THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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DEPENDS ON THE WAR CLOUD

Fate of the Competitor's Prisoners is Not Yet Certain.

GENERAL WEYLER TALKS ON THE CASE

Madrid Paper Discusses the Deplorably Weak Features of Spain's Useless Navy—Some Vessels that Are of No Value.

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HAVANA, Cuba, via Tampa, Fla., Oct. 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Although the palace doors are closed to the World's correspondents, the Spanish interpreter employed by the World gained admittance to General Weyler's headquarters as an employe of the Spanish government and interviewed him on the case of the Competitor's crew and General Julio Sanguily. "General," the interpreter observed, "it seems that the Havana court of justice went too far in sentencing the Competitor's men to death and Sanguily to life imprisonment."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because the Madrid supreme court of justice revoked the sentence."

"Nonsense," the general exclaimed. "The verdict of the court is all right. There is no military court of any nation whatever but would sentence them to death."

"Why, then, was the decision annulled by the Madrid court?"

"Well," replied the captain general, "this is not a judicial, but a political case. The prisoners are Americans, and consequently are subject to our diplomatic relations with the United States. Under one pretext or another their cases are being delayed awaiting future developments. If our affairs with the United States continue as at present, they will be released, but if the States insist on poking their nose into our affairs, then circumstances alter cases, you know."

The World interpreter bowed and retired, fearing for the imprisoned Americans when the inevitable conflict with the United States arrives. Will they ever see sunshine again?

BITTER AGAINST AMERICANS.

A cable dispatch from Madrid quotes from a letter printed by the Imperial, a leading journal of the Spanish capital, signed by its Havana correspondent, Domingo Blanco, violently attacking Americans in general, and Consul General Lee and the attorney general at Washington in particular. The latter is called cruel, savage and barbaric, while General Lee is charged with protecting incendiaries and murderers. Blanco says the United States consuls at Sagua, Gardenas and Matanzas are noted rebels. He refers to a letter written by a naturalized American citizen in New York to a consul in Cuba, which was seized by postal clerks, offering a percentage on claims paid by the Spanish government through him. Much importance is attached to the publication, as the Imperial's Havana correspondent is inspired by General Weyler.

The Madrid Heraldo exposes the deplorable state of Spain's navy. It says the cruiser Carlos V is unfinished; that the forty-ton launches in Cuba are useless; that the torpedo boats Marquis de Yonno and Salicia are constantly undergoing repairs, and though contracted to run seventeen miles, do not better five; that the torpedo boat Filitaxas is totally disabled and must be reconstructed; that the cruisers Condede, Monedito and Infanta Isabel are being repaired; that the Alfonso XII never leaves port without being damaged; that the Cardinal Cisneros had been building for the past seven years; that the Separato and Cataruja are not done and that the Pellayo is sacked throughout and the Alfonso ditto.

END OF THE MATABELE TROUBLE.

Chiefs of the Warring Tribes Agree to Ways of Peace.

BULUWAYO, Matabeland, Oct. 15.—Cecil Rhodes, Earl Grey, administrator for the British South African company, and other chief officials have held a final conference with Matabele chiefs. Mr. Rhodes announced to them that after settling their affairs and those of their number who had been guilty of murdering whites the Matabeles must locate themselves in specified districts of the country. The principal chiefs would be held responsible and would receive monthly salaries from the British Chartered South African company. The chiefs all agreed to this proposition and it is believed that the whole Matabele trouble is now at an end.

Progress of the Philippine Rebellion.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—An official dispatch from Manilla, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that the rebellion in the island of Mindanao, the second largest of the group, is ended.

A later dispatch from Manilla says that a detachment of 700 Spanish soldiers sent to succor a government post was surrounded by insurgents. The troops repulsed the enemy, losing sixteen men and two officers killed, in addition to having many men wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to the scene of the fighting.

President Diaz Proclaimed Again.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 15.—Formal proclamation was made in this city yesterday morning of the re-election of President Diaz, the troops parading the streets with bands of music. Posters announcing the fact were affixed to walls amid military music, the ceremony, especially a solemn one, being an inheritance from the Spanish customs. Enormous quantities of American corn are reported to have arrived at Vera Cruz and are now in storage there.

Richard Croker Coming Home.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Richard W. Croker sails for New York October 24.

SIX CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH.

Farmer's Home Destroyed While He is Away at a Parade.

NEW WHATCOM, Wash., Oct. 15.—The house of J. F. Miller, a farmer living four miles north of Linden, this county, was destroyed by fire and six children burned to death. Another child and a man named Frank Boise were seriously burned. Miller and his wife were away from home, having gone to New Whatcom to participate in a populist parade, leaving their children at home in care of Boise, who was visiting them. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Gold Withdrawn from the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Watson & Brown, stock brokers, have withdrawn $500,000 in gold from the subtreasury.

