TH

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

TURKEY ON VERGE OF WAR

Sultan Realizes the Importance of the Attitude of the Powers.

SINGLE SPARK MAY START THE FLAME

Abdul Hamid is Arming the Moslem Hosts for a Final Struggle to Hold His Place on Europe's Soil.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—(Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 26.)—The report that trouble of a serious nature is brewing here has so often been sent out that any fresh announcement to that effect is looked upon as having little or no foundation in fact. But in spite of this it is but right to state once more that everything points to further and very serious trouble preparing on all sides throughout the Turkish empire.

The ball was set rolling on Wednesday last when the sultan signed two irades which were issued the next day, levying a poll tax of five piasters per head on all Mussulmans and increasing the taxes on sheep, public works and education from 1 to 2½ per cent, the funds so raised to be devoted to military purposes.

This caused the representatives of the powers to send a collective note to the Porte, couched in the strongest language, calling attention to the danger that the arming of the Mussulmans was certain to create and pointing out generally the critical situation of affairs in the Turkish empire. But large purchases of arms have already been made and the danger increases hourly. The Porte today sent a reply to the collective note of the ambassadors. As usual, however, it was an evasive answer, and in substance simply stated that the money derived from the additional taxes was only intended to complete the armament of the mustahfuz, or landstrum, the third and last class of the Turkish army reserves, and to strengthen the armament of the other land forces of the sultan, which consist of the nizan, or regular army, and its active reserve, the redif, or landwehr, and the mustahfuz, already referred. Conscripts in Turkey serve six years in the nizam, four with the colors and two in the reserve; then they serve eight years in the redif, four in the first class and four in the second. They then complete their twenty years' service by serving six years in the muhtafuz.

SULTAN SCENTS DANGER.

The action of the Turkish government in completing the armament of the mustahfuz indicates that the emperor is facing a situation which may necessitate calling forth all the military forces at his disposal, and it also indicates that the situation is the gravest since the Russo-Turkish war. Under these circumstances it is but natural that considerable uneasiness prevails. Of course, there is always in view the probability at least that the sultan by these movements is simply seeking to detract attention of his subjects from the actual state of affairs brought about by the maladministration, and that seeing that the powers are really in earnest, and that an understanding between Russia, France and Great Britain means action, he is by these armaments practically threatening a wholesale massacre of the Christians and announcing that Turkey will resist to the utmost any attempt at armed coercion.

Happily, there is one feature of the crisis which has a soothing influence upon Abdul Hamid. This is the financial situation. It is about as bad as it can possibly be. All negotiations upon the part of the Turkish government for a temporary loan have failed, and the condition of the treasury is one of utter helplessness. On top of this the price of bread has risen 40 per cent and bids fair to rise still higher, as the price of wheat goes up. This has decidedly aggravated the prevailing distress, and its consequent discontent. The police continue making arrests, and it is understood that many more bombs have been found.

In Armenia the greatest apprehension exists. The echoes of the recent massacres in the city of Egin are just reaching here, in spite of the efforts made by the Porte to suppress anything but the official news.

The Armenian representatives say that 2,000 Armenians were killed at Egin, so far as known, that no Turks were killed, that nearly 1,000 houses were burned, leaving only 150 standing for the Christian people; and that the women and children were huddled together in the school house and some of the remaining buildings, bereaved, destitute and hungry to such an extent that even the governor general telegraphed that they were in need of food.

The official account of the affair is that the Armenians remained in the church on Sunday and Monday so long as to excite suspicion and the government representatives sent officials to investigate. These officials are said to have found that the Armenians gathered in the church, had placed a rope around the neck of the Armenian patriarch and were dragging him around the church and shouting: "Why did you not allow us to make a disturbance before?" The Turkish officials further claim that the shot fired on Tuesday, September 14, which precipitated the massacre was fired by Kassab Manvogi, a prominent Armenian, and that the Armenians issued from their church armed with rifles and with bombs bearing the name of their deposed patriarch, Izmirlian, and marched to the upper part of the town, where they met the soldiers who were returning from driving the Kurds, and that the Armenians thereupon fired upon the soldiers and killed several of them. This, the Turks say, led to reprisals.

WAITING FOR THE WINTER.

Whichever version of the massacre at Ggin is true, there is no doubt that the effect of the slaughter, plundering and burning is very serious. It is claimed in certain quarters that when the heavy snows are on the ground and the escape of the unfortunate Armenians is almost impossible, when the telegraph lines are down and the roads impassable, the Turk will resume his butchering with the knowledge that the news will not reach Europe or America until the massacres are practically things of the past to be denied and eventually condoned by lapse of time. The reports from Egin also say that a number of Christians have been murdered in adjacent villages since the massacres in the city.

The events of the past year have seriously weakened the authority of the Turkish government over its Mohammedan subjects. Very little confidence can be placed in the soldiers and gendarmes, as the latter have received no pay for many months, and there is no immediate prospect of their getting any.

While Mgr. Bartelomeos, the locum tenens of the Armenian patriarchate, was entering his carriage today four men made an attempt to assassinate him; but they were seized by the prelate's escort. One of the would be assassins is said to be an Armenian and it is explained that Mgr. Bartelomeos is unpopular with a section of the Armenians, owing, it is added, to his subservience to the palace authorities.

