Eye Witne's Describes the Scenes at the Taking of Port Arthur.

CHINESE MADE SCARCELY ANY RESISTANCE

Bad the Garrison Been Americans Europeans the Place Would Have Cost Ten Thousand Lives if Taken at All.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- The World tomorrow will print the following special advices from its correspondent, James Creelman, who was with the Japanese army, dated Port Arthur, November 24, via Vancouver, Decem-

savage war of conquest. It is no longer a conflict between civilization and barbarism. Japan for the last four days has trampled strain upon the Japanese character, which relapsed in a few hours back into the brutishstate from which it was awakened a generation ago. Almost the entire population found in Port Arthur has been massacred, and the sighting blood in Japan. The northern fort work of butchering the unarmed and unresisting inhabitants has been continued. The

streets are choked up with mutilated corpses.

In spite of the vastness of the battlefield and the strength of the batteries massed in this mighty chain of land and sea for the taking of Port Arthur it is robbed of its dignity as a battle by the fact that a large and well trained army attacked a mere rabble. There was a great deal of artillery thunder and scientific maneuvering of the troops among the cannon crowned hills, but the in-fantry fighting was 'incidental, and the 'butcher bill,' as the hardened campaigner would call it, was insignificant. The Japa-nese lost about fifty dead and 250 wounded in carrying a fortress that would have cost 10,000 men had it been occupied by European or American citizens. China is now at the mercy of the Island empire. READY FOR PEKING.

In a few days the fierce Seinial troops will be ready to leave Japan to join Field Marshal Oyama's army, and then the third and final movement towards Peking will begin. Up to the moment Port Arthur was entered I can bear witness that both of Japan's armies now in the field were chivalrous and generous to the enemy. There Japan's armies now in the field were chivalrous and generous to the enemy. There was not a stain on her flag when we letter was not a stain on her flag when we letter was not a stain on her flag when we letter army of thirty slege guns was still floundering in the rear, but General Hassagwa had armed the Kumanato troops and the entre army of Invasion was assembled—something like 23,000 men. News had been received from the Japanese ships swarming about Port Arthur and a general plan of action agreed upon. On November 17 the cavalry scouts reconnoitered the villages of Suishi Yeh in the valley, commanded by the land forts of Port Arthur, and then fell back after a skirmish to Dojoshu, a hamlet at the eastern foot of a fortified monument and the hill commanding the way to a wide valley adjoining the Sushi Yeh valley.

At 10 o'clock the next morning the Chinese had three field guns. They arrived at the monument fort just in time to see Nishi's advance brigade take up its position and send flanking columns around the hill to cut off the east-filled with troops ruthing along at the top of their speed to the rescue.

ADVANCED IN THREE COLUMNS.

I could see the Chinese advancing in these carries and surgered along and a small column, covered by skirmishers, advanced agreed with the constraint of the proposition. Finally a small column, covered by skirmishers, advanced agreed with the probage and marced along and the bridge and marced along and the brides and the proposition and the bri

I could see the Chinese advancing in three columns from the southwest and northwest in a cloud of dust, cutting their way back on the main road through the line of red and white standards. There were at least 500 Chinese in the three columns. Suddenly the my caught sight of our flank movement and began to retreat. The Japanese had los eight men in the light and forty-two wounded No man can say how many the enemy lost I saw the Japanese dead on the road with their heads gone and their bodies mutilated. Several corpses were without hands, two had en butchered like sheep and their hearts and livers torn out. As the Japanese reinforcements began a double quick, the enemy disappeared through the ravines into the

On the morning of the 20th, after the armies had been placed in a straight line on the east of Port Arthur, with a range of low mountains between and a mass of forts be-yond, a council of war was held. The field marshal and his staff met Generals Yamaji, Nishi and Hassagawa with their staffs. It was decided that part of Yamaii's division the flank of the Chinese and attack the left. while Hassagawa's brigade should follow with an attack from the east on the forts forming the Chinese right. The rest of Yamaji's troops were to move straight down the Sushi Yeh valley, and, with field and siege batteries, to attack the Chinese front from the north and move into Port

Susht Yeh valley and returned to Port

ing along the east under Lieutenant Matsuthe eastern forts. But while the council of war was proceeding the Chinese began to realize that the Japanese has established their mountain batteries on the hills commanding the left center of the Chinese pos tion, and decided to advance out of Port Arthur and dislodge them. Then began a tremendous artillery fight. Withing a few moments regiment after regiment could be seen running in clouds of dust across the head of the valley into the ravine leading to the support of the Japanese artillery po-The air was filled with shells, the Chinese gradually concentrated their fire fire until trees began to disappear from the western slope. The Chinese marched out of Port Arthur in three columns. One descending from the Dragon forts and the other two came out of the Port Arthur valley.

