

PROPOSED BOND ISSUE

Discussed by the Leading New York Bankers.

THEY WILL LET GO THEIR GOLD

Investors Are Expected to Subscribe Largely, While the Banks Will Furnish to Depositors Freely the Gold Necessary to Take the Bonds.

New York, November 14.—Five Presidents of national banks, who are regarded as the leaders of the bank Presidents in New York city, met in the office of Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, late to-day. They were Mr. Cannon, President Nash of the Corn Exchange National, Tappen of the Gallatin National, Simmons of the Fourth National and Williams of the Chemical National Bank. These gentlemen had attended a meeting of the Building Committee of the Clearing-House Association and gathered in the office of the Chase National to discuss the impending government loan. The consensus of opinion was that the bankers of New York would give up large amounts of gold for the purchase of the new issue of government bonds. It is expected that investors will subscribe largely for the new bonds, and the banks will furnish to depositors freely the gold necessary to take the bonds. This decision is of importance, for the banks represented at this informal conference with the Union Trust and the United States and the Central Trust Companies hold the bulk of the gold in New York. President King, Stewart and Olcott of the trust companies mentioned have already extended the administration their assurance that the new issue will be taken care of. When the February issue was made depositors had difficulty in obtaining the gold from banks, and many only secured legal tender, which was presented at the treasury to obtain gold. The government thus failed to secure over \$38,000,000 for the \$48,000,000 provided for by the sale of \$50,000,000 bonds. The decision of the bankers to give up their gold freely will consequently net a larger amount of gold to the government, the result of the forthcoming issue being estimated at over \$50,000,000. It is understood in New York that the new issue will be announced within forty-eight hours if the circulars and subscription blanks can be prepared in that time.

THE TRIP POSTPONED.

Senate Commerce Committee Will Wait Until Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—About the only Senatorial excursion authorized during the last session of that body was one granting the Committee on Commerce authority to make a trip to California for the purpose of examining the sites for the proposed deep-water harbor on the Pacific Coast. The struggle is between Santa Monica and San Pedro, and the rivalry between the two ports and conflicting railroad interests have been so strong that the committee was unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion. It was the intention to have made the trip during the past summer, but the elections intervened to prevent. Senator Ransom, Chairman of the committee, reached Washington to-day, intending to arrange for an early start, but so many of the members of the committee were unable to get away that the Chairman to-day decided to postpone the matter until Congress meets and the committee has an opportunity of getting together.

NOTHING TO PREVENT IT.

Nuns May Teach in Public Schools in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, November 14.—The Supreme Court in a majority opinion handed down by Judge Dean confirms the decision of the lower court declaring that the employment of sisters of the Roman Catholic Church in the common schools of Gallitzinborough is not unlawful, inasmuch as no proof has been submitted that religious instruction in school hours is imparted by the fact that the women are Catholics who do not disqualify them under the constitution, and quotes from article 1 of the bill of rights which extends to all men the right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. The opinion further declares that the selection of Catholic teachers by the School Board is not a violation of law, and says the fact that these teachers contributed their earnings for a religious purpose has no bearing on the matter. Judge Williams delivered a minority dissenting opinion.

Ericsson's Trial Again Postponed.

New London, Conn., November 14.—The new torpedo boat Ericsson started early for the course in Long Island Sound, over which she is to have her speed trial, but met with an accident, which will again postpone the trial indefinitely. She had just started on the course when an eccentric snapped on the starboard side.

Important Witnesses Missing.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., November 14.—The celebrated case of the People vs. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Bryan for the murder of her sister, Blind Nancy Mengler, last February, came up in the Superior Court to-day. Owing to an inability to secure some important witnesses the case was again continued, this time to December 12.

His Last Words.

NEWARK, N. J., November 14.—Peter Birch, recently janitor of the Lafayette-street school, who was convicted Friday of criminal assault on Albertina Martin, 14 years old, and who was to have been sentenced to-day, died early in the day, as alleged, of a broken heart. His last words were: "I am innocent."

More Scandal in Italy.

ROME, November 14.—Frauds have been detected in the Italian railway administration to the extent of several million lire. A number of arrests have been made.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

An Address Before the Geographical Society on Her Resources.

EDMONTON, November 14.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, delivered a lecture before the Geographical Society to-day upon the resources and general economic condition of the Dominion of Canada. He dilated upon the influence of federation upon the economic position of the Dominion as seen in the enormous developments of trade and commerce, and the prosperity of the country generally since the establishment of the Dominion, especially in the expansion of foreign trade. Canada's trade in 1893 and 1894, he said, was the highest ever reached, and the increase since 1877 has been 90 per cent. The stability of trade had been remarkable. In spite of the McKinley law, the financial disturbances and the fall of prices Canada has been little affected. The demand for staple products and exports was as high as ever. The situation of the country lay in the soundness of its banking system and the prudence of its traders. The excellence of the national credit had been shown in the success of the recent loan, which was now at par. He referred to Canada's expansive coal and iron resources and deposits of nickel, and expressed his belief that wheat would continue to be the great staple product of the Northwest long after the United States had ceased to grow it as a profit or to export it. The French treaty, he said, had sealed the power of Canada to regulate external trade relations. The Ottawa conference would do much to promote the commercial and imperial trade, the development of steamship lines and ocean cables.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Much Property Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., November 14.—The forest fires from Arkansas have broken out in North Mississippi on a more extensive scale. The entire Yazoo delta is threatened. Memphis is hemmed in on three sides by vast fires, and it is impossible to enter the city without passing through miles of heated air and smoke. The fire in Mississippi started ten miles south of Memphis, and extends south to De Soto and Tunica counties in the State of Louisiana. Its origin is credited to a recent visit of inspection paid by officials of the Illinois Central. The section foreman, anxious to make a good showing, set fire to the dry grass along the roadside and soon a conflagration had spread through the forest. Plantations have been wiped away with buildings, fences and crops. A great deal of cotton is still ungathered, and all is in the line of flames. There are rumors of negroes lost in the conflagration. The Arkansas fires are along the line of the Little Rock and Memphis railroads. Many lives have been lost. The most destructive fire is in Lost Swamp twenty-five miles from here. The fire near Mound City has burned itself out after doing much damage. Near Edmondson two negroes, one a young girl, were killed. The bodies of many negroes, said to be human, have been recovered.

THE COOK GANG.

Further Depredations by the Indian Territory Outlaws.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., November 14.—The Cook gang held up a farmer and stole his horses and saddles six miles from here early this morning. They are headed toward Fort Gibson, and a posse started out to-night. Yesterday seven of the gang went to the farmhouse of James Dickens near Perry and demanded food, which was refused. The outlaws then bound Dickens, his wife and daughter, and plundered the house. They were not released until neighbors arrived in the evening. Elmer Lucas, a member of the gang under arrest at Fort Smith, Ark., made a full confession Saturday of his connection with Bill Cook. Lulu Cook, who was arrested last week at Tahlequah, is at liberty on bond. She has written a long statement to the public, charging the Marshals with hounding her brothers, Bill and Jim, until they were forced into outlawry.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

Athlison and Topeka and Southern Pacific Will Exchange Business.

CHICAGO, November 14.—Private advices were received in this city to-day from New York stating that the mission of A. C. Walker, receiver of the Athlison and Topeka, had been successful. An agreement had been reached between his road and the Southern Pacific on all differences that have divided them for many a year past. The Athlison and Topeka, it is understood, practically secures all for which it had been contending. Its right to ticket passengers to San Francisco via Los Angeles at short-line rates is admitted and fully secured by the terms. Furthermore, the Athlison and Topeka has secured a guarantee from the Southern Pacific that it will be allowed the right of ticketing passengers to San Francisco and Southern California points over the Southern Pacific tracks on as favorable terms as are given any of the Southern Pacific connections from any other direction.

Will of Review Denied.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The Supreme Court to-day denied a writ of review applied for by the attorney for the Blythe Company. The petition was for a review of Judge Coffey's distribution of the estate to Florence. As soon as Alice Edith Dickinson's claims shall have been disposed of the estate will be distributed.

Did Not Do as He Advertised.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., November 14.—George Weston, a balloonist, was mobbed yesterday afternoon at Cedar Park for refusing to go up in his balloon and come down with a parachute, as he had advertised. The balloon was also slashed with the pocket knives of the enraged crowd.

Smuggled Cigars Seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The schooner Aloha from Honolulu was boarded by custom-house searchers on her arrival yesterday, and a thorough search of the vessel resulted in the seizure of over 8,000 cigars that had been smuggled on board.

THE LETTERS MAILED

Business of the Postoffice Department

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Extracts Taken From the Reports of the First and Second Assistant Postmasters-General—Recommendations for Improvement of the Service.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones has submitted his annual report to the Postmaster-General. It is a review of the work in the department under his charge for the year ended June 30, 1894, and contains his recommendations for improvement of the service. Mr. Jones recommends legislation to protect the post-marking stamp in use at postoffices, as the stamp is now being used for unlawful purposes. He reviews his recommendations for legislation to prevent the booting of postmasters by mailing of letters at places other than the office, which results in reducing the salaries of the postmasters boycotted. He calls special attention to the misuse of the franking privilege. He says: "There seems to be a misapprehension among members of Congress as to the scope of the franking privilege, which has resulted in some postmasters declining to send speeches or other matter presented for mailing. This department has been called upon to give special instructions on such matters. Instead of the name being written or placed on the envelope by the hand-stamp it has been in some instances improperly printed thereon; the speeches therein contained have borne advertisements of the congressional record, and therefore are subject to postage as third-class matter. In addition to this some of the packages sent by mail under the frank of the member have been found after delivery to contain printed matter outside of the congressional record, and public documents, and therefore not frankable under the laws above quoted. The literature being sent under seal, the department is of course unable to detect every violation. There is no penalty attached to the misuse of the franking privilege, hence no action can be taken by the further to call the attention of the member to the matter. As this department is required to carry without one cent of revenue hundreds of tons of franked matter, additional limitations should be placed on the use of the frank or a penalty of some kind imposed on its unlawful use, and I respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be called to this matter for such action as it should deem proper."

Mr. Jones recommends legislation, allowing the suspension without pay, not to exceed ten days, of employees violating the postal rules; also that disabled employees may be granted leaves of absence with continued pay; also some changes in the classifications of salaries which were heretofore commended. The report gives details of the different divisions of the First Assistant's office. It shows that there are 149 there are 496 second-class and 2,887 third-class. The aggregate salaries of these were \$5,700,700 and the aggregate receipts \$58,658,924. The following estimates are made for salaries of postmasters, clerks, etc., for the next year: Compensation of postmasters—\$16,500,000 Rent in postoffices—10,100,000 Fuel, light and heat—900,000 Miscellaneous incidentals and furniture—180,000 Advertising, first and second-class—15,000 Renting of canceling machines—60,000 The revenue of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows a falling off, while the expenditures have increased. The total receipts for the fiscal year of 1893 was \$5,086,763, while the deficiency for 1894 is \$9,243,033. The decrease of receipts was \$816,424, and the increase of expenditures was \$3,250,409. The total expenditures for 1894 are \$4,276,363, and the total receipts \$5,086,763. The deficiency for 1894 is \$9,243,033. The decrease of receipts was \$816,424, and the increase of expenditures was \$3,250,409. The total expenditures for 1894 are \$4,276,363, and the total receipts \$5,086,763. The deficiency for 1894 is \$9,243,033.

AN ELECTRIC DEATH.

The Subject is to be Thoroughly Tested in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 13.—Governor Flower is willing to allow experts to make a test to ascertain whether a man killed in the electrical chair can be resuscitated. Ever since the adoption of the electrical execution act by the State the Westinghouse people, whose dynamo are used, have declared electricity was not the cause of death, but that death was assured by the holding of an autopsy directly after the body had been taken from the electrical chair. No less an authority than Nicola Testa, the famous electrician, contended he could bring back to life a man killed in an electrical chair, provided the attempt was made immediately after the execution. George Westinghouse has always asserted that electrical death was a sham, and that a New York commission, headed by E. T. Gerry, had added the autopsy clause to the law to make it certain that the man was dead. Within the last few weeks the agitation of the subject has become prominent, and an appeal is to be made to the Governor to allow the next man condemned to be used as a subject to be experimented on. The Governor says he will grant permission to do this. If successful, the experiment will bring to life a new man, who cannot be executed, having once suffered the penalty of death. It will also prove to the State executors that the man was dead. Within the last few weeks the agitation of the subject has become prominent, and an appeal is to be made to the Governor to allow the next man condemned to be used as a subject to be experimented on. The Governor says he will grant permission to do this. If successful, the experiment will bring to life a new man, who cannot be executed, having once suffered the penalty of death. It will also prove to the State executors that the man was dead. Within the last few weeks the agitation of the subject has become prominent, and an appeal is to be made to the Governor to allow the next man condemned to be used as a subject to be experimented on. The Governor says he will grant permission to do this. If successful, the experiment will bring to life a new man, who cannot be executed, having once suffered the penalty of death. It will also prove to the State executors that the man was dead.

Bunco Man and Confidence Operator.

LOS ANGELES, November 13.—Matt Reese, one of the most daring and successful bunco men and confidence operators on the Pacific Coast, was arrested in this city to-night by Detective Goodman, who had a lively chase to land his man. Reese is wanted in Leadville, where a term in the penitentiary awaits him. Reese had been hunted by officers all over the Coast for several months. He will be held until an officer with a requisition arrives from the north.

The Negro Has Confessed.

OAKLAND, Cal., November 13.—Samuel J. Thomas, the negro ex-convict who was arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of several burglaries that have taken place in this vicinity of late, and more particularly the terrible assault on the Rev. Frank E. Wolff and wife with a hatchet in Alameda, has confessed.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Chinese Emperor and Court Preparing to Leave Peking.

LONDON, November 13.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated last Tuesday and coming by way of Shanghai, says the Emperor and Court are preparing to leave Peking for Tsin Kiang Pu, in the province of Kiangnan, about 125 miles northwest of Shanghai. A later dispatch from Shanghai confirms the report, and says the gates are expected to close the 16th. The state of siege will be declared at the same time. The Emperor desires to see the diplomats before his departure, and probably will give them audiences to-morrow.

NO ATTEMPT AT CONCEALMENT

Two Members of the Notorious Cook Gang Held up the Town of Lenapah and Shot Two of its Citizens—Lulu Cook Arrested.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., November 12.—Two of the Cook gang plundered the town of Lenapah, I. T., and left a bloody trail behind them to-day. They entered the town in the character of bold bandits without any attempt at concealment, and terrorized the citizens until they had carried out their plan of robbery. E. E. Mellon, a brave young man who attempted to stop them with his gun while they were riding away, was shot and killed. Another man, whose name cannot be learned, is said to have been seriously wounded. Both of the victims were with a small force of citizens, who hastily armed themselves and attempted to prevent the escape of the bandits. The robbers were mounted on fast horses, and were heavily armed. Some of the citizens claim to have recognized them as Cherokee Bill and Jim French, well known as Lieutenants of Bill Cook, the leader of the gang. The robbers held up the proprietors of two stores, and looted both places. They also robbed the postoffice. John Shufeldt, the proprietor of one store, lost \$100 in money and a gold watch. Mr. Shufeldt proclaimed his loss to the town before the robbers had finished their work, and the band of citizens was almost between them and their horses when the robbers were ready to mount. An effort was made to stop them, but they were on horseback with drawn pistols and were firing in the same way they met the Daltons two years ago, when the entire band was wiped out.

TO TREAT DIRECTLY WITH JAPAN.

LONDON, November 13.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Board of Foreign Affairs has again appealed to the Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany, who are believed to have suggested that China treat directly with Japan. It is regarded as likely that the board will adopt the suggestion.

VALUABLE TREASURES.

Exhibits Obtained for San Francisco's Memorial Museum.

NEW YORK, November 13.—M. H. De Young of San Francisco, Director-General of the Midwinter Exposition, has purchased for the Memorial Museum, which will commemorate the success of that enterprise, one of the most valuable collections of relics of the Napoleonic dynasty that the world possesses. The collection is the result of a half century's work on the part of the enthusiastic collector of the antique, and it is now on exhibition at Tiffany's in this city. The collection consists of 800 medals, jetons and coins in gold, silver and bronze and copper, and memorizes the leading events of the Napoleonic period. Young for the museum part of the famous collection of Alessandro Castellani, which was sold at the Hotel Druot, Paris, in 1844. These art treasures will be shipped to San Francisco in a few days.

MORE CHURCH TROUBLE.

Another Priest Has Been Suspended by Bishop Bonacum.

OMAHA, November 13.—The trouble in the Lincoln diocese of Bishop Bonacum has broken out again. He has suspended Right Rev. Father English of David City and ordered him before the Diocesan Court. This is on the allegation that English took church property and failed to return it. To-day English publishes a long reply and attacks the Bishop. The celebrated case against the charges in a recent issue of the Delegate Sattoli's powers are insufficient to deal with so grave a case. The documents enlarging his authority are believed to be on their way from Rome, and after their arrival the complaining priests are confident of a vindication.

General Sanders Again Arrested.

PUEBLO, Colo., November 13.—General J. S. Sanders of commonwealth fame was arrested here yesterday on a warrant charging him with grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty, and was placed under a \$500 bond which he furnished. The particular offense against Sanders is stealing a Rio Grande locomotive and running it over the Missouri Pacific tracks last May to Horace, Kan., where he and his followers were overpowered by Deputy United States Marshals and arrested. Sanders was fined \$50 in the United States Court at Wichita for the theft. He returned to Pueblo about three weeks before the election, and made speeches for Governor Waite and the Populist party.

In the Choctaw Nation.

SOUTH McALLEN, I. T., November 13.—The Choctaw troubles have been temporarily settled by a peace council composed of influential men belonging to both parties. The eight prisoners who were to be tried at Wilberton to-morrow have been released on their own recognizance until the next session of the council, when all troubles will be peacefully settled. The prisoners have gone to the Chickasaw nation to reside until sent for by the council.

Great Damage Being Done in Tennessee and Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, November 12.—Forest fires are raging in West Tennessee and Eastern Arkansas, and a cloud of smoke has settled down over the city and surrounding country like a fog. The passengers on the steamer Lady Leo, which arrived this evening bring terrible tales of losses and suffering from forest fires on both sides of the river north of Memphis. In Mississippi county, Ark., several plantations have been devastated and the tenants left homeless. The flames were fanned by a stiff wind, and when last heard from were spreading in every direction. The long drench has made the timber and cotton fields as dry as a powder-house, and nothing but a heavy rain will check the fires. The roar of the flames can be heard for miles, and the people become terror-stricken at the sight of the awful devastation and flee for their lives. The towns of Brownsville and Tobian on the Tennessee side of the river, which were in danger last night, were saved by the prompt efforts of citizens, who fought the flames all night.

A Crownwell Suggested.

BERLIN, November 12.—The Zukunft in an article under the caption "Against Playthings" created a sensation by drawing a parallel between the Kaiser and Charles I. of England, and predicts that the German ruler may meet a fate similar to that of the English King. He persists in his King Charles' methods of claiming that the people must blindly concede his policy, for which he holds himself responsible to God alone. The paper expresses the hope that Chancellor von Hohenhausen may be able to dispel the Kaiser's illusion that a modern people can be treated as a plaything.

BRIGANDS' BOLD RAID

The Work of Desperadoes in Indian Territory.

NO ATTEMPT AT CONCEALMENT

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THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Reading Receivers' Right to Discharge Brotherhood Men Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The controversy between the receivers of the Reading Company and such employees as are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has prompted an expression of opinion from Attorney-General Olney in the form of a letter to Judge Dallas of the United States Circuit Court, before whom the case is pending. The difficulty between the two organizations reached a crisis August 15 last, when General Superintendent Sveigard summoned before him eleven employees and notified them to disband as a condition of retaining their places. Various protests were made against this alternative, and the Brotherhood urged the receivers to withdraw it, but in answer the receivers September 17 answered: "The policy of this company is well known to be that it will not consent that persons in its service shall owe allegiance to other organizations which may make claims upon them which are incompatible with their duties as its employees. This position was taken advisedly, and we have no intention of departing from it."

AFTER THE TRUST.

American Tobacco Company Said to Violate New Jersey's Laws.

NEW JERSEY, November 11.—The methods of the Cigarette Trust were the subject of further investigation yesterday in an action brought by Attorney-General Stockton of Jersey City to annul the charter of the American Tobacco Company on the ground that it is operating as a trust contrary to the laws of New Jersey. Commissioner Walton Clearin of New Jersey presided at yesterday's inquiry. Joseph Park of Park & Tilford testified that the American Tobacco Company dictated the terms of the sale of cigarettes. The American Tobacco Company would not sell goods to Park & Tilford if they sold other than its goods. Other manufacturers also forbade the firm from selling competitive wares. Mr. Park said: "Champagne houses do this particularly. They let us have their goods at greater discount if we agree to keep up the price and only sell their brands." Miller of L. Miller & Sons testified that he favored the methods of controlling cigarette sales, because the manufacturers allowed the retailer larger rebates when he sold only their goods. He added: "Competition demoralizes and impoverishes the retailer who is not allowed any profit when the manufacturers control prices."

THE BANK CLOSED.

Personal Quarrels Among the Officers Was the Cause.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., November 11.—The First National Bank of this city closed its doors shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The bank has been in a safe condition for ordinary business, but a quiet run was organized that went on all Friday. Nothing was thought of it, but on opening yesterday morning a rush commenced, and Cashier Kohl closed the doors and posted a notice to protect all depositors. The bank was doing the largest business in the city. It is understood the cause of the failure originated in personal quarrels among the officers of the bank. President Joseph Brown, when interviewed, stated that the bank would not resume business, but would go into liquidation. The securities of the bank and its assets are sufficient to pay all depositors in full and leave something to be distributed among the stockholders. The bank has a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and when closed had deposits of about \$200,000. Other banks in the city are not in the least affected by the failure of the First National.

BISHOP MATZ RESIGNS.

A Very Unusual Course for a Catholic Prelate.

DENVER, November 11.—Bishop Matz of this diocese has tendered his resignation to the Holy Father with a request that it be accepted as soon as possible. The Bishop could not be seen to find out the cause of his resignation, but his secretary gave the following to the press to-night: "In the absence of the Vicar-General I am authorized by the Right Rev. Bishop Matz to announce through the press to the Catholic clergy and laity of the diocese the fact that he has sent on to the Holy Father his resignation to the See of Denver, with the request that his Holiness would graciously accept it as soon as possible. The Bishop considers it necessary to take this somewhat unusual course in order to forestall inaccurate and misleading reports which may find their way into the press."

Considers Himself a Jonah.

NEW YORK, November 11.—It is announced to-night that the association of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage with the Brooklyn Tabernacle has been formally severed. His resignation is due, he said, to the fact that he does not feel that he should ask his old congregation to build the fourth church for him. He advises them to either join other churches or build for a new pastor.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Commander Montgomery Sicard has been selected to succeed Admiral Gherardi in the command of the Brooklyn navy yard.

Given His Liberty.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The President has pardoned A. S. Anderson convicted in Idaho of unlawful cohabitation.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

President Cleveland Has Authority to Retaliate.

THE LAW IS LAID BEFORE HIM

It is a Question Whether This Will be Necessary, for the Government of Germany Has Modified Its Order and Assumed a Liberal Attitude.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The announcement that the German authorities may conclude to determine the possibilities of the introduction of Texas fever into the Empire from expert opinions of American veterinarians was received with great interest by Secretary Morton, whose advocacy of retaliation by requiring a strict inspection of German wines and liquors has been held in these dispatches. The Secretary has investigated the question, and finds that authority to entirely exclude German products in retaliation for discrimination of our goods is vested in the President by existing laws, all of which has been heretofore overlooked in the discussion of the question. Secretary Morton had a conference with the President, and laid the law before him. It is in the United States Statutes at large, volume 23, Fifty-first Congress, page 414, chapter 839: "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the President to make regulations in certain cases and for other purposes." Section 4, to which the Secretary called the attention of both the United States authorities and the German Empire, reads: "That whenever the President is satisfied there is good reason to believe any importation is being made, or is about to be made, into the United States from any foreign country of any article used for human food or drink that is adulterated, he (the President) may issue his proclamation suspending the importation of such articles from such country for such period of time as he may think necessary."

FROM THE FAR EAST.

News of the Two War Powers Brought by Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—The steamer Belgic brought news from the Orient under date of Tokio, October 20, as follows: "The Korean peninsula has now been cleared of Chinese troops from end to end. Korea was one of the last vestiges of the middle kingdom's medieval majesty; one of the last of the little border States that acted as buffers between the Empire and the 'outer barbarians,' independent toward all the alien world, dependent toward the Celestial Empire alone. That was the anomalous status of these buffers. One after another they have been shaken free by the impact of Western aggression. Burma, Siam, Tonquin, Annam, the Pamir region—all have fallen away, leaving the flanks of the middle kingdom exposed to the kicks of the profane Occident. Korea alone remained. To her relations with Corea China could not choose but import some element of realism, for beyond the borders of the peninsula Russia stood always ready to advance. Therefore the Peking statesman openly called Corea a dependency, and Europe believed that they had both the will and the ability to protect it. But two battles have sufficed to drive the last of the bannermen across the Yalu river and to place a Japanese army on the borders of Manchuria. Japan by a very striking object lesson has demonstrated the justice of her contention that, so far as concerned Chinese territory, Corea's security against foreign invasion was a myth. Ujina is a port distant five miles from Hiroshima, a town on the inland sea, where the Emperor of Japan as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces has established his headquarters. Hiroshima was chosen for the purpose because it is the most southerly point to which the main trunk railway of Japan has been pushed. Troops and stores from every part of the Empire reach it by rail. The harbor of Ujina is capable of accommodating fifty or sixty large steamers, and between Ujina and Hiroshima a military railway has been built. October 18 the last steamer of a great flotilla of Japanese transports steamed out of Ujina. They carried a corps d'armee aggregating 25,000 combatants with all their equipment, ammunition, military train, artillery, etc. The flotilla, heading to the northwest, steered for the entrance of the Pe Chi Li Gulf to attack simultaneously Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei. Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei are China's only fortified harbors in the northern part of her Empire. Their works of defense were planned by German engineers, and they enjoy the reputation of being impregnable. Port Arthur has docks capable of receiving big ironclads, and is an important naval depot. The Japanese expect to attack both places from the land side, and it may be predicted that they will take them. In that case the Gulf of Pe Chi Li and therefore the maritime approaches to Peking will be completely commanded by Japan."