NEW CHANCELLOR'S POLICY

Hohenlohe Makes His Maiden Speech in the Reichstag.

FINANCIAL REFORM TO THE FORE

Continuation of the Present Colonial Pollcy a Necessity-Strengthening the Army and Navy-Aid to Be Given the Agriculturists.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.-Prince Hohenlohe made a declaration of his policy as chancellor of Germany to the Reichstag today. His appearisfied. In social questions, he added, the protection of the weak would be made the consideration of the government, which would also endeavor to maintain peace. The applause was confined to the members of the right, except during a passage in the speech in which the chancellor insisted on the ne-cessity of co-operation between the state and religion, when the members of the center party joined the cheering. The agrarians ap-plauded the reference to state aid to hus-bandry. Many members of the Reichstag

vere absent, notably the socialist members.

Prince Hohenlohe's letter relating to the request of the public prosecutor that the Reichastag authorize the prosecution of socialist members who remained seated and refused to cheer for the emperor on Thursday last was referred to the standing orders, with instructions to deal with it without delay. At conclusion of the chancellor's speech Count Posadowski opened the budget discus-

Count Posadowsky dwelt upon the necessity of reform in the present financial system in order to put the finances of the individual states upon a sounder basis.

Bachem, on behalf of the center party, said they met the new chancellor without prejudice. But they were opposed to new

taxes and urged that penal action against the socialists could have no effect.

Richter, on behalf of the radicals, criticised the budget and protested against the costly colonial policy and the excessive expenditures for the army and navy. He demanded information as to the causes which

manded information as to the causes which led to the change in the chancellorship.

Touching upon the financial question, the chancellor said the matricular contributions of the individual states toward the imperial expenditures, which had originally been con sidered to be of a transitory character, now involved serious danger. The empire had no deficit to fear, but the fluctuating amounts of the matricular contributions induced a con-

Native Population of Peking Showing In-PEKING, Dec. 11 .- The angry feeling of

the Chinese population here against for-

in China who occupies an important position which brings him in touch with the man-darins and the masses. The writer says: "A tragedy may occur any day, and when the a perfectly insane risk if they remain there after the ice has closed the port of Tien-Ts.n. The greatest danger is in the fact that nearly all the soldiers are members of secret societies which are ready to break out at the first chance."

ENGLAND WILL INVESTIGATE.

Delegation to Armenia. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- Lord Rosebery had long conference today with the earl of Kimherley, secretary of state for foreign affairs, in reference to Armenia, and as a result it has been decided that the British government will immediately send an independent disgation to investigate the reports of Turkish atrocities in that country.

German Socialists Get Together. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that in the face of a common danger the north and south German socialists have temporarily patched up their quarrel. Bebel, the leader of the north German section of the party, has written to the Verwaerts, the socialist organ, agreeing to postpone discussion of the disputed points until the end of the session of the Reichstag.

publishes a three-column letter from Constantinople on the Armedian outrages. The writer says that from all the evidence that he has been able to gather, in point of the number killed and villages burned, the Armedian outrages can not me compared with

the Bulgarian atrocities. The Kurds are as much savages as red Indians. They be-lieve the government approves of the out-range, and unless they are dealt with as the Canadian or American government would deal under similar circumstances they are incapable of understanding to the contrary. If Great Britain and Russia jointly insist upon reforms there wil be a fair chance of success, because in case of need they can compel attention.

DAWN OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Frances Joseph's Consent to the Ecclesias-tical Bills Received by the Reichsrath. BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 11.-There was a scene of unparalleled excitement in the Reichsrath today when Dr. Wekerle, the prime minister, announced that the king of Hungary (Emperor Franz Josef), had given his sanction to the ecclesiastical bills. The members rose in a body and cheered for ance in the chamber elicited no demonstra- several minutes. The house rapidly emptied tion. Prince Hohenlohe said that his entry and the members passed around and con-into office did not imply a change in the gratulated Dr. Wekerle and the Hungarian system of government. He would not, howeyer, in every case follow in the footsteps
of his predecessor, but he would loyally fulfill
his duties. The chancellor dwelt upon the his duties. The chancellor dwelt upon the necessity of financial reform, the maintenance of the colonial policy, the necessity of financial policy, the necessity of strengthening the navy, and promised that just demands of the agrarians would be satisfied. In social questions, he added, the lafter of them to carry out further retorms. It is to have arranged to hold a mass meeting on Thursday. On the evening of that day there will be a torchlight procession and the city will be illuminated in honor of the victory they have won. The ecclesiastical bills, to which the royal sanction has been given, in which the royal sanction has been given, in them to carry out further retorms. It is to have a rranged to hold a mass meeting on Thursday. On the evening of that day there will be a torchlight procession and the city will be illuminated in honor of the victory they have won. The ecclesiastical bills, to which the royal sanction has been given, in the way of civilization. So whather the way of civilization are the way of civilization. So whather the results of the way of civilization are the plant of the way of civilization. So whather the way of civilization are the way of civilization are the way of civilization. So whather the way of civilization are the way of civilization are the way of civilization. So whather the way of civilization are the way of civilization are the way of civilization. So whather the way of civilization are the way clude measures legalizing civil marriages, allowing the conversion of Christians to Judalism, granting religious liberty to Hebrews, and removing the restrictions with regard to the children of mixed marriages. In fact