Mgr. Bartelomeos was formerly archbishop of Brusa and was chosen locum tenens of the Armenian patriarch, Matthew Izmirlian, when the latter resigned early in August last.

Bartelomeos was the Turkish government candidate for the patriarchate at the election in December, 1894; but he only obtained a few votes on account of his Mohammedan sympathies, and when he was made locum tenens and was received in audience by the sultan, he made an address of the most servile description, which aroused the indignation of the Armenians and provoked the contempt of the Turks themselves.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Advices from Kharput, Eastern Turkey, received in Boston, confirm dispatches to the Associated press in regard to the extent and barbarity of the recent massacre at Egin. These advices state that many of the dead were left in the streets for days, as food for the dogs and large numbers were thrown into the Euphrates. The bodies were seen floating down the river four and five miles below the city. In some cases, whole families were obliterated. Exact statistics, of course, cannot be given now, but it is feared 2,000 is an underestimate. All the testimony at hand concurs in showing that the massacre was official, and that it was wholly without reason.

GAUNT FAMINE STALKS IN INDIA.

Fate of the Spring Harvest Depended on Rain Which Failed.

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LONDON, Oct. 26.—The wheat market and the prospects of a fall in India still attracts much attention here and elsewhere, although some of the most inflential newspapers do not share in the feeling of alarm which prevails in some quarters.

The Bombay Gazette of September 10 said: "The leading exporter has informed his clients in England that the crop of cotton will not exceed 50 or 60 per cent on an average. In southern India the outlook is more hopeful. The supply of fodder is ample and if the worst comes there is no fear of a recurrence of the horrors of 1876, owing to the improved railway communications.

"Native astrologers, basing their theories on the traditional observations of the heavens, state that if it rains within five days a famine will be averted, but that later rains will not avail.

"While a number of deaths have occurred in Bunkdelkhand, it cannot be stated that a famine is actually prevailing, as the stocks are not yet exhausted, the difficulty being to compel dealers to sell. But a pathetic convoy of starving children which the bishop of Nagpur has brought from Jubbulpur proves that the resources of that district are perilously near exhaustion. For a month past wheat and flour have been selling in the bazaars and howrah of Calcutta at 3 ennas per ser and rice at ¾ to ⅝ rupees per maund, rates not dreamed of since the last famine."

The Lucknow Hindustani said: "The question now is whether the famine will last only four months or a year. The autumn crop is sure of almost entire failure. No amount of rain can save it, and the fate of the spring harvest depends upon rainfall by October 7."

The Calcutta Englishman also published a letter referring to the wheat shipped from California, in which the writer said: "The imports should not be left to private enterprises, which, stimulated by purely commercial motives, can not be expected to be influenced by philanthropists, and therefore there is not likely to provide the needy with cheap wheat. Even if the importers are satisfied with a moderate profit it is probable that the wheat will be purchased by a few wealthy natives, who will not scruple to keep the price at famine rates."

The writer of the letter then proposed that the government should undertake to provide wheat by buying in the cheapest market, after consulting London, Odessa, America and Australia, and then distribute it through European agents to the needy provinces.

The Mark Lane Express today says that the rise in the price of wheat is warranted by the situation, adding: "It is not speculative. On the contrary a speculative bear raid is on foot. The English crop, which certainly does not exceed 7,250,000 quarters, is stated to be 9,000,000, and there are other signs that outside influence is directed to accomplish a reaction."

Continuing, the Mark Lane Express urges English farmers not to rush to the wheat market, but to send, between now and Christmas, the same quantities as sent during November and December, 1895, stating that the American and Russian farmers are strong holders, owing to both crops being smaller than in 1895.

RISE NOT SPECULATIVE.

The Mark Lane Express also says: "Argentine is prevented by a heavy fall in the gold premium from selling at 1895 prices, even if she wished to do so, and India and Australia do not possess the corn to sell. The only two farmers having more wheat than in 1895 are the Englishman and the Frenchman. The latter can place all his wheat in France at a fair price, and the Englishman cannot feed his countrymen for six months; but if he presses the wheat market when foreign wheat is scarce, it will keep prices down. California wheat will be arriving freely in February and Argentine wheat in March and April."

The Mark Lane Express further expresses the belief that the advance in the price of wheat is due entirely to the shortage in America and Russia, and adds: "The advance from the lowest point in August to the best point during the past week in English wheat is 8s, Argentine, 8s to 8s 6d, while Californian is perhaps the strongest in point of holding for with a million quarters in passage, it fetches 36s, an advance of 10s."

In conclusion, the Mark Lane Express says: "The situation generally is healthy. A rise was bound to come, only we have obtained in October what we could scarcely have anticipated before May.

"Flour is from 5s to 7s dearer. American is very firmly held and is not shipped in large quantities, despite the important advance."

At the Baltic today wheat opened quiet and was offered at 3d to 6d decline. The market was steady, but inactive. No sales were reported.

The business in wheat in Mark Lane was very quiet, and it was quoted generally at 2s lower on the weather.

At the Baltic business in wheat closed dull at generally 6d below Saturday's prices. Two cargoes of California wheat were sold for the United Kingdom.

ITALY'S DIFFICULTY IN BRAZIL.

More Rioting—Demand for Damages Will Not Be Pressed.

