THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1891. NUMBER 89

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

Estimates of Europe's Shortage and America's Surplus in Cereals.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD HOLD THEIR WHEAT

Statistics and Arguments Tending to Prove That Exhorbitant Prices Will Prevail for All Kinds of Grain.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14.—Theodore M. Mueller, editor of the State, the alliance newspaper organ in the northwest somewhere, who offers the famous wheat circular, asking the famers to hold back their grain for an advance in prices, has issued a second circular following upon the suggestions of the first, with figures and arguments in support of the poposition that wheat is bound to advance to $1.50 or $2, and farmers should profit by it. One million copies of this circular are being mailed, besides the 60,000 copies of the current issue of the State, in which the circular is reprinted. The circular opens with the statement that the farmers will be saved millions of dollars if the advice given in the document are followed. Alliance secretaries are instructed to give the circular as wide a distribution as possible, while newspapers are requested to publish the same. Continuing the circular says:

Need Honest Advisers.

"The farmer needs honest advisers, who understand the situation, because he has too many of the other kind now, and it is high time that he is learning to discriminate among his counselors. There is, in the first line, the elevator men and the millers, the grain dealers, speculators and large commission firms, and those newspaper men who go to them for their information about the condition of the market and lay it as valuable truth before the public. A few months ago the advisers predicted low prices on account of small crops in the United States and advised the farmers to sell as soon as they had a chance.

"If at that time their advisers did not tell the farmers the condition of the European crops were such during this crop year that wheat must inevitably reach the highest price ever obtained, they were either very ignorant men or they were knaves who wanted to profit by spreading lies and suppressing truth.

"In either case they were unfit counselors, and as two months have not likely changed their intelligence or honesty, the farmers had better beware of them.

"They, of course, admit now, when the question has been thoroughly investigated, that a shortage exists in Europe which no surplus of our country can satisfy, but still they talk the farmer into sacrificing his interests.

"The press, for instance, is literally overflowing with articles congratulating the farmers on the crops raised. These newspaper articles are at least suspicious, for we hope that few newspaper men are so ignorant that they don't know that a large crop is no ground for congratulation to the farmer. It is the farm value of the crop, which does not depend on its size, as the following will prove:

Comparison of Crops and Values.

Year.	Bushels.	Farm Values.
1884	512,765,000	$ 330,862,000
1886	457,218,000	315,216,000
1887	456,329,000	320,613,000
1889	480,560,000	342,392,000
	1,916,872,000	$1,298,193,000
1880	498,550,000	$ 474,020,000
1881	383,280,000	456,880,000
1888	415,868,000	387,248,000
1890	399,262,000	334,773,000
	1,696,960,000	$1,651,103,000

"The above figures are very significant. They prove that it does not matter how large the farmer's crop is, but what he gets for it; for while the crops during the first four years in the above table exceed by 200,000,000 bushels the other four years, the farmer got $4,000,000,000 less for them. Therefore, look with suspicion on the newspaper articles congratulating farmers about the immense crops and upon those who inspired them. The same parties enlighten the farmers that Europe will need all they have raised and more, but they cannot buy it at exorbitant rates. This is true and it only remains to be ascertained when exorbitant prices commence. The shortage can be figured with accuracy.

Europe's Shortage.

"About a week ago a congress of grain dealers from all parts of Europe met at Vienna, Austria, and computed figures about the crop in Europe. These figures are the highest which well informed, reputable men could furnish, for in a famine year like this should they give for the crop of any one country lower figures, lower than circumstances justified, the government of that country would certainly remonstrate. It is surely the policy of Europeans not to exaggerate their disaster, and the figures of the Vienna congress show that Europe raised 258,000,000 bushels of wheat and 49,000,000 bushels of rye less than last year. Last year it consumed all of its own wheat crop and at least 50,000,000 bushels of reserves, 100,000,000 bushels exported from America, all that other countries could supply and all its rye crop. This year it will have from America 120,000,000 bushels more than last, if we take the extreme figures which any reputable authority has made for our really splendid crop.

"It will have, as usual, what other countries supply, which is very insignificant, but it will have 748,000,000 bushels less of its own crop, and 50,000,000 less to be drawn from reserves. In short, it will have 120,000,000 bushels exported from America to make up a deficiency of 798,000,000, and must consequently eat 678,000,000 bushels less grain.

"Rye being dearer in Europe than wheat, the latter becomes a substitute, and is equally affected by deficiency in the rye or wheat supply.

"When it is entirely certain that Europeans will have to economize in bread to the extent of 678,000,000 bushels and when the situation is aggravated by the partial failure of the potato crop, it is to be considered what prices they would pay for American wheat. The above named advisers of the American farmer tells him that a price of $1 per bushel in Chicago is about the highest the Europeans will stand and they will rather eat other things than pay more for wheat. Let us see how this is. They surely cannot substitute meat for bread, because, at the highest price for wheat ever known, bread still remains the cheapest food ever made. When driven to extremities they substitute corn, oats and barley, and they will have to do so now, for with all the wheat raised there is not enough on this planet, there is not near enough, to come anywhere near making up the deficiency, and when it becomes necessary to draw on these products to fill the shortage they will also rise to heretofore unknown prices.