> Russia's Diplomatic Chess Board, LONDON, Dec. 11 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin states that Count Muravieff, Russian minister to Denmark, will succeed Count von Schouvaloff as Russian

ambassador to Germany. Yamagata Not Dead.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 11 .-- A report that has gained currency to the effect that Field Marshal Yamageta, commander of the first Japanese army, was dead is officially de-clared to be untrue.

Diamonds in Tasmania. HOBARTTOWN, Tasmania, Dec. 11 .-

Numbers of stones which have been found at Corrina have proved to be diamonds.

BUTCHERED BY A MANIAC. David Spragg Murders His Wife and Two

Children and Cuts His Own Throat. RIDGEWAY, Mo., Dec. 11.-The most hor rible human butchery ever recorded in this section was committed five miles southwest of this city this afternoon. David G. Spragg, in a fit of insanity, murdered his wife and two children and mortally wounded

section was committed five miles southwest involved serious danger. The empire had not deficit to fear, but chancellor reform therefore, as indispensable. In regard to the necessity of adhering to the colonial policy the chancellor refored to the possibility of Germany creating fresh markets throughout other colonias. Moreover, the colonial policy the chancellor refored to the colonial policy the chancellor refored to the colonial policy the chancellor speed in the colonial policy that the colonial policy was unity in strengthening of family facilities. The colonial policy was unity in strengthening of family facilities, against the colonial policy was not been colonial. The colonial policy was not the colonial policy was not the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy which was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy which was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not the colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy with the colonial policy was not to be colonial policy

Former Companion of the President. TOPEKA, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—John Schly LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Globe this after-noon prints a letter from a British resident straight-out democrat in the Kansas house of representatives, and whose county was the only one which gave the democratic state ticket a plurality November 6, learnes tragedy may occur any day, and when the his democracy from Grover Cleveland. They Japanese come within sight of the capital I were young men together in Buffalo, N. Y., feel certain that every foreigner will be where Schlyer was a butcher and Cleveland massacred. The foreign ministers will incur a lawyer. Schlyer early took rank as a a lawyer. Schlyer early took rank as a leader among the Germans of Erie county, thereby attracting the attention of the politicians. He thus became acquainted with eleveland, and when the latter was a candidate for sheriff was one of his most ardent supporters. The friendship thus formed was continued after Schlyer's removal to Kansas, and when Cleveland became president the first time he made his old friend receiver of the United States land office at Wakeeney.

dent the first time he made his old friend receiver of the United States land office at Wakeeney.

Schlyer came to Kansas in 1872 and became a buffalo hunter. He continued in that avocation so long as it was profitable, when he settled at Hays City, in Ellis county, pre-empting a quarter section of land near by. Soon he was appointed to be a deputy sheriff and afterwards was elected sheriff. He continued in the office four years at a time when Hays City was on the frontier and was infested with desperadoes and gamblers. He then became county treasurer for four years, and is now engaged in stock raising and in conducting a large agricultural implement house. He is the wealthiest man in Ellis county.

Schlyer has no use for populists, and probably will vote with the regublicans on all political questions. He is a business man, pure and simple, and it is expected will be a useful member of the house.

Steamship Arrivals, December 11. At New York—Arrived—Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; Moravia, from Hamburg; Baumwell, from Naples.
At Liverpool—Arrived—Catalonia, from Boston; Storm King, from Montreal, At Philadelphia—Arrived—Assyrian, from Glasgow.
At Barcelona—Arrived—Baltimore City, from Sayannah.

JAPAN'S HIGHEST MISSION

Humane Directions Given by the Commander-in-Chief to the Invading Hosts.

