TWELVE PAGES.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TALKED MAINLY OF SILVER

Transmississippi Congress Listens to Two Speeches on that Subject.

REGULATING VOTING REPRESENTATION

Maximum Vote of States in the Convention Fixed at Thirty and Minimum at Ten —Another Grist of Resolutions Introduced and Referred.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—The developments of the second day's session of the Transmississippi congress have not been without interest for the advocates of the free coinage of silver who have been anxious to secure a definite expression from the congress in favor of the white metal. Not alone have the minor features, such as warm applause when free coinage was mentioned, been encouraging, but the organization of the convention with Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska as chairman, and E. A. Marshall of Texas as secretary, has been highly delighting. Nevertheles there is no certainty the matter will go beyond this. In the convention there is a strong element in favor of national free coinage only, and another opposed to any expression whatever upon the subject by the congress. Whether the bimetallists will be strong enough to overcome both these elements cannot be told. Yet there is a certainty that the main struggle will be upon this portion of the resolutions committee's report and the battle will not be of brief duration.

It was nearly three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time that President Whitmore called the Transmississippians to order and the completion of the preliminary work of the congress was entered upon. The adoption of the report of the committe on credentials last night, which enrolled all appointed delegates properly accredited, without regard to their presence, gave especial point to the report of the committee on rules and order of business, which provided for a voting power for each delegation of not to exceed thirty votes, if so many delegates are present, all states to have a voting power of not less than ten, no matter what the smallness of the attending delegation. Pending the consideration of the rules report, the names of the members selected by the various state delegations for membership upon the committee on resolutions was read. The following is the list: Arizona, T. B. Comstock, W. J. Chaney; Arkansas, George Sengel, C. S. Collins; California, D. Lubin, W. G. Parsons; Colorado, I. L. Johnson, J. S. Shafroth; Idaho, William Budge, B. E. Rich; Indian territory, D. G. Denison, Fielding Lewis; Iowa, S. F. Smith, Bart E. Linehan; Kansas, W. H. Toothage, Stephen Crane; Minnesota, Thomas Sharp; Missouri, E. O. Standard, C. E. Yeater; Nebraska, W. J. Bryan, R. W. Richardson; New Mexico, G. R. Gabel, L. B. Prince; Oklahoma, Sidney Clark, J. A. McGuire; Oregon, E. B. Dodge; South Dakota, S. E. Wilson, J. R. Brennan; Texas, Lewis Hancock, E. A. Marshall; Utah, F. J. Cannon, B. C. Goodwin; Washington, A. L. Black, D. E. Devine; Montana, Thomas G. Merrill, W. H. Weed; Alaska, J. C. Greene. Wyoming, Louisiana, Nevada and North Dakota are not represented in the convention, while Minnesota, Oregon and Alaska were able to name but one member instead of two as authorized.

STRUGGLE OVER REPRESENTATION.

Upon the completion of this call the report of the rules committee was adopted, being purely formal, until the clause limiting the maximum voting power of each delegation to thirty and the minimum to ten was reached. At this point Delegate F. J. Cannon of Utah moved to strike out the maximum limit, thus giving the full delegation a vote for every man. He supported his motion with the contention that states and territories sufficiently interested to send all the delegates to which they were entitled should be allowed to vote such delegation. Moreover, no state or territory had more delegates than accorded it by the official call and to cut down the delegations' power after arrival was unjust.

Ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico endorsed the original report as necessary to prevent nearby sections from overpowering by their transported delegations those unable to send a full delegation from far away points.

Delegate Black of Washington offered a substitute for the original report, making clearer the voting powers of the members of each delegation, but retaining the maximum and minimum limits at thirty and ten.

Delegate Williams of Arkansas, a member of the rules committee, explained the report as having been prepared upon the basis of fairness as detailed by Governor Prince's remarks. Moreover, upon the committee making the report Utah had a representative, who accepted the report.

Delegate W. J. Bryan of Nebraska opposed the amendment offered by Delegate Cannon, as it tended to permit two or three states to rule the convention, to an extent reducing the weight of the recommendations of the congress.

After some further debate of a desultory character Mr. Cannon withdrew his amendment, explaining that Utah had no more delegates present than were legally called.

