republicans, although all of them would have voted against the bill. Speaking of the events of the day, he said:

"The collapse is complete. There will be no financial legislation by this congress unless the senate sends a bill to the house, which seems improbable. Twenty or 25 members voted for the previous question who would not have voted for the bill."

When the possibility of the republican congress being called in extra session was spoken of, Walker said:

"If congress gives ample authority, and gives it wisely to the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds both to maintain gold payments and to supply the treasury deficiency, an extra session may be avoided, but at a great expense to the government. If the treasury is given no additional authority for the issuance of bonds, with the prevailing want of confidence in the management of the national finances by the administration, it will injure the business interests of the country, and I fear an extra session will have to be called. As to the effect on business of an extra session, if one is called, it will give confidence to the country rather than be an injury. If it is delayed, as the extra session of this congress was delayed, the administration will probably have a financial panic on its hands."

After the conference with Carlisle at the capitol, Springer said that while some concessions might be made in the interest of harmony, yet no concession could be made on the basis of giving the silver men everything they wanted. He added:

"If Mr. Bland and his friends will not give us their assistance except on condition of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, then they must shoulder the responsibility of the defeat of all legislation, as no such compromise is possible."

CURRENCY IN THE SENATE.

Voorhees Has Called a Meeting of His Committee for Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Immediately after the defeat of the currency bill in the house today, Voorhees, chairman of the senate committee on finance, called the democratic members together. The consultation lasted for half an hour, with the result that Voorhees has called a special meeting of the committee for tomorrow for the purpose of agreeing on some action in view of the grave financial situation. The republican members of the committee will not attend without first having a full and thorough understanding as to what their policy shall be, as it shall be unfolded to the democrats when the doors have closed upon Voorhees' committee. For the purpose of having a free conference, every republican member of the committee was notified to meet in Hale's committee-room tomorrow morning at 11, and it is fair to assume that at the meeting the members of the steering committee will also be present. It is stated upon the authority of the leading silver republicans of the senate and of prominent senators in the class regarded as favoring an absolute gold standard, that in the matter of what programme shall be carried out, the two wings of the party are in entire accord, and that they will act in thorough harmony. Upon this same authority it can be stated that the republicans will not agree to any financial or currency legislation at this session of congress. As to the merits or demerits of any particular measure, in committee, the republicans will not commit themselves, but will insist that the democrats bring in a bill to suit themselves as they did in the framing of the revenue bill.

The republicans will take the position that there is not sufficient time to enter into the construction of a currency system before this congress adjourns. If the democrats desire to prevent the steadily increasing deficiency the republicans will suggest a plan. Let the tax on beer be increased $1 a barrel, if revenue is needed, say the republicans, and they argue that by this method something more than $30,000,000 of additional revenue will be collected speedily and easily, for the last internal revenue report shows that this amount was collected under the present tax of $1 a barrel. If the democrats believe this will not be sufficient to meet the deficiency the republicans will also suggest the advisability of a horizontal increase in existing tariff rates of between 15 and 20 per cent. This increase they say can be made to continue in operation for a definite period only. Precedents will be quoted to show that such an increase has been made in the past to provide for an emergency, once, in particular, in 1872. The fact that the democrats attempted to decrease the revenue in the horizontal manner will be quoted to show that they would be justified in increasing it in the same way.

The silver men announce that they will not permit any temporary expediency to be placed on the statute books. The free coinage of silver at a fair ratio is from their standpoint the only kind of a financial system that can afford the country any relief. If anything else is attempted they assert that they will debate it to death. Upon the question of how best to raise immediate money the republicans are, however, united, and such a proposition as they suggest, they say, can pass, if the democrats desire it. There is nothing in the situation to warrant the belief that any kind of financial or currency scheme can pass the senate.

So far as can be learned, no measure has been prepared by democratic members, for submission to the committee, but the movers of the meeting hope a general exchange of views on the part of members of the committee will indicate general lines on which a bill may be framed that would stand a chance of receiving the approval of the committee and of the senate. It is also understood Vest has in mind the outline of a plan for a bill which he may submit to the committee, and which may prove the basis of future action. The two principal features of the plan are:

First, to authorize the issuance of a sufficient number of low rate bonds to retire the $346,000,000 worth of greenbacks, and, second, to provide for the purchase and coinage of a sufficient quantity of silver to increase the silver issuance to $750,000,000, which would be an increase of about $150,000,000.

The latter is suggested as a compromise on which the bond advocates and the silver men can agree, but the scheme has not met general favor so far as it has been canvassed. Some of the silver senators, notably the republicans, have taken the position that they will accept nothing short of a provision for unlimited silver coinage. They will insist upon free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, but are willing to allow the government a liberal seigniorage. They will not agree, however, that any limit shall be placed upon the amount to be received on the terms agreed upon. It is not known how the finance committee will stand on this proposition, but the silver men believe a poll of the committee will show a majority friendly to that metal.

HOW IT WAS DONE,

Just What Was Done by the House With the Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—There was a good attendance on the floor of the house when Speaker Crisp dropped his gavel today. Notice had been given that a special order to terminate debate on the currency bill would be reported from the committee on rules, and the prevailing belief was the fate of the bill would be determined today, after the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was adopted. Outhwaite presented the special order. It provided for the closing of general debate and consideration of the Springer substitute as the original bill, under the five-minute rule, today, tomorrow and Friday until 2:30 P. M., the bill and pending amendments to be reported to the house for final vote Saturday immediately after the morning hour.

Outhwaite demanded the previous question when the reading of the rule had been completed. Some confusion was caused by a volley of questions from members which followed Outhwaite's demands, the members being anxious to ascertain the status of the amendments after the adoption of the order.

Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, assured the gentlemen there would be no disposition to shut out members.

Outhwaite made a brief speech, urging the necessity for closing the debate on the currency bill and for disposing of it, in order that more pressing measures, like the Nicaragua canal bill, might be considered.

Bland wanted to know if the opportunity to offer an amendment to strike out the enacting clause (which would kill the bill) would be given.

Outhwaite said the rule discriminated against no amendment, and Springer again assured the house there would be no disposition to cut off members with amendments. Bland was not satisfied, and insisted a provision be inserted in the rule or an agreement be had by which a vote could be had on his amendment.

Reed, in some caustic remarks, said he thought the situation a very unfortunate one. "We seem to be deliberating here," said he, "as to the proper method of getting rid of this bill. It is unfortunate if we are to hope for remedial legislation. He agreed with his colleague, Dingley, that sections 9 and 10, relating to state banks, which were vital, should be first considered. However, he said, the republicans washed their hands of responsibility, and he did not know whether they ought to interfere or not. After some further wrangling, during which Bland and others loudly protested that the adoption of the rule would cut them off, Outhwaite rejected all suggestions for amending the rule and demanded the previous question. The republicans voted solidly with the democratic opponents of the measure against ordering the previous question, and it was defeated on a rising vote, 92 to 102. Among the democrats who voted "no" were:

Cockrell, McGann of Illinois, Hooker, Ellis of Kentucky, Money of Mississippi, Bailey of Texas, Bland of Missouri, Hall of Missouri, Holman and Conn of Indiana.

Outhwaite hurriedly demanded the ayes and noes and the roll was called.

The supporters of the bill made a desperate effort to secure a majority on roll-call, but the previous question was again rejected, 124 to 129. In detail the vote was:

AYES—124.

Abbott,
Alderson,
Alexander,
Allen,
Barnes,
Barwig,
Beckner,
Bell (Tex.),
Berry,
Black (Ga.),
Boatner,
Bower,
Bretz,
Brickner,
Brookshire,
Cabaniss,
Cadmus,
Campbell,
Cannon (Cal.),
Caruth,
Catchings,
Causey,
Clancy,
Clarke (Ala.),
Cobb (Ala.),
Coombs,
Cornish,
Covert,
Cox,
Crawford,
Culberson,
Davey,
Dawson,
Dinsmore,
Dockery,
Durborow,
English (Cal.),
Epes,
Erdman,
Fielder,
Fithian,
Geary,
Geissenhainer,
Goodnight,
Grady,
Gresham,
Griffin (Mich.),
Hall (Minn.),
Hall (Mo.),
Hammond,
Hare,
Harrison,
Henderson (N. C.),
Henry,
Hines,
Holman,
Hutcheson,
Izlar,
Kilgore,
Kyle,
Lapham,
Lawson,
Lester,
Livingston,
Lockwood,
Lynch,
Maddox,
Mallory,
Martin,
McCreary,
McCulloch,
McDearmon,
McGann,
McKaig,
McMillin,
Meredith,
Meyer,
Montgomery,
Moses,
O'Neil (Mass.),
Outhwaite,
Page,
Paschal,
Patterson,
Pearson,
Pendleton (Tex.),
Pendleton (W. Va.),
Pigott,
Richards,
Richardson (Tenn.),
Ritchie,
Robbins,
Rusk,
Russell (Ga.),
Ryan,
Sayers,
Schermerhorn,
Sipe,
Sperry,
Springer,
Stallings,
Stevens,
Stone (Ky.),
Straus,
Swanson,
Talbot,
Tate,
Taylor,
Tracey,
Tucker,
Turner (Ga.),
Tyler,
Warner,
Washington,
Weadock,
Wells,
Wheeler (Ala.),
Williams (Ill.),
Williams (Miss.),
Wilson (W. Va.),
Wise,
Welverson,
Woodward.

NOES—129.

