Scranton Tribune.

TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1897. TWO CENTS

POSTAL PLAN OF GEN. GARY

He Advocates Government Savings Depositories.

A BOON TO THE PEOPLE

Would Put an End to Postal Deficits.

Many Millions of Dollars Secreted by People Who Have Little or No Confidence in Ordinary Security and Monetary Institutions Organized by Private Citizens, Would Doubtless Find Their Way Into Channels of Trade and Commerce--A Stimulent to Patriotism Also.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The first annual report of Postmaster General James A. Gary to the president was made public tonight. Its feature is the strong advocacy of postal savings depositories, a scheme over which Postmaster General Gary has worked for many months in the formulation of plans to present to the president and congress. He says the time is ripe for their establishment and that the adoption of a well organized system would confer a great boon upon a large number of people and ultimately be of inestimable benefit to the whole country. The estimates of the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, are: Total postal revenue for 1897, $82,665,452.73; add five per cent, $4,133,273.13. Estimated revenue for 1898, $86,798,735.86; add seven per cent., $6,075,911.51. Total estimated revenue for 1899, $92,874,647.37; estimated expenditures for 1899, $98,922,760; deficiency for 1899, estimated $6,048,112.63.

Following is an abstract of the report: The increase of the postal deficit for 1897 is largely a reflex of the depressed business conditions which prevailed all over the United States during the first three-quarters of that period. There has been no extravagance of expenditure, save that obligated by law.

"Reiterating the injustice inflicted both upon the postal revenues and the people by second-class mail matter carriage regulations, the enactment by congress of some measure to remedy the wrong, similarly pointed out by past postmasters general, is urged. As to this the postmaster general says:

"If this were done there would be an end to postal deficits, and the service could be enlarged and popularized by a broad extension of free delivery without infringement upon the general resources of the government, and eventually result in the much-desired reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce."

No method of perfecting the organization of the postal service has proved more effective than the consolidation of postoffices. Legislative restrictions on its development are to be regretted and a repeal of the five-mile limit consolidation measure in the 1896 postal appropriation bill is recommended.

FREE DELIVERY EXPERIMENT.

The experimental rural free delivery has been generously appreciated; few expenditures have conferred greater benefits in proportion, and it has unquestionably proved a potent factor in attaining what should be a chief aim of government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farming class. The report reviews in detail the operations of the various branches of the department. The portion of the subject of postal savings, in brief, follows:

Many millions of dollars is undoubtedly secreted by people who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens. It is dead capital, but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. If the government undertook this task, the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their faith in the government is unbounded.

Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount in the aggregate to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class; realizing the advantage of depositing with the government instead of wastefully and uselessly expending; it would tend to better citizenship, bringing into closer relationship the government and its citizens and developing practical and enduring patriotism. This growth of patriotic sentiment and good citizenship constitute a powerful appeal to statesmanship to make a way for these beneficent consequences. The proposition is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe, in the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain 7,000,000 depositors have upward of $550,000,000 in savings accumulated during thirty-five years, and in ten years fewer than 10,000 Hawaiian depositors saved nearly $1,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the governments, which guarantee their payment, and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors. More than a third of the postal savings accounts in European offices are held by minors and over two-thirds by the most humble callings. It is essentially the bank of this class. Postal savings would not conflict with these savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations. The conversion of money order offices into savings depositories would soon afford infinitely more facility for receiving interest-bearing deposits than the interest-paying banks do now. The most aggressive opponents are among the private institutions engaged in somewhat similar enterprises, though associations of the larger cities recognize in it a valuable feeder to the financial currents of the country. Security and not the rate of interest is the primary and essential condition of such a system; and bonds of states, counties and municipalities and real estate furnish an illimitable field.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Comparing other countries, the postmaster general says nearly every country permits its most popular coin as the minimum amount of deposit, varying from five cents in India to $1 in Canada. Maximum deposits vary from $282 in France to $2,435 in New Zealand. Deposits over that amount are non-interest bearing and in several countries the surplus is by law invested in national bonds. Both deposits and accounts are usually small. France made a profit in 1895 of $170,000 in handling 2,500,000 accounts, aggregating $143,000,000, after paying three per cent. interest. Great Britain earned a surplus of $83,0000, after paying 2½ per cent. interest on $480,000,000, made up of 6,500,000 accounts. The average commission paid to postmasters is one cent per deposit. Any account may be settled and withdrawn from any depository in the country. The telegraph is coming into use as a means of withdrawal.