ROME, Oct. 26.—An official telegram received here from Rio de Janeiro says that a large armed band in the interior of the province of Bahia, who, several years ago, defeated a large detachment of troops, is again active and has pillaged a number of farms, several of them belonging to Italians. The Brazilian troops pursued the band and killed several of its members and dispersed the others. Italy has demands for damage pending against the Brazilian government for outrages upon Italian citizens, but the Italian commissioner sent to Brazil to negotiate a settlement of the difficulty has expressed the opinion that his government will confine itself to a demand for denial of hostile intent on the part of Brazil toward Italians.

FRENCH EDITORS SNUFF TROUBLE.

Will Permit No Interference in the Cuban War.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Gaulois today alluding to the rumors which are still circulating to the effect that the United States will interfere in the affairs of Cuba, protests against the interference of any nation in the internal affairs of Spain, and says: "Europe is especially interested not to allow Cuba to fall under the domination of the United States."

Socialist Deputies Hissed.

CARMAUX, France, Oct. 26.—The socialist deputies who opened the new co-operative glass factory at Albi yesterday, which has been undertaken by the former strikers of the Garmaux Glass works, had a bad reception when they arrived here, owing to the fact that the Carmaux men are displeased at the opening of the rival Albi factory. Crowds gathered and hissed and threatened the deputies upon their arrival and the municipal bands played the Carmaguole. The police finally seized the band's musical instruments to put an end to the disturbance.

Belgian Breach of Promise Suit.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—The suit for $10,000 damages for breach of promise to marry, brought by Miss Van Hecke of this city against Major Lothaire, the Belgian officer, twice acquitted of the charge of murdering the British trader, Stokes, by hanging him in the Congo free state, opened here today. It was shown in evidence in the early part of the proceedings that Major Lothaire simply asked to have his wedding postponed, owing to the condition of his health, when Miss Van Hecke and family announced that the marriage was broken off.

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OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTO

DOLLAR WHEAT IS IN SIGHT

Advance in the Cereal is Based on a Solid Foundation.

ENGLAND MUST NOW BE A HEAVY BUYER

Stocks Are Low and the Situation is One of Urgency, While America Holds the Key to the Market.

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LONDON, Oct. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The wheat market today was firmer than it was Saturday. A feeling is beginning to assert itself that the upward movement is based on a surer foundation than the Produce exchange bears in London last week succeeded in making it appear. A representative of the World had a conversation today with Mr. Rush, editor of the Beerbohms Trade List, the standard authority on the market. Mr. Rush, who had just left the Corn exchange, where he had ascertained the views of all the leading men in the trade, said:

"This rise, almost for the first time on record, originated here, not in America. This shows that it could have had nothing to do with any manipulation of the American markets for political or other purposes. Its cause is that, after several years of abundance, the people now recognize that this year is one of ordinary supply. Owing to the previous abundance everybody held aloof from buying and the stocks ran down. Besides, the Australian crop is pretty certain to be a failure, and there is the extraordinary fact that India has become for the nonce, though to a small extent, an importer. These things caused the recent advance in prices. The trade always goes to extremes to start with. A reaction that has occurred was to be expected, but the cause of the advance remains.

"The men of the most experience in the London market believe wheat is going to rule at 35 shillings ($8.75) a quarter (or eight bushels) at least, because it is now realized in addition to the other reasons I have given that it is not possible to produce wheat in Europe cheaper.

WHY ARGENTINE DOES NOT COUNT.

"Argentine does not count in the calculation, because her crop cannot be reckoned on until the end of November. It is now promising, but a week of bad weather might spoil it altogether. If the Argentine crop fails there will be excitement in the trade. If it is a fairly abundant crop it will prevent much excitement. It cannot at the best supply more than 5,000,000 quarters, which is a bagatelle in the general movements of the world's wheat. Besides, the difference in gold premium means a loss of from 5 to 10 shillings a quarter against the Argentine farmer.

"The continental markets follow us here and until the present occasion we have followed America. For the first time in years America now holds the key to the situation. Every bushel of wheat America can spare will be wanted in Europe. At least 20,000,000 quarters (160,000,000 bushels) will be wanted before the season is over.

"If America could hold back the wheat for a month it would go up 10 shillings ($2.50) a quarter. But I suppose the American banks do not consider wheat a commodity on which it is safe to give large accommodation, so that the American trade is obliged to send wheat on as fast as it can.

"The Russian shortage is uncertain, but it is now assumed here that it will be 10,000,000 quarters. We look forward on the whole to an active time, with considerable fluctuations, for the moment trade becomes brisk the speculators will rush in and influence the market."

BALLARD SMITH.

PRISONERS TREATED LIKE HOGS.

Denver Man's Experience of Spanish Cruelty in Cuba.

DENVER, Oct. 26.—Charles Lochte of this city, who joined the Cuban army last spring and was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and after three weeks imprisonment in Moro castle was released through the intercession of Consul General Lee, has just arrived here.

"The sentiment among the Cubans," said he, "is that Cuba will be free within four or five months. It is estimated by well informed officers of the Cuban army that the Spaniards have lost 35,000 men since the war opened. The atrocities practiced by the Spaniards, who are exasperated beyond endurance by the persistence of the Cubans, would hardly be credited. I have seen women and girls outraged, and I saw an American citizen, Dan Erb, formerly a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Leadville, shot down in cold blood by a Spanish officer. Erb was taken prisoner at the same time as myself. We were held as prisoners on the side of the railroad track awaiting the train to carry us to Havana. A Spanish officer entered into conversation with Erb, who exclaimed defiantly that he was an American citizen and expected to be treated like a man. The officer drew a six-shooter and killed Erb on the spot.

