THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1895. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Neb. State Historical Society Box 1851

ANXIOUS OVER THE OUTCOME

Speculation as to the Effect of the Withdrawal of the Dryad.

SULTAN CONFIRMED IN HIS OPINION

Has Been Doubtful All Along Concerning the Statement the Powers Were in Complete Harmony.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—(Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 1.)—It has not yet been conclusively developed here what is to be the effect on the disordered state of the empire of the relinquishment, temporarily at least, of the purpose of the powers to introduce additional guardships into the Dardanelles for the protection of foreigners in the domain of the sultan. The ordering back to Salonica bay of the British gunboat Dryad, which had been ordered up to the Dardanelles at the request of the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, in anticipation of the promised granting of the firmans by the sultan for warships to pass through, is officially explained on the ground that the proposed action would do more harm than good by inflaming the fanaticism of the Turks against foreigners on account of the proposed affront to the sultan of what would, in effect, have amounted to a naval demonstration against Constantinople.

The effect of the abandonment of this purpose by Great Britain is awaited with anxiety and great interest. The question of the guardships seems at a standstill at the present, though the threat of Sir Philip Currie to renew his demand unless foreigners should be exempted from outrage is still open. Undoubtedly one effect of the ordering of the Dryad back to Salonica is that the oft alleged concert of the powers in their attitude toward Turkey is waning.

CORRECTLY INTERPRETED THE SIGNS.

The sultan is known to have been skeptical as to this concert for some time past, and has based his long continued opposition to Great Britain's demands upon a belief that no such concert existed, or that it could not endure for any length of time. This belief cannot but have been in part confirmed by Great Britain's withdrawal of her demand after it had been strenuously pressed to the very verge of a crisis.

Whether Great Britain is influenced by the alleged danger to foreigners from fanatic Turks which would ensue upon the proposed demonstration, or whether she has learned to doubt the approval of her action which might be accorded by the other powers, is therefore a question which is discussed on both sides.

United States Minister A. W. Terrell has received from Aintab, on the southern slopes of Mount Taurus, a dispatch which states that the American missionaries there are safe and were unharmed in the recent massacre and have not required the aid of special guards.

Reports of a fanatical outbreak in Caesaria have created anxiety as to the safety of the American mission there, and Mr. Terrell has wired an inquiry, to which an answer is still awaited. The nonarrival of private letters from Kharput and Sivas also has a disquieting effect. Official dispatches describe a small conflict in Zilles, in the villayet of Sivas, in which four Mussulmans and five Armenians were killed, and another at Enderhin, where Armenian rebels attacked the town, burned the government buildings and pillaged the Mussulman villages in the vicinity of Pias. Troops have been sent to repress the outbreak.

It is said the American admiral at Smyrna recently asked permission to bring an iron clad here to visit the sultan, but permission was refused.

SERIOUS FOR THE SULTAN.

A letter from Aden, Arabia, dated November 6, gives details of the revolt against the sultan in Yemen, the coffee growing district of southwest Arabia. The importance of the revolt lies in its proximity to Mecca. The loss to the sultan of the Mussulman holy city would probably mean his deposition, hence the strenuous official denials which have been made of the existence of the rebellion. So far the revolt has been confined to the district around Kharmen, two days' journey from Saana, the capital of Yemen. The rebels number 45,000 Arabs, armed with Martini and Snyder rifles, and led by Sayyid, a pretender to the imaunship of the whole Yemen country, who wields a great influence and surreptitiously collects tribute or taxes from all Arab tribes under the Turkish rule. Six thousand Turkish troops recently arrived at Saana from Constantinople, and were distributed among the garrisons in the Kharmer districts. The rebels had already captured, after same severe fighting and great bloodshed, two Turkish forts at Kharmer and Balduba. In the latter 300 Turks were killed. The garrison fled to Masmer and begged the twenty-five sheiks there to help recapture Balduba. The sheiks refused and were taken to Saana and imprisoned. The telegraph is constantly cut and Sayyid, the pretender, burns the letters and presents which the sultan sends.

Socialists Temporarily Disband.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—A committee of the social-democratic party announces that owing to police persecution it has been decided to temporarily suspend operations by the party, the leadership of which, until further notice, will be vested in the socialist members of the Reichstag.

SENATOR HILL'S TOUR A FAILURE.

