

MIGHT BE PROPERLY CALLED OHIO DAY,

So Numerous Were the Callers From All Parts of the Buckeye State

At the Home of the Republican Candidate for President.

Six Delegations Visited the Major, Five of Which Were From Ohio and the Other From Indiana, to All of Which Mr. McKinley Made Short But Inspiring Addresses.

CANTON, Oct. 22.—Major McKinley made six speeches to-day. Five of the delegations were from Ohio and one from the adjoining State of Indiana. The Ohio people were so numerous and so enthusiastic that Major McKinley told them this might properly be called Ohio day. The weather was delightful. Major McKinley, recognizing the fact that the arguments are all in, made his speeches short, crisp and inspiring. They inspired generous and at times tumultuous applause.

The first delegation was from Creston, Wayne County, Ohio. It came at 10:30 o'clock and numbered about 300. Major McKinley's response to the spokesman's address was brief and happy. He spoke on the twin issues of protection and sound money.

A delegation from Medina County, Ohio, numbering more than 1,000, called at 12 o'clock. There were bands and a road side club with it, which sang popular and campaign airs while the throng was marching into Major McKinley's yard. The delegation was an enthusiastic one, and gave Major McKinley a rousing reception when he rose to speak.

He said he liked the spirit of the remarks of Professor M. F. Warner, the spokesman of the delegation, who is President of the Baldwin University, and who had related that he was a life-long Democrat, who felt it his patriotic duty to vote the Republican ticket this year. "This is not a partisan campaign," he said. "It rises altogether above that. It is a campaign, as I view it, for the United States, its honor, its credit, its currency, its welfare, and I welcome the assistance which it comes to our cause from every quarter of the country, from men who heretofore have not been identified with us in party associations."

"Professor Warner is a good enough Democrat for me this year, and he does not stand alone, for in every State of the Union there are good old-fashioned Democrats who love their country's honor, and esteem it more highly than they do any political association, no matter how long they have been members of it, and they are with us in this contest for the public honor."

"I rejoice that in every college of the country where a poll has been taken a large majority is always found in favor of financial integrity and national honor (Cheers.) Some people seem to think that the way to enrich this country is to coin the silver of the world at the rate of 16 to 1. Well, if 16 to 1 is a good thing, 32 to 1 is better, for 32 to 1 better expresses the commercial relation between gold and silver than 16 to 1. If we are to coin silver in dollars we want enough put into every dollar to make it 100 cents everywhere, so that the dollar will not cheat anybody."

"But, my fellow-citizens, there is more involved in this question than the question of currency. There is the question whether or not this is to be a Government by law; whether the law is to be supreme over all; whether the courts of this country are to be sustained, or to become the mere creature of a party caucus. Away with it! (Applause.) This is a Government by law and the people will render a verdict on the 3d day of November sustaining both law and courts."

From Barnesville, Belmont County, and some smaller towns in the neighboring counties of Noble and Guernsey the next delegation came. It numbered nearly a thousand. Major McKinley said:

"I take it that the people about me, at least those who can be so voted, are opposed to debasing the money of the country. Every man, whether he has much money or little, wants its good. He wants a money stable in value, uncorrupted and incorruptible; a money that will be worth 100 cents on every dollar, whether he keeps it or parts with it; whether he receives it in payment for labor or for farm products, or pays it to the merchant, or the banker. I think that no man in Ohio wants the obligations of the United States dishonored to the extent of a single farthing. We have fought this controversy over and over again. The Democratic party, or one wing of it, at least, once declared that we must repudiate the bonds of the United States, but the Republican party said: 'No; these bonds were issued to carry the flag of the country, and every dollar must be paid in as good currency as the world knows.' And we paid off under that policy more than two-thirds of that great national debt."

