

## MEETING OF BANKERS

Welcomed to Baltimore by Mayor Latrobe.

### THE 20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Association Will Petition the United States Congress for a Change in the Banking Act in Order to Secure a Safe Currency.

Baltimore, October 12.—The twentieth annual convention of the American Association of Bankers convened in Ford's opera house at 10:30. Every section of the Union is represented. Secretary Giese says the crowds' check for \$500,000 would be cashed. Addresses of welcome were made by John P. Poe and Erich Pratt, Chairman of the Baltimore clearing house. Mayor Latrobe's address of welcome was responded to by President White, who in turn was followed by Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland. His subject was the newspaper press and its influence on finance in 1894. The association will petition Congress to adopt the following amendment to the national banking act for the purpose of establishing a safe and elastic currency:

Section 1. The provision of the national banking act requiring the deposit of bonds to secure circulating notes hereafter issued shall be repealed.

Sec. 2. All of the banks to issue circulating notes to the amount of 50 per cent of their paid-up, unimpaired capital subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of circulation outstanding for the year; and an additional circulation of 25 per cent of their paid-up, unimpaired capital subject both to the tax of one-half of 1 per cent and to an additional tax per annum upon the average amount of such circulation outstanding for the year; said additional 25 per cent to be known as "emergency circulation."

Sec. 3. The tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of circulation outstanding shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States as a means of revenue, out of which the expense of the office of Comptroller of the Currency, the printing of circulating notes, etc., shall be defrayed. The excess over the total circulation outstanding on the "emergency circulation" shall be paid into the "guarantee fund" referred to in section 6.

Sec. 4. The banks issuing circulation shall deposit and maintain with the Treasurer of the United States "a reserve fund" equal to 5 per cent of their average outstanding circulation, as provided for under the existing law.

Sec. 5. The redemption of the notes of all banks, solvent or insolvent, to be made as provided for by the existing law.

Sec. 6. Create a "guarantee fund" through the deposit by each bank of 2 per cent upon the amount of circulation received the first year. Afterward impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of outstanding circulation, the same to be paid into this fund until it shall equal 5 per cent of the entire circulation outstanding, when the collection of such tax shall be suspended, to be resumed whenever the Comptroller of the Currency shall deem it necessary. The notes of insolvent banks shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States out of the guarantee fund, if it shall be sufficient, and if not sufficient, then out of any money in the treasury, the same to be reimbursed to the Treasury of the guarantee fund when replenished either from the assets of the failed banks or from the tax assessed. Additional banking associations organized after this plan shall have gone into operation may receive circulation from the Comptroller of the Currency upon paying into the guarantee fund a sum equaling the ratio to the circulation applied for and allowed that the guarantee fund bears to the total circulation outstanding, and to be subject to the tax of one-half of 1 per cent per annum, as called for by the Treasurer of the United States, for the creation and maintenance of the fund. No association or individual shall have any claim upon any part of the money in said guarantee fund except for the redemption of the circulation notes of insolvent banking associations. Any surplus or residue of the guarantee fund which may be hereafter ascertained or determined by law shall inure to the benefit of the United States.

Sec. 7. The government shall have a prior lien upon the assets of each failed bank and upon the liabilities of the shareholders for the purpose of restoring the amount withdrawn from the guarantee fund for the redemption of its circulation, not to exceed, however, the amount of the failed bank's outstanding circulation after deducting the sum to credit in the redemption fund.

Sec. 8. Circulation can be retired by the bank at any time by depositing with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money to the amount of the sum desired to be withdrawn, and immediately upon such deposit the tax indicated in sections 2, 3, 5, and 6 shall cease upon the circulation so retired.

Sec. 9. In the event of the winding-up of the business of a bank by reason of insolvency or otherwise the Treasurer of the United States, with the concurrence of the Comptroller of the Currency, may upon application of the directors or the liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper officer, assignee or other proper official the amount to the credit of the bank in the redemption fund indicated in section 4.

Seamen's Wages.—The local association composed of sailor boarding-house keepers circulated a notice around the water front to-day announcing that hereafter seamen's wages on deep water ships shall be \$30 per month, and ordinary seamen's \$15. This is an advance of \$5 in each case over the rate heretofore paid to seamen shipping for a voyage to Liverpool or other distant ports. In consequence the ship captains do not take boarding-house masters assert they will not ship a man unless the rate of \$30 and \$15 is agreed to.

