THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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DUTY TO PROTECT THE WEAK

Emperor William Faithful to the Traditions of His Ancestors and Allies.

KAISER'S LATEST MISSION ON EARTH

Urges on His Parliament a Mitigation of Social Differences and the Ruling Down of the Unruly—Opening of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Emperor William, wearing a British uniform, this morning visited the prince of Wales and the duke of York, who returned his majesty's visit an hour later, and then started for England.

After the departure of the prince of Wales and the duke of York, Emperor William donned a Prussian uniform and prepared to open the Reichstag.

The radicals are furious that the monarch does not come to Parliament, but that instead, his majesty must go to the castle for the ceremony. The course of his majesty, says the Freissinige Zeitung, shows how modest a part parliamentarism holds in Germany.

The session of the Reichstag was opened at noon in the Rittersaal of the castle instead of in the usual white hall, which is being renovated. Emperor William in person read his speech from the throne. It was as follows:

"Honorable Gentlemen: In the name of my exalted allies, I bid you welcome at the beginning of your constitutional work. You will transfer your labors to your new home, which after ten years of earnest work is now upon the point of completion, a monument of our national industry. May God's blessing rest upon the house, and may the greatness and welfare of the empire be the goal for which all who are called upon to work within its walls will aim with self-denying loyalty. I entertain this wish all the more strongly in view of the economic and social political tasks which must be solved with your co-operation.

FAITHFUL TO TRADITIONS.

"Faithful to the traditions of our ancestors, my exalted allies and myself regard it as our foremost duty to the state to protect the weaker classes and to assist them in attaining higher economic and moral development. The duty of the state becomes more imperative as the struggle for existence upon the part of certain sections of the people grows more serious. The federal governments will continue their efforts to promote feelings of content among the people by mitigating economic and social differences.

"But if these efforts are to succeed it appears necessary to oppose more effectually than hitherto the pernicious conduct of those who attempt to disturb the executive power in the fulfillment of its duty. Experience has shown that the existing legislation does not afford the means required by the federal governments. You will therefore consider means of supplementing our common law and a necessary bill will be submitted to you without delay, which, chiefly by extending the present penal provisions, will increase the protection of public order.

"I entertain the confident hope that you will lend your energetic co-operation to this serious task."

His majesty next alluded to the prejudicial effect of the abuses of bourse speculation upon national prosperity, and said to remedy these evils a bill was being prepared which would probably be submitted during the course of the session. Continuing, the emperor said: "The same is the case in regard to a bill which is intended to protect the trading community against competition, which does not scruple to employ unfair means and which will contribute to strengthening confidence in business and commerce.

"In consequence of the change in the financial situation to the disadvantage of the individual states, which, instead of receiving, as heretofore, surpluses from the imperial revenues, have been lately called upon to contribute to the imperial expenditures, the creation of such sources of revenue has become necessary. This oppressive state of affairs can only be partially remedied by an increase of the stamp tax and the opening of other fresh sources renders the revenue indefensible. To this end a bill for the reform of the tobacco taxation will be submitted to you.

CONFIDENT OF PEACE.

"To my lively satisfaction, my confidence in the maintenance of European peace has been further strengthened during the past few years. Faithful to the spirit of our alliances, we cultivate good and friendly relations with all the powers.

"During the course of the last few months two neighboring empires have been deeply stirred by grave events. Germany has sincerely joined in the sympathy which was evinced on all sides, and which once more gave evidence of the solidarity of the human feeling and peaceful wishes. In the death of the emperor of Russia I deplore the loss of a friend and a tried co-operator in works of peace."

Emperor William's delivery of this speech was impressive and was accompanied by gestures. Several times he raised his voice and looked sternly around, especially at the passages in regard to the agrarian question and the revolutionists and during his pathetic references to the late czar.

His majesty afterwards went to the Reichstag building in order to formally perform the ceremony of laying its corner stone, which is combined with the dedication of the building and the formal opening of the new session of the Reichstag.

Immense crowds of people were gathered along the route and outside the new building and cheered the emperor and the German reigning princes upon their way there and upon their arrival.

Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, and Field Marshal Bluementhal, chief of the general staff of the Prussian army, who is about 80 years of age, were accorded an especially warm reception.

The imperial carriages arrived at the new Reichstag building at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The position set apart for the royal party, the portal opposite the column of victory, was conspicuous from the fact that it was decorated with a velvet canopy. The weather was raw and blustering, but this did not deter immense crowds of people from gathering everywhere in the neighborhood of the new building.