The Barnesville delegation was closely followed by a great one from Marietta, O., which included some visitors from Morgan County. The Marietta County delegation coming from the west settlement in the whole northern-historical suggestions led Mr. McKinley to recall some scenes, incidents and events of the past. Then he said:

"Our honor is impugned; our currency is threatened; our courts are assailed; the very fabric of our Government is involved in the controversy which we must settle one week from next Tuesday. This is not a partisan contest; it is a contest built upon genuine patriotism and looking to genuine Americanism. No danger can ever come to this Republic so long as we carry the American flag in our hands and keep it in our hearts, and I speak to all my fellow-citizens of Ohio when I say that this is the year when you are to determine each for himself whether or not he wants a 50-cent dollar or a 100-cent dollar; whether or not he wants a return to that prosperity from which he ran away in 1892, and whether or not he wants to con-

tinue that industrial policy which increases debts of the Government and debt for the people and want and destitution for all of us. Cries of "We want prosperity and we want McKinley."

"The Republican party stands for an honest dollar; for the maintenance of the public faith; for sustaining incorruptible the courts of the country, and for proclaiming to all the world that this is a Government of law, and that the law must be supreme above all. In this, I believe, the great Republican party has been designated to carry the banner that represents those great principles, and men of all parties this year are rallying around that banner, because it embraces what they believe to be the highest good of the people and the glory of the country."

Next came a delegation of 700 from Guernsey County. Major McKinley said:

"I am one of those who believe that the majority of the citizens of this country may be that may have been their political relations in the past—are interested in achieving for the country its highest prosperity and the well being of the people. I believe there have been a great many people who thought that the free coinage of the silver of the world might be a good thing, but after full investigation of the subject are satisfied it would be altogether the wrong thing. The American people want no dishonesty in their Government; they want no dishonest standards of value; they want no false weights, false measures, false values or false economy. Now, I think the people of this country believe that we ought to have a protective tariff, to keep the money to run the Government and keep it out of debt; high enough to keep American shops running and American workmen employed (cheers), and high enough to preserve the home market, the best market in the world, for the American farmer and agriculturist."

"The last delegation of the day came from Indiana, and arrived just before dusk. It was composed of enthusiastic Republicans from Fort Wayne, Valparaiso, Plymouth and Stark Counties. They were all in the hall."

"We want to see to it as citizens of this country that the grand civilization that we enjoy and the splendid free institutions which we have inherited shall not be permitted to suffer, least of all by the hands of a Government of the people, which rests upon the consent of the governed, is a Government that can be made by the people to express just what policies they believe will best subserve their own interests. You will get an opportunity one week from next Tuesday to express by your individual ballots what you think of the great questions that divide us this year. They are questions which ought not to be troublesome in a right determination."

"The question as to whether good money or poor money is wanted should not create doubt in any mind. We want good money, good at home and good abroad and good all the time, and when we have parted with our work and labor or our products we want something in return of stable value, and that is the kind of money we have now—gold, silver and paper, all alike, all equal in purchasing and debt paying power, made good by the Government of the United States."

"It is now proposed that we shall open our minds to the free coinage of the silver of the world. How is the working man to get any profit out of it? The only way he can get profit is by his labor. If you should coin all the silver in the world you could not get any profit from it. The trouble is not with money; it is that we want something to do. It is the lost job we want back. I know the people of Indiana are in favor of law and order and of honest money. (Cries of "And of Major McKinley.") You are in favor of good money, good times and good markets. You know how you lost some of them, and you know the direct route to get them back again, and if you do not follow in that way I shall be very much surprised."

MRS. CASTLE'S CONFESSION.

SAID THAT SHE ADMITS TAKING THE ARTICLES

Found in the Trunks in Her Rooms, But Claims Not to be Responsible.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Castle case, which has already been the prolific of sensations, produced another one to-day when it was admitted that Mrs. Castle had made a full confession that she had taken the things found in her trunks, but claimed not to be responsible.

This confession was made during a long examination to which she was subjected by Dr. George Henry Savage, one of the leading British experts on mental diseases.