Higher Prices Paid for Wheat.

"It being admitted that the shortage in European crops is far the worst ever known in history, it would be only natural for Europeans to expect higher prices.

"The highest price for wheat for the last thirty-two years in England, on a gold basis, was $1.41 per bushel, which now corresponds with a price of $1.21 in Chicago.

"During the eight highest years of that period, namely, 1861, 1867, 1868, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1887 the average price was $1.77¾, equal to $1.57¾ in Chicago. During 1867 and 1868, the average price was $1.95, and prices went as high as $2.21 per bushel, equal to more than $2 in Chicago. Though well posted about European affairs, we do not recollect that these prices changed the diet of the Europeans to any great extent and the exorbitant prices which will prevail all over Europe this year, as the farmers' advisers say, will not cause Europeans to refuse to take our wheat, and such a precedent must, therefore, be somewhere beyond past experience.

"The shortage in Europe, being four times as large as the American surplus, there is no doubt that the price of wheat will reach the highest figure ever known before this year is up and will exceed it by far before the new crops come in.

"European countries which lead us thousands of millions of dollars are not going to live very easily on boiled hay and roots. The talk that $1 wheat in opening is a high price under present circumstances is absolutely idiotic, for an average price in England being $1.41 no one in Europe dares expect to eat wheat 21 cents below an average price this year.

"Speculators having made reckless contracts with Europeans, succeeded in drawing out of farmers enough winter wheat to fill their engagements so far, by offering for cash wheat about as much as they promised to sell for in December.

Untrustworthy Advisors.

"Holding up the Chicago quotations and proving that the prices for cash wheat were equal to December futures, the agents, who overrun the country, said to the farmers: 'Why should you hold your wheat and incur all your expenses and risk if you can buy for delivery in December the same article for the same price at which you sell now?' This argument succeeded so well that speculators grew bolder and even reduced the prices a little in hopes of getting the spring wheat crop still cheaper.

"It is talked all over America and Europe that wheat from Minnesota and the Dakotas will flow in at a rate which will be limited only by the capacity of railroads for carrying it. It is said that wheat will come in so fast that there will not be money enough to buy and elevator capacity to store it. Of course, if the farmer should insist on offering more wheat than there is money to buy, he could keep prices down a little, even if the grain were worth its weight in silver. But unfortunately for speculators, there is little prospect that this tremendous rush into the market will take place.

"The warning came in good season to the spring wheat farmers, so that they have had time to discuss the question and they will hold back much better than the speculators expected. We are perfectly assured of this by our correspondents.

"Those who are forced by absolute necessity to sell, or who are too imbecile to understand the situation, are not so numerous that their actions can keep down prices any length of time, and as soon as the fools are out of the market intelligent farmers will get prices adequate to their circumstances.

"The above mentioned class of advisers want to make farmers believe that they must come in before navigation closes, while, as a fact, during the last five years, without exception, wheat has brought more money in December than September. The same men talk incessantly about our surplus, though they know it is only a quarter of the European shortage, while in other years it was equal to it. Never was there any good reason for having wheat prices as low as they are even today, for wheat crops have never been so far in excess of the demand that extremely low prices were justified, nor was it entirely due to the action of speculators that prices became unremunerative.

"It was the idiotic way of western farmers selling their wheat which broke prices, kept them poor, nearly ruined eastern farmers, reduced English farm property to half its value, and compelled Germany and France to protect their farming industries by high import duties.

"By selling a year's supply during a few months prices naturally start in very low, and generally stay there. This year, however, it will, unfortunately, not make much difference how low prices start, for wheat will soon be over $1.50, no matter how much farmers and speculators work together to keep prices down, and we would advise those who can comprehend the situation to hold their wheat for $1.50, and add, for every month they keep it, say 5 cents to the price.

"There is no doubt they will get that price, and probably more, and they will get it in the near future.

"We have consulted with many prominent farmers and the executive officers of the Grain Growers' association, their unanimous opinion is that farmers should provide themselves with graneries. We give working drawings for a very substantial granery, which holds 1,500 bushels and costs little over 4 cents per bushel. Such a granery can be insured at low rates, and furnishes as good security for loans as elevator receipts. It can be put up in a couple of days and will pay ten times the cost this season.

"We summarize the above as follows: Beware of ignorant and interested advisers.

"Remember that the yearly Vienna congress is the best authority in the world, making its figures entirely from official receipts, never overestimating the shortage.

"Remember that these figures show the European shortage four times as large as our possible surplus.

"Hold your wheat. You cannot get left.

"Wheat is cheap at $1.50 this year. You will soon sell it at $2.00."

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT.

Diaz's Birthday Made a Day of Rejoicing in Mexico's Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 15.—La Papia (newspaper) says the troops operating against the rebellious Indians in the district of Tenango, in the state of Hidalgo, will be suffocated by the Indians, who attacked the town of San Bertolo.

The Grand Army post here will visit and present a photograph of the post to President Diaz.

