The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOL. XXV. WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1896. NO. 152

AS GOOD AS SETTLED

TERMS OF A VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY TREATY ARRIVED AT.

ARBITRATION DOES IT

"PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHT" IS THE KEY TO THE RIDDLE.

COMMON LAW RULE TO BE APPLIED

PERIOD NECESSARY TO SECURE TITLE NOT YET DECIDED.

Arbitration Board Provided for—Boundary Commission Retires—General Arbitration in Sight.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The arbitration of the Venezuelan question is a settled fact. All arrangements have been completed and all details of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain arranged. The final terms of the treaty of arbitration were arranged in this city last night. The terms were cabled to London and have been accepted. The treaty covers Venezuela only and does not include a general treaty of arbitration of all future disputes between the two great English speaking nations. This treaty is to be arranged later by future negotiations. The Venezuelan arbitration commission will consist of five arbitrators, two to be named by the United States and two by Great Britain, these four to select the fifth arbitrator. Venezuela will not be directly represented in the commission.

"PRESCRIPTION" IS THE WORD

Question Now as to the Length of the Period of Possession.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The belief expressed last night by Lord Salisbury that the Venezuelan controversy has come to an end received complete confirmation on this side of the Atlantic today in an official announcement by the Venezuelan boundary commission that, for the present at least, it would abandon the further prosecution of its task of finding the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana and would make no report thereon. The announcement was worded with a saving clause, evidently inserted as a precaution against a possible hitch at the last moment on some matter of detail. Its official declaration makes it clear that the treaty of arbitration is nearly completed or at least has reached such a stage that an attempt by the independent United States commission to locate a boundary line would be an assumption of the very task that the arbitration commission must undertake, and therefore would be discourteous and in violation of diplomatic ethics.

It does not follow that all of the work accomplished by the United States commission in the collection of evidence touching the boundary dispute will go for nothing, but on the contrary this matter may be utilized to great advantage by the agent or agents selected to represent the claims of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela before the arbitration commission. Introduced in this manner the evidence the United States has collected will be of great value coming as it does, not as an ex parte presentation, but as evidence collected by the commission and its special experts under rigorous instructions to obtain all pertinent evidence, without regard to which side it affected.

Secretary Olney today refused to make any statement whatever touching the boundary dispute, but it is known that certain details yet remain to be adjusted before the arbitration treaty can be regarded as an accomplished fact. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that any such treaty, before becoming effective, must be submitted to the United States for its approval, and this at least involves a delay of weeks, aside from the possibility of amendments.

As, by common understanding, the limitations to be placed upon the arbitration in the consideration of vested British claims have been agreed upon, it is probable the more important of the details remaining to be adjusted relate to the personnel of the arbitration commission and particularly to the means to be adopted to give effect to the decision.

The latter always has proved a difficult phase in these negotiations of arbitration treaties and may be expected to require especially delicate handling in a controversy involving the fortunes of many individuals as well as important corporate interests and the nationality of subjects. While Lord Salisbury's statement is general and lacking in details, the negotiations which have proceeded permit a ready application of the general principles he lays down as to settled districts.

From the Venezuelan standpoint, the final agreement for any kind of arbitration is in itself a distinct victory. Venezuela has asked arbitration for forty years. Great Britain's reply has been uniform, viz: That while arbitration was desired, yet the settled districts, which were regarded as "sovereign British soil" were not open to arbitration. By Lord Salisbury's statement last night, the arbitration will proceed on acceptance of the old common law rule of "prescription."

The understanding here is that the entire Venezuelan boundary will be thrown open to arbitration, it remaining for Great Britain to show that certain portions have been occupied by her subjects so long, peacefully, uninterruptedly and publicly as to make a conclusive territorial presumption.

The country which it is understood this will open to arbitration embraces all of the vast tract west of the Essequibo river, including the Orinoco river on both banks and at the mouth and the stretch of land on either side; also the Barima country. East of the Essequibo river lies the British colony of Demarara, with its capital, Georgetown, and lesser settlements radiating westward. This portion east of the Essequibo is, from the Venezuelan standpoint, about the only territory to which the doctrine of prescription, or long-continued possession, applies. There are scattered English settlements in the interior and as to the, it is said, it will be a question of fact, before arbitrators, to determine whether the British occupancy has been open and notorious for a long term of years.

The term of occupancy necessary to exempt British settlements in the disputed territory from arbitration is fixed at sixty years, according to additional correspondence on the subject which has just been discovered. In other words, the British government has agreed to unrestricted arbitration of all the territory in dispute, with the period for the application of title by prescription fixed by agreement of the parties in advance, at sixty years.

Lord Salisbury's acceptance of this common law doctrine of prescription, as applicable to an international dispute, is said to be in line with views laid down by international writers, who have differed only as to the length of occupancy essential to establish title. Most of our states have adopted from ten to twenty years. The original English rule was that the occupancy should be so long that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The international writers have fixed twenty, thirty and in some cases as high as 100 years as the period necessary to establish title. No international writer has placed the period below twenty years so that if Ambassador Bayard is right in his belief that twenty years will constitute the test of British right, it indicates an indisposition to yield the fullest extent.

Among diplomats it is felt that the efforts of the Venezuelan commission have not been in vain. It is regarded as the moral force which has helped toward the present result. Moreover the commission has accumulated a mass of evidence bearing directly on the facts of British occupancy, which is now the test of settlement. The fullness of this information gained by the commission leads to some general comment as to the probable choice of Justice Brewer or others of the commission, as arbitrators, but this is purely speculative.

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, a member of the commission, said today that it would be much better for the boundary to be determined by arbitration than by a decision of the commission. The report of the commission, however is should be made, would be of much value in determining the matter in dispute. Mr. Coudert when asked concerning the subject of the statute of limitations referred to in Lord Salisbury's address, said that the statement was not sufficiently definite to enable one to say what length of time would be fixed as giving a good title. He was of the opinion that the circumstances of individual cases would be taken into consideration. Mr. Coudert expressed the opinion that moral as well as legal claims would be recognized in any arbitration. When asked if the commission had been approached beforehand concerning the announcement that would be made in the Guildhall speech, Mr. Coudert said that he had no proper information that Lord Salisbury was to make the announcement of the near approach to the settlement of the dispute.

TAKES IN ITS SIGN

Venezuelan Boundary Commission Retires Until Further Notice.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Venezuelan commission met this morning at its rooms in the Sun building. There was a general discussion of the boundary dispute in the light of Lord Salisbury's announcement and it was decided that the commission practically should suspend its labor, aside from putting into form documents already gathered and that the following official statement should be given to the public:

"The statement of Lord Salisbury as reported in the morning papers makes it probable that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela will be settled by arbitration at an early day. Under these circumstances the commission, while continuing its deliberations in the preparations and orderly arrangement of many valuable maps, reports and documents which have been bought and procured in the course of its labors, does not propose to formulate any decision, for the present, of the matters subject to its examination. It will continue its sessions, from time to time, but with the hope and expectations that a friendly and just settlement of all pending differences between the nations will make any final decision on its part unnecessary."

There is some likelihood that Lord Salisbury's statement last night will be given a broader meaning than it was calculated to convey and this doubtless occasioned the reservation in the commission's announcement. It is to be noted that Lord Salisbury did not make the positive statement that the controversy was settled.

CORRESPONDENCE IN THE CASE

Notes of Salesbury and Olney Which Brought Matters to a Point.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The two notes passing between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, which narrowed down to an agreement the only important issue remaining to be decided, namely, that of the disposition of British vested rights through settlement, bear date of July 3, last, and are as follows:

(Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, No. 717.)

"Foreign Office, July 3, 1896.

"Sir—I have the knowledge of your excellency's dispatch No. 260, of June 15, enclosing a note from Mr. Olney, in which he explains the reasons that induce the government of the United States to withhold their consent from the proposals with respect to the Venezuelan frontier contained in my dispatch No. 130, of the 22nd of May. The arguments by which Mr. Olney supports this view will receive the careful consideration of her majesty's government. I am now writing to you for the purpose of discussing them. My object in addressing your excellency is to point out that in a matter of some importance, Mr. Olney, owing, doubtless to the inadequacy of my own explanation, has misapprehended the purport of the proposal which I had the honor to make to him. He states that 'it appears to be a fundamental condition that the boundary line decided to be the true one by the arbitrators shall not operate upon territory bona fide occupied by a British subject, but shall be declared in every case so as to make such territory part of British Guiana.'

