THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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COGHLAN'S MEANNESS.

The Actor Who Married Kuehne Beveridge Ruining His Sister's Business.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The attempt of Charles Coghlan, now that he is no longer a member of his sister's company, to injure her business in "A Woman of No Importance" in advance of the production of that play has aroused almost as much indignation among his former theatrical friends as did his marriage with Kuehne Beveridge, which has been the cause of all his trouble.

"Poor Charley," said an actor to-day. "I can't acount for it except on the supposition that his mind is affected. His sister Rose has stood by him loyally in all his escapades, overlooking the injury to her business by his frequent disappointments of the public, and now he is repaying her by a cowardly cut in the back. The opinion of the play which he expresses now is quite the reverse of that which he held when Rose Coghlen decided to produce it and he was to appear in it. Then he thought it one of the greatest plays of the age. Now he is trying to kill it in advance. It was no quarel over the ownership of 'A Woman of No Importance' that resulted in the separation of Rose and Charles Coghlan. As a matter of fact, neither of them has any ownership in the piece. The American rights are owned by Charles Frohman, and it was by arrangement with him that the Coghlans were to present it.

"The real cause of the separation is the scandal produced by Charles Coghlan's marriage. Rose was loyal to him, even after that, and intended to have him appear in the play here in the leading part, until a few weeks ago, when John T. Sullivan came to this city to prepare for the production. Then, for the first time, Mr. Sullivan and his wife (Miss Coghlan) learned of the bitter feeling existing here against Charles. Mr. Sullivan was told by those whom he could trust that to allow Charles Coghlan to appear in 'A Woman of No Importance' would be to ruin the play at the very outset. He was told further that if Coghlan showed himself on the stage of the Fifth-avenue Theater he would probably be hissed. This decided the mater. Rose Coghlan was loyal to her brother, but her loyalty to her company was stronger. She notified Charles that neither he nor his wife would be in the cast of the play, and the dissolution of the partnership followed. That is the true story, and it is known to every intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan.

"As for the rumor that Charles Coghlan has proposed to present the play himself, that is absurd. Under the contract with Charles Frohman, that gentleman's approval is required of every member of the cast, and everybody knows that Mr. Frohman has approved Miss Coghlan's act. It is ridiculous to suppose that he would approve any other cast arranged by Charles Coghlan, even assuming that Mr. Coghlan had any legal right to produce the play, which he has not."

Western Union Kicking Against Tax.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Western Union Telegraph Company, through Cincinnati and Louisville attorneys, has brought suit in the United States District Court to enjoin the Auditor of State from collecting taxes on its franchise, the value of which is placed by the Board of Valuation $392,000. The company claims to be exempt from such a franchise tax, and that, should it be collected, it would require fully 25 per cent. of its net income. The suit is the first notification of resistance of the collection of the new franchise tax as provided for in the new revenue law.

There Is One Thing Certain, However, Call it malaria or what you may, and it generally comes without calling, where ill health does exist Simmons Liver Regulator will restore it.

STUHRK'S AFFLICTIONS.

Buries Twelve Members of Family Inside of Two Years.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—Mr. A. J. Stuhrk, of this city, has been sadly afflicted. Two years ago when he moved here from Owensboro he had a wife and twelve children, all healthy and happy. One by one the children became ill and died until ten of them had been taken to Owensboro and buried, and only his wife and two children remained. The wife died last November and was buried here, notwithstanding her daughter Julia's opposition. Julia died last Friday night of consumption, the disease that carried off the others. In accordance with her wish before she died, her mother's body was taken to Owensboro with her own and the double funeral occurred to-day.

A MARKED MAN.

Another Attempt to Assassinate D. H. Patterson, of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—For the fourth time within twelve years and the third time within a month D. H. Patterson, the timekeeper of the Otis Steel Company, was shot last night by an unknown would-be assassin. Last Saturday night three bullets were fired at him through his office window and a week before a man shot at him while he was driving to his home. To-night while he was putting up his horse in the barn at Collamer, a suburb of Cleveland, two bullets were fired at him through a window in the barn. They passed through his coat near his heart. No one saw the assassin, but he was tracked in the snow as far as the road.

BIG JAIL DELIVERY.

Eleven Desperate Criminals, Mostly Murderers, at Large in Arkansas.

