

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Exports and Imports for September, Etc.

NEARLY NINE MILLIONS' EXCESS

During the Nine Months There Has Been Over Seventy Million Dollars' Balance in Our Favor—Gold Withdrawal From the Subtreasury for Export.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The bureau of statistics has submitted its report of the imports and domestic exports of the United States for September, 1894 and 1893, and for the nine months of the present calendar year. The following table gives the features of the report:

Table with columns for September 1894 and 1893, and nine months 1894 and 1893. Rows include Exports of merchandise, Exports of gold, Exports of silver, Imports of merchandise, Imports of gold, Imports of silver, and Exports of domestic merchandise.

The exports of domestic merchandise for the last nine months amount to \$577,047,022, against \$403,241,878 for the same time in 1893. The imports of merchandise during the nine months of 1894 amounted to \$503,929,738, and for the same time last year \$235,325,372. During the nine months of 1894 the excess of gold exports over imports was \$73,603,319 and of silver \$25,851,580.

GOLD WITHDRAWALS FOR EXPORT.

United States Treasurer Morgan received a telegram from Treasurer Jordan at New York stating that \$500,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the subtreasury for export. This is the first withdrawal of any importance that has been made since August 6 last, and the news has had a disquieting effect upon treasury officials. It was not, however, wholly unexpected. During the first week in August the gold reserve had been reduced to a little below \$52,000,000. At the time the export season had run its course, and small gains from day to day at length brought the reserve to over \$100,000,000. Treasury officials differ as to the cause of these revivals.

AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

His Death Would Endanger Europeans at Cabul.

LONDON, October 17.—No definite statement as to the nature of the illness of the Ameer of Afghanistan can be obtained, but it is understood that he is suffering from internal hemorrhage. General Lord Roberts, who was for many years commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, was interviewed to-day in regard to the probable addition to the Eastern complications in the event of the death of Ameer Abdurrahman Khan, and said: "Similar reports of illness, and from which the Ameer has recovered, have reached India in years gone by, but the Ameer is now older and constantly recurring attacks of the gout must have seriously undermined his general health. The news doubtless was brought from Cabul to Peshawar by horsemen, and was telegraphed from the latter place to Simla. Should the question of succession arise, there will certainly be serious trouble at Cabul between the opposing parties, one favoring the succession of the elder son, Sardar Habibullah Khan, the child of a wife of low rank who has already held a sort of power at Cabul. The second party supports the younger royal wife in the interest of her son, who is a child. Upon a former occasion, when the Ameer's death was expected, the royal wife made preparations to seize the treasury and gain the adhesion of the army. "If the Ameer dies, the Europeans at Cabul will be in danger from the fanatical hatred of the Afghans, which is only suppressed through his personal influence. Unfortunately there are two or three English women at Cabul, and their only means of escape is a journey of 100 miles of India. Peshawar, during which they will be at the mercy of the Afghans until they reach Ludikhotal, where they will be under the protection of the Khyber rifles. The situation is causing the greatest anxiety to the government. The summoning of a special council is a very unusual proceeding, and it is evident that Earl Elgin considers the situation to be grave. "Mr. Martin, the Afghan agent, said this evening that he did not expect immediate action at Cabul. Nevertheless it would be prudent for the English residents to leave the city and go to the frontier as soon as possible.

KELLY AND HIS PLANS.

He is Again Gathering the Unemployed of California.

OAKLAND, Cal., October 17.—"General" Charles T. Kelly, who led the San Francisco regiment of the Coxy army to Washington, has completed arrangements for his new industrial march, but instead of going across the continent he will this time direct his invading forces toward San Jose and the productive regions that lie along the route. The object of this march is to secure signatures to a Congressional petition for relief of the unemployed, and incidentally to obtain contributions of supplies for the army that is rapidly increasing in numbers at the big tent on Eighth and Franklin streets. After the election the little army will march down the coast to Los Angeles, returning by way of Bakersfield, and all along the route the farmers will be asked to help support the men who in summer derive low wages for their work on the ranches. Branches of the army will be established in various parts of the State with the intention of marching during the next session of the Legislature to proceed in the manner Coxy and his followers went to Washington.

California's Atrocious Colony.