CARRYING CIVILIZATION INTO CHINA

Orders to the Army to Avoid Barbarities in the Enemy's Country for the Honor of the Victors-Kin Kanku Assassinated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- The instructions given by Lieutenant General Sakuma to the second Japanese army, governing the treatment of the enemy in the pending war, are contained in an issue of the Yokohama Mail which was recently received here. General He then specified the following conditions

to be observed by the army: That the people of the enemy's country who do not offer resistance should be con-soled as much as possible.

to the children of mixed marriages. In fact the bills provide for complete religious freedom in Hungary. All the measures, with the exception of that in regard to the children of mixed marriages, were bitterly opposed by the clericais. Not only the Roman Catholics, but the Greek orthodox bishops fought against the adoption of the measures. At one time it looked as though the opposition would win.

4. That fire shall not be set to places without due cause.
5. The dwellings and cultivated fields of the enemy's country shall not be destroyed.

6. Females in the enemy's country shall not be violated, or other indecent acts com-

7. In the enemy's country tombs are not to be dug out or damaged.

8. Private property of the people shall not e plundered. No forced sale or purchase effected,

 No forced sale or purchase elected.
 Our enemy being the Chinese army, people of other nationalities should be loved and friendship shown to them, and our soldiers should not be guilty of violent or rash acts.

11. Besides the above, deeds unworthy of the honor of our army shall not be perpe-

trated.

The same paper says that Kin Kanku, leader of the Japanese party and who wa vice minister of Japan in Corea, was assassinated at his house on the 31st of Oc tober. The deceased was regarded by man

Financial Panie in St. Johns. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 11.-It is stated that two more of the largest concerns in this city will make assignment tomorrow. The feeling of insecurity increases hourly. It is feared the Union bank will be unable to sustain the strain. It is publicly announced that the Commercial bank of Newfoundland, the suspension of which was announced yesterday, will be wound up today. Its liabilities are as yet unknown. Duder's indebtnedness to the bank is over \$300,000, a sum greater than the bank's capital stock. this city will make assignment tomorrow.

England Pensions Chief Clarence. COLON, Dec. 11.-Ex-Chief Clarence, the former ruler of the Mosquito territory, has been granted a maintenance of \$22 per day by the British government. The Nicaraguan government has issued a decree granting nesty to all the members of the Mosquito territory government, with the exception of ex-Chief Clarence. Turkish Cabinet May Resign.

VIENNA, Dec. II.-A dispatch from Contantinople today says the Turkish cabinet ield a long meeting yesterday, at which Armenian affairs were almost exclusively discussed. It is considered probable that the ministry will resign.

Steamselp Lines Consolidate HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—The Hamburg-American line of steamships and the Thingvalla line of steamers today consolidated their interests.

Silver Imports in China. CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.—The imports of sil ver into India for the month of November amounted to 27 lakhs of rupees, against 60

Our Mary is All Right. LONDON, Dec. 11.-The sensational ports circulated in regard to the condition of Mrs. Mary Anderson Navarro are with-

GRIP CARS COLLIDED.

Many People Injured in the Washington Street Tunnel in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.-In a collision between cable cars in the Washington street tunnel more were seriously injured and a score of others more or less bruised. The cars wer set on fire by the stoves, and for a time there was a fearful panic around the scene The most seriously injured are: John Smith The most seriously injured are: John Smith, internally injured and both legs broken, will die; George Newman, head and face badly cut; William Joyce, right leg broken and severely bruised; James McDonaid, left side of face crushed and head cut; John Frems, leg twisted, bad bruises about the hips and nose broken; James McGinty, seriously bruised about the face and shoulders; Mrs. Thomas Beeman, seriously bruised, head and face cut; Mrs. George Reiss, head hurt and temporarily deranged by the shock; Mrs. William Parker, both ankles broken and severe bruises; John Donahue, head and face cut; William Mulrooney, teeth knocked out and Jaw broken; J. B. Burtle, head hurt and face crushed; A. Aikens, nose crushed and body bruised; Mrs. Estella Viamen, injured about the shoulders and hips; Harry Doddard, face cut, head cut and legs hurt; T. H. Moran, gripman, badly bruised and injured internally; Nellie Schott, head cut and badly bruised; C. B. Barton, face fearfully lacerated and teeth knocked out; Miss Olga Schroeder, fingers smashed and head cut; N. Peterson, left arm broken; John Speth, face lacerated and nose mashed flat; M. Nelson, knee cap torn off and badly bruised.

In addition there was a large number of people who sustained painful injuries and smashed fingers, knocked out teeth, sprained ankles and wrists.

Both the West Madison street and the internally injured and both legs broken, wil

people who sustained painful injuries and smashed fingers, knocked out teeth, sprained ankles and wrists.