CAMDEN, Ark., Dec. 3.—Eleven prisoners escaped from jail at this place early this morning. Among them were Will Phillips, sentenced to hang Jan. 3; Henry Howard, convicted of murder but not yet sentenced; two men named Bishop, indicted for horse stealing; three men from Columbia county, brought to this jail for safe keeping. J. K. Norman and Will Kramer, indicted for murder, awaiting a second trial, remained in town and told the officers what had happened. They then went to a neighbor's for breakfast. They deny any intention to leave.

A DIDN'T KNOW VICTIM.

The Usual Excuse Offered by a Boy Who Shot His Little Brother.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 3.—Victor Nygen, aged fourteen, and his younger brother, John Nygen, sons of Gustave Nygen, decided last evening that they would play "Jesse James." Victor secured a flobert rifle, pointed it at John and pulled the trigger. The charge entered John's left lung. He dropped to the ground and managed to crawl into the house, where he soon died in great agony. Victor claims that he didn't know that the gun was loaded.

Hundreds of Cases of Grip.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 3.—Since the cold weather set in there has been a return of the grip in this city, and during the last week several hundred cases have been reported. Among the poorer classes and men whose work is out of doors the disease is the most prevalent. Thus far no deaths have resulted.

VAN ALEN DECLINES

His Honor Impels Him to Refuse the Italian Appointment.

He Contributed to the Campaign Fund All Right, but Says It Was Not Done with a View of Reward.

WAS PATRIOTIC AND SELFISH

Cleveland's Real "Policy" Toward the Hawaiian Islands.

Queen Liliuokalani to Be Offered a Bribe of $500,000 to Renounce Her Claim on the Throne.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Highly interesting correspondence between the Hon. J. J. Van Alen and the President and Department of State is made public to-day and is self-explanatory. It is dated at Newport, R. I., Nov. 20, and, of course, addressed to the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, as follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th of October, in which you officially notify me that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed me embassador to Italy. Since the receipt of your letter I have given the matter my most serious and careful attention, and as the result of my reflections have concluded to ask you to express to the President my decision not to accept the office tendered me. I must beg that you will not infer from this action any lack of appreciation on my part of the honor conferred. On the contrary, I fully comprehend the dignity, importance and responsibility of the position, and, having this realization, I may frankly add that the nomination was extremely gratifying to me, not in a personal sense merely, but more particularly because of the opportunity afforded me of representing my country in such a manner as I hoped might be satisfactory to the American people and creditable to the administration.

"Among the comments on my nomination which appeared in the public press one charge only merits attention, not because it was true, but because it was not, and I suppose is still believed by many persons unfamiliar with the individuals concerned and the facts essential to the formation of an accurate judgment. The charge was that I received the appointment in return for a contribution of $50,000 to the Democratic national campaign fund. While my nomination was pending in the Senate it did not seem fitting and proper for me to offer more than an explicit denial. I was aware that as an interested party my statement would have little effect beyond the limits of my personal acquaintances. Now, however, when my action cannot be easily attributed to purely selfish motives, it seems to me that a repetition of that denial, which I make without qualification, should be sufficient for any honorable man.

DOESN'T DENY IT.

"I have not denied and do not now deny that I have contributed to the campaign fund—not $50,000, but yet a considerable sum of money; sincerely believing, as I did, that a continuation of Republican supremacy would be not only a hindrance to national progress but in time a positive menace to the success of popular government, and having large interests at stake, I was impelled by both patriotic and selfish reasons to aid the Democratic cause.

"So far from attaching undue importance to it, I was fully aware that the contribution meant far less to me than the time and effort devoted by thousands of unselfish citizens to the same campaign. Nor did I believe it should entitle me to any more consideration. On the contrary, I have not only admitted, but have positively insisted at all times that it created no obligation to me whatever, and I feel confident that the President who, in fact, was kind enough to say to the Democrats of Rhode Island that his personal acquaintance with me enabled him to consider my candidacy solely upon its merits, will bear me out in this assertion. On the other hand, I frankly admit that until after the appointment had been made it never once occurred to my mind that my contribution could be used to my injury. It therefore seems to me sufficient to add that self-respect compels me to adopt the only alternative, and to decline the high office to which I have been appointed. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. J. VAN ALEN."

In reply to the above the following from the executive mansion was sent to Mr. Van Alen:

CLEVELAND IS SORRY.

"My Dear Sir—The Secretary of State has submitted to me your letter of the 20th inst. in which you tender your resignation an embassador to Italy. I hasten to express my earnest wish that you will reconsider this conclusion. The sentiments contained in your letter do credit to your conscience and Americanism, but you must allow me to dissent from their application in this case. I did not select you for nomination to the Italian mission without satisfying myself of your entire fitness for the place. I am now better convinced of your fitness than ever. You know, and I know, that all the malignant criticism that has been indulged in regarding this appointment has no justification and that the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled or have missed the actual considerations upon which it rests. We should not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from those conditions. My personal preference should enter very slightly into your final determination, but so far as I have such preference, it is, emphatically, that you accept the honorable office conferred upon you and vindicate in the discharge of its duties the wisdom and propriety of your selection. Awaiting your early reply, I am yours, sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND."

Mr. Van Alen's final reply to the President on Nov. 23, follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. In reply allow me to thank you most sincerely and heartily for the very kind and flattering sentiments you express. For the reasons I have already stated in my letter to the Secretary of State and which were reached only after long and serious consideration of the subject, I feel that I cannot accept the high office to which I have been appointed. My only regret in this decision, which I must beg you to consider as final, is that it is contrary to the personal preference which you so kindly express. But I cannot think it would be advisable for me to invite further misrepresentations by taking advantage of your generosity. Again thanking you for your most gracious words, and with an earnest hope for the continuance of the successes which have already marked your second administration, I beg to remain, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant. J. J. VAN ALEN.

Gresham Didn't Know It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The announcement of the declination by Mr. J. J. Van Alen of his commission to Italy was received with apparent surprise by government officials in this city. At the White House inquiries on the subject were met with a flat refusal to make any statement whatever. Secretary Gresham, when informed of it, said that it was news to him, and this was the first he knew of it.

SOUNDS FISHY.

Queen Liliuokalani Said to Have Been Bribed to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A Chicago correspondent has sent the following dispatch to his paper: A gentleman here, possessing to an eminent degree the confidence of the highest official circles, says the policy of the administration toward the Hawaiian government has been determined on after repeated consultations between President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham, Mr. Blount, who went to the islands as the special emissary of the government, and a number of Democratic Senators who are supposed to be particularly well versed in diplomatic questions, and at the same time enjoy confidential relations with the President.

The policy of the administration possesses the charm of novelty. It has no particular precedent in diplomacy, and has its origin in the fertility of resource of some of the statesmen above mentioned. It is proposed, in brief, to subsidize the Queen, and have her abdicate all claim to the Hawaiian throne. The boldness of the idea is rather startling, but it will give rise to no end of comment in diplomatic circles throughout the world when it is consummated and laid before the legislative branch of the general government. The sum to be devoted to the purpose is estimated at a half million dollars. It is not to be given to the Queen intact; simply the interest on the sum is to be paid to her annually, on certain conditions. She is to abdicate all claim of every nature to the throne of Hawaii, retaining only an empty title. A provisional government satisfactory to the United States is to be established, and recognized by the government at Washington.

This plan of procedure would, if carried into effect, get the administration out of the dilemma in which it finds itself. The Queen's adherents in Hawaii would, it is said, be pleased to see the plan carried into execution. It would relieve the necessities of the Queen and place her beyond the reach of want for the remainder of her life. It would enable her to live in affluence and maintain the dignity of her position. Those of the Democratic faith who have been consulted about the proposition uniformly express their approval of it. The friends of the Queen have, it is said, been sounded as to their views concerning it. The project is said to have met the indorsement of the Queen and her followers.

The gentleman who gives this information says Mr. Blount knew of it when he went to Hawaii and that is the reason he recommended the recognition of the Queen and her restoration to the throne. This was said to have been advised that the work of placating her Majesty might be more readily accomplished. The provisional government had been recognized by the United States and the Queen was greatly displeased.

The idea of the administration seems to have been to restore Liliuokalani to the throne through the aid of the United States government and then to get her out of the way with a subsidy. This might mean the establishment of a friendly government or even go to the length of paving the way toward the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The matter has, it is said, already assumed definite proportions and will, it is believed, be made the subject of an executive communication at the earliest opportunity.

Hawaii Situation Discussed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Hawaiian situation is the subject of an important symposium in the December number of the North American Review which will be published to-morrow. Mr. Eugene Tyler Chamberlain contributes an article entitled: 'The Invasion of Hawaii," in which he maintains that the broad principles laid down in Daniel Webster's instructions to the United States representative at Honolulu in 1851 were the rule of conduct of the government in its relation with the government of Hawaii, up to Jan. 16, 1893. The special message in Mr. Webster's dispatch to which Mr. Chamberlain alludes is as follows:

"While indisposed to exercise any sinister influence itself over the counsels of Hawaii or to overcome the proceedings of its government by the menace of the actual application of superior military force, the United States expects to see other powerful nations act in the same spirit."

Mr. Chamberlain reviews the circumstances connected with the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani. He recalls, also, the action of the English government in 1843, when England restored to Kamehameha III the Hawaiian islands, which he had surrendered under duress of the guns of an English ship of war. The Hon. William M. Springer, in an article entitled "Our Present Duty," contends that the only honorable course open to the United States is to restore the Queen to the throne, inasmuch as she was displaced only by a superior force of American troops. "We have no more right," he says, "to interfere with the government of Hawaii than we have to interfere with China, Japan or Turkey, none of which is Christian or administered by Christian statesmen, and none of which we have a right to assume as any more just to the subjects of such government than is the monarchy of Hawaii to its subjects. Such a claim would make the United States the moral and religious arbiter of the world. It is not the restoration of the monarchy which is in issue, but it is the restoration of the conditions which existed prior to the armed intervention of the United States." Mr. Springer indulges the hope that the example of our own government and the advantages of our civilization may soon induce the Hawaiians, acting on their own judgment, to suppress their monarchy and establish in its place a republican form of government, but it is education and not armed intervention that would bring about this revolution.

The Hon. John T. Stevens, who was United States minister in Hawaii when the Queen was dethroned, makes a powerful plea for annexation. "The right solution of the question," he says, "will deeply affect the moral standing of the United States before the world. The Hawaiian islands have been made what they are by Americans."

DELFINO IN GOOD SPIRITS.

The Brooklyn Murderer Whose Electrocution Takes Place This Morning.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Murderer Delfino, the Brooklyn criminal who is to die to-morrow, was in good spirits to-day, despite the near approach of his last hour. During the day he was visited by Father Dinico, of Brooklyn, who remained with him some time. Later in the day his wife and brother and his two children were admitted to the death house to take their last leave of the condemned. The only departure from the usual course in the case is the absence of reading the death warrant to-night. The warden has postponed this formality until morning.

Prendergast on Trial To-Day.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The trial of the assassin Prendergast will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow before Judge Brentano. Prendergast was very quiet to-day and refused to leave his cell to talk. "I have nothing new to say, and I will not talk over the same old thing," said he.

Yo Tambien Changes Owners.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Yo Tambien, the famous race mare, has been sold by Chris Smith to George V. Hankins, of this city. The price is secret, but is generally thought to be $15,000 cash and $3,000 out of the first winnings of the mare next season.

Cleveland Club Still for Sale.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—President F. De H. Robison says that he will hold his offer to sell the Cleveland Baseball Club in this city for $45,000 open another week, after which time he will not make his movements in the matter known to any one.

IGNORED BY ECKELS

No Mention of State Banks in the Controller's Report.

Congressmen Think the Omission Means that Cleveland Will Oppose Repeal of the Ten-Per-Cent. Tax.

NEW LAWS RECOMMENDED

For Better Protection of Depositors in National Banks.

Cause of the Recent Financial Stringency—Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The failure of Controller of the Currency Eckels, in his annual report made public to-day, to recommend the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation or to refer to the much-mentioned question of federalizing State banks of issue is significant. It means, in the opinion of members of the House committee on banking and currency and the Senate finance committee, that neither proposition will find any favor with the administration. Controller Eckels was urged by many advocates of State bank circulation to recommend the repeal of the tax and by many others in Congress to treat the question of federalizing State banks of issue by providing inspection, etc., but he refused. Controller Eckels is an intimate personal, as well as official, friend of President Cleveland, and he consults him freely and frequently. He would not, it is believed, either ignore the important subject of State bank issue or treat it without consultation with the President, and he would voice the President's position better than almost any other official. His silence is taken as positive evidence that the President does not want legislation upon State bank circulation, and there is but the slightest probability that there will be any legislation upon that subject. Senator Voorhees and Representative Johnson, of Indiana, do not believe State bank circulation will be revived.

Controller Eckels's Report.

WASHINGTN, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Controller of the Currency, which will be submitted to Congress, is more brief than the report usually made by that officer. It differs from former reports in that no tables appear in the body of the text. It shows 3,796 national banks to have been in operation at the close of the report year, with a capital stock of $695,558,129, represented by 7,450,000 shares held by 300,000 shareholders. At the last report of condition the total resources of the banks then in operation was $3,109,563,284.36. The total amount of circulation was, on Oct. 31, $209,311,593, a net increase during the year of $36,886,972.

During the year 119 banks were organized in thirty-two States and Territories, with a capital stock of $11,230,000, distributed as follows: Forty-four, with a capital stock of $5,135,000 in the Eastern States; forty-one, with a capital stock of $2,340,000, west of the Mississippi river, and thirty-four, with a capital stock of $3,755,000, in the Central and Southern States. Within the same period 158 banks suspended, with a capital stock of $30,300,000. Of this number eighty-six, with a capital stock of $18,205,000, resumed, and sixty-five passed into the hands of receivers, with a capital stock of $10,885,000. At the close of the year seven remained in the charge of examiners, pending resumption.

The aggregate resources or liabilities on Oct. 3, 1893, the date of the last report of condition, compared with those of Sept. 30, 1892, were $400,531,613 less. The shrinkage in liabilities is accounted for by a decrease between the dates mentioned in the following items: Capital stock, $8,032,677; individual deposits, $314,298,653, and bank and bankers' deposits, $181,338,125. The decrease in resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $327,406,926; stock, etc., $5,965,564, and due from banks and bankers, $132,054,694. Cash of all kinds increased $30,968,606, including $8,410,815 in gold. United States bonds held for all purposes increased $40,601,250.

CAUSE OF THE DEPRESSION.

The Controller reasons from the changes in these conditions that the business depression of the past months was occasioned by the action of depositors in withdrawing so much money from the banks, which caused a sudden contraction in the volume of money needed or employed for business wants, by the banks being compelled to call in loans and discounts to meet demands of depositors, thus preventing the making of new loans and rendering it hazardous on the part of banks to grant renewals of credits or extensions.

The suspension of national banks during the year is discussed, and also that of resumption. Upon the question of resumption the Controller says: "With a full knowledge of the general solvency of these institutions and the causes which brought about their suspension, the policy was inaugurated of giving all banks which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have closed, and whose management had been honest, an opportunity to resume business. This policy was one which seemed to commend itself to the Controller as proper to pursue under the circumstances, and it is believed the results have justified the experiment of its adoption."

The matter of clearing-house loan certificates is briefly discussed. Upon this subject the Controller says: "Briefly stated, they were temporary loans made by the banks in each city issuing them, associated together as a clearing-house association, to the members of such association, and were available to such banks only for the purpose of settling balances due from and to each other, these balances under normal conditions of business being always settled in coin or currency. Their issuance at so early a date in the financial derangement of the country was most opportune in not only preventing an acute panic, but in tending to restore public confidence, such action demonstrating that by mutual agreement of all the weak banks of the association would be, so far as depositors and other creditors were concerned, as strong as the strongest.

Bearing on the question of what constitutes lawful money reserve, the Controller says, after an analysis of the provisions of the law: "In any view of the matter, however, the intent of the law is to compel a bank to retain always on hand a very moderate proportion of the money deposited with it for safe keeping by the depositor, who practically makes a loan to the bank, payable on demand, for the use of which he ordinarily receives no interest. The entire effect is to exercise a wholesome restraint upon too imprudent an extension of business by a bank, and that the intent is recognized as an underlying principle of safe and conservative commercial banking is evidenced in the fact that those banks which are compelled by law to maintain but 15 per cent. reserve have voluntarily for years past held an average of over 25 per cent., the proportion required for banks located in reserve cities."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following amendments are recommended:

"First—That every association may issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited.

"Second—That the semi-annual duty on circulation be so reduced as to equal one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

"Third—That the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary