice Mrs. C. J. Whley, suspended.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Representative Laws will introduce a new

Representative Laws will introduce a new bill maxing an appropriation for a public building at Hastings to conform to the form of law suggested by the supervising architect of the trenaury.

It is probable that very early next week the nomination of H. S. Baker of Fairbury to be United States district attorney for Nebraska will be sent to the senate. This is in response to the repetator calls of the state delegation upon President Harrison and Attoracy general Miller.

The family of Land Commissioner Greff has been seriously afflicted with sletkness

has been seriously afflicted with sickness during its short sojourn in Washington. The judge himself is now confined to his room with la grippe, while one of his daughters is suffering from a relapse of her recent serisuffering from a relapse of ner recessions likess.

L. W. Gibson of Loup City is an applicant

L. W. Gibson of Loup City is an applicant for a position in the railway mail service. Investigation does not disclose his name on the civil service roster. Various railroad companies are making a scramble to secure regislation authorizing the coastruction of a bridge over the Mis-souri river at North or Nouth Omaha. Three or four bills on this subject have al-

Three or four bills on this subject have already been introduced. It was intimated at the interior department today that the chances of L. S. Irvine, who is seeking appointment as a und officer at North Platte, were not very bright, but that Mr. Schlatslieds is plying nimeelf through Mr. Dorsey very concreteally and J. D. Moore is trusting that the plum will drop in his basket.

The beef combine claim that they are tying Senator Vest up with satisfactory replies to his queries and that he will not dwell upon the beef question except so far as it makes political capital.

A large increase of pension has been se-

A large increase of pension has been accured for Eph Smelzer of Osceola.

PERSY S. HEATH.

The Weather For cast, For Omaha and vicinity: Colder, clearing

For Omaha and vicinity: Concer, clearing weather.

For Nebraska: Light local showers, colder in sections portion, warmer in northern portion, northwesterly winds.

For lowa: Light local showers, colder, cortherly winds, cold wave.

For South Dakota: Snow in eastern, fair in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable, colder, followed by slowly rising temperature.

Democrats Coming to Taw HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11.—In the squate to-day four democratic senators appeared and took part in the proceedings in a body. The senate and house advoursed till Monday.

The Charleroi Strike Spreadin : Barsagus, Jan. 11.—The strike at Char-lered is extending. The strikers threaten the men at wors, and it is reported the use of dynamite has been attempted.

## THEIR CLAIMS FOR THE FAIR

**PAGES** 

New York and Chleago Present Their Attractions.

WIT, WISDOM AND FACTS.

Depew Makes a Speech Gittering With Rhetorical Gems, but the Phoenix City Orators Prosent Colousal Facus.

The Fight for the Pair.

Wisniveron, Jan. 11.—Chicago and New York representatives today presented their claims for the location of the word's fair before the senate special committee.

Mr. Depew was the first speaker for New York. After alluding to the Paris exposition and the meagreness of the American exhibit there, he said: "New, it becomes our necessity to haid an exhibition in the United States which shall be so bread in its invitations, in its hospitalities, that all the people who can produce, who want materials, or who have the opportunities for trade, shall come here with their products to exhibit and see what we can do.

"If our friends from Washington, Chicago and St. Loois would diamiss from their minds the local projudices and local ambition which they have and would fix their eyes and impartsal judgment on the question here would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a fair in Great Birthin, was the would say if a

not go. They would say that if a fair in France should be held in Marseilles or France should be held in Marneilles or Lyons (great eities) they would not go. Now I take it there is no discussion as to which city is the netropolis of this country—I mean its linancial and commercial inetropolis. Now York is containly the metropolis of the United States. Depew said he had been interested in the circle theory presented by St. Louis and which seems a novel method of duplicating and redundantlessums a true to market the conditions. and reduplicating the population of the United States. A center of 100 miles from Peckskill, N. Y., includes the Hudson with and yet Peckskill is not here au aspirant for this fair on the circle theory. Within the limits of what constitutes the city of New York, Jersey City, etc., you have three Chicagos. Eight millions of people in the vicinity could visit the fair at New York Jersey. New York for a sum of not more than

and from that amount to 5 cents.

