TELEGRAPHIC.

BANKERS IN SESSION.

Address of the President, Dealing With Our Currency System.

SIGNS INDICATING NEW TROUBLE.

A Paper on the Currency of the Twentieth Century by ex-Governor Merriam.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—At the session of the American Bankers' association President John P. Odell delivered his annual address. He concluded as follows:

"A year ago, at your convention in Baltimore, a plan for the reformation of our national currency system was adopted, and while the recommendations of the association did not meet with universal approval, the action of the convention gave rise to a most extensive agitation of the currency question, both in and out of Congress, and a great deal of valuable discussion followed. The effort of the association to deal with this subject has not been fruitless, and it is to be hoped that the agitation thus initiated will continue until the government shall abandon the business of coins, and a more perfect currency system shall be adopted.

"The evils of our present system were never more apparent than today. During the period since we last met together our country has passed through an experience that will not soon be forgotten. Following a season of unusual liquidation and distress, the country was overwhelmed by a national treasury issue almost to the verge of bankruptcy, and was saved from this only by the heroic and patriotic action of a wise and courageous President. For weeks unceasing and unbounded prevailed, and were not allayed until by the sale of a large amount of bonds the government replenished its gold reserve. That this expedient afforded but temporary relief we have had ample evidence and the signs are not wanting to indicate that we have yet more trouble in store, unless we shall depart entirely from the present make-shift and pernicious system of governmental note issues. With a scientific monetary system, based upon the standard which has received the indorsement of the most civilized nations, we may feel assured that the intelligent and energetic people of the United States will develop and utilize to an extent beyond the dreams of the wildest visionary the marvelous resources which nature has with such generosity bestowed upon us, until at last we shall take our true place among the nations of the earth, the foremost in material property and moral worth, which will be manifested in the advancement of our arts and sciences and in the daily life of our people.

"Today, were it not for our uncertain currency system, we might well congratulate ourselves upon the condition of affairs. Abundant crops have rewarded the labors of the husbandman, the wheels of industry are moving more smoothly and rapidly, confidence is taking the place of doubt, uncertainty of hesitation, and altogether the prospect, but for one single cloud, is full of encouragement. With the increasing prosperity of the people we may hope to prosper, even as we suffer with them in their miseries. To us, as bankers, is committed the duty of maintaining the credit of our people. This we can do by adhering to those principles of financial morality, the truth of which time and experience demonstrated. Upon us, as an association, rests the large responsibility to combat error, to contend for the truth, to assist in raising the standard of commercial and national honor, to extend the sentiment of brotherly fellowship—this is our mission.

"Are we capable of discharging the trust? I think we are."

MERRIAM'S CURRENCY SCHEME.

Ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota read a paper entitled "The currency of the twentieth century," in which he outlined a currency scheme. His suggestion was "that say 40 per cent of the capital of a national bank be invested in United States notes and the circulation of issued against the same, the bills remaining in the hands of the treasurer, and currency to an amount equal to the remaining 60 per cent of the capital stock to be delivered to the bank for issuance when desired. Before the unsecured currency is forwarded, however, each bank should pay to the treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent of its capital stock, as a bank circulation safety fund; upon which money the government shall allow interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. The government, in case the assets of insolvent banks be insufficient to reimburse it for the circulating notes of defaulting institutions, may assess each bank in proportion, pro rata, to an amount sufficient to fully indemnify it for any losses incurred, but in any one year no institution shall be assessed more than 1 per cent of its average circulation for the previous year.

ARMENIANS KILLED.

News of the Slaughter at Akhissar, on October 6.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says:

Reliable news has been received here that fifty Armenians were killed and a number wounded at Akhissar, in the village of Adeo on the Anatolian railway, by a Moslem mob.

The slaughter occurred on October 6, which was market day, when many Armenians had gathered from adjacent villages. Early in the morning a Turkish rough, finding that the Armenians were not armed, picked a quarrel and shot one of them. There was then raised an all sides the cry, "Why hesitate to massacre the infidels?"

A mob of Turks armed with revolvers then joined the scarcely and massacred the helpless Armenians. Their bodies were thrown into the wells. It is stated that the Medjidieh was responsible for the attack. No women or children were injured, probably on account of the arrival of the Kaimakam from the village of Giova, three miles distant, who made valiant efforts at the risk of his own life to save the Christians. Otherwise the slaughter would have been complete.

