be better able to pass intelligently upon the

The program now is to report the income

tax proposition as a separate measure, making private incomes as well as legacies and

corporations pay a tax, and, then, if the house does not put a duty on raw sugar, to report an increase of the whisky tax. It is

Very Significant Silence.

Eckels in his annual report to recommend the repeal of the tax on state bank circula-

tion or to refer to the much mentioned ques-tion of federalizing state banks of issue is

significant. It means in the opinion of members of the nouse committee on banking and currency and the senate finance com-

mittee that neither proposition will find any favor with the administration. Comptroller

Eckels was urged by many advocates of state

bank circulation to recommend the repeal of the tax and by many others in congress to treat the question of federalizing state banks

of issue by providing inspection, etc., but he refused. Comptroller Eckels is an intimate

personal as well as official friend of Presi-dent Cleveland, and he consuits him freely and often. He would not, it is believed.

either ignore these important subjects of state bank issues or treat them without con-

sultation with the president, and he would voice the president's position better than almost any other official. He silence is

taken as positive evidence that the president doesn't want legislation upon state bank circulation, and there is but the slightest probability that there will be any legislation upon that cabber.

fowans at Washington.

M. W. McIvor of Gedar Rapids, Ia., is at

Hon. James F. Wilson and family of Iowa

Hon. James F.
are at the Oxford.
Mrs. Y. Kimberly of Sioux City is at the
Haward.
PERRY S. HEATH.

TROUBLE FOR LEHIGH STRIKERS.

Special Policemen Being; sworn in for Duty Along the Line, Allentown, Pa., Dec. 3.—Recorder

Stevenson and his clerks were busy all day

recording certificates of twenty-five special

known, but it is believed to be Wilkesbarre

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 3.—The Lehigh strikers held a mammoth meeting at Music hall this afternoon. Fully 2,000 people were

present. L. S. Coffia, ex-railroad commis

sioner of lows, made an earnest plea for the observance of the Sabbath among rail-roaders. He said no railroad should insist upon its employes working 365 days in a

year, and the day is coming when God-fear-ing people of this country will demand-that

rallway employes be given rest on the Sab

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 3.-A heavy snow

storm, followed by a heavy mist and cold rain today and dense fog fonight, has greatly in-terfered with the moving of trains on all

roads in the coal regions. The Reading railroad managed to handle about a third o

ts usual Sunday freight and coal in addi

tion to the passenger service and the Le high Valley did nothing but run its few Sun

day passenger trains. The strikers were in session all day in the vicinity of Delano and in view of Saturday's numerous wrecks on

the Lehigh have new accessions to their

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Grand Chief Arthur of the locomotive engineers protherhood, and his assistants, Youngson

forning for Wilkesburre, at which point the

Chairman Clark of the Order of Railway

effort will be made to have President Wilbur

Arthur is Satisfied.

Will you seek an audience with President

No, sir. The men who have a right t

such an audience have been refused. I will certainly not attempt to see him. I will be in the east for a short time, and, if he de-sires to see me, he will have to send word to that effect."

Mr. Arthur refused at this time to further

discuss the strike situation. Mr. Youngson has left Hethlehem and will meet him here

Was Cafortunate a Business.
PALESTINE, Tex., Dec. 3.—This morning

eight barbers at the Midland hotel were ar

rested today while pursuing their daily vo-cation. They were promptly bailed out by the proprietor of the Midiand, but did not resume their work. The cases will be called up Tuesday next.

and Thurston, will leave here tomorroy

anks from the Monongahela ranks.

strike will hereafter be conducted

bath day.

lation upon that subject.

The failure of Comptroller of Currency

whisky tax.

MAY GET TO WORK AT ONCE

Congress in a Position to Regin Legislating Immediately.

PRELIMINARIES PREVIOUSLY ARRANGED

Few Bills of General Importance on the Calender-Hawalian Affair to Be the Absorbing Topic of the Ses-·lon's Opening.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The extra session disposed of all the preliminary and generally necessary business incident to the opening of the long session, consequently there will be none of the usual reasons why con gress may not begin business promptly upon convening tomorrow. The committees of both the senate and house, having been appointed at the beginning of the extra sesgion, reported many bills, which are now on the calendars of the two houses and in position to 13 considered when it shall be the pleasure of the members to take them up.

There are between fifty and sixty bills and resolutions on the senate calendar, so it can begin legislating immediately after the reccipt of the president's message if such course should be deemed desirable. A large majority of these bills are of minor importance and relate to private, pension and other claims against the government for small amounts. These will be disposed of with dispatch in a majority of instances when

Many of the resolutions refer to subjects which were incidental to the silver repeal bill, and, with that measure out of the way, they will in all probability be dropped.

Few Bills of Importance.

