

GOLD FOOTPADS.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Head of Wall Street Banditti,

Issues His Ultimatum to the Government.

WANTS ALL THE BONDS

Or He and His Fellows Won't Take Any.

They Have Cornered the Gold in the Country

AND NOW ARE CONTENT

To Calmly Wait for the Bonds to Drop.

A Wall Street "Hold-up" Says New York World.

A Profit of \$11,000,000 to be Gouged from Uncle Sam.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A special from Washington says: Now comes the important information from Mr. Morgan, who has formed, or is forming, a bond syndicate, that he will take all the bonds offered by the government or none. This is his ultimatum.

The experts in finance know what this means. Hear what the best one in the government service says under cover of confidence.

"The syndicate will get the bonds because speculation is a cold-blooded game. There is no sentiment in Wall street. It is well enough to speak of patriotism and brotherly love among the citizens of the nation, but those sentiments do not spring from the hearts of men who corner gold. Just as sure as these bonds are sold just that sure will Wall street buy them. A bank in Steubenville, Ohio, the National Exchange bank, telegraphed today offering to take \$120,000 of the bonds at 112. Other banks I am told have sent similar messages to Mr. Carlisle. A dozen or more of them were received this forenoon. But there were no messages from New York or from Philadelphia, or from Boston.

"These cities harbor the men who control the gold of this country. They may not have it themselves, but they have a way of getting it. When you have learned the intricacies of finance you will learn that the bankers and brokers of New York, with their affiliations and connections reaching across the sea, can band themselves together under the present laws and manipulate the gold reserve of this government as easily as an engineer manipulates his throttle."

There is a belief expressed in other quarters that in the end the syndicate will control this bond issue just as it did the last. It is thought that while the public may submit to some extent the great financiers, the men who would have formed the syndicate, will get together and make a price for practically the whole issue which would be higher than the average individual would care to give and which would compel the secretary of the treasury to award the bonds to the combination.

Secretary Carlisle was prompted to write his bond call by news which he had received from Secretary Olney who had been in New York and who was then on his way to Washington. Just before 9 o'clock Sunday night Mr. Olney reached Washington and was driven immediately to the White house. A few minutes later Mr. Carlisle and Attorney General Harmon were summoned to the White house by telephone.

Then Secretary Carlisle, reading from the notes he had made at his home, dictated the call which was later made public. What information did Mr. Olney bring from New York? That is a question not so easily answered. The men who know are few. The private secretary to the president was besieged for information on this point, and in reply to all questions he remarked that he belonged to the great majority who knew nothing. Some of the men whose opinions are worthy believe that Senator Elkins' resolution, which was discussed so warmly in the senate Friday afternoon, was responsible in part for the sudden issue of the call. By this resolution Senator Elkins sought to declare the sense of the senate to be against the sale of bonds to a syndicate, or in other words, against a private sale. This resolution rests on the calendar of the senate as unfinished business.

The World's Scathing Editorial.

New York Jan. 7.—The World says editorially: Our news columns today tell in a clear and succinct manner the story of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's second "hold-up" of the national treasury.

The scheme is not yet fully consummated, as the exactions of the great financier are so severe that the president is said to hesitate about agreeing to them too quickly.

Mr. Morgan, however, is troubled by no doubts. He is firmly convinced that he and the "blind pool" of bankers which he represents have a sufficient market for the gold that the government requires to enable him to enforce his own terms.

Mr. Morgan proposes, in substance, to get the bonds which he thinks the government must sell to him alone, for about 105% of the same class that are now selling in the open market for 117%. He would thus make for his syndicate a profit of nearly \$11,000,000 on the first \$100,000,000, and as much more on the second issue if the government can again be cornered within the year and congress shall do nothing for its relief.

This is a very pretty scheme as it stands. It is cold-blooded "business" on the part of Mr. Morgan and his syndicate. Wall street does not doubt that

the president will surrender. Is the senate indifferent to the situation? Is the government really at the mercy of cornered gold?