Although she secured this confession from her, Dr. Savage's examination was on the whole favorable to the prisoner. He was with her for four hours and investigated her mental condition with the utmost thoroughness. As a result he is prepared to go on the witness stand and swear that Mrs. Castle was not responsible for her deeds. So high is the reputation of Dr. Savage that his testimony will have the greatest weight with the jury, and since they have learned his opinion the friends of the Castles are feeling much more confident than they have felt during the last few days.

It was during this examination that Mrs. Castle admitted that she had taken the different articles that she was accused of stealing, but said that she could not tell why she had done so; that she had felt an overpowering desire to do so, and she could not resist. She broke down while making this admission and seemed greatly affected.

Lewis Mell, a watch manufacturer of Hatton Garden, one of the sureties on the bonds for Mr. and Mrs. Castle, is authority for this statement, which he made to a correspondent of the United Press this morning.

J. R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, informed a representative of the United-Associated Presses to-day that he had an interview with the Castles yesterday. He said that Mr. Castle might possibly make a written statement on behalf of himself and wife to-day. Roosevelt said that the American Embassy would not interfere in the case and was merely watching its progress.

CARLISLE SPEAKS AT COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

The Hall Not a Tenth Large Enough to Hold the Mass of People

Who Wished to Hear the Secretary of the Treasury

Expound the Doctrines of Sound Money — A Disorderly Element Were in the Hall, Who Endeavored to Break Up the Meeting, But Their Hisses Were Drowned by the Vociferous Cheering of the Audience, Who Sympathized With the Speaker.

COVINGTON (Ky.), Oct. 22.—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke this evening at the Odd Fellows Hall in the interest of the Sound Money Democracy. The hall is not a large one, but had it been ten times as large it would not have held those who came to hear the Secretary.

Rumors had been circulated that an attempt would be made to break up the meeting. There was a disorderly element present in the rear of the hall who hissed loudly as Mr. Carlisle appeared on the stage. The majority of the audience, however, was in sympathy with the speaker, and drowned the hisses in vociferous cheering. The disturbers compelled the Secretary to stop several times during the earlier part of his speech, but were finally quieted by Mayor Rhinock, and with the exception of a few isolated yells for Bryan no further trouble occurred.

A counter demonstration was held by the silverites in the street in front of the building, but it in no way interfered with the meeting inside. During the interruption in the early part of the meeting the Secretary requested those who did not care to hear him speak to leave the hall. Secretary Carlisle, in his address by saying: "I have come here to speak in behalf of Democratic candidates pledged to the principles of a Democratic platform, and my purpose is to discuss some of the pending political questions from a purely Democratic standpoint. I do not believe in Republicanism or Populism; we are simply plain, old-fashioned Democrats, without any modern adulterations in our doctrines, or any Populist or communistic appendages to our organization."

Of the candidates of the National Democracy, he said: "John M. Palmer and Simon Bolivar Buckner are not strangers to the American people; they were not discovered yesterday by the bewildered delegates to a political convention, and they will not be forgotten when the sound and fury of this remarkable campaign have subsided. They are soldiers and statesmen, ripe with the experience derived from long public service at critical periods in our history, and they stand conspicuously in this contest for law and order, for the inviolability of contracts, for the independence of the courts, for the rights of our people, for just and equal taxation for public purposes only, for a sound and stable currency, and for the maintenance of the national authority and national honor under all circumstances."

In regard to the question of the regularity of their nomination, he said: "Let us inquire for a moment how far mere consideration of regularity are influencing the actions of our critics in this campaign. The nominations made in Chicago have been partially repudiated by the very men who made them in a majority of the States. The National and State Committees appointed to carry on the campaign and pledges to the support of both the nominees of the Chicago Convention—to the support of one just as much as to the support of the other, have in twenty-six or seven States deliberately entered into arrangements and combinations to deprive one of the nominees of a large number of electoral votes and give them to another candidate not nominated by that convention, nor by any other legitimate authority, but to be Democratic, and yet these gentlemen have the assurance to call us bolters, and the Presidential candidate himself, who has countenanced and encouraged the sacrifice of his associates on the ticket, whose nomination was as regular as his own, tells us we cannot get back into the Democratic party unless we come in sack cloth and ashes. Gentlemen, we are not out of the Democratic party, and we do not intend to go out or be put out."