Adams (Pa.)
Aldrich,
Arnold,
Avery,
Bailey,
Baker (Kan.),
Baker (N. H.),
Bartholdt,
Bell (Colo.),
Beltzhoover,
Bland,
Boen,
Bowers (Cal.),
Broderick,
Bromwell,
Brosius,
Bryan,
Bundy,
Cannon (Ill.),
Capehart,
Chickering,
Clark (Mo.),
Cockrell,
Coffeen,
Coffin,
Cooper (Tex.),
Cooper (Wis.),
Cousins,
Curtis (Kan.),
Curtis (N. Y.),
Dalziel,
Daniels,
Davis,
DeArmond,
Dingley,
Dolliver,
Doolittle,
Draper,
Edmunds,
Ellis (N. Y.),
Ellis (Or.),
Gardner,
Gillet,
Gillett,
Griffin (Wis.),
Grout,
Grow,
Hager,
Hainer,
Haines,
Harmer,
Harris,
Hartman,
Hatch,
Haugen,
Henderson (Ia.),
Hepburn,
Hermann,
Hicks,
Hitt,
Hooker (Miss.),
Hopkins (Ill.),
Hopkins (Pa.),
Hunter,
Ikirt,
Johnson (N. D.)
Jones,
Kem,
Keifer,
Lacey,
Latimer,
Little,
Loud,
Loudenslager,
Magner,
Mahon,
McCall,
McDowell,
McEttrick,
McRae,
Meiklejohn,
Money,
Moore,
Moran,
Morse,
Neill,
Northway,
Ogden,
Pence,
Perkins,
Phillips,
Pickler,
Powers,
Quigg,
Randall,
Ray,
Reed,
Reiburn,
Richardson (Miss.),
Robertson (La.),
Robinson,
Russell (Conn.),
Scranton,
Shell,
Sibley,
Simpson,
Smith,
Snodgrass,
Stone, C. W.,
Stone, W. A.,
Storer,
Strait,
Strong,
Talbert,
Terry,
Thomas,
Updegraff,
Van Voorhis (N. Y.),
Van Voorhis (O.),
Wadsworth,
Walker,
Wagner,
Waugh,
White,
Whiting,
Wilson (O.),
Woomer,
Wright.

The following pairs were announced: Cooper of Virginia with Wheeler of Illinois, Layton of Ohio with Stockdale of Massachusetts, Price of Louisiana with Grosvenor of Ohio, Krebs of Pennsylvania with Johnson of Indiana, Cockran of New York with Bingham of Pennsylvania, DeForest of Connecticut with Sweet of Idaho, Crain of Texas with Blair of New Hampshire, Bankhead of Alabama with Milliken of Maine, Forman of Illinois with Lefever of New York, Sorg of Ohio with Marvin of New York, O'Neill of Missouri with Wilson of Washington, Lane of Illinois with Hooker of New York, Heard of Missouri with Hull of Iowa, Somers of Wisconsin with Houk of Tennessee, Caminetti of California with Belden of New York, and Cobb of Missouri with Babcock of Wisconsin.

The failure to order the previous question threw the special order open to amendment. Outhwaite immediately withdrew the special order, and the currency bill was abandoned, at least temporarily, to give the supporters an opportunity to reform their lines. It had all happened so quickly that it was some time before the members were able to realize the struggle was over.

The Oil Stove Exploded.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal., Jan. 9.—The explosion of an oil stove caused the destruction of the residence of William Campbell this morning. The loss is $20,000.

INSURANCE MEN MEET

THEY WILL TRY TO HOLD THE UNION TOGETHER.

It Is Proposed to Level Commissions to Uniform Rate of Not More Than Fifteen Per Cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Pacific Insurance Union held a meeting today, the details of which have not been made public, and the probabilites are that the organization will remain intact. The members were in the mood for business, and as soon as the chairman had called them together a spirit of co-operation manifested itself, it being the opinion of all that the compact should be held together, the only question being how to draw an agreement which would be acceptable to all the members. The first consideration will be a simplification and a curtailment of the constitution. At present the constitution of the union, with its old and new amendments, fills 58 closely printed pages. The constitution of the United States occupies just 12 pages of equally closely printed matter. Then the committee will take up that long train of evils, of which the following are the principal: Rebating excess of commissions to agents and abuse of credits on premiums.

Perhaps the most important task of the committee will be the devising of a safeguard, by which the whole premium shall be collected from the assured and paid into the offices of the insurance companies, without the intervention of brokers or solicitors, and possibly by some sort of clearing-house method. A matter which is of great importance to the solicitor, broker and agent is the proposed leveling of commissions. Under the present constitution the commission varies from 15 to 20 per cent, according to the class of business. Now it is proposed to make a uniform rate for all kinds of business of not more than 15 per cent. A committee of seven, after considerable discussion, was appointed to formulate a plan to reorganize the union, and to submit the same for consideration at a general meeting, to be held before January 21, on which date the resignation of the Commercial Union Insurance Company, which was the first to give the 30 days' notice of withdrawal from the compact, shall take effect.

NOT QUITE A FAILURE.