The president today reviewed 8,000 soldiers of the service. A great crowd of spectators were present, who enthusiastically cheered the president. The principal feature of the parade was a battery of Hotchkiss guns and the cadets.

El Tiempoux says black vomit is prevalent at Cordova and Pantl.

The city is full of strangers.

The workingmen's torchlight procession marched by the palace and cheered President Ciaz.

The palace is crowded with people congratulating the president on his birthday. He has been made the recipient of many rich presents.

The present sugar crop in Tiewa Calienta looks fine and promises an abundant yield.

BENEATH THE DELAWARE'S TIDE.

Five Men Upset from a Skiff and Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—Five men, laborers employed by Richard Cou, a junk dealer, were drowned in the Delaware river, opposite League island navy yard today, by the upsetting of a small skiff. The victims are:

JOHN FINNEK, married, aged 29 years.
JAMES CONLEY, single, aged 25 years.
JAMES M'GADREY, single, aged 24 years.
JAMES BECK.
JOHN M'ALEER, married, aged 34 years.

They were all unable to swim, and as they wore long rubber boots not one rose to the surface. The bodies were recovered this afternoon.

Bad Business Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—Jacob Krieger, sr., president of the broken Masonic Savings band, and B. H. Egelhoff, cashier of same, today made individual assignments. The Germania Safety Vault and Trust company is assigne. Krieger's estimated liabilities are $250,000. He claims to have assets to pay in full and have a competency. Egelhoff's liabilities are estimated at $25,000; assets nominally equal. The Masonic Savings bank statement, issued today, shows $780,460 of bills receivable in a total of nominal assets of $1,119,739. This casts much doubt upon the statement of the officials that the bank will pay in full deposits, which amount to $429,772, and have enough left to meet other obligations, as well as pay a large per cent of the $250,000 of stock. It was reported that Krieger & Egelhoff were overdrawn for $200,000, but this Krieger emphatically denies.

HASTENING THE INEVITABLE.

England Siezes an Island Commanding the Dardanelles.

ANTICIPATING THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

Complicatians of a Grave Character Will Ensue, and War Doubtless Result from England's Action.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—A detachment of blue jacket mariners from a British ironclad, accompanied by a battery of light field pieces and several gattling guns, landed yesterday morning at Sigri, on island of Mitylene, formally occupying that place in the name of the queen of England. There is a good harbor at Sigri and it is supposed the British naval officers at Mitylene intend to fortify the island to make it a coaling station and rendezvous for the British Mediterranean fleets. Sigri is on the coast of Mitylene and is about sixty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles.

Caused Excitement in London.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Soon as the report of the occupation of Mitylene by a British force was received here there was considerable excitement. Up to 5:30 this afternoon the officials refused to say anything on the subject. The general opinion seems to be that if the British forces had not landed in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles neither the foreign office nor the admiralty would have refused to deny a rumor calculated to awaken the gravest apprehension in financial and diplomatic circles.

Late this evening another and still more startling dispatch comes by telegraph from Athens. It is that the Greek consuls at Mitylene and at Smyrna have wired the Greek government that thirteen British men-of-war landed troops and guns at Sigri on Friday and that they have already strongly fortified that place.

Lord Salisbury's chief private secretary has returned unexpectedly to London and is busy at the foreign office.

The St. James Gazette, this evening, says that the startling news concerning the island of Mitylene obviously possesses political significance of the first importance. Continuing, the same paper adds that the island of Mitylene has a position of considerable strength and importance, although possessing little in the way of fortifications.

Accentuates the Diplomatic Crisis.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—An intimation of the intention of the British government to occupy an island giving a point of vantage near the Dardanelles was first heard of in the inner diplomatic circles of Vienna and Berlin soon after Sir William White's audience with the sultan on Friday last. Nothing about it, however, appeared in European newspapers until the Constantinople cables startled the bourse and the public today. The reports were at first treated as incredible and are still held to be of doubtful authenticity or at least exaggerated. In the absence of a foreign confirmation of the reports, and until the details of the action of the British warship are known, the full significance of the movement cannot be revealed. It can be stated on high authority, however, that Sir William White asked the sultan to assent to the British occupation of some point within striking distance of the straits and offering a good harborage for the fleet. Tenedos and Besika Bay were the fleet rendezvous for 1876 and 1878 and have been surveyed recently and were reported to the admiralty adversely. The offer made to the sultan revived the request which the British government made in 1877, prior to the acquisition of Cypress, to purchase an island near the Dardanelles. This project was long the subject of negotiations and was abandoned on the signing of the Anglo-Turkish convention in June, 1878. The seizing of Sigri therefore cannot have occurred without the connivance of the sultan. An official announcement issued in Constantinople yesterday stated that a complete entente had been arranged between Sir William White and the sultan, but the terms of the restored harmony was not mentioned.

The seizure of the island and its fortification is magnified by a Berlin report tonight. It is thought that Lord Salisbury does not contemplate a permanent occupation of the island, but has designed the movement rather as a demonstration to checkmate the Franco-Russian game. The movement accentuates the diplomatic crisis.