WAS A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The dedication ceremonies passed off without a hitch. The scene was most brilliant. A large dais had been constructed for the use of the imperial family and highly favored guests, and over it was a canopy topped by the imperial crown. Beneath this canopy the emperor and empress and the German princes were gathered. Opposite this structure were the military and other notabilities, as well as the members of the diplomatic corps. Prince Hohenlohe, when everything was ready, advanced toward the emperor with agile and springy step and asked his majesty's permission for the ceremonies to begin. The prince spoke in a clear but strident voice.

The ceremony was a tedious affair, all the participants climbing down from the dais to the stone and giving it three taps. At the conclusion of this ceremony three "hochs" for the emperor were given, the band played the national anthem and his majesty and the imperial party retired to an inner chamber of the Reichstag building. The crowds then gradually dispersed, while the emperor inspected the building thoroughly, under the guidance of Herr Wallot, the chief architect.

The absence of General von Caprivi, the former chancellor, from today's ceremonies was much commented upon.

Mexican Army Ready for Business.

TENOSIQUE, Mex., Dec. 5.—General Lorenzo Garcia has made a tour of the Mexican army posts on the frontier and reports everything in excellent order. Two more regiments are enroute here from the capital and from Vera Cruz and Tabasco.

SAN JOSE, Guatemala, Dec. 5.—The troops which arrived here two weeks ago have been sent all along the coast and fresh troops, it is reported, will arrive in a day or two from Guatemala City. The port is full of rumors of war.

TEGUCIGALPA, Dec. 5.—The government seems to be alarmed over something, for there have been a number of changes in the stations and commanders of troops two lawyers to the district attorney's office been covered with garrisons lately.

ARMING EMPRESS LINE STEAMERS.

Guns Have Been at Hong Kong for Some Time.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 5.—A representative of the Associated press interviewed Canadian Pacific officials today regarding reports now in circulation that three steamers of the magnificent Empress line are to be immediately converted into armed cruisers, in accordance with terms of the subsidy from the British government, and that the vessels will be held in Oriental waters in view of the possible events there. The officials all denied the report, but officers of the Empress of China threw light on the subject. Ever since the Empress boats have been on the route their guns have been in the arsenal at Hong Kong, but were never placed in position, as the mountings are not there. The latter have now arrived, being somewhat hurried out from England on account of the war. When last in Hong Kong Commander Noyes inspected the Empress of China and intimated that on her return to that port guns would be placed on her as well as the other Empresses, and that they would be armed in the future. They will carry three five-inch guns each, besides ordinary small arms.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, minister of fisheries, is expected here tomorrow to discuss the sealing and salmon fishing questions.

TEN DAYS ARMISTICE.

China Afraid of the Winter and Eager for Peace—A Buffer State.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5.—It is rumored here that a ten-days armistice has been arranged between China and Japan, and it is said that the terms of peace now under negotiation are to include an indemnity and the formation of a buffer state, consisting of the country now held by the Japanese. China now fears the winter more than Japan, as the supplies of rice have been kept back too long.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The opinion in official circles here is that there is no truth in the report cabled from Shanghai that a ten days' armistice has been arranged between China and Japan. It is added that all indications point to the contrary.

Earthquakes in Ecuador.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Quito, Ecuador, to the Evening World, says: Earthquakes have been of daily occurrence in the northern portions ever since November 27. Much property has been destroyed and many persons have been injured.

International Labor Regulations.

BERNE, Dec. 5.—The national council has requested the federal council to resume negotiations with foreign governments for the establishments of international regulations upon the labor questions.

STOLE DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE.

Dr. C. W. Jacobs' Curious Methods of Achieving His Purposes.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—Dr. Charles W. Jacobs, under arrest here for his participation in a mock marriage, is not Pitzel, the St. Louis insurance swindler.

Jacobs was unable to get a divorce from his legal wife in Kansas City, yet wanted to marry Mrs. Buck of Chicago. He disappeared, leading his wife to believe that he had been killed. Mrs. Buck refused to live with him until he had secured a divorce, so he got a copy of the Oklahoma territory court papers and forged a judgment of divorce. Fearing discovery if he had a minister marry him he conceived the plan of a mock ceremony. The police have released Jacobs, Mrs. Buck and Harvey, the bogus preacher.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Dr. Jacobs has, according to the police of this city, a glittering record. Jacobs secured his diploma from a Cincinnati medical college and practiced medicine in Omaha and Kansas City. While in Kansas City several years ago he married the daughter of Millionaire David Skelton, and, it is claimed, made an unsuccessful attempt last summer to secure a divorce there. Jacobs' favorite plan for obtaining money was, it is said, the offering of $30 worth of work for a deposit of $5, but the transaction invariably ended, the police say, when he received the deposit. He was also known as a dealer in diamonds, which business was carried on without the aid of diamonds. Jacobs is also said to have received large contributions from western farmers through diverse and questionable schemes.