"While I was confined in the castle I witnessed many startling scenes. Every morning the prisoners are obliged to go to the sea shore and bathe. They are sent out in gangs of twenty men under heavy guard. I noticed that some never returned. The missing men were eaten by sharks. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of prisoners have been disposed of through the agency of sharks.

"The doors of the inclosures surrounding the castle are left open, as if to invite escape, but no man who has made the attempt has been heard of again. Those who attempt to leave are shot down like rats.

"In the castle I was fed on tortillas and water. The tortillas have evidently been doctored, for they were unlike anything I ever tasted. The water was salt and brought on dysentery. In a room eight by ten feet in size, twelve prisoners were packed like sandwiches. At night we were obliged to sleep in tiers, the upper tier reaching to the ceiling. Of course there was no ventilation and everybody in the room was sick. According to the best estimate I could get, there are over 3,000 men confined in the castle under the conditions I have named."

New Honors for Li Hung Chang.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—Li Hung Chang has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.

Simultaneously with his appointment as minister of foreign affairs, an imperial edict orders Li Hung Chang to be punished for presuming to enter the precincts of the ruined summer palace while visiting the dowager empress.

Drowned in a Heavy Gale.

COLOMBIA, Ceylon, Oct. 26.—A number of passengers and the crew of the British steamer Taiff, which plies between the island of Mauritius and Bombay were landed here today. They report that the steamer foundered during a heavy gale on September 24, and that twenty-seven natives were drowned.

Deaths of a Day.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—M. Challemel-Lacour, recently president of the French senate and formerly ambassador of France in London and minister for foreign affairs, is dead.

WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Frank Huntley, 22 years of age, a son of Captain Lyman Huntley of the Iowa legislature, died at the residence of L. O. Shirk in this city this morning of peritonitis. Mr. Huntley came to this place from Chariton, Ia., where his parents live, Wednesday evening, having ridden across the country on his wheel. He is a relative of Mrs. L. O. Shirk and was making a visit with the family. He was taken sick within a day or two after his arrival. The remains will be taken to Chariton for interment.

TYNAN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

"No. 1" Declares to a Reporter that He is a Detester of Anarchism.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Patrick Tynan, the alleged No. 1, who was recently released from a French prison at Boulogne-sur-Mer, despite the efforts of the English authorities to have him extradited to England, arrived here this evening on board the North German Lloyd steamer Saale. A number of newspaper representatives met him after boarding the steamer from a revenue cutter, opposite quarantine. Tynan traveled under his own name. He looked to be fully fifteen years younger than when he was last seen in this city. He had shaved off his beard and whiskers, which were so conspicuous in photographs taken when he was a member of the Middlesex Volunteer regiment. He was met at the pier by Mrs. Tynan, his six daughters and his two sons. Tynan was extremely reticent and told the newspaper reporters who met him that statements made by him after his release from the prison in Boulogue had been distorted to such an extent as to be almost untrue in every respect. To a representative of the Asociated press, he said:

"I cannot say anything with reference to my business in Europe. It was of a legitimate character, and I am glad to say my mission was successful. I don't know yet why I was arrested. I presume the English government wanted to get me into its clutches by any means. I was treated with every courtesy by the French government, the subprefect of the department of alais called on me when he learned I had been arrested, and told me he had instructions that naything that could be done to alleviate my position should be done. The prison officials, from the governor of the jail down, treated me most courteously, but, of course, I had to obey the prison rules with regard to the hours of confinement and exercise. I got my meals from the prison canteen.

"The American minister sent the United States vice consul at Boulogne to see me and his assistant, Mr. Eyle, did all he could to have me released. Ambassador Eustis had an interview with M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, who called to see me in my prison cell several times. Mr. Eustis' efforts had, I believe, a very great deal to do with my release.

"I knew for some time before I was arrested that I was watched by British spies, but did not expect my arrest when my room was broken into. I was awakened by the landlord, who had two English detectives and a crowd of gendarmes with him, and one of the detectives the moment I awoke had a revolver to my forehead. I simply got up, dressed myself and went to prison with my captors. I knew it was no use to say anything. The British government was determined to get me on British soil if it could do so, and my friends told me every effort was made to induce the French government to hand me over to England's tender mercies. The French government refused to do so and I am here again—a free man."

"What do you think would have happened you if you had been extradited from France to England?" asked the reporter.

"What do you think?" Tynan retorted. "Why, everybody knows. I would have been either executed or imprisoned for life. The English government never hesitates to manufacture evidence when an Irishman's life is to be sacrificed. Why, one of the charges made against me—that I was connected with the Phoenix Park business—was disposed of thirteen years ago by the French government, but the English government tries to take that charge up again."

"Do you believe in the policy of dynamite?" Tynan was asked.

"A fellow passenger on the Saale, who sat beside me at dinner the day after we left Cherbourg, said [illegible] 'Do you know whom we have on board?' I said I did not, and he replied: 'Why, Tynan, the famous dynamiter.'"

"I felt a little shocked, but told him I was Tynan. He did not eat any more dinner and looked seasick. The next day I met him and told him the only dynamiter I had ever met was Zalinski, who was a most charming fellow, and who was the inventor of the dynamite gun which was so generally admired and extolled by the War departments of all the European nations."

