Turkish Mobs Seem to Have Tired of Slaughter.

COUNTING UP THE NUMBERS OF THE DEAD

European Powers Now Concentrating a Powerful Fleet at Smyrna to Be Ready for Any. Emergency.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26 .- (Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 26.)-Now that matters seem to be quieting down again here and in the Asiatic provinces people are beginning to form estimates of the amount of damage done and the number of lives lost during the recent disturbances. Well informed Armenians estimate the losses through the events which have just taken place in Anatolia alone at \$50,000,000, and the number of victims at 40,000. Of course these are Armenian estimates, but there seems good reason for believing that the property destroyed, the number of lives sacrificed and the terrible outrages committed are far beyond anything hitherto estimated or described. But this is not all. People competent to pronounce an opinion upon the subject say that with the coming of winter there will be very many more deaths from exposure and famine and that even the prompt collection of relief funds, food and clothing cannot avert much loss of life and great suffering. Famine is threatened in a number of districts and there seems to be

no way of preventing it.
The powers, instead of ordering their fleets away from Turkish waters as the sultan earnestly requested, seem to be deter-mined upon keeping them in this vicinity for an indefinite period. A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet, it is reported here, will soon leave Salonica bay for Smyrna, where the powers are mustering their fighting ships. The war ships of Great Britain expected to rendezvous at Smyrna this we k will consist of nine bat-tieships, four cruisers, four smaller boats. The rest of the Salonica bay fleet will, it is said, remain off that port for the present, ready for any emergency. France has al-ready at Smyrna one battleship, two cruis-ers and two smaller ships. Italy's flag floats from two battleships, two cruisers and four small craft in the waters of Smyrna. Russin has two cruisers on the way to Smyrna in addition to a powerful fleet cruising on the western portion of the Black sea. The United States has been represented at Smyrna by two cruisers, and Germany has one small gunboat there, but it is rumored that two German battleships are on their way. Austria, off Smyrna, has one battleship, two cruisers and two small gunboats.
Of course, this is not a "naval demonstration." It is simply the concentration of

the foreign fleet at a point agreed upon, ap-parently between the powers.

No progress has been made in the matter of the application to the Porte by the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria for permission for the passage throught the straits of the Dardanelles and on into the Bosphorus of an extra guncat, to act as an additional guardship for their respective embassies.

MAY COME WITHOUT A PERMIT. The ambassadors will hold an informal meeting today in order to decide what steps to take to put an end to the so-called "shufporte. The impression prevails that if the firmans are not very soon granted the extra gunboats will pass the Dardanelles without the porte's permission, even if they have to be convoyed through by battleships see how the powers can retreat from the position they have assumed without serious loss of prestige and especially as their demands are based on treaty rights which are admitted by the sultan and his advisors. In granting the firman is really caused by his belief that he can do so with impunity, in view of the objection raised by Russia to Austria's proposal in the subject, and that the powers. A member of the diplomatic corps, to whom this view of the case was submitted, said that if the sultan actually thought there was any material difference of pinion among the powers he would do well o get rid of that belief as soon as poss!

News from the interior of Asiatic Turkey is more difficult to obtain than for a long past. Although it is rumored that the Turkish operations against Zeitoun have commenced, reports as to the negotiations for the surrender of Zeitoun are still progress-ing with the prospect of a peaceful ending of the disor er there. The main trouble seems to be that the Armenians are afraid to trust to the promises of the Turks—that their lives will be spared if they surrender.

Missionaries say that in the outbreak at
Marash on November 19, many hundreds of
people were killed, and that all the school buildings were burned by the rioters.

RESTORING STOLEN PROPERTY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Turkish le-gation received from the sublime porte the following telegram under today's date: "The Armenian rioters at Aintab, having wounded one soldier and four Mussulmans, a few more troubles occurred in that city. The advices stating there is no security at Tieharoum and at Singhourli are absolutely false. The austeps for the discovery and the restitution to the owners of all articles stolen in certain villages, and in excepting a few incidents of importance that took place in Marash the tranquillity is perfect in the province of Aleppo. No disorder whatever has occurred since the 23rd instant in the provinces of Sivar, Angora, Moussoul, Khasti, Mouni, Sou-Syria, the islands of the archipelago Adrianople, Aidin, Tripoli of Africa, Hedjaz Hudavendighiar, Crete, Janina, Erzeroum Kossovo, Trebizonde and Salonica and in the sandjaks of Tchataldja, Jerusalem

LONDON, Nov. 26 .- A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the nomination of Enver Bey as Mutessari at Constantinople has produced an unfavorable impression, deplorable in the extreme, as the new official is

dispatch to the Daily News from Con stantinople says a telegram has been received from Kharpout explaining the manner in which the destruction of the American mis-sion property occurred. The mission buildings at Kharpout were set on fire success fully, according to the telegram, in the pres ence of the soldiers, but the college building

BETTER OFF TO BE KILLED The Chronicle publishes a dispatch from its special correspondent at Constantinople giving an account of a peculiar report made by the Turkish officials. According correspondent seven men from the Kharpout district applied to the Constantinople authorities for information about the massacres sai to have occurred there. The officials wer forced to tell that the outbreaks had be serious. When the men expressed a that their families were safe the officiale replied: "Better that they should hav

The Times publishes an article written at Erzeroum, dated November 9. The corre spondent says: "The massacre has certainly occurred by the order of the authorities, and this order must have emanated originally from central authorities at Constantinople. Much circumstantial evidence can be produced

o corroborate this statement." The correspondent, writing from Erzeroum proceeds to repeat a conversation which he overheard going on between the Turkish soldiers who were guarding his door. Their statements were to the effect that their officers had ordered them at a given signal to massacre the Armenians. The correspondent then continues: "I had been visiting at the British consulate with Mr. Chambers Sunday

QUIETING DOWN IN ARMENIA this day, the estimates ranging from eighteen to thirty-five. The scenes in the cometerles where the victims have been buried by the survivors have been heartrending. On November 7 I visited all of the rulned bazaars, going as far as Seral, but during the entire journey I did not see a single Christian."