Admiral Perkins, in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, is about to be replaced by Admiral Tryon, who hoisted his flag in 1857 on the Nile and who sailed from Portsmouth for Gibraltar on Friday to take over the command.

Confirming the News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—It is stated that the French and Russian ambassadors here have received telegrams from their respective consuls in Mitylene announcing the occupation of Sigrie and stating that guns have been landed and the islet has been surrounded with torpedoes.

Stirred Up the French.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A feeling of uneasiness has been caused in diplomatic and financial circles here by the receipt of a dispatch announcing that Sigri, on the west coast of the island of Mitylene, belonging to Turkey, within easy storming distance of the Dardanelles, has been occupied by a detachment of a British troop of marines, landed there from a British ironclad.

Austria's Position.

BUDA PESTH, Sept. 14.—The Pester Lloyd, doubtless inspired through its editor, Max Falke, reporter of the foreign committee of the Hungarian delegation, today says: "Austria-Hungary's interest in the Dardanelles question is greater that Great Britain's;" adding, "Can Austria look on with complacency while Russia, finding herself barred from expanding through Bulgaria advances by a shorter route to the goal she has in view—the seizure of Constantinople. England can compensate herself with Egypt, but where is Austria's compensation? The powers ought not to hesitate to check Russia. Does Berlin?"

Referring to the alleged Russian plot to seize Constantinople by a coup de main, the Pester Lloyd quotes a document prepared by Czar Nicholas in 1853, minutely detailing plans by which a force of 16,000 infantry, two solinas of Cossacks and thirty-two guns could force a passage of the Bosporus and carry Constantinople. Admiral Menschikoff, the principle schemer of the czar, it is said, then proposed as an alternative a surprise party landing at Bourgaz seaport in eastern Roumania, seventy-three miles northeast of the Adrian sea, situated on the Gulf of Bourgaz. The idea was that after landing unexpectedly a small Russian force could from there make a rush upon Constantinople and capture it before the powers could intervene. Admiral Menzhikoff also pronounced this plan not feasible.

Offered for Sale.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—The Whitely shops at Springfield, O., were offered at public sale by Receiver Frey today, but there were no bids that met the requirement of the law—two-thirds of the appraisement. The only bid for the whole plant was $150,000, while the lowest limit under the law is $226,666. It is in order now for another appraisement and another sale. The shops cover forty-three acres of ground.

Appraisers Bound Over.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—The five mercantile appraisers, on whom warrants were served last week, charging them with various forms of dereliction in office, were given a hearing this morning before a magistrate. Accused were held in $2,500 bail, each, for their appearance at the next term of court.

Kansas Conyackers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—A gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in this city. George E. Neel and Mrs. E. S. Wilson were taken Saturday evening for passing spurious coin. Neel lives on a farm near Lawrence, Douglas county, Kan. The sheriff of that county was telegraphed to search the farm house, and on doing so he found a complete outfit of dies, furnaces, crucibles, acids, metals, etc., usually used by counterfeiters. Charles Chipwood of Lawrence was also arrested, charged with being an accomplice of the counterfeiters.

HIS TROUBLES CRAZED HIM.

Sad Stories of Persecution From Kansas—Scenes in a Justice Court.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—The blowing up of his house in Armourdale, Kan., and the strange death of his wife by poison have seemingly crazed Joseph M. Juvenal. Twice this morning he insanely attempted to do murder.

This was the day set for the preliminary hearing of Miss Millie Pfoffman, charged with blowing up Juvenal's house with dynamite. Miss Pfoffman was the young woman whom Juvenal jilted for the woman who subsequently became his wife, and who died from the effects of arsenical poisoning last Saturday.

The arrangements for the trial were unique. The crowd of people who wanted to hear the trial was too great to be accommodated in the small office of Justice Herring. There is a large lodge room over the justice's office which could be procured for the hearing at a rental of $7.50, and, so as not to disappoint the hundreds of people anxious to hear the trial, the judge announced that if the necessary sum could be raised among the crowd to pay the rent, he would adjourn court to the lodge room. Two constables passed around their hats and soon the desired amount was raised. The justice then announced that court would be held in the room above.

The case had attracted wide attention in Armourdale, and among the friends of the parties interested the feeling had run high. As a precautionary measure, therefore, the justice ordered that every male spectator should be searched for weapons before being admitted to the court room. Two constables were stationed at the entrance and they made the search. A half bushel of revolvers and other weapons of various kinds were gathered from the crowd. Juvenal gave up two revolvers, and John Hale, attorney for Miss Pfoffman, gave up one. The search, however, was not a very exhaustive one, and the constables failed to find a dagger which Juvenal had secreted in an inner pocket and a derringer which Hale had placed beyond the searchers' reach.

The trial was about to begin when Juvenal suddenly drew his dagger and made for Hale. Before he could reach him, however, he was intercepted by the bystanders, who disarmed him. Hale was expecting the attack and drew his derringer. He, too, was disarmed.

After a hasty consultation with the attorneys Justice Horring adjourned court.

