THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SERVED WITH SHELL

One of Da Gama's War Ships Takes a Crack at Old Glory.

QUICKLY SILENCED BY THE DETROIT

American Commander Places a Shot Where it Evidently Did Much Good.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT IN RIO HARBOR

Rebels Fire at the United States Vessel While Convoying a Merchantman.

HER ANSWER ROUSED THE WHOLE FLEET

Threatened to Sink Her, but Quickly Relented of This Intention.

DA GAMA IS SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED

Thought to Now Be a Prisoner on Board Admiral Benham's Flagship.

SITUATION HAS BECOME VERY SERIOUS

United States Senators Express Themselves as in Favor of Treating the Rebels as Pirates—Details of the Matter Now Known.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At a late hour the following details from the official advices of the Navy department are learned concerning the incidents on the 29th at Rio de Janeiro:

Previous to the 29th Admiral Benham had communicated with Admiral da Gama, warning him against firing upon American ships and refusing to allow the insurgent commander's excuse that he had given warning concerning where the danger line was. The commanders of the American ships having signified their desire to go to the wharves on the morning of the 28th, the admiral sent word that he would convoy them. He also sent word to Admiral da Gama to that effect.

Fired on the Flag.

Two ships were convoyed to the wharves by the Detroit, the insurgents warships following them. When nearly at the wharf, while a tug was taking a cable ashore, the insurgent warships opened fire, sending a volley of musket shot under the bow of the tug. The Detroit answered with a warning shot, and the insurgent ship then sent a shot over the Detroit. The Detroit in reply sent a shell which reached a portion of the stern of the insurgent ship, doing little damage.

Answered by a Shot from the Detroit.

The insurgent commander then fired in warning a broadside to leeward in the opposite direction from which the Detroit lay. This was answered by another shot from the Detroit. The insurgents signaled that unless the Detroit ceased firing, they (the insurgents) would sink the American ship. The language which was used by the American admiral in answer to this was of such a nature that the incident closed for that day and the ships were allowed to land.

Think Da Gama Has Surrendered.

The names of the ships which were landed are not given in the official dispatch from Rio. The question raised in the dispatches this afternoon as to what the United States government would do with da Gama and his forces if he has surrendered to Admiral Benham, is exciting considerable interest in official circles here. The statement that he may have so surrendered is credited. It is supposed that if he surrendered he did so with some assurances or promises from the American admiral. Officials are wondering what promises may have been made and whether or not Admiral Benham may have promised too much. Admiral da Gama, it is said, has violated none of the laws of the United States, and he could not be turned over to the Brazilian government.

Treat Them as Pirates.

Senator Sherman, the senior republican of the senate committee of foreign relations, expressed great interest in the Brazilian news brought by the Associated press bulletins. Being requested to express an opinion as to what course was probable in view of the circumstances on the part of the government, he said: "As Admiral da Gama is at the head of a band of insurgents and represents no organized government, it will not be necessary to declare war at all, but he and his followers can be treated as pirates.

"I don't court war," continued the senator, "but when we get into it, I am for fighting it out."

Senator Quay exclaimed: "A war on and no money in the treasury!" and added, "We shall have to protect our interests in Brazilian waters, at any rate."

"I hope," said Senator Cullom, "that the American warship will knock them into the deep blue sea."

Confidence in Benham.

Upon reading the dispatches Senator Gray of the foreign relations committee said: "I have great confidence in Benham and his discretion and his nerve. He is a man who has impressed me most favorably. He has a strong and yet a kind face, and reminds of Farragut. I am glad he is there as I am sure he will protect American quarters there. I think he has done the proper thing so far and believe his course will continue to be such as to command the support of the American people."

From Other Sources.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan.—It is reported here that the situation of affairs at Rio de Janeiro is most critical.

Heavy firing is reported and it is said that the United States war vessels have been engaged with the result that Admiral Da Gama is said, by one report, to have surrendered, and according to another report, to have withdrawn his ships from the immediate neighborhood of the city of Rio.

These sensational reports are not yet confirmed, but there seems to be no doubt that serious events are happening at Rio, and that the American admiral has taken energetic steps to protect American interests.

As this dispatch is being sent off a report reaches here that Admiral da Gama is a prisoner in the hands of President Peixoto. It is also rumored that the insurgent man-of-war Aquidaban fired upon the American fleet and that the latter returned the shots.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Rothschild banking house has received a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro saying that Admiral da Gama has surrendered.

Other dispatches from Rio, dated today, say that at 11 o'clock this morning Admiral da Gama having opened fire upon one of the American ships a sharp engagement followed with the result that Admiral da Gama surrendered.