Both the West Madison street and the Milwaukee avenue cable run through the tunnel, and at the time the accident occurred, 6:39 o'clock, all the westbound cars are jammed to suffocation with people returning from business on the south side. A Madison street cable train, consisting of a grip car and two trailers, was two-thirds of the way down the mcline toward the bottom of the tunnel, when a cable train on the Milwaukee avenue line, also consisting of three cars, entered the tunnel. Almost immediately after starting down the slope Gripman Moran of the Milwaukee avenue line lost his hold on the cable and the car slipped forward down the steep incline. Moran rang his slarm bell and he and the conductor set all the brakes on the train, but were unable to hold it, and just as the bottom of the tunnel was reached the runaway cars struck the Madison street cars with awful force, smashing the rear car into splinters and demolishing the Milwaukee avenue grip car. Both cars were piled up in a heap, from which such passengers as were capable of moving crawled out, battered and bleeding. Each of the two wrecked cars held about seventy-five passengers, and that a number of them were not instantly killed was a wonder. To add to the horror of the accident, one of the wrecked cars held fast between the wreckage and the walls of the tunnel. All of them were quickly removed and the fire extlinguished by an engine company. The cause of the accident was the breaking of the grip of the Milwaukee avenue grip car.

grip of the Milwaukee avenue grip car.

morning at 10 o'clock they will again assemble for business. A resolution will be presented on behalf of the colored men of America. This resolution contains a number of arguments, and closes with the statement that the negro problem lies in the solution of the labor question. It urges that unless some method is found that will furnish work for all, regarless of race, the future of the colored man is doomed. On Thursday afternoon the delegates will again lay aside their work and be given a trip about the city on the tramway line by the Chamber of Commerce.

THEIR PRAYER ANSWERED.

E. Rosewater Accepts an Urgent Invitation to Enlighten the State of Beatrice. OMAHA, Dec. 10 .- Editor Beatrice Express, Beatrice, Neb.: Dear Sir-On my return to Omaha, after an absence of nearly

three weeks, I find the following clipping from your paper: "No man knows the reason why, but Mr. Rosewater seems to slight Beatrice with malice aforethought. He made several speeches during the campaign, but did not me here, although urgently, even prayerfully, invited to come. How can he expect his paper to maintain a circulation here if he doesn't show a living interest in the town? He should come down here now and make a speech and explain why he still calls himself a republican. We would like to have this vital question settled before an-other campaign rolls around, and there is but one man who can settle it."

I do not want to slight Beatrice or disappoint you and the other railroad republicans who are so anxious to hear me. Will you please appounce that I will deliver an address at Beatrice next Friday evening, December 14, at Paddock opera house, and make the explanation which you so anxiously desire. I hope on this occasion to settle this question so that the boys who have been making Rosewater their target in every campaign will not have occasion to indulge in another ghost dance at the expense of republican candidates. Very respectfully,

E. ROSEWATER. MADE A CLEAN SWEEP.

Robbers Took Everything in Sight from the Express Car to the Rear Sleeper. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 11.—At midnight last night the north-bound Rock Island express, due here at 5:10 a. m., was held up and robbed near the Red river bridge, two miles south of Terrell, I. T., by five men. Con-ductor Cannon and Engineer Smith had charge of the train and Messenger Harring-

ductor Cannon and Engineer Smith had charge of the train and Messenger Harrington was in the express car. When the train reached the bridge two of the robbers, who were secreted on the tender, commanded the train to be stopped, which was done. The firemen and engineer were marched to the express car, where three other bandits joined them. The messenger opened the door and was told by the bandits to "throw up his hands" and "get down out of there." Harrington leaped to the ground and took to the woods, followed by a voiley from six-shooters. One of the robbers went through the express car and found the through safe locked. All they secured was the messenger's gun. Pullman Conductor Brown jumped off the sleeper to see what had happened and was met by a voiley of bullets. One bullet entered his overcoat just over his heart and lodged in a handle of papers and letters. The robbers then proceeded to go through the coaches, beginning at the smoker, and taking everything of value the passengers possessed. About \$500 in money and ten or fifteen watches were secured. After the bandits had gone through the sleeper they fire! several voilys and disappeared into the woods. Deputy marshals are on the trail with bloodhounds.

HENNESSEY, Oki, Dec. 11.—Three men, tallying exactly with descriptions given of members of the gang that held up the Rock Island train at the Red river fast night, were arrested at Terrel, I. T., this evening.