Santa Rosa, Cal., October 17.—The agriculturists have purchased about 2,000 acres of farming and grazing land on Markewest creek, seven miles north of Santa Rosa. The soil is mostly all under Santa Rosa. The soil is little preparation in necessary to fit the farm for the colony. E. B. Payne, President, and Allen V. Morse, Secretary, and several members of the Council have arrived.

ANSWERED BY McGLYNN.

His Reply to the Queries of the American Protective Association.

NEW YORK, October 17.—At Prohibition Park last evening Dr. McGlynn answered some questions put to him by members of the A. P. A. Dr. McGlynn said Charles T. Haskell of Prohibition Park had handed him these questions to answer:

"Is there anything in the constitution of the Catholic Church which is a menace to the republican form of government?" "It is true the vows of Catholic priest-hood interfere with loyal citizenship in a republican country like our own?" "Was not the Archbishop of New York compelled to interfere with your rights as a citizen because of your political enthusiasm?"

To the first question Father McGlynn answered with an emphatic no. He said: "The Catholic Church will not menace this country. So far from the Pope trying to revolutionize this country it is the reverse, and in no country does the upholding of the Catholic faith so please him as in America."

To the second question Dr. McGlynn replied: "Priests do not take vows; they only make promises at the time of ordinations. Those promises only restrict the priest in his religious observances and to celibacy."

"I answer you to the third question," said the speaker, but those who condemned me made a mistake. Neither the Catholic Church nor the Pope is infallible. I was excommunicated, but that wound is all healed and I bear no ill-will."

STRANGE DOUBLE LIFE.

The History of a Burglar Who is Also a Murderer.

BOSTON, October 17.—Investigation by detectives has brought to light the fact that William Barrett, now locked up in the Cambridge jail and charged with the murder of Constable James Farrar of Lincoln, Mass., last May, led a strange double life. In New York city he supported a wife and child in style, and represented to them that he was a dealer in driving horses, while the evidence secured by the police leads to the conclusion that he was a professional burglar.

On the night of May 17 last a burglar entered the house of James Farrar of Lincoln. Farrar was awakened, and with his brother and several neighbors pursued the burglar. After following the footprints of the thief for some hours in the woods, and attempted to arrest him. In the struggle which followed Barrett killed Farrar. Barrett was captured, however, and on him was found a complete burglar's kit. It now develops that Barrett's real name is William Bassett, and that he had been a professional burglar for some time. When his wife discovered who he was, she left New York and went to Canada with her son. It is said the boy is still ignorant of his father's character.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Another Complication Regarding the Free Alcohol Section.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Another complication has arisen regarding the free alcohol section of the new tariff law. Secretary Carlisle, owing to the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, is unable to put the law into effect. Notwithstanding the Secretary's decision it is contended that alcohol used in the arts, etc., is free since August 28. Users of alcohol in medicine and in the arts are to know where they stand. The law in removing revenue stamps from the empty barrels. If they do not, they will have no evidence on which to base claims against the government for the return of duty paid since the law went into effect. On the other hand, as the law now stands, they are liable to heavy penalties for not destroying the stamps when the barrels are empty.

Mississippi River Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Judge Advocate General Lemley of the Navy Department has just returned to Washington from New Orleans, where he completed the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the site for a dry dock at Algiers, opposite that city. The price paid was \$47,000. The prospect of the establishment of the great dock and naval station at the mouth of the Mississippi has directed the attention of military authorities to the advisability of extending the general scheme of coast defense to that point. It is felt that the absence of modern defenses at the mouth of the great river is a fatal weakness in the general system, as it would afford an enemy the opportunity of cutting the country in two and paralyzing the internal commerce of the Union.

Important Decisions.

SOUTH MCGILLISTIER, I. T., October 16.—Judge J. B. Stuart has been holding court in the present term of the United States Court that all parties who have heretofore been convicted or pleaded guilty to liquor-selling in the Indian country are incompetent to testify. As the law makes liquor-selling in the Indian country a felony, this is a very important decision, for some of the leading citizens pleaded guilty to this charge and received a small fine. It may lead to disfranchisement when the country becomes a State.

They Traded Wives.

ANDERSONVILLE, Ind., October 16.—Rev. Dr. Smith, well-known in religious circles throughout Indiana, while preaching at Winchester became infatuated with the wife of Fred Helm. Mr. Helm, strangely enough, fell in love with Mrs. Smith, and the result was they traded wives. This caused a sensation, and necessitated Mr. Smith's retirement from the ministry. Yesterday the Judge of the Circuit Court of Andersonville district granted Mrs. Smith a divorce.

Healthy Big City.

CHICAGO, October 16.—Chicago is the healthiest big city in the world, claims Commissioner Reynolds in his report covering the World's Fair year. The death rate upon a basis of a population of 1,600,000 was 19.9, the lowest of any large city in the world with the possible exception of Berlin.

WHITE MAN THIS TIME

Another Lynching in the Bluegrass Region.

HE HAD KILLED THE SHERIFF

The Hanging Was Conducted With as Much Formality as if It Had Been a Legal Affair—None of the Mob Concealed His Identity.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 16.—Another lynching has been added to the unusually large list of the Bluegrass lynchings. Saturday at the close of the Beattyville fair Oscar Morton, a citizen of Stanton in Powell county, went out on the warpath. Two weeks ago Morton killed a man at Stanton, and was out on \$5,000 bonds. He arrived at the fair Saturday, and immediately proceeded to get drunk. When thoroughly intoxicated he started to hunt for Sheriff Sims, who was his deadly enemy, a feud of long standing having existed between the two. Sims and Morton met near the entrance to the fair grounds, and after a few words both of them drew guns. A quick exchange of shots followed. Morton won the best of things and killed the sheriff. The mob that he had with him, provided they did their work quickly. After a short parley he was taken to a little bridge some distance from town, and the ropes were placed around his neck. The leaders drew their guns, and told him to jump or else he would be riddled with bullets. Turning around, the doomed man cursed his captors and, uttering wild imprecations, jumped into space. The jump broke his neck. After hanging for some minutes his body became stiff, and a volley of bullets were fired into it. The mob then dispersed, leaving the body dangling from the bridge. At noon Sunday it was there still. None of the mob made any attempt to conceal their identity, and the hanging was conducted with as much formality as if it had been a legal affair. The murderer was a wealthy man, who lived at Stanton.

THE STAMP THEFT.

Twelve or Fifteen Hundred Dollars Will Cover the Losses.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The officials of the bureau of engraving and printing express the opinion that the losses of postage stamps by the thefts of Smith and his confederates will not exceed \$1,200 or \$1,500. Up to this time nearly sixty-four postmasters in different parts of the country in addition to the one at Ionia, Mich., have made complaint of shortage in the stamps shipped them, but in each case the loss was very small. It is expected that by the middle of the coming week the bureau will have received reports from all postmasters whose shipments of stamps it is believed have been tampered with. William A. Beach, who was arrested at Orange, N. J., and released, is now being looked after by the postmaster at Ionia, Mich., and with his capture it is believed all of those who were implicated will have been apprehended.

Manufacturers Determined.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The cloak manufacturers have determined to resist the demands of the striking cloak-makers and to refuse to make any concessions the workmen demand. This course was decided on at a meeting here, sixty men representing an aggregate capital of \$40,000,000, were present. It was agreed that no manufacturer would make any concession or compromise with the strikers without the consent of all. Some speakers said they would rather go out of business than accede to the demands of the strikers.

Grace Vaughan Insane.

CLEVELAND, O., October 16.—Grace Vaughan, who is well known by the stage-going public as one of the most capable and popular members of the Seabrook & Spencer Opera Company, has become insane. Two years ago she was married to Andrew Jennings of this city, and she has since resided here. About a year ago she began to show signs of insanity, and the disease developed so rapidly and the symptoms became so pronounced that yesterday she was committed to the insane asylum by Judge White.

Mormons Tamed and Feathered.

CENTREVILLE, Ky., October 16.—Elders Freeman and Mercer, Mormon missionaries who have converted fifty people in this vicinity, mostly women, to their faith, were visited by a party of indignant citizens at 1 o'clock in the morning and given a coat of tar and feathers. The two were then ordered to leave, at once, which they promised to do.

CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE CROP.