The Brazilian minister here, upon being informed of the contents of these dispatches, said that he had no doubt that the news was true. He added that Admiral de Mello now only had command of the Republica and that the final collapse of the revolt is only a question of a few days.

In conclusion the Brazilian minister said that from the source from which the report was received from Rio regarding the surrender of Admiral da Gama, there cannot be the slighest question as to its truth, though no official confirmation had reached him.

Easy Way Out of His Difficulty.

A high official of the British foreign office, who was questioned by the Associated press reporter as to the accuracy of the dispatches, expressed the opinion that it might be true that the rebel admiral had surrendered to the United States admiral, as it would be the easiest way out of a great difficulty. In conclusion, the foreign official said he did not know what the United States admiral would do with Admiral da Gama and the insurgents who surrendered with him.

Admiral Benham, he added, could not very well surrender the insurgents to President Peixoto, who would undoubtedly shoot them, and it was hardly probable that the United States government would care to assume the care of a mass of Brazilian insurgents for an indefinite period. This according to the representative of the foreign office, if it was true that the insurgents had surrendered to the United States admiral, the latter would seem to have an elephant on his hands.

Baron Rothschild, upon being questioned by the Associated press reporter as to the source from which he had received the dispatch announcing the surrender of Admiral da Gama, said that the cable message came to him from what he considered a most reliable source and that he had no reason to doubt its accuracy.

STATEMENT FROM ADMIRAL BENHAM.

His Account of the Affair in Rio Harbor on Monday Last.

[Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—The following statement has been made to the Associated press correspondent by Admiral Benham, commander of the United States fleet in that harbor:

"The insurgent forces on Cooras island last Friday fired upon a ship flying the United States flag. I protested to Admiral Saldanha da Gama against this action, and his response was that he had warned the commander of the ship when it was at the bar at Rio de Janeiro as to the whereabouts of the danger line. I ordered Admiral de Gama to cease the firing. Both the guns on the island of Cobras and the insurgent warship Trajano opened fire Saturday upon the bark Agate, hailing from New York. I warned Admiral da Gama at once that if the fire was repeated I would fire back. I also warned him that if he touched an American ship or American goods I would consider him a pirate. I told him I would protect American property from the fire of his guns, and that I should retaliate upon him for any damage done, unless it was entirely apparent that the damage was due to chance shots."

Had Given Him Warning.

Admiral Benham says he notified da Gama unofficially that firing by the insurgents upon the wharves for the purpose merely of creating terror and to prolong a blockade would not be permitted so far as Americans and American vessels were concerned. To this communication the insurgent admiral made no answer.

The captains of three American vessels, Admiral Benham continues, intimated that they wanted to go to the wharves and the American admiral notified Admiral da Gama that it was his intention to convoy them at sunrise on Monday. Fearing trouble Admiral Benham ordered that the vessels of his fleet be cleared for action.

The three ships referred to were the Amy, the Good News and the Julia Rollins. The captains of two of the ships weakened and failed to come into the harbor. The Amy was the only one that ventured in and she was escorted by the United States cruiser Detroit. As a precaution against any possible aggressive action on the part of the insurgents, the cruisers New York, Charleston and Newark were assigned to watch the actions of da Gama's ship, Aquidaban, while the Detroit and San Francisco were signalled to take positions near the Trajano and the Guanabara.

Effective Precautions.

These precautions certainly proved effective, and the insurgents, in face of the formidable array of American vessels, made but the feeblest attempt to hinder the Amy's progress to her wharf.

No guns were opened upon her by da Gama's vessels and, as a matter of course, the American vessels did not fire on the insurgent ships.

The insurgents, protest consisted of this: As the Amy got abreast of the Guanabara, a marine on the last named vessel aimed a musket at her and fired. Two musket shots were fired at the Guanabara and the Trajano from the Amy's escort, the Detroit, in return.

This was all the firing done during the Amy's trip, and it was enough. All opposition ceased at once and the use of heavy guns was not considered necessary at any time.

The reasons the other two ships which had notified Admiral Benham they wished to go to their wharves failed to do so, is that their commanders were persuaded from entering the harbor by a man of the name of Rollins, who is believed to be the agent of an English firm which has been furnishing the rebels money.

May Surrender to the Americans.

At a later hour Admiral da Gama con-

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STATE OF MARTIAL PEACE

Enforced Quietness Prevails in the Pennsylvania Coal Mining Districts.

RIOTOUS MINERS KEPT QUIET BY COLD

They Are Ominously Sullen and Silent and a Renewal of the Trouble is Expected at No Far Distant Date—Deputies Active.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—Reports from all points in the regions about Mansfield to Sheriff Richards up to 1 p. m. show no further trouble, and the sheriff is confident it is over. A large number of persons reported to him, but he informed them no more deputies were needed.

