TELEGRAPHIC.

CURRENCY REFORM.

President Cleveland Will Suggest a Cure for Financial Ills.

THE BALTIMORE PLAN ENDORSED.

It Will Be a Prominent Feature in the Next Message to Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—It is reported here that the President is considering the idea of submitting to the country a plan for currency reform. He believes that the currency system is inherently vicious and that it is responsible for financial ills, which must recur so long as it is maintained. Satisfied with the diagnosis he will unhesitatingly prescribe a remedy calculated to give the business permanent health, believing possibly that this can be done only by supplanting the present system. The subject will be the dominant feature in his message to Congress in December. It is said he will never tempt of the dangers of a issue by the bankers' National convention at Baltimore in November.

What is known as the Baltimore plan adopted at that convention, appealed to the President as having merits of undoubted worth. He obtained a copy of the plan and since that time he has been studying and working on the subject. Briefly stated the Baltimore plan provides for a guaranteed issue of currency by banks, a uniform tax on all of the banks. The idea is to be made to pay the notes of banks which become insolvent.

There is because whispered among financiers that the President was preparing to address Congress upon the currency system, so many suggestions have reached him that he thought it well to gather some expert opinion among bankers which he could use to security control. The present view of William E. Curtis is the city to understand to be for the purpose of securing public opinion here upon the general subject. While Mr. Curtis is in New York, Assistant Secretary Treasurer Curtis of the treasury is in Washington. He is urging upon the President to recommend to Congress the appointment of a currency commission, non-partisan in character, and composed of representatives men of all sections, which shall consider the currency question in its various bearings and report a system of reform to Congress.

AT YOUR ISLE.

Foreigners Drilling and Prepared to Defend Themselves.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—E. Manley has just received a letter from his brother, Mr. A. L. Manley, dated at Tien Tsin. The letter says:

"We are all under arms here, drilling every night under tutelage of war ship officers. There is a Martin Henry rifle at my bedside and 2,000 cartridges are under my bed, ready to let drive into any mob that tries to take us by surprise at the dead hour of night. If I'm dead the next time I write you, you'll know I had the satisfaction of selling out at a very high price indeed, for I'll furnish five bullets per the Sun's rebuke a good few hundred of the sweep-headed Chinese soldiers before I got a bayonet or spear through my lungs.

"The European and American legation officials are flocking down from Peking, and the Protestant and Catholic missionaries are swarming into Tien Tsin from all parts of the interior to make a final stand in this city, and as there will be 1,000 males of us, all well armed, it is entirely likely we'll be able to make it hot for any number of Chinese soldiers.

"From the Japanese we fear nothing. They are civilized and conduct themselves like European armies, whereas the Chinese are still the cowardly heathens they always have been. There is a thick, musty, cowardly, typhoonish threatenedness in the atmosphere just now, and it looks very much as if the Japanese were going to succeed in carrying out their threat to capture Pekin. They are getting nearer every day and the palace eunuchs are in a dreadful funk. It all hinges now on one thing—can the Japs stand the freezing winds of North China, so terrible compared to the balmy climate of the eastern isles? If not there is a terrible massacre in store for their armies when they have penetrated some distance into China and then try to retreat again. It will be a repetition Napoleon to the Alps."

CHINESE HIGHBINDERS.

Said to Be Blackmailers, Murderers and Thieves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The police have unearthed evidence of the existence of a secret and strongly organized band of Chinese Highbinders, 3,000 in number, residing in this city. The society is not only a band of organized blackmailers, murderers and thieves, but also has for its purpose the overthrow of the present Tartar dynasty. Tuesday the Chinese consulate, a diplomatic correspondence is now being carried on with the British government to the end that when Chinese highbinders are deported from this city they will be turned over to the Chinese government at Hong Kong. If this is done it will mean certain death to the highbinders, as with such evidence against them as is now in the hands of the police, the Chinese Hong Kong Court would be tempted without even as much as the form of a trial.

Arrangements to Rehabilitate a Bank.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Nov. 14.—The expenses of the First National bank, which closed Thursday last, are being arranged so as to rehabilitate the bank themselves. At a meeting a committee of six was appointed to confer with Bank Examiner Wagstaff as to the plan for reorganizing.

REPORT ON THE STRIKE.

Bills Likely to—The Railroads Are to Be Blamed.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 14.—Eugene V. Debs, A. R. U. president, is much pleased with the statement of the national strike commission here yesterday. It is a complete vindication of the policy of the union during the Chicago strike. N. Bing also said there from far-minded men after a thorough investigation of affairs, he said:

THE "RAILWAY KING'S" REPLY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Railway King to the next issue will reiterate his reply to the report of the United States commissioners, successor to the gentlemen.

