CARLISLE'S DELAYED REPORT

Year's Operations of the Treasury Department Reviewed at Length.

ESTIMATES A DEFICIT FOR THIS YEAR

Secretary of the Treasury Makes an Extended Argument in Favor of the Retleament of the United States Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Secretary Carfisie's report on the statement of finances was sent to congress today. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources during the fiscal year amounted to \$328.373,203. The expenditures during the game period aggregated \$433,178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of \$42,805,223. As compared with the fiscal year, 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,705, and there was a decrease of \$11,329,981 in the compared with the fiscal year, 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,705, and there was a decrease of \$11,329,981 in the compared with the government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people. sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws at \$431,907,407, and the

30, 1897, the secretary estimates the receipts at \$464,793,120, and the expenditures

ceipts at \$464,793,120, and the expensions of \$467,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,998,927.

The secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issues of bonds during the year, cerning the issues of which have already been the particulars of which have already been the particulars of which have already been the particular of reported to congress.

The secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and currency, in the course which he makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks. OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

the actual gold reserve on that day, and \$77,406,876 in excess of any sum that it waild be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the government to displace the ability of the government to discharge all its current obligations during the pres-ent fiscal year, and have a large cash balance at its close, without imposing additional onds bearing a low rate of interest to supply

casual deficiencies in the revenue.
"With a complete return to the normal force will, in my opinion, yield ample means at home, or both.

"The United States notes and the treasury tion of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the ordinary expenditures of the government have been decreased \$27,282,656.20 as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that, with the co-operation of congress, further reductions can be made in the futur

without impairing the efficiency of the public

creased in intensity from day to day until insarly reached the proportions of a panic and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust the government would be compelled within a few days to stop gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper More than \$43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export, but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relations to the currency of the country. The purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold followed, it being in the contract that not less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, bu after a large part of the gold had been fur nished from abroad the secretary, in order to prevent disturbance in the rates of foreign exchange at a critical period and to avoid a condition which would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals from the treas-ury, acquiesced in a departure from the lit-Fral terms of the contract that one-half of the coin should be procured abroad, and ac-cepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery. Ordinary prudence demanded that the success of the plan to protect the treasury against with-drawais should not be endangered by insisting upon a strict compliance with all the details of the contract, especially as the government could sustain no loss and the whole SAYS HE RESTORED CONFIDENCE.

"The amount of bonds issued under this contract was \$62,315,400 and the amount of gold received was \$65,116,244.62."

The beneficial effects of this transaction the secretary says, were felt immediately, not only in this country but in every other having commercial relations with us. "Confidence in our securities," he continues, "was at once restored and these encourag-ing indications of increasing presperity still continue and it is reasonably certain that if our progress is not checked by a repeti-tion of large demands upon our resources, or by a fatture to meet the just expectations of the people in respect to the reformation of our fiscal system, we are entering upon ar era of material growth and development not surpassed in our history.

The safety of the existing situation is however, constantly menaced and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously im-peded by the defect in our currency laws and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, and especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the government. Until these defects in our laws are remedled and these doubts are removed. there can be no satisfactory assurance of immunity from periodical disturbances growing out of the obligations which the government has been compelled to assume in re-lation to the currency. Our past experience with the United States notes and the treas notes has clearly shown that the policy of attempting to retain these obligations of the government permanently as a part of our circulating medium, and to redeem them in coin on presentation and reissue them after redemption, must be abandoned, or that such means must be at once provided as will have a tendency to facilitate the ef-forts of the treasury to maintain a coin reserve sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in the ex-changeable value of its various paris.

RELIEF SHOULD BE PERMANENT. The latter alternative, which, in my opin lou, if adopted, could only afford temporary relief in the existing situation, necessarily involves such large increases of the interest bearing public debt from time to time, and ould impose permanently upon the government such onerous and inappropriate duties in relation to the paper currency of the country, that it ought not to be favorably entertained, except as a last resort in the truggle for the maintenance of the public

faith and the preservation of the inviola-bility of private contracts."
"The Issue of bonds," he said, "to procure in for the reserve, which is the only ofunless conditions which have already be a developed by the present policy are rad-

ically changed, ultimately result in the creation of a public debt much larger than would e required to retire and cancel all the notes and the annual interest charge would be much greater than it would be necessary to incur on a new issue of bonds adapted to the pres-ent circumstances of the government and the will known preferences of investors. however, an attempt is to be made to keep the United States notes and treasury notes the United States notes and treasury notes permanently in circulation by re-issu's after redsimption and the government is to be permanently charged with the duty of sustaining the value of all our currency, pap r and cain alike, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the policy of issuing bonds for the accompilebrant of this currouss must also and the accomplishment of this purpose must also become parmanent and such additional powbecome permanent and such additional powers must be conferred upon the secretary as will enable him to execute the laws relating to these subjects with the least possible disturbance of the business affairs of the people and the least possible charge upon the treasury.

GREENBACKS MUST GO.