CHARGED ON THE BATTERIES. The ground was torn with shells as they marched forward, but they never faltered for a moment. Within a quarter of a mile of the Japanese artillery the Chinese line spread itself out, and, wheeling to the went straight for the hills to carry the bat-teries by charge. The fire became too hot and they lay down on their faces, with their banner poles stuck in the ground, a magnificent target, upon which the Japanese trained their pieces. Within three minutes two shells struck the line exactly and tore great gaps in it. Instantly every flag dropped, and the Chinamen took to their heels, but in a few minutes they reformed and prepared to receive the Japanese inry hurrying down under the shelter o batteries. Just behind the horic band of Chinese was another Chinese line on with three field guns, which checked the Japanese advance and enabled the broken

line to make a safe retreat. tain batteries began to play upon Isuyama, and the guns of the triple forts covered the hillside with flame and smoke. The Chinese had five-inch Krupp rifles and nine-inch mortars, with auxilliary batteries of revolving and quick firing guns.

Shells began to drop upon us from all

Shells began to drop upon us from all sides, the Nerio forts, the giant guns of Ogunsan and the Chinese field batteries turned fire against us, for Isuyama was the key, and once it fill, the whole left flank of the Chinese would be exposed. The taking Isuyama was the signal for Hassagawa attack the forts on the right wing. As the batteries splintered the hillsides and sent clouds of earth up out of the ploughed ground the infantry kneeling at the base of the slope in front of Isuyama opened fire and kept up steady velleys ten or twelve

RELAPSED INTO BARBARISM and advanced in the teeth of the guns, firing continuously as they marched. On, on, pressed the slender black line. Then the battaillion in the ravine moved forward on the right to attack the side of the first.

As the line reached the foot of the steep scarp in front of the walls it suddenly swung around and joined the column on the right, and the united battallions rushed up the steep bank towards the side wall, while the Chinese shell tore gaps in their ranks.

By this time a mountain battery had been hauled up a dizzy ridge where Yamaji stood, and five minutes afterwards these guns were in position. We were dropping shells in-side of the first fort. With a ringing yell the Japanese dashed to the fort and scaled the ramparts, shooting and bayoneting the flying garrison and chasing the enemy along the connecting walls.

ARSENAL WAS ON FIRE. the second fort and finally drove the fugitives out of the redoubt down into the Port Arthur

Isuyama fell at 8:50, after an hour and The struggle for the emancipation of Corea twenty minutes' fighting. The Japanese field has been suddenly turned into a headlong, and siege guns were pounding away at the divulging the secrets of his society and had several forts and Yamaji's mountain bat-teries joined them. It was a colossal duel, the witness was a brother Mason. Hattie From Shoju there shot out strange sprays of The arsenal in Port Arthur had caught army. The taking of Port Arthur and the possession of one of the most powerful of massed shells and carridges exploded. strongholds in the world was too great a The Shoju and Nerio forts were the prey of Hassagawa, and as the cannons battered the bastions he charged up from the eastern valley, taking advantage of earth seams and Hassagawa had about 6,000 men, the finest

> Chinese side. Two torpedo mines were ex-ploded in front of the invaders, but the key was touched too soon. All over the valley were sunken mines, connected by wires with the walled camps and forts. But in the heat of the fight the Chinese failed to use them. Just as the front rank of Hassagawa's brigade was closing in upon Shoju a Jap-anese shell exploded inside the northern fort with a roar and shock that stopped the battle for a moment, the shells for the heavy guns which were piled on the floor of the fort blew up. The garrison scrambled out over the hill tops and Hassagawa's men came sweeping around the rough mountain to find the fort a mass of flames. That ended all hope of defending the seven forts. The Chinese fled along the ridges and down the valley roads. Hassagawa's troops were in possession of Shoju and Nerio hills. In order to take the town the troops had to cross the bridge or wade in the river, but on the other side of it was a road leading between two small hills, and on either side of the road were rifle pits filled with Chinese infantry.

ONE BATTERY DID GOOD WORK.

small column, covered by skirmishers, ad-vanced across the bridge, and marced along the road leading to the town. At the same time, Marshal Oyama ordered the reserve center to move down the valley, and thousands of them came pouring along the roads behind the troops already on their way to the town. Not a shot was fired in reply, the battle was over as far as Port Arthur

BUTCHERED EVERY ONE IN SIGHT. Even Ogunsan was silent and deserted. The soldiers had made their escape, and the frightened inhabitants were cowering in the streets. As the troops moved on they saw by cords, with the noses and ears gone decorated with bloody Japanese heads. A slaughter followed. The infuriated soldiers killed every one they saw. No attempt to take prisoners was made. Women and children were hunted and shot as they fled to the hills with their protectors. The tow-was sacked from end to end, and the in habitants were butchered in their homes. The van of the Second regiment reached Fort Ogunsan and found it deserted. Then they liscovered a junk in the harbor crowded with fugitives. A platoon was stretched across end of the wharf and fired in the until every woman, man and child was killed. The torpedo boats outside had already sunk ten junks filled with terror stricken people. I am satisfied that not more than 100 Chinamen were killed in foir battle at Port Arthur, and at least 2,000 unarmed men were

DIRECTORS' FRIE NDS GOT OUT.

