

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived at Port Townsend, from Alaska, upon schedule time. It is reported that the weather at Juneau and Sitka is at present quite as mild as that of Puget sound.

Great preparations are being made for the spring rush of miners to Alaska, which it is expected will be greater this year than ever before. Few prospectors are planning to go to Cook's inlet this season, the excitement in that section having about died out.

James McCoy, one of the founders of the town of Oakesdale, Wash., died at his home in that town at the age of 68 years. Mr. McCoy came to Oregon in 1853, and resided in Benton county till 1887. He then removed to Whitman county, Wash., where he has since resided.

Port Townsend has had another landslide. Tons of dirt fell from the hill on the west side of Taylor street, at the second flight of terrace steps, carrying with it the high cribbing and completely obstructing the passage on that side of the street.

The ship Two Brothers, which has arrived at Tacoma from San Francisco, is said to have had a very bad trip. While off the Oregon coast, Oscar Hart, a sailor, fell from the lee main rigging and was drowned. It was his second trip on the ship. He was a German, 30 years old, and had lived in San Francisco.

A Madrid dispatch says snow and rain storms threaten serious floods in Spain. Harrowing distress prevails in Andalusia. At Jaon, the people are plundering the bread shops, and thousands are begging in the streets. Similar scenes, accompanied by fights with the police, have occurred in many other towns. The authorities are powerless to cope with the destitution.

Joseph Meehan, 16 years old, of San Francisco, met his death in a strange and shocking manner. He was attempting to close a window in a room occupied by himself and parents on the third floor of a lodging house, when he slipped and plunged headlong through the opening to the street below. He struck on his head and his neck was broken.

A London dispatch from Odessa, describing the military preparations going forward there, says that the activity has only been equaled during the period which immediately preceded the two last great wars. The Turkish government is unable to make its usual annual purchase of horses in Russia, all of the stud farms being closed by the Russian government.

Congressman Sturtevant, of Pennsylvania, who has recently called on President-elect McKinley, quotes him as saying: "I will call a special session of congress on March 15, and unless I change my mind you may be in Washington by that time. I desire to have my protective system inaugurated immediately upon my inauguration, and I want a measure passed that will immediately stimulate business and give idle men work." Congressman Sturtevant said further that no Pennsylvania man would be in the cabinet.

Very Rev. Thos. J. Conaty, D. D., has been installed as rector of the Catholic university of America in Washington, D. C. It was a notable event in the history of the institution, and drew together a distinguished assemblage of churchmen and educators.

Another attempt has been made to get the stranded Glenmorag off from the sands of North beach. This trial proved unsuccessful like the previous attempts and it is now thought the Glenmorag will be abandoned to the mercies of the waves.

While hunting near Elk Point, S. D., W. J. Murphy, aged 17, became separated from his companions and was frozen to death. When first missed he was supposed to have returned home, and not until some time later did searching parties start after him. His body was found.

An earthquake occurred on the island of Kishma, in the Persian gulf, attended by enormous loss of life. Kishma is near the entrance of the Persian gulf and is the largest island in that body of water, being surrounded by many smaller islands. Its length is seventy miles and its average breadth twelve miles. The population is estimated at 8,000, chiefly Arabs.

Two people were seriously injured and a score of others bruised and battered as the result of a rear-end collision of two trains in the Oakland yards. Instead of holding the Berkeley local train as usual, the signalman allowed it to proceed on the main track, just as the sunset limited was approaching. Before the latter train could be stopped it crashed into the rear car of the local, completely demolishing it.

The senate committee on fisheries have listened to an argument by Professor Elliott in advocacy of the bill providing for a new international agreement for the protection of fur-bearing seals. Professor Elliott exhibited a large number of charts, showing the habits of seals. He contended that from an economic and humane point of view, it would be far better for the United States to kill all the remaining seals outright than to permit the slaughter to continue under present regulations.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

How the Benson Men Set Up Their Organization in the House.

Two o'clock Thursday of last week the Benson men succeeded in organizing the lower house of the legislature with a majority numbering thirty-one. There was a large crowd of spectators present, as it had been announced in the morning session of the house that organization would be attempted in the afternoon. A collision of the factions was expected, but nothing of the kind occurred.