KING OF DUDES IS ARRAIGNED

J. Waldere Kirk Locked up on Charge of Murder--Claims Self-Defense. A Woman in the Case.

New York, Nov. 14.—J. Waldere Kirk, known as the "King of Dudes," who came here recently from Chicago, was today arraigned in the police court on a charge of shooting Richard R. Mandelbaum last night in the Hotel Girard, on Forty-fourth street, and held in $2,500 bail for examination Nov. 23. Kirk was carefully dressed. He wore a black frock coat, yellow waistcoat, striped black and white trousers, red ascot tie with a pearl pin and patent leather pointed gaiters with uppers that matched his trousers. He stood before the bar ungloved, holding his silk top hat in his right hand. Around his head and chin was wound a narrow bandage of white cotton to cover a scalp wound on the top of his head. His demeanor was calm. He was brought to court by a police captain. Mandelbaum was unable to appear and a roundsman made the formal charge of felonious assault against Kirk. Mandelbaum's physician sent a certificate in which he stated that he was unable to determine at present whether or not the wounds would result fatally. "I am represented by Mr. Friend," said Kirk. "I will say nothing until I consult him."

Counseller Friend appeared at this juncture. There being no bondsman present, Kirk was locked up in the prison attached to the court. None of his friends were in court. Kirk declined to make any statement.

According to the police, Mandelbaum failed to find his wife in her room when he returned to the hotel Saturday, and went to Kirk's room and kicked in the door. Kirk is said to have fired five times at the intruder. One entered his breast, just above the heart, and one struck him in the groin. The other shots went wild. Kirk said he shot in self-defense, declaring that Mandelbaum struck him with a blunt instrument.

J. Waldere Kirk is well known in Chicago and Denver. His novel ideas on dress have attracted wide attention.

NEW TURN IN THE COFFEE WAR.

A Point Won by the Havemeyers. Arbuckles Repudiate a Contract.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The Arbuckles have repudiated their contract with the Ohio Wholesale Grocers' association, and acceded to the original proposition made by the Woolson Spice company, or rather the American Sugar Refining company. Hereafter the state and national associations of grocers will have nothing to do with the coffee war, but the roasters will deal direct with the jobbers.

Private circulars to that effect were received from both interests by jobbers today. This is regarded as a great victory for the Havemeyers. Beginning next Monday, all contracts are cancelled, and until further notice jobbers are authorized to deduct one cent a pound from the invoice on all coffees shipped into Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. All former restrictions on jobbers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have also been revoked. The factor plan has been done away with, but the equality plan will be maintained rigidly.

TRIAL OF MEXICAN OFFICIALS

The Murderers of Arnulfo Arroyo Will Be Arraigned To-day.

City of Mexico, Nov. 12.—The trial of Police Inspector Villavincence and other police officials implicated in the murder of Arnulfo Arroyo will begin tomorrow and will probably last eight or nine days. All the accused have counsel and the trial will be a sensational one, throwing much light on the actions of the inspector general of police, Velasquez, who committed suicide when his share in the crime was discovered, and he became convinced that the government would afford him no protection. In fact, the government has been very vigorous in pushing forward preparation for the prosecution of the entire body of the accused.

Incidentally the mystery concerning Father Rortolero, a Catholic priest whose death Valesquez has been suspected of procuring, will probably be cleared up and possibly it may be shown that Arroyo knew enough of that crime to cause Velasquez's desire to remove him.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Nov. 14.—Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool. Havre—Arrived: La Touraine, from New York.