The substitute of Delegate Black was then voted down and the original report adopted.

RESOLUTIONS GALORE.

Introduction of resolutions then became in order, and among those submitted were: Endorsing Secretary Herbert's tests and use of American coal and urging legislation to enjoin upon naval officials the use always of American products where it can be done without financial loss; recommending the repeal of legislation giving American consuls outside of the United States borders privileges of customs officials; favoring increasing the numbers and jurisdiction of federal judicial officers in Indian territory and deferring the creation of territorial government until the lands of the five civilized tribes are held in severalty; favoring governmental investigation of forest fires on public lands; urging admission as states of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; favoring federal encouragement of a cable from the Farallone islands to Hawaii; favoring the improvement of Oakland, Cal., harbor; opposing legislation to engraft the Baltimore plan or any other form of national bank issue upon the national currency system; favoring legislation to increase the price of cotton; favoring further and greater governmental aid to Texas harbor and river improvement.

Delegate W. J. Bryan of Nebraska introduced a resolution favoring the restoration of the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid of any other nation on earth.

Delegate Cahill of Missouri introduced a resolution favoring efforts by the government toward inducing other governments to recognize silver more fully as a money metal.

The committee on permanent organization at this juncture presented its report, naming George Cannon of Utah for permanent presiding officer, with one vice president from each state, to be named by its delegation. The present secretary, M. G. Butterfield of Oregon, was requested to continue through this congress, the executive committee being instructed to name his successor when the next place shall be chosen, he to reside therein. The report was immediately adopted and President Cannon escorted to the chair by delegates Stanard of Missouri, Black of Washington and Johnson of California. After brief speeches of congratulation and thanks to the retiring officer, Mr. Whitmore, the congress adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, which was delayed until nearly 3 o'clock, there being nothing before the convention having special precedence, Congressman-elect J. S. Shafroth of Colorado was invited to address the delegates upon the silver question. Mr. Shafroth opened his remarks with a theoretical discussion on the effects of the complete demonetization of silver and the consequent compelling of only one metal, gold, for instance, to transact the business of the country, or of the world. He touched next upon the annual production of gold and arguing from the statistical assertions that more than 75 per cent of that production goes into the arts, held that as the remaining 25 per cent was equal to but 1 per cent of the aggregate money supply of the world, while the increase of demand in trade was six times in excess of that per centage, there was but one course to follow to supply trade with its necessary medium of exchange, viz., the free coinage of silver. Following this he reviewed the positions of the various governments of the world with relation to gold and reciting the increase in the number of nations relying entirely upon the yellow metal as a basis of circulation, asked if it were not reasonable that, with the necessarily appreciated value, silver should be used, too, to meet the ever-growing demand for a medium of exchange. He opposed with all his might any proposal for the limited use of silver for anything short of free coinage, which under the financial system now existing meant simply the redemption ultimately of that silver with gold, thereby appreciating that metal. Gold, and silver, he claimed, under unrestricted conditions were automatically regulative of each other. Moreover, the facts showed that the production of silver, though annually larger than that of gold, yet when relative comparisons were made of the total in the world at the end of the year there was less than 1 per cent greater increase—38-100 of 1 per cent, to speak exactly. What danger was there in that? At the close of Mr. Shafroth's remarks a new series of resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. Among them were these: Opposing (by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce) the adoption by the congress of any resolution demanding the free coinage of silver; favoring the early construction of the Nicaragua canal; opposing the so-called Olney plan with regard to the Pacific railroad debts and favoring the foreclosure of the government mortgage with the restoration to the people of the granted lands; favoring the taking away from congress of the coinage power and its return to the people under the system of initiative and referendum; favoring the withdrawal of all existing circulating mediums and the substitution therefor of an issue of full legal tender treasury notes to the extent of $50 per capita; favoring the creation of a cabinet office to be known as the Department of Trade and Commerce, and numerous others of a minor character.

