Telephones 618—694. Bee, Nov. 27, 1899.

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New Stylish Novelty Dress Goods.....

Pretty, stylish, inexpensive—a trio of good points that do not meet by chance—theseare the kind that will give you good service and keep looking *"as good as new."*

ALL AT 60c A YARD.

Considering the advance in the market we are particularly lucky to be able to offer you these goods at this price. We have the much wanted colors—black ground with red figure, black ground with the new blue, black ground and brown—we know you will call them cheap after seeing them. Special silk sale Wednesday morning at 39c per yard—see window.

WE CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

surrendered heavy artillery to navy and since have surrendered to Nichols, commanding battalion Twenty-third infantry, 179 rifles, one Nordenfeldt and four breachloading cannon. Order restored in town and vicinity. About eighty Tagolos scattered in mountains."

CASUALTY LIST FROM MANILA

General Otis Reports the Killed, Wounded and Dead from Disease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—General Otis reports to the War department that the officer killed in action at Iloilo on the 22d inst. was Charles M. Smith, a second lieutenant in the Eighteenth infantry. Following is the full list of casualties reported by General Otis under date of yesterday:

"Variola, 20th, John Evans, K, Nineteenth infantry; November 17, John Miller, Fourth infantry; malaria, 16th, Jacob Abel, K, Twenty-second infantry; 22d, Charles Britenstine, hospital steward, Thirty-second infantry; nephritis, 18th, Bert L. Flanders, K, Fourth infantry; Samuel L. Davis, G, Twenty-eighth; tuberculosis, 19th, Lawrence Dinnen, sergeant, B, Thirteenth infantry; stabbed by comrade, 16th, Pres Walker, C, Nineteenth infantry; typhoid fever, 17th, Joseph Hallecka, D, Eighteenth infantry; 21st, Benjamin R. Fairchild, L, Twenty-sixth infantry; chronic dysentery, 25th, Charles Stader, A, Thirty-sixth infantry; William J. Kennedy, C, Twentieth infantry; acute dysentery, 21st, Frederick Bale; 24th, Clarence Beall, K, Fourth infantry; 17th, Charles W. Lamb, K, Thirty-fourth infantry; 19th, Thomas Bell, A, Twenty-fourth infantry; heart disease, 21st, Fred Stroutman, corporal, M, Thirty-second infantry; Charles M. Smith, second lieutenant, Eighteenth infantry, 10:20 o'clock a. m., November 22, at Iloilo, Panay, gunshot in action; 22d, result gunshot wound in action, Ernest W. Rhodes, D, Seventeenth infantry; David McAdoo, B, Eighteenth infantry; William J. Wallace, F; Maximilliano Luna, second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth infantry, 3 o'clock p. m., November 15, drowned Agno river, near San Nicholas; insect bite, right forearm, 22d, Jacob Brown, I, Fourteenth infantry."

Under date of today General Otis also cables the following casualties:

Killed: Maxwell Keyes, second lieutenant Third infantry, engagement at Hildefonso, November 24, 2 o'clock p. m. Wounded in action at Anabo, November 13, Quince E. Furman, C, Fourth infantry, scalp slight; James Maher, leg, slight; Edward S. Dunkin both thighs, moderate; John Hemfeld, M, arm, moderate; in action at Imus, John C. Wetherby, L, shoulder, severe; Jesse R. Soper, corporal, E, knee, moderate; in action near San Mateo, 2d, Oscar McCulloch, K, Sixteenth infantry, back, moderate.

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine for the blood.

Poor Blood—*"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHEN WORN OUT
Use the WORLD FAMOUS
VIN MARIANI
Body, Brain and Nerve Tonic
AND AVOID
La Grippe and Malaria
All Druggists. Avoid Substitutes.
Portraits and endorsements sent postpaid. MARIANI & CO., 52 W. 15th St., New York

FOR NAVAL STATION AT CAVITE.