Court Divided in Its Opinions. MONTREAL, Nov. 26 .- The case of the Canada Review against Archbishop Faber for \$50,000 damages through putting the paper under the ban of the church, came up for jedgment in the court of review this morning. Judges Tait, Taschereau and Archibald presided. The two former, both Catholics, were unanimous in deciding that the bishop had the right to condemn any paper contrary to the teachings of the Catholic church. Judge Archibaid, a Protestant, dissented and gave the plaintiff a judgment of \$10,000, holding that he was unjustly treated.

Not Half of the Horror Reported. LONDON, Nov. 26 .- A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople giving a general resume of the situation declares that the recent massacre put the early outrages of Sassoun and Moosh entirely in the back ground. If either England, France or Russit should publish the stories reported offi-cially by the cool-headed consuls, all Europe would stand aghast at the proofs. Whereever these consuls have investigated matters they have found that the accusations that the Armenians provoked the riots are false.

Protest Against Government Policy. BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 26 .- A sensation has been caused here by the action of the republican leaders, who have decided to call a great mass meeting for the purpose of condemning the policy of the government in Cuba. It is proposed to issue a manifesto demanding autonomy for Cuba as a sure means of concluding the war on the island.

Recovered Sixty-Seven Bodies. MADRID, Nov. 26.-Sixty-two bodies, of which thirty-seven were the remains of women, have been recovered from the ruins of the cartridge factory at Palma, island of Majorca, which was blown up yesterday. It is now said that the explosion was caused by a workman who had been dismissed.

Spain Files a Protest with Denmark LONDON, Nov. 26 .- The Times publishes a dispatch from Copenhagen announcing that the Spanish government has notified the au-thorities of Denmark that Danish ships have recently assisted the Cuban rebels with arms

Looted a French Misslon LONDON, Nov. 26.-A special dispatch rom Shanghai says the French mission at Luih Siang has been looted by the natives of that vicinity during the absence of the French gunboat which is usually stationed n those waters.

England Willing to Arbitrate. LONDON, Nov. 26 .- Instructions, it is anounced, have been sent to the British minster at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to submit the question of the ownership of the island of Prinidad to arbitration.

Greece Shaken Up by an Earthquake. ATHENS, Nov. 26.-Sharp earthquake shocks were felt this morning here, and also at Charlehis, Lividia, Thebis and Corinth,

HILL TALKED TO A SMALL CROWD.

ew York Senator's First Lecture Not an Unbounded Success. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26,-Senator Hill was greeted by an audience of about 400 people at his first appearance as a public lecturer in this city tonight. The prices of admission to the theater were too high, and that is given as an explanation for the small attendance. The audience consisted mainly of old line democrats, who entertained Senator Hill during the day. The lecture was on the subject the safest kind of liberty and government was that which did not interfere with individual liberty, and did not attempt to legislate in matters of personal customs and habits. It was an elaboration upon a former speech of his delivered in New York, explaining why he was a democrat, and why every true lover of liberty ought to be a democrat. He spoke at length of the Monroe doctrine, of which he showed himself to be a strong adherent; and proclaimed his sympathy with the Cubans in their present struggle for independence. He denounced the adoration for titles which was growing in certain quarters in America, and regretted the sending of Americans to foreign courts who were full of toadylsm for de-saying monarchy and almost ashamed of their American citizenship. True Americanism, as the senator understands it, was defined. Per-haps, because it was his first lecturing effort, he required nearly an hour and a half to Senator Hill was the guest of the Jefferson club after the lecture. He was entertained at dinner by prominent democrats at leading

clubs of this city and was given an information local Press club. At mid night he left for Minneapolis,

LOCATED SCHLATTER THE HEALER Registered at a Hotel in a Small Kan sas Town. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 26 .- A special from

the Echo at Jennings, Kan., to the Capital says: Francis Schlatter registered at the Revere house in this little city today. He has kept his room nearly all the time and very ew have so far been able to see him. DENVER, Colo., Nov. 26.—A special to the News from Graneros, Colo., says: Francis Schlatter, the "healer," is at Greenhorn, some nine miles from this point. There is no question as to his identity, as he was recognized by the writer and by George Sears and wife, all of whom were treated by him in Denver. Schlatter rides t fine gray horse and carries a bundle o blankets. He gave a detailed statement of his movements since leaving Denver, and admitted meeting the various parties have reported seeing him on his route. reached Greenhorn about 12:30 today. has treated a number of people today, and has also blessed a number of handkerchiefs. He says he is on his way to Albuquerque, and will follow the old Santa Fe trail to that point. On his arrival he will com-

mence a forty-day fast. He could not say whether he would go to Chicago or not, SANTA FE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

E. P. Ripley Named for President o the Reorganized Company. NEW YORK, Nov. 26.-The reorganization committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway elected E. P. Ripley president, D. B. Robinson vice president and Aldace F Walker chairman of the board of directors. Secretary Herman Kobbe announced the election of Paul Morton of the Colorado Pue company third vice president and said that the second vice president had not yet been named. Mr. Kobbe also said that Aldace F. Walker had not yet been chosen as chairman of the board of directors.

Escaped from the Penttentiary. CANON CITY, Colo., Nov. 26.—Henry E. Clayton and A. J. Henderson, serving at eleven-year term for robbery, and Tom Stimpson, a negro, serving forty years for rape, escaped from the penitentiary last night by sawing the window bars with a saw of their own manufacture. They stole a horse at a livery stable and were well out of town before their flight was discov-

Rains Filling Up the Streams. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 26-Light cales have prevailed throughout this recon for seventy-two hours, and the sma streams that have been dry for four months are showing signs of reviving life. Reports from alon the Susquehanna river as far west as Clearfield indicate a considerable rise, and the immer people are hopeful of getting in the 45,000,000 feet of logs.

DENVER, Coio., Nov. 26.-A special the Republican from Las Vegas, N. M cers had ordered them at a given signal to massacre the Armenians. The correspondent then continues: "I had been visiting at the British consulate with Mr. Chambers Sunday afternoon, when the new outbreak took place. The Armenians again crowded the American school. A number of persons were killed on

CHAMPIONED CUBA'S CAUSE

Monster Mass Meeting Held at Cooper Union in New York.

STRONG TALK FROM A CONGRESSMAN

barles A. Dana Presided and Made a Short Address-Letters of Regret Received from Congressmen and Senators.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26,-Cooper Union was crowded with a large and enthusiastic audiplants and palm leaves.

The mass meeting was similar to the meetings recently held in Chicago, Boston and Washington. Charles A. Dana presided and made the opening address, clogizing the late Jose Marti, and expressing strong sympathy with the Cuban cause. Dr. Winters, who acted as secretary of the meeting, read letters of regret from Congressman Amos Cummings, Governors McIntyre of Colorado, Culberson of Texas, Clarke of Arkansas, E. Allen, Arthur McMahon, Rev. S. Ray Ford, William F. Ball, mayor of Fargo, N. D.; ex-Governor R. A. Alger of Mich-Governor R. A. Alger of Michigan, Governor Roger Allen of North Dakota, United States Senator Chandler, Augustus W. Peters, Governor Up-ham of Wisconsin, Patrick Egan and Andrew Carnegie. All the letters express sympathy with the cause of Cuba.

After the secretary had finished reading the

letters, he introduced Congressman William Sulzer, whom, he said, was among the great est sympathizers in behalf of Cuban inde pendence, and a man who stood ready to champion her cause even in the congress of the United States. Mr. Sulzer's remarks were frequently interrupted by deafening applause FAITH IN THE CUBAN CAUSE.

He said: "Let me say, first of all, that I welcome this opportunity to express my sentiments regarding the freedom of Cuba, the cause of the Cuban patriots and the positio on the question this government should take "What I say here, I may from deep conviction, after mature deliberation, and as an American citizen; as an American representstive. In the present crists in Cuba, my sympathics are all with the heroic and patriotic Cubans, and I sincerely hope and believe they will succeed.

"Cuba must and will be free and independent and in my judgment the end is near, the result inevitable, and the Cuban republic will soon take its stand among the nations of the world. There is more than insurrec-tion in Cuba; it is a revolution. Revolu-tions always accomplish something for the iplifting of humanity, and the amelioration of the human race. I believe in revolutions when oppression cannot longer be endured. "Spain denics that war exis s in Cuba, yet the sent 100,000 men there to put it down. Her greatest general has taken personal command, and says he cannot conquer the rebels unless he receives a reinforcement of 150,000 more men. Spain never did and neve will admit the truth about Cuba. She wi not permit the world to know what is going on in the island, and the probability is that she is not carrying on a civilized mode of warfare. There elems to be very little dif-ference between Cap ain General Balmaceda and Captain General Campos and the message of General Grant, through his secretary of state, in 1869, crying out in the interest of Christian civilization and common humanity against the mode of warfare pursued in Cuba the Spanish government, and it is no doubt as true now as it was then

SPAIN CANNOT WIN. "Spain cannot win: she cannot subjuga" Cuba. Her greatest general meets with feat in every important engagement, and he resources are drained to a condition national bankruptcy. She cannot carry the war much longer, and must soon admit her inability to quell the revolution. From what I can ascertain and learn from the best authoritative sources, I know the Cubans will accept no terms but the freedom of the

island. "Cuba lies at our very door and belong to us by right. Some day she will belong to us. But it will never come by purchase. Cuba will come to us in her own good time, but when she comes she will come in her pride and giory, and of her own accord, as a free and independent state, a possession rich beyond the dream of avarice, and esto our control of the Gulf of our continental supremacy and our national

the great republic, we must declare our honcst views and our true convictions and declare them in no weak, vacillating tones. To remain silent much longer would subject us to the ridicule and condemnation of every nation of the hemisphere. Our duty is plain aye, in my humble judgment, is imperative "We should recognize the Cuban patriots as belligerents who have all the rights and as belligerents who have all the rights and privileges that right implies and that it affords in modern warfare. In this matter in congress, I will follow where any man may dare to lead, and will lead where any man may dare to follow.

"I cannot speak for the administration; I can only speak for but one man in the Fifty-fourth congress, but I hope and I believe, within the next four weeks some action will.

within the next four weeks some action wi be taken that will command the approval o every liberty-loving American from Baffin' bay to the Straits of Magellan. In the name of God of nations, let Cuba be free. In the name of humanity, long live the Cuban republic."