Express Robbers Convicted.

THE DALLAS, Ore., Dec. 5.—Otis Savage, the young man who was charged with robbing the Pacific express office here of $14,000 on October 13, was today found guilty by a jury in the state circuit court. Klein, his accomplice, pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence. He will probably be sentenced at the same time as Savage. Both are under 21 years of age and belonged to a gang of boys who had committed numerous robberies in this vicinity and had planned sevtral times to hold up trains. On October 13 they entered the Pacific Express office when the agent was absent for a few minutes and took $14,000 from the treasury box. They were arrested about one week later and all the money recovered except $200.

Three Killed in a Mine Cavein.

WEBB CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Not since Roach Hamblin and Eulett were entombed here in the great Troupe cavein in May, 1892, has there been such excitement and anxiety in this city as exists this evening, caused by the cavein at the Center Creek company's mine at Sucker Flat in this city, burying and causing the instant death of John Larson, Dan Troxil and Walter Cole. The unfortunates had just gone to work at 6 o'clock, 200 feet below the surface, eight workmen having just quit, when the cavein occurred without a minute's warning. Larson leaves a widow and four children, the other two are single. The work of recovering the bodies progresses with a full force of men.

Hearing in the Fellows Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—In the Fellows investigation today Furrier Hoffman told of his unsuccessful efforts to have a pickpocket indicted and prosecuted, and Henry J. Schloss, a member of the firm of N. J. Schloss & Co., clothing manufacturers, who assigned a year ago, gave a brief account of the larceny of $125,000 by their bookkeeper, Joseph Louis, in 1893. The men were indicted last March and the case has never been brought to court. He had sent two lawyers to the district attorney's office to have the case prosecuted and had been unsuccessful. The witness admitted, on cross-examination, that the case involved the examination of many intricate accounts.

Outlaws Got the Deputy.

TULSA, I. T., Dec. 5.—A fight occurred between Deputy Marshal Williams and posse and Buzz Luckey and Tom Robb, Creek Indians, and William Smith, a Cherokee negro, at the cabin of Lizzie Lola, twelve miles southeast of this place today. The outlaws were hidden in a haystack and the marshals, supposing them to be in the house, surrounded it, thus placing themselves at a disadvantage. La Force, a deputy, was shot through the body and mortally wounded. The outlaws escaped and the deputies, after being reinforced, started in pursuit.

Mysterious Disease Taking Off Cattle.

OLD MONROE, Mo., Dec. 5.—The cattle on Allen, Dog and Dardanne prairies are dying to an alarming extent, and no one seems to know what the disease is. The disease is so severe that the fat cattle may come up for their feed in the morning and by noon they are found dead. Nothing can be discovered about the animals to show signs of disease, except in some cases a flow of blood from the nose. The disease is spreading rapidly and many farmers have lost their entire herds.

Gold is All Paid In.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Stewart syndicate has completed the payment of gold into the New York subtreasury for the new $50,000,000 bond issue, paying in a total of $50,409,425. The amount paid elsewhere is $8,311,521, of which the principal is due as follows: Chicago, $2,350,000; San Francisco, $2,000,000; Philadelphia, $1,520,000, and Boston, $1,250,000.

SHOWS SIGNS OF ANIMATION

Foreign Affairs Creates the First Stir in the Session in the Senate.

VEST ACKNOWLEDGES HIS CONVERSION

Formerly Opposed Cloture, but Was Compelled to Acknowledge it Had Become a Necessity—Allen Asks Some Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The senate showed its first signs of animation today, and, although the session lasted only until 2:30, there was time enough for several brisk debates. Mr. Vest's efforts to secure a change in the rules in order to expedite business was the chief event of the day. Mr. Vest, who was formerly opposed to cloture, today announced his conversion. Another feature of the day was the sharp debate on the China-Japan questions brought out by Mr. Lodge's resolution calling for information as to the torturing of Japanese students who were under American protection.

Mr. Peffer made the first formal speech of the session, criticising from a populistic point of view the recent issue of bonds and giving his views on finance.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Berry, democrat of Arkansas, to form the territory of Indianola out of portions of the Indian territory; by Mr. Dolph, republican of Oregon, to exempt from duty foreign exhibits at the Portland, Ore., exposition; by Mr. Hunton, democrat of Virginia, to remit the fines and penalties on the naval ships Yorktown, Baltimore, Newark and Philadelphia; by Mr. Dolph, to forfeit the unearned public lands granted to railroads; by Mr. McPherson, democrat of New Jersey, for an investigation of the merits of the plan for a unit of labor.