Admiral Dewey and Secretary Long Earnestly Discuss Its Feasibility.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Admiral Dewey called at the Navy department today in response to a request from Secretary Long, to discuss the question of establishing a naval station at Cavite or other point near Manila. Such a station is now in operation at Cavite, but it is foreseen that the requirements of the navy may be much greater than those which are temporarily attended to at Cavite. The admiral brought with him portions of his report to be incorporated in the full report of the Philippine commission. This discusses the establishment of a permanent naval station in the Philippines at Subic bay, sixteen miles from Manila, as preferable to Cavite, as there is a fine harbor of a capable depth of water and many natural advantages for making this a strong naval establishment.

While Admiral Dewey's view will doubtless prevail when a permanent station is established, this will be for congress to deal with, and the present purpose is to utilize the Cavite station for the current work on the war ships. Rear Admiral Gillis' name has been mentioned as commander of the Cavite station. He was at the department today and conferred with Secretary Long on the subject, but the impression prevails that one of the younger officers will be chosen.

Movements of Transports.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 27.—The United States transport Meade has arrived here from New York, enroute to Manila. The Meade left New York November 16 with 1,110 men of the Forty-third regiment of volunteers.

PORT SAID, Egypt, Nov. 27.—The United States army transport Thomas, from New York, November 4, for Manila, arrived here yesterday. The Thomas carries the Forty-seventh infantry regiment, twenty-five young women of the United States hospital service and a large number of Christmas boxes for the soldiers in the field, among which are numerous gifts presented by the Women's Patriotic league of Brooklyn.

Newark Gets to Manila First.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Newark, Captain McCalla, has won the race to Manila, a cablegram received at the Navy department today announcing her arrival there on Saturday. The Brooklyn is now hastening from Aden to Colombo, closely followed by the New Orleans, which has been steadily gaining on her bigger competitor.

HYMENEAL.

Osborne-Carr.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Nov. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—W. H. Osborne was married last night to Miss Hatty Carr. The wedding, which took place at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, was a very quiet affair, only a few close friends and near relatives being present. Osborne served throughout the Spanish-American war in the First Nebraska. He left as first sergeant of Company M, and returned first lieutenant of the company. Miss Carr is the daughter of G. E. Carr, county commissioner. Both are residents of this place.

Roe-King.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—The marriage announcement of Miss Gwyneath King to Gilbert Roe in New York on Sunday, November 12, has been received. Miss King is well known in the Black Hills. She is a daughter of J. H. King. She was teacher of Delsarte in the State university at Vermillion for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Roe will be at home in New York City after January 1.

Begins Two Years' Sentence.

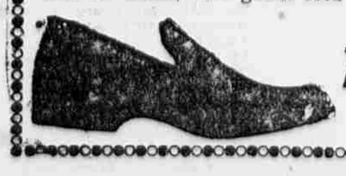
CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, former state senator in Minnesota, and prominent in politics in that state, who disappeared after being convicted of forgery in this city, and who was recently rearrested in New York, was taken to the house of correction today to serve a sentence of two years. Whiteman said today that he would at once appeal his case to the supreme court.

Shooting at Race Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Dan Hayes and Scrip Chapman, negroes employed at the Ingleside race track, quarreled today and the argument became so heated that Hayes drew a pistol, but Chapman commenced firing before Hayes could take aim. Chapman fired with deadly effect. The murderer and dead man have been enemies for some time.

Attention, Soldiers

Prepare for winter by buying **Candee Rubbers, Overshoes** and **Chief Brand Mackintoshes.** They are the best. Ask for them, No goods sold at retail.



ZACHARY T. LINDSEY
Omaha, Neb.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER

One of the Principal Features is Large Increase of Individual Deposits.

SUGGESTS REMEDY IN PANIC EMERGENCIES

Coincides with President's Recommendation that National Banks Issue Circulation to Par of U. S. Bonds Deposited by Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, for the year ended October 31, 1899, has been prepared for transmission to congress.