Very Few People Turned Out to Hear His Lectures.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Senator David B. Hill's lecture tour in the northwest has proved a failure and came to an abrupt end today, when the senator closed his business arrangements with his manager, cancelled all future engagements and returned to New York. The reason assigned for this action is that he contracted a severe cold while at Duluth, making him so hoarse that further public speaking at present is out of the question. The fact is, however, that the audiences which gathered to listen to him at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth were so meager that the financial returns were insufficient to pay expenses, and Senator Hill refused to talk for nothing. He lectured last night at Duluth and came to Minneapolis this morning. He was booked for ten lectures altogether. The arrangements for the lecture tour were made by Minneapolis parties. Before leaving the city tonight Mr. Hill declined to be interviewed and was evidently much disgusted with the reception he met while on this tour.

Took on Seven Mysterious Passengers

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 1.—The steamer alleged to be the Danish fruit steamer Horsa, which sailed from Philadelphia last night for Port Antonio and the officers of which are under bail for alleged violation of the neutrality laws in aiding the Cubans, appeared this morning and took on seven passengers who came from Philadelphia last night. The steamer reached here before daylight and was away with her passengers before 7 o'clock. No one seems to know the nationality of the men taken aboard.

Found His Prisoner Dead in Bed.

OCONTO, Wis., Dec. 1.—Today, when Chief of Police Nolan of Green Bay called at the residence of Charles Alvord, a prominent lumberman, whom he wanted to arrest for forgery, he found Alvord dead in bed. Doctors who made a post mortem on the body said he died a natural death, but neighbors think he committed suicide.

Towboat and Barges Sank.

POMEROY, O., Dec. 1.—It is reported that the Pittsburg towboat Advance struck the Sand Creek dike near Ravenswood today and sank, together with eleven barges of coal. No lives were lost.

GERMANY WORKING IT TO A PROFIT

Playing the Part of Honest Broker for the Turks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Turkish legation received from the sublime porte the following telegram under date of today.

"The Armenian rioters of Zeitoun (Sivas), having closed their shops and fired on the Mussulmans, killing one of them, an affray occurred, during which four Mussulmans, two soldiers and five Armenians were killed. The necessary measures were taken for the restoration of order.

"The Armenian revolutionists attacked the district of Enderin, burned the palace of the governor and plundered the neighboring Mussulman villages. Troops were sent out for the repression of disorder."

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A Herald dispatch from Vienna says: The crisis is again getting serious. The old Turkey party threatens to bring about a revolution if the sultan gives way. Russian and English influences at the Yildiz kiosk are increasing. The sultan has given the title of pasha to Hassan Usnir, a well known Anglophobe writer, and has also accorded decorations to a number of Russian notabilities. The antagonism between the grand vizier and Sir Philip Currie is increasing, while Germany is profiting by her good relations with the powers to play the part of the "honest broker."

OPENED UP A NEW MINING CAMP.

Claimed to Be Richer Than Those of Cripple Creek.

DENVER, Dec. 1.—The splendid career of Cripple Creek may be repeated, and possibly eclipsed, by West Creek, which is within fifty miles of Denver and almost in sight of the dome of the capitol. The greatest activity prevails among the miners and prospectors and townsite boomers. There are now several hundred assessments worked, and the surveying of claims has just begun. There will probably be several thousand claims surveyed and recorded before spring. The miners claim the mineral is richer than that at Cripple Creek on the surface. It is lodged in clearly defined veins and can be easily traced. While the entire country is covered with a thick growth of magnificent timber, the drift is shallow and does not operate as a barrier to the discovery of leads, as in many other camps. The accessibility of the camp is certain to make of it a favorite. It is located twenty-one miles south of Platte station on the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison railway, and eighteen miles north of Woodland park on the Colorado Midland railroad. Two stage lines are kept busy between Woodland park and West Creek, and one between Platte station and the camp. Two towns, Tyler and Pemberton, have already been established and there are nearly 1,000 people in the camp.

CHANCE TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

Compromise May Allow Building Operations to Resume.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—All indications tonight point to the fact that the trouble between the United Housesmiths and Bridgemen's unions against the firms of J. B. and J. M. Cornell and Milliken Bros. will be settled tomorrow or Tuesday. The strikers profess to be anxious to end the strike and are willing to retract, for the sake of peace, from their original demands, viz: The recognition of the union and an increase of 25 cents in the daily wage scale. The firms which are principally affected by the strike are said to be willing to accede in part to the demands of the strikers.

President Lary said he expected the strike to end tomorrow and at the same time admitted having received a communication from the iron league today in reply to his letter of Saturday, in reference to calling off the strike pending the decision of the committees representing both parties. Mr. Lary refused to state the contents of the communication of the Iron league. He said that Joseph H. Choate had consented to represent the strikers should a conference be called. A meeting of the strikers was held, when Mr. Lary informed the men of the situation of affairs, and the prospect of an early settlement.

ENDEAVORERS MAKING A MISTAKE.