"This was not the intention of my proposal, and the language of my dispatch of the 22nd of May, does not, I think, fairly bear this construction. I proposed that 'the tribunal should not have power to include such districts as the territory of Venezuela.' But I did not propose that they should necessarily be assumed without further proof to be part of British Guiana. I only stipulated that the ownership of them was not to be decided by the tribunal, which, in our judgment, was inadequate for this purpose, though it was adequate for the assignment of the unsettled districts. The settled districts shown to be in dispute by the inquiries of the commission were to be disposed of by subsequent negotiations. The claim of Venezuela is so far right that it brings into the question in this matter rights which cannot properly be disposed of by unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana; it impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations. These districts must be treated separately and, until further inquiry has thrown more light upon the matter, it is only by reserving the settled districts generally that this can be done.

"The view of her majesty's government is that where the matter in issue is of great importance and involves rights which belong to a considerable population and are deeply cherished by them, special precaution against any miscarriage of justice are required, of which I have indicated the general character in this correspondence, but which are not required where a title to unoccupied territory is alone in issue. It is for this reason that her majesty's government proposed to except these districts from the jurisdiction of the arbitration tribunal, though it could deal adequately with the

(Continued on Second Page.)

OSCAR WILL DECIDE

KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY TO BE FIFTH ARBITRATOR.

Four Other Arbitrators Provided for in the New Treaty, Two Each to be Chosen by the Chief Justices of the United States and Great Britain, Leaving King Oscar the Casting Vote—Odd Man Named in the Treaty Itself, Instead of in the Usual Way—Comment on the Case.

Washington, Nov., 10.—The king of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II, has been chosen by treaty between the United States and Great Britain as the fifth official arbitrator of the Venezuelan boundary question. The other arbitrators, four in number, are to be designated, two by the lord chief justice of England and two by the chief justice of the United States. This is the final and most important feature of the treaty for the complete adjustment of the long-pending Venezuelan controversy. The treaty was concluded in Washington last night at the British embassy, Sir Julian Pauncefote representing her Britannic majesty, and Secretary Olney the United States. Since the return of Sir Julian Pauncefote from London, three weeks ago, negotiations toward a final settlement have been proceeding. Most of the meetings were of such an important character that they were held either at Mr. Olney's residence or at the British embassy, the two houses being but two blocks separated. It happened that the concluding meeting was at the embassy yesterday, and special interest was given to it from the fact that Lord Salisbury, the British premier, was to make a speech at Guildhall, London, in the evening. It is the annual event at which the premier usually takes occasion to review the status of the most important international questions.

DRAMATIC ACCESSORIES.

For this reason it was desired, is possible, to acquaint Lord Salisbury of the final and satisfactory adjustment of the Venezuelan question in order that he might make such announcement as he thought fit concerning it. When Secretary Olney and Sir Julian reached their final conclusions a cablegram was at once dispatched to Lord Salisbury, notifying him of the result. It reached him within one hour of time when he went on the platform at Guildhall, and it was the basis for his announcement to England and the entire world that the Venezuelan controversy was settled. It was a general announcement, without detail and without any reference to the personnel of the court of arbitration. Thus, Washington and London participated in this eventful scene by which the two leading English-speaking nations reach an amicable means of adjusting the most troublesome international question of recent years.

THE MAIN POINT.

Although Lord Salisbury's statement was without detail, it is possible to give all the essential features of the treaty concluded in Washington last night. The main point, as already stated, is that King Oscar II, whose full title is "King of Sweden and Norway, the Gothsand Vandals," is the fifth, or decisive arbitrator. It was deemed best to make this choice rather than to leave it to the selection of the four arbitrators. The latter are assured of being men of eminent judicial attainment, as the choice is left entirely to the judiciary of the different countries.

THE OTHER ESSENTIAL.

The other essential feature of the treaty is that fifty years in possession is to constitute a title. With this limitation as to the settled districts, the entire sweep of the Venezuelan boundary is placed in the hands of the court of arbitration. The treaty covers only Venezuela, and the question of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain is left to future negotiations. As a king seldom leaves his country except on state visits to other sovereigns, it is not expected that King Oscar II will go outside of Sweden for the arbitration and the court is likely to sit at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, where King Oscar's Swedish reksdag is located.

ABOUT KING OSCAR.