Condition of National Banks.

With respect to the condition of national banks during the year, as shown by the five reports required from the banks, the comptroller says:

The number of banks in operation on September 7, 1899, was 3,595, with a paid-in capital of $605,772,970. The individual deposits on that date amounted to $2,460,725,595.31, and the aggregate resources to $4,650,355,133.44. A comparison of the September 7 returns with those made on September 20, 1898, indicates an increase during the year in individual deposits of $419,271,055.02; in loans and discounts of $340,789,623.20; in amounts due from other banks and bankers, $160,391,896.68; in specie, $44,097,225.44, and in aggregate resources, $646,844,088.57. On September 7 the net deposit liabilities of the national banks of the country aggregated $3,031,463,016.68, on which a reserve of $890,568,825.90, or 29.38 per cent was held. The composition of this reserve was as follows: Specie, $338,571,383.83; legal tenders and United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders, $127,754,651; due from reserve agents, $114,126,660.44; redemption fund with the treasurer of the United States, $10,116,130.63.

Bond-Secured Elastic Circulation.

In recommending to congress improvements in banking laws as directed by section 333 of the revised statutes, the comptroller before making his chief and new recommendation for a bond-secured elastic circulation, repeats his recommendation of one year ago for a law providing for an unsecured emergency circulation to lessen the destructive power of financial panics, and taxed so heavily that under normal conditions it must be retired and can neither provide profits for the banks nor serve as a basis for the expansion of commercial credits. He emphasizes the necessity of such a circulation, designed, like clearing-house certificates, simply as a remedy for a rare emergency, and not as an instrument of current business, repeating the words of his former recommendation, towit:

For the purpose of allowing elasticity to banknote issues to protect the banks and the community in times of panic, a small amount of uncovered notes in addition to the secured notes should be authorized by law under the following limitations: They should be subjected to so heavy a tax that they could not be issued in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in times of emergency. The tax should be so large upon the solvent issuing banks as to provide a fund, which, in connection with the pro rata share of the assets of an insolvent bank, would be sufficient to redeem the notes in full, without necessitating any preference of note holders over depositors of any insolvent issuing bank. The tax should be so large as to force this currency into retirement as soon as the emergency passes. Such a currency could be used only to lessen the evil effects of the rapid liquidation of credits which are collapsing under a financial panic, but could not be profitably used as a basis of business speculation and inflation.

In introducing his new recommendation, the comptroller then says that if such a law be not passed, a marked degree of elasticity is possible of attainment in connection with our present system of bond-secured national bank notes and should be provided for by law whether the former law is passed or not.

The comptroller believes that, in accordance with the president's recommendation, national banks should be allowed to issue circulation to the par of the United States bonds deposited by them for circulation, and that, in connection with the law authorizing this, provision can be made for a secured emergency circulation.

The object of allowing the banks to take out circulation to the par of the bonds is to induce them to furnish for the use of the public a larger amount of circulation than is in existence at present. The present rate of profit to be derived by the banks from their circulation is not sufficient to justify them in issuing a larger amount, but any method of increasing the profits on circulation will result in an increase.

It is true that the authorization of an issue of currency to the par of the deposited bonds, subject to the present rate of tax, is one method of inducing a larger circulation, but it is not the only method. By a modification of the present rate of taxation on bank notes, coupled with the authorization of issues to the par of the bonds, the same inducements can be offered for a larger circulation and yet provision be made for a secured emergency circulation.

Bank Note Circulation.