The Auction Sales in San Francisco Will Probably be Keenly.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 16.—It is probable that the San Francisco auction for the sale of oranges will be reopened early in December in a manner similar to that of last year, with some changes in its general management. The Orange Exchanges of Riverside, Pomona, Ontario, Redlands, Duarte and Los Angeles will have a joint meeting of representatives to-morrow, at which time the question of establishing a permanent San Francisco auction-house will be decided. The men who probably will have the auction-house in charge are D. E. Allison and Frank Dalton and W. W. Jones, the auctioneer who organized and conducted the auction establishment last year. The Orange Exchanges named are convinced that this method greatly facilitates the distribution of that fruit crop and saves money for the producer. It does away with all the small and separate shipments to the coast cities and towns, and to Eastern markets, and is a saving in freight and commissions. W. W. Jones, who has returned from an extended selling trip in the East, will probably be the auctioneer and general manager. The location has not yet been decided, but the principal markets, heavy shipments and extensive sales are expected—in fact, much larger than those of last year. The San Francisco auction sales of the crop of 1893 amounted to \$180,000, and this in spite of the severe frost which destroyed the larger portion of the Riverside crop. The outlook for this year's crop is very promising. Dairies and Redlands having better prospects than ever before. These latter places seem to prefer to ship their fruit free on board the cars to the principal markets, but they also feel disposed to join with the other exchanges and become regular shippers to the San Francisco auction. The matter will be definitely settled within a few days.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

General Denial of the Reported Internal Troubles in That Country.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Senator Jose Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister to the United States, authorizes a sweeping denial of the report on internal troubles in Venezuela. His latest advices from Caracas state that the interests of peace were never so firmly established. There are no signs of rebellion or discontent among the people, and the situation of affairs in the country, he says, has never been more promising. Business with the United States is reviving since the discriminations in favor of some of the other South American countries have been removed by the abolition of the reciprocity treaties. Before those treaties went into effect Venezuela was shipping to the United States 30,000,000 pounds of coffee annually. After Brazil negotiated a commercial treaty with the United States Venezuela coffee was compelled to find a market in Europe, and the shipments to this country fell off to 3,000,000 pounds. Venezuelan coffee growers now anticipate another market for their product in the United States, in which country they are now selling their coffee owing to their closer proximity, which results in much lower freight rates. Andrade has no official confirmation of the report that Venezuelan forces have crossed the Yurari territory and occupied the Cuyuni Valley region, driving off the British police. That territory the Minister explains, is the property of Venezuela, and is in no way connected with the territory in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. In other words, if the Venezuelan forces are occupying the Cuyuni Valley region, they are simply establishing themselves on property which belongs to them, while the British police, who are said to have been driven off, are mere interlopers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Kafirs Again Attack Lourenco Marques, But Are Repulsed.

LOURENCO MARQUES, October 16.—The rebellious Kafirs in great force attacked this town to-day, but were repulsed. A renewal of the attack is expected at any time. The situation is serious, for the force defending the place is not sufficient to make a prolonged resistance.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED.

CAPETOWN, October 16.—The government of the South African Republic has offered to assist the Portuguese at Lourenco Marques in preventing the proposed co-operation is regarded with suspicion here as an infringement of British suzerainty.

IT IS DECLINED.

LONDON, October 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Lourenco Marques says the Portuguese have declined the offer of assistance made them by Cecil Rhodes. The country is in open revolt, and the authorities talk of having assistance from the Transvaal. The situation is unbearable.

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THE STORM IN FLORIDA

Woeful Tales of Destruction by Wind and Water.

THE HAVOC AND DESTRUCTION

Damage Done to Towns in the Path of the Storm is Reported to be Almost Incalculable—Appalachicola and Cedar Keys the Principal Sufferers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 14.—Communication has been re-established with all points on the west coast visited by the recent storm, and dispatches tell woeful tales of the destruction caused by the wind and water. Appalachicola and Cedar Keys were directly in the storm's path, and the damage to those places is almost incalculable. The storm first struck Cedar Keys, and the following dispatch describing it has been received: "Cedar Keys has just experienced the most disastrous storm for twenty-five years. Main street is piled with debris, consisting of wreckage from houses, wharves, fishhouses and logs of every description. The damage is great. The Florida Central is a heavy sufferer. Almost the entire track to the mainland, a distance of three and one-half miles, is destroyed. From the mainland to Sumner, four and one-half miles, there are nearly 100 washouts. The Town Improvement Company is a heavy loser, as a number of business and dwelling houses were swept away. The total loss here amounts to several thousand dollars. The city hall, a two-story building, had the roof blown off and one side knocked out. The city jail cannot be found. The five bridges to the shell road are washed away. Many small boats were wrecked. One sloop came in Tuesday with five men, who had clung to a palmetto tree since Monday night. It is reported that five sponge vessels went ashore during the storm and were driven seven miles into the woods. From Cedar Keys the cyclone traveled up the west coast to Appalachicola. At that point it was even more severe than at Cedar Keys. The following dispatch from Appalachicola says: "Never before in the history of this town was such havoc and destruction played by storm and tide. Water, Commerce and Market streets were a mass of logs, boats, lumber and dead fish. Two lives are reported lost. Two residences were carried a mile away and placed in the marsh near Cypress Mill, uninjured. The docks were totally destroyed, and the houses were unroofed. The families sought safety on the hills, only to be routed by the terrible gale. The water is six feet deep on Water street, and some of the best dry-goods stores were battered into pieces by the floating timber and shattered to destruction. Five barges were blown from East Pass and lodged two miles north of here. Kimball & Co., lumber dealers, are heavy losers. It is impossible to obtain an estimate of the losses on goods and buildings. People are dazed, and appeals for aid will be sent out."

NEW FREIGHT RATES.

Most of the Dealers are Indifferent to the Advance.

PORTLAND, October 13.—Wholesale merchants appear to be indifferent to the rise in west-bound freight rates announced recently. So far as can be learned, there is no complaint at the advance. The average dealer is more interested in the stability of rates than in the raise. It is certain that he is granted the same rate as his competitor, he is satisfied. As for the amount of the advance, that is added to the amount of his sales, and the dealer therefore occupies about the same position no matter what freight charges are. These higher rates, it is claimed, will be of some slight benefit to the wholesaler in preventing the retailer from ordering direct from the manufacturer, as has been done to a considerable extent since rates were placed at the low figure. If there were many manufacturing here, this advance or a greater one would be a blessing to the wholesaler in preventing a letting of west-bound freight charges would be of assistance to water lines doing a freighting business around the Horn, but the present advance is not enough to make any material difference, at least at the present time. Merchants here are ordering sparingly from the East, only enough for present needs, and are not inclined to speculate, and are backward about bringing their goods via the lengthy Cape Horn route. But for the prevailing depression in business and change, even such as becomes effective the 20th of the month, would greatly stimulate the clipper trade.

NINE MONTHS' EXPORTS.

Value of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Mineral Oils Sent Abroad.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of exports of breadstuffs, provisions and mineral oils from the United States during the nine months ended September 30, 1894, as compared with similar reports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were:

Table with columns for 1894 and 1893. Rows include Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Mineral oils.

The Gentle Autocrat's Will.

BOSTON, Mass., October 14.—The will of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes was filed this afternoon. The sum of \$5,000 is left to Edward Jackson Holmes, a grandson of the deceased. The rest of the estate is left absolutely and in fee simple to the son of the poet, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Work of the Kafirs.

LONDON, October 14.—The British Consul at Lourenco Marques has called the foreign office that the Kafirs have entered the outskirts of that port and burned several houses and murdered several people. It is believed here that a party of British marines have again landed from the gunboat Thrush in order to protect the consulate of Great Britain.

KEEP OFF RESERVATION.

The Court Decides a Puyallup Indian Cannot Alienate His Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided to-day that the Puyallup Indians have not the power to alienate the land granted to them in severalty, and approved the conduct of the agent, who drove the workmen off the reservation. The decision is one of the most important that has been rendered since the organization of the court, and unless reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States will be an impregnable barrier between the unsophisticated Indian and the enterprising white. The case before the court was that of Edwin Kells, Indian agent of the Puyallup reservation in Washington, against Frank C. Ross.

Ross is a railroad contractor, and in the early part of 1893 he was engaged in building a road through the Puyallup reservation. From John Cook and Simon Cook, Indians, who had a farm on the reservation, Ross secured permission to occupy their land and to erect camps on it for his men. Soon after Ross took possession of the land the Indian agent ordered him to vacate the premises on the claim that the ground he occupied was government property. Ross, however, did not move, and then the Indian agent called the military to his assistance and drove him away by force of arms. Ross took the case into the United States Circuit Court for Washington, which decided that Kells had no authority to drive Ross off the reservation; so the Indian agent was enjoined from interfering with the contractor. Soon after this decision Kells appealed to the Appellate Court, and now that tribunal decides in his favor, overruling the judgment of the lower court and ordering Ross to keep off the reservation. The court in its decision said: "The act of 1887, which confers citizenship, clearly does not emancipate the Indians from all control or abolish the reservations. That the abolition of reservations is the ultimate hope of the government's policy there can be no doubt, but it will not be soon and cannot be realized by attributing fanciful qualities to Indians or supposing their nature can be changed by a legislative enactment. The patent has clear words of prohibition against alienation. The power of the government to impose restraint is not questioned, and its purpose is certainly not ambiguous. The treaties with the Indians, the allotment of land in severalty, all had the purpose of fixing them in permanent homes. By article 6 of the treaty the privilege of allotment can only be availed of by those who locate the same as a permanent home, and the purpose is so clear, insistent and dominant that the President is given power to prescribe such rules and regulations as will insure the family in case of the death of the head thereof the possession and enjoyment of such home, and he may issue a patent only to such a person who has made a location for a permanent home, and if issued, may cancel the patent if such person or family go from place to place. It follows therefore that the contract of Ross with the Indians was void, and he was properly removed from the reservation. If it is for the interest of the Indian or commerce to remove restraints upon alienation, Congress will undoubtedly do so, applied to, and in the latter case it will be enabled to provide for the interests of the Indians, but they seem to have provided for themselves in the contract with Ross."

'FRISCO NOT BENEFITED.

The War in the East Has Not Done That Port Much Good.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—Beyond the sale of a few shipments of flour and canned goods the merchants of San Francisco have not derived much benefit from the war in the Orient, says a morning paper. Local wholesalers claim that they cannot compete with the Canadian Pacific and the cheap transportation and manufacturing concerns of Europe. They say that the war cannot do the port of San Francisco any good. Reports from Japan and China, however, tend to improve the belief, and show that it is want of energy and business promptness on our own part that is standing in our way. Late advices received via Victoria from Japan say the local steamer and cargo-ship service of that country and China have been greatly demoralized by the war. Shipping is at a standstill, and some ports are sadly in need of certain lines of merchandise. For the benefit of our Northern neighbors that have extensive coal mines the following quotation is copied from a letter received in this city a few days ago: "Japan's coal stock has nearly all been bought up at a high premium, and the price of coal has advanced nearly 100 per cent with ready sales. Australian coal has not been shipped in any quantity for a long time, and most of the English coals are too high-priced to handle. Some of our Pacific Coast hulls might find employment carrying coal to Asia."

FORFEITED THEIR SEAT.

Refused to Take the Oath of Allegiance to the Emperor.

BERLIN, October 13.—Deputy Bueb and Young Oppler, both Social Democrats, have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor before entering the Provincial Council in Strassburg, and thus have forfeited the seats to which they were elected recently. Their objection to the oath was that it was in violation of their republican principles. There is much curiosity to know whether Bueb and Oppler are acting on a new principle of their party or merely on their own responsibility. Neither Bueb nor Liebknecht has ever refused to take the oath upon entering the public bodies to which they have been elected.

Seamen's Wages.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—The local association composed of sailor boarding-house keepers circulated a notice around the water front to-day announcing that hereafter seamen's wages on deep water ships shall be \$20 per month, and ordinary seamen's \$15. This is an advance of \$5 in each case over the rate heretofore paid to seamen for a voyage to Liverpool or other distant ports. In consequence the ship captains do not take to it favorably. On the other hand the boarding-house masters assert they will not ship a man unless the rate of \$20 and \$15 is agreed to.

To Close With Tacoma Day.