ADRY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. Reiterated the Confession He Made to the

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 11.-(Special of the river at Iowa Falls remains as deep as ever. It is claimed now that three peras ever. It is claimed now that three persons at Iowa Falls will testify they saw Erickson, who is now under arrest at Minneapolis for complicity in the Ging murder, at Iowa Falls Sunday and Monday. If this is so Erickson had no hand in the murder of the girl, as he did not leave until Tuesday. It is believed, however, the Erickson lured Miss Ging from her home on one of the previous occasions, but lacked the nerve to kill her, and went to Iowa Falls to escape the influence of the conspirators.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. II.—The grand jury has put in the day hearing the evidence in the Ging murder case. Mayor Eustis, who has the evidence at his finger ends, related the story at length to the jurors, Later in the afternoon Sheriff Ege appeared with Adry Hayward, who repeated to the jury the confession as to his brother's schemes which he had given to the officers.

Claus Blixt is a good deal calmer today, though he seems to have a morbid desire to repeat the story of the murder whenever he can get an officer to listen to him.

VISITING THE BLACK HILLS.

Omaha Business Men Wandering Through One of Nature's Great Treasure Houses. DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The party of Omsha merchants, guided by Allen B. Smith, assistant general passenger agent of the B. & M., who have been taking in the towns along that route, arrived in Deadwood this afternoon and were accorded a hearty welcome. The afternoon was spent in visiting the smelters

afternoon was spent in visiting the smelters and other points of interest in the city. Tomorrow they will visit Spearfish, and the next day will be devoted to investigating the big mills at Lead City, after which they will leave for home.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning the Omaha Jobbers reached here from Edgemont and Sheridan, having spent Sunday at the latter place. The party visited the mines at Sheridan and looked over the interests of Edgemont. Here they took in the hotels and bathing places. Many of the members never having visited this great resort, were struck with its many advantages. In fact, all seem to have been greatly instructed by this trip through the west.

ST. JOSEPH BANK ASSIGNS. Has Been Losing Money for Some

Time. ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 11,-The Commercial bank went into the hands of Arthur Kirk-patrick tonight, he being selected as assignee. The papers were filed at 11 p. m., and the announcement created no surprise here, as it has been known for some time that the bank was losing money. The capithat the bank was some money. The Cap-tal is \$125,000, and by late losses on loans has been impaired one-balf. The directors decided that it would be more profitable to close now than to make up the deficit. The assets are \$325,000 and simulations \$270,000, prin-cipally being due depositors. Prior to the assignment the bank attached the stock of George L. Roberts, dealer in dry goods, to George L. Roberts, dealer in dry goods, to secure a claim of \$13,500. Colonel N. P. Ogden was president and M. M. Riggs cashier of the bank. No other St. Joseph institutions are affected and no trouble is

Holcom's Banqueted at Kearney. KEARNEY, Neb., Dec. 11 .- (Special Tele gram.)-The Kearney members of the Buf-falo county bar and court officers gave Govfalo county bar and court officers gave Governor-Elect Holcomb a formal reception at the Midway hotel tonight There were thirty plates spread and a sumptuous banquet was served. Ira D. Marston acted as toastmaster, and responses were made as follows: "The Bar." H. M. Sinclair: "The Judiciary: "J. N. Dryden; "The District Judge," F. G. Haimer: "The Governor Elect: May He Guide the Ship of State on a Feaceful, Prosperous and Pleasant Voyage." W. L. Greene: "Free Silver," W. D. Oldham, and "Our Guest: We Meet to Honor Him," Norris Brown. The governor-elect was spoken of by all us an honest, pure, patient, courageous judge, and the members of the bar parted with him with regret. The judge made a few appropriate and pleasing remarks at the close.

Pennsylvania Miners May Strike. REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 11.—A notice was posted today by the United Mine Workers association calling on the men to Labor Pelegates Go Around the "Loop."

DENVER, Dec. II.—The delegates to the Federation of Labor returned tonight from an excursion around the loop. Tomorrow ing 10,000 miners on January I.

LITTLE USE FOR POPULISM

Octogenerian Senator from Vermont Tells What He Thinks of Them.

PEFFER'S FINANCIAL BILLS HIS TEXT

Nine of Them Indefinitely Postponed-Dolph and Sherman Advocate the Nicaragua Canal Bill-Armenian Correspondence.

of the journal the president pro tem, Harris, democrat of Tennessee, laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury transmitting the report of the no other party holds itself responsible for." superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, also one from the secretary of war transmitting a report showing the number of aliens and naturalized citizens in the army. Mr. Dolph, republican of Oregon, presented a memorial from the citizens of Phoenix, Ariz., asking for relief in the matter of Indian depredation claims.

Mr. Berry, democrat of Arkansas, presented few remarks urging the passing of the bill introduced by him last week to establish the territory of Indianola out of Indian territory. Mr. Morrill, republican of Vermont, in ac-cordance with notice he had given, then ad-

dressed the senate.