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, Nov. 15.—In the Middle States and New England today, cloudy, rainy weather and slowly rising temperature will prevail with fresh to brisk variable winds, becoming mostly northeasterly and southeasterly. On Tuesday, in both of these sections, cloudy to partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather will prevail, preceded by rain or snow, with brisk variable winds, high on the coasts followed probably by clearing in this section.

EDICT OF THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL

Full Protection Will Be Extended to Cubans Who Surrender.

CONCESSIONS TO PROPERTY OWNERS

They Will Be Allowed to Provide Themselves With Means of Defence and to Use Revolvers for Self-Protection Provided They Have Previously Obtained a License.

Havana, Nov. 14.—The Gazette will publish tomorrow an edict of the governor general with respect to the supply of food to reconcentrados and the treatment of those discharged as cured from the hospitals. This will state that it is impossible to annul at once the edict of concentration, as most of those affected by it are homeless and destitute of all means of livelihood, so that their condition would be made worse by an immediate annullment. It is, therefore, necessary, the edict will declare, "to proceed with great care."

Those having property will be at liberty to return to the country districts after obtaining permits from the local authorities. Property owners will be at liberty to provide themselves with the means of defence and to use the revolver and the machete to protect themselves, provided they have previously obtaind a license.

Such reconcentrados as are absolutely destitute will remain in the towns, under the protection of local bureaus of charity, assisted by a state fund. A junta of assistance will be formed at once, with branches in the principal towns under the direction of prominent people; and "full protection will be extended to insurgents who surrender."

Madrid, Nov. 14.—General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister, had a conference today with Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, and discussed with him the prohibition of the export of tobacco from Cuba.

According to a dispatch from Corunna the partisans of Lieutenant General Weyler have abandoned the idea of a demonstration in his favor on the arrival of the Montserrat.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 14.—Three passengers on the steamer Mascotte, just in at Port Tampa from Cuba, report a successful landing of the last filibustering expedition. They were of the filibustering party, but refuse to give any details.

MR. PLATT'S PLAIN TALK

He Gives an Estimate of the Vain-Glorious, Citizens' Candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

New York, Nov. 14.—Senator Thomas C. Platt tonight gave out a statement, in which he says, in part:

"It is the plain purpose of those Republican factionists, who, failing in every effort repeatedly made to control the Republican organization, projected Seth Low into the municipal campaign, thereby dividing the anti-Tammany vote, to force into the public mind the impression that the responsibility for this divison attaches not to them, but to the Republican organization. And, just as during the campaign they stop at no act of treachery in order to create dissension, so now they are hesitating at no falsehood or calumny in order to promote it and keep it alive.

"The malicious misrepresentations of these incurable factionists must not go unchallenged. Fair-minded men will remember that when Mr. Quigg assumed the presidency of the county committee, he made the offer of union distinctly and in terms. They will remember that his offer was as distinctly refused by those to whom it was addressed.

"They found no fault with the candidate whom the Citizens' union picked out as the expression of its purpose and ideas. They do not now deny that they regarded him as practically the sort of a man he has turned out to be—a vainglorious, self-seeker, masquerading as a Republican, but willing at any time to wreck the Republican ship on the ledge of his own ambitions."

CRUSHED BY AN ANACONDA.

Narrow Escape of a Museum Watchman from Horrible Death.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—A huge anaconda, on exhibition in a museum here today severely injured Samuel Masher, the museum watchman, and crushed to death a valuable trick pony. The pony was tied to a feed box, alongside the anaconda's cage. Masher saw that the reptile had worked one of the boards of its cage loose and had stretched its tail out a short distance. He pushed the board to, believing the anaconda would pull within the cage again. Instead it wriggled out and wrapt itself several times about Masher. The latter screamed for help and the pony, frightened by the big reptile, began jumping about. This probably saved Masher's life for the reptile unwound itself from him and completely encircled the pony. Masher fell to the floor unconscious, while the big snake continued to crush the pony until life was extinct.