A Sioux City Trust Company Has Defaulted Interest Upon Its Bonds.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 9.—The Fidelity Loan & Trust Company of this city defaulted payment of $30,000 interest on debenture bonds, due the first of the year. Although the firm has not failed, President Sampson has been asked to accept the receivership should one be appointed. These debenture bonds were issued to secure loans made on farm mortgages. The company could not collect interest from farmers, $80,000 being due, and was forced to default interest on the bonds, bringing on the financial difficulties. The firm did no banking business and none of the local banks or industries will be involved. The failure of the Lincoln Street Railway Company, of Lincoln, Neb., tied up $150,000 of the company's funds. The liabilities are about $4,000,000, with assets nearly as large. The largest liabilities consist of $3,230,000 debenture bonds, and $2,250,000 of these are held in New England states and other sections of the East. Fully $1,000,000 were also floated in Scotland. The other $750,000 of liabilities consist of street-railway stocks, etc. The company tried to negotiate a loan in New York, but failed. A meeting of the parties representing the creditors was held in New York today to take action regarding the company's affairs, but what was done cannot be learned. Joseph Sampson, of this city, president of the company, is the principal local stockholder. William G. Clapp, of New York, is treasurer.

MONEY OF THE DEAD.

There May Be a Contest Over Fair's Will After All.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The will of late ex-Senator Fair will come up for probate, and should no compromise be made between the executors and the heirs, the latter, according to report, are likely to contest it. The only way to break the will is to prove that the testator was of unsound mind, or was unduly influenced when making it. The physicians who made an autopsy upon the body of Fair have not yet made any detailed public report of their examination. They have stated that the causes of death were diabetes and Bright's disease. They said little about the condition of the brain, except that it exceeded the average weight. The question of sanity promises to enter chiefly into a contest over the will.

An Oakland Millionaire's Will.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 9.—The will of the late A. D. Starr has been filed for probate. To his wife is left one-half of his estate, and after leaving a number of relatives shares in the Starr Milling Company, the rest of the estate goes to his married daughter.

RICH STRIKE IN MONTANA.

General Alger and Colonel Thurston May Be Millionaires.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9.—John M. Thurston is part owner of a gold mine which is likely to make him a multi-millionaire. The mine is located in Boise, Head county, Mont., near Argenta. Two years ago Paul Vandervoort, John M. Thurston and Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, grub-staked a prospector. Several claims were located which assayed rich in gold. Since they were located the title has been kept good by filing certificates and by the performance of assessment work. An arastra was put up, which revealed the fact that the ore was very rich, even in the discovery shaft of these mines. A mining engineer made a report that the property will open up an enormous vein of mineral. The ore is sulphide with quartz which carries heavily with gold. It is free milling and can be handled easily. The ore is a network of veins, and covers 300 acres. The gold belt is about 15 miles wide and 25 long. A stock company has been formed, of which Alger is president and Thurston vice-president, and an active development will commence immediately.

OTHER FINANCIAL NEWS.

An Irrigation Company's Election.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado River Irrigation Company was held in this city today. The following directors were elected:

Eben N. Littlefield and James Linton, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Henry A. Pierce, A. M. Eaton, John C. Beatty, H. W. Beatty, John Hyde, Samuel B. Gregory, of Providence, and P. J. McLean, of New York.

The faction of stockholders represented by James H. Beatty, who recently commenced suit against the company for a receiver, in several different states of the Union, was defeated at the election, which was carried by the friends of John C. Beatty, who was supported by the Denver stockholders. The meeting voted to authorize the issuing of bonds for the completion of the company's canals in Southern California, and work will soon be commenced.

Surrendered Its Charter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Independent Insurance Company, of New York, a company recently organized by the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., who, it has been alleged, was implicated in the failure of the American Casuality Insurance & Security Company, has gone out of business. That is, the prospective stockholders, incorporators and directors have been notified that the charter business, for which the company had advertised extensively, has not been sufficient in quan-

tity to warrant the company beginning to do business, and it has been decided to dissolve. With the exception of fire insurance, the Independent Insurance Company proposed to take in every form of insurance business.

San Francisco's Oldest Paper Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Evening Bulletin was sold this morning by United States Court Commissioner Heacock. It was purchased by R. A. Crothers, brother-in-law of the late Loring Pickering, and, until Monday business manager of the Call. There were only three bids—Thomas Magee, for George K. Fitch, offered $20,000; C. M. Shortridge, the new proprietor of the Call, bid $35,000; Crothers bid $35,500, and there being no further bidding, secured the oldest paper in the city.

Lands of the John Brown Colony.

MADERA, Cal., Jan. 9.—The sale of lands of the John Brown colony, under foreclosure of mortgage, began today, and will continue from time to time until the entire tract of 500 acres is sold. The purchasers from the colony will have six months to redeem, but few will probably care to, as the land already cost far more than it is worth.