Juvenal was arrested and was taken to the central police station, where Reporter Hutton of the Times followed to interview him. When Hutton was admitted to the corridor Juvenal seized a heavy stove iron and would have beaten the reporter to death but for the interference of the guards.

It is believed Juvenal has become insane as a result of his troubles.

WANT A CANDIDATE BAD.

Talk of Democrats Renominating Senator Hill for Governor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Speaker Sheehan is confident of the nomination to second place at the democratic convention tomorrow. There seems little room for doubt that Rice for secretary of state and Danforth for state treasurer will be nominated by acclamation. Even the leaders cannot say with certainty who will be named for governor, but the Associated press representative, reasoning from the relation of things more than surface deep, is led this evening to the conclusion that if the friends of Governor Hill feel in convention that a point has been reached where there is a fairly clear chance of success for a hurrah movement in behalf of Governor Hill's renomination the attempt will be made.

The democratic state committee met tonight. All the members were present. It was moved that the resignation of John R. Voorhees, which was received immediately preceding the new election in 1889, be taken from the table and accepted. This was adopted.

It was moved that Mr. Voorhees be elected to represent the Eighth congressional district on the state committee.

Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, chairman of the executive committee, then moved, and it was carried, that preliminary roll call of convention delegates be read as prepared by the secretary of the state committee. The roll call in districts in which there are contests, except in New York county, in all cases contained the names of regular delegates as certified to by their respective members of the state committee. Roll call gave Tammany hall the full vote of seventy-one delegates. The county democracy committee men are amazed at this and to their interrogatories Clerk De Freest replied, that the only list of delegates from New York county received was the Tammany list.

Mr. Foster moved that the county democracy be allowed one-half the delegates from New York county on the preliminary roll call.

Arguments in favor of this motion were lengthy and heated. Tammany hall urged "there is a serious danger in any recognition of the county democracy by the democratic state convention. Are the democracy willing to give Thomas C. Platt at the next presidential election three inspectors out of four in every election district of the city of New York?"

The motion to give the county democracy a one-half representation was then lost; ayes, 8; nays, 22.

A motion that the roll call be adopted was read and carried; ayes, 22; nays, 10.

The three county democracy members then withdrew in pursuance of instructions of that organization.

Hon. George Raines of Rochester was selected as temporary chairman of the convention and the committee then adjourned.

RICHMOND TERMINAL COMPANY.

Plans to Arrange Its Floating Debt Being Discussed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The officers of the Richmond Terminal company were at work all day on the plan to extend its floating debt, but at the end of the day it was stated that nothing definite had been accomplished. Among those present at the meeting of the executive committee were George J. Gould, John H. Hinman, Abram S. Hewitt, John A. Rutherford and Samuel Thomas. It was reported after the meeting that no decision had been reached, that $6,000,000 could be continued at once if the committee should agree on the plan to extend the floating debts of the various companies in this system similar to that adopted by the Union Pacific. President Inman says he thinks that $10,000,000 collateral trust notes will be issued, guaranteed by the Richmond Terminal company, each of the allied companies depositing collateral to secure its own floating debt. It is officially stated that the floating debt of the Richmond Terminal company is $350,000, the Georgia Central $3,800,000, Richmond & Danville $3,200,000 and East Tennessee $1,400,000.

Caught at His Game.

CARROLLTON, Ind., Sept. 14.—Henry Anderson, the man who last week purchased several farms in this vicinity and expressed to the United States bond company at Washington, D. C., a package said to contain a bond for $10,000, has been indicted by the grand jury for obtaining money under false pretenses, he having secured advances from several farmers until the money for his bond was returned. The company to which the bond was expressed cannot be found in Washington and the $10,000 package is yet in charge of the United States Express company. Anderson refused to give any information concerning his former residence or occupation.

BALMACEDA'S DARING PLAN.

Disguised as a Sailor He Escapes to the San Francisco.

HE HAD NEVER LEFT VALPARAISO.

While His Enemies Industriously Guarded the Mountain Passes the Fugitive Ex-President Remained Carefully Concealed.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 14.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Balmaceda has escaped from the clutches of his enemies and is now safe on the high seas, under the protection of the United States flag. All the time the soldiers of the junta were guarding the snowy passes of the Andes to prevent his getting into the Argentine Republic, and the police of the new provisional government were searching the monasterys in and around San Diago for the fugitive ex-president, he was in hiding in this city. Here he was more apt to escape detection than anywhere else for his opponents never dreamed that he would dare to remain in Valpariso, they being assured he had fled.

A rumor reaches me of the house where he received shelter, but as it is unconfirmed I do not want to do the proprietor an injustice by stating what may turn out to be untrue. At any rate Balmaceda had chosen his refuge wisely, for he was enabled to throw himself upon the mercy of Admiral Brown of the flagship San Francisco, and beg to be removed from the revenge he feared from his foes. Admiral Brown did what all the other foreign admirals would have done under similar circumstances. He stepped in to save a human life. In the name of humanity he consented to afford Balmaceda the shelter of his ship and the protection of the stars and stripes. How to effect the ex-president's escape was then the next question. It was seen that it would be a most difficult undertaking, Balmaceda being so well known to and cordially hated by so many residents of Valparaiso.