Watson & Brown have deposited in the Chase National bank the $600,000 gold withdrawn from the subtreasury and announced that the transaction was for the account of a customer. The Bank of British North America has deposited in the subtreasury the $500,000 gold received on the Majestic.

Interior Finish of the New Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—John Latenser, superintendent of construction of the Omaha public building, is in Washington by order of Supervising Architect Aiken. It is expected that the contract for the interior finish of the building will be ready to let in the course of a month and Mr. Latenser has been called to consult with the officials of the supervisor's office relative to details of the plans now in course of preparation. Mr. Latenser has suggested several modifications of plans of the interior finish and plumbing. Mr. Latenser will probably be here two or three days longer.

Two New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Samuel McGooden was today commissioned postmaster at Galena, Neb., and Lucien H. Robinson at Moorcroft, Wyo.

REPORT OF WORLD'S FAIR BOARD.

Record Will Make Thirty-Seven Large Volumes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Palmer of the World's Fair commission and his associates on the committee on final reports assembled here today for a session of several days, during which the reports to the president and to congress will be perfected. These reports will present a complete review of the accomplishments of the exposition. The report of the board of awards will make about twenty-five volumes of 800 pages each; that of the director general ten volumes; that of the president and secretary two volumes, while the extent of the report of the women's board is not yet determined. These, it is intended, shall constitute a permanent history and memorial of what the exposition did.

The Philadelphia Centennial commission's report embraced nine volumes. That of the Paris exposition was on an elaborate scale, with steel engravings showing to the world the best features of the French exposition. The work will be handsomely illustrated and somewhat similar, although less elaborate than the French reports. The work has progressed since the fair closed, and is now complete, so that the board meets to pass upon it finally before laying it before the president and congress. Its publication will depend upon congress.

The reports also will wind up the financial affairs of the national commission and will show a balance in favor of the government of about $24,000. This includes the women's board, which has a credit balance, and all minor branches.

The members remaining here are Messrs. Palmer of Michigan, John Boyd Thacher of New York, Massey of Delaware, Martin of Colorado, Roach of South Carolina, St. Clair of West Virginia, Lannan of Utah and Towsley of Minnesota.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant Colonel Reuben F. Bernard, Ninth cavalry, has been placed on the retired list by reason of age.

The following changes in stations of officers of the medical department have been ordered: Captain William P. Kendall, from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Brown, Tex.; Major Peter J. A. Cleary, from Fort Brown to headquarters Department of Texas, for duty as chief surgeon of the department; Major Henry McElderry, from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Major Calvin DeWitt, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Monroe, Va., relieving Major Edward B. Moseley.

The following transfers in the Fifteenth infantry have been ordered: Second Lieutenant Frank B. McKenna, from company D to company K; Second Lieutenant James A. Lynch, from K to D.

The following transfers in the Twenty-third infantry have been made: Second Lieutenant Herbert N. Royden, from company D to I; Second Lieutenant Celwyn T. Hampton, from I to D.

Leaves of absence: First Lieutenant William T. Littlebrandt, Seventh cavalry, extended fifteen days; First Lieutenant Harry Hodges, jr., Twenty-second infantry, two months; Second Lieutenant Frank Parker, Fifth cavalry, two months.

Post Quartermaster Sergeant, now at Fort Omaha, has been ordered to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty.

Private John J. Kelly, company F, Twenty-second infantry, now at Fort Crook, has been ordered discharged.

Corporal Charles Hardy, company H, Twelfth infantry, has been transferred to the hospital corps, as private, and ordered from Fort Niobrara to Fort Crook, for duty.

Patents to Western Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows: Nebraska—Gustav Carlson and P. Lawson, Valentine, barber's case; Benjamin P. Flood, Omaha, perforating device.

South Dakota—Walter P. Hitchings, Waubay, straw-burning stove.

Iowa—Albert C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, automatic cutout for electrical transformers; William Britton, Boone, water gauge; Augustus P. Brown, Fort Madison, machine for reducing paper stock to pulp; James Hannan, Muscatine, toy cannon and target; Charles T. Moorman, Packwood, lifting jack; George W. Rucker, Belle Plaine, feeding attachment for threshing machine; Edward G. Sylvester, Thornton, harness headgear; William A. West, Boone, device for feeding anti-incrustation compound to boilers; Dalton K. Wilson, Crystal, automatic gate.