The presidents part in bringing the treasury into its present dilemma is not creditable either to his foresight or to his circumspection.

If he had determined to maintain the gold reserve under the authority which he already possesses he should have appealed to the country with an issue of the bonds two or three months ago, and have sold enough to keep the reserve at all times full. No bankers' syndicate could have cornered the treasury, and the president could have made his appeal to congress for some measure of permanent protection.

By intensifying the trouble through a wanton threat of war, and following this with a Macedonian cry to congress or he had given to Mr. Morgan just the opportunity which that eminent financier wanted. The hoarded gold of the banks is now combined in an attempt to force the government to buy the coin at the holders' prices.

To make the case even worse, Mr. Morgan and his confidential counsel, Mr. Stetson, a former partner of the president, were in Washington in consultation with the secretary of the treasury and another cabinet officer as to the contents of this contract. The secrecy of the preliminaries and the obviously false statements as to the preparations for the bond issue given out at Washington, were repetitions of the scandal of last February. The president cannot act at once as head of the administration, charged with protecting the people's interests, and the chief contracting party with a bankers' syndicate intent upon buying at 105 or less bonds worth 117.

IT LOOKS SCARY.

Indication That the Treasury May Be Suddenly Drained of Gold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—3 p. m.—The Post's Washington special says: The fears entertained of a run on the gold reserve bid fair to be realized.

Information was received at the treasury department today that orders for the importation of gold had been cancelled and that \$5,000,000 would go out by tomorrow's steamer. But that is not the most disquieting feature of the situation, as private advices from New York tell of large withdrawals for domestic sequestration.

This is what the administration feared more than the withdrawals for export. The latter is something that can be gauged and estimated. The former indicates either distrust or a move on the part of intending bond bidders to draw upon the government's gold for money, with which to pay for the bond.

In either event the ends of the treasury will be defeated, for it cannot afford to feed a local panic, or supply the wherewithal to feed its own vitality.

Attention is called to the domestic drain on the reserve by the refusal of the officials at the sub-treasury in New York to give information as to the extent of the withdrawals.

This silence seems to be producing an effect the opposite of what was intended and "scare dispatches" poured into Washington this afternoon from the Wall Street agencies asking for the latest about the treasury situation. If the reports from New York should be confirmed by later advices it is not improbable that the secretary of the treasury may be forced to abandon his popular loan program and make another syndicate deal within the next ten days or two weeks to protect the reserve against anguishment. The reserve will be down to \$58,000,000 by tomorrow night on known figures."

TOPEKA BANKS AND GOLD.

They Receive Telegrams and Take \$50,000.

President L. Bonebrake of the Central National bank, this morning sent the following telegram to the New York World in reply to a telegram sent out by the World to all the national banks in the United States.

"The World, New York.—We will take \$50,000 of the new bonds and pay for them in gold provided the government will accept the bonds as collateral and allow us to issue like amount in national bank notes. This is the law now except that we get 93 cents in currency for each dollar in bonds. This method would increase the currency of the country \$100,000,000 and not retire a single 'greenback'."

"CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, 'P. L. BONEBRAKE, Pres't."

The New York World yesterday appealed to the patriotic national bankers of America to go to the relief of the United States government by taking government bonds to replenish the gold reserve.

The following telegram was sent to each of the 8,723 national banks in the United States, 129 of which are in Kansas: "New York, Jan. 6, 1896.

"We today ask all national banks whether if president makes a call to replenish gold reserve, they will consider it patriotic duty to take bonds on 3 per cent basis. Will you invest and to what extent? Reply prepaid."

"THE WORLD."

To a STATE JOURNAL reporter today President William Sims of the First National bank said: "We had no answer to the telegram. We had no gold to offer, as our money is all worth more than 3 per cent. We are paying that amount of interest on time deposits. I consider the scheme a good one, and there is no doubt plenty of gold in the country which will be offered, although not much to the satisfaction of Kansas and the western states."