There are, however, a few bills of general importance, such as Senator Hill's federal elections bill; the bill reported by Senator Voorhees to increase the circulation notes of national banks; Senator Morgan's concur-rent resolution for the appointment of a oint committee of the two houses to consider financial questions: Senator Stewart's two resolutions, the first for a committee to inquire if any senators are stockholders in national banks, and the second relating to the independence of the co-ordinate departments of the government: Senator Peffer's resolution concerning the interstate commerce, and Senator Palmer's regarding pensions to nonresidents.
It is impossible to say which, if any, of

these measures will be taken up during the first week of the session. It is considered probable that none of them will receive as much attention as the Hawaiian question, which is not now before the senate in any shape, but which is almost sure to come up before the close of the week.

Will Be Discussed Fully.

It is probable a number of resolutions of inquiry will be introduced asking for all the papers in the case, including Minister Willis' instructions, and there will undoubtedly be a full discussion of the subject, if not during the present week, later in the session. The exact shape in which this subject will com up for consideration will depend somewhat upon the position of the president's message bearing upon the question, and also of the course of appointments in Hawaii.

It is also likely that there will be some executive business during the week, as there will be several recess appointments to office

There will probably be very little if any business attempted tomorrow beyond the receipt of the president's message and it is probable, judging from precedents and be cause of the fact that several senators will Thursday until Monday or next week

WHEN THE HOUSE CONVENES.

Some of the Businers to Consume Its Open ing Hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- Interest in the regular session of congress, which convenes at high noon tomorrow, will center in the house wing of the capitol, where the new tariff bill is on the way. An enormous pressure for legislation of all kinds, public and private, beneficial and otherwise, will exist from the start, but as seen as the decks can be cleared the tariff bill will have

The extra session showed the purpose no only of eliminating the silver question, but advancing the tariff problem four months on the read of solution. The Wilson bill will be introduced in the house the latter part of the week, probably Thursday. On that day the ten days allowed by the rule under which the tariff bill was filed during the recess will expire. The McKinley bill was

not reported to the house until April 15.

If the republicans attempt to prevent the reporting of the bill this week on the ground that the ten days allowed them should not be feemed to have begun until the democrats of the committee furnish the esti-mates of the revenue to be derived from the bill, these estimates as yet not having been completed, the claim can and probably will be set up in opposition that the order under which the republicans were allowed the few days in which to make their report was a recess order, and its terms not having been complied, with the order fails at the opening of the regular session and the statu quo is

Estimates of the Tariff Bill Revenue.

The estimates of the revenue to be derived from the tariff bill are completed and will be submitted tomorrow. They show the deficit in the revenues on a basis of governmental expecuture of \$55,000,000 a year will be raised to \$65,000,000, which must be raised from increased internal revenue taxes or an income tax.

It is not probable that the tax on whisky will be increased more than 10 cents per gal lon, which will increase the revenue from this source \$10,000,000. Although it was at one time last weed practically decided in an informal way to impose a tax on incomes o corporations and legacies, there has been a there has been a change of sentiment and it is thmost certain that a straight tax on individual incomes over \$5,000 will be recommended. Even if the Wilson bill is reported this week, it is not expected the bill can begin until next

The proceedings in the house this week The proceedings in the house this week cannot be accurately forecast. It is expected that the death of Hepresentative O'Neill of Penusylvania, the father of the house, will be asnounced immediately after the convening of the house and that an adjournment of both houses will follow out of respect to his memory. It may be however, that the announcement will be withheld until after the reception and reading of the president's message. If not the message will be read on Tuesday."

Itas the Right of Way.

The Torrey bankruptcy bill has the right of way as soon as the preliminaries are over. By the terms of the order adopted October 9, this measure must be considered after the of this measure must be considered after the morning hour each legislative day until disposed of General debated on this measure lasted two weeks and Representative Cakes will ask that the debate be continued under the five-minute rule. The bill was fought with vigor and persistence during the extra session and there is no reason to donnt that the fight will continue. The general belief is that it will hold the right of way until the tariff bill or something else of more urgent importance appears to antagonize it.

It may be the Hawaiian affair will cut some figure in the proceeding, too, during the week. A resolution calling for the papers in the case is almost sure to be inreduced and it might come in still another way if the news from Hawaii, which is ex-pected via Auckland on the 7th, should be of a sensational nature.

Other Important Measures In addition to the tariff many other mat-ters will crowd forward at the earliest pos-sible moment for consideration. Chairman

Springer of the banking and currency committee has under consideration a bill to repeal the 10 per cent on state banks and revise the national banking system. He has not yet worked out all the details, but he and his friends seek to find some other basis of bank circulation than national bonds.

All Blair who has a majority of the colors

Mr. Blair, who has a majority of the colnage committee at his back, may bring for-ward a free coinage bill, not with the hope that it will become a law, but with the in-tention of placing congressmen on record. All sensible men in the silver ranks recognize the fact that the free coinage measure cannot become a law as long as Mr. Cleveland is president, unless it can command a two-thirds majority in each house, and this is admitted to be out of the question.

Although the extra session succeeded in getting the Chinese question out of the way for six months at least, by extending the period of registration for that length of time, it, too, promises to bob up again. It is broadly hinted that the Chinese do not intend to provide a contract of the contract of tend to register now any more than before the extension of the law.

