The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock ~EDITION.~

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 21. MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

THE FINANCES.

Secretary Carlisle's Report Sent to Congress.

DEFICIT OF $42,805,223.

Estimated Surplus for Next Year of Nearly Seven Millions.

FOR RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

Statement of Facts Concerning the Bond Issues—The Secretary's Plans and Propositions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Carlisle's annual report of the state of finance was sent to Congress today. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to $390,374,[illegible]. The expenditures during the same period aggregated $433,179,[illegible], leaving a deficit for the year of $42,[illegible].

As compared with the fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased $[illegible], although there was a decrease of $11,[illegible] in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of $11,134,[illegible] on sugar bounties.

The revenue for the current fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws at $421,307,427 and the expenditures at $421,307,427, which will leave a deficit of $17,000,000. For the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the secretary estimates the receipts at $416,703,123, and the expenditures at $407,944,195, or an estimated surplus of $8,758,928. The secretary gives briefly the facts concerning the issue of bonds during the year, the outlines of which have already been reported to Congress.

SEALING SEA PATROL.

The report shows that the Bering sea patrol fleet during the last season included and examined 94 vessels, 54 of which were engaged in sealing. The number of skins actually counted was 11,[illegible]. Many of the vessels in the Bering outlier service, the secretary says, are very old and nearly worthless, and he recommends that four new ones be provided to take the place of the McLane, the Crawford, the Seward, and one for the port of New York.

The secretary says that the government of Great Britain has refused to renew the sealing regulations agreed upon for the season of 1894, providing for the sealing up of seals, which leaves the question of the possession and use of skins to be determined wholly by the Paris awards. The total catch of seals in the Bering sea during last season is put down at 38,291 as compared with 47,803 for the season of 1894. The catch on the seal islands was 15,000. A careful count of all of the seals on the islands last year makes the number of skins over 200,000, a decrease of over one half since 1891.

The secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency, in the course of which he makes an earnest appeal in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks.

THE REVENUE LAWS ANPLE.

"The cash balance in the treasury on the day of December, 1895," he says, "was $117,405,[illegible], being $38,072,[illegible] in excess of the amount with which we began the year, and $77,[illegible] in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no room for doubt that the ability of the government to discharge all of its current obligations during the present fiscal year, and have large cash balance at its close, without imposing additional taxation, is say here upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion heretofore expressed that the secretary of the treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell, or use in the payment of expenses, short time bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, to supply actual deficiencies in the revenue.

"With a complete return to the normal business condition of the country and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenues now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established, and give the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption, if it be assumed that there will be a surplus of nearly 27,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, the ordinary expenditures of the government have been decreased $17,252,[illegible] as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that, with the cooperation of Congress, further reductions can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

THE WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD AND NOTE ISSUES.

Continuing he says: "The large withdrawals of gold in December, 1894, and January and the earlier part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, which thoughtful in a lessening from day to day until it nearly reached the proportions of a panic, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that future efficient action was promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than $65,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export, but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relations to the currency of the country.

The purchase of 3,500 ounces of gold indicated, it being in the contract not less than one-half of the gold to be presented abroad, but after a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad, the secretary, in order to prevent disturbances in the sale of foreign exchange at a critical period, and avoid a condition which would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals from the treasury, acquiesced in a concession from the financial terms of the contract, that one-half of the coin should be presented abroad, and accepted deposits of gold then held in the country to complete the delivery. Ordinary prudence demanded that the success of the plan to protect the treasury against withdrawals should not be endangered by insisting upon a strict compliance with all the details of the contract, especially as the government could contain no loss and the whole amount of gold stipulated for was secured.

The amount of bonds issued under this contract was $62,315,400, and the amount of gold received was $65,116,[illegible]. The beneficial effects of this transaction, the secretary says, were felt immediately, not only in this country, but in every other having commercial relations with us.