After many plans had been suggested, discussed and rejected as too risky, one was at last hit upon that it was thought would work successfully. This was nothing less than to have Balmaceda disguise himself as a drunken United States sailor. The clothing was sent ashore in a masked boat last night by order of Admiral Brown. They were smuggled by one of Balmaceda's faithful adherents into the house where the ex-president was in hiding. He carefully donned them, and after a close inspection of his new and strange attire to see that there was nothing about to get up which would arouse suspicion, he stole out by a rear entrance into the street. Nightfall favored his disguise and he had studied his part so well that he feigned a drunken tar to perfection. In his way toward the water front he passed by many men who would have been delighted to have had the chance to seize and hand him over to the police authorities.

In time he reached the spot in the harbor that had been arranged upon. There he found a boat waiting. It was manned by sturdy United States men-of-war's men. Balmaceda, still maintaining his disguise, made his final drunken stumble and fell into the boat. It pushed off at once and in a short time the ex-president, all signs of inebriety at an end, clambered swiftly up the ropes and was saved. He went at once to one of the cabins aft of the San Francisco and did not again show himself above deck. That part of the vessel was reserved solely for its prominent guest. Nobody was allowed to visit his cabin. The officers of the San Francisco were questioned about the matter but resolutely refused to discuss it. The San Francisco left Valparaiso this evening for Callao. Thence it will sail for California. Balmaceda may elect to land at Callao, where many of his leading partisans have already been taken by foreign ships, on board which they sought refuge after the fall of Valparaiso.

Admiral Brown's action will undoubtedly, for a time at least, increase the bitter feeling here towards the United States government, although the admirals of the other foreign vessels have taken prominent Balmacedists abroad. The German admiral, it will be remembered, gave refuge to Claudio Vicuna, who was elected to succeed Balmaceda as president and refused to obey the German minister's orders to surrender him and the other refugees. The United States war ship Baltimore returned here today from Callao, where she had landed refugees.

Officials have been despatched by the junta to Europe to bring over the new Chilian warships Pinto and Errequariz. Naval commands have been assigned to all the Chilian fleet. Some of the adherents of the congressional party, while returning from Montevideo on the British steamer John Elder, were, upon their arrival at Punta Arenas, threatened with arrest by Balmaceda's governor there. He had not yet heard the news of Balmaceda's downfall. The British captain refused to deliver the persons up and they arrived here safely today.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Thousands of People Perish in a Spanish Flood.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Official information has been received here from the scene of the flood now devastating the province of Toledo. According to the news received 2,000 people perished and an immense amount of damage was done.

Official telegrams report that 1,500 persons perished in the destruction of Consuegera by the overflow of the Amarguillo. Hundreds of others were injured by falling buildings and enormous numbers of cattle perished. At other places many persons were drowned and much property wrs damaged.

Reviewing His Soldiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—At the review of the Eleventh army corps at Erfurt all the Thuringaren princes except Duke Ernest of Saxe-Hamburg were present. When Emperor William crossed over to Coburg this morning he said to the minister of state of that duchy, Dr. G. Von Bonin-Brettin, "I am very sorry not to see the duke at the head of his regiment." The duke is colonel of the Sixth regiment of Thurgarin infantry as well as a general of Prussian cavalry and colonel in the Seidlitz currasier regiment.

Today the emperor held a review of the Eleventh and Fourth army corps combined at Galmstadt, a village near Erfurt. The king of Saxony took part in the maneuvers. On September 16, according to present plans, the imperial couple leave Erfurt for Berlin.

Balmaceda's Silver Safe.

LISBON, Sept. 14.—The steamship Moselle, which has Balmaceda's silver aboard, bound from Montevidio to Southampton, has arrived here.

Deaths on Steamers From Cholera.

BOMBAY, Sept. 14.—There have been fifteen deaths from cholera recently on board two British steamships.

Three Hundred Blacks Safe.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 14.—In the recent fight between the G[illegible]n corps and a body of natives, 300 of [illegible]alewiski's blacks were killed and all the [illegible]s and munitions were lost. Among the [illegible]ssing are Captain Zalewiski, Lieuten[illegible] Zeltwetz and Pieren of Durschow and [illegible] non-commissioned officers.

Brigands Capture a Depot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—A band of brigands recently captured the railroad station at Paslokio, shooting two gendarmes who attempted to oppose them.

Four Persons Killed.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—Four persons were killed by an explosion on a rock-boring vessel at Iron Gates Saturday.

NEW NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Chances for a Split in the National Farmers' Alliance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—Messrs. W. S. McAllister and U. S. Hall, members of the executive committee of the farmers' alliance, had a conference this afternoon to consider whether or not the meeting of the antis' convention, which begins tomorrow, will be secret or open. After looking over the ground carefully it was decided to hold the convention with open doors and the public is invited to be present.