The venerable Mr. Morrill, republican of Vermont, arose at this point and with much earnestness in his tremulous tones stated that on Wednesday he would address the senate on "some marvelous senatorial bills and some quack panaceas for real and imaginary illnesses."

The vice president laid before the senate the resolution of Mr. Lodge calling on the secretary of state for information as to the execution of the two Japanese students by Chinese authorities while the students were under the protection of the United States. Mr. Lodge said he appreciated the delicacy of the question. He reviewed the hideous cruelties to which the Japanese students were subjected while under the protection of this country, and said if the facts were as had been published some one was very much to blame. If they were not this government should be vindicated.

Mr. Chandler, republican of New Hampshire, suggested that as the senator from Alabama, Mr. Morgan, was chairman of the foreign relations committee, it would be well to know if he saw any objection to securing speedy information.

Mr. Morgan, replying, stated war was now progressing between China and Japan, and it would be unwise to take any action which would appear favorable to one belligerent or the other. Mr. Morgan said his main objection to the resolution was that it was predicted on an impeachment of the president or secreary of state.

LODGE WARMS UP.

Mr. Lodge answered with much vigor that he had not intended to present any impeachment or make any attacks. "This country has done a good deal of meddling in this China-Japan mix," said Mr. Lodge, sharply. "It began by warning Japan concerning her advances in Corea. From that time we have been meddling, constantly meddling."

Mr. Morgan stated that a meeting of the foreign relations committee would be called at once to consider this resolution if it was sent to the committee. On this assurance it was read.

Mr. Peffer, populist of Kansas, then secured the floor for a long and carefully prepared speech, which he read from printed sheets. It referred to his resolution calling for information as to the action of the secretary of the treasury in issuing bonds and arraigning public officials for perfidy and usurpation of authority.

At the close of Mr. Peffer's speech the resolution was adopted without division. It asks the judiciary committee to inquire into the action of the secretary of the treasury in issuing bonds. Another resolution by Mr. Peffer for information from the president as to the use of United States troops at Chicago during the Pullman strike brought out considerable debate on the question of its reference to committee.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire supported Mr. Peffer's contention. "Now that the president had congress on his hands," said Mr. Chandler, "it would be well to get all this and other public information at the earliest possible moment so congress could proceed to deal with them. The resolution was finally referred to the judiciary committee.

VEST ACKNOWLEDGED CONVERSION.

Mr. Vest of Missouri then addressed the senate on the need of a change in the senate rule. He modified the form of his previous resolution so the committee on rules is to report by December 15 a plan for closing debate. Mr. Vest said he had formerly opposed cloture, but he was now convinced cloture was inevitable, and that it should be effected as soon as possible. The question was thoroughly understood, having been debated for years, so that the senate was in a position to act at once. When the senate numbered forty members there was no need of cloture, but with the senate increasing so that its membership would soon reach 100, it was imperatively necessary to have a rule bringing debate to a close. In reality the present rules stifle debate. Senators will not debate on a question when they recognize the hopeless opposition under which they labor. "These rules encourage parliamentary blackmail," declared the senator.

"Amendments to bills are offered under the deliberate threat that if they are not accepted an indefinite opposition will be inaugurated. Bills of vast public interest lingered here until they were dead, and the people were weary and disgusted with the spectacle of a powerless senate. Even when the bills passed after a contest they were so discredited as to have no moral support from the public." Mr. Vest said he had no ulterior purpose of securing the advancement of the separate tariff bills. He would vote for these bills. But in the present case his only object was to secure the change of rules, which was essential and inevitable.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee added his opinion in favor of a change of rules. But he suggested that the absence from the city of the chairman of the committee on rules, Mr. Blackburn, made it unwise to compel a report of a form of cloture by December 25. Mr. Harris said he would undertake to promise that some such resolution would be presented soon after the return of Mr. Blackburn.

"I understand," said Mr. Aldrich, "that this new rule is not to apply to legislation of this session, nor to the pending tariff bills."

"It applies to everything," said Mr. Vest.

"If this rule is adopted," asked Mr. Allen of Nebraska, "will any effort be made toward financial legislation on the lines of the president's message?"

Mr. Vest said he was not authorized to state what would be done in that regard.

In order to terminate the random discussion Mr. Harris moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Ransom of North Carolina secured recognition to present the credentials of Patrick Walsh, re-elected as senator from Georgia. Arm in arm, Messrs. Walsh and Ransom went to the desk of the presiding officer, where the oath of office was administered.

Mr. Vest gave notice he would renew his motion in behalf of the resolution tomorrow.