Then he discussed what past Democratic platforms had been on the financial question, contrasting them with the Chicago declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He continued: "Notwithstanding all that has been said or may be hereafter said to the contrary, we have now a distinct monetary system of our own, freely adopted by our own legislation, without dictation from or consultation with any other nation in the world and we have the right and power to change it, or abolish it altogether, whenever we choose. The question is not whether the United States alone have the power to adopt free coinage and silver monometallism, but whether, in view of our own democratic conditions, our interests, and of our extensive commercial relations with the other great civilized nations of the world it would be good policy and good faith to make such a radical change in our currency and such a wholesale repudiation of our obligations. It is not a question of power; it is not a question of national independence, but it is a question of national prosperity and national honor."

Secretary Carlisle proceeded to discuss at length the effects of free silver coinage. Its advocates advanced three distinct and wholly inconsistent propositions. "Their first proposition," said he, "is that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 will give the people cheap money; that it will reduce the value of the dollar about one-half, so that it will require about twice as many dollars to

procure a given quantity of commodities as are required now. This is the high-price argument, and is addressed to the farmers and so-called debtor class. Their second proposition is that free coinage will not make cheap or depreciated money, but will raise the value of the silver dollar to an equality with the present value of the gold dollar, and of course it requires no argument to convince an intelligent audience that if this is true prices will be no higher than they are now, and producers and dealers will get more dollars than they get now. This is the argument addressed to the more conservative classes who do not believe in a depreciated currency, but who have been persuaded that there is not a sufficient amount of money in the country. Their third proposition, which appears to be a compromise between the other two, is that free coinage will not increase the value of the silver dollar to an equality with the present value of the gold dollar, but will raise the value of silver up and bring the value of gold down, so that the two metals will meet at some intermediate point, and consequently establish parity at the ratio of 16 to 1. This argument is addressed to those who are supposed to be in favor of a depreciated currency, but are not yet quite ready to accept a dollar worth only fifty cents.

"Driven away from the advocacy of the first proposition in many parts of the country by reason of its manifest and gross injustice to the laboring man, and to the savers of money, banks and other institutions, and creditors generally, and forced by the unanswerable arguments of their opponents in other parts of the country to abandon the second one on account of its demonstrated absurdity, they have resorted to a third, simply to give the silver advocates of absolute fiat and the advocates of partial or modified fiat, but the contention that by the free coinage of silver, increase the value of that metal, and also reduce the value of gold simply doubles the difficulties which our opponents have encountered in this discussion.

"To believe that free coinage by the United States alone would accomplish either of these results requires a faith in fiatism which would require mounting to believe that it would accomplish both. It exhibits a degree of credulity unparalleled in the annals of human affairs."

Taking up in detail each of these three propositions, Mr. Carlisle went on to show how the law of supply and demand would be affected by the increase of the world for at least six centuries after the world, he said, "which we could neither repeal nor alter, seemed to be that when the production and legal tender money were increased in proportion to the production and coinage of the other metal, the relative value of the coins thus disproportionately added to the circulation decreases, and the rule was the same whether the increase consisted of gold coins or silver coins."

"To protect themselves against the evil effects of a threatened depreciation of their currency, and to enable them to maintain the parity of their silver and gold coins already in use, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece and Venezuela have all been compelled since the year 1875 to suspend the coinage of legal tender silver. Spain was forced also to stop the coinage in 1879, except on Government account, and in 1883 the Government of British India, a silver monetary country, suspended its coinage. A thorough and exhaustive examination of the subject in all its aspects, suspended the coinage on individual account for the avowed purpose of preventing the further fall of the silver rupee and establishing a parity of value with the gold and other financial centers in Europe. But according to the free silver advocates, the statesmen and financiers of all those countries moved in exactly the wrong direction, and if they had wanted to maintain parity or to establish the parity of their currencies, they should have minted the free coinage of all the silver in the world, instead of closing them."