Mr. Frank G. Willard, of the Merchants National bank, said he did not reply to the telegram, but Mr. T. J. Kellam, vice president of the bank, said one of the objects of bringing results to the bank of Topeka is a state and not a national bank, and consequently did not receive the request.

HE READS WARE.

Speaker Reed Greatly Given to "Ironquill's" Poetry.

Verses About the Kansas Cyclone His Latest Favorite.

NEW PENSION BILLS

Introduced by Members of the Kansas Delegation.

Kansas Appears to Be a State Crazy on Pensions.

From the State Journal's Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Speaker Reed may perhaps get his financial views from New York and his religious belief from New England, but he draws his poetical inspiration from Kansas and a Kansas rhymist. The other evening when Congressman Blue went to call on the speaker he found him reading a volume of Eugene Ware's verses and his big fat face was wreathed in smiles.

He had just been reading the poem on the probability of the latter has a great liking for them. During the fifty-first congress he used to have a volume of them with him at the speaker's desk, and when a long debate was on would pick it up and amuse himself with the clever skips of "Ironquill."

IT IS ALL DROSS.

Ex-Congressman Turner Says Getting Into Congress is a Great Disappointment.

From the State Journal's Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The impression which has gained general currency that ex-Congressman E. J. Turner, who is now in the real estate business in Washington, would return to Kansas in time to be a candidate for the nomination for congress in the Sixth district, appears to be unfounded if that gentleman himself knows his own mind. When asked what the probability of his returning to Kansas was Mr. Turner said: "Yes, I expect to get back there one of these days."

"You intend to return in time to get into the contest for the congressional nomination, do you not?"

"Nothing in the world would induce me to run for congress again," he said emphatically. "What is there in it? Nothing in the world but the hardest kind of drudgery. After the gilt wears off, after the novelty of the thing is all gone, there is nothing but irksomeness and worry. There is no business man in Washington who works as hard as a western congressman has to, and no man in business who should work as hard as a congressman but what would get rich. There is positively no attraction in it for a man who has had the place once or twice. He has had the honor and that is all there is in it unless a man wants to make of himself an abject slave. The position entails incessant work and worry and the emolument does not begin to compensate for them."

Mr. Turner reiterated his statement that nothing could induce him to make the race for congress again.

LONG'S PENSION BILLS.

He Has Two—One of Them a Service Pension Bill.

From the State Journal's Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Long has introduced two general pension bills in the house. One is a service pension bill giving a pension of \$12 per month to all soldiers who served sixty days in the war and were honorably discharged. Of course this will not apply to those who now get a higher rate than \$12, but will bring those who get less up to the rate. Another pension bill of Mr. Long's is one providing that the ratings in pension cases for disability be added to that where the sum should be greater than one-third the claimant could secure a pension.

Mr. Long has a bill in the house similar to the one introduced by Senator Baker in the senate in regard to the sale of the sand lands in western Kansas.

HOW THEY'RE DIVIDED.

Plan of Kansas Congressmen for Looking After Pensions.

From the State Journal's Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The committee on pensions of which Representative Baker of Kansas is a member, has constituted each member of the committee a subcommittee and to each are referred the bills which come from a certain section of the country.

Mr. Baker has all those bills which belong to the First, Fifth and Sixth Kansas districts and all those belonging to the state of Iowa. The report of a member who is thus constituted a committee is final unless he is not satisfied with the result of the examination himself and asks for a subcommittee to be appointed to aid him in further examining into the claim.

MORE PENSIONS.

A Bill Pushed by Senator Baker and Congressman Blue.

From the State Journal's Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A general pension bill has been introduced in the house by Congressman Blue and in the senate by Senator Baker which provides that all soldiers who received an honorable discharge from the army and who have arrived at the age of fifty-five years shall be pensioned at the rate of twelve dollars a month.

The soldier also must have served in the army at least sixty days. The widows of such soldiers, it is provided by the bill, shall receive \$12 per month

and the children \$2 per month until 16 years old.

For Pensions \$14,000,000.