Having indicated his purpose of briefly addressing the senate today upon "some mar-velous senatorial bills and quack panacras for real and imaginary grievances" Mr. Morrill said: "I hold in my hand nine senate bills which I have been directed by the committee on finance to report adversely and to ask for their indefinite postponement. In order that the senate may have conception of these bills I shall ask the clerk to read the list."

All the bills were introduced by Senator

mously reported adversely by the committee of finance. Nothing more, as the committee owned and controlled by the United States, conceived, could have been expected save brief post mortem obituaries. The bills, many of them, may have been reluctantly introduced by requests and therefore not States for any outlay made by this country. introduced by requests and therefore not very tenderly nursed, even by their able and eminent godfather. Responsibility for be the question as to the amount of money such eccentricities ought not to be asked of senators and should any member be charged with their real authorship I hope he would be able to plead in defense an alibi. With no reason offered for the introduction of these multitudinous billion-dollar bills a sufficient reason for the adverse report would appear to have been that they were all death-stricken from an overdose of legal tender nostrum at their birth, administered by the accoucheur. One of these bills proposed an issue of legal tender money forty times greater per capita than any we have ever had. Another to purchase all the silver bullion that may be effered at \$1.00.29 per earth again.

POLITICAL TOMFOOLERIES. "I do not suppose there are more vagarles or political tomfooleries put affoat here than in other countries. Occasionally they come forth here without fatherhood, frisk about they sank. We also have some pushing fanatical theories wearing the mask of polit-Telegram.)—The mystery surrounding the fanatical theories wearing the mask of polit-bundle of bloody clothing found on the bank | ical reform, and assured to give the world the millennium and not more so than was the philosopher's stone to turn everything it

touched into gold.
"Some minor political parties come and go like these diseases which afflict nobody but once. Such parties are usually destitute of constitutional principles or ephemeral and are soon compelled to hoist any flag and set sail for 'Cowes and a market.' A recent example of such ephemeral advertised with as much technical veracity as any patent medicine, the 'populist,' after leading astray

growth of two-twittons.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 11.—The Turkish as amuch technical verselty as any patent as a much technical verselty as any patent as a much technical verselty as any patent as a much technical verselty as any patent any good men, seems 15 have pollitically pock-marked and discredited two or three of coursister states, but the grotsequeness of its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face of the likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its face is likely to prove a deterrent against its determinant against its face is likely to prove a determinant against its face is likely to prove a determinant against its face is likely to prove a determinant against its device a development against its development against its development against its device and the likely to prove a development against its device and the likely to prove a development against and the likely to prove a d

crty nor riches.
"It is also to be feared that we are overstocked with mature cobblers, eager in every emergency to bring out from the profound recesses of their vest pockets ready made constitutional amendments adapted, when slightly lubricated, to their own pecui'ar cir-cumstances. Madison, a statesman for all time, never dreamed how flippantly the constitution made by him, and signed by Washington, would be blasphemed and perverted. Rich in her country's historic fame as the Old Dominion may be, she can ill afford to impeach and discard her ancient and priceless jewels, 'that on the outstretched forefinger of all time' were placed to sparkle forever.

all time were placed to sparkle forever.

"The tariff was claimed by those in power to have been excessive on foreign trade and productive of too much revenue, but the protracted agony and Caesarian delivery of tariff reform bantling and the progressive treasury deficiency thus provoked, far transcends the sentimental agory of a surplus which long ago ceased to vex any financiers. It is always

we have too much Wilsonism. The tariff pendulum swings to and fro between protection and free trade, tiring out even the president in dreaming dreams, mas, of 'iron and

Mr. Morrill then discussed the financial sit- New York Editor Follows Closely the Lines uation and the question of silver, crop and prices. He concluded by saying:

"I do not imagine that any political party long exists without some defects and one of the duties of their members should be some effort to cure such defects and make the party to which they have, on the whole, the greatest affinity an ideal political association. True we do not see our sins as others see them, and our vision of the motes in any brother's eye is much sharpened by the light of the party torch held in the hand. The chief potency of third parties is destructive fruit of majority WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—After approval third party may be, they are apt to be tolerated by some greater party, though in the minority, in order to conquer the majority. Thus the smallest of three parties may some-times impose decrees upon the country which

> BILLS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED. said that the senator from Vermont had left out one bill which he. Peffer, thought might be disposed of at the time with those of which the senator had spoken. This bill had been introduced by Palmer of Illinois, and was plan, and R. B. Hepburn of New York, exto establish a bureau for the loan of money, comptroller of the currency. These gentle-

> laid on the table. Wyoming, the senate agreed to the conference late in arriving, Mr. White opened the hear-

Mr. Higgins presented a resolution calling on the president and secretary of state for correspondence on the subject of mediation the part of the United States between China and Japan. It was laid over until tomorrow upon the suggestion of Mr. Morgan of Alabama.