A dispatch received this afternoon from Mansfield says the miners employed at the Moon Run mines in Robinson Tipple struck for 70 cents this morning. No deputies have been ordered there yet. About 150 men quit work.

MANSFIELD, Pa., Jan. 30.—A bitter cold wave which struck this valley is probably as much responsible as the activity of the deputies for the quietness of the riotously inclined miners. It is certain that last night was absolutely free from disorder along the Bridgeville, Miller's Run, Tom's Run and Panhandle lines. The shivering deputies patrolling all night did not see a single man who seemed by his action to have any hostile intentions against the tipples. The mob which assembled back of the Ridgeway mine yesterday afternoon got word that the deputies were watching them, and like magic disappeared. Another crowd was seen above McDonald, but this morning even their foot-tracks had been obliterated by the snow.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Lowry made an early tour of the works up the Lake Erie lines and especially in the Tom's Run district. He wired back that there were a number of men at work in the mines and confidence had been generally restored. An operator said that the presence of the deputies was having a wonderful salutary effect upon the foreigners. Had they been in uniform, though, the effect would have been greater.

There is little doubt, however, that there still exist grounds for uneasiness from the very sullen silence of the men themselves. The fact that they show no disposition to return to work exhibits a spirit of defiance which may result in further disorder when the deputy sheriffs leave, and this causes some apprehension. The situation at present is one of martial quietness, with all the larger pits guarded by armed deputies, and with the prompt arrest of all who are claimed to act disorderly.

To Keep Up the Guards.

Peace has been thoroughly established. The only further plan proposed is to maintain the present forces and guard until their necessities force the slavs to return to work.

'Squire Mullin this morning gave a preliminary hearing to the Slavs arrested for rioting at Tom's Run. Of these four were discharged and twenty held for court. John Tomac and Andrew Stabulo, who were particularly violent in urging the mob to burn the tipples on Saturday, were arrested today and sent to jail to await trial at court. Three others, Adam Bauth, August Boozer, and Frank Shaver, said to be ringleaders in the riot, have also been arrested and placed in jail. These men are charged with riot and arson. All the others were arrested on warrants charging them with unlawful assembling.

There is only one opinion among the leading residents of Mansfield about the policy of bringing in foreign miners and that opinion is decidedly adverse. The people of the town are also desirous of seeing efforts made to crush the anarchist displays in which these foolish foreigners occasionally indulge. "I am sure that there are anarchists in this vicinity among the foreign miners," said Justice McMillen. "We have had evidence of anarchy. Dynamite is stolen at various times and discovered in abandoned mines. Several attempts have been made to blow up houses in mining sections. At Bowers there is a regular hot-bed of anarchy. In the summer the miners have held picnics at which they display the red flag and drape the dancing platform in red." One of the leaders in the attack on Biedling's mines on Saturday wore a red sash about his waist.

Will Punish them Promptly.

It is the intention of the Allegheny county authorities to make short work of the Mansfield coal region rioters. The thirty-nine men arrested yesterday and today are now in jail here and were given hearings in the jail this afternoon on the charge of unlawful assembly. The cases were taken to the grand jury and ten minutes later true bills were found against the entire party. It is possible the cases will be called in court this week and railroaded through.

Mines Starting Up.

MANSFIELD, Pa., Jan. 30.—The works of Stone, Bedling, Pittsburg Fuel company, and Wick, Powers & Moore resumed operations today and no attempt was made by the strikers to interfere with the workman.

At a meeting of employes today the foreigners refused to accept the 65-cent rate and the English speaking miners agreed to take what they could get. Ninety men will go in tomorrow and the foreigners threaten to stop them. The men will be armed and guards will be stationed about the works to repel an attack, if made. Twenty-five deputies were withdrawn from Mansfield this evening and others will be discharged tomorrow if there is no disorder.

IRON WORKERS VIOLENT.

They Attack Nonunion Men in the Vesuvius Works with Fatal Results.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A riot occurred shortly after midnight at the Vesuvius Iron works of Moorhead Bros. & Co. between the strikers and nonunion men. One man was probably fatally shot and a number injured.

Some time ago the company reduced wages 15 per cent and the employes refused it. The plant was shut down and a few days ago the finishing department resumed with nonunion men. Tonight the strikers held a meeting and resolved to stand firm. After the adjournment about fifty colored and white men started for the mill to drive the nonunion men out. With curses and yells the mob tore down the fence and made a rush for the finishing department. About a dozen men were at work. The mob carried revolvers, clubs and stones. They fired several volleys, and at the first one a workman, whose name is unknown, fell to the floor, shot through the back. He will probably die.