Then the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

Railroad Pooling Bill Given Preference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The committee on rules this morning decided to give today after the second morning hour and each day thereafter to the consideration of the railroad pooling bill, the order, however, not to interfere with appropriation bills.

POOLING BILL CALLED UP.

Made a Special Order from Day to Day Until Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The attendance on the floor was again small when the house met at noon today and the indications pointed to another dull day. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. English, democrat of New Jersey, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill.

Mr. Sayers, democrat of Texas, objected, whereupon Mr. English promptly objected to a resolution offered by Mr. Blair, republican of New Hampshire, calling on the president to furnish the house, if not incompatible with public interest, with all correspondence, telegraphic and otherwise, between this country and China, relating to the war between China and Japan. The resolution went to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. English then demanded the regular order of business.

In the morning hour Mr. McRae of Arkansas, from the committee on public lands, called up the bill to prevent the free use of timber on public lands and to prevent further issue of permits for cutting timber in Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona. The section of the bill repealing the act of March 3, 1891, fixing a limitation of five years against the United States for the institution of suits to vacate land patents, met strenuous opposition and it was amended so as to exempt patents issued to individual settlers. As amended the bill was passed.

A bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to receive unsatisfied military bounty land warrants under the act of 1858 at the rate of $1.25 per acre in payment of lands located under subsequent acts was also passed.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee then called up the conference report on the printing bill, which was under consideration yesterday. The report was adopted—136 to 95.

Mr. Outhwaite, from the committee on rules, thereupon presented the special order for the consideration of the railway pooling bill each day after the morning hour until disposed of. The order was agreed to without division. The object of the bill is to authorize competing common carriers, subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act, to enter into contracts for the division of their gross or net earnings and to secure a more expeditious and efficient enforcement of that law. Applications for pooling, together with copies of the contracts, must, according to the terms of the bill, be filed with the commission, and unless disapproved become operative twenty days after filing. Another section requires annual reports from railroads, including answers to all questions asked by the commission, with fines for refusal.

Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, who was in charge of the bill, dwelt at length on the oppressiveness of illegal rate cutting for the benefit of large shippers, citing as an example the Armour Beef Packing company at Chicago. That combine, he said, handled in dollars more beef than the entire cotton crop of the United States amounted to. The rates made for this corporation practically drove small competitors from the field and fixed the price of every bullock on every farm in the south and west. Under the present law, he said, it was impossible to secure convictions for violation of the anti-pooling section because both parties to the cut rate were equally guilty before the law and one could not be made to testify against the other. The pending bill would compel testimony and did not aim at the punishment of the clerk or agent, but of the railroad company itself.

Mr. Cannon did not think administrative functions and responsibilities should be shouldered on to the courts, but that the revoking of pooling arrangements should be entirely within the control of the commission.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's remarks the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

TURKS' SIDE OF THE STORY.

Claim the Armenians Were Insurgents but Were Not Mistreated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Turkish legation has received the following communication as regards the Armenian troubles: "Towards the end of July last, and under the instigation of an Armenian named Hampartzoun, the men of ten Armenian villages near Mooch formed separate bands, and armed with guns, daggers, hatchets and other instruments, attacked the tribe of Delikan, killed a few men of that tribe, and afterwards fell on the tribes of Bekiran and Badikan. These bands burned alive Hadji, nephew of Eumer Ahga, one of the chiefs of the Bekiran tribe, and not only assaulted Mussulman women of the village of Kulliguzat, but also put them to death in an atrocious manner. Men were also treated in a most ferocious way. Not satisfied with all those lawless and criminal proceedings, the same bands burned also a few villages inhabited by Mussulman people. Thanks, however, to the measures taken by the lawful authorities, the bands in question were dispersed and the insurgent chief, Hampartzoun, as well as the priest, Mighirditch, of Kazil-Kilisse, and other guilty persons, were arrested and brought before justices. The statement often published in some of the European papers that some of the regular troops fired on defenseless men and women is utterly untrue. No individual carrying no arms was killed. Twenty insurgents having surrendered were treated with all possible consideration, and after their depositions before the legal authorities of Mooch were taken they were given their freedom. It was these twenty insurgents who indicated the plain where the chief, Hampartzoun, and his accomplices were hiding. The above facts show that among the insurgents only twenty surrendered and that with the exception of the brigands, who broke in revolt, no one else was ill-treated.

PREPARING A CURRENCY BILL.