COMMERCE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

dditional Legislation Recommended by Which Regulation Will Be Complete. Washington, Dec. 3.—The following is a ynopsis of the seventh annual report of the interstate Commerce commission:

Attention is called to the peculiar office of ommon carriers and the dependence of every occupation upon their facilities, the right of every person to receive just and equal treatment in all that pertains to public transportation and the paramount purpose of regulating enactments to secure to the people the actual enjoyment of this right. There must be a common public rate, prima facie, just and reasonable, which measures the lawful charges of the carriers. The enactment of the long and short haul clause was deemed a public necessity. It is nothing more than an extension to places of the rule forbidding unjust discrimination be-tween persons. The operation of the long and short haul provision is stated to have been satisfactory under the construction put upon it by the commission and accepted gen crally by the earriers.

Iowa Case an Exception.

But the effect of a decision of the court of appeals in an lown case wherein the word line" in the statute was given a wholly different meaning from that which the commis sion has held was the proper construction, has been startling. The court's decision has been followed and expanded by other courts. These decisions hold in effect that one railroad is a line and that the same and another road is a different line, and that these railroads are sill another line, and so on; and that rates on one line are not to be compared with rates on another. The com-mission holds the word "line" means a parallel line, the tracks of one or more rail-roads, and that a line may be extended over other roads by simply connecting the tracks.

It is alleged that "tramp" vessels on the lakes operating under fluctuating rates prevent the "regular" lines from publishing through rates in connection with rail carriers. But certain methods pursued by the "regular" lines are as open vious as these the "regular" lines are as obnoxious as those of the "tramp" vessels. Further statements are made with regard to publication of rates for water and rail transportation and recommendation is made for amendments so as to bring these water carriers under the law.

New Legislation Recommended. The commission recommends additional

legislation on these subjects:
First—With respect to proceedings to enforce the lawful orders of the commission. Second -To give legislative construction to the word "line" in the statute. Third-To provide for establishing through

outes and joint through rates.
Fourth—To give the commission power to prescribe minimum as well as maximum rates to competitive points.

Fifth—To provide for the adoption of a

uniform freight classification.

Sixth—To make corporations subject to he act liable to indictment for violations of

the law.

Seventh—To provide a penalty for failure on the part of the carriers to file their annual reports within a specified time.

The commission also calls the attention of ongress to the subjects generally considere n the body of the report and the suggestions therein made with a view of further exten sion of the act by additional amendments.

POOR BASIS FOR CALCULATION.

mates for the Year On. Washington, Dec. 3.-The estimate of th secretary of the treasury of government expenditures and receipts for the fiscal year 1894-5 has not yet been given to the public It has been withheld later than usual, possi by because the secretary was desirous of having the tariff bill take definite shape that he might form an idea of the revenu to be expected from the proposed law. He has also been hopeful that times might improve and the revenues increase, and if this change had taken place it would also have been a guide to him. On this hope he was, however, disappointed. There has been a constant falling off in the customs duties paid since last July and a big decrease for each month this year as compared with corresponding months of last year. There has been a loss in these five months over the same months of 1892 amounting in the aggregate to about \$25,000,000, and during the month of Novem ber of the present year the collections were a little over \$10,000,000 as compared with

over \$17,000,000 for November of 1892. Washington, Dec. 3.—The bill for the re peal of the general elections law is expected to receive the attention of the senate at an early day in the session which begins to morrow, but whether the subject will be taken up on the bill now on the calendar, which was introduced by Senator Hill early in the extra session and reported by the ju-dictary committee, or whether the senate will elect to wait until the committee can consider and report upon the bill which passed the house, cannot be stated. The only material difference be-tween the two bills is found in the fact that the Hill bill deals exclusively with that portion of the election laws relating to th election franchise, which is repealed, while the house bill accomplishes the same pur-pose and also repeals the soction of the law dealing with crimes in the national elections, and is, therefore, more sweeping.* It is not believed the bill will give rise to prolonged debate, but that republican senators will

TO HELP STARVING WORKMEN.

content themselves with putting on record

Michigan Mine Owners Approached and Requested to Begin Work, CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—General Russell A. Alger of Detroit has been here several days in consultation, it is said, with some of the heaviest stockholders in the Michigan iron mines. He is trying to induce them to resume operations so the miners may find General Alger says if the men can be work only a part of the time the state of Michigan will appropriate money to help them through the winter. He has met little encouragement here, however, the mine owners seeing no immediate prospect of a market for their ore.

Trifled with the Wrong Widow.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.-Between 12 and o'clock this morning Mrs. John Writesman, a highly respected widow living in North Nashville, discovered a white man in her room. She asked him what he wanted and his answer disclosed his intentions. She then fired five times, hitting him each time. He is not expected to live.

Ashere Off Michigan City. Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 3.—The propeller

W. W. Wheeler, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, went ashore here at 3 o'clock today, with 2,100 tons of coal aboard. If the storm continues she may go to pieces. She is val-ued at \$130,000 with no insurance. The crew of sixteen men was rescued.

FISH CULTURE IN THE WEST

Commissioner McDonald on the Needs of Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Wyoming.