Before the Collapse.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 19.-The share holders of the Commercial bank ratified the selection of trustees made yesterday and directed them to apply to the supreme court today to wind up the bank's affairs. The whole question will be considered by the court on December 28. Meanwhile the shareholders' nominees were appointed temporary trustees by the court. The bank's liabilities are \$1,890,000. It is certain that several persons in the immediate confidence of the directors withdrew large sums of mone from the bank on the Saturday before th troubles of the institution were publicly known. The subject will be thoroughly sifted. The papers are filled with scheme for meeting the difficulties. From the for meeting the difficulties. From the various suggestions something satisfactory to the whole public may be devised. The condition of the poorer classes, who are badly in want of food, is becoming more precarious. Mail steamers filled with provisions are being despatched by the government to the localities where the destitution is the worst.

NOT HEADING FOR SHANGHAL Authentic News from the Third Japanes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The Japanese legation here has received a dispatch from Hiroshima, sent through its ministers at St. Petersburg, detailing the movements of the Japanese troops in China. The following is

HIROSHIMA, Dec. 19 .- The third divis ion of the first army took Hsimo Cheng on December 12 and occupied Hai Cheng on December 13. Both places are on the rovte to and near Nai Chang and Liao Yang

army is evidently on its way to join Field Marshal Count Oyama at Nai Chang. This is an exceedingly valuable strategic point. The message gives the first authentic infor-mation as to the movements of the third army, and shows that it is not preparing to menace Shanghal, as has been rumored.

Think Uncle Sam Wou'd Not Do It. MADRID, Dec. 19 .- The feeling in political circles here is now that President Cleveland does not intend to raise the duty on sugar imported from Cuba into the United States, or to make other reprisals in consequence of the Cuban duties on American flour. On Saturday Signor Castres will inup steady volleys ten or twelve troduce in the Chamber of Deputies a mo-General Nishi was below directing tion opposing the payment to the United States of the Mora claim.

GETTING CLOSE TO BYRNES

Lexow Witness Testifies to Paying Hush Money During His Captaincy.

CAPTAIN ALLAYRE PLACED ON THE RACK

Denies Having Received Any Money or Having Any Knowledge of the Collection of Blackmall-Managed to Accumulate Considerable Property.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.-Superintendent committee today. John Marret, formerly an lated. agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, testified Superintendent Byrnes had Ross, a colored woman who some years ago tendent of police. Superintendent Byrnes deto go on the stand and deny Sergeant Tay lor's accusations. Inspectors McAvoy, liams and McLaughlin were subpoensed to testify before the committee, but Williams was temporarily excused, and the other two

were not called during the day. Police Inspector Williams, who with other inspectors has been subpoenaed to testify before the Lexow committee today, was ex-cused until tomorrow. Dr. Owen J. Ward of Gouvernor hospital, who was yesterday appointed to examine "Honest" John Martin. reported that the latter was really very ill and not in a condition to testify before the committee. Mr. Goff announced that in connection with the evidence already adduced that? regarding the payment of pensions to re-tired officers he had discovered that Police-man Thomas Bradley was now acting as chief of police of Norwalk, Conn., and at the same time drawing a police pension from this city.

ACKNOWLEDGED HE HAD LIED. Policeman Interman, who testified yesterlay, was placed on the stand. He stated he had not told the truth yesterday. Then Sen-ator O'Connor turned and asked: "Can you tell me, officer, why it is that a police officer will get on the stand and swear to an un-truth? Is it fear of their superior officers?"

"Yes, that is it." Sergeant Burns, one of Captain Allayre's subordinates, swcre that he did not know that dock policemen had to pay one-half of their extra earnings to the captains of the steamboat squad. He admitted that it is a common rumor, however, that this is done. "Now about Sergeant Taylor's testimony yesterday; can you tell us what became of the envelopes which Taylor placed in the

Witness had no recollection of seeing such envelope as that described by Sergeant Tay-lor, marked "Street Cleaning Report," in the packages daily sent to the inspector. "Will you swear you know nothing what-ever about this envelope containing money?"

Sergeant Cornellus Reid, another subordinate of Captain Allayre, next testified. Wit-ness had no personal knowledge, nor had he heard any rumor of the collection of money described by Sergeant Taylor. Then Taylor was recalled to the stand. Inspector Steers, in which he was quoted as saying that Taylor's testimony was a tissue of falsehoods, and was given simply as a the sergeant a favor.

TAYLOR REITERATES HIS STORY. "Are you still prepared to swear as you

"I am; for I told the truth."

"Did you call on Mr. Steers last Saturday, s the interview relates?"

'Did the purported conversation occur be Taylor said: "I went to see Inspector

Steers last Saturday evening, and told him that I intended to tell the truth. He asked intended to mention his name, told him I was going to tell the truth, no natter whom it may implicate." "Had you been drinking, as charged?"

"No; I had not."
"Now, sergeant," said Senator Lexow, "how do you account for the fact that both the other sergeants have denied that they ever envelope?"