The choice of King Oscar appears to have been a most fortunate one as he is universally regarded as a man of great attainments, of judicial temperment and of eminent fairness. Among the monarchs of Europe he is probably the most popular, as he goes freely among the people and is thoroughly democratic in his ways. The feeling entertained for him is shown by the fact that the Scandinavian residents of the United States are at present raising a large sum with which to buy him a present on the celebration of his sixty-fifth birthday. He is known as "The Giant King" as he stands six feet, three inches in height, towering above most men and the central figure in all assemblages. He comes from noble stock, being the grandson of the French Marshal Bernadotte, who is considered first among the marshals of France, and, save Napoleon himself, undoubtedly the greatest character unheaved by the French revolution. When, in 1810, the last of the Vasa line of kings was childless on the throne of Sweden, the reksdag turned their attention to Napoleon's generals, who were then victoriously sweeping over all Europe. In August, 1810, the reksdag unanimously elected Bernadotte as crown prince of Sweden, and on the death of the reigning king Bernadotte succeeded to the throne. He became commander of the Swedish navy, and on the death of his two elder brothers became the crown prince, and thereafter king. While prince, at the age of 26, he made a tour of Europe and met the lovely Princess Sophie of Nassau, then about 20 years old. A union followed, which has been blessed by four sons, Dustaf, Oscar, Carl and Eugene. Dustaf is the present crown prince. All the sons take after their father and are famous throughout Europe for their gigantic height, being above six feet.

RATHER LIKES YANKEES.

King Oscar has long shown the most cordial sentiment towards the United States and this doubtless had a part in his selection.

General Thomas, U. S. A., and his brother, Honorable W. W. Thomas, late United States minister to Sweden, give interesting accounts of the king's cordiality towards Americans. At an audience at Stockholm King Oscar asked with special interest of General Thomas concerning American affairs, particularly inquiring as to the Greely relief expedition, the status of the Mormon question, dynamite plots, Ericsson's monitor as an implement in future warfare, the condition of the negroes of the south and their future, and the character and bent of the American people.

WHAT OSCAR LOOKS LIKE.

General Thomas gives the following pen picture of the king:

A middle-aged gentleman, dressed in a double-breasted frock coat of black diagonal, pearl-grey trousers, a full dark beard and dark hair just beginning to turn gray, carrying his six feet three inches with a grace and activity that, were he an utterly unknown man, walking down Broadway, would cause many to turn and look at him.

King Oscar is not only a ruler whose statesmanship has advanced Norway and Sweden, but he has also a reputation throughout Europe as a linguist, an author, poet and musician. He speaks half a dozen languages fluently and has a thorough command of the English language, which will be of special advantage in the present arbitration. His poems are widely read and translated and have taken prizes in the Royal Academy of Art. His magnetic qualities have led to his being likened to the late James G. Blaine and a Swedish lady, on being introduced to Mr. Blaine, exclaimed: "Ah, he is magnetic; he is like my king."

The king, while most cordial to the United States, is not the less friendly to Great Britain, although there are no ties of immediate kinship with the British royal family. He is, however, a warm personal friend of the Prince of Wales, who visited him at Stockholm in 1885, when a royal elk hunt through the woods of Sweden took place. His special ally is Emperor William, who visited him last year. The learning and judicial fairnes which King Oscar has shown in several recent arbitrations has led to the feeling that he is pre-eminently qualified for the responsibility involved in his choice by the United States and Great Britain.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

London Comment Indicates That England Hasn't the Worst of It.

London, Nov. 10.—The afternoon newspapers are unanimous in expressing satisfaction at the marquis of Salisbury's announcement in his speech at the Guildhall banquet last evening, of the practical settlement of the Venezuelan question.

The Pall Mall Gazitte says: "The presence of Mr. Bayard at the banquet gave additional enthusiasm to the satisfaction with which it was received. The solution is in every way honorable and final and will materially strengthen the ties between the two nations."

The Globe says: "The amicable and honorable settlement is crebitable alike to the diplomacy of Great Britain and the United States."

The Westminister Gazette says: "Both Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury are entitled to say that they sacrificed no principle for which they originally contended."

According to the St. James Gazette, "The question still remains as to who is to be the arbitrator. If it is the United States the so-called settlement covers a surrender, for the United States has been a party to the dispute and is not qualified to be its judge."

The St. James Gazette this afternoon, noting the approaching retirement of Mr. Bayard from the post of ambassador of the United States to the court of St. James, says: "Without reflection upon his predecessors, we may safely say that no American minister since Lowell has been so thoroughly acceptable to the British people and London society where all recognized that he had no easy task, he has worked strenuously, devotedly and passionately, yet as a patriotic envoy should, for the continuance of the friendship of both great branches of the English-speaking race."

The United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, today, expressed the appreciation of the cordiality of his reception last evening at the Guildhall banquet, and, incidentally, expressed the opinion that the United States law of twenty years possession will prevail in the case of the settlers in Venezuelan disputed districts.