RESULT OF A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION

Actual Tests of the Eishing Capacity of the Local Streams Tested and the Requirements of the Region Scien-

sundry civil bill approved August 5, 1893, respecting the advisability of establishing fishgation was made.

Fish Commissioner McDonald stated to

lished in the northwest.
"The conditions which determine the de most needs is a station for the natching and rearing of the various pond and river fishes. With the exception of a few streams in northeastern Iowa, two or three small creeks in northern Nebraska and the Black Hills stocked with trout from the station now being established at Bozeman, Mont.

Where it May Be Located. "It therefore appears that if but one sta-tion is established for these states it should be chiefly devoted to the hatching and rearing of the species of fish which are indigenous to the waters of this region, and that the best location, geographically, would be somewhere in South Dakota, Nebraska or Iowa. If it should be regarded as desirable to establish at any time a second station in these states it might very well be a trout station, and should be located in or near the Black Hills. If but one station is es-tablished it should be a composite station, or one which, though chiefly devoted to pond and river fishes, could also engage in trout culture to some extent. The conditions necessary to the successful operation of such a station are a constant supply of 600 to 1,000 gallons per minute of pure water, the temperature to not exceed 60° as it comes from the spring. and it would probably be better if it did not exceed 55°. There should be no danger of contamination from any source, which would practically limit the selection to spring water. There should be from twenty to thirty acres of ground, conveniently lo-cated near the source of water supply, and there should be sufficient fall between the spring and the hatchery building to permit of gravity supply, as pumping should not be depended upon. The ground should lie in such a way as to permit of easy and com-plete drainage of any of the series of ponds. The location should be central with reference to the region to be supplied and afford good railroad facilities."

The report of the commissioner goes into the details of the investigations made in the various states, opening at Deadwood on October 6, 1893, and working down through Nebraska, out lato Wyoming and back again through lowa. Prof. Evermann and his companions fished in nearly every fishbearing stream in the states named, and the result is carefully chronicled. There was a most thorough examination at Long Pine and in northern Nebraska generally. The North Platte was fished and the party went from Casper to Glenrock, Wvo. t. Douglas, and other places in that region. George W. Holdrege, C. J. Ives and other prominent railroad men are mentioned by name as having extended extraordinary courtesies to those conducting the invest

says the report. "the following are regarded as being the most desirable: Decorah, Cedar Rapids. Spirit Lake, Manchester and Council Buffs in Iowa; Long Pine in Nebraska; Spearfish and Rapid City in South Dakota. Decorah and Cedar Rapids are, everything considered, the most satisfactory locations, and I would respectfully recommend that one of these places be selected, if the necessary ground can be obtained upon reasonable

In Iowa a number of excellent fish streams eyed pike, pickerel, white bass, fresh water dram, channel cat, mud cat, suckers and sun-fish were found, and trout are reported to be abundant in the colder streams in the northeast part of the state. The address of Frank Trimble. Council Bluffs, is given as the proper one where information may be obtained regarding the site for a station at that place.

all likely to furnish the requires

"With regards to South Dakota streams and the fishes they may contain, that state does not differ materially from Nebraska. The larger streams in the eastern part of the state and the lakes in the eastern and northern portions are well supplied with valuable food fishes, and the amount taken from these waters annually is of very great from these waters annually is of very great importance to the people of that state. The half of the state lying west of the Missouri river is but poorly supplied with permanent streams, and many of those which are found there are more or less strongly alkaline, and in consequence are not inhabited by many species of food fishes. The few species that are of value as food are catfish and suckers. This is particularly true of the southwestern quarter of the state, in which are found the bad lands. The only region in the western half of the state which has really excellent streams is the Black Hills, and our investigations for the selection of a hatchery site were chiefly confined to that and our investigations for the selection of a hatchery site were chiefly confined to that section. The streams studied were in the vicinity of Mitchell. Chamberiain, Scotland, Springfield and Running Water, Hot Springs, Buffalo Gap, Rapid City, Custer, Hill City, Deadwood, Spearfish, White Wood, Crystal Cave, Gammon's ranch, Beile Fourche and Beulah in the Black Hills. There are good sarings and suitable conditions in this re-

Whisky Tax Not Yet Settled.

stated at the Treasury department last evening, and as will be reported tonight, against any increase of the whisky tax. They have simply desired not to pass upon the question at this time. Secretary Carlisic wanted a definite answer upon the question late yesterday afternoon, so that he

might promuigate hisahmual report, which he was holding back for a decision from the committee, and he was informed that the committee would permit the tariff bill to come before the house and probably pass Further Depression Improbable.

that body without any internal revenue feature; that after action was had upon the pariff bill as it stands the committee would

tifically Decided On.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

now simply a question whether sugar or whisky shall contribute about thirty million Fish Commissioner McDonald will this week report to congress the result of investidollars a year more revenue than the bill as it stands and the income tax will provide; that much more is becessary. President Cleveland and Secretary Carisle are deter-miced that a cent a pound on raw sugar shall be levied for revenue purposes, but gations made in October and November of last year, in pursuance of a provision in the there are a decided majority of the commit-tee opposed to any sugar duty. If a duty is hatching stations in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming. The investigation placed on raw sugar the proposition to ex-tinguish the sugar bounty gradually will be abandoned and all of it abolished at one sweep. It is not likely that the increase of the whisky tax will be determined upon by was made by Prof. Barton W. Evermann of the fish commission, who was assisted by Louis M. McCormick and various well known residents of the states in which the investithe ways and means committee under two or the ways and means committee under two or three weeks. Whether a duty is levied on raw sugar depends upon the ability of the president and Secretary farlisle to coerce the committee. The tariff bill will probably come before the house for action a week from tomorrow and debate upon it will likely be limited to about two weeks.