When Mr. Sulzer finished speaking, the

following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That we extend our sympathy
to the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom and independence, and we call on the congress and the president of these United States and require them to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban republic

CAPTURED SOME CORRESPONDENCE

panish Reports to the Effect General Macco Has Been Killed. HAVANA, Nov. 26 .- According to official advices the troops engaged in military operations near Cienfuegos succeeded in capturing considerable valuable correspondence They then gave battle to the insurgents and

the Cuban leader, Maceo, was killed. Official advices also report that the insurgents succeeded in liberating twenty Cuban prisoners during the recent derailing of a train in the Caibarien district of the province of Santa Clara, many persons being killed and wounded at the same time. Another outrage has just been reported here. It is claimed that a bomb exploded, blowing up a railway train at some point between Clego Avila and Moron. No particulars of the affair have been received.

Clenfuegos advices have been received here to the effect that cane fields are being burned in the vicinity of Soledad. The reports from Clenfuegos do not give details of the alleged burning of the plantations. Troops which ar rived today leave tomorrow for Matanzas, where they will commence active operations without loss of time.

RESULTED IN A DRAWN BATTLE

Waiting Reinforcements. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 26.—(Special Cable to the New York World-Special Telegram.)-There has been a further rising in the western part of San Domingo, resulting thus far in a drawn battle between the rebels and the government troops. The in-surgeats have retired into Haytian territory and the San Domingan column in the field is awaiting reinforcements. When these arrive it may follow the rebels. President Hypolite of Hayti is reported to be inactive in the matter, because he is ec-cupied with an incipient revolution which he has on his own hands.

Two Vessels Washed Ashore and Their Crews Saved with Difficulty. CHICAGO, Nov. 26.-The lives of at least twenty-five men are in immifient peril on board vessels which have-been blown aground in Lake Michigan of Glencos. The versels are: Steamer J. Emery Owen, Captain Marion Penny, with a crew of eight men; schooner Michigen, with captain and six men; schooner Nichelsen, with captain and crew of seven men. There vessels went aground between midnight and daybreak. They were discovered early this morning and the Evanston life saving crew was at once

dispatched to the rescue.

It was about 3:30 o'cleck the morning when the steamer J. Emery Owen ran aground with its two consorts, the achooners Michigan and Glencoe. Just how the pilot lost his bearence tonight of sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents. The stage was decorated with flags of various South American republics and the stars and stripes. In the center of the stars and stripes. In the center of the stars and stripes. In the center of the stars are stripes. stage was a marble bust of Jose Marti, the dead Cuban patriot, surrounded by potted

dead Cuban patriot, surrounded by potted

Great delay was caused by the wrecking of the lifeboat from Evanston a few minutes after it was launched. Another boat was secured and at 1.30 o'clock at deast forty of the wrecked crew were sale ashore. There were about as many more to be landed. The work of rescue was necessarily slow, as the lake was still running high and the lifeboat had to proceed slowly on account of large

All three vessels are pounding badly and it is feared they will go to pieces before to-morrow. It looks now as if every one on

board would be saved.

The vessels were enroute from Buffalo to Chicago and were laden with hard coal. Captain Tenney of the steamer was washed over board when the vessels went aground, but through the coolness of Frederick Westner, the cook, he was rescued. James Daugheriy was steering at the time of the accident. When Captain Tenney of the steamer and Captain Smith of one of the schooners were brought ashore they refused to give any in formation to the representatives of the press

unless they were paid for it.

The steamer S. A. Packer of the Lehigh Valley line, which arrived this afternoon from

Valley line, which arrived the afternoon from Buffalo, was out in the worst of the storm. The steamers Majestic, Egyptian and Viking, the latter towing the W. K. Moore, also arrived.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—While the steamer Syracuse of the Western line was being towed into the harbor in the heavy gale and rough water that prevailed she became unmanageable and cut the tug Elk almost in two. The contain and crew of the tug escaped by impose

able and cut the tug Elk almost in two. The captain and crew of the tug escaped by jumpling. The Elk sank almost instantly.

The lake is very high at this point. The water is over the breakwater at the entrance of the harbor and freight is being taken up to the recond story of the transfer houses, which are inundated on the ground floors. The harbor has risen to an almost unprecedented height.

LOOKING AFTER THE MISSIONARIES. Secretary Olney States Everything Possible is Being Done.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26. - Rev. Ward T. Root, chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Washington conference of Con-

ing the recent Turkish troubles. It gives me great pleasure to say this government is taking every possible measure through the earnest demands of the Urracii States minister at Constantinople and 13 ough the presence of our vessels of war in Turkish waters, to ensure the fulfillment by the porte of the repeated guarantees it has made respecting with Pittsburg and Buffalo, and that there the recent plants of the communication would some be established with Pittsburg and Buffalo, and that there the personal security of American citizens re-siding in Asia Minor and in every quarter of the empire where disturbances are or may

MILITIA ARRIVED JUST IN TIME Mob Which Came to Lynch a Prisoner Frightened Away.