Committee on Banking and Currency Already at Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—An important conference of most of the democrats of the house committee on banking and currency was held after the adjournment of the house today, as a result of which early action looking to the reporting of a banking bill in line with the scheme presented by Secretary Carlisle in his message was taken. Chairman Springer said that Secretary Carlisle has intimated a desire to appear before the committee himself and has suggested the names of several persons whom it may be well for the committee to call for the purpose of learning their views. Among the names in the list furnished by Mr. Carlisle were those of ex-Secretary Fairchild, Horace White of the New York Evening Post, Mr. St. John of New York, and George A. Butler of New Haven, Conn. The members present decided to hold a meeting of the full committee on next Friday, when a resolution will be offered providing an invitation be extended to Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Eckels to appear on Monday and Tuesday respectively and the other gentlemen to appear on the remaining days of the week. Efforts will be made to close the hearing by the 15th inst., and, according to one member of the committee, immediate work on the preparation of a bill will be begun.

Collection of the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Carlisle had a conference with Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau, at which were discussed the regulations recently prepared to govern the collection of the income tax. The regulations are very lengthy and cover every question which is likely to arise in the administration of the law. They are not, however, likely to be promulgated for some days yet, as the secretary has granted the request of some gentlemen to be heard before the regulations are finally approved.

POOLING BILL ENDORSED

Interstate Commerce Commission Think it is Advisable.

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION NECESSARY

Statistics of the Roads in Operation—One Hundred and Fifty-Six in the Hands of Receivers—Earnings $2,314 Per Mile.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Interstate Commerce commission transmitted its eighth annual report to congress today. The report says it is the duty of shippers, railroad managers and citizens generally, to assist the government in running down violations of the statute designed to protect their interests. It recommends the carrying corporations be made indictable and subject to fine for violations of the act.

The commission explains the necessity of providing a single classification of freights for the whole country, saying that experience has shown the necessity for congressional action, and supports the belief that uniform classification depends upon the passage of a statute requiring its accomplishment. The report states the railway service, which pertains to shipping, billing and collection of charges, especially as to the traffic over connecting roads, is conducted with much uncertainty, lack of system and regularity, so it justifies charges of gross carelessness and disregard of the rights of the shipping public. Carriers ought to publish their tariff rates and schedules plainly enough, and employ agents sufficiently skilled to enable them to correctly quote rates to shippers. The fact that carriers undertake, after the collection of overcharges, to adjust the same, while right and proper in itself, does not furnish an excuse or justification for the practice of overcharging to the extent to which it is carried on. The present method of adjusting claims of this character is attended with such delay and vexation to claimants that it is extremely unsatisfactory, resulting in great injustice to shippers and consignees. Undercharges also result in grave injustice.

It is stated the provision of law relating to through routes and rates, on account of the meaning which has been given to it by the courts, is practically inoperative, and it is strongly urged that the law be amended in order to give effect to the intention of congress in respect to this matter.

After a lengthy review of the railroad pooling bill the report says: "We submit for the consideration of congress that pooling, without other remedial legislation, is unadvisable. Pooling under conditions to be approved by the commission and rendered capable of easy and direct regulation, with accompanying effective remedial legislation, we believe might be safely tried."

On the government ownership of railroads the commission refrains from expressing an opinion. As to the great strike of 1894, the commission states its reasons for not entering upon an investigation of this matter. The controversy included matters outside of the commission's jurisdiction. It is urged the commission should have express authority by statute to investigate the acts of all parties in relation to such matters.

On June 30, 1894, there were 156 roads in the hands of receivers. While the financial depression has been a factor in bringing about the embarrassment of the railways, it is believed that many of the receiverships were the natural sequence of mismanagement, overcapitalization and ill-advised projecting.

The commission includes in its report statistics of railways for the year ending June 30, 1894. On that date there were 174,461.77 miles of line in the United States, being an increase during the year of 4,987.95 miles. The number of railway corporations was 1,890, being an increase of sixty-eight over the previous year. The capitalization of the roads reporting was $10,506,235,410; the number of passengers carried was 593,560,612; the number of tons of freight carried was 745,119,482; the gross earnings were $1,220,751,874; operating expenses, $827,921,299, leaving net earnings, $392,830,575, which is equivalent to $2,314 per mile. The commission stated that all new cars ordered by the railways are being supplied with automatic couplers and a larger proportion with air brakes. The accidents of the year show little decrease on account of the use of automatic couplers.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRAZIL.