Theosophist Lecturer Objects to Their Praying for Ingersoll.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Claude Falls Wright, secretary to the late Mme. Blavatsky, delivered a lecture on „Occult Phenomena" at Chickering hall today. The lecture was under the auspices of the Aryan Theosophical society. During the course of his lecture Mr. Wright created a sensation by referring to the prayers of a large body of Christian Endeavorers of Cleveland, O., for the conversion of Colonel Ingersoll.

"They are doing a great wrong," said he, "and practicing sorcery or black magic. You have no right to attempt to change a man's life because you think it wrong and because it differs from our own. If Ingersoll wants to have a certain religion, why should not he? The Christian Endeavorers are not doing the fair thing. I don't think they will have much success. They are not competent to have great influence, as their minds are not right. Ingersoll is a good man, and this effort in only a display of egotism."

TROUBLED BY AN OLD THEFT.

Kansas Man Who "Got Religion" Makes a Confession.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 1.—Christian Fox, a well known citizen of this place, went to the police station last night and asked to be locked up for sixty-two days. He stated that he had stolen seven windows and two doors from a vacant house three years ago, and sold them to a Cherokee strip boomer. Their value was $31 and he wanted to serve a jail sentence at the rate of 50 cents a day. Mr. Fox has been attending a free Methodist campmeeting and "got religion." He wanted sanctification and could not find it. He thought it was because he frequently became angry at a balky horse that he could not find it, and he sold the horse. Even then he failed to get sanctification, and an angel appeared to him and reminded him of the theft of the windows and doors. This is what brought him to the police station. He wanted an opportunity to cleanse himself.

Steamer Upset Their Boat.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 1.—Four persons were drowned in the Monongahela river below Brownsville last night about midnight. John Pickup, Miss Laura Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. McEnford were returning from Brownsville to their home at Wood Run in a skiff. They got close to the steamer James G. Blaine, which was coming up stream, and the waves upset the skiff, throwing them all into deep water. Nothing could be done to help them in the darkness. The men's bodies have been recovered, but those of the women are still in the water.

Just Like a Male Cashier.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Helen Barnes, wife of Attorney Charles Barnes of Oswego, and who has been separated for four years from her husband, and who during that time has been employed by Chappell, Bacon & Co., dry goods merchants of Fulton, as cashier and clerk, is charged with systematically robbing them of over $11,000. It is said that $7,000 cash, which she had on deposit in Oswego and Syracuse, as well as several hundred dollars worth of dress goods, has been recovered by the district attorney.

Heavy Yield of Flax.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—The bonanza yield of flax has been reported from the farm of Ole Larson, ten miles north of this city. It was at first said that the yield was thirty-one bushels to the acre. Several skeptics went out and measured the field. It was found that there were exactly sixteen acres, which brought the yield down to twenty-eight and one-fifth bushels to the acre, machine measure. The flax overruns in weight enough to bring the yield up to a trifle over thirty bushels to the acre.

Carried a Fortune in Life Insurance.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 1.—Samuel Davis, the head of the American Cigarette company in Canada, and one of the richest men of Montreal, died of cancer of the lungs this afternoon. His life was insured for $162,000.

TRIBUTE TO TWO NATIONS

Statue of Washington and LaFayette Formally Dedicated at Paris.

LOCATED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World is the Donor—Accepted in Behalf of the Municipality.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Bright weather shone upon the ceremony today of unveiling the group of statuary of Washington and Lafayette, modeled by the well known sculptor, Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, and presented to the city of Paris by Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World. A notable assemblage witnessed the unveiling, among the company present being: Mr. Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy; Major Sanford C. Kellogg, military attache, and Lieutenant R. P. Rodgers, naval attache of the embassy; Hon. William T. Quimby, United States minister to the Netherlands; Samuel F. Morss, United States consul general in Paris; General Anson G. McCook of New York, M. Bartholdi, the sculptor; the prefect of the Seine, M. Fremige, designer of the pedestal; a number of French officials and many ladies.

The site of the bronze group is at the west end of the Place des Etats Unis, in the most fashionable quarter of Paris.

Mr. Ballard Smith, London correspondent of the World, first made a short speech, presenting the group of statuary, and was frequently applauded. He said: "I am here today as the representative of Joseph Pulitzer, who honors himself and his country in presenting this statue of Washington and Lafayette, kindred names in the deepest affections of the two peoples, to this beautiful and historical chief city of our sister republic. If he could have been here, Mr. Pulitzer would doubtless say more than I can of the patriotic and affectionate motives which inspired his gift. But we can perhaps sufficiently interpret Mr. Pulitzer's cardinal motive by quoting the inscription that he himself has prepared for the statue, which is meant to be, as he has written it, and speaking, as he undoubtedly may, for all our fellow citizens:

"'Hommage a la France en reconnaissance de son genereux concours dans la lutte du peuple des Etats Unis pour la liberte et l'independence.'"