American Sugar Refinery Election.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Sugar Refinery Company was held today. The former directors were reelected.

A Failure in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Henry M. Burr & Co., one of the largest wholesale and retail millinery dealers in Boston, have assigned.

LEFT IN THE LURCH.

South Dakota's Outgoing Treasurer an Absconder.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 9.—The failure of W. H. Taylor, outgoing state treasurer, to turn over the office to his successor yesterday started rumors flying of an investigation. Taylor cannot be located, but his bank at Redfield closed its doors last evening. Telegrams sent from here have failed to locate Taylor. Ex-Governor Mellette, one of his bondsmen, is on the road from Indiana, and other bondsmen are on his track. From absolutely reliable sources it is learned that Taylor's defalcation will reach $300,000. Practically all of the state moneys were in his own hands, except $25,000 or $50,000, which was on deposit in various banks. The wreck is complete. It has been known for a year that Taylor personally had been in bad straits, but not one of his most intimate friends thought his situation hopeless, or even desperate. They knew he had been advancing and investing money recklessly, considering the times, yet they never dreamed of this. When the officials make an investigation into the treasurer's office they will be simply appalled at the condition of affairs.

December 21 a draft of $35,000 was sent Taylor at New York. Efforts have been made to stop this draft, but it is thought to be too late. The Chase National bank, of New York, which holds the warrants, telegraphed today that they had not been paid, and that Taylor had not been seen there for several days. The bank at Redfield has received a letter from Taylor, stating that he left its matters in good shape, and that he had been trying to straighten out his shortage to the state, but had failed, and that no one at Redfield or Pierre would ever see him again. Public Examiner Myers states that he suspected a month ago that Taylor was short, but supposed the amount was small, and that the treasurer would be able to make it right. He is being freely criticised for not making a rigid examination at that time. The amount taken was drawn not only from the general fund and the fund for state institutions, but included nearly $100,000 of state school money. The treasurer's bond is $350,000. The attorney-general will bring suits on the bonds, probably tomorrow. It is considered that, owing to some peculiarity in the bonds, the state will have hard work to recover.

(Walter W. Taylor was born in Indiana about 1854, and for a time associated with his father, William Taylor, in the wholesale coal business at Lafayette, Ind. From the time he was 18 years old he had almost exclusive charge of the business, and demonstrated a wonderful capacity for grasping the details and intricacies of every large trade. He came to Dakota in 1886, and established the First National bank, of Redfield, which he soon made one of the leading financial institutions in this section. He took an active part in politics from the first, was earnest in the struggle for statehood, and was a delegate from Spink county to the first state convention, held in Huron in 1889. At the convention of 1890, held at Mitchell, he entered the race for state treasurer, and secured the nomination after a spirited and exciting contest. He was renominated and elected for a second term, which he completed January 1 of the present year. His bank had a capital of $50,000, a surplus of $20,000, and did a large business.)

The Effect in Redfield.

REDFIELD, S. D., Jan. 9.—William Taylor, the defaulting state treasurer, was at the head of the First National bank, and the Northwest Trust Company, of this city. The news of the closing his bank came like a thunderclap because both Taylor and the financial institutions with which he was connected were regarded as firm and reliable. The news from Pierre demonstrates that no money is held there to the credit of the state treasurer. It is estimated about $450,000 is missing with Taylor. Tuesday morning his bank here opened for business as usual, and the cashier, F. W. Humphrey, states it held 50 per cent of the deposits in cash and in bonds of approved reserve agents in the East. There was a quiet run on the bank Tuesday by persons who had their suspicions aroused by receiving private information from Pierre that Taylor had not shown up there and that something was wrong. The bank officials decided to close the bank, subject to the decision of the controller of the currency. This action was taken for the protection of the banks and its depositors. Cashier Humphrey declares depositors will be paid in full, as soon as the government examiner concludes his examination, as there is an excess of fully $60,000 in good paper, besides about 40 per cent deposited in other banks. The bank here is not compromised financially by Taylor's default. It was stated authoritively that, after an examination of the bank and its credit is restored, it will reorganize and reopen for business.

Taylor was last seen in Chicago January 4. He went from Chicago to New York. No bank elsewhere is involved in the default. The Pierre banks were suspicious of Taylor's absence and withdrew their deposits from the bank here before it closed. A letter was received from New York today, dated January 6, from Taylor in which he says he counted on friends to make up his shortage to the state, but they failed him. It has developed that a plaster mortgage reached Redfield Wednesday morning and was duly filed in the register of deeds' office, transferring to a company in Chicago all his real estate and chattels in this city and in Spink county. Next to the state, the blow falls terribly hard on his principal bondsmen, who reside here. They qualified in sums representing all they have in the world. All the city used the bank for a depository, hence a deadly paralysis has affected all the arteries of trade and social life. Controller Eckels has wired that Examiner Zimmerman has been ordered here at once and will take charge of the bank.