Resignation Quickly Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The resignation of Surgeon Hamilton of the marine hospital service at Chicago has been received by the president and the statement is given out at the Treasury department that it will be accepted with little delay. In the controversy which has existed between Surgeon Hamilton and Surgeon General Wyman ever since the latter succeeded Dr. Hamilton as the head of the bureau the treasury officials have always sided with Dr. Wyman and have given him their full report and the statement is made on high authority that no exception will be made in the present instance. The resignation of Dr. Hamilton was accepted this afternoon.

Col. Donoghue Elected Commander.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—After a somewhat exciting contest between Colonel J. John Donoghue of Wilmington and General J. M. Paver of Indianapolis, the former today was elected commander of the Union Veteran legion, the ballot resulting 204 for Donoghue to 174 for Paver. General Paver's candidacy was not announced until last night.

Ballots were also taken on the other officers, but the result will not be announced until tomorrow. The legion decided by a unanimous vote to meet in Columbus, O., next year.

Banks Have Troubles of Their Own.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The comptroller of the currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the Second National bank of Rockford, Ill. Bank Examiner D. A. Cook has been placed in charge. The bank has a capital stock of $200,000, and at the date of its last report had deposits to the amount of $320,000 and undivided profits aggregating $70,000. Inability to realize on its assets is given as the cause of the failure.

Chance for an Assistant Surgeon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has given notice that on February 3, 1897, an examination for the position of assistant surgeon general will be held in this city.

LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organize to Secure National Legislation for Their Interests.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The first meeting of the executive committee of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association was concluded today. The membership of the board of control was agreed upon as follows:

For one year: Morris Meyerfield, San Francisco; Clarence A. Darney, Boston; T. E. McNamara, Cincinnati; Samuel Levy, Fort Worth; Ferd Westheimer, St. Joseph; S. J. Lanahan, Baltimore, and J. E. Danaher, Albany.

For two years: H. M. Daly, Philadelphia; Max Oberfelder, Chicago; J. R. Rose, Indianapolis; B. Goodman, Memphis; J. H. Holmes, Cleveland; A. M. Hellmer, St. Louis, and S. Frohlich, Galesburg, Ill.

For three years: George Benz, St. Paul; M. R. Calls, New York; Joco Barzen, Kansas City; W. H. Dudley, Rochester; August Graf, St. Louis; W. Bercenthal, Milwaukee; Fred C. Penzlehausen, Pittsburg.

President Synder stated the association is not a trust in any meaning of the term. "It is intended," said he, "to do its work above board and the work which it should do, inspiring legislation for the benefit of the members, will be pressed only in national affairs. State legislation is not to be considered at all."

Mr. Synder mentioned the securing of the right to export liquors as one especial aim in the association's legislation work and the protection of trade marks another.

BANKS AND THE GOLD RESERVE

Assistant Secretary Curtis Explains the Movements of the Metal.

IDEA OF "RAIDS" ON TREASURY RIDICULED

Letter Detailing the Operation of Business Laws Governing the Imports and Exports and Rates of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Assistant Secretary W. E. Curtis of the Treasury department has written a letter to Assistant Secretary Dabney of the Agricultural department, in which he defends the New York bankers from the allegations often made that they are interested in the withdrawal of gold from the treasury. Here is the letter:

Hon. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture: Dear Sir—Referring to your letter and our conversation of yesterday, concerning the campaign attacks upon the bankers of New York in their relations with the gold reserve, I desire to submit the following for consideration:

The term "raids" by bankers at New York upon the treasury is one frequently used by writers and speakers who have no accurate knowledge of the method by which notes are presented for redemption at the subtreasury in New York or the character or number of persons making such presentation. The term banker seems to be assumed in most cases to cover a class of men who are apparently engaged in withdrawing the gold from the government's reserve and putting it away in their private vaults for their own selfish purposes, and to accomplish certain alleged improper objects. The facts in the case are so different from these fanciful statements that it seems worth while to call attention to them.

By operation of certain natural commercial laws, without the interference of legislation, New York has come to be the settling place of almost all contracts for the sale of our products abroad and in that market the bills of exchange, which represent products exported, are offered for sale. At the same time people desiring to remit money abroad to pay obligations or to buy merchandise are in the same market, and in order to pay their obligations purchase these bills of exchange to remit to their creditors abroad. Large amounts of coffee, silk, rice, tea and sugar and other foreign products consumed here have to be purchased with foreign credits and paid for in New York and paid for with foreign exchange; the natural result is that when we are selling more goods abroad and there are more bills of exchange in the market than there is demand for, which is the case at present, the price of exchange falls. On the other hand, when we are not selling as much abroad and are buying more or are paying our debts to a greater extent abroad, the price of exchange rises.