(Homage to France in gratitude for her generous co-operation in the struggle of the people of the United States for liberty and independence.)

STATUE FORMALLY PRESENTED.

Mr. Smith then alluded to the fact that it was Mr. Pulitzer's good fortune, as editor and proprietor of the New York World, to inaugurate the popular subscription which gave a worthy pedestal to M. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in New York harbor, and in conclusion, in Mr. Pulitzer's name, he presented the group to the city of Paris.

The military band that was present thereupon played the Marseillaise.

M. Boumbard, vice president of the Paris Municipal Council, in accepting the gift for the city, briefly reviewed the history of the men thus produced in bronze, and said that the union of the flag under which Washington and Lafayette stood hand in hand represented really the union of the people of the two republics. He hoped the echoes of today's cheers would traverse the ocean and unite even more closely the two nations. He thanked Mr. Pulitzer warmly and also Mr. Bartholdi, for the manner in which he carried out his conceptions. The band played the American anthem.

Mr. Henry Vignaud, secretary of the United States embassy, briefly offered the excuses of United States Ambassador Eustis for his unavoidable absence on account of illness.

Mr. Samuel Morss, United States consul general, then followed in an eloquent speech. He briefly touched upon the events that linked the lives of Washington and Lafayette, and which had enshrined them in the hearts of nations till the two names were alike household words in every village.

"Even the children," Mr. Morss continued, "can tell how Lafayette brought light and hope and help to the struggling colonists. Republics are sometimes ungrateful, but not always." The speaker dwelt upon General Layafette's long and finally triumphant battle for liberty in France. He continued that it was a happy thought of a patriotic public citizen of New York to offer to Paris this beautiful public memorial, and it was specially appropriate that the work should be confided to M. Bartholdi, and that such a fitting site as the Place des Etats Unis had been found for it. Mr. Morss concluded: "On behalf of Mr. Pulitzer and the American people I thank Paris for her gracious welcome to the offering whose purpose is to testify in a lasting form to the homage in which Americans hold Layfaette, and to illustrate again the great affection with which we regard the people of our sister republic."

FAILED TO LOCATE THE DOLLAR.

Doctors Cut a Man Open Who Thought He Had Swallowed a Coin.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1.—William Pane a coal miner of Stotts City, Mo., who believed that he had swallowed a silver dollar while asleep and came to Kansas City several weeks ago to have the doctors search his anatomy for it, will probably go down to his grave without the satisfaction of knowing whether he was the victim of an overheated imagination or whether he really swallowed the coin. After the doctors had cut him open and examined the corners of his stomach to see whether the dollar was concealed, they concluded that he had not swalolwed it and sewed him up again, but William said he had gulped it down. But now he has gone back to Stott's City and taken his dollar with him, as he believes. However, the surgeons who searched his internal regions thoroughly and were unable to find a cent, are incluned to believe that it is simply a case of strong imagination. Bane went to sleep in a chair with the coin in his mouth. A violent fit of coughing followed his awakening. He believes it was caused by swallowing the silver coin. His surgeons believe, however, that he must have coughed up the coin and in his excitement been unaware of the fact. Bane has quite recovered from the heroic surgical operation which he underwent in the hospital here.

Forming a Sewing Machine Trust.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—Following a recent conference in New York of leading sewing machine agents and manufacturers, the American Machine company has been organized in this state with an authorized capital of $100,000. Frank Mack is president. The reported object of the new company is to secure from the manufacturers of all sewing machines the exclusive right to sell all these machines to retailers. The intention is to form a subcompany in every state. The plan, as outlined, is to prevent the cutting of prices on sewing machines.

Coming to See Bradley Inaugurated.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1.—The most elaborate arrangements are being made for the inauguration December 1 of Governor-elect W. O. Bradley. The citizens, irrespective of party lines, are taking part in the preparations and both parties are represented on the committees. Governor Brown has shown his successor the courtesy of ordering out the militia for participation in the parade. The occasion will attract a larger crowd than usual, because Bradley is the first republican to be inaugurated as chief executive of this state.

Cisterns Cracked by the Earthquake.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Since the recent rains it has been found that cisterns in different parts of the Ohio valley no longer hold water. The cisterns have been dry for months and the general theory is that the cement was cracked by the recent earthquake that was so distinctly felt throughout the Ohio valley on October 31.

FIRST WEEK LIKELY TO BE DULL.

No Attempt at General Business Will Be Made in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The first week of the Fifty-fourth congress, which convenes at noon tomorrow, promises nothing at either end of the capitol in the way of actual legislation. The time before the Christmas holidays is usually devoted to preliminary matters and the work of the session does not begin until after the recess. The new congress will probably not be an exception to this rule. The senate proceedings may be enlivened by an attempt at reorganization, but in the house nothing can be done until the committees are appointed. Speaker-elect Reed says the committees will not be announced this week, with perhaps a single exception—the committee on rules. This committee formulates the rules which are to govern the house during its sessions and it is customary for the speaker to name it during the first week in order that it can immediately begin its labors. While it is believed that the rules of the Fifty-first congress, over which Mr. Reed presided, will be reported for the guidance of the present house, it is understood a few changes will be made as a result of experience, designed to still further improve the house machinery and the facilitation of public business.

Tomorrow Mr. Kerr, clerk of the last house, will call the house to order. After the roll call the election of the officers nominated by the republican caucus Saturday night will occur and as soon as Mr. Reed is formally installed as speaker the drawing of seats, which is known as the "congressional raffle," will take place. This is a somewhat tedious, but amusing, affair and will occupy the remainder of the afternoon. The reading of the message will consume Tuesday and at its conclusion the house will probably adjourn until Thursday, and at its convening on Thursday adjourn immediately until Monday. These adjournments will continue probably until the committees are announced. This is the program, but the unexpected might occur, as it often does in the house, if some aspiring members should introduce a sensational resolution and ask for its immediate adoption.

It is not probable the first week of congress will witness much serious effort at legislative work in the senate. If anything should be accomplished beyond the receipt of the president's message and the recess nominations and the introduction this senate will be an exception in history.

In view of the fact that the message will not be received until Tuesday, the proceedings of Monday will consist in the swearing of the newly elected members who may be present and the appointment of a committee to wait upon the president. The session will probably not continue beyond 1 o'clock, when the republicans will meet in caucus. The message will be read on Tuesday and the brief sessions of Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted largely to the introduction of bills, of which there will be several hundred. Following precedents, the senate will adjourn on Thursday until the following Monday. One or two brief executive sessions for the reference of nominations are also among the probabilities for the week.

If the republicans decide upon an effort to reorganize, as is now generally conceded, the democrats will follow with a conference on Tuesday or Wednesday, at which they probably will decide upon a course of action. It now appears probable that all three parties will place candidates for president pro tem in the field, and in that event the week will be enlivened somewhat by a triangular contest for this and other offices of the senate.

IMMORALITY AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Commissioner Stumpf Making an Investigation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—During the past week Commissioner Stumpf of Washington has been in this city conducting an investigation into immoralities alleged to have occurred at Ellis island recently. No public report has been made concerning the matter, but it is understood the employes attached to the Ellis island immigration bureau in a minor capacity have been accused of wrong doing. Some of the young women who have been detained at the island by the local immigration commissioners, pending investigation into their cases, are also accused of immorality. The matter first came out through the confession of a night watchman, who boasted an intrigue with Miss Annie N. Grimmer, a governess from Bremen, Germany. Miss Grimmer eloped with a well known architect at Bremen. The architect was permitted to land, as he had relatives in New York, but the young woman was held pending an investigation. Miss Grimmer was sent back to Germany as an immoral character. Several cases of a similar nature have since been discovered and the immigration officials are now trying to determine the extent to which the service has been affected by the misconduct of subordinates.

M'GANN WILL GIVE UP THE SEAT.

One Congressman Willing to Let Go Before He is Fired.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Representative Lawrence McGann of Chicago, who held a seat in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, and was the chairman of the committee on labor in the last congress, will furnish to the house the unusual spectacle of a member making a voluntary relinquishment of the seat to which he holds the certificate. As soon as he is able to secure recognition from the speaker, Mr. McGann will make a statement to the house to the effect that he thinks his republican opponent, Hugh R. Belknap, is entitled to the seat and that he (McGann) waives all claims thereto. This step will make it possible for the committee on elections, as soon as it is organized, to report in favor of seating Mr. Belknap, and will relieve that gentleman of the necessity of making a contest before the committee. Mr. Belknap, who will succeed Mr. McGann, is a son of Hon. W. W. Belknap, who was secretary of war under President Grant.

TRAMPS HOLD A CONVENTION.