"Now," continued Tynan, "I wish to say I am a detester of anarchism and cannot believe the freedom of Ireland can be achieved by anarchistic methods. All the statements made as to my desire to have the czar of Russia blown up are villainous and infamous.

"As to all the 'stories' published about me, I ca nonly say they are Scotland Yard fakes, got up for the purpose of injuring me. I think their object has failed."

SILVER MEN ARE QUITE DESPERATE.

Utterances of an Anarchist Nature General in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The Bryan men are getting desperate and their public utterances are astounding the people. Senator Pettigrew in a recent speech declared: "I would rather be singing the Marseillaise tonight than making pepole laugh," and again, "If our principles cannot be settled by the ballot they must be settled by bloodshed."

Today the populist state committee had painted two transparencies, one of them read: "The time will come when the bankers of New York and Boston will be hung like the horse thieves of Texas." The other read: "Give us Liberty or give us Death." The endorsement of such radical cries has shocked the people immensely and there is a considerable movement away from Bryan. The Bryan men are losing heart on the result in the state. The republicans have for a week or two been trying to get even bets on the state. They secured a few small ones. Saturday one McKinleyite deposited $1,000 with Colonel Fred Snyder, after vainly bluffing the Bryan leaders. So much was their failure to meet it weakening their cause here that today C. A. Jewett and half a dozen leaders made up a purse and covered it. Colonel Snyder at once offered to double the bet, but they refused. Even bets on McKinley carrying the state are going begging here, though several thousand dollars is offered.

Senator Allen Talks in Gage.

BEATRICE, Oct. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Another dismal failure may be charged up to the democratic populists in an attempt to get up a political demonstration in Gage county. Senator Allen was extensively advertised to speak in this city today and in striking contrast to the 3,000 or 4,000 farmers, who it was confidently stated, would be in attendance, less than 500 all told gathered at the Auditorium to listen to the senator's familiar story about the English villains controlling the money of the United States; the downtrodden condition of the Nebraska farmers, etc. The senator spoke to a much smaller crowd this evening at the populist headquarters.

Samuel Rinaker, republican candidate for county attorney, addressed a magnificent audience at the Auditorium, despite the presence in the city of the distinguished citizen.

Heavy Registration at Ottumwa.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—In three out of four days' registration in this city there was 3,762 voters registered, 720 more than the total of the local vote last year. With the fourth day completed there will be a gain of over 1,000 over last year.

Tschigorin Wins Both.

BUDA PEST, Oct. 26.—The second game of the chess match between Tschigorin and Charousek resulted in a win for the former, after twenty-nine moves. The Russian opened the game with a two knights defense, being selected by the second player. Present score: Tschigorin, 2; Charousek, 0.

Two New Tandem Records.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 26.—Two tandem unpaced records were broken here today by Lou E. Rogers and J. Frank Faries. They made a third of a mile in 0:35 2-5, the former record being 0:37. They made a half mile in 0:57 2-5. The record was 0:57 4-5. Official referee and timers were present.

DAILY

BER 27, 1896.

BIG GRAIN ELEVATORS BURN

Over a Million Bushels of Wheat and Corn Consumed by Flames.

FIVE FIREMEN HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE

Fire Starts in a Dangerous Part of Chicago and Valuable Properties Are in Danger for About an Hour.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The two huge grain elevators belonging to the Chicago & Pacific Elevator company were destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with their contents. A number of smaller buildings were burned as well and the total loss will be $1,000,000. The insurance will cover three-quarters of the amount. It was a dangerous locality for a fire. Directly to the north is the Armour elevator, the largest in the world, stocked up to the roof with grain. To the northeast is the immense malting house of Hale & Curtis, while close at hand are the docks of the Crescent company with thousands of tons of bituminous coal. The numerous lumber yards in the vicinity added to the danger. Thousands of people gathered to witness the spectacle afforded by over 1,000,000 bushels of grain ablaze. At one stage they saw a cataract of burning wheat falling from 100 feet in the air. The blaze started about noon.

By 1 p. m. the fire had been mastered. It had by this time spread to several small frame buildings used as weighing offices and these were soon destroyed. The heat from the burning elevators was terrific and finally compelled the abandonment of four lines of hose which had been run into the boiler room of elevator A.

Five firemen of company 33 nearly lost their lives while fighting the flames from the roof of the office, a small brick building in close proximity to one of the elevators. Notwithstanding the roof had caught fire and was burning beneath them they stuck at their post, until suddenly the roof fell from beneath them. Two of the men were close enough to the edge of the wall to grab it and were left dangling there as the roof fell in. The other three went down, but held to the hose and were rescued with great difficulty.

The Pacific elevator was composed of three separate buildings, each six stories in height. Elevator A was the first to go and then elevator B caught fire. Burning timbers were carried by the high wind and for a time it was thought that many buildings in the vicinity were doomed, and heavy lines of freight cars standing on the track were removed as fast as possible. Loss in this direction was slight.

The malting house of Hale & Curtis is the nearest building of any size to the burned elevators and for a time was in imminent danger of destruction. Several times it caught fire, but by hard work the building was saved from serious damage.