THREE CLASSES OF BANKS.

The people engaged in the banking business in New York may be divided into three classes:

1. The officers of the regular banks of deposit, or issue, including the national banks.

2. The dealers in securities, some of whom have foreign connections through whom they market a large amount of securites and upon whom they draw a corresponding amount of securities sold abroad and to whom they remit exchange or gold in payment for securities sold here.

3. Agencies or branches of foreign houses who are perhaps also dealers in securities, but whose main business is buying and selling exchange on Europe for the profit which can be made in the operation itself.

The first class are especially interested in the general prosperity of the country and in keeping up the value of securities, because if there is a fall in securities held by them as collateral, they are compelled to call in their outstanding loans, which reduces their lines of credit, diminishes their profits, prevents them from discounting commercial paper, restricts mercantile and industrial enterprises, and in the end creates failures in business and general financial and commercial distress.

The second class are directly interested in keeping up the value of securities in this country, which they have largely sold abroad, and their interests are to avoid gold exports and the public apprehensions arising from a reduction of the gold reserve.

The third class buy or sell exchange whenever an opportunity for profit offers. If there are few commercial bills to be had in the market and the demand by remitters is great, exchange rates rise, and if dealers having credit abroad find that they can sell their bills at a higher price than the probable cost of withdrawing gold from the treasury and shipping abroad to meet their bills at maturity, they do so, thus making a profit on the transaction. The leading members of the third class in New York can be numbered on the fingers of both hands and in fact, three or four do almost all of the withdrawing of gold for export purposes, as will be seen by an examination of the list of parties exporting gold to Europe published in the daily press during its continuance. Each shipment usually represents in the aggregate a large number of single transactions. One concern may sell a million dollars of exchange in one day, but it may be represented by 150 to 200 or more different bills, running from £100 upwards, and they pay their bills abroad by shipping gold for that purpose which they draw in one sum and send in one ship.

MATTER OF SELF-INTEREST.

It will thus be seen a great majority of bankers are pecuniarily interested in keeping the reserve up to its full amount, and for this reason they have been willing in the past and are still willing to make considerable sacrifices, and in order to prevent shipments of gold, have contributed large amounts of money to pay the dealers in foreign exchange the profit they would have made by such shipments. This was notably the case in the operation of the so-called syndicate which bought the bonds of the government under the contract of February 8, 1895, and again in the early part of this summer. Although withdrawals for export have been going on for several years, it is only within two years that an apprehension that the government might be unable to redeem its obligations in gold has caused withdrawals for any other purpose, and at no time has there been any evidence that withdrawal of gold from the treasury was made for the purpose of affecting the markets.

The fact that the banks were able to furnish all the gold required for export up to the middle of the summer of 1892, and did so, was because large amounts of gold were being paid to them and by them into the treasury and paid out again in the course of business, and it had not begun to be displaced by the silver issues, the amount of which had not up to that time reached such a volume as to form an important portion of the ordinary commercial transaction in the New York market.

During the past few weeks and at present, and for the first time in this administration, various factors are in combination which have produced low rates of exchange and consequent importations of gold. The principal ones are the favorable trade balance, the reduction in the volume of currency outstanding and in active circulation, and the continued high rate of interest for call loans at New York, this latter condition being partly a result of the previous condition. This lowers foreign exchange, causes importation of gold from London and other foreign cities, because at these points exchange on New York is scanty and rules at very high rates, and the dealers and drawers here and their associates across the ocean find a profit in the difference of price at which gold can be obtained abroad and at which it can be used here. In other words, those foreign markets are in the same condition the United States has been at various times during the last five years. It is true gold has been imported upon one or two occasions lately, when purchases of government bonds were being made, but for this a premium was paid, and it was purchased and shipped like cotton, or wheat, without regard to the rates of exchange ruling here and was an abnormal proceeding. During the years succeeding the resumption of specie payments and until the currency question disturbed our monetary relations there was a regular movement of gold to this country in the late summer and autumn, while we were marketing our agricultural products abroad. A return flow from this country abroad began in the spring and continued through the early summer to pay our debts for imports and for other purposes.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Low exchange rates in the former and high rates in the latter periods caused these movements and the balance of trade was usually in our favor, as it is at present. The excess of merchandise exports over imports for eight months up to the first day of September of this year amounted to $205,997,945, while for the corresponding time last year the excess of merchandise imports over exports was $46,307,568. In other words, instead of disbursing this latter amount in foreign markets, we this year are receiving from them $205,997,945 a balance in our favor of $142,775,211. Moreover, the use of securities flowing back to America from foreign holders since 1890 has largely subsided, at least for the time being, and there is not as much of a drain from there on that account. The high rate of interest paid in the New York market for call loans during the past few weeks has attracted foreign capital from centers where the interest rates have been much lower. This peculiarity was also very marked during August of 1893 at the height of the currency panic, when the ruling rates of interest were abnormally high and large amounts of money were loaned from abroad and the gold coin sent to this country.