ABBEYVILLE, S. C., Nov. 26.-An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning by a meb of thirty or forty men to lynch the pris oners now in jail here charged with the murder of Narcassi Bagwell, the young white woman whose body was almost cremated in the building burned near Hadges Tuesday night. But for the coolness and discretion of murderers would have been hanging to the trees by sunrise this morning. The mob ing they had a prisoner und recommitment. The jailer, suspecting all was not well, immediately left the jail through me back door and notified the sheriff, who ammoned the Abbeyville Rifles, who promptly responded. The tread of the soldiers and the voice of Sheriff Nance were too much for the men who were thirsting for blood and they quietly

went away. FOUND MURDERED IN HIS BED. Wealthy Kansas Man Supposed to Be

the Victim of Robbers. EUREKA, Kan., Nov. 26 .- W. E. Orvis, prominent and wealthy citizen of Severy, Kan., was found dead in bed just before noon today. Foul play is suspected. Orvis was sandbagged and robbed of \$6,000 in govern-ment bends at Severy a few months ago. Subsequently some one gained access to his room at night and left a note telling how the bonds could be recovered. Mr. Orvis folowed directions and discovered his property by the payment of a small sum of money. It is now thought by many that he has been murdered in order to prevent the exposure of the parties who rebbed him. The fact that his room was entered by the same means as on the previous eccasion lends sup-port to the idea. There is much excitement

at Severy. Sections of a Broken Train Collide LIMA, O., Nov. 25.—An eastbound freight train on the Pennsylvania road broke in two train on the Pennsylvania road broke in two and ran together near Elchey. Conductor J. Pherson was thrown through the caboose window and badly hurt. Flagman Wass was thrown from the top of the caboose fifty feet and badly hurt. They live in Fort Wayne, Ind. Stockman A. S. Wilson, Morengo, Iowa, head cut; N. C. Vance, Marietta, O., left side hurt J. D. Webber, Decatur, Ind., shoulder broken,

A terrific wind storm last hight blew down thousands of oil derricks and caused other damage, amounting to severe hundred thousand dollars. No lives reported lost.

Pettigrew and Free Silver. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 26.—(Special. Senator R. F. Pettigrew left last evening for Washington to begin his second term as United States renator. During his vacation the senator has busied himself more or less in studying up the silver question and intends as soon as he reaches the national capital to start a silver boom. A well known silverite here, who has been talking with Senator Pettigreew, intimates that if the silver boom which the latter intends to launch is successful to any great degree the senator will have a presidential boom of his own to look after, being a free silver candidate. ng for Washington to begin his second

ST. LOUIS, Noy. 26.-The retail wholesale millinery establishment of wholesale military establishment of A.

H. Fuchs, occupying the four-story building at 700 to 708 North Broadway, was destroyed by fire, which broke out at 9:30 o'clock last evening. At the time a heavy snow storm was prevailing, which delayed the engines and alolwed the fire to gain a good start. The flames soon destroyed the entire building and contents. A conservative estimate places the entire loss at about \$115,000, of which \$25,000 is on the building; partly insured.

Coal Miners Threaten a Strike. SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., Nov. 26.—The Kerbs and Coalgate miners held a meeting today, at which resolutions were adopted calling for a territorial mass meeting of miners for the purpose of requiring the mine companies to advance the miners pay 25 cents per day and restors the o'd rates. It is though that a general strike will take place in the near future, as the companies say they cannot accede to the miners' demands en account of the present condition of the market

LOST THEIR BEARINGS IN A STORM. PUT A STOP TO BUSINES.

Telegraph Wires Through the Central States Prostrated by the Storm.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC GREATLY IMPEDED

Much Damage Done to Buildings in Ohlo and Indiana and Boats on the Ohio River Sent Adrift.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 .- The storm which raged here last night and early this morning was one of the worst that ever struck this city. The wind blew a gale and the snow fell in great clouds. Street and railroad traffic is greatly delayed and the street car companies have had to abandon some of their minor lines, devoting their energies to keeping the main lines open. Dispatches received here show the same state of affairs throughout Illinois. Quincy reports a howling blizzard with snow falling fast, impeding street and railroad traffic. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions.

Peoria says the storm is still raging and perfous damage is feared.

At Fairbury, Ill., sleet caused considerable damage. August Gunther fell and received probably fatal injuries.

Several fires appeared during the night and made great trouble for the department, as its own electric system was so badly deranged that delays were occasioned in the transmission of alarms. Chief Swenie of the fire department said: "Only one thing we did not have to contend with was freezing water. It has been one of the worst nights excepting this feature that I have ever seen in which to fight a fire.

HEAVIEST SNOW FOR YEARS. Reports received at the weather bureau office indicate so far as can be determined that fair weather will prevail in this section Wednesday and probably during Thursday. Temperature will be somewhat lower tonight, with northerly winds, diminishing in force and becoming variable Wednesday.

The total depth of snowfall since Sunday evening has been just 12.9 inches. This is

the heaviest snowfall reported in Chicago for November in the last twelve years. As a result of last night's blizzard business of every sort is greatly crippled in Chicago today. Suburban trains on steam railways are greatly delayed, while some of the lines had to be abandoned entirely. On Elton avenue electric line cars were standing on the track at 9 o'clock this morning, where they were caught by last night's storm.

The Sixty-zeventh street trolley line at a late hour has not attempted to run a single At 10:30 this forenoon the Western Union company had established a communication between this city and St. Louis and was accepting Associated press news and general gregational churches, recently held in this city, has received the following letter from city, the telegraph offices being silent and city, has received the following letter from Secretary of State Othey:

"I have received your letter respecting the resolutions of the Washington conference of Congregational churchee, idopted at its quarterly meeting, the 19th point, concerning the recent Turkish troubles. It gives me great pleasure to say this government is taking every possible massive through the

> this morning that all the mail trains due after 8 o'clock last night were late, and of the early morning trains all were out at 9:30 a. m. except the Big Four, Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Shore. The mail car of the Madison street line did not get out until 8

o'clock. With this exception the vered in the city by wagon and carrier has been prompt. At 1 o'clock this morning the Western Union Gold and Stock Telegraph company SAYD: "There was never a completer graph blockade than exists today. o'clock there was no wire out of this city further than to the stock yards. This will of course much upset the speculative mar-kets. The blockade is complete in every direction, another remarkable feature, as it is seldom that there is trouble in every

direction. SLEPT IN STREET CARS.