DISCUSSED FREE COINAGE.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the special order took precedence and the discussion of the "Remonetization of Silver" was opened by ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico. Upon the principle that all structures must first have a foundation, the governor stated he would confine himself to statements of facts, leaving the superstructure of argument to those to follow him. He then began a review of existing conditions. He charged that the eastern section of the United States was opposed to bimetallism not from principle, but from absolute ignorance of the subject. Yet he did not mean by this to charge conscious wickedness. The west, by reason of its intimate association with the need of a greater supply of money, was better informed, while in the east only the banking element was acquainted with the issue and they from selfish interests advocated gold monometallism. Turning to the demonetization act of 1873, passed, as he asserted, by secret fraud, and which no member of congress had ever acknowledged having voted for with the knowledge that it did demonetize silver, he said all the silver men asked was the repeal of that law, which no man asknowledged paternity for and which every man in public life then or now declared a child of stealth. The demand would be the same were there not a single ounce of silver produced in America. It was the need of a circulating medium. Take, for instance, the wheat crop. The decline in the price per bushel had been from $1.19 to about 50 cents, or a net loss to the farmer at present of $250,000,000 per year. Or taking the average acreage value of wheat, corn, oats, hay and cotton, the decline since the demonetization of silver had been from $15.65 to $8.15, or 48 per cent. Taking the bimetallic prices of 1873 as a basis, the gain by a restoration of silver to agriculturists would be $1,500,000,000 annually. This, in the face of the fact the decline of silver made a net loss of $32,000,000 annually to the miner, proved the issue was not local to the mining interests. Indeed, the decline in prices was not a decline in values, but an appreciation of purchasing power, and what more could be said in favor of an increase in the medium of exchange, especially when we see countless thousands suffering from the existing state of affairs.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

An easy way to look at the matter, he said, was to take, for instance, a farmer's mortgage. Let it have been made when wheat was at $1.19; then 100 bushels would have paid $119 of the debt; now it required 240, approximately. He continued with an argument from this standpoint in favor of a stable valued dollar. In concluding, the governor charged the demonetization of silver by the increased value of a dollar effected an impairment of the obligation of contracts. "Such," the governor said, "are some of the facts in this case, plainly stated. The need of the hour is such an awakening of interest in this question in the east as will cause inquiry and investigation and independence of thought.

"We are one nation; our interests are identical; that which affects one section affects all, and in this matter the conditions are practically the same, east and west, north and south. The idea studiously inculcated in the east that this is a western matter, and one in which the silver-producing states are principally interested, is utterly deceptive, as I have endeavored to show. The farmer of New York or Ohio is interested precisely as is his brother in Iowa or Kansas. The man who owes a mortgage in Massachusetts feels the increasing pressure of the obligation as strongly as his fellow debtor of Missouri or Dakota. The increasing number of foreclosures, the lengthened list of sales for unpaid taxes, the armies of the underpaid and unemployed, tell the same story everywhere.

"On theory it was easy to say what the results of demonetization must be; actual experience is showing what they are. A steady decrease in all property values and an increased burden of all fixed charges can bring but one result. The cry of suffering goes up to heaven. The most despairing and the most touching of their prayers are never heard on earth, for they come from those who suffer in silence. The aggregate of human misery caused by the grinding of the upper and the nether millstones is a thing to make angels weep. We live in the most favored of all lands. God has given us a goodly heritage. The natural resources of our country should make it one of universal prosperity and happiness. There is no reason for suffering and want. Its causes are purely artificial. By the selfishness of man the good gifts of Providence turn to ashes in our hands. The food is taken from the mouth of the weak and defenseless man. Judgment from on high has been visited upon this people. Neither war, nor famine, nor pestilence have been suffered to afflict us; yet in the midst of physical health the the nation is sick; in the midst of wealth there is poverty, and in a land of plenty there is suffering and starvation. God grant us all the will and the wisdom to seek the causes of these things, and having found them, to apply the remedy."

At the conclusion of Governor Prince's remarks and the hearty applause following them, the congress took its usual evening recess.

Receiver for a Manufacturing Concern.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.—George S. Driscoll, president of the Moorehead-McLean company, was today appointed receiver for the concern. The company has been embarrassed for several months and its extensive mills in Soho have been idle. It is thought the receiver will be able to put the plant in operation and make it a paying institution. The corporation has a capital stock of $1,000,000 and an indebtedness of $600,000.

Safe Jump from Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Harry Menier, a young Englishman, is allegnd to have jumped from the highest poin on the Brooklyn bridge to the river without injury by the aid of a parachute just before daylight today. The bridge police question the truth of the story.