Notice of Abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and Gresham's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president today sent to the senate the correspondence with the Brazilian minister here in reference to the termination of the Brazilian reciprocity arrangement, about which there has been some controversy. The correspondence begins with a note to Secretary Gresham from Minister Mendonca of the date of September 24 last, in which the minister notifies the secretary that his government has informed Mr. Thompson, United States minister at Rio de Janeiro, of its intention to terminate the agreement in accordance with the stipulation therein contained regarding its duration, so that the termination shall take effect January 1, 1895. In response, under date of October 26, Secretary Gresham comments on the fact that the Brazilian government deems it necessary to terminate the treaty on January 1. He says the act of August 28 last appeals these agreements where they were inconsistent with its provisions. Consequently, notice of an intention to terminate them was not contemplated and was unnecessary by reason of their immediate termination. The minister's note, however, seems to imply that the United States and Brazil had contracted an obligation not to terminate the arrangement except in the manner stipulated in the negotiations leading up to it. The secretary proceeds to discuss that question at some length. In conclusion, the secretary says the friendly disposition of this government toward Brazil is attested by its present tariff legislation, placing the great bulk of Brazilian exports on the free list. While our imports from Brazil from 1890 to 1893 increased to the extent of nearly $17,000,000 in value, our exports to that country in 1893 show an increase of less than $500,000 over 1890.

Two Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Henry W. Swift of Massachusetts to be marshal of the United States for the district of Massachusetts; also Edward H. Strobel of New York, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Chili, vice James D. Coulter, resigned.

Sent to the Senate a Second Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Included in the list of nominations sent to the senate by the president today were several who were appointed in cases in which the appointees failed to secure confirmation during the last session. This list includes the following: David G. Brown and James W. Ball for collectors of customs, Brown for the Montana-Idaho district and Ball for the state of Oregon. Thomas E. Teeter and Marshal Petel, to be Indian agents, Teeter at Fort Hall, Idaho, and Petel at Klamath, Ore.

Quay Amends the Sugar Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Quay today introduced an amendment to the sugar clause in the present tariff bill, striking out all the provisions except that to remove the one-eighth differential on sugar. The one-tenth differential against bounty exporting countries remains. Senator Quay says he wants to offer the senate an opportunity to vote directly upon the protection to the trust.

Drawback on Lead Ore Duties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Vest has introduced a bill providing for the payment of a drawback by the government to importers of lead ores, who after refining the ores have exported the product, the amount of the drawback being equal in amount to duties paid on the ores, less 1 per cent.

WEEK'S GRIND OF THE MILLS.

Minneapolis Breaks the Record for a Single Week's Production.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The Northwestern Miller says: The Minneapolis mills last week surpassed all former work, turning out 294,490 barrels of flour, against 258,861 barrels the week before and 182,325 barrels in 1893. Six less mills were running this week, and the output will probably show over 100,000 barrels decrease. Good water power is an important consideration with those still running. Last week's flour sales approximated 110,000 barrels. While foreigners show interest and have raised their bids a good deal, most of the business was done at home. Country mills are reported to be running along leisurely, not trying to do much more than to fill such eastern orders as usually come to them and take care of their local trade. Export shipments were 57,300 barrels, against 63,775 barrels the week before and 32,915 barrels in 1893.

Duluth-Superior mills ground 195,032 barrels, against 160,508 barrels the week before. About half the mills are shut down this week. One large mill reports good domestic and foreign sales for immediate shipment. Foreign markets are responding to the efforts of millers to secure higher prices, and offerings are better than for some time.

The Milwaukee output was 41,932 barrels, against 47,600 barrels the week before. Unless flour advances and rates are made more favorable the next ten days will witness a decided falling off in output. Prices are a little stronger, but that does not help matters.

The week ending Saturday was one of the deadest ever experienced by St. Louis millers. So far as known no business was done for export except from stocks at seaboard. Six mills were idle all week, and those in operation turned out only 24,800 barrels, against 43,300 barrels the week before.

At New York a reaction occurred in flour sales from the late improvement.

At Baltimore the flour market was dull and uninteresting, with the prices barely maintained.

AGENT DAVE DAY'S OFFICIAL APPEAL.

Ex-Editor of the Solid Muldoon Begs for Mercy from Utah's Armenians.

DURANGO, Colo., Dec. 5.—Indian Agent Day sent the following message today to Governor West of Utah in regard to the reported Ute Indian trouble:

To Hon. Caleb West, Salt Lake, Utah: The prominent citizens of Monticello who estimate there are 1,000 Utes in Utah have exceeded the number on the rolls, which includes the two tribes at the agency. As cowboys threaten to inaugurate hostilities on the 15th, I trust you will preserve the enabling act without blemish by doing all in your power to protect my squaws and pappooses, who are ignorant of impending danger, as well as the infirm, unarmed warriors who seek only grass upon unsurveyed lands for their starving herds. I implore you to stay the avenging hands of those "outraged cowboys," who for succeeding years have robbed the reservation of all save the trail and sage brush, and even the boundary stakes have been plagiarized and section corners are shoved down into New Mexico, where nothing is safe. I appeal to your humanity, as a people so rich in implements of destruction as to loan congress a cannon can surely arm a sufficient number of Tuscororas to protect the deluded, harmless and failing few of a once powerful race from the unerring aim of long-haired Armenians. I will be in Monticello Monday next, and trust to meet your excellency or delegated representatives, and hope that bloodshed may be averted. DAVE DAY, Indian Agent.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 5.—Governor West has received from Indian Agent Day at Ignacio what he considers to be an impudent telegram asking that nothing further be done to provoke trouble with the Ute Indians in the San Juan county. The governor has forwarded the telegram to the secretary of the interior, with the additional information that he has furnished arms and ammunition to the unarmed citizens for their protection until some higher authority takes the matter up.