"Confidence in our securities," he continues, "was at once restored, and the encouraging indications of increasing prosperity will continue, and it is reasonably certain that if our progress is not checked by a repetition of large demands upon our resources or by a failure to meet the just expectations of the people in respect to the reformation of our fiscal system, we are entering upon an era of material growth and development not surpassed in our history.

DEFICITS IN THE TREASURY.

"The safety of the existing situation is, however, constantly menaced and our credit, constantly impaired by the complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded by the deficits in our currency laws and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind and especially among the people of the country. Until these defects in our laws are remedied and these doubts are removed, there can be no satisfactory assurance of immunity from periodical disturbance growing out of the obligations which the government has been compelled to assume in relation to the currency. Our past experience with the United States notes and the treasury notes has clearly shown that the policy of attempting to retain these obligations of the government permanently as a part of circulating medium, and to redeem the same on demand in gold and then issue them after redemption must be abandoned or that such means must be at once provided as will have a tendency to facilitate the efforts of the secretary to accumulate and maintain a gold reserve sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of its various parts. The labor, anxiety, worry, in my opinion, if adopted, would not afford the relief demanded by the existing situation, necessarily involve such large increase of the interest bearing public debt from time to time, and would impose permanently upon the government such strenuous and inappropriate duties in relation to the paper currency of the country, that it ought not to be favorably entertained except as a last resort in the struggle for the maintenance of public credit and the preservation of the integrity of our securities.

"The issue of bonds," he says, "to procure coin for the reserve, which is the only effectual method now available under the law, will, unless conditions which have already been developed by the present policy are radically changed, soon place upon the credit of a public debt more larger than would be required to retire and cancel the notes; and the annual interest charge would be much greater than it would be necessary to incur on a new issue of bonds adapted to the present circumstances of the government and the well known preferences of investors. If, however, an attempt is to be made to keep the United States notes and treasury notes permanently in circulation by reissue after redemption and then the government is to be permanently charged with the duty of sustaining the value of our currency, paper and coin alike, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the policy of issuing bonds for the accomplishment of these purposes must be abandoned or else new and much additional powers must be conferred upon the secretary as will enable him to execute the laws relating to these subjects with the least possible disturbance of the business affairs of the people and the less possible charge upon the treasury.

GOLD BACKS SHOULD BE RETIRED.

"I am thoroughly convinced that this policy ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the earliest practicable day, and that the government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people.

"It would be difficult if not impossible to devise a more inconvenient, expensive or dangerous system than that now now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption and reissue of legal tender notes by the government.

"There has never been a time since the close of the war," the secretary says, "when the ground for retirement and cancellation of the United States notes will not have been a benefit to the country, nor has there ever been a time when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been injurious to the country.

"If our legal tender notes were retired, there would cease to exist the fear that every large amount of gold which has been exported from the country by the excessive use of silver and paper in our circulation, would promptly return to take its place in our currency and constitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange.

"A country having such extensive trade relations with other nations as we now enjoy cannot be deprived of its proper share of the world's stock of money, and if it adopts and adheres to a sound and stable currency system it seems it will get the best money the world has, because no other kind is used in international transactions. As long as the government leaves our people reasonably free to trade where and does not make any kind of paper legal tender in the payment of the costs, it cannot materially or injuriously contract the currency by its withdrawal of its own notes. The retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes would not necessarily produce any contraction of the circulation, and if such a result should follow and continue for any considerable period, it would be a demonstration of the fact that the volume of currency previously existing was not needed in the business of people, for whenever the volume is reduced below the actual requirements of trade, the deficiency will be supplied either by an increase in exchanges for our products and securities, or by the banks at home or both. The United States notes and treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion, together amounts the beginning in 1890, $[illegible], have been used and are still being used to withdraw gold from the government whenever our own people of the government, or people of other countries are proper to demand it for any purpose, and, under the laws now existing, the secretary of the treasury has no means of complying with these demands, except by the issue and sale of interest-bearing bonds under the act of January 14, 1875, or by the purchase of gold with the treasury notes or notes of the United States under section 3700 of the revised statutes. Against these demands the treasury has no available source of revenue, except at the sacrifice of the public credit and the immediate depreciation of the entire volume of our currency. Delays and resort to a loan system has to a great extent embarrassed our national credit, so far as it is related to the maintenance of a sound currency, and it tend to demonstration—not merely grasped up by fiat and sustained by supports, the surplus revenue, however large, could contribute to free our present difficulties or give assurance of safety in the future unless it should be required to be paid in gold under a system which would exempt the government from the obligations to furnish the gold when demanded, to be used in making the payments, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that such a system is impossible as long as the United States notes and treasury notes are kept in circulation and are redeemable in gold by the government itself on presentation.