WHERE THE EARTH QUAKED.

Shocks Felt in Several Places but No Serious Damage Done.

ROME, Nov. 27.—A violent undulatory and vertical earthquake shock was felt at Brescia, sixty miles from Milan, at 6:15 a. m. today. A similar though less severe shock was experienced at Bologne at 6:09 a. m., and at Verona at 6:04 a. m. At the latter place a second shock was felt at 6:06 a. m.

About the same time shocks were felt at Domo d' Ossola, Mantua, Pavia, Parma, Bergamo and other places. In this city the seismic instruments were disturbed.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Nov. 27.—Eight earthquake shocks, each lasting several seconds, and the first lasting ten seconds, were experienced here. So far no damage has been reported.

ROME, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Reggio states that here were two further earthquakes al Milassze, Sicily.

Illinois Slightly Shaken.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 27.—Several slight, but distinct earthquake shocks were felt here. No damage was done.

WARRANTS COMING THICK.

Post Election Affairs at Kansas City Are Growing Interesting.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.—The local political situation grows more interesting daily. Theodore Hansom, judge of election in the Ninth ward, and John Phillips, clerk in the same ward, have been placed under arrest charged with fraud committed at the recent election. Hansom's bail was fixed at $1,500 and Phillips' at $750, in default of which both went to jail. The wholesale arrests have apparently caused a sensation among the alleged ballot box stuffers, as the additional men for whom warrants were sworn out cannot be located. It is said they have left the city. Besides the warrants already out, and which were made upon representation of the committee of safety, the democratic central committee is said to be contemplating swearing out warrants for several men charged with committing fraud. There is good ground for the statement that Recorder of Votes Owsley is to be removed from office if Governor Stone can find a law sustaining such action. The governor was here last week investigating the situation.

CONFIRMED HIS CONVICTION.

M'Kane's Appeal to the Court of Appeals Decided Against Him.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The court of appeals has affirmed the conviction of John Y. McKane.

The court was unanimous in its decision. The appeal was from a judgment of conviction for felony. The indictment against John Y. McKane, John W. Murphy, Morton Morris and John H. Brownhill was found December 30, 1893, by an extraordinary court of oyer and terminer. The crime of which McKane was convicted was his procurement of the concealment of registry lists for the general election of 1893, especially in the first election district of Gravesend.

Goff Took the Oath of Office.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—John W. Goff has taken the oath of office as recorder. He went to Albany to argue the Gardiner case before the court of appeals. Gardiner was a Parkhurst agent who was convicted of extortion.

SPURIOUS VACCINE POINTS.

Serious Charges Against the Men Who Make Them in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Maximilian Herzog, a young biologist from Chicago, declares that a large percentage of the vaccine points used in this town are spurious, that they contain nothing but some skin irritant like croton oil, and that the men who make this alleged vaccine are scoundrels and murderers. Dr. Herzog announces that he has discovered the real germ of smallpox and the remedy therefor. Last night the city took the matter up, and a resolution was introduced for the appointment of a committee of four physicians to look into the charges. The resolution started a lively fight in the council.

Finally the resolution was referred in the usual way. At the end of two weeks the council, it is said, will undoubtedly appoint the committee.

Dr. Herzog studied medicine at Munich, Berlin and Vienna.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Pensions granted, issue of November 15, were.

Nebraska: Original—William Boughton, Omaha, Douglas.

Colorado: Original—James C. Rosbrook, Rico, Dolores; Henry F. Arnold, Denver, Arapahoe. Increase—Lewis H. Collins, Piecance Creek, Rio Blanco.

Iowa: Original—John Moon, Belinda, Lucas. Additional—Joseph Jennings, Attica, Marion. Renewal—Theodore H. Sedgwick, Clinton, Clinton. Original widows, etc.—Jane Sunn, Garner, Hancock; Mary Burns, Clarinda, Page.

WRECKED ON THE RETURN TRIP.

Vessel Which Brought Mrs. Peary Home Lost with All Hands.