"I am thoroughly convinced that this policy ught not to be continued, but that the

ordinary expenditures, which is largely actordered to devise a more inconvenient, expensive and Clarke, one of whom hoped to be on counted for by a reduction of \$11,134,055 on or dangerous system than the one now in this committee, is something of a disappoint-

of existing laws at \$431,907,407, and the expenditures at \$448,907,407, which will leave a deficit of \$17,000,000.

For the coming fiscal year, ending June

There has never been a time since the close of the war," the secretary says, "when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been a support to the coming fiscal year. a benefit to the country, nor has there ever been a time when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have

excluded from the country by the excessive use of silver and paper in our circulation would promptly return to take its place in our currency and constitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange. A country having such extensive trade relations with other nations as we now enjoy cannot be deprived of its proper share of the world's stock of money, and if it adopts and adheres to a sound and stable currency sys-"The cash balance in the treasury on the day of December, 1895," he says, "was 7,496,386, being \$98,072,420 in excess of world has because to a sound and stable currency tem at home, it will get the best money world has because no other bind. heres to a sound and stable currency sysworld has because no other kind is ever used in international transactions. As long as the government leaves our people reason-ably free to trade abroad and does not make any kind of paper legal tender in the payment of the debts, it cannot materially or injuriously contract the currency by the withdrawal of its own notes.

WOULD NOT BE CONTRACTION. "The retirement and cancellation of legal ance at its close, without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people; but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the secretary of the treasury ought always to have authority to issue or upon in the payment of expenses short time the payment of expenses and the payment and cancellation of legal tender notes would not necessarily produce any considerable period, it would be a demonstration of the fact that the volume of payment and cancellation of legal tender notes would not necessarily produce any contraction of the circulation; and if currency previously existing was not needed in the business of the people, for whenever the volume is reduced below the actual rebusiness conditions of the country and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures the revenue laws now in our products and securities, or by the banks our products and securities, or by the banks

for the support of the public service upon the basis now established, and upon the assumption which seems to be justified that the pogress now being made toward the restora
\$502.612.018, have been used and are still being used to withdraw gold from the govbeing used to withdraw gold from the gov-ernment whenever our own people or the government or peoples of other countries see proper to demand for any purpose, and under the laws now existing the secretary of the treasury han no means of complying with these demands except by the issue and sale of interest-bear-ing bonds under the act of January 14, 1875, or by the purchase of gold coin with bonds or by the purchase of gold coin with bonds or notes of the United States under section WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

Continuing, he says: "The large withdrawals of gold in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, we due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, which in creased in intensity."

OUR CERTURE OF BOILD OF THE BOILD OF THE

"Long adherence to a false system has great extent undermined our national credit far as it is related to the maintenance of a sound currency, and it must be recon-structed, not merely propped up by frail and temporary supports. No surplus revenue, however large, could extricate us from our present difficulties, on give assurance of safety in the future unless it should be re-quired to be paid in gold under a system hich would exempt the government from obligations to furnish the gold when de-manded to be used in marking the payments; and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that such a system is impossible as long as the United States notes and treasury notes are kept in circulation and are redeemable in gold by the government itself on presentation.

opinion seems to prevail to some ex tent that the mere possession of a surplus in the treasury would prevent withdrawals of gold and thus render the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary, but this view of the subject is founded, in my judgment, upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the with-drawals. Unless I am wholly mistaken they have very little, if any, relation to the amount of money held by the government or to the amount of money the government has ability to raise by taxation or otherwise, but ley relate primarily and almost exclusively to the character of money that it might able to supply and keep in circulation. words, it was apprehension as to the kind of money to be used, and not as to the amount of money on hand, that brought our ecurities back from abroad for sale, caused oreign investors to withdraw their capital and foreign creditors to collect their debts and compelled our own people to suspend or contract their business operations and thus diminish the incomes of employers and

greatly reduce or entirely stop the wages of SIMPLY WANTED GOLD.

'Large withdrawals have been made durng the last three years simply because gold was wanted, and the desire to secure gold was due to a growing distrust of the other inds of currency in circulation, and not t all to any apprehension that the govern-nent would not be able to discharge all its obligations in some kind of paper or coin. the receipts for customs consisted very largely of gold, as was the case prior s.July 1, 1892, before the r.sults of our de-ective currency had been fully developed, surplus revenue enabled the trasury to pay out gold without disturbing the reserve; and, hesides, there was at that time no great demand for gold by the presentation of notes for relemption, and there would, therefore, have been no difficulty in maintaining the reserve, even if there had been no surplus in the treasury, but the conditions have entirely changed and an entirely different solley is d manded to meet the situation now existing. With or without a surplus evenue, the government can now procure old only by negotiating loans or ag purchases under the statute, and this tate of affairs, which is the natural result caus s still operative, is almost certain continue until the causes themselves are en oved.