"The increased coinage of legal tender silver at a ratio which overvalued the metal relatively to gold would not diminish the demand for gold anywhere, but it would terminate the struggle for its possession, but would greatly increase the demand and intensify the struggle, because if two kinds of money of the same denomination but of unequal value were in circulation, everybody would strive to get the most valuable, and as the number of silver dollars increased their value relatively to gold would decrease."

Turning to other parts of the platform Mr. Carlisle said that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were the only issue presented by every old-line Democrat in this contest. He was fully justified in refusing to support the nominee of the Chicago and St. Louis Populist Conventions, but it was not the only issue, and it might in the end prove to be not even the most important one.

"When was it ever before declared by any convention ever pretending to be Democratic that the Federal Government had the constitutional authority to interfere with private contracts between individual citizens of the same State?"

"In view of the facts that it was also proposed to have the Government purchase and operate all the railroad and telegraph lines, and to issue paper to pay for them, that we were to coin at the will of the owners of the bullion saw proper to present it at our mints; that it was to inaugurate and maintain a system of public works, whether needed or not, sufficient to give constant employment to laborers who were not otherwise occupied, and that it was to establish postal savings banks in every part of the country to receive idle money on deposit and pay interest on it, it is not extravagant to say that the people are threatened with a social and political revolution of the gravest character; a revolution which if successful would subvert the fundamental principles upon which the Government was founded, tax the private industries of the people out of existence, and convert our system into a socialistic despotism. When to this extravagant and demoralizing demand is added that other revolutionary feature of the Chicago platform, the substantial avowal of a purpose to make the judiciary part of the political machine by reconstructing the Supreme Court in order to dictate its judgments upon questions of constitutional law, a plan of operations was proposed more dangerous to our institutions than was ever suggested by any party in the past."

BRYAN WINDS UP HIS TOUR IN INDIANA.

Weather Favored the Democratic Candidate in His Cross-State Route, and Was Generally Greeted by Large Crowds.

His Speeches, as on Almost All Former Occasions, Devoted to the Advantages Which the Nominee Insists Upon Would Accrue to the Benefit of the Country With Free Coinage of Silver.

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.), Oct. 22.—Clear, cool, autumn weather, with just enough warmth from the sun to make an overcoat unnecessary, favored William J. Bryan in his cross-State route through the land of the Hoosier to-day. Every town along the line of his passage to Terre Haute, where his campaign in this State ended to-night, made a holiday of his coming. Free silver barbecues were held at two of the places visited.

From Decatur early in the morning until Terre Haute to-night Bryan was the recipient of a continuous ovation, and General Law Wallace, as Indiana as arranged the itinerary well. Big towns followed in close succession all along the way. Brazil, distinctly a mining community, and Crawfordsville, the home of General Law Wallace, although smaller than many of the places visited, were not exceeded in wildly demonstrative appreciation of the candidate by any of the more populous cities.

It was at Crawfordsville that Mr. Bryan replied to the charge made by General Wallace that he was an anarchist. At Peru, where a great political barbecue was held, with Senator Teller, Congressman Luff, Pence of Colorado and Senator Turple of Indiana as attractions, he addressed himself to the local defect in the Democratic ranks, and warned those of prominence who had left the party that they might never be taken back again.

Three addresses from one stand were delivered by Mr. Bryan to big audiences at Lafayette, and at Terre Haute he made two before very large assemblies. Altogether he spoke seventeen times—at Decatur, Huntington, Rochester, Delphi, Frankfort, Linden, Ladoga, Rochdale, Greencastle and the other places mentioned.

The demonstration here closed with two speeches by Mr. Bryan. The streets were crowded with people along the route of the procession. At the Court-house Mr. Bryan addressed 20,000 people, and then proceeded to the Terre Haute House, where he spoke to 8,000 more.

At the Court-house, after discussing the money question and using familiar arguments in favor of the free coinage of silver, Mr. Bryan said: "The fact is claimed by the Republicans that their candidate is the advance agent of prosperity. I think they have the wrong man. I think they were speaking of the Chairman of the National Committee, and not of the candidate. The Chairman of that committee is the advance agent of the peculiar prosperity that comes just before election. (Cheers.) If you want to know who is to be prosperous under the Republican administration, if the Republicans win, I beg you to go and find out who is contributing money to secure the election. If you can find where the money comes from then you will know that the people who contribute the money expect to be prosperous for four years more, and will get back more from the people than they spend to corrupt the people." (Great cheering.)

A crowd numbering in the neighborhood of 10,000 was addressed briefly by Mr. Bryan at Frankfort, but it was with the tremendous audience that he assembled at Lafayette. It was, in fact, three separate gatherings, all in the courthouse square, and Mr. Bryan made three speeches from the same platform at different sides.

Mr. Bryan in his speech said something about the position of General Harrison in this campaign. He said: "I want to ask you for a moment to consider the position taken by the leading advocate on the other side, ex-President Harrison. I think I am justified in saying that of all the supporters of Mr. McKinley's election, Mr. Harrison is the ablest and most distinguished. He made a speech yesterday in which he tried to show the impossibility of there being a double standard, and yet Mr. Harrison was elected President on a platform which denounced Grover Cleveland for trying to demonetize silver. (Cheers.) He tried to show that it was impossible to have two yardsticks, and yet he ran four years ago on a platform that declared that the American people from tradition and interest favored bimetallicism, which means a double standard. (Cheers.) But worse than that, while he opposes the double standard, he is trying to run on two platforms this year. He is in his speech yesterday. The present conditions are that we are a bimetallic country; and yet the Republican platform of this year says that we must maintain the present gold standard. (Cheers.) If we are a bimetallic country, why did not the platform say that we must maintain the present bimetallic standard? And yet, while the Republican declares that we are at present under a single gold standard, Mr. Harrison states that we are under a bimetallic standard. (Cheers.) What does it mean, my friends? It means that, having been defeated in this campaign on the gold standard, now, as the election approaches, they are trying to get under cover of bimetallicism and claim that their platform is false." (Cheers.)

At Linden Mr. Bryan spoke to a small gathering. Crawfordsville came next, and here the nominee encountered one of the most wildly enthusiastic audiences of the day, although it numbered about 5,000. The speech of Mr. Bryan there was devoted in part to answering the charge made by Law Wallace, a resident of the town, that he was an anarchist. He defended the Chicago platform from the charge that it was anarchistic.

It was reserved for Brazil, the well-known mining center, to exceed in demonstrative appreciation the Democratic candidate. It was past 7 o'clock when Mr. Bryan's train reached the place. All along the streets to the park where the speaking occurred he and Bryan were cheered. A thousand miners were in the procession. The near-by neighborhood had contributed to the immense throng that gathered to hear him, and it is estimated that nearly, if not quite, 25,000 people composed the concourse. Mr. Bryan brought out no new points in his speech, but everything he said was vigorously applauded.

WHEAT HAS ADVANCED, But at the Same Time Silver Has Declined in Value. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of Agriculture to-day gave expression to the following regarding the recent rise in wheat: "The rise of wheat in Chicago and New York markets during the last sixty days is about twenty cents a bushel. This, on a crop of 450,000,000 bushels, makes \$90,000,000. And at least 200,000,000 bushels of this wheat are now owned by and in the hands of American farmers. Thus, in less than sixty days, wheat has made for its producers about \$40,000,000."

"During the same period silver has declined two cents an ounce, from 68 to 66 cents. The alleged kinship of prices for wheat and silver is disproved. Wheat is divorced from silver on the lawful ground that the relation of supply to demand is the regulator of values, and Bryan and Wallace and Sewall are made co-respondents because of their scandalous assertions. If it be dishonest in a dollar to rise in its power to purchase wheat, is it not equally dishonest for wheat to rise in its power to purchase dollars?"

BLOODY BATTLE IN FLORIDA. Two Men Killed and Four Others Seriously Wounded. CHIPLEY (Fla.), Oct. 22.—A bloody battle took place here last night in which two men were killed and four others seriously wounded. The trouble arose over wages. The man who did the killing was J. M. Criglar, manager of Hagerman's lumber mills, while the others were laborers. The mills, which employ a great many men and receive wages has been considerable discontent over the wages paid.

Last night the trouble culminated. The men made a threatening demonstration against the mills. Criglar fired into the crowd, killing two negro assailants and seriously wounding four others. The negroes are very much excited over the affair and trouble is feared. The white people are prepared to defend themselves and a race war is imminent. The population of the place is only 254, and is about evenly divided in color. The town is on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, 118 miles east of Pensacola.

A Chinese Railway. PEKIN, Oct. 22.—An American syndicate will advance 50,000,000 taels for the construction of the Pankow-Pekin railway. The line will be several hundred miles long and will cross twenty-seven rivers, including the Whang Ho, all of which will have to be bridged. The entire work will be transferred to the syndicate, but the shares of the company will ostensibly be held in China.

BLOODY WORK ON ONE OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

A Party of Austrian Scientists Suffer Death at the Hands of Savages.

Massacred by Natives While Ascending a Mountain Peak.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Particulars of the massacre of part of an Austrian scientific party on the island of Guadalcanal, in the Solomon group, reached this city to-day by the steamer Monowai. The party left Sydney to cruise about and visit the Solomon Islands in scientific research in the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. They had visited all the islands except Guadalcanal, on which there is a mountain called the Lion's Head.

The party wanted to reach the summit and hired native guides. They then started for the summit on the 5th of August. In the party were Baron Foulton von Norbeck, Lieutenant Gudlik, Midshipman de Beaufort, twenty sailors, another midshipman, the Baron's two servants and two native guides. After two days' march de Beaufort and seven sailors were left behind in camp, as they had become too fatigued to proceed further. The Baron, Lieutenant Budik, seven sailors and two servants started up the mountain. Several bushmen met on the way joined the expedition, but as they were without arms no particular attention was paid to them. The Baron was in the lead all the way, and as he neared the top of the mountain a bushman appeared to be a chief, was seen by the party. As he appeared two shots were fired lower down the mountain, from the direction of the camp. The shots seemed to be the signal for the chief to attack the Baron's party. Bushmen from a score of places at once rushed out and the Baron was struck on the neck with a tomahawk, while a crowd of bushmen attacked the rest of the party with clubs. The native who had cut down the Baron was shot promptly by a sailor. Lieutenant Budik also put his revolver to good use. One sailor had to protect himself with a tomahawk he had wrested from a native. The other sailors were well armed and the bushmen finally had to retreat to the woods, many of them wounded.

The Baron was the only one of the party badly hurt. At first it was thought he would recover, but he gradually sank after he had walked back to camp and died in three hours. The night after the party returned to the camp was a bloody one. Midshipman de Beaufort had been cut to death, and three sailors and one native guide had been wounded. One of the guides, John Parmamatta, fought bravely, though his hand had been seriously wounded. The rifles finally told on the natives and they withdrew.

The news was then sent to Captain Mauler of the Albatross, a relief party headed by First Lieutenant Euter and consisting of the doctor, and thirty sailors, was sent, and a safe return was made to the ship. After the injured men had been taken aboard the Albatross, Captain Mauler, sailed for a week and thence the Albatross will go to Sydney.

The killed and wounded are: Killed—Henry Baron Foulton von Norbeck, Midshipman Armand de Beaufort, Seaman Jacob Dokovic, Seaman Gustav Chahowa, a native guide from Titeri and Petty Officer Maras. Severely wounded—Petty Officer Kolomon Neupof, Petty Officer Peter Curic, Petty Officer Anton Covacevic, Seaman Anton Lovric, Seaman Frantz Sepic. Slightly wounded—Native Johnny Paramatta, Baron's servant Nickel.