Kansas City Jim Elected President of the National Organization.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 1.—A two days' convention of tramps of the southwest adjourned last night. It was held on the Arkansas river, between Wellington and Winfield, and about 1,500 were present. Kansas City Jim presided. He arrived here today, and, being elected president, will make his headquarters here. Christmas holiday convention will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., and the regular summer convention has been designated for Cripple Creek, Colo. The time will be designated in the regular tramp alphabet on all the railroad depots and tanks when Kansas City Jim fixes it. His headquarters here are in a vacant room, connected with the police station. The police cater to him, as his residence here is a sure protection against tramp depredations in this city.

Studying American Machinery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The La Normandie, which arrived here today, had among her passengers Baron de Batz and his friend, Baudon de Morny, who are going to the Rocky mountain country on pleasure and business, of which they declined to speak. Another of La Normandie's passengers was M. Henri Sevne, a civil engineer in the employ of the French government tobacco factories. Mr. Sevne is going to Cleveland and Chicago to examine modern machinery for manufacturing both tobacco and matches, of which the French government has the monopoly.

McKinley Cannot Attend.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Next Tuesday special trains leave here, carrying the military and excursionists to Atlanta, where Ohio day will be celebrated Wednesday and Cincinnati day Thursday. There is great disappointment because Governor McKinley finds it impossible to go. Governor McKinley is very busy preparing to turn over the state government to Gov mo-e ect Bu hnell.

Pleaded Guilty to Bank Wrecking.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The jury in the case of Samuel Gillette, charged with wrecking the Rome Central bank, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Ex-Cashier John E. Bielby of the same bank pleaded guilty to a like charge and was sentenced to five years in the Albany county penitentiary.

INGERSOLL TALKS POLITICS

Estimates Chances of Reed and McKinley as Even.

ALLISON AN AVAILABLE CANDIDATE

Democrats Without Any One Who Would Make a Strong Race—The Attempt of Endeavorers to Convert Him

Colonel Ingersoll with Miss Ingersoll arrived in the city from Lincoln on the noon train and registered, as usual, at the Paxton. Neither in appearance nor in his habitual geniality has he changed since his previous visit to Omaha. He attended the matinee in the afternoon, and in the interval before his lecture he received a number of his Omaha acquaintances, who called on him at the hotel.

According to Colonel Ingersoll's observations the bulk of the votes will be divided between Reed and McKinley when the next republican national convention meets. "The sentiment in the east," said Colonel Ingersoll, "seems to be generally for one or the other of these two candidates. The New England states will undoubtedly go for Reed. New York will be for Morton on the first ballot, but I do not think that any one has any serious expectation that Morton will be nominated. He is a very nice old gentleman, but it seems to be a general impression that he is somewhat too advanced in years to be a strong candidate. With Morton out of the way the chances are that New York will go to Reed, and I would not be surprised if Pennsylvania should do the same thing. This would give Reed 214 votes, and I should think that McKinley ought to come into the convention with about the same number."

When asked what he thought of Allison's chances, Colonel Ingersoll said that he was undoubtedly a strong candidate. "There is no man mentioned," continued the speaker, "who has more negative strength. By that I mean that there is no one who appears to have anything against him. And the same thing might also be said of McKinley. Allison also has a good deal of positive strength that must not be overlooked. He has served in the senate so long that he is intimately familiar with national affairs, and has been so long in public life that his abilities are well known. He would certainly make a strong candidate. In fact there are any number of men in the republican party who would be strong candidates and an honor to their party. It will be impossible for the convention to go far wrong. I have also heard General Miles spoken of in the east, but how much strength he will develop I cannot say.

"What the democrats are going to do no one can tell. I do not believe that Cleveland will be renominated, and in fact I do not know that they have a really strong candidate available. Whitney has no more strength with the people than any other New York lawyer. He has never done anything to bring him in touch with the people and could never be elected."

When the fact that 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon had been set as an hour at which the members of the Christian Endeavor societies would pray for his conversion, was suggested to Colonel Ingersoll he laughed rather depracatingly, and remarked that he was sure that he appreciated their kind intentions. "It reminds me of an experience I had with a Pennsylvania clergyman," added the colonel. "At one time I had a severe throat trouble and somehow or other the statement got into the newspapers that I had cancer of the throat. The clergyman took it on himself to write me a letter, in which he said that he had heard of my affliction and believed that it was a judgment from God on account of my blasphemous utterances. I answered the letter, and told him that he might be right. If it should develop that I had a cancer, as he said, it might be that it had been sent by God as a punishment for my utterances. In that case I did not know as I should blame God very much, for if I was in his place I might be tempted to kill a man whom I could not answer. That settled the clergyman, and he subsequently wrote me a letter of apology."

A. P. A. JONES WHIPPED AGAIN.

State Secretary's Foul Mouth Explodes Till His Head is Punched.

LINCOLN, Dec. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—W. S. Jones, state secretary of the American Protective association, was whipped again this evening in a hotel rotunda. Mr. Jones is unfortunate, as this is the fourth time within the past year that he has come to grief in this manner.

During a large portion of the day, which has been very cold, Jones left his horse hitched to a post on Eleventh street. About 6:30 p. m. the police drove the animal to a livery stable and put it up. On discovery that it had been taken away, Jones, who had been drinking heavily, went to the hotel telephone and abused the officers at the central station with a volume of profanity and obscenity which attracted a large crowd in the vicinity of the speaker. The night clerk of the hotel quietly advised Jones to ring off, and was met with a shower of curses. Jones was promptly knocked down and subsequently received a couple of punches which left his features in a sanguinary aspect. Jones then withdrew to the sidewalk to take his horse and buggy, which had been driven over from the stable by a boy. The latter demanded 50 cents and was knocked out of the buggy by Jones, who drove away, declaring that he was "A. P. A. Jones" and didn't care a d—n who knew it.

CAN FIND NO TRACE OF PRISONERS.

Mob Took Them from the Officers and in All Probability Lynched Them.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—A special to the Republic from Atlanta, Ga., says: There is much mystery about a supposed double lynching in Dooley county. One officer of the court, with T. Sangster, went into the country near Unadilla to serve a warrant on Tony Sutton, who is regarded as a desperate character. Sutton, his father and two brothers were at a cane mill. The man resisted arrest and a fight followed, and Sangster was killed. Tony fled. The father and elder brother were arrested, but were liberated on condition that they would give Tony up. They did this. Officers started with the prisoner to Unadilla for trial. A mob took him from them and since then no trace of Sutton can be found. Henry Sutton, his younger brother, has also disappeared, and it is feared he has been lynched. Governor Atkinson is doing all in his power to capture the lynchers.

Busy Booming Kansas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Nearly two score of Kansans invaded Chicago today and found quarters at the Palmer house. They are here to show where homes can be secured for 1,000,000 people in their state. Tonight at Central Music hall ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, Governor E. N. Morrill and Hon. J. R. Burton delivered addresses on "Kansas: Her Resources and Future." Musical selections were rendered by Miss Celeste Nellis, a Kansas girl, assisted by the Coyote club of Larned, Kan. The party is made up of many of the leading citizens and business men of the state.

Steamer with Smallpox Aboard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The steamship California, which arrived this morning from Mediterranean ports with 800 steerage passengers embarked at Naples, has one case of smallpox on board, a woman. The steamer was detained at Quarantine and the patient transferred to the reception hospital.

Navigation Closed in the Canal.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The steamer H. G. Tisdale, with eight boats, arrived here from St. John's last night, probably the last of the season. By using ice breakers Champlain canal has been kept open all day and boats are moving.

OPERATIONS OF THE BANKS.

Comptroller of the Currency Files His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, gives information in detail in regard to the organization, supervision, and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended October 31, 1895, and similar information as far as obtainable relative to banks, banking companies, and savings institutions, organized and doing business under the laws of the several states and territories.

The total number of national banks organized since the date the first certificate of authority was issued, June 20, 1863, to the close of the report year, has been 5,023, making a yearly average of 152. Of the number organized, there were in active operation on October 31 last 3,715, with an authorized capital stock of $664,136,915, represented by 285,190 shareholders, or an average capital stock of $178,772 for each bank; average number of shares to each, 2,136, and of shareholders, seventy-seven. The total amount of their circulation outstanding was $213,887,630, of which amount $190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds, and $23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the treasurer of the United States.

During the report year forty-three banks were organized, located in twenty different states, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,890,000. Of these new banks twenty-eight, with a acipital stock of $2,530,000, are in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and fifteen, with a capital stock aggregating $2,360,000, in the south and southwest. The number of banks organized during the year was less than 30 per cent of the yearly average.

There was a net increase during the year of $10,779,597 in the amount of circulation secured by bonds, and a gross increase of $6,322,540 in the total circulation.

On September 28, 1895, the date of the last report of the condition of the 3,712 banks then reporting, their total resources was $3,423,629,343.63, of which $2,059,408,402.27 represented their loans and discounts, and $356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank.

Of their liabilities $1,701,653,521.28 represented individual deposits, $336,888,350.86 surplus and net undivided profits and $182,481,610.50 outstanding circulation secured by bonds.

Of the 3,715 banks in active operation, 2,901, with a capital stock of $536,725,832, are in the northern and northeastern half of the country, and 814, with a capital stock of $126,848,950, in the south and southwest. There are 2,611 national banks located east of the Mississippi river, with a capital stock of $527,612,792, and 1,104 west of the Mississippi, with a capital stock of $135,961,990.

The corporate existence of seventy-one national banks in sixteen states, with a capital stock of $10,662,000, and a total circulation of $3,226,275, has been extended during the year.

ABANDONING THE SYSTEM.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was four, having a capital stock of $300,000 and a circulation of $123,700. Of these two were located in New York and one each in Maine and Pennsylvania. A new association, with a capital stock of $50,000 and a circulation of $22,500, succeeded to one of the two in New York.

During the year ending October 31, 1895, the corporate existence of twenty-eight banks, with a capital stock aggregating $3,543,800 and circulation of $1,310,400, will expire. In the succeeding ten years from 1896 to 1905 the corporate existence of 889 banks, having a capital stock of $129,694,950 and a circulation of $34,011,887, will expire.

The number of banks leaving the system during the year through voluntary liquidation was fifty-one, having a capital stock of $6,093,100 and circulation of $1,152,000.

Receivers for thirty-six banks have been appointed during the year. The aggregate capital stock of these banks was $5,235,020 and their circulation $1,003,402.

In reference to receiverships the comptroller says: "In the majority of instances no bank closes its doors while it is possessed of quickly convertible paper, and therefore there comes into the possession of the comptroller only that which is slow, doubtful, bad or absolutely worthless. It thus follows that with little or no cash received, but debts which are slow of payment and much involved in or necessitating litigation, the closing of trusts is prolonged and the expense attendant thereon increased."

AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED.

The following amendments to the law are recommended:

1. That the comptroller, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered in all proper cases to remove officers and directors of national banks for violations of law and mismanagement, first according them a hearing on charges preferred.

2. That the loans of any bank to its executive officers and employes be restricted and made only upon the approval of the board of directors, a separate written record thereof being kept.

3. That upon a day in each year, to be designated by the comptroller, the directors of national banks shall be required to make an examination of the affairs of the banks and submit to the comptroller a report thereon upon blanks to be furnished for such purpose.

4. That the comptroller be authorized to issue to national banking associations circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them with the treasurer of the United States to secure such notes.

5. That the semi-annual tax levied on account of the circulating notes of national banks be reduced so as to equal but one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum.

In making suggestions relative to the increase of note issues, the comptroller uses the following language:

"Banks are not eleemosynary institutions, and therefore engage only in that which promises a margin of profit. It is unquestionably true that national banks would largely increase their note circulation if the embarrassment arising from the needless locking up of a large part of their capital, available for other purposes, and the lessened profit through excessive taxation now imposed did not confront them. They certainly would do so if the legal tender issues of the government were paid and cancelled, and the channel now clogged by them freed for bank-note circulation.

"The experience of this and other countries conclusively demonstrates that the best and most rational note issues are those put forth by banks. It likewise demonstrates that issues made direct by governments are always expensive and under every circumstance a source of danger to such government and loss to their people's business interests. No clearer proof of this could be had than that furnished by the difficulties which we have witnessed on the part of this government in its efforts to maintain the full credit of its practically limitless amount of demand obligations.

"The advantage accuring to the government by the substitution of a bank-note for a treasury-note currency would be immeasurably great. The need of maintaining a gold reserve to meet the recurring demand obligations, now never retired, would, within a reasonable time, be obviated, and, delivered from this vexatious and expensive difficulty, the treasury department could return to its legitimate function of collecting the revenues of the government needful to meet governmental expenses and disbursing the same.

Caucus of Silver Senators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A call has been issued for a meeting of silver senators to be held in the marble room at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of organizing the senate on a silver basis. It is signed by four populist senators and has been sent to all the republican and silver senators who have professed allegiance to the silver cause.

Miners Carrying Off Ore.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Dec. 1.—Peter Lind, a miner employed on the night shift in the Doctor mine, was arrested as he came from work and in his pockets were found nine pounds of ore worth at least $10 a pound. A search of his cabin revealed over 100 pounds of ore, the value of which will run into the thousands of dollars. The owners of the Doctor mine believe they have lost as much as $25,000 through stealing in the past few weeks. Other arrests are likely to be made.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW NAVY

Facts from the Annual Report of Secretary Herbert.

URGENT NECESSITY FOR MORE BATTLESHIPS

Head of the Department Enlarges Upon the Importance of Creating a Naval Reserve for Use in the Event of War.

WASHINTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy, given out to the public tonight, has been awaited with greater interest than has the report of any of the cabinet officers, excepting, possibly, that of the secretary of the treasury. The American public has only within the past few years taken a lively national interest in the new navy. Up to within a very few