At 2 o'clock, when Temporary Speaker Davis mounted the rostrum and called the members to order, an audible rustle of expectancy passed around the house. The speaker directed Clerk Moody to call the roll, and the following answered to their names: Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Davis of Umatilla, Gratke, Gurdane, Hogue, Hope, Hudson, Huntington, Jennings, Lake, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Misener, Mitchell, Nosler, Palm, Riddle, Rigby, Smith of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson, Vaughan, Venness, Wagner.

The first formal move of the Benson men was made by Brown. He left his desk and came forward to a position just in front of the speaker's rostrum. Brown addressed Speaker Davis, and, being recognized, began a speech. He said:

"We have sat here for ten days in our effort to organize this house. But the rulings of the temporary speaker have at all times been adverse to the possibility of organization. If he has been conscientious in his ruling, I respect him."

Brown then went on to recite the history of the failure to organize and, concluding with the statement that it was now "our earnest purpose and steadfast resolution" to proceed with the business, offered a formal resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That the present temporary speaker, E. J. Davis, be, and he is hereby removed, and that Dr. J. N. Smith be, and he is hereby elected speaker pro tem. in his stead. That E. R. Lake and F. S. Stanley be, and they hereby are appointed a committee to escort Dr. J. N. Smith to the speaker's chair."

The reading of the resolution was greeted with great cheers by the lobby. Brown raised his hand in protest, and appealed to the spectators to keep silent.

"We have serious business to do," he said. "Mr. Speaker," interrupted Riddle of Douglas, "addressing Davis, 'I desire to enter an emphatic protest against this proceeding. I am against this resolution. We have heard some opinions read on this floor from Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and from Senator Thurston of Nebraska. I take it as a piece of impertinence on the part of the senator from Nebraska to offer unsolicited advice as to what we should do in Oregon, and our answer should be in the language of the great and only Penoyer, 'You attend to your business and we'll attend to ours.'"

"I will ask the speaker to put the question," said Brown, "although I realize it is a delicate matter for him."

"This whole proceeding is out of order," replied Davis, coolly, "and I decline to put the question."

"I will then put the question," continued Brown. "All who favor the resolution will say, aye." There was a loud chorus of ayes. "Those opposed, no." Several yells of "No" came from the lobby.

"Carried," cried Brown. Speaker Davis calmly watched the progress of events and said nothing. Smith was marched up beside Davis between Lake and Stanley. When he was opposite the speaker, Smith, who is a very small man, extended his hand to Davis, who is quite tall, and there was an awkward handshake. The crowd breathed a sigh of relief and smiled. There was to be no tragedy. It was just plain comedy. Smith asked the pleasure of the house, and Somers promptly got on his feet and read a printed resolution removing Temporary Chief Clerk Moody and appointing R. R. Hays, the Benson caucus nominee. Smith put the motion and it was declared carried, and Hays took a place beside Clerk Moody.

Chief Justice Moore was waited upon by a committee, and he swore in the members. Conn then offered a resolution to proceed to permanent organization, and it carried. H. L. Benson, of Josephine, was placed in nomination for speaker. The roll of the members sworn in was called by Hays. Benson got twenty-eight votes, Benson, Gratke and Misener voting blank.

A committee was appointed to escort Benson to the chair. Chief Justice Moore swore him in, and he made a short speech of thanks. The following officers were then elected:

Assistant chief clerk, H. S. Jordan; reading clerk, Frank Motter; calendar clerk, E. W. Bartlett; sergeant-at-arms, H. W. Murphy; doorkeeper, S. W. White (colored.)

These were the Benson caucus nominees. They were sworn in by Justice Moore. Bridges presented a resolution empowering the speaker to appoint three pages, a mailing clerk and one upstairs doorkeeper, and it was adopted.

Thomas offered a resolution extending the usual courtesies to newspaper men, and that, too, was adopted.

There was some discussion as to the proper way to notify the senate of the house organization, but it was finally settled by adoption of a resolution by Brown, appointing a committee of two from the senate and three from the house to notify the governor that the senate and the house were organized and ready for business.