The comptroller, therefore, would recommend legislation authorizing the issuance of national bank note circulation to the par of the deposited United States bonds, and that the additional 10 per cent circulation thus allowed the banks be subjected to a tax at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent per annum for the time used, which will tend to prevent its unrestricted use under normal conditions, and to save it for use at those periods of the year when crops are to be moved, and in those periods of panic when it is most valuable both to the banks and the business public as a means of assisting the general liquidation of credits. With the object of securing an increase in the present banknote circulation, he would recommend the reduction or abolishment of the present tax of 1 per cent per year on the circulation to 90 per cent of the deposited bonds—the amount of the reduction in the tax on currency to be collected from the necessary per cent of tax on the capital and surplus of national banks if requisite to the public revenues. To allow the banks to issue up to the par of the bonds, unsubjected to additional tax on the 10 per cent extra circulation, will result in their immediately taking out their additional circulation for the purpose of profit. Business credits will be extended and adjusted to correspond with such increase of the currency, and practically the same inelasticity will characterize our banknote issues then as now. With the advent of a panic we would have no additional means of lessening the necessity of a call upon the business community to furnish, by the repayment of loans, practically the bulk of the deposits drawn by frightened depositors.

It will be seen from an examination of the calculations given hereinafter that exactly the same rate of profit could be realized by the banks upon circulation to 80 per cent of the bonds deposited, taxed at four-ninths of 1 per cent per annum as they could realize upon circulation to the par of the bonds at the present tax of 1 per cent.

It will also be seen that if the tax on the 90 per cent of circulation should be entirely abolished, or shifted to the franchise of banks, that the profit on circulation would be much larger than could be realized upon circulation issued to the par of the bonds subjected to the present tax.

In the judgment of the comptroller these tables show conclusively that by modification in forms of taxation the same relative increase in general banknote circulation, with an emergency circulation in addition, can be obtained, while only an increase without any elasticity could be obtained under any system of uniform taxation upon par circulation.

Modification of Taxation.

For the purpose of indicating that within the range of the possible modification of taxation on a circulation to 90 per cent of the bonds, provision can be made for an emergency circulation of 10 per cent to the par of the bonds, while amply encouraging the increase in general note circulation desired, the comptroller summarizes the result of circulation given more in detail hereafter.

Profits in dollars upon circulation against a deposit of $100,000 government 4 per cent bonds, maturing in 1907, at present price, being the possible amount to be realized under different rates of taxation in addition to 6 per cent on the capital invested in bonds, with money worth 6 per cent:

On $90,000 circulation, being 90 per cent of $100,000 bonds, 1 per cent tax on circulation under present laws	$ 259.88
On $100,000 circulation to par of bonds, uniform 1 per cent tax	779.88
On $90,000 circulation to 90 per cent of bonds, taxed four-ninths of 1 per cent, making possible an issue of $10,000 emergency circulation, to be taxed at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent for the time issued	779.88
On $100,000 circulation to par of bonds, uniform tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent	1,029.88
On $90,000 circulation to 90 per cent of par of bonds, taxed one-sixth of 1 per cent, making possible an issue of $10,000 emergency circulation to be taxed at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent for the time issued	1,029.88
On $100,000 circulation to par of bonds, uniform tax of three-fifths of 1 per cent	1,179.88
On $90,000 circulation to 90 per cent of par of bonds without taxation, making possible an issue of $10,000 emergency circulation, to be taxed at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent for the time issued	1,179.88

In the foregoing figures no profit is calculated as accruing upon the emergency circulation.

The comptroller believes that the levying of a tax of one-sixth of 1 per cent upon circulation to 90 per cent of the par of the bonds and allowing the banks to issue currency to the par of the bonds by paying a tax at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent per annum on the excess up to the par when outstanding, will result in the desired increase in our general banknote issues, and provide a marked degree of elasticity in our circulation.

In this connection the comptroller says he can not properly discuss the question of taxation on banks as related to the public revenues further than to say that the imposition of a tax upon the capital and surplus of the banks to offset any reduction in the tax on currency will remove any objection to his recommendation on the grounds that it lessens the share of the public burden which the banks should properly bear.