Petty Officer Maras died in the hospital at Cooktown. COURSEING. Second Day of the Meet at Great Bend, Kansas. GREAT BEND (Kas.), Oct. 22.—The second day's coursing meet was not largely attended, owing to the drizzling rain which kept up all day. The Great Bend cup, open to dogs of all ages, was taken up in the first round, and the first semi-final being run with the following results: Barrister of Denver beat Prince Karl of Lawrence; William McKinley of Great Bend beat Venetian Red of Oakes, N. D.; Dakota as he says Cruz beat Lady Blanch; Oak Beatrice of Denver beat Valetta of Denver; Winning Style of Denver beat Crow Dog of Denver; Sylvia of Santa Cruz beat Brilliant of Denver; Col. Breckenridge of Great Bend beat Lady Glen of Winfield; W. J. Bryan of Great Bend beat Lord Scott Cash of Lawrence; Diana of Santa Cruz beat Bridesmaid of Denver; Lady Misterton of Denver beat Mary E. Lease of Great Bend; Royal Buck of Santa Cruz beat Hugh C. of Denver; Blackstone of Denver beat Fascination of Great Bend.

In the second round, William McKinley beat Barrister, Beatrice beat Dakota, Winning Style beat Sylvia, Col. Breckenridge beat William J. Bryan, Diana beat Lady Misterton, Royal Buck beat Blackstone.

The Produce stake will be taken up to-morrow and probably finished, also the second round semi-finals in the Great Bend cup.

Armenian Refugees. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—There were about 150 Armenian steamer passengers on the Hamburg-American line steamship California which arrived here this afternoon from Hamburg and Havre. They were shipped in Havre, and are booked for various destinations. The Captain states that all have some small means, and some have as much as \$50. He does not anticipate any difficulty about landing them, as he says they are not likely to become a public charge. There are only a few women and children among them.

THE REBELLION IN CUBA. GENERAL WEYLER HAS ISSUED ANOTHER DECREE. HABANA, Oct. 22.—Captain-General Weyler has issued a decree ordering the inhabitants of the country outside the fortifications of the towns in the Province of Pinar del Rio to concentrate within the limits of the fortifications within eight days. Transportation of goods to or from the country towns by land and sea without permission is prohibited. At the expiration of the eight days all persons found outside the limits will be considered rebels, and tried as such.

According to an official report, the Pizarro regiment under Colonel Flores surprised the rebel band under Acosta and Delgado at Cococoso, near Bejucal, Province of Havana. The cavalrymen made a furious attack upon the insurgents, who were disconcerted by its suddenness and fled in disorder. Nineteen dead rebels were found upon the field, including the leader, Acosta. The Spaniards had three men wounded.

On the 17th instant Alfredo Laborde and Orna Melton of the schooner Competitor were taken to the quarto de Banderas in Fort Cabanas, and their depots taken before the Judge Instructor, who informed them that they were to be tried for piracy and rebellion by a court-martial. They had received no previous notification, and were given no opportunity to communicate with Consul General Lee. The indictments and method of procedure were identical with that of the former trial. Laborde and Melton both entered a protest against the proceedings. It is not believed in this city that General Lee had any notification of the trial, and it is entirely illegal. It is not known whether Leavitt and Barnett will be tried at the same time or not.

On the 19th Laborde, Melton and Leavitt were again taken before the Judge Instructor, and again entered their protest, claiming their right to communicate with Consul Lee, and that a trial held in the Cabanas would be illegal, for the reason that no counsel could be present, and also that a trial by court-martial was not in accordance with the treaties existing between the United States and Spain. No communication has been received from General Lee since the trial began. The merits of their protests will be passed upon before the next trial takes place.

The two English subjects, Gilda and Barnett, made depositions and also Dr. Elias Bedia and Teodoro Maso.