The Times, in an article commenting on the fact that Venezuela is not to be represented on the arbitration tribunal, says:

"This is a most far-reaching concession and a signal diplomatic success for the United States, and is interesting to the Americans much more keenly than any re-arrangement of the Venezuelan territory. It secures to England the advantage of dealing with a responsible and friendly government, and the principle that the United States may not only intervene in the dispute with South American republics, but may entirely supercede the original disputants and assume exclusive control of the negotiations. Great Britain cannot bind other nations by this concession, but she sets up a precedent which may in future be quoted with great effect against herself. And she has greatly strengthened the hands of the United States government should the latter desire to intervene in any future dispute between a South American republic and any European power.

"It needs scarcely be said that the right of interference involves responsibility. If the United States espouses the quarrels of petty republics, they are bound to compel the republics to fulfill their engagements. Such a general protectorate, if executed in the equitable manner which the Washington cabinet may be expected to adopt, may go far to enforce the principles of national honor and honesty in quarters where now they are often very imperfectly observed."

The Chronicle (Liberal) comments upon the agreement to arbitrate future disputes as the best thing for the peace of the world that has happened, perhaps for a century. This paper also says: "If popular rejoicing were always directed to proper ends, every town in Great Britain and America would be decorated today in honor of this victory of international wisdom. This is the embodiment of the message of Bethlehem."

Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland in the late Liberal cabinet, in speaking at Monroe's last evening said that he regarded the Venezuelan settlement as a most excellent arrangement and he trusted that the negotiations for an arbitration treaty would have an equally successful issue.

The Standard (Conservative) says in its editorial: "The Venezuelan settlement is most gratifying. It would be unprofitable to raise the ungracious issue of which party had prevailed."

The Post, also Conservative, says: "It is satisfactory to know that the Venezuelan settlement it not a diplomatic defeat for Lord Salisbury. It involves arrangements far-reaching and of a most significant description."

The Daily Telegraph (Liberal), says: "It is a great triumph for diplomacy and still greater for the sacred cause of peace. Lord Salisbury and President Cleveland are to be warmly congratulated."

The Daily News (Liberal), in discussing the Venezuelan settlement, says: "In securing Lord Salisbury's consent to a fifty-years limitation Mr. Olney has played a game of give and take. He yielded on his former argument that Great Britain could not plead prescription at all, but has taken a deal from Lord Salisbury in pushing back the British claims of indisputable settlement from 1837 to 1826. The result, however, will work out equitably, because Lord Salisbury proposed to recognize Venezuela settlements of the same date. Therefore, if the limitation must be pushed back further, it will be pushed back better for Great Britain, because Venezuela has been much more active in making settlements since 1850 than Great Britain. Lord Salisbury may have also felt himself safe in acceding because the whole of the Schomburgk line is considered practically safe under arbitration on the terms proposed. It is still left in doubt whether the settlement is to mean settlement by administration or by occupation. It must not be assumed that the whole matter will be speedily settled. The arbitration is expected to occupy at least two or three years."

IT IS NOT THE LAW

SUCH IS REPORTED TO BE THE CASE OF THE ALIEN LAND ACT.

Judge Horton Discovers That the Statute Under Which a Receivership of the Santa Fe is Sought to be Established Under an Order of a State Court, is Invalid for Want of Due Constitutional Formality in the Passage of the Bill, Which Seems to End Judge Myers' Proceedings.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 10.—Judge Albert H. Horton, who has been especially retained by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company in the alien land act receivership case, today made the important discovery that the act upon which the present case is based was not constitutionally passed by the legislature and that, therefore, it is null and of no effect. This fact alone, it is said, will end the receivership matter most effectually.

Judge Horton finds that the fatal defect in the house journal of 1891, which does not record that the house adopted the bill by a yea and nay vote, as the constitution requires. It is said that there are thirteen acts defective in the same way among the session laws of 1891.

INSIDE HISTORY OF IT

Story Which Puts Still Another Face on the Receivership.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 10.—Under a Topeka, Kan., date the Star this evening prints the following:

Since the appointment of a receiver for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe by Judge Myers at Oskaloosa last week, stories have come out which, if true, admit of little doubt that on the part of some of the men behind the case it was from its inception a scheme to bear the stocks and bonds of the company, and so make a lot of money for the men who stood in with the play.