From the State Journal's Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Congressman Blue has been at work with the other members of the committee on appropriations on the pension appropriation bill during the time which the house has been meeting and adjourning. He says the bill is almost ready to present to the house. It will carry an appropriation of one hundred and forty-one millions.

WIND KNOCKED OUT

Of the Big Stories From Havana by Today's Dispatches.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The insurgents are still in the vicinity of Havana. The number of the insurgents at Managua and Calabazar fourteen miles from this city has been increased, but it is now believed that Havana itself will not be attacked for some time to come.

The insurgents have burned a mixed train from Cardenas, near Banaguass and the Spaniards claim that they violated all the women and young girls who were among the passengers.

Railroad communication in the province of Matanzas is being resumed, for the trains are arriving on time at Limonar, Saguel, Cardenas and Matanzas.

CUT OFF THE WATER SUPPLY.

Part of Gomez' Program of Forcing Havana to Surrender.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mr. Thomas Estrada Palma said today:

"General Gomez has long entertained the plan of shutting off the water supply of Havana, and then attack the city. He has probably destroyed the reservoir at Vento. When Vento is destroyed, the Spaniards in Havana will be without any water supply and complete surrender is only a question of a very short time."

BRITISH IRE UP.

Signs That England Won't Be Picked on Any More.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Globe this evening prints some sensational news under the following scare head lines: "Activity in the War Office," "Anticipated Military Measures."

The Globe then states that the war office sent a special military messenger this afternoon to the colonial office, and it is rumored that important orders are pending.

A dispatch received here from the military camp at Aldershot says that the general belief, almost backed by proof prevails that the authorities are considering the mobilizing of the army reserves and part of the militia. The men employed in the ordnance stores are all very busy.

A NEW STORY OF GRANT.

He Did Not Have More to Eat Than He Needed.

D. R. Garrison told a story to Gen. Schofield at the Dent house which illustrates to a certain extent the kind-heartedness of Gen. Grant, of the St. Louis Republic. Grant was a great lover of horses, and while he was president he came on a visit to St. Louis and Mr. Garrison, at that time president of the old Pacific road, took him out to his farm. They started off in a buggy for a drive, and after going some distance met an old man going along on a horse. The man was in his shirt sleeves and wore a straw hat, but Grant recognized him, and stopping the buggy, he got out and, walking up to the old man, put out his hand and said: "Hello, Uncle Ben! How are you and the old woman getting along?"

The old man was Uncle Ben Sappington. He welcomed the president and said that he was getting along very well. He remarked that they were happy as long as they had enough to eat and a pipe and a little tobacco.

"Uncle Ben, wouldn't you like to be postmaster of Meramec township?" asked the president.

Uncle Ben said he would not object and Grant shook him by the hand and said: "God bless you and your wife. Uncle Ben, I think of you often."

When Grant got back in the buggy the tears were streaming from his eyes and he said to Mr. Garrison: "Poor old Uncle Ben! He has a big heart. I remember," he said, "when I and my wife, living in that house over there, did not have any more to eat than we needed, and old Uncle Ben would come around the house at night and leave a basket of provisions on our doorstep. He was afraid to come and give them to us, thinking that he would possibly hurt our feelings. God bless his memory!"

Uncle Ben was made postmaster and after living to a ripe old age he joined the great majority and was followed by Grant a few years ago.

Gold Shipments Today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The total amount of gold engaged up to 1 o'clock today for tomorrow's shipment is as follows: Lazard Freres \$1,695,000 in gold bars, \$500,000 of which was ordered last week, but withheld; Heidelberg, Ickelsamer & Co., \$500,000 gold bars; \$600,000 in gold coin ordered at the sub-treasury today.

Postponed Until January 21.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The formal opening of the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board, announced for yesterday, has been put off until January 21, as the quarters to be occupied are not yet in order.

WANTED—A bright boy, over 16 years old, with at least one year's experience in a printing office. Apply at this office after 7:30 this evening.

Try us on collars. We can make them look like new. Peerless Steam Laundry, 112 and 114 W. 8th.

The Lady Chorus will meet at Copeland at 2 p. m. tomorrow, Wednesday.