The decision has been reached to go into a new national organization. The idea is to create an industrial alliance and adopt a policy as to eligibility that will admit a powerful class heretofore excluded from membership. The order is to be non-political and non-secret.

Delegates from Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kansas and Minnesota have arrived, and every train brings representatives of the anti-sub-treasury and anti-third party wing of the farmers' alliance. The probabilities this afternoon all point to an attendance of between 400 and 600 delegates. The Texas delegation, where the alliance originated, is a unit for the new organization, and a lot of hard work is being done in that direction. The concensus of opinion seems to be that the new national alliance is a certainty.

Ex-Lecturer McAllister, who recently had the scrimmage with McCune, is outspoken for the new organization.

Mr. R. C. Bragg, who is at the head of the Texas delegation, speaking for his people, said that the objects of the convention was the formation of a new alliance, or to speak more correctly, to depose Polk, Livingston, Macune and other leaders, and elect new national officers.

The representatives now here are also opposed to the National Economist and the Southern Mercury, to the payment of dues by the state alliance to the national organization, and to the payment of the expenses of "demagogues" who create discord. It is proposed to go back to the first principles of the original alliance, making it a strictly farmers' order, cutting loose from all others whose interests are not allied with the farmers. Mr. Bragg said that the farmers will no longer submit to the bossism proclaimed by Macune and Polk, and the policy advocated by these leaders, that the members must blindly follow them, will be reversed. President Hall said tonight that in all likelihood W. S. McAllister, who gained national prominence through his encounter with Dr. Macune, will be elected president of the new alliance.

LAST DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Kansas Prohibitionists Trying to Revive Interest in the Issue.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—From nearly every pulpit in the state yesterday the church members were exhorted to send delegates to the state temperance convention which convenes in this city tomorrow night. The object of the convention is to again arouse public interest in the state prohibition law, which has been threatened by recent action of the political parties. The refusal of the republican league to incorporate prohibition in the platform and the recent letter of William Higgins, secretary of state and an old prohibition leader, pronouncing it a dead issue, has stirred up the prohibitionists.

In this city yesterday the ministers declared that the temperance people must stand up and be counted. President Troutman of the Temperance union today denied the statement that the Temperance union would take steps to strengthen the third party prohibitionists in order that it might hold the balance of power between the people's party and the democrats. "I have no doubt," he said, "of the republicans sticking by prohibition, but these demonstrations are necessary in order to hold it in line."

ANNIHILATED SPACE.

Fast Time Made by Special Train on the New York Central.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The New York Central today broke all records of fast time for long runs on passenger trains on railways on either side of the Atlantic. A special train, composed of one of the company's new standard passenger engines, weighing 200,000 pounds and three private cars, weighing 260,000 pound, conveying Vice President Webb and party, made the run of 436½ miles from New York to East Buffalo in 440 minutes, including three stops, one of which occupied seven and one-half minutes. The eclipse of previous efforts of the kind is complete, nothing approaching such a run ever before being accomplished in America or Europe as speeding along steel rails, across the country for over seven consecutive hours at almost a mile a minute gait.

RAIN AND CYCLONE.

Wind and Water Do Much Damage in Wisconsin.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 14.—A heavy rain and hail storm fell this morning. It is estimated thousands of dollars of damage has been done to crops throughout the district. A heavy wind prevailed and several boats on the bay were capsized. No lives were lost.

A special from Iron river says a cyclone raged there this morning at 10 o'clock. A number of trees were torn up by the roots, and the roof of the hotel was smashed in by falling trees. The total damage by the storm cannot be estimated.

Fire Record.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 14.—The Southern hotel, a five-story building in course of construction and nearly completed, at a cost of $50,000, is on fire. The fire broke out on the fourth floor and the firemen think they will be able to save all except the two upper stories, in which case the loss will be about $30,000. Several firemen have been severely injured, including Boyce, Davison, Magee and Malloy.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Salvages group of islands near the Canaries, were recently the scene of an extensive conflagration. The loss amounts to £200,000.

Steamer Arrivals.

At Kinsale—Passed Greece, No. 3, from York for Liverpool.

At Start Point—Passed Nordland, from New York for Antwerp.

At Hamburg—Suevia, from New York.

At Prawl Point—Passed Maasadam, from New York for Rotterdam.

At Glasgow—Scandinavian, from Boston.

Successful Chinese Pugilist.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—A novel prize-fight took place here yesterday between a Chinaman, Li Lung, and a negro named George Massier. The fight was for a purse and the Chinaman whipped his opponent to a standstill.

International Coopers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—The Coopers International Union of North America is meeting here with a small attendance. The union was formed in 1890 and now has 1,500 members.

Secretary Blaine's Movements.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 14.—Secretary Blaine and family will probably leave Bar Harbor on Saturday, the 19th, for Augusta, where they expect to remain about a month.

HE HAD "ACE IN THE HOLE."

Cashier Albertson Played the "Dead Immortal Cinch" on the Bank.