The contraction in the active currency is caused by the large increase in the balance in the United States treasury, arising from the bond issues, and the hoarding of gold and of notes redeemable in gold, which has been going on among the people for some time in view of a possible failure of the United States to continue their redemption in gold. The critics who talk so freely about importing $2,000,000 of gold for effect from the other side of the ocean do not seem to realize the importance of such a transaction and that there must be value exchanged for it, either in the shape of exports or securities or in some other way. It will be seen from the published names of the parties who receive the gold imported that they are mainly the dealers in exchange or houses or institutions having foreign connections, and not the national banks, except as institutions to receive the deposits of their customers, except in the case of one or two of the larger, who have regular London correspondents with whom they do an exchange business.

It must not be forgotten that the confidence in the situation which has placed the country in its present satisfactory condition regarding its gold reserve was largely due to the efforts of the bankers of New York in the early summer. The fact of their agreeing to furnish bills of exchange at rates under the gold shipment point and endeavoring to bring about artificially that which we now know is a logical result from natural causes inspired so much confidence that normal conditions prevail and the situation cured itself. According to the published reports during April, May, June, July and the first week in August, while gold was being exported, the rates of sterling exchange at New York have ruled from $4.88½ to $4.89½, and during the last of August and up to the present time, while imports of gold were being made, they have ranged from $4.83⅝ to $4.85¼.

If the parties attacking these transactions would examine the daily reports and see who withdrew or imported the gold and what the exchange market was and why the exchange rates were high or low, much misapprehension on these subjects would be avoided. Yours truly, W. E. CURTIS.

JAILED ON A CHARGE OF EXTORTION

Two Smooth Young Men Blackmail a Married Woman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—J. H. Cummings, who is said to have been at one time a newspaper man in San Francisco and the east, was sentenced to ten days in the county jail on a charge of extortion today. Some years ago Miss Julia Adler kept company and corresponded with Harry Tillenburg. Tillenburg kept her letters and after Miss Adler's marriage to R. Barratti, a stock broker, Tillenburg is said to have shown the letters to Cummings. Both Tillenburg and Cummings were nearly penniless and a plan was entered upon to extort money from Mrs. Barratti by means of the letters. The dates on them were changed to make them appear to have been written after her marriage. Then Cummings demanded $50 apiece for the letters, threatening to show them to Mrs. Barratti's husband in case of refusal. In this way $40 was secured, $10 at a time, Cummings giving the woman part of a letter in return. Finally Mrs. Barratti told her husband and the arrest of Cummings and Tillenburg followed. Tillenburg secured his release on bail and has not since been seen. He is said to be well connected in Chicago.

MEN WHO SELL BUTTER AND EGGS.

Organize to Protect Themselves Against Commission Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The Butter, Egg and Poultry Shippers' association, a new organization, was formed here today. The meeting was called together by the officers of a number of societies in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska. Only shippers of the farm products named in the title are to be admitted.

Clarence J. Chandler of Chelsea, Mich., in calling the convention of probably sixty shippers together, said there was need of an organization in order to protect the dealer from the commission men. He said there was no assurance that shippers would get market quoted prices because the commission men made no efforts to protect the shippers and left them practically at the mercy of the buyers.

Among the leading shippers present at the convention today were: A. J. Johnson, Ottawa, Ia., president of the Iowa association; H. P. Miller, Defiance, O., president of the Ohio and Indiana association, and L. B. Kerchbraum, president of the Nebraska association.

WHEAT BOOM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Exporters Buy Heavily for Shipment to India and Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Wheat recovered from yesterday's setback today and in the local market went higher than before. All day several leading exporters were heavy buyers and the destination of much of the wheat thus bought is said to be India and Australia. Instead of Chicago prices influencing this market, the local market now guides other speculators for California has captured the first of the demand from India and Australia. There is no telling how extensively this demand may spread to other points of supply. May wheat sold today at $1.36½ and December rose to $1.38⅝.

COLE BROKE AN ITALIAN BANK.

Recognized by Depositors After an Absence of Two Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Adolphus Cole, who in 1894 operated a bank in New York, was arrested here today on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. Cole's bank, which was patronized by Italians and the poorer classes of people, failed in 1894. Afterwards Cole disappeared and it was found that he had gotten away with between $100,000 and $200,000. He was seen at the Broad street station by two Italians who had been depositors and who informed the detective department. He was committed to jail.