Pugilists Trained There.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—The building on Ross Hulick's farm, used as training quarters by James J. Corbett in his preliminary training for the fight with Charles Mitchell, was destroyed by fire last night. Bob Fitzsimmons and other pugilists had trained in the building.

ONE WHO WAS THERE

A DENIAL OF ALLEGED ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Ximinez, a Distinguished Spaniard, Says It Is False That Women and Children Were Outraged.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Morning Post will print tomorrow a long interview with the Spanish traveler, Ximinez, who has just returned from a geographical mission through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. He said:

"I was in Armenia from March to November, and happened to be in Bitlis during the disturbances in the Sassoun district. It is absolutely false that women and children were outraged and tortured by Turkish troops. The whole thing was grossly exaggerated from an entirely local disturbance, locally suppressed, the troops arriving too late to share in the repression beyond the capture of the supposed instigator. He was a liberated convict, named Bohazian, alias Mourah, formerly a pupil in the American Methodist mission school."

Ximinez exonerates Zekki Pasha, who, on arriving at Moosh, immediately liberated numbers of Armenians and adopted a policy of conciliation throughout. He says that the Armenian question hardly exists in Armenia. The Armenians of the Sassoun district he describes as the least educated and intelligent of those in Turkey, and very different from their fellows in Van and Bitlis. He thinks they are little better than the Kurds. The disturbances arose from quarrels and raids of the Kurds and Armenians, he says, and developed until the Armenians mustered a force of 3000, intent either upon reprisals on the Kurds or revolution. The troops twice encountered this force August 27, killing 300 of them in an open fight.

The editor of the Post describes Ximinez as a distinguished Spaniard, of high scientific attainments, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. He accepts the above statements as true, and denounces Gladstone and other supporters of the Armenian political plotters.

A Denial From the Foreign Office.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Kimberly, of the foreign office, announces that the statements made at the Chester conference of Armenians as to the attitude of the British foreign office toward Armenian affairs were entirely untrue.

The Standard says that Great Britain has replied to the porte's appeal to disavow Mr. Gladstone's birthday speech on Armenia by directing attention to the fact that Mr. Gladstone is simply a member of parliament, and cannot be prevented from uttering his personal views.

To Protect the Patriarch.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Constantinople explains why the Turkish police entered the Armenian cathedral yesterday. The patriarch, Stephen Peter Azarain, had received many menacing letters, owing to his public statements discrediting the worst reports from Armenia and favoring the porte.

Chefik and Djelaledin, members of the commission of inquiry, arrived at Erzeroum Monday.

WITH KNIVES AT HIS BREAST.

A French Detective Forced to Confess to London Anarchists.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—An important official of the French police, in London on a secret mission, was recently seized by anarchists, who forced him to reveal state secrets. The details of the Frenchman's experience were learned this evening. They are as follows:

"A young man, named Eugene, came from Paris last August and made his home in the anarchist quarters. He appeared to be destitute. The anarchists fed him, clothed him and gave him employment. Gradually they admitted him to their confidence. He professed their doctrines and often took part in their secret councils. By the end of November he had attended several of their secret meetings. It was then noticed that the Paris police were gaining an unusual amount of information as to the proceedings of anarchists in London. Early in December, the anarchist leaders began to suspect Eugene. They were not sure, however, until an important document, addressed to Eugene by Commissary Andre, Third brigade of the Paris police, was delivered by mistake to an English anarchist. Twenty-four hours later a special meeting was called. Eugene, as usual, was invited to be present. The moment he entered the door he was seized and bound. He was kicked, cuffed, spat upon, and, with a revolver at his head and several knives at his breast, was ordered to confess within 10 minutes. He acknowledged that he was a trusted police agent, known as Cotin, Cuvilier and Cottance. In searching his person a bundle of police documents was found in a secret pocket. One of these was a letter from the Paris prefecture, instructing him to watch and report in full the doings of a woman who was about to start from Dieppe for London. When the detective had answered all the questions the anarchists cared to ask, his captors proposed to kill him. Ultimately he was kicked into the street with the warning that he would be killed if he did not leave London at once. He started at once for Paris and, it is said, will enter the army to protect his life. The London anarchists will send portraits of him to France for circulation among the anarchists of the principal cities.

Anarchists Arrested in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—A number of anarchists were arrested today. A quantity of revolutionary song-books and pamphlets were seized.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Pope Desires to See Peace Established in Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Standard hears from its correspondent in Rome that the pope recently, in conversation with several Italian nobles of the intransigeant party and others, said:

"Nothing would be more consoling to us than to see peace re-established between the holy see and the government of Italy, and we devoutly hope that the men who are at the head of public affairs may be inspired to understand what good this peace would produce, both for church and state. But false and erroneous reasons of state are likely to prevent a realization of our wishes, but it is useless to speak of conciliation, as long as the rights of the holy see are not acknowledged, and the pontiff is not placed in a position to enjoy full liberty and independence. It is true, however, that there are men of good will in the government, and they have caused to be expressed to us the desire of finding means of living on terms of less hostility, although our hostility consists only in reclaiming our rights. Such good intentions must be taken into account. We cannot, however, abandon our mission. The ills to be lamented would be greatly limited if there were more stability among the men in power. Under the present aspect, our position becomes more difficult and dangerous. Let us hope that providence will place us in the position which our pastorial ministry requires. The attentions with which governors and princes surround us are proof that all feel the necessity of our absolute autonomy."