Senator Harmon's bill to regulate salmon fishing in Rogne river fixes the close season from April 15 to June 1, and from August 15 to September 15.

IGNORED BY THE SENATE.

President Simon Declined to Recognize the Benson House.

The lobby of the senate chamber in Salem was crowded Monday afternoon in anticipation of action on the house concurrent resolution to notify the governor of the organization of the legislature. The resolution failed to put in an appearance, but the matter came up in another form on a resolution by Senator King, which was lost on a tie vote, and subsequently by a decisive ruling of President Simon, which was distinctly against recognition of the Benson house. Immediately after the senate was called to order, President Simon announced that he had in his possession a communication from the temporary house. It had been sent in last Friday, but he had taken the liberty to withhold it, expecting the concurrent resolution also to be submitted. The resolution was not at hand, but he thought it proper now to present the communication. It was in brief the particulars of the Benson house organization, and setting forth the unconstitutionality of such action, stating that at no time was a quorum present. The communication was signed by R. E. Moody, temporary chief clerk.

The senate listened to the reading of the communication, but took no action in the matter, and the regular order of business was resumed. After several bills had been introduced, King (Populist), of Baker county, asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution. There was no objection, and King sent the following to the clerk's desk:

"Whereas, There appears to be some question as to whether the house of representatives, comprising the other branch of this legislative assembly, has organized and is ready to proceed with business; that there is one organization of such house claiming to be the temporary house, duly organized as such, and one organization, claiming to be permanent and duly organized; that the senate has not been notified by resolutions or otherwise of such permanent organization; that this branch of the legislative assembly cannot perform legislative duties for which its members were elected without the concurrence of the house of representatives on all bills and joint resolutions passing this body; that this branch of the legislative assembly has for two weeks been organized and ready for the transaction of business, and the cause of such delay on the part of the house of representatives has not been fully made known to this body; therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of three members of the senate be appointed to examine into the conditions above set forth and ascertain whether or not either of the two pretended organizations of the house of representatives is a legally organized branch of this assembly, and, if so, which of the two is so organized, and report the action thereof to the senate at as nearly a date as may be deemed practicable by said committee."

This brought up the matter of the house recognition in an unexpected form. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, but it did not carry. After some debate a vote was taken, resulting in a tie, the resolution failing to be adopted.

Shortly after this episode a messenger from the house was announced. He laid his message in front of President Simon, who opened it and read it, and then said:

"The chair is in receipt of a communication purporting to be a message from the house stating that the house has effected permanent organization by electing Hon. H. L. Benson as speaker, R. R. Hays as chief clerk and other officers, and is ready for the transaction of business. The chair has already submitted to the senate a message from the temporary organization of the house, advising the senate that such permanent organization was effected in an irregular and unconstitutional manner and without the presence of a quorum, and that such action was illegal and void. The chair is of the opinion that no permanent organization of the house has been effected and that the pretended permanent organization, without a quorum mentioned in this communication, is not valid or binding, and that the senate cannot recognize such an alleged permanent organization of the house. The chair, therefore, declines to entertain or receive this communication, and rules that the same cannot be entered upon the journal. The decision will stand as the judgment of the senate, unless the senate will overrule the decision of the chair."

The president's ruling was received in silence by the senate, which appeared to think that it was entirely correct, and it would be useless to attempt to set it aside, even if so disposed.

Senator Morgan's Views.

The following dispatch has been received by Bourne from Senator Morgan, of Alabama: "Under the constitution, as it is executed by the statute in accord with section 2, the house consists of sixty members, and the senate consists of thirty members. A quorum to do business consists of two-thirds of each house under article 12 of the constitution, and this includes the permanent organization. A quorum being in attendance, business can be done; otherwise no organization can be made, except to compel the attendance of absent members."

Senator Price has presented a measure which provides a new method of collecting school taxes. It is made the duty of the school clerk, ten days after the annual school meeting, the first Monday in March, to begin making an assessment of his district, and, immediately upon its completion, to collect the tax. The measure, it will be seen, takes from the assessor the power to make the assessment, and from the sheriff the duty of collecting the tax. It practically restores the former law.

A BOLD CUBAN DASH

Hernandez' Men Captured the Town of Pelanos.

SPANIARDS WERE SURPRISED

The Troops Were Attending Church While the Insurgents Were Taking the Garrison.

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—The Commercial Tribune special from Key West, says:

Another defeat for the Spanish is reported from Pelanos, in the Southern part of Havana province. The place has 1,000 inhabitants, is well fortified, and has a Spanish garrison of 600 men, with one field piece.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hernandez, in command of 500 insurgent cavalry, made a dash at the town Monday afternoon while the troops were at church celebrating some local holiday. Before they could form the insurgents had possession of the blockhouse. Cannon was trained on the church, and before the Spanish were hardy aware of what was the trouble, solid shot came hurtling through the walls, while cries of "Cuba Libre" filled the air. Out they rushed, only to fall before a deadly volley from a strong force posted behind some neighboring houses.

Colonel Muncio, the Spanish officer, bravely rallied his men, but as they formed for a charge, he fell, with a dozen bullets through him. The second in command took his place, but he, too, fell in a few seconds' time, the sharpshooters of Hernandez dealing death with a rapidity that rendered the troops panic-stricken.

They made one more attempt to charge the blockhouse, but Hernandez' cavalry reserve dashed at them, sweeping through their ranks and cutting a bloody path with their sharp machetes.

The Spanish then retired, it being a rout, though a portion stubbornly protected their rear, making stands until forced to retire by Hernandez' fierce charges. After pursuing them nearly to Cajalo on the coast, the insurgents withdrew. They burned the forts at Palanos. The insurgents secured 1,400 stands of arms, one cannon, \$1,000 in gold and \$5,000 paper money, besides ammunition and many valuable papers belonging to the Spanish commissary department.

Havana officials knew of the battle Tuesday night, but kept it suppressed, and the palace officials say that the place has been "evacuated."

AN OLD BURIAL GROUND.

Hundreds of Bones Unearthed at West Point.

New York, Jan. 26.—A special to the Press from West Point says:

Bones by the hundred have been unearthed right under the officers' club-rooms. They are all human bones, in good condition, but nobody knows when they were placed or how they got there. It might have been half a century ago, but the probabilities are, judging from stories told by old residents, that they are the bones of soldiers killed in the Revolutionary war. It is known that spies and Tories hanged on the plains were buried by the patriots where the mess hall now stands. What disposition will be made of them has not yet been announced, but it is likely they will be buried in the cemetery.

Coroner Miller, of Highland Falls, got an inkling of the find, but as coroners are allowed in West Point only by permission of the authorities he has small chance of holding an inquest, and it is clearly evident that there was no foul play in connection with the burying of the bones. Colonel Ernest is now in Washington, and it is probable the matter will remain as it stands until his return. In the meantime the bones have been placed where no harm can come to them.

QUICK RETRIBUTION.

Spaniards Are Caught in a Trap Laid by Their Own Countrymen.

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says:

A horrible story comes from Jumento, province of Santa Clara, telling of quick retribution to the Spaniards for their butchery and barbarous methods of war. A Spanish force, under Captain Martelli, entered the place, which had been the camp of the insurgents, and before going away secretly poisoned a well and a spring noted for affording excellent water. That evening a Spanish band of guerrillas entered the town, and used the water, from which over twenty-five men died. The guerrilla captain charged the Cuban residents with the deed, and shot them dead. He then turned the women over to the tender mercies of the men, who shot young boys who attempted to save their mothers and sisters. He burned the village. The next day some of the Spanish troops told the guerrillas the story of the trap they had set for the Cubans, and learned that their own companions in arms had been caught by their barbarous plots.

In the myxine we have an eye in which the optic nerve has entirely disappeared.

Forty-Niners Feasted.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Old men who crossed the plains to the Pacific coast in the days of the gold fever of '49 gathered at the Tremont house this morning to celebrate, with story-telling and feasting, the discovery of gold in California. Each member of the association was met by President Addison Ballard, who pinned to his coat a large yellow badge with a California bear and '49' conspicuously displayed thereon. The menu was elaborate.

DAY IN THE SENATE.