HALIFAX, Nov. 27.—A correspondent at Port Morien, Cape Breton, writes that an American fishing schooner put in there the other day and reported that the steamer Falcon, returning from Philadelphia to St. Johns, after conveying home Mrs. Peary and the auxiliary exploring parties, was wrecked on the Virgin rocks off the coast of Newfoundland last month during a big storm and all on board were drowned.

Running Fire with a Bandit.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., Nov. 27.—The noted bandit, Jim French, while being tracked by two deputies near Tahlequah, I. T., suddenly rose out of a thicket and began working his Winchester. A running fight ensued. The officers gave him a hard chase, but lost him in the brush. It is known that Bill Cook, the leader of the Cook gang, is wounded in the hip and is lying at the house of a friend not far from Tahlequah, but the exact location can not be learned.

Bringing in Members of the Cook Gang.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 27.—William Ellis, United States marshal of the western district of Arkansas, and four officers of the Texas ranger service passed through here today on their way to Fort Smith with the following prisoners: Will Ferris, Jesse Snyder, Charles Turner and "Skeeter," who are wanted for robbing a 'Frisco train at Red Fork, I. T., last summer, and also robbing McDermott's store in the Creek nation on the 24 inst. They are members of the Cook gang.

Railway Trainmen's Request Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Judge Dalls filed an opinion in the circuit court dismissing the case of Levi Nicks and other members of the Brotherhood of Railway trainmen who desired to compel the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading company to retain them in their employ, notwithstanding that they desired to remain members of the organization.

Assignment of a Dry Goods House.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 27.—The firm of Switzer, Newitter & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in the state, made an assignment to J. D. Schlenker, trustee, and closed its doors. Liabilities, $48,000. The assets, including a four-story stone front building on Washington street, are considerably in excess of the liabilities. Preferred creditors, $45,000.

Failure of a Large Mining Firm.

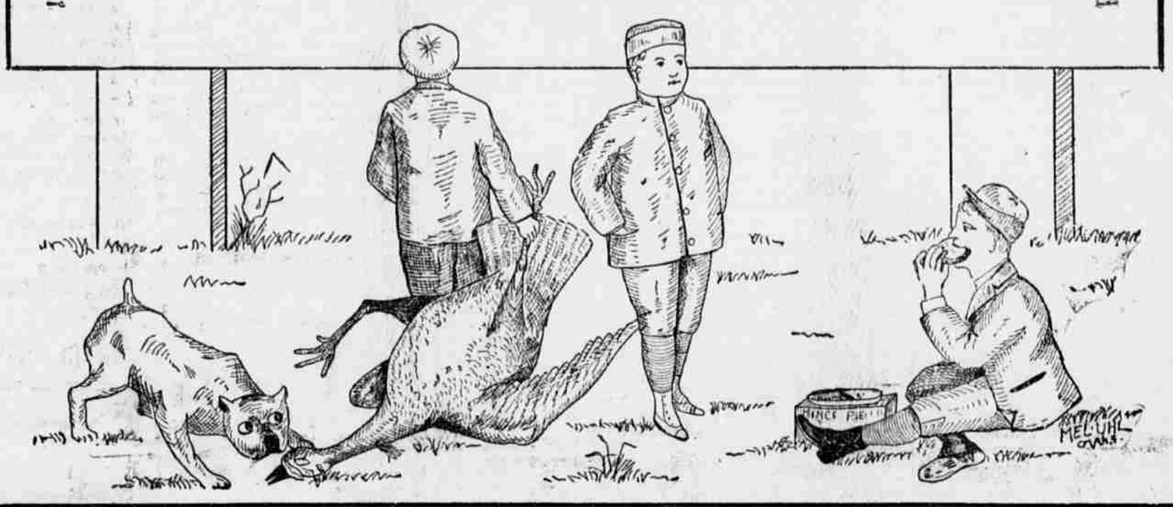
PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 27.—Neil Bros., the largest mining firm in eastern Indiana, have failed. Liabilities $150,000; assets small. Failure to secure extensions from heavy creditors produced the trouble.

DRESS THE BOYS For THANKSGIVING

—THEN YOU'LL HAVE SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR—
—TWICE THE MONEY WON'T BUY THE EQUAL OF THESE—

BOYS' SUITS—Knee pants, double-breasted, dark blue, diagonal cheviot. Choice	$2.00	BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS—In pretty styles, in dark cheviot checks. A lasting and stylish coat	$3.00
BOYS' SUITS—In gray check cheviots. Double-breasted, neatly made and trimmed	2.25	BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS—In mixed checks in cheviot. A nobby coat and the greatest bargain of all	3.50
BOYS' SUITS—In small pin-checks, gray tweeds, double-breasted and a very rare bargain at	2.50	BOYS' ULSTERS—Long, and with high collars. In dark gray, wool lined meltons. Great bargain	4.50
BOYS' SUITS—In dark gray diagonal, Cheviots; a thoroughly reliable double-breasted, knee pant suit	2.75	BOYS' ULSTERS—In dark checked meltons; extra long and warm. Wears long and looks fine	5.50
BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS—In neat patterns. Dark check cheviots, good linings. A great bargain at	2.50	BOYS' ULSTERS—In dark, mixed colors. Genuine frieze. An elegant storm coat. Very durable	6.00

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE.
Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.



PRINCESS BISMARCK DEAD

Another Grief Laid Heavily on the Man of Blood and Iron.

WIFE OF EX-CHANCELLOR PASSES AWAY

Serious Illness of the Duchess of Lauenburg Terminates Fatally and Leaves Prussia's Great Statesman to End His Days Alone.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Princess Bismarck, the wife of Prince Bismarck, died at Varsein at 5 o'clock this morning.

Princess Bismarck, duchess of Lauenberg, wife of Prince Bismarck, has been in poor health for a long time. Her illness became pronounced two months ago. She was deeply affected and received a severe shock when the death of her lifelong friend, Frau Eugenie Reckow, prioress of the Stolp institute for unmarried women, was announced. Three weeks ago Dr. Schweininger was called to Friedrichsruh to prescribe for a serious attack of neuralgia. Since that time she has been almost continually under the care of physicians. The condition of the princess became alarming yesterday, as exclusively told by the Associated press. The princess suffered a relapse and great anxiety was felt in regard to her condition. All the family were hastily summoned to her bedside. Count Herbert Bismarck arrived Thursday evening and was present when his mother passed away.

Although it is feared that the effect of his wife's death upon the prince will be serious it is satisfactory to add that the great chancellor has been in better health lately and he has been able to resume his daily drives.

ANOTHER DUEL ON TAP.

Two French Legislators Will Settle Their Difficulties on the Field.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The debate on the Madagascar credit was quiet. Granting the money asked for was a foregone conclusion after Saturday's vote. During the sitting of the Chamber M. Poincarre, minister of finance, alluded to an insulting article that had been written by M. Gustave Bouanot, a socialist editor, who represents a Parisian constituency in the Chamber. M. Bouanot took umbrage at the language of M. Poincarre and indulged in a violently abusive tirade against the minister.

The only reply M. Poincarre deigned to make was: "Interruptions of this kind are replied to elsewhere."

This, of course, meant that a challenge to fight a duel would be sent to M. Bouanot. After the session M. Poincarre sent his seconds to M. Bouanot to arrange for a meeting on the field of honor.

CHINESE LOSS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Three Thousand Men and Two War Ships—Oyama's Army Marching.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 27.—It is now stated that the Chinese loss at the battle of Port Arthur was 3,000 men. It is reported that during the hottest fighting a portion of the Chinese forces fled to the war ships that were held in readiness for the embarkation of the troops in the event of the position becoming untenable. The Japanese squadron fired upon and sank two of the war ships. The advance guard of Marshal Oyama's army, the second Japanese army, has started on the march to New Chwang.

Did Not Discuss China.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In regard to the published report that United States Ambassador Hon. Thomas F. Bayard had a prolonged interview with the earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs, yesterday, it being understood from this interview that the United States was willing to reopen the question of the powers addressing a joint note suggesting peace to China and Japan, the secretary of the United States embassy, Mr. James R. Roosevelt, denies absolutely that anything passed between Mr. Bayard and the earl of Kimberley which in any way concerned China or Japan. The interview, Mr. Roosevelt says, was upon ordinary embassy business alone.