TO USE CHINA'S MONEY.

Japan to Have Erected an Immense Steel Plant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Japanese government has submitted proposals to the Illinois Steel Company to erect in Japan a steel plant capable of turning out all the steel armor required by the Japanese navy and all the steel rails needed for government railway construction. The plant is to involve an outlay of between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000. This money Japan will pay

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out of the indemnity secured from China E. E. Potter, secretary of the construction of Illinois steel at South Chicago, left for Yokohama last night to consult with the Japanese government on the details of the plant. He will remain in Japan until April. The Japanese propose to develop all their mineral resources, and the railroads are intended to connect the plant with the source of ore supply and the principal ports.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Favored in London.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Daily News will say tomorrow in a leader on Mr. Cleveland's recommendation that Hawaii be allowed to grant England a cable station:

"Mr. Cleveland has shown his good feelings towards England and an enlightened sense of American interests in the matter of the cable station in the Sandwich islands. There seems to be no reason to doubt that congress will take the same sensible and neighborly view of the overhasty protest of New Zealand against Hawaii's alleged annexation of Neckar island. Anyhow, the protest will be allowed to remain a dead letter."

The Times—Englishmen will gladly recognize the courteous and friendly tone of Mr. Cleveland's message. Owing to the actual position of the parties, the president's recommendation, perhaps, is less influential than it would be in other conditions, but nothing can be further from a party question than an undertaking promising substantial benefits to the States, without possible detriment to any real interest.

In the Congress of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—At today's session of the reichstag a motion was adopted suspending the prosecution of Herr Stadthagen, socialist member. Debate on the anti-revolutionary bill was then taken up.

The national liberals have decided to interpellate the late government on the charge that it failed to afford adequate protection to Germans abroad.

Halberg, free conservative, made an attack on the socialists. He declared the socialistic unions ought to be treated as outside of the pale of monarchial order and society. Herr Groeber, on behalf of the centrists, said the centrists were willing to combat revolution, and would not assist in passing laws which call upon Catholics to fight for their religion, but rejects the law adopted by the reichstag modifying the restrictions against Jesuits.

A Farewell Banquet.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 9.—The new naval commander, Admiral Bridge, has arrived. A farewell banquet was given to Admiral Bowden-Smith, Premier Sir Robert Duff presiding. Admiral Bowden-Smith said in his speech that, despite the fact that all of the Pacific islands, except Tonga, were annexed by the powers, it was necessary that British cruisers continue to patrol these waters, owing to increased responsibilities in connection with the recent annexations. He rejoiced, he said, to know that the relations of Great Britain, France and Germany in the South seas, were most cordial.

Salaries of Australian Officials.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 9.—The bill in the assembly yesterday of the government's proposal to reduce the salaries of members and officials was due to the efforts of the labor members, who have of late been active in their opposition to a suggestion that their annual salaries be reduced to £200. The ministry decided not to resign or to take any further action before the meeting tomorrow. An effort will be made by it tomorrow to secure the support of the regular opposition, and thus overcome the laborists.

Canadian Copyright.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Daldy writes to the Times in reply to J. D. Edgar, the Canadian commoner, who argued recently in favor of the copyright act of 1889. He says:

"Legal and other opinions support the contention that Canada really is asking England to legislate against English authors in behalf of Canadian printers. However, only the interested few make the demand."

Seized a Vessel With Arms.

MILAN, Jan. 9.—The Secolo prints this dispatch, under a Constantinople date: Two Turkish vessels, cruising on the coast of Asia Minor, recently seized a vessel flying the American flag. However, the vessel is reported to have been an English one, dispatched by the Armenian committee in London with 10,000 rifles. These were forfeited and the captain and crew were put in irons.

Unpatriotic Chinese Generals.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A Peking dispatch says Lieu Kun Ye, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, has again delayed his departure for the front. Li Hung Chang has succeeded in capturing General Wei Juk Wei, and has handed him over to the board of punishment.

His Reasons for Withdrawal.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Earl of Buckinghamshire has made a statement in which he says his withdrawal from the conservative party and his future adhesion to the liberal party is due to the fact that he believes the reform of the house of lords is the gravest question of the day.

German Fleet Must Be Strengthened.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—At a parliamentary reception, held by Emperor William at Potsdam last evening, his majesty, in a speech upon naval matters, pointed out the necessity of increasing the strength of the German fleet.