"The opinion seems to prevail to some extent that the mere possession of a surplus in the treasury will prevent withdrawals of gold, the issue of bonds to the reserve unnecessary, and this view of the subject is founded, in my judgment, upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the withdrawals. Unless I am greatly mistaken they have very little, if any, relation to the amount of money held by the government, or to the amount of money the government has ability to raise by taxation or otherwise, but they relate primarily and almost exclusively to the character of money the people might be asked to supply and keep in circulation. In other words it was an examination as to the kind of money to be used, has not to the kind of money on hand, that brought our securities back from abroad to pay, and the reason of the issue of bonds was made at 3:30 in the morning, 800 men, of whom one half were cavalry, accompanying the train. No attack from Moses's cavalry was expected, who were supposed to be two days journey off, so the troop train was allowed to go in advance of the cavalry detachment. At dawn Friday in the most lonely part of the road the sleeping cavalrymen were aroused by the firing of rifles across their and such a hand encounter ensued. The mules and their attendants were crowded together and scores of men were shot to death under the hoofs of 2,600 cavalry horses of Moses's command. The fighting was fierce, the Indians retreating. Of the loss of the Spanish being needed with terrible effect at close quarters. Colonel Segura, seeing that he was outnumbered, ordered a hurried retreat. Seventy Spanish troopers were killed and 200 wounded, while the loss is explained the entire force, and it proved a rich prize. The rebels left 42 dead companions on the field.

Sale of the South Park Line.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—Application has been made to the United States court here for the sale of the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison railway, better known as the "South Park" line which has been in the hands of Receiver Frank Trumbull for the past two years.

When the line was taken from the hands of the receivers of the Union Pacific the latter claimed that it was running $[illegible] a month behind expenses. Receiver Trumbull has brought it to paying dividends.

The arrangements for the application will be heard on Monday, December 23rd by Judge Hallett and if the application be granted the sale will take place within thirty days. It is the bondholders will buy the road and make Mr. Trumbull president and general manager.

Mr. Trumbull returned today from New York. In an interview tonight he said the organized company would be ready to spend $2,000,000 in making the road a standard gauge to connect with the proposed new line from Cripple Creek so as to save the projection of that line the expense of building in Denver.

Not the Silly Season in America.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The United States embassy today issued a contradiction to the press statement attributed to United States Ambassador Bayard, on Saturday, that the adverse comments upon his recent speeches, which have appeared in American newspapers, were due to the fact that this was the "silly season in America."

CUBAN MANIFESTO.

Appeal to the United States from the Revolutionary Party.

THE MAIN GRIEVANCES STATED.

and the Cause Said to be One in Which All Resided in Interested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—A manifesto of the Cuban revolutionary party to the people of the United States was made public today. It is a long document, prepared by Enrique Jose Varona, eulogistic of the Spanish Carlist, and reviews the history of the revolutionary agitation in Cuba and the present conditions on the island. The manifesto enumerates the Cuban points thus:

"The people of Cuba require only liberty and independence to become a factor in prosperity and progress among the civilized nations, instead of inconsiderate, insurrection and riot. The final fate entirely with Spain. Cuba is not the offender. It is the defender of its rights. Let America be the world's witness that justice and right."