Well, they might not have seen any." "Is it possible, then, that they knew noth-

"Yes; I never told any one of them Mr. Goff led the witness to say th oney was paid to the captain of the steamboat squad in order that the officers might be permitted their assignment to duty on Witness said he had been approached by several people in reference to his testimony of yesterday, but refused to say anything about it. He had no knowledge of any other money being collected in that pre-cinct besides the dock money. Taylor also said that Sieers had never told him whether or not he divided this money with any one, and he was not aware that the inspector did not make any division.

CAPTAIN ALLAYRE TESTIFIES Shortly before the opening of the afternoon

ession ex-Inspector Steers entered the court om and took a seat beside Captain Allayre Captain Anthony J. Allayre was the first itness this afternoon. 'Who made you captain?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Thomas E. Acton, in 1867."
Witness said that in 1883 he bought a use at 143 East Nineteenth street, paying \$12,000 cash, allowing the Bowery Savings bank to retain a mortgage on the property for \$6,000. This lien he paid off in two years In 1892 he sold the house for \$18,500, and moved up to Harlem. Then he bought a house on Ninety-third street, paying \$25,000 for it, \$9,000 in cash, and giving a mortgage for the remaining \$18,000. This mortgage was paid up a few months ago, Witness said he had \$1,800 in different banks, and that neither his wife nor daughter owned property of any description. He is now in mmand of the steamboat squads

You appointed your own wardmen?" nen making collections in the various pre-

"No. I never did, except by rumor. "Did your men collect any money in your

did he get rich in your precinct?"
"I don't know." "And George Hess and John Wade?" "I don't know anything about that."
"By the way, captain, did you ever know he notorious Mrs. Martin?"

"She flourished in one of your precinct-several years ago, did she not?" LIVED, BUT DID NOT FLOURISH. "She did not flourish; she lived there. These women were arrested over and over again. I've seen a woman get six months

twice a week."
"How did they get loose?" This happened in the Tenth precinct, I

The witness said that in the Tenth pre-cinct he had raided the houses time after time, but that it was not in his power even as captain to suppress these houses."
Why?" asked Mr. Goff. is a failing of the law," replied the

Captain Allarye said he reported these

houses every three months to his superior officers. He was not aware that the house sold liquors in opposition to the excise laws. "Well, captain," said Mr. Goff, "can you tell us how much money was collected from the disorderly houses while you were captain of the Tenth?" "I don't know that any money was col-lected. I never saw any of it."
"Did you ever ask any of your men about

'No, I never did but once, and they denied nil knowedge of it."
"Did you ever forbid them to collect any of this money?"

"Yes, I did,"
"Also forbade them to collect money from gambling houses?"
"During the last six years that I was there

there were no gambling houses in the pre The captain gave it as his opinion that the ARSENAL WAS ON FIRE.

A cheer went up from the hills and the valleys as the victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on to mony of two witnesses before the Lexow know of all the places where they are victorious troops pushed on the places where they are victorious troops pushed on the places where they are victorious troops pushed on the places where they are victorious troops pushed on the places where they are victorious troops pushed on the places where they are victorious troops provided the places where they are victorious troops provided they are victorious troops provided

"How about these disorderly houses?" continued Mr. Goff. "You raided these houses every once in a while in order to get blood money, did you not?"
"No, we did not. We raided them in order to drive them away from the precinct."

captain.
"I was going to ask that question myself,"
replied Mr. Goff. Mr. Goff tried to call
it to the captain's mind by reminding him
that Superintendent Murray at the time went

tendent of police. Superintendent Byrnes denied all the allegations against him. Other incidents of interest occurred before the committee, but none of them caused such excitement as the mention of Superintendent Byrnes. Ex-Inspector Steers was in the court room today. He announced a readiness to go on the stand and deny Sergeant Tay-"None. Oh, yes, wait a minute; I might

> RECEIVED FRUIT AND WINES. Then he remembered that at different times he had received a basket of fruit or wines, but he never knew who sent them.

"Well, now, captain, since you have been superintendent of the steamboat squad, have you known anything about the monthly collections made by the dock officers?"
"No, I have not; I never heard of them

until this testimony was given."
"Sergeant Taylor has sworn he put in
your desk an envelope with money in it every month. Do you know anything about "No, I do not."

"Never heard of it before?"
"No, never did."
"And all the time you were captain you knew nothing about this?"
"No, I'did not."

Captain Allayre was then excused. Hattie Ross, colored, was then called. She swore that in 1879 she opened disorderly houses in Wooster and West Third streets. In answer to Mr. Goff's question, she said she paid the wardman \$50 a month for each

she paid the wardman \$50 a month for each house. This was paid to Wardman Slevin.
"Who was captain of the precinct at the time?" asked Mr. Goff.
"Captain Byrnes, now superintendent."
She also testified that she paid the same amount of meney to Captain Brogan. She formerly kept a house in the tenderloin under Captain Reilly, but never paid any money there but once, \$25 to Wardman Howard. She then moved into Captain (now ard. She then moved into Captain (now inspector) McAvoy's precinct. She paid no money there, but had to keep very quiet. "Do you mean to accuse Captain McAvoy

of allowing you to run your house without paying protection money?"
"Yes." "You made a good deal of money, did you ot?"

"Yes, and lost it again." "Gambling."

time was not arrested. At this juncture the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

BYRNES HAS LITTLE TO SAY. Superintendent Byrnes heard of the tes-timony given against him by John Marret a few minutes after the witness testified. He immediately locked himself in his office at police headquarters, and for an hour ex-amined papers bearing on the matter referred o by Marret. Afterwards the superintendent

"All he says is untrue except that he came to my house under false pretenses. When the proper time comes I shall tell my story in the proper place."
Further than this the superintendent ab-

solutely refuses to say anything. Marret said before the committee today that he had gone to the home of Captain Byrnes with a letter for "Mrs. Byrnes," which had been given him by another Parkhurst agent; that the superintendent took the letter, read it, took him by the collar, Among the directors and stockholders are a threw him into the parlor and forcibly deby force and threats compelled him to tell all he knew of the case of Charles W. Gardner another Parkhurst detective, who had Tilly Clifton. Marret also said that Superinendent Byrnes had trumped up the case

against Gardner. Senator Lexow expressed his opinion that Superintendent Byrnes had a right to extract information from Marret. Then the prison, except for one reason-we were both

SCHMITTBERGER AGAIN INDICTED. Police Captain Schmittberger, whose trial on a charge of bribery was today set for January 7, was again arrested this afternoon on an indictment found October 6 last, charging him with accepting a \$500 bribe from Augustin Forget, agent of the French steamship line. Schmittberger's ball on the last indictment was fixed at \$7,500, the same the previous charge. Rumors of impending arrests of high officials continue to gain currency hourly, and additional developments in the Lexow committee sensations are looked forward to with keen interest.

MAY QUIT THE KNIGHTS.

Mine Workers, Giass Workers and Brass Workers Dissatisfied. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19,-The election of John McBride as president of the American Federation of Labor to succeed Samuel Gompers has caused quite a stir. Dr. A. H. P. Leuff, one of the most prominent leaders in this city and a very strong Pow-derly follower, said to a reporter of the As-

sociated press:
"It is my belief that three national trade assemblies will soon secede from the ranks of the knights. They are the Mine Workers, the Glass Workers and the Brass Workers. They represent 75 per cent of the member-

lp of the knights.
'The Mine Workers are dissatisfied, and at the convention of the national organiza-tion at Columbus, O., in February, the mat-ter of seceding from the knights will be considered. That they will secede is most probable. I believe the Glass Workers and the Brass Workers will also secode. The idea of the secessionists is to retain the name of the Knights of Labor and form a con-federation with the National Federation of

Miners Adjourn for a Day. PITTSBURG, Dec. 19 .- Following the coal

operators meeting, at which the abrogation of the scale by the Columbus meeting was taken advantage of and the rate reduced from 99 cents to 60 cents, came the meeting of the miners. After discussing the question the meeting adjourned, pending the report of committee and calling for a firm stand on the 69 cent rate.

Banqueted Mr. Maguire. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- Single tax advo-

ates and Californians gave a banquet last night to Representative J. G. Maguire of California at the National hotel in honor of his re-election. Among the speakers were Hon. Tom Johnson of Ohlo, Hon. John Dewitt Warner and Hon Warion Cannon.

Burlington Beach Boomers Have a Great Scheme in Good Working Crder.

WHAT THE GANG IS DRIVING AT NOW

Alming to Secure State Support for Private

Amusement Enterprises-Officials and Ex-Officials Interested in the Neat Little Bonco Game.

For some weeks the people of Omaha have seen putting forth their efforts to secure the ing of fresh horrors there, including twentylocation of the state fair at or near this city. Meetings have been held and a line of action has been formulated by business men and members of the Commercial club. Yesterday, however, a gentleman from Lincoln was in the city, and while here he tarried at the Paxton hotel, where he was found by a reinhabitants of the villages: "We are ordered to put you to the sword for openly afterwards relented when he learned that the witness was a brother Mason. Hattie Ross, a colored woman who some years ago "No. Was the man arrested?" asked the interview the gentleman took occasion to After making this startling declaration the

man from Lincoln continued by saying:
"The machinery by which Lincoln expects to
capture the state fair is a very complicated
piece of mechanism. That which is talked
of on the surface and that which is now being manipulated underneath the hat by ring methods are two entirely different methods of procedure.

Asked to be more explicite the Lincoln man said: "As the time draws near for final action in locating the fair outcroppings of various "As the time draws near for final act on in locating the fair outcroppings of various schemes begin to multiply and every indication at the present time points to the fact that a grand coup is to be attempted in securing the next location for the state fair at Burl ngton Beach, a famous summer resort about one mile from the present western boundaries of the city of Lincoln.