Second Annual Apple Carnival.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 15.—Leavenworth is celebrating her second annual apple carnival today, and thousands of visitors are helping her do it. Decorations of red, yellow and green, arranged with apples, are everywhere apparent. This afternoon the parade, which was largely a trades display, was more than one mile in length.

Mulcted Dominion Express Company.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 15.—The night agent of the Canadian Pacific at Oak Lake station, it is alleged, disappeared last night with an express package containing $3,000 of Dominion Express company funds. His name is C. C. Condon and he came here from Chicago a few weeks ago to secure a position during the operators' strike.

Hot Pursuit After Six Robbers.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 15.—A posse of fifty men is pursuing six robbers who rode into Puryear, Tenn., and, after robbing the safe of Broughton, Bros. of several hundred dollars, set fire to their store and to other stores, which they also robbed.

Little Fires of a Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—Early this morning the wholesale china and crockery store of Pearson & Wetzel, 119 South Meridian street was damaged $50,000 by fire. The firm carried a stock valued at $100,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Discovered a Still in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The police last night discovered a $10,000 illicit still in the very heart of South Boston district and succeeded in arresting a man on the premises who gave the name of G. E. Brown.

WANT WATSON TO WITHDRAW

Rumors that a Formal Request Will Be Made to Him in Georgia.

CABINET OFFICE AS COMPENSATION

Vice Presidential Nominee to Meet Other Populist Leaders in Conference and a Sensational Outcome is Looked For.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—The proposed conference between a sub-committee of the populist national executive committee, headed by Senator Butler and Thomas Watson, populist vice presidential nominee, is expected to develop a sensation. It is generally believed in populist circles that the visit of the committee will result in a formal request for Mr. Watson to withdraw. There are numerous rumors of official positions to be tendered Mr. Watson in case he withdraws and the democratic party is successful at the election. The stories of the promised position range all the way down from a cabinet position, but no one claims to have definite information as to just what, if anything, will be promised. There is grave doubt expressed, however, that Mr. Watson will promise to withdraw. It is freely stated that the populist manifesto of yesterday was by no means pleasing to the vice presidential candidate, and the committee's haste in notifying him of its intended visit is said to have been the result of a fear he would take precipitate action before the conference could be held. That fear was set at rest, however, by a message which Mr. Watson sent to Chairman Washburn today, expressing a willingness to see the committee. Mr. Watson, according to the rumor, allayed the fears of the populist leaders by appending to his telegram the statement that he would await the coming of the subcommittee. It is believed from this that the candidate's letter of acceptance will not be published until after the coming conference, although he was expected to have given it to the press tonight. What the outcome of the committee's visit will be is altogether guess work, but there is a growing impression that Mr. Watson will take more kindly to the alleged suggestion of withdrawal than he would have done at an earlier date in the campaign. He is expected to leave Thomson for Atlanta as soon as he is definitely informed as to the time the committee will arrive there.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The projected trip of the committee appointed by the populist executive committee to call on Mr. Watson has been abandoned. Senator Butler left for Washington last night. Committeeman Reed of Georgia and George F. Washburn, chairman of the western branch of the committee, who were to accompany Senator Butler to Georgia, are still in Iowa and say that no formal call will be made on Mr. Watson. A telegram was received from the populist vice presidential candidate today, but both gentlemen emphatically deny that its contents were the cause of the abandonment of the trip. Mr. Washburn stated that the trip was abandoned because it was absolutely necessary for Senator Butler to return to Washington at once. What the contents of the telegram were is causing considerable speculation, as it was understood last night that the committee intended to start unless word was heard from Mr. Watson to the contrary.

BULLETIN ON WATSON'S HEALTH.

Has a Bad Throat, But is in No Danger of Dying.

ATLANTA, Oct. 15.—In view of the alarming reports in circulation concerning the condition of Hon. Thomas E. Watson, the Journal this morning telegraphed Mr. Watson's physician for an official statement of his patient's condition. To this the following reply has been received:

"The impression has been created by some newspapers that Mr. Watson has been and is now quite ill with a throat and lung trouble, while another misstated the facts and misrepresented Mr. Watson as to the statement that he was not sick at all, but pretending to be from some cause and that he was out looking after his different farms in the county, etc.

"In justice to Mr. Watson I will state that when he returned from his last speaking tour his throat was in a fearful condition, a mass of ulceration, and his general system was beginning to be impaired by it, but it soon yielded to treatment, and he is now in his usual good health except the local trouble in his throat, which is very much improved, and I think it will be entirely well in a few days. Yet I positively object to Mr. Watson making any more speeches at present.