## ANOTHER WAR PROBABLE

Should It Come, It Will Seriously Hurt the National Game.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The Sun this morning says: "The National League magnates have put their heads together. The many stories regarding the formation of the new national association are beginning to worry them, and the inability of certain clubs to sign their players has caused the big moguls to take some decisive action. Accordingly notice has been quietly sent to the various clubs that a secret meeting of league men will be held in this city to-day. Several of them were in town last night and talked things over in private. From a reliable source a reporter learned that the league as a body intended to issue a proclamation in a few days to the effect that all players signing in the new association would be expelled. It is also known that the league has had agents on the road investigating the truth of the various association stories and endeavoring to sign players, and that information gathered by these men warrants a conference at once. The calling of a special conference early in the fall is almost unprecedented in the history of the league, and shows that the magnates are not treating their new rival too lightly. In fact, they have been scheming ever since the fact became known that the association was a probability."

ALL SHOULD BE EXPELLED.—It leaked out yesterday that certain New York and Baltimore players agreed to equally divide their shares in the receipts from the Temple Club games. From good authority it was learned that Doyle and Davis agreed to "whack up" with Keeler and McGraw, while Kelly, Brighthouse and Gleason consented to a division with Mr. Temple with thanks. Instead of such a thing I think it would have been better for the league to put up a purse of \$100,000, of which \$5,000 should go to the winners of the pennant, \$3,000 to the second team and \$2,000 to the third."

## CHINA'S EMPEROR AWAKE

He is Now Taking the Initiative in the Work of Defense.

LONDON, October 12.—The Times has this dispatch from its correspondent in Tien Tsin: The Emperor is now taking the initiative, and is infusing new energy into the work of national defense, mustering military resources, the existence of which was scarcely suspected. The Viceroy of Yank Wei and Huk Wang have been summoned to Peking for counsel. The Japanese Admiral has been making shan demostations with his ships painted white like war vessels, but there always have been the same two cruisers appearing about the promontory of Shang Tung. The Japanese are taking elaborate pains to conceal their losses in the recent engagement, nevertheless the truth is gradually coming out. Their fleet was crippled more seriously than the Chinese were aware. The Japanese papers received contain a falsified version of the Chinese Emperor's declaration of war. The phrase, "rooting the pestilential Japanese from their lair," is not in the original. Experience has shown that during and during the war have been systematically misleading.

## THE POPE'S LETTER

It Was Aimed at the Opposition to the Apostolic Delegation.

ROME, October 12.—It is stated upon high authority that the Pope said to Monsignore Gravel yesterday that his encyclical letter dealing with the affairs of the church in the United States was aimed at ending the opposition in America to the apostolic delegation. During his conversation with Monsignore Gravel his Holiness explained repeatedly: "It must be ended!"

The Pope's audience with Senator Castelar lasted one hour and a half. His demeanor was very cordial. Senator Castelar thanked the Pope for his democratic and social leanings, and the Pope congratulated the Spanish statesman upon his provisional adhesion to the Spanish monarchy as an act of political prudence.

Supposed to Have Been Informers.—ATLANTA, Ga., October 12.—Elijah Thurston, 70 years old, with his wife and sixteen-year-old daughter, came to the city yesterday to escape the hands of people in their Gilmer county home who would have killed them. Several nights ago Miss Vida Thurston was awakened by finding herself being borne out of the house by four masked men. They had already carried her father out, while the mother was being held back in the house. There were about thirty men, all masked, who with stout leather thongs began beating the girl and father, both of whom were in night dresses. The mother broke from the house to lash in her daughter, when she was lashed in her turn. Notice was then served upon them that the next visit would mean death. They were suspected of having reported an illicit still in the neighborhood.

Whisky Trust to be Reorganized.—PROBIA, October 12.—It is reported in mercantile circles here, New York and Chicago that the Whisky Trust is being quietly reorganized. Information to that effect has leaked out and it seems to have a flavoring of substantial truth. President Greenhut and other officials are reticent. Mr. Greenhut declined to confirm the rumor, but on the other hand will not deny it. His attitude is interpreted here as confirmatory of the reorganization.

Williams Valley Case.—SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—Charles Clarke, receiver of the Oregon Pacific, has appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from Judge Morrow's decision, wherein he ordered the sale of the claims of R. D. Chandler for \$7,000. The grounds of the appeal is that the receiver had possession of the steamer, and that the court had no further jurisdiction.

## THE CZAR A SICK MAN

He Needs Rest and Relief From Mental Worry.

### NO IMMEDIATE DANGER APPEARS

Under the Most Favorable Circumstances, However, His Recovery Will Take Years and is Uncertain—Granulated Contracture of the Kidneys.

BERLIN, October 11.—Prof. Leyden, the specialist, recently in attendance upon the Czar, says: "The Czar has a powerful constitution, and still weighs 200 pounds, though he has lost much flesh since January 1, and he should be able to make a good fight against the disease with favorable climatic influences, as at Corfu on the Island of Madeira, and without unforeseen complications he may recover. The illness of the Czar is peculiar. His principal trouble is granulated contracture of the kidneys, in which the kidneys become hard and change tissue, besides being subject to atrophy. This is accompanied by hypertrophy of the heart, resulting from the enlargement of its muscular tissue. The disease is accompanied by breathing difficulty, and is often very painful, the spasms being complicated by fits of unconsciousness. This is the case with the Czar. There is no dropsy, however. Diabetes in the preliminary stage has declared itself, but it is merely symptomatic and the accompaniment of the main trouble. When further advanced, this frequently results in partial or entire paralysis. Thus far, however, there does not appear to be any immediate danger with the Czar. The most important requirement is total abstinence from mental worry, and on this point the Czar has been found exceedingly difficult to convince. The patient should also have plenty of sleep and food digestion be regular. This with open-air exercise and good climatic conditions is all that is necessary for a cure. He enjoys the most favorable circumstances, however, the disease is of lengthy duration, possibly years, and the results are most uncertain."

Referring to the prospects of a regency in Russia, Prof. Leyden remarked: "The question of an appointment of a regent was discussed at Spala in my presence, but no decision was reached."

Prof. Leyden concluded: "A regency will become necessary, however, if a cure is to be effected."

### DR. ZACHARIN'S BLUNT OPINION

LONDON, October 11.—The Standard's correspondent in St. Petersburg sends the following story, the facts of which, he says, he learned through an English witness: When Dr. Zacharin told the Czar that his malady was incurable; that care and attention might prolong his life a few months, but that it was useless to conceal the fact that no remedies would avail beyond a certain period, the Czar was greatly affected. He ordered another room and exclaimed to the occupants: "Dr. Zacharin has just told me there is no hope."

Everybody was thrown into consternation by the Czar's change of fact and manner, and great grief was expressed for speaking so bluntly. The correspondent vouches for the correctness of the story, and he adds:

"The Czarowitz will very shortly return here accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael. The Czarowitz is expected to be appointed Regent, but will be entrusted by special declaration of the Czar with the direction of State affairs. The title of Regent will be carefully avoided."

### AND THE BAND PLAYED.

The Novel Revenge of a Rejected Chicago Sultor.

CHICAGO, October 11.—J. P. Jacobson's suit for her hand and was rejected by Mrs. Johanna Baseman, a widow, Friday night. Saturday morning a band marched up in front of Mrs. Baseman's home, 268 Rumsey street. Then the notes of "Sweet Marie" began floating through the neighborhood. "Whose Girl Are You?" followed with "Kiss and Let's Make Up Again," and enough more to keep the band busy for twelve hours. Mrs. Baseman begged the leader to leave, but he said no; that Mr. Jacobson had paid handomely for the music, and the contract must be carried out. The whole neighborhood gathered about the band. The children danced and the parents giggled. Mrs. Baseman was wild. At 9 p. m. the band quit. Yesterday morning the band again marched up to the widow's home and began the repertoire all over again. Mrs. Baseman hurriedly consulted a lawyer, with the result that a warrant was sworn out for Jacobson, and an injunction was secured against the band.

Registration in New York.—NEW YORK, October 11.—The total registration to-day was 102,906, as compared with 68,994 on the first day of registration in 1893 and 92,894 in 1892. To-day was also the heaviest first day's registration in the history of Brooklyn, the total being 75,858, against 67,469 in 1892, the next heaviest day.

Place for a Virginian.—WASHINGTON, October 11.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed George Fort of Virginia chief of division of national banks in the office of the treasury of the United States, vice Baker resigned.

## DRUMMERS' HOME

The Commercial Travelers' Association Lays the Corner-Stone.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., October 11.—Fully 60,000 visitors are in the city to-day, the occasion being the corner-stone laying of the Commercial Travelers' Association of America. Flags and bunting greet the eye on every hand, while the principal streets are so crowded with visitors that they are almost impassable. The commercial men from all over the United States have gathered to participate in the ceremonies. There are fully 8,000 of them in Binghampton to-day. The celebration is a grand parade through the principal streets of the city, winding up at the home site, which is situated on top of South Mountain, just within the southern limits of the city. The parade was one of the largest seen in Southern New York. It consisted of many Government cadets, American men, thirty-five Odd Fellow Lodges, the Masonic Fraternity of the Nineteenth and Twentieth New York districts, the Thirtieth Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard, the local fire department and many civic and fraternal organizations. Arriving at the Home, John Hodge, Most Worthy Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, laid the corner-stone according to the Masonic ritual. Colonel Archie Baxter of Elmira delivered the oration of the day, after which Governor Flower and Governor Pattison made speeches, in which each eulogized the commercial travelers and said many pleasant things for the Home. The celebration was a success in every sense of the word.

### PENSION FRAUDS

Incriminating Documents Filed With a Federal Court.

DUBUQUE, Ia., October 11.—Special Examiner Waite of the pension bureau in obedience to an order of Judge Shiras in the Federal Court has filed the documents captured in the famous tin box in Pension Agent George M. Van Leven's private office at Lime Springs. The documents are mostly in the form of correspondence incriminating upon its face Van Leven and certain of the Board of Medical Examiners whom he had relations. Nearly all of the numerous indictments found against the pension attorney are to be based on these letters. About 700 papers are filed. Some of these letters are to pension claimants whom Van Leven advised to "grease" the Medical Examiners whom he had relations. Others are letters through smoothly. Others are letters between agents and surgeons, in which terms are arranged for raising pensions. It appears Van Leven gave the claimants to understand this payment of medical examination was the usual thing established by long practice, and it did not appear there was corrupt intention on the part of the claimants.

### HE WANTS INDEMNITY

Another American Escapes From the Russian Prisons.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Nicholson Frederickson, claiming to be an American citizen who was seized and imprisoned in Russia and afterward made his escape, called at the State Department to-day in furtherance of a claim for indemnity for illegal arrest. Frederickson asserts he was born on shipboard in Persian waters of a Swedish father and a half-breed Eskimau mother. He resided in Alaska when the Territory was acquired by the United States, and so became an American citizen. He was at school in Chicago during his boyhood, and returned there during the World's Fair to work as a machinist. At the time he took out naturalization papers to meet a request by the authorities of Alaska to recognize citizenship. He was arrested in Russia and imprisoned, and imprisoned as a deserter. Later he was set free and kept under surveillance. Again he was imprisoned, and managed to escape and made his way to New York. The impression conveyed by the man's story is that he is suffering from a case of mistaken identity. He told his story to the State Department officials; but, as a mere statement does not meet the requirements, he will have to prefer a formal complaint before the department can act in the matter of securing indemnity for him.

### Sugar-Beet Industry

BERLIN, October 11.—In interviews with a number of leading dealers in sugar at Magdeburg the opinion was expressed that under the American tariff bill the increased duty on sugar was aimed at Germany. It was predicted that if it continued in force it would ruin the large beet-root farmers. It was thought, however, that America would soon repeal the law. If it did not, it was the opinion of the dealers the government would be forced to adopt repressive measures against American imports.

### Battery for Point Diablo

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The War Department is arranging to begin on the construction of a battery of dynamite guns in San Francisco harbor similar to that in place at Sandy Hook, with the exception that it will consist of two fifteen-inch and one eight-inch guns. The guns will be placed temporarily at Fort Winfield, where the masonry platform has already been prepared, but it is the intention of the department to remove the battery at a future date to Point Diablo.

### Due to an Accident

SAN JOSE, Cal., October 11.—In the case of the death of Henry Labohn, an old German professor, who was burned to death in his cabin on the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains Saturday night last, the jury decided that it was due to an accident, and exonerated John Labohn, the dead man's son, from all blame in the matter.

### Publishing Firm Assigns

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., October 11.—The University Press, John Wilson & Son, has assigned for the benefit of creditors. The concern is one of the oldest and largest printing houses in Cambridge, having been established in 1839, and was believed to be very strong financially. The company employs nearly 350 persons. The assets and liabilities are not yet known.

## A CRISIS LOOKED FOR

The Next Two Weeks May be Decisive of the War.

### COLD WEATHER EXPECTED SOON

Japanese Troops Said to be Wholly Unprepared for the Rigorous Climate of Peking—Weather Chinese Leaving the Capital.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The crisis of the Chinese-Japanese war is looked for within the next few days or two weeks by those most interested and best informed in the contest. The legations of the two countries are expecting daily to hear that a decisive battle has been fought. This is based on the fact that the Japanese have been gradually closing in around Peking, and that the invading army is compelled by force of circumstances to strike their blow at once or not at all. The intense cold, which comes about the middle of October, makes this imperative. The Japanese troops are wholly unprepared for the rigorous climate about Peking, which is due in about two weeks, the climate of Japan being very mild even in winter. The Chinese look upon this as one of their resources, and the Japanese appreciate that it is necessary to concentrate their campaign for this year upon the next few weeks or perhaps days. For that reason they are prepared to make heroic efforts to decide the contest at once. They are without the heavy clothing, camp equipage, etc., for a campaign in the bitter cold.

### TAOTAI SHENG IN DISGRACE

LONDON, October 10.—A Chinese dispatch says a rebellion has broken out in Jehol.

Tien Tsin dispatches report that Sheng, the Taotai of that city, is in disgrace for charging the government over four times as much as he paid for some discarded rifles bought in Germany. He also bought a quantity of useless cartridges. Li Hung Chang discovered the fraud, and in an interview with Sheng is said to have slapped Sheng's face. Sheng has been granted a leave of absence.

A Che Foo dispatch says seven Japanese warships were sighted off Wei Hai Wei steaming westward.

A Tien Tsin dispatch says the steamer Wen Chow, just arrived, reports sighting a Japanese squadron ten miles south of the Foo. She was hailed and questioned concerning the whereabouts of the Chinese southern squadron.

### A BATTLE IMMINENT

YOKOHAMA, October 10.—The advance guard of the Japanese army has crossed the Yalu river and formed a new camp. A battle is believed imminent.

### PREPARING FOR THE ATTACK

NEW YORK, October 10.—A Shanghai dispatch via London says United States Minister Denby has warned American residents that Peking city is certain to be attacked by the Japanese and advised that the women and children be sent to places of safety. Already many of the wealthier natives are departing, and others are making preparations to follow.

### THEY HAVE LEFT

CHONG, October 10.—A dispatch from the Che Foo to the Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that the British and Russian Ministers started for Peking yesterday. The object of the mission is to protect the women and children belonging to foreigners have left Peking for places of safety.

### GUARDED BY MONGOLIANS

LONDON, October 10.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News telegraph: The palace in Peking is guarded by Mongolians, because the Chinese are no longer to be trusted. There are daily fights between the Chinese and the Mongolians. The latter are greatly hated.

### THE RUSSIAN CONTINGENT

BERLIN, October 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung says that Russia has sent a strong force to her Asiatic frontier to prevent further inroads of the Chinese marauders. The force consists of five battalions of riflemen, two squadrons of Cossacks and three batteries of artillery under the command of General Scheriff.

### WHY THE FRENCH WERE SENT

PARIS, October 10.—It is semi-officially stated that the dispatch of French warships to China is by virtue of the international agreement between Germany and France already announced.

### TWO MORE MEN-OF-WAR

CROSTADT, October 10.—The Russian cruisers Djigit and Vladimir Monomach have been ordered to proceed to the far East.

### Opposition to the Canadian Fast Line

TORONTO, Ont., October 10.—A special cablegram from London says: Opposition to the proposed fast Canadian steamship line is observable in more than one quarter, and numerous ignominious rumors are being circulated with a view to unpopulating the scheme. One of these is embodied in the statement made public to-day, in which officials in London of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company deny most emphatically that their company and the Pacific Mail had entered into a combination with a view to bringing strong opposition to bear against the projected Canadian line.

### All Given Life Terms

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10.—Dennis Moore, Cornelius Gerin and James Donnelly, not one of whom is over 23 years of age, were sentenced to State prison for life this morning by Judge Wallace. The robbery for which the trio will spend the rest of their days in the penitentiary was committed last Fourth of July. A friend named Thomas Howard came from Tuolumne county, and treated them to the exposition. That afternoon when they left the grounds the three took Howard to a secluded spot, assaulted him, and stole \$30 and left him in a helpless condition.

### Anarchy in Italy

ROME, October 10.—The police are said to have discovered an anarchistic plot extending over the whole of Italy organized by Albany, a notorious anarchist.

## THEIR OWN OFFICES

These May be Established by the Western Lines.

CHICAGO, October 10.—At to-day's meeting of the advisory committee of the emigrant clearing-house of the Western Passenger Association a formal protest was sent to the Trunk Line Association declaring that the distribution of emigrant business was made a matter of agreement between the two associations, and the action of the trunk lines in canceling the agreement, without conference and apparently without cause, has caused much surprise to Western lines. It is asked that all action be suspended immediately and until a conference of the associations can be held in New York. The Western lines say, if such conference is to be held, they prefer it should be held either the 15th or 17th. The protest ends with the declaration that it is the belief of the Western lines that the trunk lines will not matter so far that the Western lines will be forced to take independent action, which means that if the trunk lines persist in their present course the Western lines will find it necessary to establish ticket offices of their own through the East to look after their interests. The trunk lines have made a demand upon the Western lines that they withdraw all their orders from the trunk line territory. They declare that the invasion of the Eastern territory by the Western lines is without reason or excuse, and is resulting in much loss of revenue to the trunk lines. There is doubt as to whether the association will pay any attention to the demand for the reason that the matter is already in the jurisdiction of the association and the lines are free to act as they see fit in the matter. They first put all their orders in the territory of the Eastern lines because they thought they were not being treated with justice in the matter of returning through business, and so took this remedy into their own hands. The association as an association will probably take no action of any kind in the matter. All in all there seems to be an excellent chance for warm words between the Western association and the trunk lines before the thing is adjusted.

### NO LAST WORD SPOKEN

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' End Game Unheralded and Sudden.

BOSTON, October 10.—Death came to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in a chamber overlooking the Charles river, immortalized in the famous poem, "My Aviator." The members of the family thought that the end might come in a few months; that the aged autocrat would not survive the chilling winds of another New England winter; and they were unprepared for his death Sunday. Seated in his chair, unconsciousness came to him, and in a short half hour his spirit had flown. There was no time to put him into bed, and before the physician, who had been summoned, could arrive Dr. Holmes was dead. There were no last passing words spoken, for the end came unheralded and sudden. Dr. Holmes and his distinguished son, a conversation in the poet's chamber Sunday afternoon just preceding the former's death, and to neither, certainly not the Judge, was there any evidence that the end was so near. The conversation was such as was often held between the two men. The dying poet, who was seated in a chair with his head bowed upon the arm of another chair, and it was thought he would be more comfortable if he could be moved into his favorite armchair. According to his son, he said to him to get up and sit in the poet's chair, and as the poet sank into it, he leaned his head on one of the side rests and said: "That is better; thank you."

This simple domestic phrase was the final utterance of Dr. Holmes. His son and Mrs. Dixwell, who were in the room, noticed that the doctor's breathing became irregular, and it almost ceased altogether.

The residence was closed to all visitors. Messages of sympathy from all over the country had been received, and many callers have left their cards at the house. The funeral will be to-day at King's chapel, and the services will be conducted by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, a life-long companion of the Judge. The funeral will be at Mount Auburn. The pall-bearers will be members of the family.

### FULLMAN CHARTER CASE

CHICAGO, October 10.—The Pullman quo warranto proceedings were brought up again before Judge Gibbons this morning. Attorney-General Maloney appeared on hand early to see what procedure the attorneys of the company would adopt. General Counsel Bunnells of the Pullman Company announced that his information filed by the Attorney-General, and that it was now on file in the Clerk's office. Attorney-General Maloney in response said that he would demur to the plea after he had read it, and in that case would be in a position to argue his demurrer during the day. Mr. Bunnells agreed to give Mr. Maloney a copy of the plea in a short time, and Judge Gibbons thereupon gave the attorneys until 2 o'clock to present the matter further to him. The plea filed by the company is a long document, and covers the same ground as the information, denying most of the charges of the latter document. It declares that the company is not holding land or stocks or any other corporations in violation of its charter, and is not transacting any business beyond its corporate rights.

### Why "Old Hatch" Gloomed

CHICAGO, October 10.—B. P. Hutchinson, once Chicago's greatest Board of Trade operator and familiarly known as "Old Hatch," closed his latest deal Saturday. It was his cigar business. He opened a retail store near the corner of Van Buren street and Pacific avenue a week ago. Business was slow. In the rear of the cigar store, however, a poker game flourished. The civic federation became aware of the side issue to the cigar store business, and a raid was threatened. The management accordingly concluded to stop selling cigars, so a "for-rent" sign was placed in a conspicuous place and the store closed.