Passengers on the Calumet Electric Stres railroad were snowbound in a desolate portion of the city, and some of them were compelled to remain last night in the cars, being unable to reach their homes in South Chicago. Car No. 17, which runs over South Chicago avenue, was stalled at Seventy-seventh street at 10 o'clock last night, and remained there until this morning, with five passengers in addition to the motorman and conductor car of the Seventy-fifth street line shared a similar fate near Stony Island avenue, as did also a c2r at South Chicago avenue and Ninety-first street, and another at Sixty-sev-enth street and Vernon avenue. Each of these carried passengers, who spent the night aboard. Where the cars were first stalled they carried the usual number of passengers. out as the hours passed and no indication out as the hours passed and no indications of progress were given the majority of the pas-sengers left the cars and continued the re-mainder of the journey on foot. Some, how-ever, who lived a greater distance than did the others, refused to leave the cars. ferring to spend the night in them to facing

GENERAL RESULTS IN MISSOURL ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The bilzzard which set in here early last evening subsided this morning after leaving six to eight inches co snow on the ground, badly crippling street car lines and greatly impeding all kinds of traffic. Telephone wires are down in numerous places and telegraph wires are down in all directions. No damage has yet been reported in the city. From dispatches received late last night it is learned that the storm raged throughout Missouri, Arkansas and Texas and was more severe than any preceding one for many years. In Texas it swept over the ranches, covering them with snow several inches deep, severely exposing all kinds of live stock to its fury. If the temperature falls much lower in that section there will be great loss of eatile and sheep. As it is there is much suffering.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 26.—The recent storm, so far as Kansas City is concerned, is prac-tically at an end. It reached its climax in

point of low temperature at 7:30 this morning, when the mercury fell to 10 above zero ng, when the mercury ren to be a point nearly ten degrees lower than the lowest point yesterday. The wind, however, had spent yesterday, twelve hours before. The its force nearly twelve hours before. The storm seriously affected the train schedules in this city this morning, and most of the trains from the east and west pulled into the union depot behind time. The conductors re-ported no serious trouble with the snow. The delay was due to the crippled wire service, which made the running of the trains hazardous and uncertain, the cars were covered with ice and snow, and looked as if they had come through a blizzard. The Union Pacific rain from the west was fifty-five minutes late and the Rock Island was forty minutes behind time. The Chicago & Alton Chicago passenger was one hour late. It came into the depot covered with ice from the pilot to the rest trucks. The Santa Fe California express, due at 7 o'clock, did not arrive until 8 o'clock. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas train from the south was forty-five minutes late, and the Wabash train from Chicago was an hour and a half overdue. The Hanni-bal & St 5 h Train from Chicago was late: Trains were running on regular sched-

ules again tonight.

ferricks blown down in this field by last

ight's storm, and states that its loss will sach \$150,000. The loss to private operators enormous. Wires are down everywhere. enormous. Wires are down everywhere, by village of Cygnet, in this county, was out entirely blown away.

NDERSON, Ind., Nov. 26.—The wind blew terrific rate last night. The colored courch, a new building, was com-demolished. The covered bridge over

the Missianewe at Jonesboro was blown down and the third story of the rubber works torn down. James Howard was seriously injured by the walls of a building falling on him. The Salem school house was demolished and outbuildings, barns and fences blown down. A tree fell across the engine drawing the passenger train on the Panhandle, smashing the headlight and breaking the pilot, delaying the train two hours. All electric wires were broken. At Alexandria the main street is completely blocked by roofs blown from buildings into it. FRANKLIN, Ind., Nov. 26.—The storm of

last night in this vicinity developed into a regular tornado which spread destruction or all sides. The new city hall was the worst sufferer from the gale, being damaged to the extent of \$15,000. Many other buildings were partly wrecked; outhouses blown down, trees prostrated and fences and signs torn away.

IN THE TRACK OF THE GALE CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—The greatest gale that ever struck this city, according to the weather bureau, commenced blowing from the south shortly after midnight. At 5 o'clock this morning the wind had raised to a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour. Several houses were blown down and many buildings unroofed, trees were uprooted and signs blown away in all parts of the city. The water in the river and harbor is at the lowest point recorded in several years. At 9 o'clock the weather bureau reported the barometer still very low and that the gale would probably continue throughout the day. Telegraph and telephone wires are badly prostrated in all directions. Communication with Chicago was entirely cut off until a late hour this morning, when the Postal Telegraph and Cable company reported one slow wire working to Chicago, and this dispatch is transmitted to the west over that

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 26 .- The cataract is greatly augmented in volume by the force of the westerly wind, and the wind itself has attained a velocity scarcely par-alleled here. The suspension bridge has been subjected to a tremendous strain and it was feared that some of the cables might part. The Erie freight sheds were blown down for distance of 225 fet. DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The wind is blowing sixty miles an hour here, and all craft in the harbor are in danger of being

torn from their fastenings.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—High winds prevail hers. The telegraph companies are experiencing great trouble in getting off business. Wires are down in every direction. Buffalo is practically cut off from communication with the rest of the United States. PUT-IN-BAY, O., Nov. 26.—Last night's storm was very destructive here. Several buildings were demolished. A deck hand whose name is unknown, on the steamer Messenger, was blown overboard and drowned.

A sand sucker dragged her anchor and is

adrift in the lake. Two men are on board and it is believed they will be lost. Tre mendous sea running. DAMAGE TO THE COAL FLEET. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.-No loss of life has seen reported as a result of last night's gale, when much damage was done along the Ohio iver towns in Kentucky and Indiana. In Louisville several residences were unroofed, chimneys were leveled and awnings and signs demolished, but across the river the damage was more severe. At Jeffersonville. many barns were wrecked and along Front street the houses were unroofed and windows blown in. At Arctic Springs, Captain Hoffman's coal fleet was wrecked and two of his doddlers sunk. Three shanty boats at Port Fulton were sunk and Duffy's coal fleet was torn from its moorings. Several men on the being rescued by small skiffs. At Utica. Ind., the residence of William Hooper was entirely demolished, but the family escaped injury. A family on board a wrecked shanty boat at Utica barely escaped with their lives. At Bird's Eye, Ind., many roofs were blown off by the storm, and at Franklin, Ind., the wind wrecked the city hall, loss \$15,000. NASHVII.LE, Nov. 26.—Last night's storm f wind and rain was followed by a cold wave with light snow and a drop in temperature from 63 degrees to 32. No damage of moment

as done by the storm.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—The steamers Rol toy and O'Connell, reported blown away by the wind last night, are safe. The maximum velocity of the wind by government measurement was forty-eight miles an hour. Never before in history were telegraph wires so generally disabled. The Associated press in the forenoon could reach only one of its four the forenoon could reach only one of its four-teen pony papers, and only two in the after-noon. All last night red messages of the Western Union were held till tonight. The Commercial Gazette's specials from In-diana report the storm as follows: At El-wood the casting hall of the glass factory was demolished over the heads of 400 women. Only two were injured. The McCov lamp Only two were injured. The McCoy lamp

chimney factory was lifted from its founda-tion. Much damage was done, Loss esti-mated at \$100,000. Several hundred men are thrown out of work temporarily. At Frank-lin the building of the new Clyde window glass factory was unroofed, business blocks were demolished and the Indianapolis gas pumping stations were destroyed. \$30,000. Three hundred men are rendered idle. At Alexandria the plate glass works were badly wrecked and two large shops of the Union Steel Plate plant were demolished Loss not stated. At Hagertown, Seymour Richmond and Decatur the storm found matorial for its fury in buildings in process of erection, in chimneys, trees, fences, roofs and the like, with no single case of great lamage. No loss of life or injury to persons reported.

Commercial Gazette specials from Oh points report as follows about last night's storm: At Fort Recovery forty derricks in the oil fields were blown down, and widespread damage was done to roofs and fences.
At Eaton many houses were unraofed and church is suffered the loss of chinneys and turrers. At Dayton the Soldiers' home was rocked like a cradle, and there was the usual demolition of chimneys and fences. At Ox ford several houses were unrooted, and thusual demolition of fences and trees occurred In all these places buildings in process

of construction were prostrated.
At Wabash, Ind., half the buildings at Bridges' brick works were destroyed this morning. At Anderson, Ind., the storm de-molished a school house. James Howard was injured by falling walls. At Montpelier oil derricks were damaged \$10,000. The new shirt factory here was demolished.

SUBSIDING AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y. Nov. 26.—The gale which has been blowing here since an early hour this morning is subsiding tonight. The damage to various kinds of property has been very great, but no fatalities have been reported. Most of the damage was done by the high water driven by the prevailing wind. The water in the harbor and river has risen at least six feet since yesterday. New York Central tracks at the foot of Georgia street have been washed away, and no Belt line trains have run all day. The no Belt line trains have run all day. The tracks of the Reading have also been washed out at the same place, and trains on that road are stalled there. Squaw island, situated north of Ferry street, and extending to the International bridge, was almost completely submerged, and some of the residents on the island were forced to leave their homes to the mercy of the waves. A great deal of damage was done along the wall, where many squalters had their homes. wall, where many squatters had their homes washed away. Down on the Erie basin coneiderable damage was done to the ficet of excursion boats, which had been laid up there for the winter. The water had risen nine for the winter. The water had risen nine feet in twenty-four hours and played haves with the boats. The \$40,000 side whiel excursion steamer. Shrewsbury was washed away from the supports on which it was placed and beached. The damage to the steamer will be at least half its value. The steamer Hazyson met a similar mishap and has sustained very great damage.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A high southern gale, accompanied by a heavy rainfail prevails off

accompanied by a heavy rainfall, prevails off the New England coast tonight. Marinera OIL DERRICKS BLOWN DOWN.

BOWLING GREEN, O., Nov. 20.—The
Standard Oil company reports over 1800

had warnings of the storm and many vessels remained in the harbor. Telegraph wires were considerably affected, but little other damage is reported in this section.

BRYAN IS MADE PRESIDENT

Transmississippi Congress Elects Officers for the Coming Year.

WORK FOR THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Pushing of Mearnguan Canal Project Urged-Railroad Side of Freight Rate Question Discussed and Replies Made.

Evidently the members of the Transmississippi congress were not early risers, for it was half past 10 o'clock yesterday before they were in evidence at the convention hall. A number of new faces were seen in the various delegations, representing delegates who had arrived too late for Monday's proceedings.

The introduction of resolutions was first taken up. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska offered one calling on congress to recognize Cuba as a belligerent, another declaring for the free coinage of silver and a third favoring the immediate foreclosure of the government mortgage on the Pacific roads, or a reorganization on such a basis as would prevent fictitious capitalization and secure to the people the use of the roads on such terms as would only allow the companies a reasonable

compensation. M. V. W. Harmon of Missouri submitted a memorial, demanding a tariff on wool and T. W. Gaunt of Marysville, Mo., offered another favoring the extension of the period of naturaliztion for foreigners to ten years.

The committee on resolutions reported that had organized by electing ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico as chairman and W. J. Carlson of California secretary. It reported favorably on a substitute resolution, briefly declaring in favor of a national bankruptcy law and which was passed without

opposition.
The committee on permanent organization reported the name of W. J. Bryan for president, and suggested that each state submit the name of a vice president and a member of the executive committee. The selection of a sceretary, assistant secretary and treasurer will be left to the executive committee after the place for holding of the next congress has been decided upon. The report of the committee was adopted and Messrs. Prince, Craig and Captain Mason were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Bryan to the chair. In accepting the position Mr. Bryan said:

MORE THAN THRICE BLESSED. Ladies, Gentlemen and Delegates: I am deeply sensible of the honor which you confer in selecting me as permanent president of this congress. The transmississippi country is an empire in itself, and surpasses in its area, in its resources, in its undeveloped wealth and in its possibilities many of the nations of Europe. Between the Mississippi and the Golden Gate, and between the Cana-dian border and the Mexican republic, are found all of the necessaries of life in pro-

fuse abundance.
Here we find wheat and corn to furnish our tables with bread; here we find fish and herds to furnish our tables with meat; here we find cotton and wool to furnish the clothing meeded in any climate; here we find from home building, and here are the mines of gold and sliver to furnish money for our commerce. What equal area elsewhere is

The last half century has witnessed the transfermation of this great region from a wilderness into a garden; from savagery into civilization. The next half century fair to dwarf the achievements of the past most afraid to express. Our people are first in intelligence by every test that can be applied, and last in pauperism and vice. If we lack stupendous accumulation of wealth we also lack, as some one has said, the

shadows which they cast. To preside over the deliberations of a congress representing such a country and uch a population is a distinction which I

ighly esteem. We have not met in any narrow or selfish spirit, nor have we assembled to plan an invasion of the rights of others. Our purose is not to appropriate to ourselves the wealth produced by others, nor to throw an obstacle in the path of any fellow laborer in the nation's vineyard. In local matters, such as irrigation, transportation from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and railroad communication with the seaboard, our ex-perience and our necessities not only qualify us to speak, but make it imperative that we

do speak if we desire relief.

Only those who live in the arid regions can understand the advantages of irrigation or e impressed by the magnitude of ject; only those whose commerce is burdened by the extortionate rates collected to pay an recome on fictitious capitalization and watered stock—only these, I say, can appreciate the iniquity of an extension of the Pacific liens, which would enrich the stockholders at the xpense of the public; only those remote from leep water can appreciate the necessity for lirect and cheap railway connection with the

DEBTS CONTINUE TO INCREASE. If our sympathy is quicker to span the distance which separates us from the fib-babitants of an island, struggling to establish a republic, it must be remembered that we are nearer to those who are struggling. If we insist strenuously upon the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine it will be remem-bered that the expression comes from a cople who contribute to a nation's strength in a time of war, as well as to the nation's wealth in a time of peace. If we emphasize our advocacy of a ship canal across the isthmus it must be remembered that such a waterway would be of immense advantage to the states along the Pacific coast and of great value to the central west in reducing

ranscontinental rates. If we reitirate our oft repeated demands for the restoration of silver to its ancient for the restoration of silver to its ancient position as a standard money, equal with gold in mint privileges and in legal tender-qualities, it must be remembered that, as producers of wealth, we find the products of our toil failing with the appreciation of gold and that, as debtors, we find our debts in-creasing iff weight because the money to liquidate them can only be secured by an ever-increasing sacrifice. er-increasing sacrifice.

Bimetallism is not spoliation; it is defense against injustice. We are not asking the privilege of grazing our cattle upon eastern pastures; we are trying to compel our eastern brethren to keep their hogs out of our corn. Let us meet these questions with frank-ness and candor; let us discuss them with courtesy and decorum; let us express the sentiment of our people with clearness and emphasis. I am here to execute your will, and, again expressing my gratitude for your consideration, I await your further pleasure.

TALKED FOR THE CANAL. On motion a committee on ways and means was appointed, consisting of Captain Mason, ex-Governor Prince and Judge Shurtleff. Messrs. Keator, Johnson and Kelly were designated to prepare and submit resolutions commending the excellent service rendered by President Cannon during the year just

Mr. Hugh Craig of San Francisco was then introduced to speak on the "Nicaraguan Canal." His address was an abbreviation of that which was to have been furnished by Captain W. L. Merry and was heard with much interest. He illustrated his remarks by reference to a large map of the Pacific ocean, with the Pacific coast and the coast of China, which was elevated at the back of the stage. He showed the route of the pro-posed canal and quoted the declaration of General Grant that it was the most economical and feasible route that could be designated. The speaker related the history of the original agreement between the United States government and Nicaragua, which gave this country control of two and onehalf miles of territory extending on each side from the center of the canal. He held that nature had intended Lake Nicaragua for the exact purpose of this canal. The entire distance across the isthmus was 169 6-10

(Continued on Second Page.)