Calendar Cleared of Pension Bills—Resolutions Presented.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The senate confined itself strictly to business today, passing a large number of bills, including those for a statue of President Lincoln at Gettysburg, appropriating \$300,511 to pay one of the old claims of the late John Roach for use of his shipyards, and reclassifying the railway postal service. Over 100 pension bills were passed during the day, thus clearing the calendar. A resolution by Morgan, was agreed to, requesting the president for all correspondence on the Nicaragua canal since 1887, also a resolution by Allen requesting the attorney-general for information regarding the reported Pacific railroad settlement between the executive authorities and the reorganization committee of the road.

Allen of Nebraska secured the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the attorney-general be and is hereby directed to inform the senate whether he entered into an agreement or stipulation with what is commonly known as the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad, respecting the foreclosure of the government lien thereon, and the amount, if any, of such agreement or stipulation that said reorganization committee has bid on the foreclosure of said liens, and, also, send to the senate a full text of such agreement or stipulation, together with the names of persons comprising the reorganization committee as well as the authority he may have for beginning such foreclosure proceedings or entering into any such agreement or stipulation."

The Loud Postal Bill.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The senate committee on postoffices and post roads resumed the hearing on the Loud second-class mail bill today. Orville J. Victor, chairman of the New York committee of publishers, said the bill was to the interest of the press companies and opposed to the interests of the public, which demands good and cheap literature. Victor called attention to a large amount of government matter carried free which would, he said, go far towards accounting for the postoffice department deficit, and created a general laugh at the expense of the committee by reading a newspaper extract characterizing most of this matter as congressional buncombe.

John Elderkin, of the New York Ledger, claimed that under the proposed law such papers as the Ledger would be excluded from the privilege of being entered as second-class mail matter.

S. S. McClure addressed himself especially to Senator Chandler's proposed amendments, referring to the distribution through news agencies. It would have the effect, he said, of requiring the publishers of magazines to organize their own system of distribution, and thus both increase the cost as well as decrease the circulation of their publications. Any addition to the cost would render it impossible to publish 10-cent magazines. To advance the price of the magazines to 15 cents would be to cut the circulation one-half. Chandler said he did not propose to press his amendments.

J. S. Ogilvie denied the assertion made at a meeting last Saturday that some of his publications were indecent. He asserted that the government was under an implied contract with publishers to maintain the present rates.

Yates Hickey, of the American Railway Literary Association, favored the bill.

David Williams, proprietor of the New York Iron Age, submitted an argument in favor of the bill. Senator Chandler stated the hearings will close next Saturday.

Introduced by Hermann.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Representative Hermann has introduced a bill to amend the Indian deprecation claims law, whereby "inhabitants," and not only "citizens," shall be entitled to sue for payment. The original act embraced citizens only. Many of the old settlers losing property had at the time only declared their intention to become citizens. The amendment also provides that the Indians committing deprecations may have been merely "in treaty relations," so as to give the right to claimants to recover. The existing law gives jurisdiction to the court as to such claims as were committed by Indians in "amity," at least the supreme court construed the law to have this meaning. The amendment also simplifies the taking of testimony in such cases.

Ivory Returns Home.

London, Jan. 26.—The Daily Mail announces that Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, acquitted of a charge of complicity in a dynamite conspiracy, and John F. McIntyre, formerly assistant district attorney in New York, who came to London in his defense, sailed for New York yesterday.

Smallpox on the Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—The steamer Victoria, of the Northern Pacific line, arrived today with a case of smallpox on board, that developed the first day out from Yokohama. The steamer was disinfected and given clearance for the sound. The steerage passengers were detained at William Head quarantine.

Fourteen Hundred Bodies Recovered.

London, Jan. 26.—A Times dispatch from Teheran says that 1,400 bodies have been recovered from the ruins which resulted from the recent earthquake on the island of Kishma, in the Persian gulf, the inhabitants of which were estimated to number 5,000, mostly Arabs.

Domion Parliament Prognosed.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Parliament has formally prorogued for the 8th of March next.

THE HEROD OF HAVANA.