TACOMA, October 13.—On account of the great success of the Interstate Fair the management to-day decided to continue it until October 30, when the fair will close with Tacoma day, when excursions from all parts of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia will run to this city. The Northern Pacific has made an excursion rate of \$10 from Walla Walla, \$3.50 from Ellensburg and North Yakima and \$3.50 from Portland for that day.

MEETING OF BANKERS

Welcomed to Baltimore by Mayor Latrobe.

THE 20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Association Will Petition the United States Congress for a Change in the Banking Act in Order to Secure a Safe Currency.

BALTIMORE, October 12.—The twentieth annual convention of the American Association of Bankers convened in Ford's opera house at 10:30. Every section of the Union is represented. Secretary Giese says the crowd's check for \$150,000,000 would be cashed. Addresses of welcome were made by John P. Poe and Enrich Pratt, Chairman of the Baltimore clearing house. Mayor Latrobe's address of welcome was responded to by President White, who in turn was followed by Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland. His subject was the newspaper press and its influence on finance in 1893. The association will petition Congress to adopt the following amendment to the national banking act for the purpose of establishing a safe and elastic currency:

Section 1. The provision of the national banking act requiring the deposit of bonds to secure circulating notes heretofore issued shall be repealed.

Sec. 2. All of the banks to issue circulating notes to the amount of 50 per cent of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of circulation outstanding for the year; and an additional circulation of 25 per cent of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, subject both to the tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of such circulation outstanding for the year; said additional 25 per cent to be known as "emergency circulation."

Sec. 3. The tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of circulation outstanding shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States as a means of revenue, out of which the expense of the office of Comptroller of the Currency, the printing of circulating notes, etc., shall be defrayed. The excess over one-half of 1 per cent imposed on the "emergency circulation" shall be paid into the "guarantee fund" referred to in section 5.

Sec. 4. The banks issuing circulation shall deposit and maintain with the Treasurer of the United States a redemption fund equal to 5 per cent of their average outstanding circulation, as provided for under the existing law.

Sec. 5. The redemption of the notes of all banks, solvent or insolvent, to be made as provided for by the existing law.

Sec. 6. Create a "guarantee fund" through the deposit by each bank of 2 per cent upon the amount of circulation received the first year. Afterward impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of outstanding circulation, the same to be paid into this fund until it shall equal 5 per cent of the entire circulation outstanding. The collection of such tax shall be suspended, to be resumed whenever the Comptroller of the Currency shall deem it necessary. The notes of insolvent banks shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States out of the guarantee fund, if it shall be sufficient, then out of any money in the treasury, the same to be reimbursed to the treasury of the guarantee fund when replenished either from the assets of the failed banks or from the tax aforesaid. Additional banking associations organized after this plan shall have gone into operation may receive circulation from the Comptroller of the Currency upon paying into the guarantee fund a sum bearing the ratio to the circulation applied for as the amount of the guarantee fund bears to the total circulation outstanding, and to be subject to the tax of one-half of 1 per cent per annum, as called for by the Treasurer of the United States, for the creation and maintenance of this fund. No association or individual shall have any claim upon any part of the money in said guarantee fund except for the redemption of the circulation notes of insolvent national banking associations. Any surplus or residue of said guarantee fund which may be hereafter ascertained or determined by law shall inure to the benefit of the United States.

Sec. 7. The government shall have a prior lien upon the assets of each failed bank and upon the liabilities of the shareholders for the purpose of restoring the amount withdrawn from the guarantee fund for the redemption of its circulation, not to exceed, however, the amount of the failed bank's outstanding circulation after deducting the sum to its credit in the redemption fund.

Sec. 8. Circulation can be retired by the bank at any time by depositing with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money to the amount of the sum desired to be withdrawn, and immediately upon such deposit the tax indicated in sections 2, 3 and 6 shall cease upon the circulation so retired.

Sec. 9. In the event of the winding-up of the business of a bank by reason of insolvency or otherwise the Treasurer of the United States, with the concurrence of the Comptroller of the Currency, may upon application of the directors or the liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper officials, upon being satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the payment of the notes of the bank and any tax due thereon, pay over to such directors, liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper official the amount to the credit of the bank in the redemption fund indicated in section 4.

Seamen's Wages.