A Kansas City man of financial worth and of undoubted standing in that city declares that a few days before the action was brought at Oskaloosa a well known insurance and speculative lawyer of Topeka called on him at Kansas City with a proposition that he go in with certain Topeka, Oskaloosa and Holton men and make half a million dollars. By the terms of the proposition the Kansas City man was to put up the money to be used in selling Santa Fe stocks and bonds.

In unfolding his plan the Topeka man stated the terms of the Kansas alien land act and the opportunity is offered for the appointment of a receiver for a railroad without notice to the company. He pointed out that a receiver could be appointed for the Santa Fe, and persons who should be "short" its stocks or bonds would make big money for the sudden and unexpected receivership would bear them.

The Kansas City man finally backed out.

Three or four days before the case was instituted at Oskaloosa, it is reported that two bankers of Jefferson county went to Chicago and another to St. Louis where they were said to have sold heavily of Santa Fe stocks and bonds. McKinley's election and a consequent revival of confidence in the country followed. Santa Fe securities went up, and when it was telegraphed broadcast that a receiver had been appointed in Kansas for the railroad there was such confidence all along the line that speculators paid no attention to the published reports of the receivership and the "play" out here in Kansas had no effect whatever. Instead of making money, the bankers and others who invested in the scheme lost very heavily.

Concerned in the scheme are said to be a half dozen or more men of financial standing in Topeka, and if the story in all its details should come out it would cause a big sensation.

POPS AND THEIR SCHEMES

Gerrymander of the State Will Follow the Election of a Senator.

Kansas City, Nov. 10.—The Journal, printing a Topeka special under the caption, "A Gerrymander Plot," says:

"When the Kansas legislature convenes this winter, the first thing on the program after the election of a United States senator, to succeed Peffer, is to push a congressional district reapportionment bill through. The plan of the Democratic-Populist members, who will control the legislature, is to divide the districts so as to make seven of them safely Populist. Far-sighted politicians see in this an opportunity to elect a Populist senator to succeed Senator Lucien Baker, thus gaining a member of the senate, and all but one of the congressmen. The bill is said to even now be in course of construction."

COXEY GETS HIMSELF TOGETHER

Already at Work on a Crank Platform for 1900.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10.—J. S. Coxy, of commonweal fame, is on the ground floor with a new doctrine for 1900. It is a platform which declares for the demonetization of gold as well as silver, government ownership of roads, railways, waterways, and telegraph and telephone lines; municipal ownership of all street car lines, waterworks, market houses, electric light and gas plants employment of surplus labor in public work, women's suffrage, state control of liquor traffic, and election of president by the direct vote of the people.

Coxey has called a conference of all friends of the initiative and referendum and advocates of the above principles of government. He believes that national banks should loan money to the people at cost, and this principle, he says, will be incorporated in a platform to be adopted in the parlors of the Lindell hotel, St. Louis, January 12, 1897. All who favor the principles above set forth are urged to attend the St. Louis convention.

PETTIGREW BEGINS IN SEASON

Opens the Campaign of 1900 at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Sioux Fals, S. D., Nov. 10.—Senator Pettigrew opened the campaign of 1900 last night, and addressed one of the largest audiences ever gathered in this city. It was announced as the beginning of the bimetallic fight of four years hence. The senator said that he would render Major McKinley every aid possible for him to demonstrate that the tariff was what ailed the country, but wanted to put himself on record by saying that he would resist every section of a tariff bill that provided for a tariff on any article controlled by a trust. This created a sensation and the demonstration that followed was tremendous. The senator received a great reception at the close of his speech.

MCKINLEY HAS CALLERS

How He Devotes Himself Between Whiles to His Wife and Mother.

Canton, O., Nov. 10.—Governor-elect Pingree of Michigan, accompanied by Colonel John Atkinson of Detroit, a Michigan elector and representative-elect spent two hours with President-elect McKinley this afternoon. They came to Canton, evidently to talk over Michigan affairs as connected with the coming national administration.

When asked if Michigan had any candidate for cabinet positions, Colonel Atkinson, winked one eye at the reporter and the other at Mr Pingree and replied that Michigan had a great many people in her borders.

Another caller today was Mr. William C. Beer of New York, manager of the National Surety company. The steady stream of visitors continued all day. The chief of the Chicago speakers bureau, William M. Hahn, remained for dinner before leaving for home tonight. It is expected that Major McKinley will leave with his wife for Cleveland on Friday, if her health permits. She has not agined in strength as rapidly as was hoped.

Major McKinley appears in robust health. Every hour brings to the house remembrances from friends in all parts of the country. Flowers are banked up with beautiful clusters all over the house, chairs, canes, horseshoes, medallions and badges, roosters, eagles and all sorts of offerings arrive from the expressmen and give some rooms in the house the appearance of old curiosity shops. These presents are, many of them, carried to Mrs. McKinley, who regards them with great interest when able to see them. She spent most of the day on a couch in her room and her devoted and ever-watchful husband makes a hundred trips a day across the hall to see to her comfort and welfare. No matter who the caller be, nothing is allowed to prevent his frequent presence at the side of Mrs. McKinley. He also finds time to call on his mother, neary a mile away, every day, and the charming old lady, 87 years old, makes frequent trips in her one-horse surrey to the historic house of her son.

Chauncey M. Depew's congratulations came in an autograph letter today, the closing sentence of which, as furnished the Associated Press, reads: "I feel that the country has greater cause for gratitude than any time since Lincoln's second election, in both the result of this contest and the candidate with whom patriotism and sound money succeeded."

OLD COMRADES-IN-ARMS

Old Soldiers and Sailors of California Congratulate McKinley.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The following letter has been sent to Major McKinley:

"San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—Major William McKinley, president-elect of the United States, Canton, Ohio: My Dear Sir and Comrade—On behalf of the soldiers and sailors of California, 15,000 strong, who have stood nobly and loyally by you, I send greetings and congratulations. The same spirit of patriotism and love of the flag which moved them in 1861 possessed them in 1896. We all rejoice with you over the glorious victory, and that the honor and integrity of the nation has been vindicated and preserved unsullied.

"Sincerely yours,

"ROBERT A. FRIEDRICH,

"Commander-in-Chief."

MORE FACTORY SMOKE BOILS

Glass Works in San Francisco Resume After a Long Time of Idleness.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—The furnaces of the glass works on Seventh and Townsend streets, which have been rusting in idleness for a long time, are once more aglow and smoke pours from chimnes that for so long have been unused. J. H. Davis, manager of the works, was in excellent spirits and very enthusiastic when questioned as to the prospects of the glass industry.

"We have started in good earnest," said he, "and we have the best prospects for a bright and prosperous future. The election of McKinley has inspired confidence in those who manufacture and those have money to invest and that confidence seems to be widespread."

EVEN THE ELEMENTS CONSPIRE

Rain and Snow Pledge the Wheatfields for McKinley and Prosperity.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10.—A quiet but steady snow fell since yesterday morning and the depth ranges from two to three inches in this city to two or three times that in Iowa and southern Minnesota. The storm began in the Dakotas two or three days ago and now extends nearly all over the northwest, but mild temperature in this vicinity makes it endurable. It is seldom that so heavy a snow falls this early in the season and the preceding rains, with this heavy snow, cause rejoicing among the farmers over the prospective big crops of next year assured by the unusually moist season. Business interests generally are rejoicing, for lumbering will be more active. Business as a whole improves with heavier winters.

Leadville, Colo., Nov. 10.—The storm which began here yesterday still continues and the heaviest snow in years has already fallen. Trains are running on time.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 10.—A snow fall of eight inches fell in this section last night and today.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS ALL RIGHT

Electoral, State, Congressional and Legislative Tickets Safe.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10.—A Sioux City, Iowa, special to the Dispatch says: Leading South Dakota Republicans in session here last night on the political tangle in their state reached the conclusion that the legislative, congressional, state and national tickets were Republican. The decision was reached by a comparison of figures secured by each of those present on a personal investigation. The officials present were: Chairman Elliott and Secretary Persons of the state committee, Congressman Gamble, Treasurer Phillips, Governor-elect Ringrud, and his secretary, W. L. Buchan.

Stockholm, Nov. 10.—John Auguste Hugo Gylden, director of the observatory of Goetting, is dead at the age of 56 years. He was a pupil of Struve, and had attained to the position of an authority in astronomy.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Wednesday, November 11, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today:
Fair; cooler; north winds

Sun—Rises, 6:39; sets, 4:49.
Moon—Waxing; rises, 11:11.

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CASE OF THE CASTLES ROUSES LABOUCHERE TO WRATH.

POVERTY IS A CRIME

AS WITNESS THE CASES OF SEAMSTRESS AND GOVERNESS.

SENTENCED ON THE SAME DAY

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN SUCH A DISEASE AS KLEPTOMANIA.

But If There is, Why Not Poor Folks Have It?—Anyhow, Punishment Would Discourage It—The Question's Other Side.

