The Morning Call.

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SLINGS OF MALICE.

President Carnot Again Assailed.

AN ATTACK WITHOUT SENSE.

Driven to Desperation, the Enemies of the Republic Seek to Pull Down Its Chief.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Smalley cabled to the Tribune to-night from Paris: You are likely to hear something during the next few days of a fresh attack on the President of the French Republic. It has been said already that an attempt would be made to connect him with Balhut. When the suggestion was first offered it was in one or two of the least reputable of the papers of Paris. The decent public scouted it as preposterous. The royalists would have none of it. Scandal-mongers found it an unprofitable scandal, and it seemed to die a natural death. Now it crops up again as one more proof of the desperate straits to which the enemies of the republic are reduced. But who are its enemies? It was in a reactionary journal that this contemptible scandal was started, and it was the journals of the gutter which took it up. They were not very formidable, albeit two of them have pandered so skillfully to passion for scandal as to raise their cirulation to enormous figures, one to a quarter of a million.

But to-day the note is different. The attack comes from another quarter. The radicals have fastened on it and seem disposed to make it their own. Discredited, discontented, defeated, they turn upon the President. They have always been a ruler-ruin party. To rule they have never attained. They have had representatives in various Cabinets. Sometimes they have had Prime Ministers, though never one thoroughly identified with the extreme section. They have had Goblet and they have had De Freycinet. They have had Floquet as President of the Chamber, in which they number about ninety. In neither of those ministries, nor even in the Chamber, have they had a majority or an efficient control of affairs. They never got hold of the machine. They were never strong enough to compel Carnot to offer the presidency of the Council to their real chief, Clemenceau. Such mischief as they have been able to do they have done by cabals and coalitions in the Chamber.

The hour has now struck for cabals and coalitions on the outside, for a campaign in the streets or in the sewers. It is the radicals who snatch at the calumny the reactionaries had dropped. They wish to add to the Panama crisis, and they summon, as usual, the worse enemies of the republic to their side.

"Get rid of the radicals!" cries a radical organ. "You will soon see whether they are to be got rid of."

The echo comes from another, more radical still: "Maneuver us out of office! We will show you what will come of that."

And a leading royalist sheet remarks gleefully, "Carnot cannot long resist the new assault." The friends of the two victims of Tuesday say to all comers that, while neither Freycinet nor Floquet will openly attack the President, they will do nothing to restrain those of their political associates who may think it their duty to upset Carnot. Such a movement will have their sympathies if not their active help.

Those concerned in it begin cautiously. They print a document or two. They give the hint, Paris utters the first word. The journals of the provinces profit by the hint, reprint the documents and to it add a few words of their own. Paris alone might not suffice. Carnot's popularity in the provinces is immense. He has the confidence of the people of France. It must be undermined if he is to be overthrown.

Never, perhaps, did a political intrigue or a personal attack on a great officer of the state or the chief magistrate of a great republic rest on so slight a foundation. It is so slight that in ordinary times it would not support the most casual calumny. But these are not ordinary times, and it is believed by some men that something can be made out of the Balhut incident.

Let us look at the Balhut incident again, then. The story can be retold in half a dozen lines: Charles de Lesseps, whose testimony is evidently believed by the prosecution to be true, declared in court on Tuesday that in 1886 Balhut, then Minister of Public Works, asked him for 1,000,000 francs as the price of his support of the bill for the Panama lottery loan. He paid Balhut 375,000 francs. The rest was not paid, because the bill was not passed. De Lesseps made no mention of Carnot's name, but in 1886 Freycinet was Prime Minister. Balhut was Minister of Works in the Freycinet Cabinet, and Carnot was Minister of Finance. The bill brought in by Balhut was backed, to use an English phrase, by Sarrien, Minister of the Interior, and by Carnot, Minister of Finance. Therefore, say the authors of the present onslaught upon the President, the presumption is that the money paid by De Lesseps to Balhut was divided by him with Sarrien and Carnot, whether for their own benefit or for the secret funds of their respective department is not stated. Of evidence to support this charge there is at present none. It is not known or alleged that Balhut accused Carnot of being his accomplice.

The appearance of Carnot's name on the back of the Panama bill is a formality. He, as Minister of Finance, would be consulted about a financial proposition of such importance as the Panama loan. It may be assumed that he approved of it. You are then asked to assume further that he approved Balhut's demand to be bribed by De Lesseps. The sober-minded public will think it time enough to consider that question when some evidence is produced. The present appeal is to those who prefer to act without evidence, without even a shadow of reasonable presumption, against every probability, and in the presence of a character of which honesty is the foundation stone. We shall soon see what success attends a campaign of this sort.

There is a better feeling to-day about the new Ministry, and a more general belief that no serious attack on it in the Chamber need be expected at once. The radicals are more or less demoralized by the paralysis of their leader. They do not yet know whether Floquet is ready to follow Clemenceau's line, to attack whenever he sees a chance, nor whether Clemenceau is prepared to see Floquet step into his shoes, nor what sort of reception the late president of the Chamber might meet with if he did.

SEVERE, BUT JUST.

Charles de Lesseps Gets Some Hard Words.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The courtroom was thronged again to-day at the resumption of the trial of the Panama defendants. Rossignol, accountant for the Panama Company, was excluded from the room. President Perivier remarking that the accounts must have been recast before being submitted to expert examination. Moncicourt, liquidator for the Panama Company, deposed that Ferdinand de Lesseps, in disregard of all warnings, insisted on proceeding with the Panama enterprise regardless of cost. The expenses, Moncicourt stated, were excessive throughout.

Moncicourt added that the Baron Reinach and MM. Levy and Cremieux were deputed to pay for certain support to be given the company in its schemes, but he was certain that Reinach retained the greater part of the funds entrusted to him for the purpose.

President Perivier turned to Charles de Lesseps and reproached him severely for having permitted this.

Engineer Rousseau next described the method of inspecting the canal on which he based the famous report which was in part suppressed. He also stated that Ferdinand de Lesseps had a blind faith in his own good fortune, and supreme influence and direction in the management of work on the canal.

The first word spoken at the trial in favor of Charles de Lesseps came from Sir John Stokes, Great Britain's representative in the Suez Canal Company, who testified that he regarded Charles de Lesseps as loyal and upright and incapable of a dishonest act.

Engineer Dingler estimated that the cutting of the Panama Canal could not have been done for less than 2,000,000,000 francs or in fewer than fifteen or twenty years.

Search was made this afternoon in the office of M. Propper, formerly a partner of Baron de Reinach, and it is reported that papers concerning the lobbying done by the notorious intermediary, Arton, were seized.

The presiding Judge was severe in his treatment of Charles de Lesseps. M. Moncicourt had stated that De Reinach sucked the blood of the company by obtaining enormous sums with which to bribe Senators and Deputies and other influential men.

"You had no confidence in his morality?" asked Judge Perivier.

"No, but he was very clever," replied M. Moncicourt.

Turning to Charles de Lesseps Judge Perivier inquired sharply, "and how did you understand that Baron de Reinach used these enormous sums?"

"In remunerating financiers," answered De Lesseps.

"And, without doubt, Senators, Deputies and Ministers. A number of persons, however, offered their assistance to Baron de Reinach and to M. Cremieux, who was first charged with the distribution of the money."

"That is, you gave them a dirty job which you preferred not to do yourself, but provided them with the means of doing."

Charles DeLesseps winced and looked down, but made no reply.

The Panama developments form almost the sole topic of discussion everywhere, and the next move looked for on the part of the authorities is said to concern De Freycinet. It is recalled that the ex-Minister of War was an intimate friend of Cornelius Herz and frequently drove to Herz' place at Tresserve, near Aix, to enjoy the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Herz. How far this close personal intimacy may have gone is a matter of conjecture, but the friendship of De Freycinet is believed to have been put to an industrious use by Herz in his peculiar operations. It is stated there is no evidence of actual corruption on the part of De Freycinet and that nothing more can be shown against him than complaisance toward others who were corrupt.

De Freycinet is represented to have been terribly shocked by the statements from America regarding the antecedents of Herz, whom he professed to consider a person of high probity and of excellent character. De Freycinet's friends cite on this subject the fact that previous to the present exposure the records of Herz at Changellerie of the Legion of Honor was not only creditable but brilliant, that De Freycinet had no better opportunity than the Changellerie for knowing his real history of an adventurer. De Freycinet denies having gone with a slouched hat and his collar pulled up about his ears to Herz' place, because it is not his way to do things in a melodramatic fashion like a stage brigand.

KIND TO RIBOT.

No Disposition in the Chamber to Press Him.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies showed its confidence in the Government to-day by defeating, 266 to 229, a motion asking the Government to fix a day for a new election.

There is a prevalent disposition among the Republican Deputies not to press Ribot too closely in the present crisis, and to allow him every opportunity to surround himself with satisfactory assistants.

The retirement of Burdeau from the Ministry of Marine has greatly strengthened public confidence in the Government. Jules Ferry is quoted as saying that all steady-going Republicans ought to unite in opposition to a dictatorship, to the restoration of the monarchy or the empire and to anarchy. A close watch must be kept over the intrigues of the enemies of the constitution, who will endeavor to prepare a coup de main.

Vice-Admiral Rieunier has accepted the office of Minister of Marine, formerly held by M. Burdeau, thus completing the Cabinet.

A PRINCE IN PERIL.

Bold Conspirators Sought to Kidnap Him.

Even After the Plot Had Been Discovered an Attempt Was Made to Carry It Out.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

BUDA PESTA, Jan. 12.—Despite official denials the Pesti Herlap insists upon the truth of the reports concerning the plot to kidnap the Prince of Montenegro. The plot was concocted in Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, says the Herlap, and was of clerical origin. It was discovered just before its maturity, but a desperate effort was made by the conspirators to carry it into execution, and about 300 men started for the palace to seize the Prince. Warning was received at the palace, already doubly guarded, and all the military in the city were called out.

The soldiers met the conspirators a short distance from the city and began firing at once. The conspirators, who were well armed, returned the fire and tried to charge through the troops, but were repulsed. After thirty-six of the conspirators had been killed and ninety wounded the attempt to seize the Prince was abandoned. Some thirty of the uninjured were arrested and the rest fled. Subsequently, says the Hirlap, twenty-eight priests were arrested for having led in the formation and attempted execution of the plot.

BALFOUR BANKRUPT.

He Has Flown With Intent to Defraud His Creditors.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A receiving order in bankruptcy has issued against J. S. Balfour, Liberal member of Parliament for Burnley and prominently before the public, owing to his interests in the London and General Bank, the Liberator Building Society, the House and Investment Trust, and other institutions which have suspended with liabilities of many millions of pounds. The order states that his present address is unknown and describes the suit as an action in bankruptcy owing to the debtor's departure with intent to defeat and defraud his creditors. It is reported that Balfour is now in South America. The bankruptcy of Balfour will make his seat in Parliament vacant and the Liberals will have to fight to retain the seat.

HAS DISAPPEARED.

No Man Knows Where Is the Laguna Madre.

DURANGO, Mexico, Jan. 12.—News comes from Mazatlan of a most remarkable occurrence, the disappearance of Laguna Madre, or Mother Lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the State of Sinaloa. It was about thirty miles long and twelve wide, and situated at the foot of the Sierra Madre, the surrounding country being devoted to agriculture.

Pacified the Rebels.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 12.—Senor Marco Avellane, confidential agent, sent by the Federal Government to Corrientes to pacify the province, succeeded in inducing the rebels to lay down their arms, and the attempted revolution is at an end.

CANADA TO BLAME

Her Own Folly Raised Up Foes

FOR A GREAT LAKE CANAL.

There Is in Session a Convention That Will Endeavor to Settle Many Vexed Questions.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A convention of representatives of the commercial bodies and the lake interests of the country, called by the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, to organize a movement in support of a scheme to unite the great lakes and the ocean by a ship canal through United States territory, met here to-day. Between seventy-five and 100 delegates were present. Mr. Baldwin, president of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, was made temporary chairman. After some speechmaking the committees on credentials and permanent organization were organized and a recess taken.

At the afternoon session a number of addresses were delivered, among them one by George H. Ely of Cleveland, who advised that for the present the convention confine itself to a declaration in favor of an appropriation by Congress to make a survey of routes for the canal. Speaking of the extent of internal improvements in this country, Mr. Ely said that the impression prevailed that the United States expended more than any other nation. As a matter of fact, he said, there had been expended, all told, by the National and State Governments from 1787 to 1890, for the improvement of rivers and harbors and the building of canals less than $230,000,000. France has expended over $300,000,000, with nothing like the expectation of permanent benefit that promises to the United States.

The committee on permanent organization reported, recommending the following officers: President, George H. Ely of Ohio; vice-presidents—C. W. Ozgood of Vermont and William A. Sweet of New York, with an honorary vice-president from each State; secretary, S. A. Thompson of Minneapolis.

Ely stated that his platform would be in favor of a waterway from the lakes to the sea over the territory of the United States and a complete independence of and a cessation of legislation in favor of Canadian transportation. A committee on resolutions was appointed and letters were read from President-elect Cleveland, Vice-President Morton and others regretting their inability to be present.

The Resolutions Committee has prepared a report asking Congress for an appropriation to make a survey and thus to determine whether or not a ship canal from the lakes is feasible.

At the evening session a number of Congressmen were present. An address was made by Secretary Thompson of Duluth, who presented economic and strategic arguments in favor of the scheme.

CONSULAR SEALS.

The President Can Stop the System if He Chooses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President is still giving close consideration to the subject of freights brought over the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Two new points were discovered to-day, viz.: That the original law specified that the consular seal system was to be applied to freights which were products of contiguous foreign countries only, and that by the Canadian law the United States consular officers guilty of fraud on the United States revenues are not amenable to arrest so long as they remain in Canada. The large bulk of the freights handled by the Canadian Pacific Railroad and which come into this country under seal are the products of other foreign countries, notably Japan and China. Did this class of freight not enjoy the privilege of the consular seal system they would enter this country at American ports and be transported by American railroads. These two points are considered important as giving the President the power, if he chooses to exercise it, of suspending the operation of the consular seal system without any action by Congress.

COAST GOSSIP.

The Monterey Will Probably Not Earn a Premium.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Irving M. Scott says he expects the Monterey to be in commission by February 18, though he hardly expects that she will earn any premium for speed because the vessel takes water over her bows. Mr. Scott says he does not entertain much hope that the Cramps can be induced to sublet the contract for one of the new vessels to the Union Iron Works.

Pensions have been granted as follows:

California: Original—Adolphus L. Oxton, Thomas Duffey, Edward Price, Andrew F. Ogden, Amos Harry, Silas G. Hickok, Nicholas Messer. Additional—William I. Howard, John Casey, William Stilwell, Lewis K. Wiley, William Clark, Patrick Fogarty. Increase—F. Kilby. Reissue—George B. Hewes. Original widows and minors—Margaret Caldwell, Clara A. Elsmere, America Murphy.

Oregon: Additional—Jacob F. Erben, William T. Westfall.

Washington—Eli M. Long, Ellis Dean. Original widow—Ellis L. Dent.

TAYLOR IS INTERESTED.

A Commissioner Seeking to Make His Job No Sinecure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Commissioner of Railroads H. A. Taylor is making himself very conspicuous just now by his advocacy of the plan to extend the time of payment of the debts due the Government from the bond-aided Pacific railroads. He has another interview in this morning's Post. Just why Commissioner Taylor should at this time take such an active interest in the welfare of these roads is not plain to some people. Mr. Taylor seems to be exceeding his authority in executing the duties required of the sinecure he holds.

VALE BEN BUTLER.

The Body of the Noted Statesman Taken to Lowell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—After brief religious services at the house the train bearing the body of General Butler left Washington at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon for Lowell, over the Pennsylvania and the New York and New England roads. President Harrison paid a visit to the Butler house this afternoon and viewed the body of the dead general.

A STORY DISCREDITED.

The Union Pacific Is Still in the Puget Sound Country.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12.—The transcontinental conference continued in session all day, the time being devoted to further consideration of rates, but no decision was reached when an adjournment was taken. The reported division of territory which gave the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern all the Washington business and limited the Union Pacific to California was discredited.

POWER OF THE COMBINE.

No Receiver for the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—A special to the Press from Trenton says: The decree of Chancellor McGill in the suit in chancery of the Attorney-General against the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey was filed to-day. The case is before the court on the order to show cause why a receiver shall not be appointed to take charge of the road generally, or with such powers in relation to the transportation of coal over the Central Railroad as may be necessary to enforce obedience to the injunctions. The Chancellor decided that the present status of the case does not require the appointment of a receiver. He will refer the case to the Master in Chancery, inquire whether the injunctions are now being obeyed, and further order in the premises will be reserved until the coming of the report.

ALARMING SYMPTOMS.

Blaine Was Thought to Have Had a Relapse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Blaine is reported much improved this morning.

This evening messages were hastily dispatched for both Dr. Johnston and Dr. Hyatt. Young Mr. Blaine was quickly summoned. This, taken in connection with the evidences of unusual commotion about the family residence, led the newspaper men to believe that Blaine had suffered a serious relapse.

After twenty minutes' consultation Dr. Johnston left the house. He stated that nothing of a serious nature had occurred and that Blaine's condition was practically unchanged. He said that whenever any symptom developed that might be construed by the attendant as unfavorable the physicians were immediately notified, but this did not indicate a change for the worse.

Dr. Hyatt said that the trouble was the difficulty the invalid experienced in breathing. The attendant supposed that the labored respiration was caused by an attack of heart failure, but the heart was found not to be affected. Medicine was administered and the unfavorable symptoms passed away.

Blaine is weaker to-night than since the relapse of two nights ago. His physicians, Drs. Johnston and Hyatt, called at 9:30 o'clock and remained in the sickroom for forty minutes, during which time they made a thorough examination of the patient and gave him some additional medicines. The guarded utterances of the doctors were especially significant, more from what they failed to say than what they actually said. Dr. Hyatt is still at the house and it looks as if one or both doctors would remain all night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—At 2 A. M. all is quiet about the Blaine mansion, one of the doctors still being there.

At 4 o'clock there was no apparent change in the condition of affairs at the Blaine mansion.

REST HIM IN PEACE.

Last Honors to the Memory of Senator Kenna.

An Imposing Ceremony With Swinging Censers in the Marble Room of the Capitol Building.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Both House and Senate, soon after meeting, and without transacting any business, took a recess to attend the funeral of the late Senator Kenna of West Virginia.

The body of the late Senator was conveyed to the Capitol this morning, in the midst of a blinding snowstorm. It lay in the marble room, the members of the family having taken their farewell view before the body left the residence. The casket was not opened. It was covered with black cloth, on which lay a bunch of palms and roses, while at the foot was a sheaf of wheat, bound with palms and violets. There were many floral tributes from members of the Senate and House and friends of the deceased. In spite of the storm outside the galleries were crowded before the opening of the services. The bier was placed at the head of the main aisle of the Senate chamber, and the members of the lower house entered, led by Speaker Crisp, who took his place beside the Vice-President.

General Schofield, commanding general of the army, arrived unannounced and took a seat at the end of the row reserved for the President and his Cabinet. Then the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, arrived and were received with the same ceremony as the House. Followed by the diplomats were the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet, and the family of the dead Senator in deep mourning.

At 1:15 P. M. a procession of robed priests, preceded by acolytes bearing a censer and tall wax candles lighted, marched down the aisle, followed by a squad of the Capitol police in full uniform, escorting and carrying the casket, which was covered with palms and flowers. The priests, with Bishop Keane of the Catholic University in his purple robes, ranged themselves about the coffin, and Father Donoghue opened the religious services by walking around the coffin and sprinkling it with holy water. He was attended by an acolyte waving the censer, the fumes of which pervaded the chamber. He read the funeral services of the Catholic church, first in Latin and then in English, and Bishop Keane of the Catholic University then took his place at the head of the coffin and preached the funeral sermon. Behind him, on the desk of the secretary, stood a gilt crucifix with gilt candelabra on either side, in each of which burned five large wax candles, while opposite, at the foot of the coffin, stood three altar-boys robed in white and red, and one of them holding a tall crucific, and the others on each side bearing lighted candles.

In the course of his remarks Bishop Keane said: "At the request of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, and as his representative on this solemn occasion, it is my privilege to offer Senator Kenna the church's tribute of respect and affection. His country has given, and will yet give, fitting expression to the appreciation of the tireless energy, the distinguished ability and the blameless integrity with which he filled for so many years the high office to which his fellow-citizens had called him. Let it be permitted to his mother church to mingle her accents with those of his country to tell of those qualities that made him near and dear to her. Yea, those qualities in which lay the real secret of all his public work."

The Bishop then discoursed on the subject of faith and of the good qualities of that living up to an ideal faith would produce in man.

At the close of the sermon, which was delivered with strong emphasis and listened to with the greatest interest by the large assemblage in the chamber, the priests again formed in procession and retired by one of the side doors, and the family of the dead Senator did the same. The Congressional committee, in white scarfs, then arose and left the chamber by the main aisle, followed by a squad of Capitol police bearing the casket. Then the guests of the Senators left the Senate in the order of their arrival and the crowded galleries were gradually emptied. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

The body of the dead Senator was taken to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad station. There it was placed in the baggage-car of a special train.

The House, after returning from the Kenna funeral exercises, adjourned as a further mark of respect.

A Whip Trust.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—The Wakefield Rattan Company, with a capital of several millions and large branches in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, has decided, if the proposed syndicate's plans for a whip trust are carried out, that it will establish large whip-manufacturing plants in Westfield and throughout the Middle and Western States in opposition to the syndicate.

Typhus Epidemic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—One death from typhus fever is reported.

TALKING OF MONEY

Future of the Banking System.

WORDS FROM INSIDE SOURCES

Giving an Indication of the Probable Course of the Administration of Cleveland.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The seventeenth annual session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science convened here this evening at the Drexel Institute. The president, Professor Edmund J. James of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, was in the chair, and representative bankers of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore occupied seats on the stage. The topic of the evening was "National versus State Banks of Issue," and papers were submitted by Hon. Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post, Hon. W. L. Trenholm of Ohio and A. S. Hepburn, present Comptroller of the Currency.

The discussion had a significance far beyond a mere academic debate, as the first two of the three gentlemen are known to be intimate advisers of President-elect Cleveland in financial matters, while Hepburn represents Harrison's administration. Mr. White, in the leading paper of the evening, gave a sketch of the good and bad systems of banking that existed before the war. In the former category the governing principle was that the bank's assets should redeem its circulating notes. This, in the speaker's opinion, was the true theory of banking. The bad systems were the free banks, especially of the Northwestern States, which copied after the New York system of issuing notes against securities lodged with a public officer. The free bank system was a step backward in the evolution of banking, because it absorbed the bank's capital before its doors were opened for business.

White thought that the system of banking on bond security was destined to perish soon, because all the securities fit to be used for the purpose were fast disappearing. The national bank-note system could be preserved and improved, however, by a very slight change in the present law, namely: Out of the present tax on bank notes to create a safety fund, to be lodged in the treasury, the amount of it to be computed by actuaries, taking the national bank mortality of the past twenty-five years as a basis. Let the Government continue as now to be responsible for the notes and to hold the first lien on the assets and the personal liability of the shareholders for its own protection; all other parts of the national bank law to stand as now. Whenever the safety fund reaches an ascertained amount let the participating banks withdraw their bonds and sell them if they choose.

This plan would dispense with the craving for silver currency because it would furnish all the circulating notes needed; and it would dispense with the need for State bank notes, because every facility for sound banking that the State could possibly grant would be granted by the national Government.

Hon. M. D. Harter of Ohio laid down conditions to be adopted, which, in his opinion, were essential to the successful financial future of the United States. Gold must continue to be the sole standard of value, and bimetallism must and can only be maintained by limiting the coinage of silver as we do now. The Government must stop the issue of legal-tender paper, retire in the best manner, and at as early a date as can properly be done, all the paper it has out, and must thereafter confine itself to collecting taxes, disbursing the proceeds and keeping its hands off the money market.

With the Government simply coining freely all gold and restricting the coinage of the baser metals every other form of money would be promptly redeemable or convertable into gold, and the volume under any good banking system would always be what the business of the nation needed.

Harter then presented the bill introduced in Congress and pictured the business of the United States, free from Congressional control, which would follow the adoption of this plan, and said that while it provided for State banking the banking of the future would under the bill be very largely done by national banks and by banks and bankers, and not in issuing notes.

Comptroller Hepburn's paper was on State and national bank circulation. It said, in part: The constitution provides that Congress must provide all the money that possesses a full debt-paying power. By every consideration of sound business principles it should provide all the money the country requires. As in the past, so in the future, every period of financial depression would result in a more or less general suspension of specie payments by the banks. If state banks are allowed to circulate their notes their acceptance becomes a business necessity, and a State bank circulation loses its money power in a crisis. Instead of paying debts, it comes forward itself to be paid and so adds to the danger.

If the States are to share with the United States in the issuing of paper money we will have a chain of sovereignties each with varying laws and systems. The profit of a bank's circulation depends upon the length of time it is outstanding in order to get their notes into general use, and keep them outstanding the State banks would seek to arrange with city correspondents for their redemption, and as a result of the intense competition for the strong bank accounts all of our cities would be drawn into the meshes, and weak and bad notes would not be confined to their place of issue.

Circulation should be secured and when United States bonds cease to exist other suitable securities will exist. The function of the Government is not merely to protect the note-holders, but so far as possible to protect all creditors. In recent years banks have become large owners of securities, and since this is the case it would not be an onerous provision to require them to own the proper securities as the basis for the circulating notes.

PAYING OUT GOLD.

The Bank of France Comes Into the Field.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Director of the Mint has received a cablegram from Paris stating that the Bank of France is disbursing gold heavily for the reason that the lawful note issue limit has been reached and because of the recent large withdrawal of notes by banks and others for the purpose of increasing their reserves. It is believed at the Treasury Department that the large disbursements of gold by the Bank of France, which is directly contrary to the policy it has pursued for the past ten years, will have the effect of sensibly reducing the export of gold from the United States. The Bank of France, it is stated, has $300,000,000 in gold in its vaults, the accumulation of years.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS.

New York Inspectors and Captains in a Peck of Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Superintendent Byrnes to-day preferred charges against Inspectors Williams and McAvoy and Captains Westervelt, Stephenson and Doherty, charging neglect of duty on the part of the accused officers in permitting gambling dens and opium joints to remain open in their territory.

HER OWN CHILD.

Mrs. Ellen Madden's Maternity Would Not Be Denied.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Ellen Madden, who brought a baby to police headquarters last night, saying it was the deserted child of another woman, and she wished to save it from starvation, though the child was really her own illegitimate offspring, which she wished to get rid of, has confessed the plot, and says her husband is a commercial traveler for a San Francisco tea house, who was sent in 1891 to China as a buyer for the firm. She received word he was about to visit New York, and devised the above plan to dispose of her illegitimate child. Mrs. Madden was discharged when arraigned today on the charge of attempted desertion, and directed by the court to take care of the child herself.

JEWS PERSECUTED.

They Are Compelled to Leave Southern Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 12.—There is considerable excitement here over reports of outrages against wealthy Jews in Southern Mississippi. Hillock of Pike County has been the principal sufferer at the hands of white caps. Within the last two months he has lost twenty-seven tenement-houses by fire and his negro farmhands have been ordered to leave the country. He maintains that an armed guard at his private residence keeps it from being burned. Hillock claims to have been damaged $50,000, and says he will move to New Orleans. The negroes are being driven from all plantations owned by Jews and labor is demoralized.

'CYCLING ASSOCIATION.

To Be Composed of Representatives From Twelve Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The National 'Cycling Association of America organized here to-day. Charles H. Byrne of Brooklyn was chosen temporary president and George Wagner of Washington secretary. The association adjourned the meeting to New York early in March, at the call of the committee. A general outline of the proposed organization was that it should be composed of individual representatives from twelve cities in the United States, and the association shall have absolute control of all professional 'cycle racing and racing men, licensing racers and trainers.

DOWN THE RAPIDS.

A Craft That Could Not Carry Her Name Through.

GREEN RIVER, Utah, Jan. 12.—Yesterday afternoon the twin-screw launch Major Powell started from the mouth of San Rafael River for a trip through the Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River. The craft made the twelve miles in an hour, being thrown from side to side of the stream in a helpless condition. She managed to escape the rocks, but at the mouth of the cataract struck a snag and sank. Every one escaped. This was the first trip down the rapids ever made by a craft of her size.

CANNOT STAND ALONE.

Von Caprivi Indulges in Some Rather Plain Talk.

What It Is Necessary for Germany to Do in Order to Hold Her Place in Europe.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Chancellor von Caprivi last night made an important argument before the committee of the Reichstag considering the army bill, giving his reasons why it should be adopted without modification. He declared there was no enmity between Germany and Russia, and that probably an understanding existed between Russia and France regarding military arrangements. There was a possibility of an attack on the Triple Alliance, in which Germany as the strongest member would have to bear the brunt of the operations. Experience had shown that when war was threatened it was best for Germany to take the offensive, as it meant short wars, quick victories and lasting results. To succeed in this kind of warfare the alliance must have superior numbers. At present, in fact, the alliance had fewer numbers than their opponents. The Government, therefore, will not be able to take the responsibility of the future defense of the country unless the armaments are increased. The chief object of the alliance with Italy, he said, was to secure Austria's southern frontier against France. He did not doubt the efficiency of the Austrian and Italian armies, although some weakness in their organization still existed. To add force to the arguments he advanced in support of his measure, the Chancelor read memoranda made in 1889 by Von Moltke, in which he compared the military strength of Germany and France. The Chancellor laid much stress upon the passage occurring in the memorandum in which Von Moltke said: "We are able to ward off an attack from France; otherwise the German empire could not exist. Even if we lose the first battle we have the Rhine defenses, which are not equaled in the world, besides Metz and Strassburg. If however, two of our neighbors united and attacked us, we would require the assistance of another power."

In the course of his speech Von Caprivi made extended reference to the internal condition of France. "That country," he said, "is in a state of ferment. Though there are no statesmen in the country at the present moment of such prominence as to be likely to seize power, the probability of a dictatorship should not be excluded from German calculations."

Speaking of the renewal of the Triple Alliance upon the expiration of the present treaties, the Chancellor said that a renewal, though hoped for, was not absolutely certain.

The Chancellor's speech was listened to with the closest attention. His presentation of facts upon which the Government bases its demands was lucid and forceful, and will undoubtedly have much effect upon the report the committee will submit to the Reichstag.

FOR A CABLE.

Canada Wants One Direct to Australia.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 12.—The Dominion Government has taken action in regard to memorials from Canadian Boards of Trade, urging the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the most feasible means of completing the telegraphic system within the empire, including a cable from British Columbia to Australia. The Secretary of State, in reply, has announced that copies of all documents have been forwarded to the imperial authorities, with an intimation that the Canadian Government would view with satisfaction the appointment of a commission as prayed, and would gladly send and bear the expenses of a delegate to act upon such commission. The estimated cost of a transatlantic cable is $10,000,000.

A contract has already been entered into between the colony of Queensland, Australia, and La Societe des Telegraphes Sousmarines for a cable from Brisbane, the capital, to New Caledonia, the Fiji, Samoa and Sandwich Islands. The idea of the promoters is to extend it to America. The company has the option of making the terminus at San Francisco or Vancouver, consequently Canada will refuse to grant a subsidy unless the cable is extended direct to British soil.

COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

No Prospect of an Agreement Being Reached.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The conference between the master cotton spinners and operatives on a strike against a reduction of 5 per cent in wages at Manchester to-day resulted in a disagreement and the strike continues. The masters claim the reduction is absolutely necessary. It is stated in Oldham that the many millions invested in cotton-mills are paying 1 per cent and the owners will be glad to dispose of them for half price.

AN AVAILABLE MAN

Morgan for Secretary of State.

BUILDING A NEW CABINET.

Mr. Cleveland Would Seem to Have a Decided Preference for Statesmen From the South.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Morgan of Alabama to be Secretary of State is the latest piece of Cabinet information. It comes from a member of the House who was sent for by Mr. Cleveland during last week to give him the benefit of his knowledge of men. This gentleman asserts that Mr. Cleveland is seriously considering the advisability of offering this portfolio to Mr. Morgan, notwithstanding the Senator's well-known opposition to Mr. Cleveland's silver views. President-elect Cleveland told the informant that he had not selected anybody to fill the other places in the Cabinet outside of Senator Carlisle for the Treasury Department. Mr. Cleveland then proceeded to ask questions about Colonel Morrison, Randolph Tucker, Blount of Georgia, Culbertson of Texas, "Hoke" Smith, Herbert of Alabama and ten or a dozen other men whose names have been from time to time mentioned in public print in connection with the Cabinet.

THE KANSAS DEADLOCK.

It Would Seem That the Republicans Have an Advantage.

TOPEKA, Jan. 12.—The conference committees of the two houses were unable to reach an agreement as to the settlement last night. The Populists wanted to turn out the three Republican Postmasters elected and substitute Populists. This would give the Populists a clear majority, and, of course, the Republicans would not give in, so the conference adjourned. Other conferences were held this morning, but without result, and both houses met at the appointed time. Neither attempted to do any business. Mrs. Lease was present and encouraged the Populists to stand firm. The Republicans have about completed the preparations for bringing mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel the Secretary of State to turn over the papers in the contested cases.

During the rollcall by the Republican House this afternoon the Democratic members announced that they had held aloof as long as it was proper for them to do so; but now, believing the Republican House was the only properly organized one, they would recognize it as such. The announcement was received with wild demonstrations by the Republicans. The Populists are very much depressed.

The addition of the three Democrats to the Republican membership gives the Republicans sixty-five members, a majority of five, composed of sixty-one Republicans, one independent (Wilson) and three Democrats. The excitement caused by the action of the Democrats soon subsided, and the monotony of waiting for further developments was resumed. The plan that the Senate should recognize the Populist House by resolution and the Governor should send in his message of recognition had miscarried, the Senate adjourning without taking action; but the Governor did not hear of this until his message started out. The Populists in the House cheered loudly when it was received, while its reading was greeted with catcalls from the Republican side. Some minor resolutions were then offered on the Republican side, and the rollcall ordered on them showed that sixty-seven members answered to their names.

The Senate did practically nothing to-day. An attempt was made by the more radical members to force a recognition of the Populist House, but it failed. All the morning and a portion of the afternoon was spent in awaiting a report from the committee, which had been at work all day. At 3 o'clock the Populist Senators, during a recess, becoming impatient at the long delay, voted in caucus to discharge the committee.

When the Senate reassembled a motion was made to discharge the committee and to recognize the Populists by adopting a formal resolution to that effect. The motion aroused animated discussion, and during the debate the news came from the House that three Democrats of that body had joined the Republicans. The effect was to cause the Senators to proceed slowly. All the Republican Senators opposed the discharge of the committee, and the Democrats sided with the Republicans. Pending the discussion, Leedy, Populist, moved an adjournment until to-morrow, which was carried.

Shortly after reading the Governor's message both houses adjourned until to-morrow. The Republicans in caucus decided to assemble as usual in the morning and await developments, and the Senate has decided to recognize the Populist House in the morning.

Mandamus proceedings against Secretary of State Osborne were begun this evening in the Supreme Court to compel him to hand over to Speaker Douglas of the Republican House a certified copy of the roll of members elected to the House, on file in his office. The court will take up the matter in the morning.

FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Clark Seems to Have the Call Now in Montana.

HELENA, Jan. 12.—The vote for United States Senator to-morrow will probably show a decided change. The supporters of W. A. Clark called a caucus of Democratic members to-night at the Hotel Helena and twenty-six legislators, all Democrats but Beecher, who is a Populist, responded. The Dixon men alone are staying out. Hauser's name was withdrawn, and his friends were urged to support Clark. A ballot was then taken and Clark got all of the twenty-six votes. He will get the same in the joint session to-morrow. The Clark men are now holding a big celebration at their headquarters, as they seem to think that victory is assured. All they have to do is to whip