Kotz Will Be Granted a Court-Martial.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The prefatory examination of Von Kotz, the ex-master of ceremonies, who was arrested upon suspicion of being the author of a series of scandalous letters and postal cards sent anonymously to members of the highest aristocracy, has been concluded and a formal court-martial has been ordered. The court-martial is to be held at Von Kotz's request, as being the sole means of establishing his innocence of the charges brought against him.

Czar's Marriage Manifesto.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—The czar in his manifesto to the Russian people says: "Solicitous for the destinies of our new reign we deemed it well not to delay the fulfillment of our heart's wish, the legacy sacredly left by our father now resting with God, nor to defer the realization of the joyful expectations of our whole people that our marriage be hallowed by the benediction of our parents and that it be blessed by the sacraments of the holy church."

Newspaper Correspondent Captured.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27.—The report is confirmed of the capture at Port Arthur by the Japanese of the special correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company. The Japanese suspected him of being an officer in the Chinese service. Steps have been taken to procure his release. It is believed that a Japanese army will land east of Wei-Hai-Wei, attack that place in the rear, and after its capture march to Peking.

Moderates Gain in the Storthing.

CHRISTIANA, Nov. 27.—Complete returns of the recent election for the Storthing show the new chamber will consist of fifty-nine members of the party of the lefts and fifty-five moderates and members of the right. In the last chamber the leftists had sixty-four and the right fifty.

Emperor Will Sanction the Bills.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Vienna says that the emperor has given Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian prime minister, a formal promise that he will sanction the ecclesiastical bills. A crisis in the Hungarian cabinet is thus averted.

Li Hung Has No Honors Left.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27.—A cable dispatch dated Shanghai today, has been received here saying that an imperial decree has been issued depriving Li Hung Chang of all his honors, but allowing him to retain his present functions.

Monument for Prince Bismarck.

DRESDEN, Nov. 27.—At a public meeting held here it was resolved to erect a large monument in honor of Prince Bismarck, and public subscriptions will be collected for that purpose.

Brazil Orders War Ships in Germany.

KIEL, Nov. 27.—The government of Brazil has ordered four cruisers to be built at the yards of the Germania company.

Francis Kossuth Takes Oath of Allegiance.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 27.—Francis Kossuth has taken the oath of allegiance to the king (Emperor Francis Joseph.)

Executions to Be Private.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—A decree abolishing public executions has been issued.

Quashed the Indictments.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—The counts in the indictments against ex-Cashier Frederick Marvin, which related to his alteration of notes given jointly by Marvin and Fred C. Whitney, the theatrical manager, were quashed by Judge Swan in the federal court. Mr. Whitney's testimony had been to the effect that Marvin, having been at the time an alleged partner in certain of Whitney's theatrical ventures, was authorized to make the changes. The defendant took the stand in his own behalf and denied but few of the specific acts charged against him, but made various explanations of his motives, tending to show that his acts as cashier were regular or at any rate not of a criminal nature.

CALIFORNIA'S PIONEERS.

Twenty-First Annual Dinner of the Veterans in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The associated pioneers of the territorial days of California enjoyed their twenty-first annual dinner last night. Only three of the original members of the 150 veterans of that "campaign of progress" remain to gather at the board. Rear Admiral Richard W. Wade, U. S. N., presided. It was a feast of reminiscences and many stories of the early days in the gold state were told. General Nelson A. Miles and Mr. Strike, secretary of the Baltimore association, sent letters of regret. A letter of greeting from 127 members of the Boston association was received and read amid cheers. Among the guests were Lieutenant John C. Fremont, U. S. N., son of General John C. Fremont. Responding to the toast "Our ex-Presidents, Fremont, Sutro and Strong" John D. Townsend spoke eloquently of the "Pathfinder" and proposed that a committee be appointed to arrange for the erection of a monument to General Fremont and to memorialize congress in the interest of the memorial. The proposition was unanimously agreed to and the president announced that he would appoint the committee in a few weeks.

Mass Meeting of Armenian Sympathizers.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—An audience which crowded "The Cradle of Liberty" to the doors, made up mostly of Armenians, but with a large number of Americans, gathered at Faneuil hall to hold an indignation meeting over the recent atrocious treatment of Armenians by representatives of the Turkish government. Among the speakers were many representative citizens, as well as leading clergymen of Boston. Rev. J. Barrows, editor of the Christian Register, presided. With him upon the platform were Governor Greenhalge, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Hon. William Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Francis Eckert, Rev. Thomas H. Van Ness of Boston, Dr. Samuel F. Gumbert of Cambridge and Colonel Albert Clarke, secretary of the Massachusetts Home Market club, all of whom made addresses which were received with great applause.