Everybody takes the JOURNAL.

ANTI-TRUST.

The House Adopts the Anti-Trust Resolution.

Why Doesn't Attorney General Harmon Enforce

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

Is the Very Pertinent Question Asked

By the Lower House of Congress Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The house today adopted the anti-trust resolution.

The report from the committee on judiciary, calling upon the attorney general for information as to what steps, if any, he has taken to enforce the laws of the United States against trusts, combinations and conspiracies, and what further legislation, if any, is needed, in his opinion, to protect the people against the same, was made by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. He explained that this was a substitute for a resolution introduced by Mr. Hubbard, of Missouri, asking the attorney general why he had not enforced the anti-trust law, which assumed a state of affairs concerning which the committee had no evidence, so it was unanimously agreed upon the subject.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amounts received from the lessees of the Alaskan seal islands each year from May, 1890, and from 1868 to 1890 and the number of skins taken each year; also the cost of policing the Behring sea and North Pacific each year since 1890, and the amounts paid for the support of the natives of Alaska.

In the Senate.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas in the senate today reported from the finance committee the free silver substitute for the house bond bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow and ask the senate to consider it.

Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.) chairman of the finance committee notified the senate that the substitute was opposed "by every Republican member of the committee."

The bill went on the calendar.

On Mr. Kyle's motion, a bill was passed amending the existing law so that the evidence of the timber claimants can be taken before the clerk of any court of record, instead of requiring them as now to go before the officers of the land office.

Mr. Vorhees (Dem., Ind.) secured unanimous consent for the passage of a resolution authorizing General Casey to make contracts for the completion of the new library of congress by stating that if passed the building would be completed within the time fixed by the act, and that about \$80,000 would be covered back into the treasury.

"An unprecedented thing in the erection of public buildings," ejaculated Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.)

Mr. Vorhees offered a resolution which was referred for the purchase of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman, now hanging in the judiciary committee room, painted by J. H. Dwight.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) offered a resolution which was referred to the finance committee, providing that hereafter any contemplated issue of United States bonds shall first be advertised for at least twenty days and that such bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder.

TO TRY DR. JAMESON.

The Utlander Leader to Come Before a Court Martial.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 7.—Dr. Jameson is to be tried by court-martial and may be shot, or hanged, although having saved Fremont's attitude of the senate of physician, he may escape with a less severe penalty.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—A semi-official denial was issued this morning of the statement from Cape Town, contained in a dispatch to the Times of London that Dr. W. J. Lloyd, the secretary of state for the Transvaal with a secret fund at his disposal had floated a German colonization company with the intention of introducing 5,000 German military settlers into the Transvaal.

At a special audience which Dr. W. J. Lloyd, the secretary of state of the Transvaal had with Emperor William today his majesty declared that he would not recognize any claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal.

THE WEDDING DAY SET.

Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt to be Married the 20th.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A local paper says: The marriage of Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt will be celebrated at the residence of the latter on January 20. On January 29 they will sail for Europe.

Such was the information given last night by one who is on the closest terms with Mrs. Vanderbilt. The person stated that the utmost secrecy was to be observed regarding the affair, and that without doubt the ceremony would be witnessed by only a few persons. It has not been decided who will officiate. The exact time of it is also to be decided.

William K. Vanderbilt will sail today on his yacht, Valiant, for an extended cruise. Those who will go with him are Fred Beach, Winnie Hoyt, Louis Webb and possibly Creighton Webb.

Are Now in the Reform School.

Floral and Oral Thompson were this morning taken from the county jail to the reform school. There are still three of the "Thompson" gang of boys at the jail because there is not room for them at the school. They broke the window of Smoky Row barber shop about a month ago.

MOVING FORWARD.

Committee for the Organization of the Commercial Club is Named.

Messrs. J. P. Davis, S. S. Ott, Warren M. Crosby, Charles S. Elliott and F. O. Popenoe are the Topeka business men who have been selected to organize the Commercial club, an organization to be composed of business men for business purposes.

Mr. F. O. Popenoe, who presided at the preliminary meeting held last week and who was at that time authorized to appoint a committee to prepare and submit a plan for organization, this morning announced the appointment of this committee.

The committee is an excellent one; better selections could hardly have been made for an organization of the kind proposed. These gentlemen are all active and prosperous business men and all are personally identified with the growth and welfare of Topeka.

Mr. J. P. Davis is president of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company, Mr. S. S. Ott is of the firm of Ott & Tewksbury, state agents and managers of the Kansas Photographic company; Mr. Warren M. Crosby is the well known successful dry goods merchant, Mr. Charles S. Elliott is treasurer of the city of Topeka and is in the fire insurance business, and Mr. F. O. Popenoe is president of the Accounting Trust company.

It is a well balanced committee in every particular, and has young blood enough in it to be a fair representation, while the older heads will be able to keep the organization in conservative, yet successful hands.

This committee will meet Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the office of the Accounting Trust company in the Real Estate building. At this meeting a plan of organization will be agreed upon which will be submitted to a meeting to be announced in the future.

It is the understanding that it is the purpose of the gentlemen of the committee to arrange for an organization to be strictly business in all its aims and purposes.

In Chicago the Commercial club membership is limited to fifty, and it is expected that the membership of the Topeka Commercial club will be limited to some fixed number, but which shall depend upon the entire community for support and assistance in all worthy projects.

SENATOR BAKER SPEAKS.

The Tariff Should Be Increased on Republican Lines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Republican senators went into caucus at 10:30 today, but adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet again after the conclusion of the day's session of the senate. The entire time of the caucus was consumed in discussing the proposed amendments to the tariff bill, but no formal expression was secured.

The prevailing sentiment appeared to be against all amendments.

Mr. Baker, the new senator from Kansas, made a vigorous speech in opposition to the house bill, if it came before the senate unamended. He said that if any tariff legislation was to be enacted, he thought it should be done on Republican and protection lines, and added that he did not regard the house bill as a Republican measure. He also advised against any tariff legislation, saying that he favored a course of non-action in that respect.

He declared that the administration that the present tariff would afford all the revenue needed.

He thought, however, that if any legislation should be attempted at this time, the changes should be made in a few who will enforce the laws we now have.

Richard Cordley of Lawrence wrote that he believed prohibition is the ideal way of dealing with the liquor question. He said, "The governor's suggestion is inconceivably shocking."

Dr. Marvin of Lawrence urged the enforcement of the present law.

Henderson Ritchie of Council Grove wrote a long letter urging the temperance people to get together and act sensibly, instead of 200 in a county praying for prohibition and then going off and voting by themselves, allowing the worst possible men to be elected.

He said if the temperance people would do no foolish praying they would not do so much foolish voting.

W. B. Webster of Fort Scott wrote that there are twelve open saloons in Fort Scott, running in defiance of the protection of the police and the police commissioners. He said the joints in the county outside of the city had been closed.

Other letters were read from G. G. Wharton of Ottawa, Dr. Kimball of Leavenworth, Captain Pierce of Junction City, W. H. Stout of Fort Scott, R. C. Chase of Hiawatha, Alex. McFadden of Abilene, Dr. Hitchcock of Abilene, Dr. J. G. Dougherty of Kansas City, Kansas and C. H. St. John of Kansas City.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: A. H. Vance, Topeka; H. C. Rash, Salina; J. S. Culver, Emporia; J. G. Haskell, Lawrence; and L. R. Elliott, Manhattan.

IS BURTON'S NEPHEW.

S. C. McNabb Assaults Samuel Irwin, Who Forbade Him to Call on His Daughter.

S. C. McNabb, a young man who works in a livery stable, spoiled his trial for assault today by appearing before Justice' Guy and pleading guilty.

McNabb assaulted Samuel Irwin, who had forbidden him to visit his daughter. McNabb is said to be a nephew of J. R. Burton, the Abilene statesman.

Dom Wishes to Get Out.