P. G. Perry, the superintendent of the Pacific Elevator company, said there were 1,100,000 bushels of wheat stored in elevators A and B. He estimated the loss to be at least $1,500,000. Shortly after the fire broke out the south wall of the elevator gave way and thousands of bushels of wheat fell into the river. Directly to the west of the elevators are the yards of the S. F. Crane Hardwood Lumber company and several times small blazes were discovered among the piles of lumber, but as fast as they were discovered they were extinguished. The greatest danger experienced by the firemen was the flying debris. The burning buildings were covered with corrugated iron and large sections of this heated to white heat fell as they were loosened from their fastenings by the fire. It was with the greatest difficulty that the firemen kept dodging these falling sections of iron.

Most of the grain was the property of the Pacific Elevator company. The insurance is said to be about $750,000. The loss on wheat in the elevators is approximated at $861,000. On the corn the loss will be about $35,000.

Before elevator B was in flames Captain Quirk of engine No. 14 with twelve men was ordered into the building with leads of hose to play upon the other elevator. When the flames caught elevator B the firemen were caught upon the top floor and could not escape. Their cries attracted the attention of Fire Chief Swenie, who ordered Lieutenant Wendt and truck company No. 10 to climb the fire escape and cut a hole through the roof in order that the men might come out that way. Wendt managed to do the work after a hard struggle with the smoke and fire and one by one the thirteen men clambered up to and down the fire escape. Quirk was the last man down and when he left the roof it was ablaze in many places.

John Morton, a pipeman, was badly cut while forcing an entrance into one of the buildings. Peter Rowe was injured in a like manner and Captain Michael Sullivan of engine company No. 44 was badly hurt by a falling piece of sheet iron.

The origin of the fire is a mystery.

OFFICERS OF NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Newly Elected Board of Directors Meets for Purpose of Organization.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—At the first meeting of the newly elected board of directors of the Northwestern Pacific Railway company held here today for the purpose of organization, the following officers were elected: Chairman of the board of directors, Edward D. Adams, New York; president, Edwin W. Winter, St. Paul, vice president, George C. Gorham, Washington, D. C.; comptroller, John Scott, St. Paul; secretary, Charles F. Coaney, New York; assistant secretary, George H. Earle, St. Paul; treasurer, Albert E. Little, New York; assistant treasurer, C. A. Clark, St. Paul. The Board of Directors elected at the recent meeting of the stockholders is composed as follows: Edward D. Adams, C. H. Coster, Charlemagne Tower, jr.; Robert M. Gallaway, Eben B. Thomas, Robert Bacon, D. Willis James, Edwin W. Winter, Francis Lynde Stetson, Samuel Spencer, Dumont Clarke, Brayton Ives, James Stillman, Walter G. Oakman.

Gold Flocks This Way.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Bank of British North America has deposited at the subtreasury $350,000 in gold for examination. There has been deposited at the assay office $370,000 in gold from Europe and $200,000 from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The treasury today lost $441,600 in gold coin and $18,100 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $119,502,423.

Dividends for a National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Ten per cent, the National bank of Jefferson, Tex.; 10 per cent, the Ninth National bank of Dallas, Tex.; 10 per cent, the Baker City National bank of Baker City, Ore.; 20 per cent, the First National bank of Redfield, S. D.

Wellington Accepts the Place.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—C. L. Wellington, general traffic manager of the Wisconsin Central lines, resigned his position today, to accept a place on the board of administration of the new western freight organization, to be known as the Western Traffic association.

Two Killed by an Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—Two men were killed and the mixing department of the Acme Dynamite works near Hulltin, Pa., demolished about 8 o'clock this morning. The men are named Stoffel and Andrews. The concussion shattered windows and shook houses for a mile around.

BEE.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Doane College

PROTEST AGAINST EGG-THROWING.

Citizens of Covington Co[illegible]n Outrage on Secretary C[illegible]e.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 2[illegible]d Fellows' hall was crowded to[illegible] by men exclusively, without distinctio[illegible] party, to express indignation at the [illegible] offered Secretary Carlisle in that [illegible]on last Thursday night. The chairm[illegible]osen was Hon. Harvey Myers, one of [illegible]ectors of the democratic W. J. Bryan [illegible] for Kentucky. In his speech on ta[illegible]the chair, Mr. Myers said that Secretary John G. Carlisle, of all men, could afford to let that outrage to him go unnoticed. The city of Covington, of all cities, could not let it pass without a thunder of disapproval that would make any future attempt to suppress free speech impossible in the city of Covington. He continued:

"Some say that Secretary Carlisle should not have attempted to return to Covington to speak, knowing as he did the state of feeling against him, but God forbid that the day shall ever come in this country when any man may not be free to address the public on any subject." (Uproarious cheers.)

Mr. C. B. Simral presented a series of resolutions. In doing so he said that owing to promises from the mayor and police that the offenders shall be ferreted out and prosecuted, the resolutions omitted a condemnation of officials as at first intended. Yet four days had elapsed since the outrage and not a single arrest had been made.

Mayor Rhineck arose and said that John Fagin, charged with throwing a cigar at Mr. Carlisle, was before court today and his case was pending. He said he had appealed to the council to offer a reward for the men that threw the eggs. He said the police would make arrests if they could find the perpetrators.

George H. Thorpe, who polled a big vote for congress as Carlisle's competitor ten years ago, arose and said: "The mayor seems to be after the egg throwers. He does not recognize the rowdyism of the gang of disturbers in the hall, or of the great crowd that followed Mr. Carlisle with insults on the street, with ten policemen marching beside them.