How Cleveland Will Thanksgive.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 27.—President Cleveland will have a twenty-five pound half-wild turkey for his Thanksgiving dinner if nothing happens. Horace Vose, a well known poultry dealer, has started the bird for the white house, as it has been his custom to do for several years just preceding Thanksgiving. A turkey was also sent to the postmaster general, but the name of the donor was not given.

Water Commissioner Arrested.

DENVER, Nov. 27.—Nicholas K. Miller, ex-water commissioner of this city, has been arrested on a charge of arson, and officers are looking for Walter S. Scheimerhorn, ex-scaler of weights and measures. They are accused of burning ex-City Engineer J. A. McIntyre's stamp mill at Sunset, which is said to have been heavily insured. Miller was superintendent of the mill.

Will Demand the Bounty.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—At a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, the commercial bodies, bankers, brokers and merchants, decided to present the claims for the bounty on the crop of sugar of 1894 and 1895. It was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that it was just and a moral obligation so far as this year's crop was concerned, and should be paid.

Marion Manola on the Stage Again.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Marion Manola Mason made her first appearance since her recovery from more than a year's mental illness at a testimonial tendered her husband at the Bowdoin Square theater last night.

EVIDENCE OF BAKER'S SUICIDE

He Had Not the Courage to Face Exposure of His Crimes.

TWO INCONTESTABLE INSURANCE POLICIES

Coroner Will Hold an Autopsy on His Body Before Burial is Permitted — The Assessment on the Stockholders of the Bank.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—There can be little doubt that Frederick R. Baker, the accomplice of Defaulter Seeley of the Shoe and Leather National bank, had planned to commit suicide. When his box at the Park National bank was examined it was found that no later than October 4 last Mr. Baker had taken out two insurance policies of $10,000 each with the Equitable Life Insurance company. It was found that these policies were incontestable, an additional premium of $100 each being paid to make them so. The two policies were made payable to Baker's wife. They are not rendered invalid because of Baker's suicide. He had tried to insure in several other companies, but failed because the company would not strike out the suicide clause in the policy.

The World says: If the word of a well known physician can be depended upon, Seeley is within thirty miles of the city hall. The fugitive is broken in health and spirit, according to his physician, and may have but a few months to live. The physician says that Seeley is preparing a statement by which he expects to show that he was only a tool in the hands of others. The present informant has been led to believe that there were really five persons actively concerned in the conspiracy to defraud the bank, and that one at least of these occupies a high position socially and financially. Two of the five were Baker and Seeley, and two others, according to the statement to be made by Seeley, are connected with big banking houses. The claim will be made that much of the money was used in investments in the northwest and west, and that more money was wasted in a fruitless effort to make these investments pay.

EZETA COMING EAST.

Will Leave San Francisco Tomorrow for New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—General Antonio Ezeta will start for New York tomorrow evening. He says if he ever regains power in Salvador he will recommend the purchase of the United States steamship Bennington, to be maintained in Salvador's principal harbor as a national monument to the kind treatment given to the refugees. Ezeta has received a telegram stating that his comrade, Colonel Juan Cienfugas has probably fallen a victim to bandits on his way from Acapulco to Mexico City. Ezeta has also received a cablegram from Salvador stating that ex-President Solo of Honduras is conspiring with President Barrios of Guatemala to aid a revolution in Salvador. Barrios, in particular, is very unfriendly to Ezeta, so the revolution will not advance the interests of Ezeta or his party.

Pullman Conductor's Mysterious Murder.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 27.—Superintendent McKee and Trainmaster Walsh of the Missouri Pacific railroad have been arrested for the mysterious murder on November 17 of Pullman Conductor Brown. Two train porters were also arrested. McKee and Walsh are under $500 bond. Brown, who lived in Kansas City, had entered a sleeper Saturday night. He was missed next morning, and search revealed his dead body lying beside the track. A considerable sum of money which he was known to have had was missing.