The panic is reviving in Constantinople, on account of the attack, and the Armenians are again flocking into the churches. The police disregard the same conduct circle given to the Armenians by the foreign embassies who they insult and maltreat the bearers of them.

The Constantinople correspondent of the standard blames the Armenian revolutionary committee for forcing the Armenians to close their shops and to undertake the agitation of a panic when the Armenians themselves are ready to resume business.

"I visited the prison," the correspondent says, "and questioned the prisoners and found that there were no serious complaints against the police. The imperial commission sent a list of fifty-six prisoners for liberation while I was there. The revolutionary leaders are responsible for the continuance of the disturbance."

The Constantinople Constantinople advices say that Cambon, the French ambassador, M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, and Sir Philip Currie, the English ambassador, Monday presented to Said Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, the final demands of the powers for Armenian reforms. If this is not accepted, an ultimatum will be presented. No further modifications will be permitted. The scheme drops the demand for a Christian high commissioner, but otherwise it is identical with the proposals of last May. It is believed, however, that Russia hesitates to force an acceptance because she fears ultimate Armenian autonomy.

News received from Trebizond says the Russian postal steamer is lying there with 2,000 Christian refugees on board. Two other vessels, also full of refugees, are there awaiting the arrival of Russian ships to transport them to Batoum.

THE SACKVILLE PAMPHLET.

The Author Cannot Understand How It Became Public.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Truth says that the statement that the Sackville pamphlet was intended to drive the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, from London is absolute nonsense, and under "Anybody acquainted with the diplomatic service will be mightily amused to hear that even a committee of all the members of the service concerned could affect in the very slightest way the position of foreign ambassadors in London. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Bayard availed himself of Lord Sackville's isolation and to excite an anti-English agitation to assist the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland, and therefore it reflects great honor upon England that our government has been so difficult and magnanimous to welcome as it said Mr. Bayard as an ambassador.

Lord Sackville, formerly British minister at Washington, writes the Times this morning in reference to the pamphlet entitled "My Mission to the United States, 1881-89," the circulation of which was cabled to the New York World and given to the Associated Press.

Lord Sackville explains that the pamphlet was printed privately for friends, and was never intended to be published, and he cannot understand how it became public.

New Revision of the Bible.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The revision of the Bible has been completed, including the Apocrypha, upon which the revisers have been engaged since 1881, and it will shortly be issued by the Oxford press in various sizes, uniform with the Old and New Testament.

Durrant's Trial Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The trial of Theodore Durrant was today continued until next Monday on account of the illness of Attorney Deuprey, leading council of the defense. While the prosecution made no objection to the motion to continue the trial, Judge Murphy was very reluctant about giving his consent, and announced that the trial would be resumed next Monday, whether Mr. Deuprey should have recovered in the meantime or not.

Mr. Deuprey is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which has made it impossible for him to attend the trial for several days, but his physicians believe he will be able to resume his duties next week.

Kossuth's Heart.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Times dispatch from Paris says the deed making the gift of Kossuth's heart to Poland was signed by the four daughters of Count Moroyini near Lugo yesterday, in the presence of Counts Moroshi and Cassali and of the composer, Arrigo Boito. The Polish patriot's heart is destined for the Polish museum in Cracow (Kopernicki), near Zurich.

Spiritualists in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The third annual convention of the National Spiritualists' association opened here today and will continue three days. The annual report of President H. D. Barrett showed an addition of 65 per cent in membership during the year. It is claimed that there are 125,000 bona fide Spiritualists in the United States and ten times that number interested in spiritual phenomena. The report also protested against the alleged general persecution of spirit mediums, asserting that fifty-two of them had been arrested during the year on false charges.

Cholera Victims in Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Reports to the United States supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital service indicate that during the present epidemic of cholera in Japan there have been 42,703 cases, and 29,518 deaths.

These reports agree in saying that the disease was unusually virulent this year in certain districts, most of the cases proving fatal. It is believed the disease has reached its climax and is now declining.

Revolution in Cuba.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens, describing the growing discontent with the Turkish rule on the island of Crete, says a band of Albous and armed Christians recently met at Kilnos to publish the Hatti-Humayun, the charter abolishing the tithes and of the gendarmerie. The governor of Crete sent troops against the rebellious, who withdrew to the mountainous country, without the troops venturing to follow. They now threaten to foment a rebellion in favor of annexation to Greece.