It is not and that no people could bear the wrongs endured by the Cubans without protest, without overturning and ameliorating itself to unbearable. The manifesto concludes:

"Let the Spanish Cubans all effective power in their own country, confirm to them in political inferiority in their native land, confiscate the product of their labor, without giving in return either safety, prosperity or education, Spain has shown itself utterly incapable of governing Cuba, which it exploits, impoverishes and demoralizes. Cuba, not in anger, but in despair have appealed to arms to defend their rights, and vindicate the eternal principles, without which every government is in danger—the principles of justice. Nobody has the right of opposition. Spain oppresses us, in rebelling against oppression, we defend the right. In serving our own cause, we serve the cause of mankind. We have not counted the number of our enemies, nor measured our strength. We may fail, we may death a few steps sooner, but we will do our duty. If the world is dull enough to see our cause, we much the worse for us all. When the new odyssey shall have been consummated, the principle of human solidarity shall have suffered defeat."

The Rattle King Coming.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A special to a local paper from Cripple Creek, Colo., says:

"A cablegram has been received by L. D. Henderson, saying Barney Barnsdale, the "Rattle King," would leave London for Cripple Creek in a few days. He will be accompanied by Sam Newhouse, the Chicago agent of the Rothschilds. It is understood Barnsdale will visit Chicago on his way to the mines. Chicago is the natural point for the handling of Cripple Creek stocks and he will make his arrangements for summoning of the east promptly after he has cast his eye over the New Colorado Eldorado.

"The news of the coming of the representatives of the richest firm of the world spread all over Cripple Creek tonight. Every man with a hole in the ground took a deep breath when he heard of it, and did some thinking.

"If Barnsdale wishes to lay hands on the really good things here he will have to pay the seller's price or he will not get them. The big paying mines in Cripple Creek are not for sale. The men over in Colorado Springs who own the stacks from which the golden dirt comes rolling every car probably keep their investments where they are.

"In a letter recently received from Mr. Newhouse it was said he had interested several Londoners in Colorado mines, principally those of Cripple Creek, and at a dinner given by Baron Rothschilds, a company has been organized for the purpose of investing over here. The next day the roll of capitalization, $2,000,000 was paid in and Mr. Newhouse was instructed to use his own judgment in placing it."

DENVER, Sept. 16.—Local representatives of Sam Newhouse, the Colorado agent of the Rothschilds now in Europe, thereon the report telegraphed from Cripple Creek that Barney Barnsdale will shortly accompany Newhouse to that camp. Newhouse has an interest in Cripple Creek.

NOT A WALK-OVER.

Premosh Preparing to Fight the Britisn.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, British West Africa, Dec. 16.—Owing to the refusal of the Ashanti tribe to join King Prempeh of Ashanti, the latter recently attacked and routed them with great slaughter. The affair invigorated so indicating that King Prempeh is determined to fight the British and the expeditionary force now filing out under the direction of Sir Francis Scott, inspector general of the gold coast force, will not have the walk-over anticipated.

Massacre on the Island of Crete.

SUDA, Dec. 16.—The situation in the island of Crete is serious. In an attack on Tuesday last by a strong Turkish force on the positions occupied by Christians at Vrysa, 24 Turks were killed and 55 wounded. 24 Cretans were also killed and eight wounded. At Alikampe the Turks massacred three men, two women and five children.

A CAMPAIGN SLANDER.

Say Lead to the Resignation of President Faure.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs this afternoon that he is in a position to state that M. Faure, the president of the French republic, will resign before March. He adds that a from scandal has been unearthed in connection with the president's family. The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette also says:

"Daily thousands of newspapers express disgust at the complicity of editors, but there is not an independent three which does not deny the version of yesterday."

The Pall Mall Gazette, indicates that a secret fund of 200,000 francs which the Elysee palace expended upon the press was not wholly distributed.

Sending the Gold Away.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Hallgarten & Co. have engaged $1,000,000 Mackey, Dodge & Co. $500,000; Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., $250,000, in gold for shipment tomorrow.