"Other schemes are, of course, agitated, discussed and advertised, and their various merits freely commented upon, but little is said, though, about the Burlington beach deal by the average citizen of Lincoln. One reason for this is that but comparatively few of Lincoln's citizens, outside of the Burlington beach corporation, are members of the state fair ring. There is also another patent reason for secrecy. The time for the manip-ulators to show their hands has not yet been reached. The proverbial smoothness of the Lincoln workers in state matters would suffer depreciation were any premature dis-closures made" "Has the scheme any backing?" ventured

the reporter. "There is much boisterous talk about the Lincoln park site, State Normal school site and magnificent bonuses to be raised by Lincoln citizens, but the real truth is that the people of Lincoln are in no way depending upon any reasonable subscription, accompanied by proper guaranties, their main reliance being on the railroad influence which is to be exerted for the Burlington beach pro-

HOW IT WILL BE WORKED. "This scheme, as it gradually unfolds itself, points to an attempt to have six mem-bers of the Board of Agriculture, known as

hough to cover the erection of permanent

"Coupled with this movement will be coterle of Lincoln's shrewdest manipulators who are at the present time largely interested in the various normal school projects. These schemers will also be reinforced by another crowd who are owners of large tracts of land adjacent to the city which they wish to realize on. Their scheme is to obtain from the legislature the enactment of such laws as will give the city of Lincoln authority to purchase their property for park

"It must also be borne in mind that a large umber of the Lancaster delegates, as well as many other prominent citizens of Lincoln number of B. & M. railroad officials and state tained him there; that Byrnes threatened officials, namely: Representative-elect Joseph to have him imprisoned for ten years, and Burns, Ed Bignell, assistant superintendent Burns, Ed Bignell, assistant superintenden of the B. & M.; D. E. Thompson x-general superintendent, ex-State Auditor Tom Benton, ex-Secretary of State Benjamir Cowdery, Tobias Castor, J. H. Ager, politica right-of-way man for the B. & M. C. Allen, present secretary of state; Hathaway and C. H. Gere of the Journal company; Alex Campbell, division superintendent of the B. & M.; T. E. Calvert general superintendent of the B. & M., be sides the heads of many other state institu

tions. "The land upon which it is proposed to locate the state fair is a part of the state saline land, granted to the state of Nebraska by the United States upon its admission into the union. This grant originally comprised twelve designated salt springs, with six sections of land to each spring, making in all 46,080 acres so confirmed and donated.

"A portion of these lands were sold and the money expended to ascertain if salt existed in paying quantities on what was known as the Big Salt or Gregory's basin. But few acres of the original number selected remain now unsold, according to the records of the commissioner of public lands and buildings."

BAIT FOR THE GRAND ARMY.

"What else is there in it for Lincoln?" asked the reporter.

"Another important element which will be found to enter into the question of locating the next state fair is the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska. This organization could use the same grounds for annual resulting on some point for the location of this reunion for the next five years will be brought up. A strong effort is now being made by the incorporators of the Burlington beach

the incorporators of the Burlington beach ring to bring the necessary amount of pressure to bear upon the more prominent mem-bers of the order to induce this organization to work with these Lincoln conspirators. "This annual gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic can be safely estimated

per day. to the highest degree to have that number of persons enjoying the pleasures of the beach at officially scheduled prices, and it should not be forgotten that while the state fair is in progress the beach as a pleasure resort will be kept running, thereby gaining countless dollars for the greedy syndicate of political brokers. It is safe to estimate that the revenue to these beach proprietors

and stockholders will not fall far short of a bonanza in the way of receipts.

"An indulgent public need not be surprised to learn that when the Burlington beach project is brought before the next legislature the whole Burlington beach steal, from beginning to and will receive the mountified ginning to end, will receive the unqualified indersement of the B. & M. journal at Lin-coln, since its chief editor and business man-

delegate with the commission appointed to Harry had complete control over his actions. | cago in building the drainage and ship cane

TO STEAL THE STATE FAIR inquire into the stories of atrocities upon the part of Turkish soldiery in Armenia. The stitlings of the commission will probably be

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-Inquiry at the WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Inquiry at the State department shows that the president has taken no fresh action in the matter of sending Mr. Jewett to investigate the Armenian atrocities since his last report to congress. Secretary Gresham said that the matter remained in exactly the same state as it did when the Porte refused to allow Mr. Jewett to accompany the committee on the terms offered by the president.

FURTHER ATROCITIES.

Armenian Villages Laid in Ruins and Forty

Priests Massacred. BERLIN, Dec. 19.-The Cologne Gazette today published a letter from Armenia tellthree villages laid in ashes, eleven other villages pillaged and forty priests massacred. The letter says that the Turkish gar risons at Erzeroum, Ihisa, Van, Tigranocerta, Babert and Moosh, altogether about 60,000, were sent against the Armenians. The com-

porter for The Bee. In the course of an interview the gentleman took occasion to remark, when asked about the state fair relocation for five years and the location of the soldiers' and sailors' reunion for a like period of time: "What a set of stupid fools your Omaha merchants and business men are making of themselves."