When a number of the employes reached the scene the snake had begun to unwind itself and appeared to be getting ready for more fight. The men kept aloof until a lassoo had been obtained and the anaconda finally made secure. All of Masher's ribs were broken and he was removed to a hospital.

PETER MAHER'S ADVERSARY.

"Tut" Ryan, of Australia" Will Appear in New Orleans Next Month.

New York, Nov. 14.—"Tut" Ryar, of Australia, who has been matched to fight Peter Maher for the heavyweight championship, will appear in the Tulane Athletic club arena, New Orleans, on Dec. 1, in a ten-round bout with Gus Ruhlin, of Akron, O. The bout between Ruhlin and Ryan will be watched with widespread interest, as Maher is matched with Ryan, and will meet Ruhlin instead if the latter is declared the winner.

Information has just reached here to the effect that Ryan, accompanied by Jim Hall and Tom McCarthy, of Rochester, N. Y., his trainers, have just arrived in New Orleans for the purpose of arranging for the match.

Mail Carrier Robbed.

Warren, Idaho, Nov. 15—The mail carrier was held up here by a lone highwayman and ordered to dismount from his horse. The carrier was then told to cut the mail sack open, which he did and the robber took all of the registered mail and letters. There was about $4,000 in cash. The sheriff's posse of ten men immediately set out in pursuit.

GRANGE MEMORIAL.

Interesting Services Held by the Order at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Nov. 14.—The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry observed this as their memorial day by holding commemorative services at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Supreme court room, Worthy Master J. H. Brigham, of Washington, opened the services with appropriate remarks, after which prayer was offered by Chaplain O. H. Hale and Scriptural passages read by the secretary, Rev. D. John Trimble, of Washington. Music was rendered by the grange choir. Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary, of Oregon, as chairwoman of the committee of condolence on the death of Mrs. Sarah L. Hayes, wife of the past master of the Oregon State Grange, read the report of that committee, which was adopted.

Remarks were made by the treasurer, Mrs. Eva S. MacDowell, of Ohio; Mrs. Ida V. Hugh, of Washington; Mrs. Irene L. Hilleary, of Oregon, and W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon. The report of the committee of condolence on the death of Past Master Isaac W. Nicholson, of New Jersey, was read by Chairman John T. Cox, of New Jersey. Remarks were made by Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania; National Lecturer Alpha Messer, of Vermont; John T. Cox, of New Jersey; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; Henry O. Devries, of Maryland; J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Overseer Aaron Jones, of Indiana, and Mrs. J. J. Woodman, of Cichigan. The report was adopted by a rising vote. The services closed at 4.30 o'clock.

THE VETERANS AT CHICKAMAUGA

Pennsylvania Monuments Dedicated. Governor Hastings and Staff and Commander-in-Chief Gobin Are Present.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Governor Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania and his staff, and Commander-in-Chief J. P. S. Gobin, of the Grand Army of the Republic, with his staff, arrived here yesterday morning on a special train and proceeded at once to Lookout Inn. Many special trains loaded with Pennsylvanians arrived yesterday with several thousand veterans. The occurrences of yesterday were the regimental dedications of monuments. The survivors of the regiments engaged in the Chickamauga battle gathered around the monuments erected in their honor and dedicated them with appropriate exercises. These consisted principally of addresses, music and unveiling ceremonies. At 12 o'clock the monument of the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, near Jay's sawmill, was dedicated. The oration was delivered by Major James G. Vale. The Seventy-ninth regiment monument, on Kelley's field, was dedicated at 1 o'clock. The oration was delivered by E. K. Martin. The Seventy-seventh and Fifteenth Pennsylvania monuments were dedicated at 2.30 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the survivors of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania held a reunion on Lookout mountain. The reception at the Auditorium furnished entertainment for all visitors. The Fifth Regiment band, ordered to Chattanooga for the occasion, furnished the music. Governor Hastings, General Gobin and others delivered addresses.

Governor Hastings was indisposed today and was not able to attend the two regimental dedications which occurred at the National Chickamauga park this afternoon. The governor is not seriously ill, but had contracted a slight cold, which it was feared might be aggravated by venturing out into the rather chilly atmosphere that prevailed this afternoon and early evening. The monument of the Seventy-eighth regiment is a handsome one and is located near the Kelly house, at a point where the hottest fighting in the famous battle occurred. The monument was formally dedicated at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Colonel Blakeley, president of the Pennsylvania battlefield commission, presiding. The oration was delivered by Colonel R. P. Scott, president of the Seventy-eighth regiment organization.

Nearly two hundred survivors of the famous command were present. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania battery monument was also dedicated this afternoon, Lieutenant Ritchie, of Pittsburg, being the orator of the occasion.

The following regimental monuments will be dedicated tomorrow between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock:

Twenty-seventh and Forty-sixth, at Orchard Knob, the Ninth, on Chickamauga battlefield; Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh, on Lookout mountain.

The general dedication of all the Pennsylvania monuments to be participated in by Governor Hastings and the Pennsylvania commissioners will occur tomorrow afternoon. General H. V. Boynton, president of the Chickamauga commission, will receive the monuments on the part of the committee and the secretary of war.

DR. M'VICKAR'S CALL.

Will Doubtless Become Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island Diocese.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—Rev. Dr. W. T. McVickar, of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, today announced his intention of accepting the call from the Rhode Island diocese to become bishop coadjutor of that diocese. The announcement was made to Dr. McVickar's congregation by Rev. Benjamin Watson, the former being out of town. In a letter from Dr. McVickar he said it would be weeks and perhaps months before he would be required to enter upon his new field.

He has been rector of Holy Trinity for twenty-two years, and was the successor to the late Phillips Brooks. He was educated in Columbia college, New York, and his first pastorate was Holy Trinity, Harlem.

Bringing Gold from Australia.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Advices received in this city are that the steamship Mariposa, from Sydney and Auckland, due here Nov. 18, carries 230,000 English sovereigns, equal to $1,500,000, consigned to two local banks. This is the fourth shipment in the last four months, making the aggregate received this fall from the same source about $10,000,000.

Moonshiner Lynched.

Osceola, Ark., Nov. 14.—Henry Phillips, alias "Doc." Jones, a negro, a self-confessed murderer and moonshiner, was lynched in the court yard here at midnight last night by a mob composed of prominent citizens of this town and surrounding country. The direct cause of the lynching was the murder of a merchant near here by Phillips a few days ago.

WHITE'S BOOK ON MONEY AND BANKING

A Few Questions and Answers Bearing Upon the Subject.

ADVOCATES AN ELASTIC CURRENCY

Outspoken in Favor of the Retirement of Greenbacks--Recommends the Redemption, Retirement and Cancellation of All Legal Tender Notes--Banking Suggestions.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Mr. Horace White, whose book upon "Money and Banking" has attracted so much attention, has submitted some clear-cut answers to the interrogatories of the monetary commission, regarding improvements in the currency system of the United States. Mr. White is an outspoken advocate of the retirement of the greenbacks and the adoption of an elastic banking currency based upon business assets. He declares that the silver dollars should be redeemed in gold and that in a financial sense there is no difference between the several forms of government fiduciary circulation of which silver dollars are a part. "The latter," he declares, "are metallic greenbacks." He does not believe that the amount of circulation presented for redemption would be any greater than at present if silver were redeemable in gold. In answer to the question regarding the maintenance of the gold standard, Mr. White says:

"I would recommend the redemption, retirement and cancellation of all legal tender notes as a first step. Probably the silver certificates and silver dollars would thereafter remain at par with gold, like the outstanding thalers of Germany would not be presented for redemption in any considerable amount, being needed, like the smaller silver coins, for circulation in retail trade. After the retirement of the legal tender notices we should be able to see better what to do next."

"Question—For the purpose of facilitating the use of existing silver currency, what do you recommend as the smallest denomination of United States notes and bank notes which should be put in circulation?"

Answer—"Ten dollars at first; but this should be made a matter of experiment, the object being to determine the dimensions of the field of circulation which will absorb the silver currency, leaving the rest to bank notes."