Mr. Call gave notice that tomorrow he would ask the senate to appoint a committee

read the list."

All the bills were introduced by Senator Peffer of Kansas and provide for the issue of great sums of greenbacks for various purposes.

The senator continued: "It is hardly necessary to say that these hungry bills, bigger and biggest, nine of them, asking for nine or ten times more money than there is now in use by the whole world, were unanimously reported adversaly by the committee.

Would ask the senate to appoint a committee to investigate the operations of the Honduras Lottery company of Florida.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived the senate younderston of the Nicaraguan bill, and Mr. Dolph of Oregon addressed the senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dolph said the people of the Pacific coast were a unit in favor of the bill, and discussed the advantages which the canal would bring to the whole country. The canal, if be the question as to the amount of money to be paid to the old company for the work done and the concessions possessed by it. He devoted some time to the consideration of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and declared that instrument presented no obstacle to the construction of the canal by the United States and to the control of it. In closing, the senator said the United States had adopted a policy, had declared a principle which is approved by her people and well understood by the world, which is just and right, and in the interest of people of this hemisphere, and will be maintained at all hazards.

In a brief speech Mr. Sherman pointed out ounce, though it fetches now in any market only 62 cents per ounce. Figuratively speaking, the bills were all of one brood and of the same father, birds of inflation, none game, none worth a charge of powder, but legislative dodoes, unlikely ever to be seen on earth again.

that the only provision of the Nicaraguan bill that he was not entirely satisfied with was the amount to be paid to the Maritime company, which he thought was entitled only to the amount of the money expended in the enterprise thus far. He wanted the bill on earth again. that the only provision of the Nicaraguan company, which he thought was entitled only to the amount of the money expended in the all the requirements of the national banking enterprise thus far. He wanted the bill stripped of all doubtful provisions in this respect, and to have refunded to the compressect, and to have refunded to the compressect. pany all expenditures made by it. Having observation without the power of enforcement, paid that, the government could proceed to be said, he considered unwise, unsaie and

The presiding officer laid before the senate though not dispensable, that the government selector from the president transmitting shall continue as now, to be responsible for correspondence relative to the Armenian mas-

the Mora claim.

journed. TURKS' SIDE OF THE STORY.

All the Troubles in Armenia Are the Outgrowth of Revolutions. WASHINGTON. Dec. 11.—The Turkish legation has received the following official

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The senate has onfirmed the following nominations of post-

masters:
Oklahoma—C. P. Grace, Perry, New Mexlco—E. A. Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, Missouri—James W. Williams, Warrensburg;
W. H. Cecil, Mount Vernon; J. M. Boyd,
Seneca; William C. Ellis, Mountain Grove;
William T. Marsh, Rich Hill; James T.
Riley, Liberty; D. A. Smith, Sarcoxie; William R. Bowles, Greenfield.
Surveyors of customs: Milton Welch,
Kansas City, Mo.
Registers of land office: Thomas B. Edwards, Hugo, Colo.; Edward McLeod, Durango, Colo.
Receivers of public moneys: J. J. Key,
Pueblo, Colo.; Frank E. Ewing, Hugo, Colo.
Indian agent: Peter Coucheman, at Cheyenne River agency, B. D.
Collector of customs: James W. Ball, district of Yaquina, Ore.
Carlisie Bill in the Senate masters:

Carlisie Bill in the Senate WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-Mr. Springer of ago ceased to vex any financiers. It is always something too much, whether a surplus or a deficiency. Two years ago some thought we had too much McKinleyism. More now think mittee on banking and currency.

of the Paltimore Proposition.

SHOULD RETIRE LEGAL TENDER NOTES

sees No Objection to the Repeal of the Tax on State Bank Circulation-Carilsle Presents His Bill and Explains it Further.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- The hearing before the house banking and currency committee on the question of revising the currency laws, was resumed in the room of the ways and means committee, but did not move off very promptly. Among those present At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Peffer were Mr. Horace White of the New York Evening Post; Mr. C. G. Homer of Baltimore, chairman of the committee of national bankers to formulate the so-called Baltimore Mr. Palmer remarked that the bill had been introduced by him for a constituent of his. All the bills were then indefinitely postponed except Mr. Palmer's, which was plan. It was expected that Secretary Carlisle On motion of Mr. Carey, republican of would be present, but as the secretary was terior to sell reservoir sites and gravel pits ing. In answer to questions he stated that he had drafted a bill on the lines of the Baltimore plan, and it was arranged that this could be placed before the committee. White's statement was read from manuscript and was a carefully prepared review of the