THE BEE correspondent today that he would recommend that the stations be located upon geographical lines rather than state bound-aries, and that he believed a number of stations would be provided for by congress. He does not expect that there will soon be more than three or four hatcheries estab

strability of locating one or more fish hatch eries in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming," Fish Commissioner McDonald will say in his report to congress, "are such as made it most expedient to conduct each investigation as being part of one general inquiry. The investigations were conducted with reference to the general fish-cultural needs of the entire group of north central states west of the Mississippi river. It became early apparent that what this region most needs is a station for the hatching and streams in South Dakota the waters of these three states are not adapted to trout. The streams of Wyoming which are sultable for trout are, with few unimportant exceptions, confined to that portion west of the Powder river and north of the Sweetwater. This is a region which can probably be best reached and

Recommends Cedar Rapids.

Long Pine flas a Chance.

"While the Platte and some other rivers of Nebraska," says the commissioner in his report, "are shallow and filled with shifting sands, there are many deep and important fish streams, the value of which for fish-culpurposes has been underestimated, collections of fishes made show that this state is not greatly inferior to neigh-boring states in the richness of its fish fauna. Besides making investigations for a hatchery site we also examined a number of the strenms of the state. The only place which we found in Nebraska that seems at ch a station as is contemplated is at Long

Palestine, Tex., Dec. 3:—This morning about 2 o'clock a woman's shrieks summoned neignbors to the bolise of A. D. Sawyer, where they found him dead and his wife badly wounded. Mrs. Sawyer says her husband awoke her and after a recital of business troubles took a pistol and shot her in the left breast. She appang from the bed and he shot her again. She then attempted to wrest the weapon from his grasp, but he placed the muzzle to his own head and sent two bullets crashing through it, dying almost instantly. Sawyer was one of Palestine's most highly respected citizens, but of late had been unfortunate in financial transactions. He told his wife he could not face the diagrace he was in and did not want her to survive to bear it. to survive to bear it. New Haven, Conn., Dec. S .- As a result of his indiscretion in attending the foot pall game yesterday and this morning in the cold sir, Captain Frank H. Hinkey of the Yale foot ball team has been taken severely ill. He was rapidly recovering from his injuries, but he suffered a relapse and is now under the care of a physician. The illness is but slight, however, and no serious results are feared. KANSAS CITY, Dec. B .- As a result of Judge Stover's decision in the Sunday closing case

springs and suitable conditions in this re The majority membership of the ways and means committee have not decided, as was

CURRENCY CONDITIONS GOOD

Annual Report of the Comptroller Declares

LITTLE LEGISLATION REQUIRED NOW

Minor Amendmen's Recommended for the Protection of Investors and the Generat Efficiency of the National Banking System.

Washington, Dec. 3 .- The annual report of the comptroller of the currency, which will be submitted to congress more briefly than the report usually made by that officer, differs from former reports in that no tubles appear in the body of the text. It shows 3,796 national banks to have been in operation at the close of the report year, with a capital stock of \$695,558.120, represented by 7,450,000 shares held by 300,000 shareholders.

At the last report of condition the total resources of the banks then in operation was \$3,109,563,284.36. The total amount of circulation was, on October 31, \$209.311,993, a net increase during the year of \$36,886,972. During the year 119 banks were organized in the thirty-two states and territories with a capital stock of \$11,230,000, distributed as follows: Forty-four, with a capital stock of \$3,135,000, in the eastern states; forty-one, with a capital stock of \$2,340,000, west of the Mississpi river, and thirty-four, with a capital stock of \$3.755,000, in the central and southern states.

As to Suspended Banks.

Within the same period 158 banks susended with a capital stock of \$30,000,000. Of this number eighty-six, with a capital stock of \$18,205,000, resumed, and sixty-five passed into the hands of receivers, with a capital stock of \$10,885,000. At the close of the year seven remained in the charge of examiners pending resumption.

The aggragate resources and liabilities on October 3, 1893, the date of the last report of condition, compared with those of Septem-ber 30, 1892, were \$400,531,613 less. The shrinkage in liabilities is accounted for by a decrease between the dates mentioned in the following items: Capital stock, \$5,032. 677; individual deposits, \$314,298,653, and

The decreases in resources are as follows The decreases in resources are as indows; Loans and discounts, \$27,406,926; stocks, etc., \$5,955,554; and due from banks and bankers \$182,954,654. Cash of all kinds increased \$330,967,606, including \$8,410,815 in gold. United States bonds held for all purposes increased \$40,601,250.