## A BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Cleveland to Decide Between Brazil and Argentina.

### A VERY COMPLICATED CASE

Nearly Twelve Thousand Square Miles, Mostly Peopled by Brazilians, Are to be Passed Upon—Forthcoming Decision Awaited With Anxiety.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—President Cleveland is expected to give his decision as arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina soon after his return from Buzzard's Bay. Baron Rio Branco, special envoy from Brazil, accompanied by a large suite, is now here awaiting the decision. The case has been in Mr. Cleveland's hands eight months, and as the treaty of arbitration provides the decision must be made within a year, it is being looked for almost any day. The time for the decision expires February 10 next; but, as Mr. Cleveland will be busy with Congress and public affairs after his return, he is expected to dispose of the arbitration question before taking up domestic affairs. It is understood that he has made the arbitration his special study during working hours at Buzzard's Bay this summer. It is a very complicated case, the brief of Baron Rio Branco filling several large volumes, while the maps, old treaties, etc., and the brief of Dr. Zaballos, the Argentine Minister, make a fair sized library. Mr. Cleveland has not turned this mass of documents over to the State Department, but has undertaken personally to go through it and unravel the dispute. It is a self-imposed task which the President does out of courtesy to the Southern Republics, and in the extent of interests involved and legal complications it is as large as any case pending in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Cleveland's decision will settle whether the eastern boundary of Eastern Argentina remains as usually given in maps or is extended by a wedge-shaped projection almost to the Atlantic coast. If Argentina gains this strip, it will have a considerable effect on Southern Brazil, as it will almost sever the great State of Rio Grande do Sul from Upper Brazil, the remaining connection being a very narrow isthmus compared with the general width of Brazil. On the other hand, it will give Argentina a narrow arm of land stretching from the north to within forty leagues of the Atlantic. The forthcoming decision is awaited with anxiety by the Southern envoys, as it means much to the strategic strength of the two prominent South American countries. Moreover, the disputed territory is itself very valuable for its mineral and agricultural resources. It embraces 11,832 square miles, with towns and villages having a population of 5,795, most of them Brazilians.

Mr. Cleveland's arbitration is the result of the treaty made when Dom Pedro was Emperor of Brazil. It has taken since then to make the surveys and present the case, and Mr. Cleveland's decision will close the long controversy. He is obliged under the treaty to give all the disputed territory to Brazil or to Argentina, so that there is no opportunity for a compromise that will satisfy both parties.

### YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

The Acting Superintendent's Annual Report Submitted.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Captain H. G. Gale of the Fourth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, Cal., has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He says there are many misunderstandings owing to the private ownership of land in the park. It would be wise, he believes, for the government to purchase the timber land in the park, and he thinks it would also be advisable for a commission to be appointed to appraise all land owned by private parties and learn if it could be secured. Game in the park is on the increase. The report recommends a reduction in the size of the park by withdrawing the mining and agricultural lands, and advocates the addition of natural instead of artificial boundary lines. The reduction would be to throw out about twenty townships and leave the remainder of the park almost wholly in possession of the government.

### WEVILS AND WHEAT

Much of the Wheat Stored in San Francisco Has Been Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9.—An evening paper states that weevils are playing havoc with the stored wheat in this port, and if something is not done soon, there will be no grain left with which to load the disengaged ships now in port. Some days ago it was publicly stated that 6,700 tons of wheat at Port Costa was weevily, and now it is announced that 11,000 tons at the Nevada dock and 4,400 more at Port Costa are infested and will have to be removed. That makes 22,200 tons unfit for shipment, and will have to be used for pig and chicken feed. If the wheat had been shipped at the low rates of freight in existence a few months ago, a small profit might have been made. Now it will be a total loss.

### Consolidation Again Rumored

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—It is stated here that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is about to absorb the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. The latter company was started about twelve years ago by the Southern Pacific Company in opposition to the Pacific Mail. For a time there was a lively race war, but a compromise was effected and the steamers of the two companies divided the business between this port and the Orient. C. P. Huntington is now President of both companies, and as it is stated that the steamship lines of the Northern and Canadian Pacific have cut into the business from this port, the consolidation is proposed as a measure of economy. The Pacific Mail owns its own vessels, but the Occidental and Oriental leases its steamers from the White Star line.