In considering the probable effect on the amount of bank circulation outstanding which will result from a change in rates of taxation it must be remembered that the circulation would properly include, if it could be safely made, an estimate of the increased price of government bonds, which will probably be incident to a greater demand for these bonds from the banks seeking profit on circulation under the modified rate of taxation.

This increased price of bonds may be such as to negative to some degree the desired effect of an increased banknote circulation, since it will tend to lessen the profits on circulation. It must be remembered, however, that this objection can be made to any method of increasing the apparent profit on banknote circulation, including the method of authorizing issues to par, subject to a uniform tax.

The comptroller believes that from the passage of laws altering, as suggested, the rate and method of taxation of national bank notes, an increase of at least $100,000,000 may be reasonably expected.

Based upon our present bond-secured banknote circulation, which amounts to about $207,000,000, and this added amount, we would have, under such laws, an available bond-secured emergency circulation of at least $30,000,000.

Summary of Comptroller's Views.

As a summary of his views on this subject, the comptroller would call attention to the following propositions:

First—Whether or not legislation be passed providing for an uncovered emergency circulation for needed protection from the disastrous effects of panics, a very much larger degree of elasticity can be imparted to our present bond-secured banknote currency, thus making it of greater use in seasons of the year in which the demand for currency is above the normal, and of invaluable assistance in times of panic.

Second—This result can be obtained by the enactment into law of the president's recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue to the par of the government bonds deposited by them as security and by the modification of the present tax upon national banks as follows:

After determining approximately the lowest rate of profit which will call into circulation the additional amount of national banknotes deemed necessary for public convenience this rate of profit should be reached by lessening or shifting to the franchise of banks the present 1 per cent tax on circulation to 90 per cent of the par of the government bonds securing it. A tax of 2 or 3 per cent should then be levied on the excess of circulation over 90 per cent of the bonds, which will make of such excess circulation a secured emergency circulation only to be used when it becomes a public necessity, and not as a means of profit by the banks under normal conditions.

The general increase in bank circulation desired being possible of attainment through the lowering of the tax on the 90 per cent circulation, this additional tax on the 10 per cent excess circulation to the par of the bonds will not materialy interfere with such general increase, and will only operate to create an emergency circulation of great value.

Third—As the use of rediscounts and bills payable on the part of the western and southern banks at certain seasons of the year is regarded as evidencing the need of an elastic circulation, and as bearing upon the question of the measure of relief which may be expected from the bond-securing emergency circulation here recommended, the comptroller will state that without any general increase in banknote circulation as a result of new legislation the possible emergency circulation of $20,000,000 immediately available, based on bonds securing the present circulation, amounts to more than the combined bills payable and rediscounts of all the national banks of the United States outstanding at any time within the last three years.

If the comptroller's estimate of a possible bond-securing emergency circulation of $20,000,000 be correct, this amount is about double the average combined bills payable and rediscounts of the entire national system outstanding within that period.

As the elastic and uncovered issues of the joint stock banks of England, Scotland and Ireland, comprising all the uncovered banknotes there issued, may be cited as illustrating the advantage of an elastic circulation, the comptroller would also call attention to the fact that these entire issues are but a small amount more than the $20,000,000 bond-secured emergency circulation which would be immediately available on existing bond deposits in the United States under the legislation recommended. And with an increase in general banknote circulation, resulting from modified laws, we would probably have a bond-secured emergency circulation in this country larger than the emergency circulation of the joint stock banks of England, Scotland and Ireland, which is secured only by the general assets of the banks, without preference over other creditors.

Afford Relief in Case of Panics.

Fourth—Even if a special uncovered emergency circulation be provided, to be used only in case of panic, the plan here suggested of changing the taxation and issues of secured banknotes will afford an elastic circulation of value in times of money stringency not approaching the severity of a panic. With or without the legislation for the special uncovered emergency circulation the bond-secured emergency circulation will be of great public use.

Fifth—If provision be made for an uncovered emergency circulation for use in times of panic, subject to a tax so large as to be repressive at all other times, the 10 per cent bond-secured emergency circulation herein recommended might be taxed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum for the time issued instead of at the rate of 3 per cent, thus allowing its freer use under more normal conditions. But if no uncovered circulation for panics is provided the more repressive tax of 3 per cent seems desirable upon the bond-secured emergency circulation.

Sixth—There is no need, under normal conditions, of a large amount of emergency circulation or a high degree of elasticity in banknote circulation. The immense volume of checks, drafts and bills of exchange, based upon the assets of banks and often called bank-credit currency, expands and contracts in accordance with the demand of trade and business, and is the medium through which the great bulk of the business of our country is transacted. It is extremely elastic, and varies in amounts at different seasons of the same year. It is generally amply adequate to the business needs of the country, except in times of disturbed confidence and financial panic.

Seventh—The issuance of bank asset notes under normal conditions and in the present development of our banking system can not be justified by the plea that without them the needed elasticity of banknote currency can not be obtained. Nothing except the avoidance of panic can at present justify any experiments with bank-asset currency. When authorized for use in times of panic they should be so heavily taxed that they can circulate only while a panic lasts, and like clearing house certificates should be a remedy simply for a rare emergency.

In seeking the theoretical advantages of fluidity in bank circulation we should take no risks with its solidity.

Among other recommendations the comptroller strongly urges laws authorizing the incorporation of banks for the purpose of carrying on international and intercolonial banking as distinguished from domestic banking. He also recommends laws authorizing the establishment in small communities of national banks with a capital of $25,000.

He repeats his recommendation of one year ago relative to a modification of the law restricting loans to any one individual to 10 per cent of the capital of a national bank, and advises the attaching of a penalty for making excessive loans after the present section is modified.

He also gives in detail the results of an extended investigation into the development of all the different banking systems of the United States during the last ten years.

MEETING OF WOMAN'S CLUB

Department of Political and Social Science Furnishes the Program for Monday's Gathering.

The department of political and social science under Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, leader, provided the program for the Woman's club.

It was introduced by a song from Clement B. Shaw, a newcomer to the city from Chicago. Mr. Shaw has a deep bass voice of remarkable purity and smoothness, and though suffering from a heavy cold displayed a method at once finished and artistic. His selection was Schubert's "Wanderer" and in response to an encore he gave "Hybrias the Cretan." Miss Myra McClelland was the accompanist.

Dr. George S. Miller spoke on "Omaha, Then and Now." He began by a recital of his experiences forty-five years ago when he crossed the state of Iowa in a stage coach. Arrived at a Mormon settlement called Kanesville, now Council Bluffs, and took a boat across the Missouri, landing where the smelting works now stand. He described the "unsurveyed prairie" now occupied by the city and the "huts" with "floorless floors and windowless windows" that served as dwellings for the men, less than a dozen in number, and the four or five women who constituted the entire white population of Omaha at the time. He also spoke of the only child associated with those early days, a little barefooted girl who once brought him a dozen eggs to pay for pulling a tooth and who afterwards as the wife of a millionaire banker became a leader of the best social life of the city.

The speaker created much amusement by his description of an "executive ball" which he designated as "Omaha's first social outbreak." He told of the icy floor, of the solitary fiddler behind the stove, and the "full dress" of the dancers, dwelling also upon the intelligence and accomplishments of the nine women who graced the occasion by their presence.

The doctor reserved the eloquence of his address for the pioneer women, to whom, he said, "the glory of the conquest made by this community over desolation, poverty and vice is largely due." "They refined, chastened and made beautiful the land conditions," he continued, "laboring with cheerfulness and uncomplaining fortitude, and they lived and grew upon a social order as sound in virtue and as earnest in purpose as any that prevails at the present day."

During the business hour Mrs. Sly, head worker of the Child Saving institute, occupied a few moments presenting the work in which she is engaged.

Rev. Hughes of Tabor college brought the greetings of his college and said a few words in favor of the coeducation of the sexes.

The announcements are as follows: The department of English literature and household economics will meet on Friday instead of Thursday this week at 10 o'clock and the chorus class directed by Mr. Oscar Garreissen will meet at the same time.

The department of political and social science will give a tea to the Musigina club Monday, December 4, the program for the day in charge of Mrs. Langfeldt. German history class meets Tuesday, December 5, at 2 p. m. Parliamentary practice, December 4, at 2:15 p. m. Leader of special drill, Mrs. Talbot.

Alleged Michigan Briber Gives Bail.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 27.—State Land Commissioner William A. French, one of the men indicted by the grand jury, appeared in the circuit court this afternoon and was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000, with William G. Thompson of Detroit, State Treasurer George A. Steel and State Printer Robert Smith as sureties. He is charged with offering, promising and giving a bribe to legislative officers.

Heavy Petition in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Edward Judson, a contractor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $648,521, of which $505,078 is secured.

ON THE RUNNING TRACKS

Summaries of Events Pulled Off on the Leading Race Courses of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—It was favorites' day at Bennings, four first choices bringing comfort to the hearts of the talent. Speculation was rather tame, however, and the crowd was smaller than has usually been the case during this meeting. Starter Cassidy was unwell and Mr. Pettingill sent the horses away with only fair success. In the first event, Strangest had the best of the start by three lengths and romped home a winner. In the fourth, Cupidity seemed to have the race well in hand until the last sixteenth mile was reached. Here McIntyre came strong on Wax Taper. Cupidity swerved under the whip and threw Wax Taper out of his stride and managed to get the verdict by a head. McIntyre registered a complaint against Jockey Slack on Cupidity, but it was not allowed. The favorite, Queen of Song, ran a poor race in the fifth and finished in the field. Summary:

First race, selling, 3-year-olds, non-winners in 1898, seven furlongs: Strangest won, Speedmas second, Ellen Terry third. Time: 1:30.

Second race, maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs: Gonzole won, Golden Sceptre second, Thermos third. Time: 1:22 1-5.

Third race, 2-year-olds, one mile and fifty yards: St. Simonian won, Charagrace second, All Gold third. Time: 1:50.

Fourth race, selling, 2-year-olds, non-winners since November 1, six furlongs: Cupidity won, Wax Taper second, Magic Light third. Time: 1:16 2-5.

Fifth race, selling, 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners of $450 in 1899, one and one-sixteenth miles: Lindula won, St. Lorenzo second, Tybra third. Time: 1:51 2-5.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Oakland results: Weather cloudy, track good.

First race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds: Tizona won, Leipzig second, Ziska third. Time: 1:05.

Second race, six furlongs, purse: Timemaker won, May W second, Rosormonde third. Time: 1:14¼.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, maiden 2-year-olds, selling: Gravita won, Tom Sharkey second, Hindoo Princess third. Time: 1:02¼.

Fourth race, two miles, selling: Reolia won, Billy McCloskey second, Stromo third. Time: 3:39.

Fifth race, one mile, selling: El Estro won, Tom Calvert second, Favorsham third. Time: 1:43¼.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, purse: Merry Boy, won, Olinthus second, Gauntlet third. Time: 1:28¼.

RICH STAKES FOR THE HORSEMEN.

Memphis Jockey Club Makes Some Changes in Conditions.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 27.—Secretary M. H. McFarlan of the new Memphis Jockey club has announced the stake events of the spring meeting at Montgomery park, which begins April 5 and continues until April 27, 1900, inclusive. There have been some changes in the conditions for the events, which have been made with a view of making the fixed stakes of more value to horsemen.