Mr. J. D. Hearne of Covington said if the police did not know some of that crowd of disturbers they were not fit for the business.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor J. Bryan made a fiery speech denouncing the outrage as hostile to the system of popular government.

Mr. Thedore Kallam offered a substitute which included a denouncement of the interruptions to W. J. Bryan at Yale and elsewhere. They were unanimously voted down.

The regular resolutions unanimously adopted condemn the outrage on Mr. Carlisle in unmeasured terms, disclaim the responsibility of Covington for that conduct and call upon the city government to detect and punish the perpetrators. There was not a single no against the resolutions. Mayor Rhineck was severely handled in an interchange of words by a citizen in the audience, who charged him and his police with coming short of their duty.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Oct. 26.—Secretary Carlisle's party arrived here from Louisville last night over the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas road. He was met at the depot by a delegation of fifty persons, national democrats and republicans, and escorted to the Rudd house. He held an informal reception this morning from 9 till 11, and in that time received a large number of visitors. There were small delegations in the city from adjoining counties. At 2 p. m. he was escorted from the hotel to the Sam Jones tabernacle by several prominent citizens and a brass band. The audience which greeted him numbered about 2,000 persons, nearly half of them women. Mr. Carlisle was treated most courteously and at no time was there the slightest disorder, excepting at one time, when a policeman had to be called to quell some negroes in the rear of the tabernacle who had become a little noisy. His address lasted about an hour and by the gold standard people was well received.

Mr. Carlisle dwelt at some length on the point that he had not changed his financial views since 1892. The silver people were as anxious that Mr. Carlisle should have nothing but the most courteous treatment while in the city as were his most ardent admirers, and several silver men were sworn in as special policemen to protect him from indignities should any be offered. Chairman Jones of the national democratic committee telegraphed to silver leaders here to use every means to see that he was not insulted in any manner whatever and the state democratic committee made the same request.

HOBART SPEAKS IN NEW JERSEY.

Shows How Prosperity Has Reigned in the Past Under Gold Standard.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 26.—Garrett A. Hobart, the republican candidate for vice president, made what was practically his first political speech of the campaign tonight at the Temple theater, in this city, before an audience that filled the place to overflowing. The meeting marked the commencement of a campaign throughout the state, in which Mr. Hobart will speak. Previous to the theater meeting, the candidate was given a reception at the Camden republican club, where, for two hours, a steady line of people shook hands with him and Governor Griggs, the latter assisting him in receiving. After this, Mr. Hobart was the guest of United States Senator Sewell at dinner. Long before the hour of meeting the theater was crowded to the doors and upon Mr. Hobart's entrance he was given an enthusiastic welcome. Samuel Bailley, one of Camden's manufacturers, presided at the meeting. Mr. Hobart, upon being introduced, extended his heartfelt thanks for the reception tendered him, and said in part:

In the year of 1892 we were in the zenith of our prosperity. No man was idle who wanted to work and millions of money were spent in labor. Wages had gone up in ten years 40 per cent. Notwithstanding all these things, during the administration of President Harrison, yet the state of New Jersey gave a majority for the republican party less than in the eighty years preceding. We were then under the gold standard, as now, but confidence began to be lost; men who owned mills could not operate them and millions of persons were out of work. Then came the Wilson bill, and when it passed it was felt in every household in New Jersey. Every democrat and every republican now knows something must be done. The republican party stands just where it stood in 1892, 1888 and 1884. It proposes to keep the mills open and the men at work. Another landmark in our history has been reached. Another milestone in our journey. We thought we were to fight it out on the old lines, the tariff; instead, we are to decide whether our money is to be debased, our currency debauched. I will not characterize this as a democratic innovation; you know it is not.

After referring to some statistics, Mr. Hobart closed by quoting from his letter of acceptance and from the remarks of Hon. Bourke Cochran that this is a campaign in which "American intelligence and American patriotism must assert themselves."

Governor Griggs also spoke. Tomorrow night Mr. Hobart speaks in Jersey City.

CHIEF SARGENT IS FOR M'KINLEY.

Leader of Locomotive Firemen Opposes a Depreciated Currency.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 26.—General Superintendent J. C. Moorehead of the Chicago & Erie railway, has received a letter from E. P. Sargent, chief of the locomotive firemen's brotherhood, in which Sargent says he stands today "pronounced for sound money and against a depreciated currency." He says: "I want to say to you very emphatically that I shall vote for William McKinley."

Holcomb Holds Forth at Geneva.

GENEVA, Neb., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Governor Holcomb addressed a crowd of perhaps 500 persons Friday. In the evening the governor spoke in Ward's opera house. When he commenced his speech the house was only half filled and no one was found to raise a cheer for him.

Fillmore county is sure for McKinley.

MONDAY BUSY DAY AT CANTON

Delegations Flock in Large Numbers to Pledge Their Support.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES FOR SOUND MONEY

Major McKinley Elaborates on the Idea of Similarity of Interests Between Master and Workman in This Campaign.