ONLY ONE WAY OUT. "There is but one safe and effectual way,"
the serviary says, "to project our freasury
against these demands, and that is to retire against these demands, and that is to retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made. Many partial and temporary remedies may be suggested and urged with more or less plausibility, but this is the only constitute the indians, including the memorable and disastrous action and seige at Milk Creek. Colo., September and October, 1879, in the one that will certainly remove the real of the campaign. For his action in this campaign he was brevetted major. ens that will certainly remove the real cause of our troubles and give assurance of permanent protetion against this recur-

the feture, can be most successfully and so micelly accomplished by authorizing the cretary of the treasury to issue from time time bonds payable in gold, bearing introst at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per ainm and having a long time to run, and exchange the bonds for United States total and Areasury notes upon such terms as ma and Areasury notes upon such terms as ma be most advantageous to the government, o to sell them abroad for gold whenever in hi indigment it is advisable to do so, and up the gold thus obtained in redceming the ou standing notes. Under the operation of suc a plan, if Judiciously executed, there could be

(Continued on Second Page.)

GEAR GETS PACIFIC ROADS

Chairmanship of the Important Committee Goes to the Iowa Senator.

DAVE MERCER MAY BE HONORED YET

Chance for Him to Secure the Head of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- (Special Telegram.)-Senators who desire to make the Union Pacific a continuous line from Omaha to the Pacific ocean, have been successful with the formation of the committee on Pacific roads in so far as the chairman of the committee is concerned, today's disclosures placing John H. Gear of Iowa, at the head of the committee. The selection of Mr. Gear is acceptable to a great majority of western prnators, but the turning down of Warren in this committee, is something of a disappoint-

Secretary Carlisla in his annual report says under the head of Pacific railroads: "Since my last report bonds for \$2,362,000 issued to hight, the Central Pacific and \$640,000 issued to the Kansas Pacific have matured and been paid by the United States; and on the 1st day of January, 1896, more bonds will mature, viz.: \$1,600,000 issued to the Central Pacific, \$1,440,-000 issued to the Kansas Pacific and \$640,000 issue dto the Union Jacific. The total amount due and to become due on or before the 1st day of January, 1896, is \$64,623,512, exclusive f interest, and it is evident that unless some with accruing interest must be provided for within that time named. If property of com-panies should unfortunately be forced to sale under for-closure proceedings by further provision and made by congress to protect the interest of the government by increasing its security or otherwise, no public official, with the limited authority now conferred by law, will be able to save any considerable part law, will be able to save any considerable part of this large claim. Congress alone has power to determine the manner in which this important subject shall be disposed of, the bound that such legislation as it may deem necessary and proper will be en-acted at an early day."

WHAT MERCER MAY GET. While the steering committee of the senate having trouble in pleasing the republicans. Speaker Reed is lying awake nights trying to solve the problem as to how best to take care of his Mains friends, Dingley, Boutelle Milliken, all of whom are entitled to chairmanships. A member who is very close to Reed said today that Speaker Reed had about decided to circ. Discharge are reed had about Reed said today that Speaker Reed had about decided to give Dingley ways and means, Boutelle and Milliken yielding to their colleague, thereby clearing the speaker's sky very considerably. With this arrangement perfected, it is thought Mercer will come in for chairmanship of public buildings and grounds, Milliken being the senior hold-over republican now on the committee. From a dozen sources Mercer's name was heard mentioned today for this place.

mentioned today for this place.

The State department today received information that one of the McCarty gang in Sarpy county had attempted violence upon Sarpy county had attempted violence upon the person of a British subject, the infor-mation being lodged with the State department by the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote.
The Nebruska delegation has been impor

tered lately to aid in passing the bill extend-ing time of assessment work on oil and mineral lands, a number of Omaha citizens being interested in having such a measure placed on the statute books. In view of the fact that committees in neither strate nor house have been appointed and house committees will probably not be reported before Friday will not be possible before January 1, when will not be possible before annually a when amounts due will have to be paid. This will work a hardship on a number of western people on account of hard times, but there tems to be no redress at this time.

BATCHELDER OBJECTS TO THE BILL From a talk had with Quartermaster General Batchelder Saturday Congressman Mer-cer states that it will be impossible to pass the Fert Omaha military school bill, General Batchelder objecting to the bill as it gives no assurance that the state of Nebraska wil maintain the school after the title is vested in the state. In view of this Mr. Mercor will introduce a new bill ceding the Fort Omaha reservation to the city of Omaha for public park, museum and "zoo" garden, This bill, it is thought, can be passed corly his season in time to take effect July 4 next

Senator Allen introduced a bill granting o owners of lands of Sac and Fox Indians in the states of Kansas and Nebraska the right to sell rights of ways to the Atchisor & Nebraska railway and the Chicago, Bur lington & Quincy, its lessee, 100 feet wide at \$25 per acre, the land now wanted being n Richardson county, Nebraska. The bill provides for encroachment of the Missouri and Great Nemaha rivers and will enable the ratiroad to remove its tracks from the resent trend of these streams. Senator Thurston introduced in the sanate

eday a number of bills introduced by Congressmen Hainer and Mercer in the house and also a bill for the retirement of Joh Tempany, senior veterinary surgeon Ninth cavalry, at Fort Robinson. Congressman Hainer introduced a bill call-

ng upon the government to issue or lnance stores and equipment to the state of Ne-braska in lieu of like stores destroyed at Milford in 1891. Attorney General Churchill appeared before

the supreme court and presented his motion to advance the maximum freight rate cas. The motion was printed and no argument was made. The decision will be hended lown next Monday. The following transfers in the Third cavalry are ordered: First Lieutenant Joseph T. Dickman, from troop C to troop L; First Lieutenant Alexander L. Dade, from troop

to troop C. Leave of absence for six months with permission to go beyond the sea is granted First Lieutenant Tridwell W. Moore, Twenty-sic-

The comptroller of the currency ovel the Northwestern National bank of Chicago as a reserve agent for the First National bank of Lyons and the National Bank of the Republic of New York as a reserve agent for the First National bank of

Deaths of a Day. WARRENSBURG, Mo., Dec. 16 .- John B. Wheeler, aged 40 years, a retired merchant of this city, dropped dead in the Methodist

Episcopal church during services.

caused by heart disease. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Major John Scott Payne, retired officer of the regular army, and member of the Board of Pension Appeals, died today, aged 51 years. nent will take place tomorrow at Warrenton Vs. Major Payne graduated from West Point in 1866, served in the army until 1868. when he resigned and became

Pardoned a Socialist Leader. BERLIN, Dec. 16.-The Reichstag today uspended sentence in the case of Herr Lutgenau, the socialist leader, who was reurned to the Reichstag after a reballot in the district of Dortmund, Westphalia, and who was sentenced to five months imprison-sent on the charge of treason for reprecing in his newspaper, the Arbeiter iting, an article headed, "Another of one Imperial Speaches." At the time Herr agency was returned the Voerwarts, organ the ecc'alist party, said: "This is copia's answer to Emperor William's appeal for union against the socialists and to

threatened anti-socialist measures."

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1895.

One Was Addressed to P. D. Armour and Another to George M. Pullman. CHICAGO, Dec. 16 .- A conspiracy to assassinate George M. Pullman and Pailip D. Armour has just come to light, and every effort is being made to apprehend the perpetrators of the plot. This morning two packages were received at Postal Station L, of which William H. Hanlon is superintendent directed to P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman respectively, and the packages were finally turned over to Postoffice Inspector Stuart for inspection. They proved to be infernal machines, which, had they reached their destination and been opened without suspicion by the men for whom they were intended, would have blown them into eternity. The packages were taken up by Col-lector Philip Kirkwood of Station L. One of them he found on the mail box at Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street and the other at Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street.

to Mr. Armour through the mail. A similar visit was paid Mr. Puliman Sunday

arranged inside as to be ignited by the fric-tion with sandpaper, which was glued to the of it. Others try to make the point that long. The arrest of Albert Reaser was made on

TOO MUCH FOR MRS. HEARNE. Broke Bown in the Court Room and

Sobbed Hysterically. BOWLING GREEN, Me., Dec. 16.-The eature of the Hearns murder trial today was literally: der could be explained in two ways-"It was either done by a burglar," Dr. Hearne had nald, "or Mrs. Stillwell knows all about it." At this point Mrs. Hearns's self-control gave way and she mouned between her sobs, Oh. I don't want to hear that; I don't want

While on the stand, during the direct exmination. Mr. Stillwell was cool and col-His testimony was at first directed describing events at the Munger party The witness was then called upon to describe the condition of the room in which it lay on the night of the murder. It agreed to the story already told by Richard Stillwell,

van to the smallest details.

New and important teatimony was ited from several witnesses when Dr. Vernette of Hannibal was placed on the stand. On December 29, 1888, he was in St. Louis. He reached Hannibal about 1 a. m. on the morning of December 30 and went to his office. On the way he saw Dr. Hearne coming from the direction of the Stillwell house. The time was about 1:15. The witness thought Dr. Hearne saw him, but they did not speak.
A story sensational in the extreme, yet
with an origin that throws discredit upon it,

Hearne rought to induce her to bribe a furor. The woman is a waitress at the Emerson hotel named Roxle Turpin. Mr. Gunnell, pro-prietor of the hotel, and his daughter, Pearl, the story of Roxie, because she is a notorious liar. The girl insists it is true.

CRISPI DEFENDS THE GOVERNMENT.

Brought on by Italy. ROME, Dec. 16 .- In the chamber of Deputies today Premier Crispi spoke on the made by Deputies Imbriani and Cavalotti yesterday, as he announced he would do He denied Italy had brought on the war in Abyssinia, and he stated the Italian forces had only acted on the defensive, but had had only acted on the defensive, but had been forced to action for parategic reasons. The government, he said, would do its utmost to prevent a repetition of the recent incident, referring to the defeat and death of Major Toselli and 700 or more of his force, and to bring peace. Meanwhile General Baralieri, who is in command of the Italian forces in Africa had been referred. forces in Africa, had been reinforced and would secure the Italian position. Deputy Gasteni attacked Premier Crispi in a

speech and declared him a republican. He was called to order upon this, but persisted was called to order upon this, but persisted in this assertion, and the president of the Chambea suspended the sitting. It was later resumed, but after a short session was adjourned. The newspapers here declare that the government will demand a credit of 15,000,000 francs for the campaign in Abyssina. The Italae says 15,000 men will

EMPEROR PAYS BISMARCK A VISIT.

Ex-Chancellor Met Him at the Train and Escorted Him to the Castle. FRIEDRICHSRUH, Dec. 16.—Emperor William arrived here from Hamburg this afternoon at 5. Prince Bismarck in the uniform of the Cuiassiers of the Guard, accompanied by Count Von Rantzua, his son-inlaw, and by Dr. Schweninger, met his

MAILED TWO INFERNAL MACHINES. LOCKED OUT THE TAILORS

Employers Break the Agreement Made with the Men Last Spring.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN ARE INVOLVED

Five Thousand More May Join the Ranks of the Unemployed at Any Time-New Rules Posted by the Bosses.

15,000 tailers in this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City are locked out. There are 195 shops in the Employers' association, and of The second machine was placed on the box just as Kirkwood approached it to make his new card and the rest are expected to folcollection. He saw a man of rough appear-nce lay a package on the box and walk low within a few days. Twenty thousand When he reached the mail box he workmen may be involved, for that is the away. When he reached the mail box he found the package to be similar to the one number controlled by the Brotherhood of he had picked up at Fourteenth street, and Tailors in the three cities named. The varyaddressed in the same handwriting.

The postal authorities were already on the lookout for suspicious packages for Armour, late both to the cause and meaning of the as a stranger had told attaches of his office stand made by the contractors. The strikers that an infernal machine was on its way insist that the move of the contractors is an attempt to return to the old task system. presumably the same persons who This, they claim, means that the contractor took the trouble to inform Mr. Armour's becomes virtually the judge as to what conpecple. Mr. Pullman had already retired and did not see the witness, who appeared very much anxious and worfied to see the millionaire in person. He delivered his message, however, without seeing Mr. Pullman.
The man who gave the warning is said to be a metal polisher named Owens, but this has not yet been entirely confirmed. This the employers signed last summer provided afternoon Mr. Pullman made an effort to adjustment is made under authority of an locate the owner of the card, but in this he that they should have their own chairman-act of congress payment of this large sum was unsuccessful. He dispatched a confiden- who really acted chiefly as a time keepertial agent to the place of business specified in each shop, and that a delegate of the on the card, but was told the person whose union should have the privilege of examining name it showed was absent, being an out- into the condition of each shop each month, the firm. Mr. Armour is now on his way to Jacksonville, Fla., having left the city on these conditions, the contractors gave bonds Sunday.

Sunday.

The dangerous character of the packages has been established beyond a doubt.

A trial test of their contents was made and this proved that the packages contained an explosive, in force akin to dynamite. The packages were about eight inches long with three-inch ende. They were weeden boxes, each containing a drawer. Matches were so arranged inside as to be ignited by the fricbox above the drawer, when the latter was they have first broken the agreement be-pulled out. The boxes were well provided cause it provides that in case of rush times with the explosive, but in the bottom was the union shall see that each shop gets all placed a piece of lead pipe several inches the extra men required. This, they assert, long.

The arrest of Albert Reaser was made on the strength of the statements made by Collector Kirkwood, who said that the man who had been package on the box reasonbled a man who had been parented the order noon as not done.

Benjabin Wilkosky, the secretary of the Employers' organization, insists, however, that the agreement has nothing to do with the case. "It simply means," he said, "that whom he saw place the package on the box resembled a man who had been arrested last summer for throwing stones at Mr. Pullman's windows. He was under the impression that the men were one and the same and Reaser, who was the stone thrower, was at once brought in. He denies in the strongest manner that he sent away the packages.

The case, "It simply means," he said, "that we are going to run our own shops. Under the propriation of a sum not exceeding \$500 for incompetent man without having the union down on us, and we have resolved to put an end to that sort of thing." Mr. Wilkosky denied that there was any intention to return to the task system or that there was any intention to return to the task system or that there was any lockeut even.

After the afternoon section the committee on organization reported favorably for the appropriation of a sum not exceeding \$500 for the organization of the textile workers in the south, and one man from the south and one from the north to look after the work. The denied that there was any intention to return to the textile workers in the south, and one man from the south and one from the north to look after the work. The denied that there was any intention to return to the textile workers in the south, and one man from the south and one from the north to look after the appropriation man man from the south and one from the north to look after the appropriation was south. "We simply put our rules up in our shops,

Those who want to work under them may. The new rules, so-called, are printed with both English and Hebrew version on each card. The conditions they propose are these

the collapse of Mrs. Hearne, who, unable to longer maintain the remarkable self-centrol which she had shown throughout the trial, covered her face and subbed hysterically. The first indication of Mrs. Hearne's breakdown came as Witness John Stillwell, nephew of the murdered man, was picturing to the jury the ghastly wound in his uncle's head, and the climax was reached when the witness are labeled to the first indication of Mrs. Hearne's breakdown came as Witness John Stillwell, nephew of the murdered man, was picturing to the jury the ghastly wound in his uncle's head, and the management of it is under his control of the dual organization. The international association walking delegate admitted here. Working hours are from 7 to 12 and from 1 to 6 p. m. does not want anything but machinists, of whom there are 25,000, while the other organization takes in all kinds of workmen in the machinist's trade.

Mr. Pable of the International Machinists union had made the statement that his organization would withdraw from the Federation and affiliate with the socialist organization.

Both the employes and the employers held meetings this afternoon.

STREET CAR MEN ORDER A STRIKE All the Motormen in Philadelphia in

the Movement. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Every street car line in the ciy is to be tied up by a strike that will be inaugurated at 4 o'clock temorrow morning. The conductors and motormen are waging war for batter wages. shorter hours and the privilege of belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes. Following the recent consolidation of all the city lines into one company-the Union Traction-there were numerous discharges from the company's service of men belonging to the Amalgamated association. Since that time com-mittees of the union have repeatedly asked for conferences with the officials of the but all their overtures have been re-

jected by President Welsh. The beginning of the crisis came last week, when F. D. Mahon, president of the national organization, came here and took charge of the affairs of the union. The regained some circulation here today. It is on unreasonable, in fact, that little or no confidence is placed in it. It is the story of a nigro servant girl, who claims that Mrs. Informed the bearer of the message that son connected with any labor organization would be recognized. Then a number subcommittees were appointed by the officers of the union, and for several hours today those committees were out on the various lines ascertaining the sentiment of the company's employes. Their report was that the motormen and conductors were almost unan-

mously in favor of a strike Tonight the employes of the company held a big meeting at Harmonie hall, and there the strike was formally ordered. It was agreed to take out no cars tomorrow morning African situation as it affects Italian in-terests, defending himself against the charges ernor Pattison, appeared at the hall and asked for a private conference. They were admitted, and, it is reported, urged the men not to precipitate a strike. Though they were respectfully listened to, their warnings did not seem to cool the enthusiasm of the men, who were bent upon a trial of strength with the big corporation.

Before the meeting adjourned, at a late hour tonight, President Mahon delivered a long address to the men, warning them against all acts of violence, and particularly to keep away from the rum shops. At a late hour fought the union's executive committee issued a proclamation to the people of Philalelphia, setting forth their grievanese The demand that ten consecutive hours hall constitute a day's work, with not less than thirty minutes for meals, and that \$2 shall be the wages for a day's labor. In ad-dition they demand recognition of the union

and the adjustment of several minor griev-President Mahon stated tonight that union members number close to 4,500 men and that with the others over 6,000 men will stop work at the appointed hour.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS COLLIDE.

Five Persons Reported Killed and Fifteen Injured.

LIMA, O., Dec. 16 .- A bad wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad was reported here this evening. The fast express, north bound, which left here at 5 p. m. crashed into a local freight on a siding majesty as he alighted from the train. After thanking the emperor for the honor of his visit, Prince Bismarck accompanied him to after badly injured. A train with six the castle, where the royal traveler was bospitably enteratined by the ex-chancellor. The empelor left Friedricheruh for Berlin and Petsdam at 7:15.

Situation Serious at Crete.

SYRIA. Dec. 16.—The situation in the island of Crete is serious. In the attack upon and of Crete is serious. In the attack upon Tuesday last by a strong Turkish force on the positions occupied by the Christians at Vryze, twenty-four Turks were killed and thirty-six wounded. The Christians had five killed and eight wounded. At Alicampo the Turks massacred three men, two women and through the caboose and a dozen or more five children.

PING THE CRAFTS TOGETHER. Fig. tion of Labor Takes Action on d Federal Labor Unions.

ORK, Dec. 16.-Contrary to the expectation, the Federation of Labor He Tells How He Came to Kill William did not conclude its work up to the time of adjournment tonight and a session will be held tomorrow at which several matters of minor interest will be disposed of. Today the principal work of the convention was the selection of a city at which to hold the next meeting. When the matter was put to a vote, Cincinnati and Nashville were the only contestants. The Ohio city won on a vote of 1,700 to 381.

President McBride occupied the chair at today's session of the convention. Secretary Barnes of the law committee made a report on the following resolution b NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Tonight about restaurant employes' national alliance: "No union shall be recognized as a bona le union which is not affiliated with the national or international body of its trade, if

there be one, with the American Federation "No union affiliating with the American Federation of Labor shall be permitted to affiliate with any central labor body in which now affiliated unions as described above are

represented. This report brought on an argument. Delegate Pomeroy objected to the phraseelogy of the first section and wanted inseried, "provided there be one connected with the American Federation of Labor." Delegate Lennon wanted the second section

struck out entirely. After a general discussion Delegate Pomercy's amendment was carried. A motion to adopt the report was defeated.

The committee reported adversely on a

Delegate Pomeroy said the resolution was an attempt to remove the headquarters to New York. He was in favor of the headquarters remaining where they now are, at Indianapolis, Delegate Weissman, who are sented the resolution, said he was in favor of the offices remaining in Indianapolis and he report was voted down.

A resolution that "No certificate of affilia-

tion be hereafter granted by a federal la-bor union in whole or in part composed of members of existing trades unions" was in-

The federal labor unions are composed of both men and women and Samuel Gompers, president-elect, objected to the phrase "or in part," because it might strike at the women wage eatners who form with men to help wage eathers who form with men to help of her intimacy with Chapple, he was visibly organized labor. After a heated discussion Delegate Pomercy offered the lifected and finally broke down almost completely. He was encouraged by his attorneys following resolution as a substitute: and after a time regained his composure and unions shall be chartered in any one city, and no federal labor union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active trade unions. of a majority of active trade unionis's."

The resolution was adopted. The naming of the place for the holding of the next convention was set down for a spicial order at 3 o'clock.

MACHINISTS CHARTER REVOKED.

Delegate O'Connell, third vice president-elect, spoke vigorously against dual organizations and spoke against the International Machinists un'on. He represents the International Association of Machinists with over 450 lodges. Mr. O'Connell desires the Federation to withdraw the charter of the dual

Mr. O'Connell said he would double the numbers of his organization if the charter of the other association was withdrawn. Delegate Barnes spoke against the withdrawal of the charter.

President McBride spoke in favor of the nternational Machinists union. He said the ther body had a membership of 8,800, while the one he favored had only 500, but it the original organization and he believed the other should affiliate with it. The new organization had compelled the other one to withdraw the color line.
"In my opinion," said the president, "the International Association of Machinists should ease to exist and should affiliate with the

After much argument on the question of the machinist's trades and troubles, the mat-ter was finally settled by agreeing to revoke the charter of the International Machinists

machinists union and this body from now

WILL MEET AT CINCINNATI. The special order of the day, the naming of the next convention place, was then taken

p and Cincinnati was chosen. George Francis Train made a brief address labor topics and was followed by Mrs. Charlotte Smith of Boston, president of the Women's Rescue league, who told of the position in the industrial world of women. position in the industrial world of women. Because of the small money paid for labor, many of them begin a life of shame. This should be remedied and more money paid

The committee appointed last week to confer with the managers of the American To-bacco company made a report through Delegate White. The conference was held, but osition to have the employes become union men. The committee recommended that the boycott levied a month ago be continued and the matter was referred to the committee on labels and boycott.

The committee on resolutions reported facrably on a resolution amending the prorisions of the alien laws, making it a penalty for an emigrant to swear falsely about his mission to this country,

The committee on resolutions presented a revolution the substance of which provided that there should be more voting outside of measures in preference to party lines, and therefore allow more independence at the ballot hox. This matter was being discussed at the hour of adjournment and will be taken up again tomorrow.

CUBANS RECEIVE MORE AUMUNITION which he had. He said he must have \$1,000 and that she should not go home until she Expedition Lands on the Island with signed the paper. She told me that they

Much Needed Supplies.
Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The expedition under Martinez and Pujols has landed near Mauzanillo. It brought arms and ammunition. Five American artillerymen, in charge of a rapid-firing cannon, are reported to be with this party.

Fort Guays, near Manzanlile, was attacked, ut the garrison defended it successfully. General Bazan has patched up a peace with eneral Campos and been ordered to Santiago Generals Gomez and Maceo marched

enty-tifree miles in two days during their movement west from Puerto Principe. Quintin Bandera, coming in a more direct line, also marched quickly, considering the country traversed.

General Oliver's encounter was with the rear guard of the insurgents, at the entrance to the Siguanca valley. Darkness was just falling and prevented a further engagement. The Spanish loss was twenty-five in both killed and wounded. There have been a number of skirmishes lately in Santa Clara province, and unless signs fall this week will witness important results. The military hos-pital at Hayana is in the unhealthiest part of the city. It will be moved to Principe casele, outside, on the beights.
WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

Killed Over a Thousand Men.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 16 .- A caravan comprising 1,200 men, which were enroute from Eldoma, was attacked by Chief Massat's fol-lowers while passing the latter's karals of and would kill me if she told of ner relations lowers while passing the latter's karals on with him.
the night of November 26. Over 1,000 of the "Chapple" men with the caravan were killed.

ISH ON THE WITNESS STAND

Chapple.

HAD RUINED HIS WIFE AND HOME

Denies that Any Conspiracy Was Formed to Get Chapple to the .. House on the Evening of the Tragedy.

Jimmy 1sh told the story of the killing of William H. Chapple before a jury in Judge Keysor's court yesterday.

When the court adjourned last Saturday Mr. Hengen was on the witness stand and the defense was seeking to prove by him the character of Chapple and the threats that Chapple had made against the life of Ish and his wife. The admission of the evidence was in dispute and an adjournment was taken to allow the court time to examine the authorities which had been cited by the attorneys.

Yesterday, when court convened, Hengen was not called. The attorneys for the defense announced that he would be withdrawn for the present and that the examination of Mrs. Green would be taken up. Mrs. Green was not present in the court room, resolution presented by the Bakers Interna-tional union to remove the headquarters of the federation to Chicago.

and at the order of the court. "Call your next witness," the defendant, James C. Ish, handed his little daughter with whom he had handed his little daughter with whom he had been playing, to his mother and took the witness stand in his own defense

The calling of 1sh was not expected and created something of a surprise. The audience, which crowded the court room, sat in painful silence during the two hours that he was on the stand, relating the story of his wife's infidelity and his own part in the killing of the man who had, he said, debauched his wife and ruined his home, William H. Chapple.

ISH UPON THE STAND.

Mr. Ich spoke in a low tone of voice and was apparently self-possessed. As he progressed, however, in his recital and began telling about the confession of his wife and of her intimacy with Chapple, he was visibly affected and finally broke down almost com-

pressive manner.

After the preliminary questions the defendant told of his life in Omaha, his marriage and the birth of his baby. In response a question by Attorney Bradley, 1sh said: "I knew W. H. Chapple. "When did you meet him first?"

"I first met him some time early in May, when he came to Omaha to get me to sign a note for a sewing machine that we had The prisoner said he had heard the evidence of Susic Green, in which she alleged to have heard, or overheard, the conversation between himself and Mra. Ish on Saturday morning, in which he had said, "Why did you do it?" and had sworn at his wife. Then he proceeded to tell the rest of the conversation.

It was the morning that Mrs. Ish had confersed to him of her relations with Chapple,
"My wife was telling me about her relations with Chapple," said the defendant,
"After breakfast that morning I stepped from the house a few minutes and when I returned I found my wife crying. I ask d the cause and she told me the story of her experience whom there are 25,000, while the other or-ganization takes in all kinds of workmen in advantage of her; how he had tuined her; how he had tried to get money from her; how he had taken money from her; how he union had made the statement that his or-ganization would withdraw from the Feder-how he had tried to get \$1,000 from her; how he had treatened to kill me on account of hat on repeated occasions Chapple had visited the house and had refused to leave when she wanted him to do so. She said Chapple had knocked her down in the house when she had refused to give him money. She told me that Chapple had told her that if she did not submit to all of his demands and desires he would kill her and would kill me. She said that time and again he had forced her to leave the house with him, under fear that she did not some evil would come to her

TOLD ALL TO HER HUSBAND. "My wife told me that Chapple first got entrol of her through drugs, she was now She said that Chapple had visited the house one night while I was at the lodge. They sat and taiked awhile and then Chapple tried to pull down the window curtains. My wife objected to this and he heally sat down. My wife started after a drink of water and Chapple said he would get it. Chapple, she said, went and got two glasses of water and stood by the door with them for a moment. He then gave her a glass and she drank it. Almost immediately she was taken seriously ill. She became dizzy and faint. Chapple asked her to go out for a walk and she went. She said she did not know where she was going, demanded that he take her home. S came so dizzy that she did not resilze where she was and remembers coming out of the woods near the avenue where he had taken advantage of her. She said that everything was in a whirl and that she hardly knew what was going on. She finally fold Chapple that she was so sick that she must go home. She said he threatened to kill her if she told me what he had done, and she was too ill and too hadly scared to tell about it. "I remembered that night very well, When I got home from the lodge I found my

Ish, in response to questions by his counsel, entered upon a recital of some of the inci-dents that occurred just prior to the killing of Chapple.
"My wife told me on Saturday morning."
said Mr. 1sh. "that the night before Chapple had been to the house. In response to his demands and threats my wife had gone for a walk with him. She told me that she was wheeling the baby carriage. She said they walked to Park avenue and Leavenworth streets, that Chapple had wanted money and had demanded that she sign certain papers walked as far as Thirtieth street and that Chapple said: 'If you don't sign this paper

wife very sick. She was vomiting had to sit up with her nearly all night

was sick for a couple of days and the baby

which she was nursing, was sick with the same symptoms shown by my wife."

She was vomiting and I

I will shoot your husband down like a dog; I will go to your home and welt until he comes home and then I'll shoot him and may shoot you."
"She told me that Chapple had knocked her down twice. He wanted her to leave me and the baby and go with him. Chap-ple, she said, followed her simest to the the papers. She finally said. 'For God's sake. Chapple, go away and I'il sign anything.' She told me that Chapple then took some papers from his pocket and that she signed them with her initials. M. E. I.

CHAPPLE ALWAYS WANTED MONEY. "My wife told me that Chapple was always demanding money and jewelry. He wanted her to give him a diamond ring, but she refus d. He took one ring which he found in the house and wented her to give him all her jewslry. She told me that Chapple had at one time taken a revolver from his pocket and had told her that if she did not get the money and leave me and go with him, he would kill her and would kill me

180. "Mabel was very much exclied during the time. I was sitting on the hed and was holding her in my arms. She told how Chapple had first become acquainted with her, how he had flatt red her, had tried to get her to go out with him, and so on until he had given her the drug in a glass of water and had secured control over her. Since then, she said, she had been afraid of

"Chapple, so my wife told me, always wanted moniy. She said she gave him the