Secret of the Depression.

The comptroller reasons from the changes in the conditions that the business depres-sion of the past few months was occasioned by reason of depositors withdrawing so much money, which caused a sudden contraction in the volume of money needed or employed for business wants, by the banks being com-pelled to call in loans and discounts to meet demands of depositors, which prevented the making of new loans and rendered it hazard-ous on the part of the banks to grant renewals of credit or extensions.

The suspension of national banks during the year is discussed and also that of resumption. Upon the question of resumption. the comptroiler says.

With a full knewledge of the general solvency of the inatitutions and the causes which brought about their suspension, the policy was inaugurated of giving all banks policemen for the Lehich Valley road. Re-corder Bruce of Norshampton swore in twenty-two more new collection last night. The destination of the policemen is unpolicy was inaugurated of giving all banks which, under ordinary circumstances would not have closed and whose management had been honest, an opportunity to resume business. This policy was one which seemed to commend itself to the comptroller as proper under the circumstances, and, it is believed, the results have justified the experiment of

its adoption. Clearing Loan Certificates

The matter of clearing loan certificates is briefly discussed. Upon this subject, the comptroller says: Briefly stated, they were temporary loans made by the banks in each city issuing them, associated together as a clearing house association, and were available to such banks only for the purpose of settling balances due from and to each other, these balances, under normal conditions of business, being always settled in coin or cur

Their issuance at so early a date in the financial derangement of the country was most opportune in not only preventing an acute panic, but in tending to restore public confidence, such action demonstrating that by mutual agreement of all, the weak banks of the association would be, so far as depositors and other creditors were concerned as strong as the strongest.

Bearing upon the question of what consti-tutes lawful money reserve the comptroller says, after an analysis of the provisions of To Promote Conservatism

ence between the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley grievance committees will be held at Bethlehem tomorrow, at which another "In any view of the matter, however, the intent of the law is to compel a bank to rereceive the strikers committee. If this fails a strike may be ordered on the Jersey tain always on hand a very moderate pro-portion of the money deposited with it for safekeeping by the depositor, who prac-tically makes a loan to the bank, payable on demand, for the use of which he ordinarily PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.-P. M. Arthur, receives no interest. The entire effect is to exercise a wholesome restraint upon too imgrand chief of the Brotherhood of Loco motive Engineers, arrived at the Bingham prudent an extension of business by a bank house this evening from Cleveland. He and Chairman Clark had a long interview in and that this intent is recognized as an un-derlying principle of safe and conservative Chairman Clark had a long interview in which the latter outlined the work on hand and the future conduct of the Lehigh strike. Tonight Chief Arthur said: "The work of my representative, Mr. Youngson, has been in every way satisfactory to me in this fight and I will in no wise interfere with his plans. He is amply able to conduct the affairs of the mer in the Lehigh Valley strike." "Will you seek an audience with President commercial banking is evidenced by the fact that those banks which are compelled by law to maintain but 15 per cent reserve nave voluntarily for years past held an av-erage of over 25 per cent, the proportion required for banks located in reserve cities.

Chinges that Are Probable. The following amendments are recom

One-That every association may issue cir ulating notes to the par value of the bonds Two-That the semi-annual duty on ation be so reduced as to equal one-fourth

of 1 per cent per annum. Three-That the comptroller of the rency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of a bank for violations of law, first giving such officers and di-rectors an opportunity to be heard, leaving the vacancy so created to be filled in the

usual way. Four—That no executive officer of a bank or employe thereof be permitted to borrow fund of such bank in any manner, except upon application to and approval by the board of direction. Fifth-That the assistant cashier, in the bsence or inability of the cashier of a na tional bank to act, be authorized and

powered to sign the circulating notes of such Sixth-That the law may be amended by appropriate legislation so as to empower some class of public officers to administer the general oaths required by the provisions

of the national bank act. Bonds of Bank Examiners. Seventh—That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office before entering upon

the discharge of their duties, and to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the comptroller of the currency may re-

rency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered to appoint two general examiners of conspicuous ability and experience, to be paid out of the reimburs-able funds, whose duty it shall be to visit, assist and supervise the various examiners in their several districts in order to secure uniformity in method and greater efficiency Ninth—That the law be so amended as to provide that the compensation of all bank examiners be fixed by the compiroller of the

of the treasury.

The question of loans to the directory is discussed and a distinction drawn between directors who are merely directors and those | jury. Curtis is now in the east.

who are constituted the executive officers of the bank and are paid by the bank for their services.

Unrrency Law Must Stand.

Upon the subject of currency is the following: The comptroller has been urged to make some specific recommendation with respect to the law, so far as it pertains to the Issuing of currency. After a careful consideration of the question, the comptroller is of the opinion that asked from the recommendations which were suggested—allowing banks to issue circulating notes to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds held to secure circulation and abolishbonds held to secure circulation and abolishing a portion of the tax on national bank circulation, the public goodwill be best sub-served at this time by making no radical change in the provisions of the law as it now

stands. The financial situation of the past months The manufal situation of the past months was not the result of either a lack in the volume of currency, of which there is now a plethora, nor the want of clasticity in the present system of issuing it, but arose from a loss of confidence on the part of the people in the solvency of the distinctly mone-

tary justitutions of the country.