In regard to the legal tender notes, Mr. White's responses are as follows:

Question—On what grounds, if any, would you favor the gradual but entire withdrawal of the treasury notes of 1890 and of the United States notes?

Answer—On the ground that there is no certainty, and can be no certainty, that the government will always redeem them in gold. Redemption or non-redemption is a political issue to be fought over in elections, and must remain so as long as this kind of paper is outstanding. Mere uncertainty is always a drawback to business prosperity. Failure of redemption would be bankruptcy, public and private.

Question—If it shall be decided to retire the United States notes, how can it be done without adding to our bonded debt?

Answer—By cancelling all that are received at the treasury for taxes or presented for redemption, or all so received over and above the government's necessary disbursements.

FOR A SUPPLY OF CASH.

Question—How in that case can provision be made for maintaining an adequate amount of currency available for purposes of business?

Answer—Provision will be made automatically in various ways, viz.:

1—By retaining the gold produced by our own mines.

2—By importing gold from aboard.

3—By the issue of national bank notes.

Prior to the civil war the government gave itself no concern about providing currency for purposes of business, yet the supply was never deficient.

Question—If it be thought inexpedient to fund the United States notes, how can they be redeemed with an asurance that bank currency will take their place?

Answer—The assurance is found in the fact that every case where a currency vacuum has existed it has been filled by bank notes. This was the case in the panic of 1893. The process of taking out notes might be made more expeditious. That is a matter of machinery and legal regulation. It is perfectly certain that if there is a profit in issuing bank circulation, it will be issued. If there is no profit in it, we must conclude either that the law needs amendment, or that the demand for currency is slight.

Mr. White believes that in process of time it will not be possible to rely upon national bonds as security for bank notes issues, because of the extinction of the public debt. In reply to the question whether any safe and practicable plan can be devised for using other securities he says that he thinks not. "I should not like to be charged with the responsibility of selecting the securities or choosing between the different kinds offered."

He believes that fifty per cent. of the paid up and unimpaired capital of the bank should be the limit of the note issues and that a cash reserve should be held for the redemption of notes, "the same as now provided by law for deposits, viz.: 25 per cent. in reserve cities and 15 per cent. elsewhere, with the right to keep three-fifths of said 15 per cent. in the reserve cities. There is no difference between deposit liabilities and note liabilities, so far as the bank itself is concerned and no reason why the reserve should be greater or less for the one than the other. The reserve should consist of gold, and should be in the vaults of the bank or in a clearing house depository."

Dr. Allen Dead.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—Harrison Allen, M. D., emeritus professor of comparative anatomy in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, died suddenly today of what it believed to have been heart disease. About 2 o'clock he dined with is family, and was in a cheerful mood. Before the meal was finished, however, he went to lie down in another room. Later he called for his wife and was assisted up stairs. A physician was summoned, but Dr. Allen expired soon afterwards. About a year ago Dr. Allen was operated on for appendicitis.

Patrolman in Jail.

New York, Nov. 14.—Patrolman Joseph T. Dermody is in jail tonight charged with stealing a watch from Moses Arbronsky, a restaurant keeper. The latter declares that Dermody, in full uniform, entered the restaurant today and emanded 50 cents and on being refused seized Arbronsky's watch and ran away.

BISHOP OF MAJORCA DEAD.

He Excommunicated Senor J. Navarro Reverter.

Madrid, Nov. 14.—The bishop of the diocese of Majorca, Balearic Isles, who last September excommunicated Senor J. Navarro Reverter, minister of finance in the cabinet of General Marcelo de Azcarraga, for an alleged conversion of church property to governmental uses, is dead.