TRADE PROVING UNPROFITABLE.

Exchanging Fraudulent Deeds for Horses Gets Kansas Men Into Trouble.

WICHITA, Dec. 5.—A sensation was caused in court here today during the progress of the suit of Thompson & Bland of Frankfort, Ind., against C. S. Fowler, to recover certain valuable horses which were exchanged for fraudulent mortgages given by the latter named firm. Four years ago alleged mortgages on certain Kansas property were made out, abstracts and titles to the same forged and traded for about $25,000 worth of horse flesh with people in Texas and Illinois. Today, during the progress of the trial, A. J. Crowan, ex-notary public, confessed himself guilty of forging the mortgages and his father guilty of acknowledging the fictitious signatures. Daniel Wren, one of the gang, was sentenced, last summer, to ten years in the penitentiary for his share in the transaction, and J. R. Hazard, president of a bank at Sedgewick City, was lately brought back from Plymouth, N. H., on a charge of being implicated in the deals, and was bound over after his preliminary trial. Several locally prominent people are connected with the deals, and sensational arrests are expected.

LIVE STOCK MEN MEET.

Session of the National Exchange in Progress at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The annual meeting of the National Live Stock exchange began at the Exchange hall, at the National stock yards today, with a good attendance. The officers of the National exchange are: W. H. Thompson, jr., of Chicago, president; Frank Cooper of Kansas City, Thomas B. McPherson of South Omaha, J. V. Vincent of Peoria, W. J. Broderick of East St. Louis, A. J. Simon of Sioux City, Ia., and C. B. Van Norman of Milwaukee, vice presidents; Charles W. Baker of Chicago, secretary, and L. B. Doud of Chicago, treasurer. The objects of this meeting are the promotion and development of the live stock industry in all its branches and the protection of the interests involved, including the adoption of uniform rules and regulations that will govern the general trade.

The convention will remain in session Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

RESTRICTING CHEYENNE GAMBLERS.

City Officials Will Have the Houses Closed a Few Hours Daily.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The city officials of Cheyenne have discovered an old ordinance which directs that all the saloons and gambling houses in the city be closed between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock a. m. The ordinance has been on the books since 1875, but has never been enforced. The city marshal will put it into effect tomorrow morning. A bill was introduced at the meeting of the city council last night to amend the ordinance making the hours from 12 o'clock midnight to 5 a. m. This will likely be adopted.

Sued the Union Pacific.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 5.—(Special Telegram.) A suit for $20,000 damages against the receivers of the Union Pacific was instituted in the district court of Laramie county today on behalf of Mrs. Jerry Callahan, the wife of an employe who was accidentally killed in the Union Pacific shops in Cheyenne last June. Callahan was attempting to remove a belt from a rapidly revolving pulley when he was knocked from a platform and fell to the floor, fifteen feet below, sustaining fatal injuries. The plaintiff alleges that the receivers were grossly negligent in not providing the shops with appliances for shifting belts which are necessary for the safety of operatives.

Gold Strike at Hermosa.

HERMOSA, S. D., Dec. 5.—Excitement is running high here in consequence of the rich gold strike at Keystone, fourteen miles south of this place. The mine is called the Holy Terror and is running five stamps. The first thirty-six hours' run netted $3,200 and the next twenty-four hours' $3,500. The rock is increasing in value. Enough rock is in sight to last two years.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels, Dec. 5.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Steamer Massapequa, from Swansea.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Werkendam, from New York.

At Southampton—Arrived—Paris, from New York.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

TINGLEY, Ia., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Last night fire destroyed about one-half of the business portion of the city. Total loss about $40,000, partially insured.

INVESTIGATING IN A CIRCLE

Every Clew Followed Up Comes Around to the Starting Point.

MINNEAPOLIS MURDER A DEEP MYSTERY

Police Can Find Little to Work On in the Search for the Man Who Rode with Miss Ging and Left Her Dead on the Roadside.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The deep mystery that enshrouds the identity of Catherine Ging's