"E. S. HARRISON, M. D."

Dr. Harrison sent the above statement to Watson before delivering it to the Journal correspondent. Mr. Watson returned it with the following endorsement:

"Dear Doctor—This is all right.

"T. E. W."

INTERRUPT COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

Bryanite Disturbers Ejected from the Hall at Toledo, O.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—Bourke Cockran spoke to two immense audiences here tonight, numbering fully 10,000 people. The first speech was delivered in Memorial hall and the second in an immense circus tent pitched on the commons adjoining. During his speech in the hall he made reference to Bryan's ignorance of the meaning of the word "premium," when he was greeted with a storm of hisses from the silver men in all parts of the hall, which rendered it impossible for him to proceed for a minute or two. The hisses were so general that the police could not locate them, so as to expel the disturbers. The hisses and disturbance were renewed toward the close of Mr. Cockran's speech, and the police were compelled to eject several of the silverites from the hall, in the midst of great excitement.

SEVEN TICKETS IN MISSOURI.

Official Ballot Will Be an Unwieldy Arrangement.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—Seven tickets have been filed with Secretary of State Lesueur and will appear on the official ballot. They are republican, democratic, populist, Palmer-Buckner democratic, socialist-labor, prohibition and national party. The democratic and republican congressional nominations are complete except in the Tenth district, where Secretary of State Lesueur today refused to file either democratic nomination on the ground that both factions claimed to represent the regular democratic party and he was unable to decide between them. The populists have filed no nominations in the Tenth district.

FIGHT OF THE SOUTH OVER AGAIN.

Morton Says Confederates Are Still Trying the Same Old Game.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary Morton has given out to the Post for publication his view of the Bryan democratic leaders. He closed his statement as follows: "The finance which they teach is entirely confederate fiat. In the southern confederacy the same leaders who are now in command of the picket guards for free silver at 16 to 1 were leading financiers, and Harris, Pugh, Morgan and the other confederate generals, now in command of the Bryan campaign, seem to desire to accomplish by false finance that which they failed to bring about by arms—national dishonor and disgrace."

Postmaster General Takes the Stump.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Postmaster General Wilson will make his first speech in behalf of the Palmer and Buckner ticket at Charlestown, W. Va., his home, Saturday afternoon.

MCKINLEY TO PEOPLE OF CANTON.

Little Surprise Part[illegible] the Old Homestead Amid Bl[illegible]clamations.

CANTON, O., Oct. [illegible] Secretary William M. Osborne of the Na[illegible]t committee, witnessed the big deleg[illegible] in Canton today. He spoke most conf[illegible]y of the outlook. While there were i[illegible] parties from New York and Pennsylva[illegible] the most surprising event of the day was [illegible] informal call of the working people of C[illegible]n. They came in thousands from the [illegible] factories, large and small, in this city. They came, many of them, with their wives and children and babies. They filled the broad Market street, and a half mile from the Public square to Louis avenue at the McKinley home. They crowded over the fences from the streets and the sidewalks into the door yards and lawns of other homes. They carried banners inscribed, "Open the Mills;" "Our Money is Good Enough, What We Want is Work;" "We Want McKinley, Protection and Work." There was an unusual tremor in Major McKinley's voice when he arose to respond to the sentiments of the venerable spokesmen from the local factories who addressed him. Addresses were made by Edward Jones, a factory watchman, and John Crouse, a woodworker.

The first trainload of callers to see Major McKinley today arrived in a special train of six cars, over the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad at 12:30 o'clock. The party was composed of farmers and business men from northern Erie county, Pennsylvania, and was in charge of W. J. Sell. This delegation was held ten or fifteen minutes till a second train of eight coaches filled with business men, farmers and other citizens of Corry, Pa., arrived, and the two parties were combined and marched to the McKinley home, where one address sufficed for both. Rev. S. A. Smith spoke for the Corry party, and W. J. Sell for the Erie party.

In the course of his response, Major McKinley said:

Some people say we have not enough money. The trouble is, my fellow citizens, we have not enough confidence to put in circulation the money we now have. We have just as much money as we ever had in all our history and it is as good as it ever was, but the trouble is, those who have it are distrustful of the future and they won't invest it in industries and enterprises that give employment to labor. Now, what we want to do first of all is to restore public and private confidence; let the whole world know this year that this nation proposes to keep all its contracts inviolable and continue a currency that is worth 100 cents on the dollar every day and everywhere.