The workmen were then surrounded, and being outnumbered four to one, fled precipitately from the mill, protecting themselves with tools and pieces of iron. They were driven some distance and then escaped. Several were injured, but how seriously is not known.

The mob then quickly dispersed. The plant was at once shut down and the furnances banked. No attempt will be made to resume until the men have protection. The leaders of the mob are unknown. At 1:30 everything was quiet.

BIS CONDITION UNCHANGED.

George W. Childs Has Not Improved—He is Still Very Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Mr. Childs' physician at midnight said: "Mr. Childs is free from fever. The paralysis shows but little improvement. His general condition is unchanged.

Decided for the Sugar Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—In the suit brought by the government to test the legality of the Sugar trust's absorption of the big Philadelphia refineries, Judge Butler decided today in favor of the trust. As the case is a test one, it is believed an appeal to the supreme court will be taken in order that no doubt of the legality of the purchase of the local refineries can exist.

OHIO'S SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Those Living in Chicago Hold a Grand Reunion and Reception.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Sons and daughters of Ohio feasted, danced and applauded in honor of two of the state's industrious representatives at the Grand Pacific hotel tonight. The occasion was the fourth annual banquet of the Ohio Society of Chicago, with Governor McKinley and Congressman Frank Hurd as guests of honor. The affair was a brilliant one. The society is composed of prominent Chicagoans, who own the Buckeye state as their birthplace, and is one of the best known social organizations in the city. As a justification of its claim to absolute neutrality in politics, the secretary presented as its speakers two prominent politicians who are diametrically opposed to each other on the tariff issue, and free trade and protection dwelt together for the evening in peace and harmony.

From 6:15 to 7:45 old acquaintances were renewed and the members of the society greeted their guests at a reception held in the hotel parlors. Then came the banquet, at which the president, Judge Leroy D. Thoman, presided.

After the coffee, the speakers of the evening, Governor McKinley and Mr. Hurd were presented. Before introducing them, President Thoman asked the guests to arise and drink to the memory of one of Ohio's greatest sons, ex-President Hayes. When seats had been resumed Judge Thoman presented Governor McKinley.

As the governor concluded he was greeted with prolonged rounds of applause. When the hand clapping had subsided Mr. Hurd was introduced.

When the applause succeeding Mr. Hurd's speech had subsided the guests deserted the banquet hall and devoted the remainder of the evening to the cotillion.

RESULT OF SIOUX CITY FAILURES.

Defunct Iowa Companies Secure a Receiver for Property in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—George H. Poor of Andover was today appointed receiver of the property in this state belonging to the Leeds Improvement and Land company, the Leeds Annex company, the Sioux City Land company and the American Security and Trust company by Judge Knowlton in the supreme court. The four companies are virtually controlled by eastern parties who live in this state, and the nominal assets amount to $2,000,000. The application for a receiver, which was made by Lawyer L. C. Southard in behalf of certain stockholders, was based on the insolvency of the companies and it was not opposed.

The actual value of the assets of the concerns, which are said to have practically the same officers, is about $800,000. These assets consist largely of bonds, stocks, mortgages and notes, part of which are secured by real estate in Sioux City. The appointment of the receiver is made so as not to endanger any legal or equitable rights now standing against the property. The present and past condition of the financial market has greatly hindered and at last made it expedient to carry on the business of the concerns. The receiver is to furnish a bond for $40,000 and is to act as an independent receiver for the state. The companies were organized principally to develop Sioux City, and the Leeds improvement and Land company was the pioneer of the four and the chief one

WILL NOT SUCCEED SATOLLI.

Archbishop Ireland Denies that He Will Be the Abegate's Successor.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—When Archbishop Ireland was shown the dispatch from St. Louis stating that he would succeed Mgr. Satolli as papal delegate to this country he was at first inclined to consider it as too improbable to deserve serious consideration. But being urged by the Associated press correspondent that the general public would be interested in a definite statement of the subject, he said:

"When Mgr. Satolli shall be recalled he will have a successor and that successor will come from Rome. It is decidedly the policy of the pope that no bishop occupying any see in the United States could be the delegate to this country. The reason is very plain. The bishop himself, any bishop, may have cases to be adjudicated upon and no member of the hierarchy could be persumed to be absolutely above all bias, personal or local interest in the decisions, which should come from the supreme court of the church."

SETTLED WITH CREDITORS.

Imprisoned Colorado Bank Officials Finally Secure Their Liberty.

JULESBURG, Colo., Jan. 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The State bank affair has at last been settled satisfactorily to all concerned. James Robson, president, and Oscar Liddle, cashier, were released from custody. The affair was settled by the bank people turning their bank building in to the county at $12,400 and paying the balance in cash.

All depositors were paid in full. It is said that relatives in Illinois rendered them pecuniary assistance in order to settle the affair and thereby dismiss the criminal prosecution.

The business men of Julesburg have not lost a cent by this failure and are all in good condition. Now that over $12,000 of county and private funds that have been tied up since December 2, 1893, will again be put in circulation, they look for the best business of years.

IN CUSTODY IN OMAHA.

Forger Wanted in Kansas City a Prisoner in the Gate City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.—H. F. Gray, who is now in custody in Omaha, was indicted today by the grand jury for passing a forged check for $1,400 on the First National bank of this city in September, 1893. The check bore the name of O. O. Jordan, cashier of the Union Banking company of St. Joseph, Mich., and was dated September 3. The officers of the Kansas City bank did not know Gray, but he had opened an account there a week before and left the check as a deposit. The bank lost but $230, discovering the forgery before Gray had checked more than that sum on his account. Nothing is known about Gray in Kansas City. He came here from Oklahoma, and the officers of the First National bank say he defrauded Omaha and Arkansas City banks in the same way, getting about $4,000 in Arkansas City.

AMENITIES IN GERMANY.

After Shooting an Editor General Kirchoff is Decorated by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Baron Kirchoff, who some time ago shot Dr. Harich, subeditor of the Tageblatt, has been decorated with a high order.

The shooting of Dr. Harich was caused by an article published in the Tageblatt, telling of the alleged elopement of General Kirchoff's daughter with a servant sergeant of the military.

General Kirchoff went to Dr. Harich's house and wanted him to sign a paper calling himself a scoundrel and a liar. The editor refused to sign the paper. General Kirchoff then drew a revolver and fired two shots at him, one of which wounded him slightly. Dr. Harich was afterwards fined 10,000 marks and sentenced to six months imprisonment for publishing the article.

Ivanhoff Gets Fifteen Years.

SOFIA, Jan. 30.—Ex-Lieutenant Ivanhoff and his brother Luka, charged with being concerned in the plot to murder Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, have been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

CLEARS THE WAY FOR BONDS

Petition of the Knights of Labor to the Court Has Been Refused.

SOVEREIGN'S INJUNCTION PLAN FAILS

Judge Cox Refuses to Compel Secretary Carlisle to Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Restrained from Issuing Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Judge Cox of the district supreme court this morning dismissed the application of the Knights of Labor for an injunction to restrain Secretary Carlisle from issuing $50,000,000 of bonds, as proposed in his recent bond circular.

The application of the Knights of Labor asserted that the members of the organization as citizens and tax payers have a right to the injunction. Should the bonds be issued the interest would practically amount to a tax of about $1 a head in the country, thereby resulting in an outlay of about $300,000 for the Knights of Labor, according to the application filed yesterday. In reply to this Judge Cox lays it down:

"Now, there never was a per capita tax in this country. No law now in force requires the payment of a direct tax, though there was one in 1816 and another in 1861. Should such a tax exist the complainants have not shown that they are property holders. They have no standing in the court as taxpayers and no legal right in the question as to the bond issue. The claim that the interests of the organization are different from the general public and would suffer more than any other class, referring to the claim that many Knights were minors by the issue, is a grievance of discrimination, but it gives no standing in judicial proceedings. Consequently, as taxpayers, if they are minors the complainants have no standing in court."

Judge Cox then reviewed the laws bearing on the question and declared it was unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the rights of the secretary to make the issue "The secretary," he said, had legal authority to redeem notes when presented and the right to sell bonds when necessary."

Secretary McGuire of the Knights will appeal to the district court of appeals, and from there, eventually, the case may go to the supreme court.

The arguments were all put in yesterday. The applicants for the injunction were represented by Senator Allen, populist, of Nebraska, Judge Jere Wilson, C. C. Cole of Des Moines and J. W. Mills of Denver, all of whom took part in the argument.

Carlisle Would Not Talk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Carlisle was at his desk in the Treasury department today. Today the cabinet met, and on such days the secretary does not see any visitors, but devotes his time exclusively to the consideration of the work of the department. The secretary declined to talk for publication on the results of his trip to New York. It was officially stated that the statement attributed to the secretary while in New York, that if the subscriptions run to $75,000,000 he intended to sell that many bonds is incorrect. It is said that if the secretary had wanted that amount he would have so stated in his circular.

The treasury officials received with satisfaction the decision of Judge Cox dismissing the petition of the Knights of Labor for an injunction against Secretary Carlisle restraining him from issuing bonds.

NUMEROUS OFFERS.

Subscriptions for Bonds to the Amount of $30,000,000 Received from New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Two telegrams were received by Secretary Carlisle this afternoon from New York, informing him that subscriptions to the amount of $30,000,000 would be made for the 5 per cent ten-year bonds which the secretary is to issue on February 1. The first of the two telegrams announced $20,000,000 in bonds would be taken and the second message made an offer to take $10,000,000. This information was very gratifying to Secretary Carlisle and other officials. It is attributed to the secretary's conference at New York with the bankers, during which he pointed out the legality of his authority to issue the bonds.

The secretary said this afternoon that he had no doubt the entire issue of $50,000,000 would be floated at the fixed price of 117.223 and upwards.

Although information of the offers as to amounts heretofore received have been withheld, it is certain from guarded statements that were made at the Treasury department that they aggregate a considerable sum.

Will Accept the Highest Bids.

It was announced this afternoon, on behalf of the secretary, that in acting on the first of the offers to take bonds he would first accept those at the highest prices above the prices proffered in the circular. The allotments of the bonds among those making lower bids at similar figures will take place when the bids offering the highest prices have been disposed of. In regard to the published statement that they would sell $75,000,000 worth of bonds if that amount were subscribed for, an official, speaking authoritatively on the subject, said the secretary would sell only $50,000,000 in bonds.

In view of the doubt existing in some quarters as to the right of the treasury to use the money derived from the sale of the bonds for the current expenses of the government, the question was asked today whether the secretary would have the legal advise of the department of justice on the matter. It seems no steps having this object in view are likely to be taken, as the secretary already considers he has the authority to use the money as stated.

Carlisle Subpoenaed.

United States Marshal Wilson called upon Secretary Carlisle today to serve a subpoena obtained in behalf of the Knights of Labor from the supreme court of the district, citing the secretary to appear before the court to answer to a bill previously filed, asking that he be enjoined from issuing United States bonds as proposed by him. According to the subpoena Mr. Carlisle is required to put in an appearance in the case on the first Tuesday in March next and to plead or answer before the first Tuesday. This is a mere matter of form. The process, it is said, is not affected by the action of the court today in dismissing the application for an injunction, as the petitioners do not regard that action as final and will appeal the case.

The secretary took the subpoena with him to the white house and showed it to the president and his associates. The financial situation was a topic of discussion at the cabinet meeting.

The $30,000,000 subscribed for in New York today is in addition to the offers heretofore received at the treasury department, and assures the success of the loan beyond question.

BANKERS WILL AID.

New York Men Who Will Not Let the Bond Issue Fail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Several of the bank officials who attended yesterday's conference with the secretary of the treasury have arrived at the conclusion that it will be a mistaken policy to allow the government bond issue to fall through because of the inactivity or lack of support on the part of the financiers of this city. They have also been influenced to this conclusion by fears that if the issue should not be successful Secretary Carlisle would endeavor to secure the passage of a bill authorizing the coinage of the seigniorage of silver bullion now in the treasury. A further consideration was the possibility of a reflection upon the credit of the government by the failure to sell the bonds.

Under these circumstances, President [illegible] of the Union Trust company has undertaken the formation of a syndicate to bid for the entire issue at the upset price. It is understood that they have Russell Sage and President Olcott of the Central Trust company with them and that the latter will co-operate in the move now under way and that it is likely to be a success.

The banking syndicate, formed to subscribe to the government loan, have already agreed to take $25,000,000. Those who have joined the syndicate are: The United Trust company, the Manhattan Trust company, the Central Trust company, the Farmers Loan and Trust company, the New York Security and Trust company, Manhattan Banking company, Park National bank, Chemical National bank, Fourth National bank, Hanover National bank, Bank of Commerce, American Exchange National bank, City National bank, Merchants National bank and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

FINANCIERS INDICTED.

Presentments Made Against Kansas City Trust and Bank Officials.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.—The January grand jury made its final report today. Fifteen indictments were returned against George W. Toutmin and Horace S. Dynn of the Continental Trust company; fourteen against Willard P. Holmes, president of the Security Savings Trust company; one against John Reid, president of the Western Trust and Savings association, and five new ones against James C. Darragh and Elmer C. Sattley of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank. Commenting on the failures of the banks last summer the report says:

"From our investigations into a number of insolvent banking institutions we find that the appraisers who were appointed by the circuit court have, in about every instance, in fixing the value of the assets of the defunct institutions, relied almost entirely for their valuations upon the informations obtained from the officers of the defunct institution themselves. As a consequence there necessarily results inflated valuations, which but help to still further deceive the already deluded public depositors and confuse the courts charged with the winding-up of their affairs.

"We would earnestly recommend to the honorable judges of the circuit court that all future appraisers be strictly required and compelled to make such a careful and actual appraisement as the law contemplates, and not inflated and airy estimates, to the end that the courts may be properly aided and informed in adjusting the affairs of such institutions, and so that unfortunate depositors may not continue to be misled by false and delusive hopes of realizing from worthless assets."

All the indictments charge grand larceny by receiving deposits into an insolvent bank.

WILL CONTEST THE DECISION.

Railroad Men Will Ask to Have Judge Dundy's Decision Set Aside.

TERRE HAUTE, Jan. 30.—General Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Firemen returned tonight from Washington, where he has been in consultation with Senator Voorhees and Representative McGann of Illinois, concerning matters of vital interest to the brotherhood. A bill has been prepared and will be introduced soon in both branches of congress to prevent federal judges from restraining railroad employes from striking. Mr. Sargent will meet the grand officers of the brotherhood at St. Paul Thursday, when final action will be taken on the order served on them in the courts in the Northern Pacific case.

Chief Sargent thinks application will be made to the court for a dissolution of the restraining order. The application, he said, would have been made sooner, but for the fact that conferences were being held between the brotherhood committee and the receivers. These conferences were now ended. Mr. Sargent says that the home committe on railroads has been considering the remarkable decision of Judge Jennins. He thought the more far-reaching decision of Judge Dundy would be given immediate attention. Chief Sargent does not believe Judge Dundy's decision will stand.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.

David Henderson of the Chicago Opera House to Be Serenaded.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A military band of 150 pieces, composed of some of the best musicians in the city and representing the Chicago Music society, will serenade David Henderson of the Chicago opera house at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The board of control of the society has appointed as a committee to make the necessary arrangement President A. G. Rackett, Adolph Rosenbecker, Banks Creiger, Charles B. Hoffman and A. S. Fisher. The big band will be led by Adolph Rosenbecker, and President Rackett will make a few remarks conveying to Mr Henderson the kindly feelings the Chicago musicians have for him. The band will be stationed in front of the opera house on Washington street, and the thoroughfare will be kept open by a detail of police, under command of Captain Byrens. The serenade is to be in the nature of a recognition of the stand by Mr. Henderson in Denver for competent musicians and of the service done by him on that occasion to the cause of trades unionism.

ARREARS OF ONE THOUSAND.

Late Editor of the Steubenville Star Arrested as an Embezzler.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—At the request of the chief of police of Steubenville, O., the authorities here have placed under arrest William R. Johnson, editor of the Evening Star of that city, the charge against him being embezzlement. Johnson states that he does not know the extent of the matter, but thinks it is the outgrowth of a quarrel over the expenditure of election funds in the last campaign.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 30.—William R. Johnson, late editor of the Evening Star of this city, who was arrested in St. Louis on a charge of embezzlement, left here December 26. Last April he was elected city clerk, and a short time later it was discovered that his accounts were in arrears about $1,000. At that time he was editor of the Star. He will be brought back and tried for embezzlement. The affair has caused a sensation, as he was quite a factor in politics. He was not arrested while here, as his wife had promised to reimburse his bondsmen. While negotiations were in progress he slipped away. Some claim that he will not be punished.

Discovery of a South Dakota Woman.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A farmer's wife living near Sturgis was the other day dressing a duck for dinner and, prompted by curiosity, she opened the craw to see what it contained. She was very much surprised to find a nugget of gold of considerable size. She wondered if other members of her duck family were carrying around such valuable morsels. She decided to find out and so she killed and dressed four more. In each craw she found a nugget of gold. When her husband returned to the house for dinner the wonderful discovery was told him. He got out his gold scales and weighed the "find," and found that the nuggets were worth $15.

Made a Rich Strike.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 30.—A reported discovery of gold in William's canon, near the Cave of the Winds, in Manitou, caused a rush from town to that locality today by street cars and other conveyances. Hundreds of claims were staked. Assays of the ore that was found ran from $1,500 to $10,000 per ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers January 30.

At Crook Haven—Passed—Majestic, from New York for Liverpool.

INDORSES CARLISLE

Senator Sherman Defends His Course in a Vigorous Speech.

HIS RIGHT TO ISSUE BONDS UNQUESTIONED

Arguments Made by the Statesman from Ohio in His Favor.

REPEAL OF ELECTIONS LAW CONSIDERED

Final Vote on the Question Will Be Taken by the Senate on Tuesday.

INCOME TAX BILL DEBATED IN THE HOUSE

Bourke Cockran in an Eloquent Speech Leads the Democratic Opposition to it—Johnson Makes Another Sensational Effort—Its Other Opponents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The senate has finally named the day when the final vote is to be taken on the bill repealing the federal elections law. After another long colloquy today between Senators Gray and Chandler the republicans consented that general debate on the measure should close next Tuesday at 4 p. m. After that hour amendments may be presented and passed upon, but the final vote must be taken before the adjournment of the senate on that day.

The bond question came up again in the senate today, and after a long debate went over by unanimous consent until tomorrow. The significant feature of the discussion was the firm stand taken by Senator Sherman in favor of the authority of Secretary Carlisle to issue the bonds. The gold reserve he declared to be a fund which should be preserved inviolate, and he thought it even mandatory, rather than discretionary, with the secretary to sell at least sufficient bonds to restore the gold reserve.

Senator Washburn of Minnesota presented a petition of 6,000 citizens of St. Louis county, Minnesota, protesting against putting iron ore on the free list.

The resolution of Senator Stewart of Nevada declaring the proposed issue of bonds to be without authority of law was taken up, and Mr. Stewart addressed the senate in its favor.

Sherman Defends Carlisle.

Senator Sherman followed Mr. Stewart and criticised severely the attack upon the credit of the nation in the resolution proposed by Senator Stewart and also in the speech of Senator Allen. He said he was surprised no one had risen to sustain the administration in its aim to maintain the credit of the country. These attacks just as the bonds were to be issued were serious, and it was apparent they would either prevent the sale of the bonds or, if sold, compel their sale at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

Senator Sherman said the secretary of the treasury had full authority to issue the bonds. "The secretary," said he, "has full power to sell bonds to maintain the gold reserve. It is his duty to do so. This is the first time in fifteen long years that any one has denied that power. It never has been disputed before. It is almost unpatriotic to question this power at a time when the revenues of the government are insufficient to meet the expenditures. It is a question that should be above partisanship. I feel like standing up for the country and the power of the secretary. The authority to issue bonds in such a contingency as has just arisen was given by law in the strongest, clearest and most direct language that could be used. That law and the power has stood unchallenged and uncontradicted from that day until a few days since, when resolutions were introduced in this body denying the authority of the secretary of the treasury at a time when bids were about to be issued."

He then proceeded to read in detail the provisions of the law on the subject in dispute and argued the legitimate construction was favorable and even mandatory of the power now about to be exercised by the secretary of the treasury.

Senator Quay's Amendment.

At the conclusion of Senator Sherman's remarks Senator Quay introduced an amendment to the resolution, the purport of which was a declaration that the secretary of the treasury had no power, "except to provide for the redemption of the legal tender notes of the United States presented at the subtreasury at New York."

Senator Dubois, republican, of Idaho, as a substitute for the pending resolutions, presented the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that the secretary of the treasury has no authority under existing law to issue and sell the bonds of the United States, except such as conferred upon him by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under that act cannot be lawfully used for any other purpose except for that provided therein.

This resolution seemed to meet favor.

"I approve of that resolution," said Senator Sherman.

"The question of maintaining the credit of the government," said Senator Teller, "is not one that ought not to be interfered with by partisan feeling. I am as anxious to maintain the character of the government with regard to its financial affairs under this administration as I should be if it was a republican one. If reports in the morning papers are true, Secretary Carlisle said in New York if the bids amounted to $75,000,000 he would accept the whole $75,000,000 and issue bonds to that amount. He said he would first strengthen the reserve, and that the remainder of it he would use for the current expenses. If the bonds are issued we will be obliged morally and legally to pay for and redeem these bonds, regardless of the use that was made of the money. I say if we have reached the point where the issue of bonds is necessary for current expenses, then it is necessary for congress to provide means and legislation for the issue of such bonds."

Teller Makes a Positive Statement.

Continuing, Senator Teller commented on the causes of the present depression, and said he differed with Senator Sherman as to the cause. He did not believe the financial difficulties were due to the impending tariff legislation, but to the repeal of the Sherman act.

"Does the senator think the democratic party is responsible for this condition he has depicted?" inquired Senator Daniel, democrat, of Virginia.

"I think," replied Mr. Teller, "the democratic party is entitled to its fullest share of the odium of this condition. In my opinion this difficulty began in 1873, and has been continued by the acts of congress since that time, and the culminating feature of it was when this democratic administration insisted upon the repeal of the Sherman law, and putting this country once for all upon an absolute gold basis."

Pending Senator Teller's speech, at 2 o'clock the elections bill was taken up and the financial resolutions went over. After some colloquy between Senators Gray and Chandler, it was agreed the general debate on the bill repealing the federal elections law should close at 4 p. m. next Thursday and a final vote on the passage of the bill be taken before adjournment on that day.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire introduced two amendments to the repeal bill, the first providing that the flag of the United States and the words, "for representative in congress," should be stamped, under penalty, on every box for congres-