Professor of Medicine at Oxford.

LONDON, Jan. 9. — Professor Burdon Sanderson, the famous pathologist and physiologist, has been appointed regius professor of medicine at Oxford.

Cannot Form a Cabinet.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—Count Khuen-Hedervary has formally notified the emperor that he cannot form a cabinet.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Arrangements have been made for a test vote on the Nicaragua canal bill some time this week. A motion will be made by Senator George to lay the bill on the table. If this is defeated by any such decisive vote as the friends of the bill claim, it will be decided to push the bill to an early vote. If any great opposition is shown, it is probable the bill will be withdrawn. The object of the test is to ascertain the standing of the bill in the senate.

Weighted for Death.

ALVISO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Samuel Milliken, aged about 60, well known as one of the Millikens that founded Milliken's Corners, near Lawrence station, deliberately committed suicide this afternoon by fastening a large plate of iron to his body with a chain and jumping from Ortley's wharf into Guadaloupe river, at this place.

THE LETTER RECEIVED

NO LONGER ANY DOUBT OF AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING.

Everything Has Been Arranged, Excepting the Date of the Contest and Programme of Events.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. — The arrangements for a series of international athletic contests between the champions of England and America are nearly completed. The steamship Teutonic, which arrived here today, brought the expected letter from the London Athletic Club. The letter caused the liveliest enthusiasm at the New York Athletic clubhouse tonight, and the election was forgotten in the discussion of this lively topic. Secretary Gulick, in speaking of the letter tonight, said:

"This letter will come up before the meeting of the board of governors next Tuesday night, and its reply will be sent. We do not expect that there will be any quibbling over the dates or a programme. The list of contests submitted is all right, and the only suggestions we will make will be the addition of a 220-yard run, and that the programme will contain hammer-and-shot contests. We are delighted at the prompt response to our challenge."

The letter is signed by S. K. Holman, the secretary of the London Athletic Club, and says in part:

"I am directed to suggest that a date not later than the middle of May or early in October would probably suit us best. And to ask you to inform me by next mail if either of the months named is satisfactory. In the event of there being little or no preference on your part, we should take it that we might be allowed to select such time as we found would best enable us to bring a representative team. The final settlement of this point, however, must remain open until I hear from you and from those members of my club with whom I am now in communication on the subject of the proposed meeting. I presume the events to be decided would be as follows:

"One-hundred-yard run, 120 yards, over hurdles, 440-yard run, half-mile run, one-mile run, five-mile run, high jump, long jump and 16-pound shot or hammer throwing."

ABOUT THE HORSES.

Croker and Dwyer Will Send Twenty-Two to England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Richard Croker today engaged passage for 22 race horses on the steamer Mississippi, which sails for England January 12. These horses are the thoroughbreds which Mr. Croker and Michael Dwyer will race in England during the season of 1895. They include the 2-year-old Montauk, which is entered for the 1896 Derby, and will remain in England for two years. Croker will enter Montauk and the other 2-year-olds, which show promise in the great 3-year-old stakes abroad.

Yesterday's Racewinners.

The talent had another off-day at San Francisco yesterday, and picked but one winner—Martinez, in the first race. Chevalier, who was so badly bitten by Jake Allen yesterday, will probably recover, if bloodpoisoning does not set in. The winners at San Francisco and New Orleans were:

At San Francisco—Five furlongs, selling, for maidens, Martinez, in 1:11¼; about six furlongs, selling, St. Albans, in 1:28¼; six furlongs, handicap, Quirt, in 1:25¼; mile and a half, steeplechase, Major Ban, in 3:40½; five furlongs, selling, Gussie, in 1:11.

At New Orleans—Five and a half furlongs, Black Ball, in 1:19; five and a half furlongs, Miss Magee, in 1:17; six furlongs, Jardine, in 1:25½; five furlongs, Express, in 1:19¼; six furlongs, Fidelgo, in 1:26¼.

One of the Few Wilkes Stallions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At the horse sales today, the stallion Alcantara was sold to John S. Clark, of New Brunswick, N. J., for $10,000.

(Ancantara was foaled in 1876, and is by George Wilkes out of Alma Mater. Upwards of 50 of his ge tare in the 2:30 list. He himself has a record of 2:23 as a 4-year-old.)

DEMPSEY IN NEW YORK.

The Nonpareil Says He Is in Splendid Health.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Jack Dempsey, the nonpareil of the prize-ring, arrived in New York tonight on the steamship Hudson, from New Orleans. Dempsey is in splendid condition, and says he will begin training at once for his fight with Tommy Ryan, the Chicago welterweight. Dempsey laughed when told of the published reports that he had been drinking heavily of late. He said:

"I have not been drinking, and don't intend to. I am in splendid health, but must get rid of some fat. I weigh about 153 pounds, but will enter the ring at about 140."

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