The club has abandoned all guaranteed events and nothing but added money stakes are now offered at the next spring meeting, nine of which will close January 1, 1900. The Derby and Oaks being closed last January. Of the stakes which close January 1 four are for 2-year-olds, three of which have $1,000 added money and the remaining one $700 added money. These offerings for the infant class were among the richest in the west last year. The new stake for the 2-year-olds is the Lumbermen stakes, which was formerly known as the New Gayoso Hotel stakes and was a guaranteed stake last year, but as the Jockey club has decided to abandon all guaranteed stakes the Lumbermen's will have $700 added money, which will make its value to the winner in the neighborhood of $1,200.

One stake for 3-year-olds will close on January 1, which will very likely prove one of the most popular events offered at the local association. It is the Turf Congress sweepstakes, which has $2,000 added, of which $1,000 is added by the Jockey club and $1,000 by the Turf congress. Five hundred of this amount will go to the trainers and jockeys of the first three horses at the finish, to be divided as follows: Forty per cent, 20 per cent and 10 per cent to the trainers of the first, second and third horses respectively and 15 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent respectively to the jockeys riding them. The conditions of this race will insure its popularity. The Turf Congress stakes takes the place of the Leuhrmann stakes, which has been abandoned, and, like the old Leuhrmann event, is at a distance of a mile.

Three stakes are given for 3-year-olds and upward—the Montgomery handicap, the Peabody handicap and the Tennessee Brewing stakes (selling).

BERT REPINE WINS THE RACE.

Forty-Eight-Hour Bicycle Contest at Kansas City is Ended.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.—Bert Repine of Nashville, Tenn., won the forty-eight-hour bicycle race that began in Convention hall Tuesday afternoon of last week, and in winning the race established a new record for forty-eight hours. The distance covered—961 1-3 miles—is 87 1-6 miles better than the previous record for a similar contest.

The final score, at 9:35: Repine, 961 miles, 4 laps; Julius, 961 miles, 3 laps; Miller, 961 miles, 2 laps; Lawson, 960 miles, 10 laps; Waller, 960 miles, 7 laps.

Crowe Throws Klink.

At a wrestling match between Michael Crowe and Emil Klink at Koutsky's hall in South Omaha Monday night, the former demonstrated his superiority by throwing the latter two times out of three, for a purse of $50 and gate receipts. Crowe made the first throw in fifteen minutes, Klink the second in fourteen minutes and five seconds, and Crowe the third in just four minutes and three seconds. The match was a good clean bit of sport and was witnessed by a large crowd of men. John Shannon was the referee and Dan Baldwin was back of Crowe and Frank Gibson back of Klink. Crowe has been under training for some time and has developed rapidly of late. He was more than a match in strength for his antagonist, but Klink was quick and clever and put up a good struggle for supremacy.

Forbes and Flanagan Matched.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Charles Houghton, manager of the West End Athletic club of St. Louis, today matched Clarence Forbes, the Chicago bantam weight, to fight Steve Flanagan twenty-five rounds before the West End Athletic club December 18. The men agreed to weigh in at 119 pounds at 3 o'clock on the morning of the fight. Each man deposited $200 and Houghton deposited $400 with Tom Hanlon as forfeits. The fight is for the bantam weight championship.

Thanksgiving Games at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Hastings will have plenty of foot ball Thanksgiving afternoon. Two games are arranged for the same hour. The Genoa team will play a city team, and the second eleven of the State university will be pitted against Hastings college. The university boys outweigh the Hastings team by an average of twenty-three pounds to a man, but otherwise the elevens are regarded as evenly matched.

Spearfish Beats Deadwood Team.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—The foot ball team of the Deadwood High school played a game with the Spearfish eleven and was beaten, the score being 11 to 5. Arrangements are being made to play a return game in Deadwood Thanksgiving day, between the School of Mines and the High school of this city.

Vanderbilt President of Jockey Club.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The board of directors of the Coney Island Jockey club today elected W. K. Vanderbilt president, to succeed the late Colonel Lawrence Kip.

Coakley Severely Punished.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 27.—Fred Coakley was knocked out in six rounds here tonight by Herb Peterson. Coakley was badly punished, having two ribs broken.

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