dered to put you to the sword for openly defying the government." The attack began on August 18. The Turks were repulsed in the first instance. The massacres began September 5. Those Armenians who submitted unconditionally were bound to stakes and their limbs were cut off with saws. In other cases the victims were disembowled and their eyes gouged out. Children were throw in the first instance. thrown into burning oil and women were tortured and burned to death. The troop-plundered and burned the churches. Among those who fell victims to the savagery of the soldiers were forty priests, who were brutally massacred. The British consul at Erzeroum was prevented from going to the scenes of the atrocities on the ground that it was not safe for any Armenian, he being an Armenian, to approach the places where the troubles had occurred. This did not teter him from making an attempt to learn the truth, but as he was trying to approach one of the devastated villages be was ar-

Among those who witnessed the atrocities was a Spaniard named Ximines. The Turk-ish authorities approached him and offered him large bribes to induce him to deny in the English papers the truth of the reports of the outrages. They also sought to bribe him to go to England for the purpose of delivering lectures on Armenia, in which he was to dwell upon the contented condition of the Armenians. Sen the offers made to him. Senor Ximines rejected Cable Flashes.

Mgr. Izmirlan has been elected Armenian

Rome papers publish the statement that ex-Premier Gioliti is inBerlin and will make an effort to weaken Crispi with the Drei-Various foreign diplomats are combining for defense in Peking, owing to the refusal of the Chinese government to permit foreign

guards to enter that place. The following are the changes in the Dominion cabinet from those reported yesterday: Ives becomes minister of trade and commerce and Angers minister of agriculture. Dr. Montague is also taken in as min ister without a portfolio.

DENIES BEING DEAD.

George H. Batbour Comes Around to Deny

Being a Corpse. CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- George H. Barbour, the young insurance clerk supposed to have been murdered at Pana, Ill., walked into the the committee on location, reject all bids received from either Omaha, Lincoln or other points in the state, no matter how alluring or satisfactory they may be found Barbour's father was present and an affect-

and then go before the forthcoming legisla-ture and ask for an appropriation, large arm, and the remains were fully identified by the father as those of his son. Some of he missing youth's associates. low clerks were called in today to view the oody. There was a difference of opinion and as the father was in the act of pointing out marks which he said proved conclusively that it was the body of his son, George Barbour

garding his disappearance. PANA, III., Dec. 19.—The boy who was murdered here Saturday has been identified as Arthur L. Binn on of Vernon, Iil. His father is here, and the body will be brough back from Chicago. John Binnien of Vernon positively identified the clothing found on the murdered boy as those of his son, Arthur L. Binnion. He went into hysterics when told of the initials "A. L. B." tattooed on the arm. A telegram was sent to Chi-cago to stop the interment of the remains taken there last night by William H. Bar-bour, who had claimed them as those of his son, who, however, turned up alive and well today. The police have no clew as to the

WEEK'S GRIND OF THE MILLS.

Flour Trade Are Poor. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 19.-The Northwest ern Miller says: Minneapolis mills last week ground 99,570 barrels, against 154,225 barrels the week before. The output during December is likely to approximate 500,000 barrels. barrels daily less capacity is in operation

not look for much improvement until after the holidays.

Milwaukee mills ground 30,022 barrels, against 31,846 barrels the week before. The mills here were never before so much effected by the changed from lake to all rail rates. Bookings for expirts are few. Good rains and snew over the large part of Kansas have greatly benefited growing wheat. The local scarcity of wheat continues, and were it not for this condition mills would generally be running. The milling outlook in Tennessee continues to wear a more cheerful aspect. Almost all the mills in North Dakota and northern Minnesota are practically at a standstil, and this will be the dulest December in years.

At New York there is no business of any importance.

mportance SAYS BLIXT IS A LIAR.

Ging and Laid it to Hayward. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 19 .- W. W. Hay-

various confessions would have no weight. passed without division. sinning to end, will receive the unqualified indersement of the B. & M. journal at Lincoln, since its chief editor and business manager are financially interested in the scheme. "If Omaha expects to secure the location of the next fair and reunion it should immediately take steps to circumvent the plans so deeply laid in this plot."

Shown in Two Lights.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—It is now stated that President Cleveland will after all accede to the Porte's request to send a delegate with the commission appointed to little and that the defense had evidence that and evidence that show that the senate adjourned yesterday, yielded in the senate adjourned yesterday, yielded in the understanding that if discovered it should be ascribed to Harry. This gang, he added, was not composed of Minecapelis people. Mr. Hayward refused to account for the behavior of Adry, the older brother, saying building of which was regarded as a committed that President Cleveland will after all accede to the Porte's request to send a Blixt was not a responsible agent, and that the world had submitted to such a Blixt was not a responsible agent, and that the foon when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate then took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate the took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate the took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate the took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate the took up the Nicaraguan tanger when the senate the took up the Man bill. Mr. Turple, who had the floon tanger when the senate the took up the Nicaraguan tanger when

Has Faith that Some Day a Democrat Will Be Elected President.