London, Nov. 10.—Mr. Henry Labouchere, in Truth, today devotes a page an a half to the Castles' case, during which he says:

"I learn that some of the magistrates favored a heavier sentence, and a few were for releasing the prisoner. Had she been released on the ground of mental infirmity she could not have been the gainer, for she would have been sent to a criminal lunatic asylum, according to the law since 1883. The sentence seems to me light, considering the circumstances. I do not believe in kleptomania, for it only seems to attack the rich, and, if it really exists, I am sure the punishment of every person stealing while suffering therefrom would have a very deterrent effect upon its spreading. Mrs. Castle got off cheaply when told of her imprisonment for thre months without hard labor. The effect on her health seems improbable, for I gather she has been traveling in Europe, and, except for the matter of stealing, her health was the same as anybody else's. Probably the regret for what she has done and what has come to her for doing it will weigh on her spirits, but this is precisely the state that imprisonment is intended to produce on a prisoner, and if this regret really causes her to be ill she will be transferred to a hospital where she will be cared for by all connected with it. This Castle case is remarkable for the many objects found in the Castle's trunks stolen in Vienna. How were the custom houses passed on the journey to England. One would have thought the officers would have been surprised to find such a large number of opera glasses and fans."

Continuing, Mr. Labouchere expresses surprise at the fact that Mr. Castle did not notice the collection of goods in their rooms, at the Hotel Cecil, and adds:

"The child seems generally to have accompanied the mother when urged by her peculiar disease to go to a shop in order to pilfer. The child saw nothing."

Mr. Labouchere, after a sarcastic reference to the defense and acquittal of another wealthy woman for stealing hotel candlesticks, said:

"On the morning of Mrs. Castle's sentence, a seamstress and governess were sentenced at the same time to nine and six months hard labor for stealing a fur necklet, and neither had ever been previously convicted. The governess fainted at the sentence. No medical experts testified that they would suffer in health by confinement, no one pitied them and no one signed a petition to the home secretary to shorten their sentences. What matters how a poor, faint ing, friendless governess, or a half-starved seamstress suffers? Give them hard labor and plenty of it. What if their health is injured. Let them die. Let Mrs. Castle out of prison, Sir Matthew White Ridley; she has moved in the best circles and she has had no need to steal; but, do not reduce the sentence of the seamstress and governess by a single day. The best circles know them not. They are poor and helpless; which, in the opinion of all self-respecting persons, is, in itself, a crime."

ANYTHING FOR BAYARD.

The Chronicle, in commenting upon Mrs. Castle's case does not quarrel with her release, but wishes the British laws were more even and that the same consideration were extended the poor as to the monomaniacs.

The Daily News says with reference to the same subject that it was foreseen an, besides, anything to please Mr. Bayard.

The Standard and Graphic both approve of Mrs. Castle's release.

HARRISON CONGRATULATES HIM

Republican Ex-President Honors to the Republican President-Elect.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The usual steady streams of callers were at the McKinley home today. Among the first to arrive today were Judge A. L. Morrison, of New Mexico, and Hon. William M. Hahn, who had charge of the speakers bureau at the Chicago headquarters of the national committee.

At 9:30 the president-elect, with several friends, started for a drive in the bracing November air. At 10:21 they drove to the Pennsylvania station, where Major McKinley stepped into the train yard and into the special car of the Chicago newspaper men who toured to New York and Washington. Informal greetings were passed and a chatty ten minutes passed. Upon returning to the house he found a good-sized crowd waiting to greet him.

Among the congratulations the following letter has been received by Major McKinley from ex-President Harrison:

"The use of the mails, instead of the wires, as the carrier of my congratulations, does not imply that they are less, but rather that they are more, thoughtful and deliberate. It is a great honor, indeed, when a personal success is identified with a great national triumph. The issues forced to the front by the Chicago platform put the fight on such lines that the Republican party could use the old breastworks, and make an unfailing appeal to the patriotism of the south as well as the north.

"I sincerely hope that you may be given the wisdom and strength needed in this emergency to restore and establish prosperity of the nation."

Portlanders Banquet Reed.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 10.—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the house of representatives was tendered a banquet tonight at the Hotel Portland by the New England society of this city. Tomorrow he will continue his journey eastward over the Canadian Pacific road.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—The British steamer Avonmore, Captain Donaldson, from Galveston, on October 20, via Norfolk on October 27, for this port, has signalled off Point Lynas that her cargo in the forehold is on fire