The act of excommunication above mentioned, with the friction it entailed between the ecclesiical and political authorities was believed at the time to be a prominent factor in hastening the fall of the Azcarraga ministry, which resigned on Sept. 29 last. The bishop of Majorca issued the decree of excommunication in defiance of the order of the archbishop to the contrary, and it was read in all the churches of the diocese on Sept. 19. Influential prelates, however, approved the course of the bishop; and their attitude in the matter, being absolutely opposed to that of all the members of the cabinet who appealed to the pope against the decree through the papal nuncio at Madrid, raised a complicated issue. The cabinet relied upon the dictum of the nuncio that the bishop had no jurisdiction over the minister, and upon his further assurance that the pope would undoubtedly censure the bishop. The fact that the latter was a notorious sympathizer with the Carlist movement greatly aggravated the situation. Eventually the vatican informed the Spanish government that the church would not withdraw the excommunication until it should be proved that the property alleged to have been confiscated did not belong to the church.

THREE INDIANS ARE LYNCHED

Trio of Murderers Who Had Been Granted New Trials by the Supreme Court Are Hanged by a Mob.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 14.—Alexander Coudot, Indian half breed, Paul Holytrack and Philip Ireland, full blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February, and has just been granted a new trial by the Supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons county last night and lynched by a mob. The lynching had been apparently coolly planned, and was carried out without a break in the programme. Sudden and swift retribution was meted out by the mob to the murderers.

Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about forty miles from this city and off the railroad. The news of the hanging was received here this afternoon by a mounted messenger. The sheriff of the county, Peter Shier, was in this city at the time the hanging occurred, and it was to him that the messenger brought word. The men had been under the custody of Deputy Sheriff Tom Kelly, and they were taken from under his control by the mob and hanged to a beef windlass several hundred yards from the jail, where their bodies were still swinging to the breeze during the entire day, the coroner having not yet arrived, and no one else volunteered to cut them down. There were about forty men concerned in the lynching. They rode into Williamsport on horseback late at night and tethered their horses a short distance from the city, that they might secure them again as speedily as necessary after the deed was done. The jail in which the prisoners were confined is a substantial stone structure and was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kelly. Since the confinement of the prisoners so great has been the fear that they might escape in some way that one man has watched all night within the jail and last night Kelly was on watch. There was a meeting of the lodge of Woodmen in a building near the jail, and as Kelly was a member he expected to meet some of the members of the lodge after the meeting had adjourned. To while away the time during the night hours he was playing solitaire in front of the cells in which the murderers were confined.

THE HORSE SHOW.

New York's Big Society Event. Thirteenth Annual Exhibition.

New York, Nov. 14.—The New York horse show will begin tomorrow in Madison Square garden. This will be the thirteenth of the annual exhibitions held under the auspices of the National Horse Show association. As usual, it is expected to be the chief social event of the season in the metropolis. The standard of horseflesh exhibited will be fully as good as in past years. In fact, from a spectacular point of view the show promises to be the best ever given, as the entries are not only stronger in numbers, but are materially strengthened all the way through by the quality of the exhibits and the closeness with which they compare. As usual, the thoroughbred classes are light, but the trotting classes have filled well.

There are over 1,500 entries this year. Last year there were only 1,300. There is hardly a prominent horse owner who will not be somewhere represented on the catalogue.

The arena boxes have been sold for the week to leaders of fashion, and the application for seats has been as heavy as ever.

Karl Roeser Dead.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Karl Roeser, a well known German-American journalist, died here today in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Roeser was one of the founders of the Republican party in Wisconsin. He had spent the later years of his life in this city.

Signora Verdi Dead.

Rome, Nov. 14.—Signora Verdi, wife of the composer, Guiseppi Verdi, now in her eighty-fourth year, is dead.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Rain: Warmer.

1 General—Postmaster General Gary's Annual Report.
Y. W. C. A.'s Two Busy Days.
Horace White an Money and Banking.
General Blanco's Edicts.
2 Foot Ball Games of a Day.
3 Local—Rev. Dr. C. E. Robinson's Tenth Anniversay Sermon.
4 Editorial.
Comment of the Press.
5 Local—Teacher Institute Arrangements.
6 Local—West Side and Suburban.
7 Lackawanna County News.
8 Neighboring County Happenings, The Markets.

TWO VERY BUSY DAYS

Large Amount of Business Transacted by the Convention.