A delegation from western New York, consisting of professional men from the cities and farmers, dairymen and grape growers from the surrounding country, arrived this afternoon and paid their respects to the republican standard bearer. The delegation, which filled eight coaches, left Dunkirk, N. Y., last night. The introductory address was made by Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia.

PRINTERS RUSH THEIR BUSINESS.

Elect Officers, Pass a Nine-Hour Law and Choose Syracuse.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 15.—Today's session of the International Typographical union was the most important that has been held since the convention opened four days ago. The business of the election of officers and the consideration of the adoption of a nine-hour labor law ran the session late into the night.

The election for the offices of president, first vice president and secretary-treasurer were all hotly contested. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: President, W. B. Prescott of Toronto, Ont., re-elected; secretary-treasurer, John W. Bramwood of Denver; first vice president, T. W. Perry of Nashville, Tenn.; second vice president, George W. Williams of Boston; Third vice president, Hugo Miller of Indianapolis, re-elected.

The following delegates to the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Cincinnati, December 8, were chosen: Ed Harsch of Baltimore, Md.; Daniel J. Sullivan of New York and Frank Morrison of Chicago.

Sixteen district organizers were elected to look after the interests of the International Typographical union in the sixteen districts into which the United States and Canada are divided.

The trustees for the Childs-Drexel Home for Infirm Printers, situated in this city, were elected as follows: L. C. Shepard of Grand Rapids, Mich.; James J. Daly of Philadelphia; Thomas McCaffery of Colorado Springs, and J. W. White of Kansas City.

The most important item of business transacted by the convention at today's session was the passing of the nine-hour labor law. An effort to pass an eight-hour law was defeated. The nine-hour law has now to be voted upon by every typographical union in the country before its final adoption. In 1886 such a law passed the international convention, but was defeated when presented to the various typographical unions.

The members of the union unanimously voted $2,500 to prosecute the boycott which union No. 80 of Kansas City, Mo., has declared against a publishing firm of that city.

Syracuse was chosen as the place of meeting in 1898.

The union this morning, after a warm discussion, voted to strike from the minutes the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the International Typographical union, in convention assembled on the summit of Pike's peak, on this 14th day of October, 1896, That we believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the adoption of laws restoring silver to its rightful place as the same existed prior to 1873, and this without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

BANK'S FINANCES ARE SOUND.

Buffalo Bank Closed Because Its Officers Were Shorthanded.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—No statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of Commerce, whose directors decided to suspend business today, has yet been made. The bank was supposed to be one of the soundest financial institutions in the city. The individual deposits were $1,659,960; bank deposits, $547,490; loans and discounts, $1,788,920.

It is hoped by the directors that after examination by the State Banking department the Bank of Commerce will be enabled to resume business.

It is learned this afternoon that President R. R. Hefford of the Bank of Commerce resigned that office October 1 for two weeks. Therefore the bank had been without a president or cashier. Attempts at reorganization having failed, there was nothing honorable left to do but close the doors. The following statement has been given out:

The doors of the bank have been closed, not because it had not money to pay out, but because it was desired by the officers of the bank to do full justice to its creditors and not make themselves criminally liable in case it was found that the bank's capital was impaired.

PULLMAN PROFITS FOR A YEAR.

Three Millions in Dividends and a Million and a Half of Surplus.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The annual meeting of the Pullman Palace Car company was held today, over $27,000,000 of the capital stock being represented. George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, J. W. Dowe, Norman Williams and O. S. E. Prague of Chicago; Henry C. Hulbert of New York and Henry H. Reed of Boston were re-elected as directors. The usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share was declared payable November 16.

The board of directors elected the following officers: George M. Pullman, president; Thomas L. Wickes, vice president; A. A. Weinshenker, secretary.

The total revenue of the company during the last year was $9,244,382, and the total disbursement $7,546,975, leaving a surplus for the year of $1,647,407. Of the disbursements $2,980,000 was paid out in dividends. The number of passengers carried during the year was 5,112,965, against 4,788,509 in the preceding year.

BIG CROWD GREETS ALLISON

Boyd's Theater Not Large Enough to Accommodate the People.

MASTERFUL ADDRESS ON FINANCE

Crime of '73 and the Sherman Act the Work of Silver Mine Owners and Their Representatives in the National Congress.

Senator William B. Allison was given a most hearty welcome to Omaha last evening. The size of the audience that greeted him was limited only by the dimensions of Boyd's theater. Every part of the house was filled. The stage was crowded with prominent republicans and sound money democrats, the boxes were all occupied by representative citizens and their wives and daughters, while there was scarcely a vacant seat to be seen in the body of the house, from parquet to gallery. Among