Van Hoffman & Co. have engaged $500,000 gold for shipment tomorrow.

The total for the week for Tuesday's shipment is $3,150,000.

Killed a Whole Caravan.

BARBADOS, Dec. 16.—A caravan comprising 1,200 men, en route from Tidoma, was attacked by Chief Mamadi Tilkoum, who joining the Samori's forces, on the night of November 29. Over 1,000 men with the caravan were killed.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Quay (Rep., Pa.) today presented to the Senate a petition of the Wool Merchants' association of Philadelphia, and asked that it be read and inserted in the record.

"What is the last example?" interposed Sherman. "Would it be insulted?"

"Certainly," responded Quay, with a delicious smile, "that the wool merchants of the Mahoning are to be treated as low."

Sherman looked in the general smile, "Certainly there could be no objection to that," he said. The petition was accordingly read.

Pettigrew (Rep., Dak.) offered a resolution calling on the postoffice department for information as to the number of imposing fines on the employes who are in the restrictions placed on postal employes against mingling with assemblies and measures regarding legislation. The resolution was referred.

Gallery (Dem., La.) offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the number of the employes of the treasury in the employ of the payment of money to manufacturers of sugar.

Hallgarten (Republican, N. M.) introduction calling for reports from all government departments as to the number of aliens employed was referred to the committee on civil service reform.

Stewart (Populist, Nev.) addressed the Senate on the pending resolution for a commission to investigate the mode of labor and agriculture, providing an investigation of the products of national lands, in competition with our domestic products. The agents of Japanese manufacturers, he said, were now in the United States selling goods at prices far below the cost of production in the United States, offering the wages of Japanese make at $12 each, and paper matches, fans, etc., hitherto dangerous stock and kids, glove and wearing apparel at 50 per cent below the domestic prices. Japan had taken the initiative, and China would follow.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The proceedings in the House were opened by Cannon (Rep., Ill.) offering a resolution for consideration tomorrow of an amendment to the rules for the increase of membership in the leading committees from 15 to 17 (the number in the last House) and for the creation of an additional committee on elections. The resolution was adopted after a long debate in which the minority would not object to increased membership, but certainly would oppose the creation of an additional election committee.

Flynn (Dem., Oklahoma) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior to inform the House of the reasons for the delay in the appointment of allotting agents to allot land to the Wichita Indians, and whether any hand connections of the secretary of the interior were interested in delaying the opening of those lands to settlement.

McMillin (Dem.) thought the resolution was not drawn up in the usual form.

While he was examining it, Flynn called out: "It does not affect any of your importations into Oklahoma?"

"I don't make any importation," replied McMillin sharply.

"Well, Hoke Smith does for you," returned Flynn.

McMillin protested that this was not the occasion for levity. He pointed out the defect in the resolution and at Flynn's request, the words "if not incompatible with public interests," were inserted.

Flynn made a brief explanation. He declared the allotting agents required by law had not been appointed.

"It is a well known fact," said he, "that Hoke Smith has lot of relatives who are in office by duty in this city. They are acting as attorneys for the Indians."

His attack on the secretary of the interior was bitter. He said among other things that he had seen lately a contract by which a man was to receive $5,000 if he could prevent Secretary Smith from ratifying the agreement.

Cooper (Dem., Fla.) denounced Flynn's "extraordinary speech." He protested that Flynn had indulged in language concerning a member of the cabinet unbecoming a member of the House and enlighted Secretary Smith as a man who stood as high before the American people as any man on his floor.

Flynn replied with some temper. He admitted he had feelings in the matter and explained the cause of it in his trip to Washington last spring. He had come 1,000 miles to see the President and find out why Secretary Smith had not complied with the law. He had written Cleveland to get an audience and waited in vain for a week to see him. He appealed to Secretary Smith and the commissioner of the land office, but to no avail.

Flynn then demanded the previous question. The resolution was adopted without division.