TALK TO CITY WORKERS

Delivered by Mrs. James Boyd of Harrisburg.

Miss Hills, of This City, Spoke in an Interesting Way of the Necessity of Physical Exercise--Mrs. W. D. Kennedy's Paper on Educational Classes--Miss Elizabeth Doersam Gave a Delightful Address on "What Northfield Did for Me and My Association"--Yesterday's Services.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 14.—Saturday was the most interesting day of the Y. W. C. A. convention. Mrs. Buckman presided as usual. Miss Florence Weir conducted the devotional service, after which reports of associations were heard. These were not only interesting, but most encouraging.

Miss E. K. Price, of Chicago, then spoke on the work of the international committee. Miss Price is one of the favorites of the convention. Attractive in personality, and charming in her manner of speech, she is heard with much pleasure. She will be in Scranton next Sunday and will probably speak in one of the churches, besides giving a talk at the association rooms.

In her address of yesterday she gave interesting data regarding the committee's work, the headquarters of which are in Chicago. There are 59 city and 280 college associations connected with it. She spoke of the "Evangel," the organ of the association, which has been discontinued, but which will again be published at the beginning of the year. A training institute for secretaries and Bible students will be held in New York in February.

Mrs. Norvell gave her final talk on Bible study, which was characterized by the eloquence and personal magnetism always noticed in her discourses.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session in the college conference, Miss Ina Hanna, of Westminster college, read an excellent paper on the value of a Y. W. C. A. room: How to secure it. Miss Price spoke on personal work for Christ and Mrs. G. E. Wilbur, of Bloomsburg, read a paper, in which was earnestly expressed the ideas of "Christ-like Lives in Daily Work."

Mrs. James Boyd, of Harrisburg, addressed the city workers on "The Mission of a Board Manager." Mrs. E. J. Salchell, of Lancaster, gave a fine paper on "The Mission of the Board Member."

In the general meeting Miss Emma Moore, of Harrisburg, read a charming paper on "Association Hospitality."

The reports of the educational departments were, perhaps, the most interesting features of the convention. It is pleasing to state that three Scranton ladies, Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, Miss Katherine Hills and Miss Margaret Jamieson, gave papers which came in for rather more praise than the others, excellent as they all were. Miss Hills, of the physical department of the Scranton Y. W. C. A., spoke on "The Necessity for Physical Exercise." She spoke of the loss of will power and the consequent detraction to personal appearance; the wrong positions that became habitual and the need of taking certain exercises to remedy these defects.

ARE OMINOUS SIGNS.

The disease of "Americanites," as the nervous affections of our people are often called, may be obviated by this means. The thriving of insane asylums and nervous prostration sanitariums are ominous signs in this country and should be given attention. It is often heard "My daughter is too delicate or too nervous to take gymnasium work," when that is precisely what she should take to overcome the delicacy of constitution. Gymnasium work is a part of the school curriculum in Germany, France and Mexico, and it is well indeed that school boards of America are beginning to consider the matter of adopting a general system.

Mrs. W. D. Kennedy gave an excellent paper on "Educational Classes," in the course of which she said:

If the question should be asked by some one not familiar with the work of the Young Women's Christian association, Why have educational classes?

We would reply: To awaken and develop the intellectual life of young women, to meet their desires and needs, and as in all other departments, to open an avenue for spiritual work.

A carefully selected educational committee must have a general supervision of the work. On this committee there should be some having experience as educators. It is also well to have others with time and willingness to visit the students at their homes, thus by personal acquaintance with them, becoming interested in and better understanding their personal needs.

A special fitness is required by the chairman of this committee. She should be thoroughly in earnest, have good executive ability, and last, though not least, a liberal supply of Christian grace and perseverance.

SUCCESS OF CLASS WORK.

The success of the class work will depend very largely on the superintendent of the classes and her teachers. The superintendent will need not only intellectual ability, but she should have a sympathetic nature and Christian tact. The teachers should thoroughly know and also be able to teach their subjects.

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