It says the statement is wholly false that a general order of employes was issued to the effect that the Pullman company would pay 25 per cent, and declares that the average cut was 22.8 for mechanics and 11.8 for other shop employes. Continuing, the letter says:

"It would be easy to pillory the sheep away with which the a modernism treats the educational institutions and the aesthetic and sanitary features of Pullman. But these things—strife of taste or fastidiousness—will be effaced as soon as the general reality. The central sentiment that the substantial of now are all on the same side—all tending to know interests upon the Pullmans and to lessen the bitterness to the infinite chasm against capital—is an idea to do which was worth price to draw to revenue.

"One conclusion only may be drawn, which is that no matter on what side the strife, the main extremes of combatants, though many and sore wounded, alone will be to make the report entirely worthless and therefore to the commissioners themselves and to the country."

THE CHICAGO.

Calling for Bids for the New Government Warships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular inviting bids for 2,000,000 pounds per foot-pound energy, proposed to be paid in gold, which is interpreted to mean gold.

From the last time there was sold of $28,000,000, and of bids amounting to $1,000,000 in gold, $5,000,000 in gold was taken, $1,000,000 in silver dollars, which the commission were compelled to take in making change. Wide bids amounts were actually paid into the treasury in gold or in equivalent, by very considerable amount of gold drawn from the sub-treasury for the express purpose of doing it solely in paying for the coin. The exact amount that will be taken cannot be ascertained, but the best knowledge obtainable is that it approximates $15,000,000.

THE CHICAGO.

The following is the secretary's circular calling for bids:

By virtue of the authority contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the consumption of specie pay coin," approved January 4, 1894, the secretary of the treasury hereby gives public notice that sealed proposals will be received at the treasury department, office of the secretary, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 27 day of November, 1894, for United States 5 per cent bonds, in other respects of continued form, dated February 1, 1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay 20 per cent in gold coin, of gold certificates, upon the amount of their bids, as soon as they receive notice of the acceptance of such bids, and to pay in like coin or certificates an additional 20 per cent at the expiration of each ten days thereafter until the whole is paid; but they may, at their option, pay the entire amount of their bids when notified of acceptance, or at any time when an instalment is payable. The first payment, however, not less than 20 per cent, must be made when the bidder receives notice of the acceptance of his proposal.

Denominations of the bonds will be $50 and upwards, and bidders will in their proposals state the denomination desired, whether registered or coupon, the price which the bidder proposes to pay, the place where it is desired the bonds shall be delivered, and the office, whether that of the treasurer of the United States, or an assistant treasurer, whereon will be most convenient for the bidder to deposit the amounts of his payments.

The bonds will be dated February 1, 1894, in order to make the proposals made uniform as to date with the existing issue, and interest thereon will begin November 1, 1894, and bidders will be required to pay accrued interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the face value of their bonds from November 1 to the subsequent dates of payment. The total issue of bonds, in pursuance of the offer, will be not to exceed the sum of $16,000,000. The secretary of the treasury hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

All proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked:

"Proposals for the purchase of 5 per cent bonds."

Blank forms of the proposals may be had on application to the secretary of the treasury.

(Signed) J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Small Pox Fear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Two new cases of small pox developed here today. The condition of one of the victims is critical. Three of the city pest patients at the hospital were today declared to be cured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Three new cases of small pox were reported to the board of health today. Of the infected three cases now known to exist in this city thirty-two are said to be traceable to the family of Henry Johnston, in which a son of the disease existed. Johnston kept his grocery both open while the disease existed on the first floor.

Bill Finch Was Recognized.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 13.—Train No. 2 was robbed on the K. C. & E. road Monday night near Black River, five miles north of Black River. Four were fifteen men in the gang, all masked. The which was the train on which with seven box cars.

A few shots were fired to enter the express car but it is a noticeable fact the robbers broke the express car door in the front, finding the passengers will up to date have been locked and under guard, by men supposed to guard the express car.

The robbers were all outside in heavy slouch hats, and the men were armed. The engine was uncoupled and the robbers ordered the engineer to run ahead. The engineer obeyed, and when the train was stopped the express car was broken open and the contents taken. The robbers in the express car were Bill Finch, who was recognized by the express messenger.

Some of the Money Recovered.

SALINA, Kan., Nov. 13.—The bank robber shot here yesterday by the posse, died in the town jail. Wounded by the posse at the time he was shot, he was found to have on his person $1,300.

ALEXANDER LAID TO REST.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Russian Capital.

Funeral Procession—Thousands of Spectators—Services at the Cathedral.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The funeral train with the body of the late czar on board arrived at the Nicholas station last night. As soon as all preparations for the funeral were completed, shortly after 10 a. m., the imperial train reached the railway station, the body was transferred to the pedestal in waiting and was conveyed to the cathedral through the heavily crowded streets, guarded by thousands of troops.

The czar's horses body guard headed the procession and was followed by chief dignitaries of society. To the tune of the standard of his saddle ordered by officers. The crowd was silent, but not the sight of the imperial cortège. Tears came to the horses of the dead czar and it took all to gile armed mounted upon splendidly caparisoned straight, led by two grooms and the sole drivers.