CANTON, Oct. 26.—The largest crowds in Canton have been confined most generally to Saturday. Today, however, was a surprise, even to the much surprised Cantonians. Organized delegations came from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. The day was fair and the processions of unusual brilliancy. The New Jersey Frelinghuysen Lancers set the style and the day throughout was distinguished by the most handsome paraphernalia of parade yet witnessed. The Erie railway employes delegates were numbered by thousands. After Major McKinley returned from attending the funeral of his late friend, W. J. Miller, the paraders began their marches. They stood in waiting on North Market street in double line from the McKinley home to the court house, a half mile straight away. They gathered and packed and swayed about the house, so that speaking from the porch to be heard by so vast a crowd was impossible. The temporary reviewing platform used on Saturday is not allowed to stand after the day is over. There was, therefore, no place to speak from but the porch. Tables had to be carried from the house to improvise a rostrum, so that the people jammed solid across the streets and crowded upon the lawns of neighboring homes might hear. The women as well as the men in the railway delegation each carried an American flag. These were waved vigorously. Torpedo cannons were exploded, rockets fired and tin horns were blown, while drums added to the enthusiasm of the scene. Nearly all of the introductory speeches referred to the coercion charge of Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones. Several spokesmen challenged the proof for a single case of coercion. Major McKinley again referred to the charge of forcing employes, saying: "There are some people who seem to think that the best way to get on in this world is to be against one another, and there is a natural antagonism between those who employ labor and those who are employed. They are disturbed whenever they discover that the employer of labor and labor itself are on good terms, and whenever that occurs they commence crying coercion. It is co-operation, the one working with the other for the public good and for their advantages severally." This and similar sentences were received with tumultuous applause, cheering and waving of flags.

RAILWAY MEN FIRST.

This is the last week of the campaign and it opened with six delegations scheduled to visit Major McKinley from as many states, and this number has been much exceeded. It was about 11 o'clock when the first arrived and there has since been a continuous stream of people to the McKinley home. The first to greet McKinley came from Indiana and was composed of the Railroad Men's Gold Standard club of Seymour, North Vernon and Washington, Ind. The party came in a special train of six coaches, which had been on the way since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men for the most part were employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. Their spokesman was O. T. Montgomery of Seymour, and Mr. McKinley made the chief speech of the day in reply. He said:

There are some people who seem to think the best way to get anything in the world is to be against another and that there is a natural antagonism between those who employ labor and those who are employed. They are disturbed whenever they discover that the employer of labor and the labor itself are on good terms and whenever that occurs they commence crying coercion. It is not coercion; it is co-operation, the one working with the other for the public good and for their advantage severally. We do not want in this country antagonism between capital and labor; they ought to be close together all the time. The one cannot get on without the other, and instead of their being enemies they ought always to be friends. Instead of discouraging sympathy between them, which we all ought always to advance, there are those who would create antipathy between them; for example, between railroad managers and those who are employed by the railroad. Now, I do not believe in any such doctrine myself. I believe in the common brotherhood of man. I believe that labor gets on best when capital gets on best, and that capital gets on best when labor is paid the most. Instead of being a natural antagonism there is a natural alliance between them and the people who are forever seeking to create antagonisms between those who employ labor and those who are employed are the people who never give any employment to labor at all. Now, what we want in this country—and I am addressing the Sound Money club of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad alone—is first, confidence; confidence in each other; confidence in the credit of the country; confidence in the future; confidence in our money; confidence that if we invest our money today, we will get something out of it at the end of the year. If we have not any confidence of that kind, no one will feel like investing money, and if money is not invested there is no employment for labor. Then, too, as your spokesman has well said, we want a tariff that will raise enough money to keep this government out of debt. We do not want any more debts or deficiencies either in the treasury or among the people. We must pay as we will go. We want a tariff that will enable us to pay our bills, and we want that tariff so adjusted as to encourage American protection and uphold and sustain the dignity and independence of American labor.

BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Now, what we want to do, not as partisans, but as patriots, is to stand for that policy that is best for ourselves, our homes, our wives, and our children, as well as our state and country, and then we want to teach a reverence for public law and to stand firmly for tranquillity as against violence. We want to stand by the great incorruptible judiciary of the country, which is our bulwark of safety in every hour of trouble and peril. We do not want any dishonest dollars. I like the name of your club—"Sound money." We do not want anything unsound in this government. We want a dollar that is as good as gold, as your spokesman has said, and just as good in the hands of the poor as in the hands of the rich. The first mission that a poor, depreciated, debased dollar performs is to find its way into the hands of some poor man who cannot afford to lose it. This has been the errand of poor dollars ever since the government began. The poor dollars always eventually land in the pockets of the poor people, for when the breaker crash comes, the poor man loses it. The man of capital keeps his finger upon the financial pulse. He knows when money is going down and when it is going down he parts with it.

While the Indianans were being entertained a large delegation from the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad shops and docks at Lorain and from along the line waited in the street at the foot of the hill. This party was introduced by L. C. Eddy, a locomotive engineer, as being staunch supporters of the republican party in the present campaign, representing all branches of railroad work.

While the Ohio railroad men were being addressed, the shouts and cheers and bands of the New Jersey delegations were heard approaching the house. The Ohioans crossed the street to the lawns on the opposite side to make room for the new arrivals and review the magnificent parade, to which Major McKinley bowed his acknowledgment from a table in the front yard. The conspicuous feature of the New Jersey delegation was the splendidly uniformed and drilled march-club, the Frelinghuysen escort of New Jersey. The streets were well filled with spectators as this crowd passed and cheer after cheer was given to the club. John B. B