banking question. Mr. White began with a reference to the Baltimore plan, calling attention to the fact that it deals with only one part of the bank-ing business, that of issuing circulating notes, a function not indispensable, but valuable to the people. He held that it was the paramount right and duty of the state to provide for the safety of the community. Hence it may prescribe the regulations under which powder be stored, or liquor be sold. It is not bound to give equal privileges to all persons to exercise these functions. half of the address was devoted largely to a historical review of banking in this country. and particularly the New York safety fund system of the days prior to the war, which Mr. White extolled at length. The latter part of Mr. White's address was devoted exclusively to the Baltimore plan. Referring to the fact that it makes the circulating notes a first lien on the assets of the bank, he

"There is an outery against this last feature from some people who say the poor de-positors will suffer. But what is the condition of the new depositor now? Are not notes a first lien on the assets? Are not security bonds a part of the assets? Can any depositor get any part of this fund until the notes are paid in full, and supposing that the bonds should ever fail short of paying the notes, could the depositor get any part of the remaining assets until the par value of the notes was deducted? Of course not.

NO OBJECTION TO STATE BANKS. Mr. White said he saw no objection to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank work constructing without interference by the company.

sure to cause embarrassment and end in disaster. He considered it as desirable, the redemption of bank notes. The Baltimore also some correspondence regarding plan simply takes the law as it finds it. makes a change in the manner of reimburs-The senate then, at 4:05 p. m., went into ing the government for the redemption of executive session, and at 4:15 p. m. adfailed notes. The only question is whether journed. to any greater risk. This is a question of mathematics. It is to be answered by tables of bank mortality in the past thirty-

> Taking up another branch of the question, Mr. White said: "It has been said there is no more reason why the government should guarantee the notes of a bank than those of a merchant, a manufacturer or a farmer. This would be true if the notes of the mer-chant, the manufacturer and the farmer were allowed to circulate as money, but not other-

> Mr. White announced himself in favor of the retirement of legal tender notes, notwith-standing the retirement is not included in the Baltimore plan. He would have them extinguished, not merely temporarily with-"My reason," he said in conclusion,

desiring the extinction of the legal tender notes is that they are a constant menace to business in that they have kept political parties in hot water for thirty years, and have obstructed progress and reform."

At the close of Mr. White's statement he submitted his bill on the lines of the Baltimore plan. Mr. Homer stated that the committee of national bankers had not yet formulated their bill. Mr. Johnson of Ohio asked Mr. White's opinion on Secretary Carlisle's

currency plan.
Mr. White's answer was that he did not think the secretary's plan would give the clastic currency it sought to secure. It compelled the banks to put up 30 cents every time they issued 75 cents.

WOULD THE CURRENCY BE SAFE. Mr. Walker of Massachusetts asked if the oill presented by Mr. White would secure a "It will have that tendency," said Mr.

"That is not it," said Mr. Walker. "We

don't want to provide a tendency toward a safe currency, but the actual safety." "I am not omniscient," suggested Mr. White. He added that in his judgment the bill would secure an elastic currency. Secretary Carlisle came in at this point and was an interested listener to Mr. White's

answer to questions as to the want of clas-ticity in Mr. Carlisle's currency bill. Mr Warner of New York asked what restrictions should be imposed on state banks.

Mr. White said he would subject state banks to the same regulations as those im-posed on national banks.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee asked if this would not do away with the need of state banks. Mr. White answered that it would. He said believed in one uniform banking system not forty-four systems, there being forty-four

Mr. Carlisle then took up his statement begun yesterday. He presented the bill he had prepared embodying his plan of revision and read it to the committee, commenting on it as he proceeded. When he had concluded reading the bill Mr. Carlisie explained it in detail. He pointed out the various sections of the present law proposed to be repealed. Concerning the conditions imposed on state banks, he said certain features had been added to meet criticisms made of the plan as outlined in his annual report.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL The following is a synopsis of the bill pre-ented by Horace White: Section 1 provides that no banking association shall be required to deposit United States bonds, either as a preliminary to the commencement of banking business or for the

security of circulating notes to be hereafter Section 2 provides that in lieu of the deposits of bonds each national banking asso-ciation shall be entitled to receive circulating notes from the comptroller to the amount of

(blank) per cent of its paid up, unimpaired capital, upon paying to the treasurer lawful money to the amount of 2 per cent of such circulating notes, and thereafter a tax at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent per annum upon the average amount of its circulation for the year. The 1 per cent and proceeds of the tax are to constitute a guarantee fund for the redemption of notes of insolvent nafional banks and the tax is to be collected until the fund amounts to not less than 5 per