The imperial and most important section of the procession and the one to which everybody was waiting with eager expectancy, was caused by the clerks of the Union Pal of St. Isaac and of the convent of St. Alexander Nevski, the patron saint of the czar's family.

Behind the hearse of the saint came the twelve drawn of eight horses. The coffin in the hearse was cast by sixteen generals to left mourning accoutrements. Many pages carrying lighted tapers walked on either side of the hearse.

Behind the hearse came the czar and the imperial successor. They were followed by the king of Greece and by the prince of Wales. Then came a long line of general aides and princes, followed by their retinues military suites. After the latter marched a detachment of grenadiers and following the grenadiers came the imperial carriages with the ladies of the imperial and royal families.

In the first coach were the czar and czarina, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga, daughters of the late czar. The second coach contained the queen of Greece, the princess of Wales, the princess of Saxe-Coburg and the dowager Empress Marie.

At the cathedral a short service was held in the presence of the czar, the diplomats and many of the Russian nobility. The hearse arrived at the cathedral a few minutes past 10 o'clock. The czar and other Russian imperial passengers and foreign princes then carried the coffin into the church with the same ceremony as had been observed at Moscow, depositing it in the catafalque, metropolitan Palladius officiating, assisted by priests.

After the services a great mourning banner was hoisted over the fortress. As this apparent, the troops returned to their barracks and the crowds gradually dissed away.

It is reported that after the funeral the czarina will accompany her father, King Christian of Denmark, to Copenhagen, where she will remain several weeks.

Land Office of Fraud.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13.—The voters of all parties received a shock today. From election day until now they all believed W. T. Jameson (Republican) and William Sloan (Republican) had been elected prosecuting attorney and county marshal respectively. The returns as announced by the recorder of votes and so, but the official returns give different results, which lore Jameson's plurality is 216 in the city to a majority of 22 for J. H. Severmeyer (Democrat). This sudden change caused amazement, but consternation struck the town when the announcement was made that Sloan's minority disappointed majority had vanished away and that the court actually gave Joseph Kessinger (Dem.) 52 plurality.

Nobody knows how it all happened. There are lots cases of fraud.

Burglar and Clergyman.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 13.—Rev. Frederick C. Seymour, the assistant pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church, had a startling experience with a burglar late morning. He was aroused from his sleep by a slight noise, and saw a man stealthily moving about in the dark.

The clergyman picked up a revolver which lay conveniently at hand on his dressing case, and springing to the floor. The burglar made a charge at him with a knife, the blade penetrating the fleshy part of his arm, inflicting an ugly wound. The man grappled, and a hand-to-hand conflict for life ensued. The clergyman managed to shout the man, which caused him to loosen his grasp, and he staggered to the window, through which he made his escape.

THE SARDOAL OUTCOME.

His Prisoner Escapes in a Mysterious Manner.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Deputy United States Marshal Henry Miller of San Francisco, Cal., reached St. Louis today. He left San Francisco last Thursday with Henry Simpson, accused of being the male in notorious Chicago murder. Monday afternoon at Lifton Rock, Ariz., Smythe disappeared from the train so mysteriously that Miller has not yet recovered from the shock. Smythe's wife was another woman on the train.

"When we reached Tucumcari Monday morning," said Miller, this morning, "I ordered breakfast for two. I had a warrant for Smythe's arrest and was prepared for him.

"An hour and a half afterwards I was officially told to lie hard and I was almost unconscious by a deadly blow. My head felt as though it was in a vise. None of the others were taken out. The Injuns in uniform. Early in the afternoon when the train has pulled into Little Rock I walked along the platform near the front of the car and when I got on board did not see Smythe. I noticed that while I had been on the platform, someone had unlocked the rear door to supply the smoking lamp, and that the man evidently slipped by them."

A TALE OF TRUTH

Carries Undeniable and Irreproachable Conviction of the Wonderful and Almost Miraculous Cures Effected by Drs. Shores' New System.

"After all Others Fail"—"After Other Doctors Gave Me Up to Die"—"After Friends and Relatives Believed There was no Possible Hope of Recovery"—Are the Common Expressions of Patients Cured by Drs. Shores.

Mrs. Harriet F. Parry, residing with her mother at the ranch, outside West Street, has lived in Utah for over 20 years. In a recent interview with the writer she said:

"I suffered from a peculiar form of nervous disorder. I tried every remedy I could hear of, I had each doctor prescribed through my head, and different kinds around me. At times I would be so weak I could not walk across the room. I had spasms, nervous sleeplessness, dizziness and general nervous wreck. Had worst form of nervous dyspepsia. I was so low I was confined to my bed. I was so weak I could not turn over in bed without assistance. I was so nervous I could not bear the least noise. My mother had to do everything for me. I was so nervous I could not bear the least noise. My mother had to do everything for me. I was so nervous I could not bear the least noise. My mother had to do everything for me