Brodie Chosen Referee.

OMAHA, Oct. 15.—Steve Brodie, who has been playing in this city, received a dispatch tonight, saying he had been chosen referee in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which will occur when a place can be found where the mill can be pulled off. Brodie was one of the six men who was under consideration for referee by the Florida Athletic club. He is a warm friend of both of the pugilists, and was chosen as the best man to referee the fight.

ASKS FOR DIVORCE

Because Her Husband Would Not Work the Farm.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15.—Dr. Nenie A. Harvey, a local physician, today brought suit for divorce from Ralph Stevens, a well-to-do Wichita farmer. Her charges, among other things, that he "laid around and would not help her get the meals." The complainant was formerly a prominent member of the Woman's Federation of Kansas.

Hansen and St. Clair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—United States Marshal Baldwin has received instructions from Washington, ordering extreme privacy in connection with the execution of Hansen and St. Clair at San Quentin prison next Friday. The double hanging is to be the matter of the raise of the bark Hesper at sea. Baldwin is endeavoring to the exclusion of all spectators, including representatives of the press, from the executions.

Altgeld Pardons the Girls.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Governor Altgeld pardoned today a bunch of 112 girls from the Evanston Industrial school. The pardon applies to every prisoner in the school, and is the result of the un-favorable report made by a committee which investigated the institution. The girls range in age from 8 to 18.

ASTRONOMICAL POSSIBILITIES.

The Subject Discussed by a Matter of Fact Scientist.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Prof. E. E. Barnard, the astronomer and former head of the Lick Observatory, California, arrived in Chicago yesterday to assume his position as head of the astronomical department of the University of Chicago. Owing to the delay in the construction of the Yerkes observatory, due to the present lack of building iron, Prof. Barnard will not begin active work in the observatory until some time in January, but will devote his time during the autumn quarter to writing and lecturing under the auspices of the University extension department.

When questioned regarding the possibilities of the great Yerkes telescope and the advantages or disadvantages of its location at Lake Geneva, the professor was inclined to be conservative in his remarks.

"Let us dismiss the sensational ideas concerning the possibilities of a new and great telescope, so commonly expressed, and stick to the facts," he said. "In the first place, as to the moon. No telescope will ever be built that will give us much additional information about it. No telescope, no matter how powerful it may be, will ever show the moon clearly at an apparently closer range than 100 or 150 miles as seen by the naked eye.

"In regard to the statement made by one of the newspapers some long ago that one important thing the great forty-inch telescope was expected to do was to clear up the mystery of the 'signal lights' discovered upon Mars with the great Lick telescope, and which were supposed to be a dispatch attempt upon the part of the inhabitants of Mars to open up communication with the people of the earth, this project must fall utterly when it is known that no such 'signal lights' were ever seen upon Mars with the Lick telescope, but, in all probability, were seen only by an experienced and keen-sighted newspaper man. The fact is, the man of Mars and his 'signals' must be forever unidentified.

"We expect to gain some knowledge in the study of the surfaces of Uranus and Neptune, and in the study of the double stars and the satellites of the different planets. There are still many unsolved problems concerning fixed stars, revolving binary stars and star prominences.

"We have everything to expect for an excellent performance of Chicago's great glass. The very location of the forty-inch at Lake Geneva may have an important bearing on the future of great telescopes, though as to the meteorological conditions that prevail at Geneva I am as yet unable to speak."

For Cuban Independence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—A company of Irishmen is being organized here to aid Cuba to achieve independence. So far 27 men have enlisted.

Reader, did you ever take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" Everybody needs it sometimes. It is a gentle laxative and a tonic. It acts on the liver, stomach and bowels. It cures Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Colic, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nervous Prostration, Female Complaints, Piles, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Blood Impurities, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Loss of Sleep, Low Spirits, Gloom, Dread, Nervous Irritability, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Nervous Debility, Dull Aches, Weakness, Wind in the Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Cold Feet, Cold Hands, Cold Sweats, Hot Flashes, Dry Skin, Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scaly Skin, Pimples, Blackheads, Ringworm, Shingles, Itching, Burning, Stinging, Tingling, Crawling, Numbness, Pleurisy, Tightness of the Chest, Dry Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Fever, Ague, Chill, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Dropsy, Kidney Complaint, Dysuria, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Leucorrhœa, Menstrual Disorders, Dragging Pains, Backache