Senator Turpie So Characterized Captain-General Weyler.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the senate today Turpie of Indiana, characterized Captain-General Weyler as "the Herod of Havana, the murderer of women and children," and as an indescribable diminutive reptile. These bitter words were incident to Turpie's speech of two hours on the Cameron Cuban resolution. The speech did not develop the criticism of the secretary of state which had been foreshadowed by Turpie's remarks last week, as the senator confined himself largely to a careful analysis of the constitutional rights of congress, his conclusion being that congress, as representing the people, had the primary and paramount authority to recognize new governments. Turpie frequently turned aside from his arguments to pay a glowing tribute to the insurgent government and its leaders. General Maceo was eulogized as a hero, whose memory would be honored by the people of Cuba libre as the American people honored the heroes of Revolutionary days. In connection with Maceo's death, the senator referred with bitter denunciation to General Weyler.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 27.—After consuming most of the time today in disposing of District of Columbia business, the house took up the Indian appropriation bill, and made fair progress with it before the hour for adjournment was reached. The bill carries \$7,525,791, or \$366,294 more than the current law, and \$246,265 more than the estimate. Twenty of the seventy pages of the bill were disposed of.

The conference report on the immigration bill was presented, and Danford, who has charge of it, gave notice that he would call the report up at an early date. A bill was passed calling on the war department for an estimate of the cost of a water route from Galveston to Houston, Tex.

Johnson of Indiana, took advantage of the latitude allowed in debate to read a speech in favor of an early reform of our banking and currency laws. He described the depressed condition which existed during the recent campaign, and argued that unless the incoming Republican administration corrected the evils, it would be swept out of power in 1900, and the country would suffer loss and disaster, which it would take years to eradicate. He insisted that those who believed the enactment of a protective tariff would restore prosperity would be disappointed. Unless there was a thorough and adequate revision of our banking and currency laws, he said, there should be no lasting prosperity. He agreed with the president that the greenbacks should be retired. He thought that with the establishment of a broader banking system the banks should have the privilege of issuing notes against their assets.

Curtis of Kansas, offered an amendment to the Indian bill to permit merchants to go into the Kickapoo reservation in Kansas to collect their accounts. It was explained that this year, for the first time, merchants had been excluded from this reservation. The amendment was adopted.

IN CHETCO MOUNTAINS.

D. Hartman Shot and Killed Near the Oregon Border.

Grant's Pass, Jan. 27.—Somewhat meagre particulars have reached this city of a murder committed in the Chetco mountains, about twenty-five miles north of Chetco, Cal., on the 21st inst.

D. Hartman, an expert miner from Groveland, N. Y., and a man named Jones had some difficulty, growing out of a dogfight, when, without any other provocation than the mere disagreement, Jones seized a Winchester and shot Hartman, killing him instantly. Jones then left, and is supposed to be headed this way, though so far as known no effort is being made to capture him.

The shooting occurred at a mining camp, and was witnessed by but one man, who had camped with Jones, and who, in company with P. Costello, the postmaster, at Smith River, Cal., took the body to Chetco, where it is being embalmed for shipment East.

Jones is described as a man 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing 150 pounds, nearly bald-headed, with a sandy complexion. The name of Jones is believed to be assumed.

Decided Against the Sailors.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The United States supreme court today affirmed the judgment of the California district court in the case of Robert Robinson and four other seamen, arrested at San Francisco for refusing to obey the orders of the master of the Aragona, after having entered into articles to make a voyage to Valparaiso. The constitutionality of the law empowering a justice of the peace to arrest deserting seamen was involved; also the question as to whether their arrest violated the "Involuntary servitude" amendment to the federal constitution. Both points were decided against the sailors.

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 26.—Dugald Patterson, of Emmet, Mich., was killed here yesterday by a falling log. At the Trail creek smelter, George Braden, also an American, fell into a pot of molten slag and was frightfully burned.

Minneapolis, Jan. 27.—A. C. Hanghan, city treasurer, tendered his resignation today in consequence of his failure to secure bonds. He has been treasurer for four years, and was re-elected for two years more. He lost considerable money through bank failures, and his present embarrassment is the cause of his inability to secure bondsmen. It is understood his net loss will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000, which amount will ultimately fall upon the city at large.