HIS PROPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

One Dilemma to Which There Was but One Horn—Cool Assurance of a Dishonest Steward.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the preliminary hearing of R. B. Albertson today for complicity in the Fidelity bank robbery the following letter received by President Wallace from Edward Albertson, the defaulting cashier, a day or two after the latter's flight, was introduced in evidence:

DEAR SIR: I am short in my accounts $11,750, that being the aggregate of sums squandered by me at different times since a year ago in speculation, and I haven't a dollar left. Realizing the impossibility of my ever being able to replace it, and being in constant dread of detection, I have become desperate, and have taken enough more to make $20,000 and left. The amount taken from the safe in addition to cash, is over $900,000, which includes all the company's notes, collateral and land company contracts. In addition to this I have changed all the combinations after locking up all the bank's books in the steel vault.

If you will sign three papers in triplicate in the presence of two witnesses, have the same duly acknowledged and deliver the three to Fred N. Chandler at Brown's Point on or before 9 o'clock on Monday morning, he will deliver to you all the combinations to the safe doors, so you can commence business at the usual hours with all the papers except my personal notes for $4,000, which I have destroyed, but as collateral for this I have forty shares of stock, which you will get if you will meet Chandler with the papers duly executed. You will find the company's seal in a drawer at the end of Denman's desk.

Any time between 6 and 9 o'clock on Monday morning you'll get all the above as stated, and be ready for business, loser just $20,000. Refuse to execute and deliver these papers at the hour named, and all the papers and securities, none of which, except the company's notes, has the company any record of, will be burned.

To sum up: Accept my conditions and lose $20,000, which people need not know; reject them, and lose—make your own estimate of the $900,000—and be compelled to absolutely suspend business. You can not pay any checks, as you have no balance books to go by, and you dare not draw on New York and San Francisco, for both accounts are wrong. I have made a memorandum and left it in the safe of just how the shortage lies. Respectfully,

E. A. ALBERTSON.

President Wallace lost no time in accepting Albertson's offer, rowed across the bay, met Chandler, the confederate, exchanged the papers for securities and was able to open the bank vaults and proceed to business. The bank lost $20,000 in cash.

In his testimony President Wallace told of recovering the papers as follows:

"The agreement was that the Fidelity Trust company, in consideration of the return of the securities to the company, agreed not to prosecute Albertson. On the back was the report from the company. It stated that we were not to prosecute Albertson and Fred N. Chandler for the theft of the money and securities. I signed the papers and I went to Oldtown and procured a boat and rowed to Brown's Point. Chandler was standing on the embankment when I arrived there. He said to land and come to the foot of the bank. The bank was nearly perpendicular. I went up to where he was and found two packages in different places. I opened both packages. They contained notes and collaterals. I satisfied myself that they were genuine, and gave him the agreement."

This closed Mr. Wallace's testimony. Other witnesses testified, it being attempted to show that R. B. Albertson prepared, three weeks previous to the robbery, the agreements which were signed, and was cognizant of the whole affair and a party to it.

Dutch Pictures for the Fair.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LAREW, Holland, Sept. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Kurtz of New York, secretary of the art department for the world's fair, has been here for a few days. He had just returned from Russia, and was on his way to Belgium, France and Spain. While in Holland he was received with true Dutch hospitality by the artists at Hague and Amsterdam. Mesdag promises 200 of the best Dutch pictures for exposition, while Isreals, known by artists here as the general of Dutch art, is to paint a picture expressly for the fair. Holland will be well represented in art.

Brooke, who is collecting paintings for Corcoran's gallery of Washington, has just left on his way to America.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; slight change in temperature.

For Missouri—Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

For Kansas—Fair; southerly winds; slight changes in temperature.

For Iowa—Fair; southerly winds; warmer in southeast; stationary temperature in northwest.

For North Dakota—Generally variable winds; slight changes in temperature.

For Nebraska—Fair, southerly winds; stationary temperature in eastern; slightly cooler in western.

For South Dakota—Fair, slightly cooler in eastern; stationary temperature in western portion; variable winds.

For Colorado—Light, local showers, variable winds, stationary temperature in southeast portion, slightly cooler.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—An extended area of low pressure covers the northwest and northern Rocky mountain districts, the principal center of the disturbance being apparently north of Montana, while secondary disturbances are located in eastern Montana and southern Minnesota. Fair weather continues except in the upper lake region, where showers are reported, and the cloudiness has increased in the lower lake region. It is generally warm in the southern states and Mississippi valley, and thence westward to the Rocky mountains, and it is cooler in the lake regions, the Ohio valley, the middle Atlantic states and New England. Warmer, fair weather will continue in the central valleys and over the greater portion of the corn region Tuesday, followed by slightly cooler weather in the northwest on Wednesday.

New Orleans Celebration.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—Today there was the most important celebration of the 14th of September anniversary that has yet taken place. After the usual proceedings the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of a monument, which is to commemorate the deeds of the White league and other citizens who took part in the fight on Canal street, that resulted in the overthrow of the Kellogg government seventeen years ago, took place. The monument will be erected on Liberty Place, Canal street, near the scene of the conflict.

Business Failures.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—The Metcalf-Mackey Carriage company assigned today. Liabilities, $55,000. Assets, $50,000.