On the transportation problem he said, depended largely the success of the fair. Two hundred thousand propie wishing to go home from St. Louis or Chicago could not disperse at a rate of more than 25,000 per bour and this would take eight hours, and the next day the fair would close. New than was done in Paris

Chicago and St. Louis had a memorial live assessment of \$3.30,000. A bill was now ready to be presented to the New York legislature authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000,000, which would pass without a dissenting voice. The Paris exhibition and cost about \$10,000,000 and this one would cost at least \$12,000,000. Unless there was that much

least \$12,000,000. Unless there was that mu money in sight the fair would be a fallore. Washington is inequaled in avenues, public buildings, and we admit it. St. Lee has age she has also an unequaled position to the great valley of the Mississippi, at we admit what she is and what she promise to be. Chease is the most phenomenal of the chease is the most phenomenal. to be. Chicago is the most pher to be. Chacago is the most phenomenal de-velopment of urban progress the world has ever seen and we admit it, not only in all that constitutes a great central and com-terenal metropolis, but also in the arts and culture. All this we admit, and still we claim that New York city is the great representative city of America. New York city has no sectionalism, no joniousy. If the government should today appropriate to every family in the United States the money which would carry them to one place, with the distinct understanding that they could select no other, the vote with a unanimity unequalled from Maine to the guif, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would be "take me to New York."

Ex.Congressmun Bourke Cohran of New York them addressed the committee. He reviewed at length the transportation possiwe claim that New York city is the

reviewed at length the transportation possi-bilities of the competing cities and said New York was the only city in the Union that could possibly accommodate the crowds needed to make the exposition a success. The 150,000 people who would visit the exposition every day would not be noticed on the arrects of New York. In conclusion, besuid New York was willing to be successed. New York was willing to leave the decision of the question to the calm, unbiased judg-ment of the committee and of congress.

The committee then took a rethe members to attend the funeral of Judge Kelley in the house. When the committee reassembled the room

When the committee reassembled her room was again crowded. The Chicaro delegation had the front seats. The first speaker of the alternoon was ex-Senator Warner Miller, who with James Wood, president of the New York state agricultural society, closed the

York state agricultural society, closed the case for New York.

The first gentleman to present the claims of Chicage was Mayor Cregier of that city, "We are bare," he said, "before you today as clitecus of a common country, representing a great western city, deeply in carnest that this great expession which is designed to be hald in 1892 to commemorate the discovery of this hemisphere by that intropid mavigator, Christo pher Columbus—I say they are deeply interested in it and deenly in carnest in the belief that it ought to be held in the farwest, [Applause.] I represent in some measure the people of Chicage, who, while that is their desire, are also united in the desire and the determination that wherever in the wisdom of this congress it shall be assigned, nothing shall be wasting on their part to unke it eminently successfut, and toey will endeavor to add their mite to make it comport with dignity of this grand and progressive uniton. [Applause.] "desire here, in the name of the people of Chicage, to fully reciprocate the sind expressions! have heard this morning of true fraternity. There is no rivalry between the Empire city of the great west, Chicage, Herpsonle are setuated by the highest and doblest motives. She desires the greatest good to the greatest number. We accord to the Empire city of the great west, Chicage, Herpsonle are setuated by the highest and doblest motives. She desires the greatest good to the greatest number. We accord to the Empire city of the great west, Chicage, Herpsonle are setuated by the highest and doblest motives. She desires the greatest good to the greatest number. We accord to the Empire city of the great west chicage, the people and a new subcway lying on the other sale of the Allegheny mountains. We recognize the grandeur and greatness of the city of New York, and her shilly to de all that may be demanded, but that does not mean that the second great eity is peoplation, commerce and manufacturing in perfarence does not possess like characturistics. In Chicago we can mean t