Emergency Has Passed. In view of the fact that there is now a vast amount of unemployed currency in the country, as is shown by the daily money re-turns from the commercial centers, it would seem that whatever needs appeared some months since for enlarking to any marked extent the circulating medium have now ceased to exist, and therefore congress is af-forded an opportunity of giving to the whole subject—that careful research and investigation that its importance in all of its bearings

It will not do to place upon the statute books any experimental legislation upon this subject, but whenever a new law governing bank issues is enacted, it must be one that immediately upon going in o operation commands in every respect the confidence of the whole, and insures them a system of cur-rency issue as safe in every respect as the present one, but with none of its defects. In-the meantime it is respectfully suggested that congress, either through a monetary commission, created for such purposes, or through the appropriate committees ob-tain detailed information of the various systems of bank issue now in operation and also such information as is to be obtained from skillful students of finance and practical financiers, that it may be able to formulate a system complete and harmonious.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE,

Colorado's Penitentiary Again in Possession of the Old Original Warden. DENVER, Dec. 3 .-- Warden Frank A. Mc-Lister has remained undisturbed in possession of the state penitentiary at Canon City today and he announces his intention of holding the fort until he is removed according to legal form. He has discharged six guards who aided the governor's new appointee, Solomon J. Toy, to gain possession Friday night. Toy left under protest last night when awakened by friends of Mc-Lister, who covered him with their revolvers and he returned to his home in this city today.

Before last night's developments at the prison, the governor had decided to revoke Toy's commission. Attorney General Engley and other lawyers had convinced him that he could not legally remove the invader unless charges against him were declared sustained by a majority of members of the board of penitentiary commissioners. The board of penitentiary commissioners. The board as now organized will not prefer charges. Warden Mel.ister having been exonerated of all wrong-doing by the board of charities and corrections after a full investigation. The governor now threatens to accomplish his purpose by removing a member of the board of penitentiary commissioners and amounting in his stead and missioners and appointing in his stead a man

who will do us he wants.

[Warden McLister made a speech today to the prisoners, in which he assured then that he was in full charge of the prison and order would be maintained at all hazards: It was feared a mutiny would break out when the prisoners understood that a conflict of authority had arisen. McLister says he will not leave the prison day or night un-

til the trouble is finally settled. WHALING FESSELS ALL IN.

Estimate of the Season's Catch Furnished from San Francisco. San Francisco, Dec. 3 .- J. N. Knowles. manager of the Pacific Steam Whaling company, makes the following statement to the Associated press in regard to the catch of

the whaling fleet during the season of 1893; "Exaggerated reports have been circulated regarding the stock of whalebone that would be put on the markets. I would state that all the vessels have arrived that will come down this season and we know the exact quantity of bone that will be available for sale. The reports from the boats were ma ternally modified by recent arrivals at this port and the figures first given for the catch were considerably reduced by later reports. The total catch for the senson of 1893 amounts to 315 whales. Of this amount there are now in the Arctic in vessels not sent down to San Francisco seventy-three whales, which will not arrive here until October, 1894. This leaves 242 whales, the whalebone from which aggregates 863,000

pounds after deducting for loss in weight in preparing the bone for the market. The old bone on hand unsold is 41,000 pounds, which gives a total stock of 404,000 pounds. Of this there have been sold 40,000 bounds, leaving the stock now on hand 364,000 bounds, as against bone on hand this time last year of 402,000 pounds, which bone was seiling at from \$4 to \$5 per pound."

DAMAGE AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Snow Causing Much Wreck and Loss to the Remnants of the White City. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.-The heavy snow of the last two days has made much trouble at the World's fair grounds. This morning the snow in the main aisle of the Manufactures building was an inch deep. It sifted through the chinks in the roof and covered the exhibits. Tarpaulins were spread over the Austrian, French and German sections. The roof of the Japanese pagoda held up banks of snow. At 2:30 o'clock this morning a section of the skylight in the central part of the western half of the building crashed in The snow was four inches deep in the British section. The Italian, Mexican, Spanish and French sections of the building were caught under the drift. Some of the glass fell upon a large showcase in the British section which contained an exhibit of medical and

surgical instruments. Many of the instru-ments were badly damaged. REBEL R. PORIS CONFIRMED.

Important Battle Known to Have Been Fought in Mexico. Et Paso, Dec. 3 .- Persons who arrived

from Chihuahua this morning confirm revo lutionists' reports of a severe battle between the federal troops and the insurgents. They have indisputable proof that Thursday morning a number of officers were brought in from the west to the army hospital. It was reported that they were ill of dysentery, but it is positively known that they had been shot in a battle. Where it was fought is not known. Neither can it be learned how many officers were brought in.

The reports of the continued movement of federal troops to the west and northwest from Chihuahua have also been confirmed. Governor Alumada declared again today that the Times shall not be circulated on the Mexicas side of the river, but the threat has not yet been made good.

May Indiet Curtis for Perjury.

CSAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The grand jury has summoned Feark McManus and ex-Sen ator Dunn to testify in relation to the recent trial of M. B. Curtis, the actor, who was acquitted of the murder of Policeman Grant

SHOOK UP LONDON

English Reds Give the Inhabitants of the Metropolis a Lively Afternoon.

DEFIED THE POLICE ON EVERY HAND

Unruly Element Keeps the Authorities on the Move for Several Hours.

MANY COLLISIONS BUT NO FATALITIES

Officers Manage to Control the Rioters With. out Having to Kill Any.

EXCITEMENT AROUND TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Crowds Gather Around the Historic Monus ments and Insist on Making Speeches White the Police Use Clubs to Prevent the Demonstrations.

Copyrighted, 1893, by the Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 3.—The good and bad people of London were treated this afternoon to a sight rarely seen in England. It was little less than anarchy bidding a bold defiance to the law and the authorities making a display of policy calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the evil minded. And while this was going on thousands of law abiding citizens looked on and wondered if this was "Merrie England," and asked each other if the world was not coming to an end. It all came through the announcement of the anarchists of London to the effect that they intended to hold a meeting on Trafalgar

Such a thing could not be tolerated, said Hon. Henry Asquith, secretary of state for home affairs, when questioned upon the subject in the House of Commons last week, and he promptly issued instructions to the police ordering the chief commissioner, Sir Edward Bradford, to take steps necessary to prevent the meeting from taking place. The anarchists thereupon declared their intention of holding the meeting in spite of the authorities.

Threatened to Use Dynamite.

The attention of the House of Commons was called, through the newspapers, to the fact that the anarchists, upon the occasion of their last meeting in Thafalgar square, openly advocated a policy of blood and dynamite, and, held up for glorification, the dynamite outrages at Barcelona, Marseilles and other places, and practically urged the anarchists of England to follow the example

of their brethren in Spain and France. The result was that the home secretary did not dare to allow any further rope to the reds of London and the police this afternoon mustered a strong force about Trafalgar square, in the Strand, in Cockspur street, and in Whitehall, while reserves were stationed in Regent street, Waterloo Pare, Charing Cross road, Northumberiand avenue and on the embaukment. One would have imagined this display of police force would have deterred the anarchists from making any demonstration, by they were evidently prepared to carry out the threat to meet on Trafalgar square in spite of the authorities, for they began to muster at 3 o'clock this afternoon, though the four sides of the square were black with

police, mounted and on foot. Witnessed by Thousands.

This display of force caused many thousands of people to flock to the vicinity and the front of the National gallery was soon so packed with people that it was impossible for a vehicle to pass through the crowds unless assisted by the mounted police. The gathering of these crowds was just what the anarchists wanted, as it enabled them to do more towards spreading their flery literature and thereby ventilating their dynamite doctrines than any meeting which they could have held upon Trafalgar square would have

Male and female anarchists mixed among the thousands of the assembled people about the square and began hawking anarchist literature, which, owing to the novelty of the situation, found a ready sale among the people assembled. Comes of the Common Weal, the organ of the auarchists of London, found a ready sale in the crowds, its frontispiece being an illustration of Labor as Samson pulling down the pil-

lars of church and state. This specimen of anarchist literature also contained an article headed "Bombs," and in which the writer welcomed the Barcelona bomb outrage and gloried in the fact that thirty people were killed and eighty injured by dynamite bombs thrown into the

audience assembled upon that occasion. Nicol, the anarchist leader, was a prominent figure among those of the same manner of thinking as himself who gathered upon the square this afternoon. The police by twos and threes kept moving about the square and thus compelled the anarchists to 'move on," apparently determined that no

addresses should be made.

At 3:10, as if by pregranged signal, a number of anarchists made a rush for the steps at the foot of the Gordon statue and one of their number unmediately began to make a wild address to those who had rushed up to the steps with him, but the anarchist orator had hardly uttered his first sentence before a number of policemen charged up to the spot and dislodged the reds from the steps, scattering them in all directions in the most lively manner, amid the cheers of the vast majority of thousands assembled about to see the demonstration. The attempt of the reds to hold a meeting on the steps of the statue was followed by other and similar attempts, which resulted in a number of lively brushes with the police, who for a time were kept very busy hustling the anarchists from one point to another. During the dispersing of these anarchists' groups a number of reds were pretty roughly handled by the policemen. At the Nelson Monument.

Eventually the anarchists on the square became so demonstrative that a further detachment of fifty policemen were sent to the square, arriving at 8:15, and with the policemen already there assembled they formed a double cordon around the Nelson monument.

Suddenly an anarchist rushed through the lines of the police, scaled the monument and began to address the crowd, but he had only uttered a few words when a stalwart policeman seized him and threw him bodly into the crowd. As the anarchist still tried to speak he was seized by two policemen and hustled off to the nearest police station, followed by a shouting crowd of those in sym-

it is reported that McManus and Dunn will give the grand jury information that will warrant the indictment of Curtis for perpathy with the prisoner. Shortly before 8:30 a further detachment of mounted police was summoned to Trafat