CURRENCY BILL STILL HOLDS THE BOARDS

Johnson of Indiana and Ellis of Kentucky, Members of the Banking and Currency Committee, Oppose the

Carlisle Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- As soon as the regular routine had been disposed of today, on motion of Mr. Springer of Illinois, the house went into executive session and the debate on the currency bill was resumed.

Mr. Johnson, republican of Indiana, one of the members of the minority of the banking and currency committee, opened the debate today with a vigorous speech in opposition to the Carlisle bill. Admitting the defects in our currency system, he said their correction could not be obtained by the passage of a bill along the lines suggested by the banking and currency committee. It was much easier to attack the present system than to offer a safe substitute for it. The present system had given the country greenback currency, which enabled the government to carry on the war, and it produced a market for our bonds in the hour of danger and peril. The currency it produced had been questioned. legislation might be advisable, this was no time for experimental legislation. There was no need of indecent speed. Congress, in this matter, could well afford to make haste slowly. The exigencies confronting the slowly. treasury had, Mr. Johnson said, constrained the majority members of the committee to affix their signatures to a report which in many respects they did not approve. He took up the bill section by section and attacked its various provisions. He recalled Mr. Springer's opposition to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks last spring and his present advocacy of a provision for its repeal in this bill. "I know of no change of heart comparable to it," said Mr. Johnson, "in either sacred or profane history, unless it was the conversion of Paul of Tarsus. But there the parallel ends, for Saul was converted to the right, while the gentleman from Illinois has been converted to the

wrong." (Republican applause.)
Mr. Johnson spoke almost two hours and
was liberally applauded at the close of his remarks.
On motion of Mr. Springer the committee then arese temporarily and an order was made fixing the time of meeting of the house tomorrow at 11 o'clock, instead of 12. This was done to enable the house to devote several hours to debate before the exercises connection with the statues of Webster

and Stark. BANKERS FAVOR THE BILL. BANKERS FAVOR THE BILL.

Mr. Warner of New York, also a member of the committee on banking and currency, took the floor in support of the pending measure. He denied that the bankers who had appeared before the committee were opposed to the Carlisle bill. With two exceptions (Mr. St. John of New York and A. J. Warner of Ohio), he declared every, banker who appeared before the committee had endorsed the principles upon which the bill was based, and in many cases had ap-

had endorsed the principles upon which the bill was based, and in many cases had ap-proved its details.

Mr. Ellis of Kentucky followed, and was the first democratic member of the banking and currency committee to attack the Car-lisle bill. At the outset he proclaimed that "Seven thousand dollars."

At this juncture the Burlington summer resort crowd will come forward with an offer to donate in perpetuity to the State said she lost this amount of money in his shop. She was a keeper of a house in the tenderiolin about six years, but in all that time was not arrested. At this imprire the desired protection from the assaults of the gold speculators, and the other urged by the bankers, who sought to extend their privileges and increase their power and profits. The people had nothing to hope from such schemes. He charged that behind the bill were the same influences that forced the repeal of the Sherman act, and which we this occasion had produced that which on that occasion had predicted that prosperity would follow. The repeal of the therman law having now admittedly failed, this currency scheme had been insidiously pressed forward by the same high authority. For thirty years the democratic party had condemned the national bank system, yet it is now proposing not only to perpetuata

the system, but to perpetuate it in a form more objectionable than that in which it at present existed. Mr. Ellis, in conclusion, charged the democratic party in congress with being false to its Chicago platform pledges in not pass-ing a tariff bill for revenue only; in not repealing outright the 10 per cent tax on state banks, and in not restoring silver to its posi-tion as a money metal on the same terms with gold. "The democratic promises," said with gold. The democratic promises, said he, "will not be redeemed until the people elect a democratic president. When that day comes, as I believe it will, the chief executive will not be chosen from that small and select class who believe that all the financial integrity and capacity in this country is quarantined on Manhattan island."

Mr. Terry of New York gave notice of an amendment he should offer to make circu-lating notes redeemable by the banks issuing them in equal parts in gold and silver.

A resolution was passed to allow the governor of New Hampshire and staff on the floor of the house during the exercises in connection with the dedication of the statues

f Webster and Stark. STILL DISCUSSING THE CANAL.

Cullom and Perkins Take a Turn and Turple Concludes His Remarks. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-Immediately apon the convening of the senate today the vice president laid before the senate a let-

ter from the secretary of the navy trans-

mitting the report of Admiral Walker (as

published in another column) on the subject of Hawaii, which the senate had called for, referred without discussion to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Pasco of Florida, democrat.

from the committee on public lands a bill extending the act relating to abandoned milltary reservations, which was passed without amending the act of May 18, 1894, giving permission to construct a bridge over the Missouri river, near Jefferson City, Mo. The

ter when Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, in-terposed objection to its immediate consideraion, and it went over. Mr. Bate, democrat of Tennessee, then called up the bill to establish a national milltary park at the battlefield of Shiloh, bill was read in full and then passed.

ward, Harry's father, declared that both of

The regolution offered yesterday by Mr,
his sons would be cleared; that Blixt was
confessedly a notorious Har, and that his spendence in the Ezeta extradition case, was