Shot by a Judge.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 16.—Chief Justice T. A. Hascigrave, of the Tennessee supreme court, this morning fired two shots at John H. Beasley, a prominent lawyer, one of which took effect in the head.

PRESIDENT HAS IT!

The Utah Constitution in the Chief Magistrate's Hands.

IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

And a Presidential Proclamation Promised to the Committee on Presentation.

The Constitution of the State of Utah, with its certification of the vote thereon, was placed in the hands of President Grover Cleveland today, December 16.

A Private telegram from Delegate Frank J. Cannon brought the intelligence that the Constitution was presented to the President at noon today. Upon receiving it the President stated he would give it immediate consideration, and if it is according to the Enabling Act he will sign the proclamation with great pleasure.

SHOOTING SCRAPE AT EUREKA.

Pat Donnelly, the Aggressor, Fletcher Acord the Victim—The Former Gives Bonds.

There was a lively shooting scrape at Eureka between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. The aggressor, on whom the responsibility seems to be, was Pat Donnelly, foreman of the Grand Central and formerly an employe of the Bullion Beck. His victim was Fletcher Acord, an attaché of the Standard cafe.

Full particulars are not given, but it appears that Donnelly was partially intoxicated and that he went into the restaurant and created a disturbance, with the result that he was ejected by Acord, whereupon he pulled a revolver and opened fire. A number of shots followed Acord's rise and caused a heavy flow of blood. It was thought for a time that he was totally wounded, but on the extraction of the ball by Dr. Stauffer today it was ascertained that the injuries were not as serious as originally expected, and that he was in a fair way to recover. Donnelly has given bonds and returned to his work.

M. I. A. Gymnasium.

The officers of the Y. M. M. I. association will meet in the Social Hall this evening beginning at 7:30, to further consider the establishment of the proposed gymnasium.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

The Struggle to the German Reichstag for Liberty of Speech.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Von Reinstag today suspended sentence in the case of Herr Lutgenau, the socialist leader, returned to the Reichstag after the recess in the district of Dortmund, Westphalia, who was sentenced to five months' imprisonment on a charge of treason, or rebellion, in his newspaper, Die Arbeiter Zeitung, an article headed "Another of these Imperial speeches."

Plot Against the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—A special from Moscow says a conspiracy against the life of the czar has been unearthed there. Another dispatch says a number of people have been seized and several men and women, including a prominent nihilist leader, arrested in connection with the plot.

Fire With Loss of Life.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—A Winnipeg, Man., special to the Journal says: This morning at 6:35 a fire broke out in the boiler room of the Cauchon block, a four story building. The ground floor was used for stores and the upper floors were divided into suites for residents. There were forty of these suites, and nearly all were occupied.

Major Morris, deputy sergeant at arms of Manitoba legislature, was affected and his wife is still missing. He is believed to have perished. Mr. and Mrs. Bright jumped from the top story to a one story building, and were badly injured. Several children were injured by jumping into blankets. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

SAWDUST AND MUD.

Formidable Machines of Destruction Found by a Mail Collector.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The mail collector making his rounds this morning found on a mail box two packages, one addressed to George M. Pullman's private residence on Prairie avenue, the other to F. D. Armour's residence, Thirty-seventh street and Michigan avenue. He was suspicious of the appearance of the packages and called the attention of Superintendent Hanlon to them.

While he was telling the postmaster about the packages, Armour's private secretary came to the postoffice and told Mr. Hoeg that a south town business man overheard a conversation last evening of two men in relation to an attempt to blow up Pullman and Armour. A description of the two men was given to the police and to Captain Hunt of the postoffice secret service. The postoffice investigation were thought to contain sawdust and mud.

A closer investigation showed that one of the bombs was made from a section of a lead pipe and contained matches and a white powder, which Hanlon believes to be dynamite.

Pacific Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Carter of Montana today introduced a bill authorizing the Pacific Cable company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York to build a submarine cable from some point on the Pacific coast to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan.