

MCKINLEY SPENT A QUIET SUNDAY.

Recovering Rapidly From Mental Strain and Arduous Labors,

And is in Excellent Health and Spirits.

He Will Remain in Canton This Week on Account of the Feeble Condition of His Wife—Telegrams of Congratulation Received by Him—Factories Starting Up Their Works—Kentucky Has Certainly Gone For McKinley.

CANTON (O.), Nov. 8.—Major McKinley is rapidly recovering from the effects of the mental strain and arduous labors of the campaign, and this evening expressed himself as being quite fully rested. He is in excellent health and spirits. The President-elect spent a very quiet Sunday. He took a short walk early in the morning, attended church as usual, and in the afternoon went for a drive. The balance of the day Major McKinley passed quietly in his library. Among those who called were: Charles G. Dawes, member of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee; Ferdinand W. Peck and Alexander Revell of Chicago, Captain A. T. Wimberly of New Orleans, and Congressman Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn.

The determination of Major McKinley to remain in Canton until the middle of this week on account of the feeble condition of his wife may keep the storm-cloud of political interest central over Canton for some days longer. The character of the visitors to Major McKinley has changed a good deal since his election. During the campaign, when the railroads made low rates, there were hundreds and thousands of people from the lowly walks of life who came to Canton. Now the visitors are largely of the political office-holding or office-seeking classes, and only aspirants for places of the higher grades take the trouble to come to Canton. For the apparent purpose of tendering congratulations in person many people who have great expectations bring themselves into the horizon of the President-elect. The applicants for official positions are beginning to come in by mail in large numbers and they include requests for all sorts of appointments, from day laborers up to chiefs of bureaus. Flowers in unlimited quantities continue to reach Mrs. McKinley. Every room in the house is radiant with them and the supply was so large yesterday afternoon that a wagonload was divided among six friends and the patients in the City Hospital.

KENTUCKY FOR MCKINLEY. The Highest Vote Ever Cast at a Presidential Election.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—The Republican State Campaign Committee will close up shop to-morrow. Chairman Roberts issued his final bulletin to the members. It is as follows: "Practically complete returns give McKinley 444 plurality in Kentucky, official figures giving evidence that the four missing counties will increase rather than decrease these figures. The Republicans have secured a majority of two in the Legislature on joint ballot, which insures the election of a Republican successor to Senator Blackburn. The total vote of the State will approximate \$25,000, an increase of 75,000 over last year's vote and 25,000 more than the highest estimates before the election. The Republican vote increased about 4,000 over Bradley's vote a year ago, which was 17,000 higher than ever before cast in a Presidential election. The Democratic vote was 25,000 higher. These figures will give some idea of the intensity of the political struggle through which Kentucky has just passed."

"SAM J. ROBERTS, Chairman." Mr. Roberts sent congratulatory telegrams to Major McKinley and Mark Hanna giving the facts as to the final result.

BUSINESS OPENING UP. Mills and Factories in Indiana Will Employ More Men.

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.), Nov. 8.—The two rolling mills here, beginning to-morrow, will give employment to 400 more men than have been employed in the past six months. The Standard Wheel Company, which has the largest share of the output of the wheel trust yesterday bought \$100,000 worth of malleable iron, which is

three times as much as was used during the past year, and more is to be bought. The company has a number of orders conditioned on the election of McKinley.

LUTHER LEAGUE. Its Second Convention Will be Held in Chicago Soon.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The second convention of the Luther League of America will be held in this city November 17th to 20th. About 800 delegates and visitors are expected to be in attendance. Hon. George B. Swift, Mayor of Chicago, will welcome the delegates and visitors. Some of the speakers who have already signified their intention of being present and taking part in the convention are: Judge P. Grosscup of Chicago; Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota; Senator Wellington of Maryland; Hon. J. K. Motter of Ohio; Hon. Jacob Miller of New York; Hon. A. O. Swenson of Lindsborg, Kas.; Rev. H. F. Scheele of Stoughton, Va.; Rev. E. C. Lund of Minneapolis; Rev. S. R. Barntz of Des Moines, Ia., and Rev. H. Louis Baugher of York, Pa.

The Luther League of America was organized in Pittsburgh in October, 1895, and claims a membership of 50,000, and of this number about 16,000 are in Pennsylvania. Among other objects mentioned in the constitution it speaks of the desire to foster and develop a knowledge of the Lutheran Church and its customs, to encourage the formation of new societies and co-operation and sympathy among the young people of the church. The present officers of the organization are: President, E. F. Ellert of New York; General Secretary, Leander Trautman of Pittsburgh; Treasurer, Cornelius Eckhardt of Washington; Recording Secretary, W. C. Stover of Philadelphia; Assistant Recording Secretary, Miss Vesta E. Severinghaus of Chicago. The Presidents of the eight State Leagues are the Vice-Presidents of the national organization.

AN IMPORTANT LINK. New Railroad to be Built From Texas into Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—A special to a morning paper from Victoria, Mexico, says: Governor Guadalupe Manero of this city has been granted a concession for the construction of a railroad from San Miguel, a town opposite Rio Grande City, Texas, to the Gulf Railroad. The Federal Government will give him a subsidy of \$5,000 for each kilometer constructed. United States capitalists will furnish the money for the enterprise. This road will make an important link in a direct road from the Texas border to the City of Mexico.

Will Start Up. TEXARKANA (Ark.), Nov. 8.—The Central Coal and Coke Company has issued orders to start up all of the mills December 1st. Several hundred men will be employed at their mills in this city, which are the largest in this section. Several hundred men have been put to work on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, on which work was suspended in September.

Will Run Full Time. PEACA (N. Y.), Nov. 8.—The West Shore Railway shops at Frankfort, employing 800 men, will start running on full time again to-morrow.

AMERICAN CITIZEN ABUSED. ASSAULTED AND SLASHED BY A SPANISH OFFICER.

The Material Out of Which Spanish Victories in Cuba Are Manufactured. KEY WEST (Fla.), Nov. 8.—Passengers who arrived last night from Havana brought news of another outrage committed on an American citizen. Although the details are incomplete the facts are positive, since the victim has filed a protest with Vice-consul Springer, and the case has been sent to Washington for instructions. It appears that near the town of San Jose de las Lajas a Spanish force patrolling the country surprised three rebels who tried to sneak into the town. The Spaniards gave chase and the rebels fled. In order to discover the hiding-places of the fugitives the Spanish forces divided into squads of fifty men and sent them in different directions, and one of these parties went to the estate owned by a Cuban, where Frederick L. Craycraft, a native of Indiana and only two years in Cuba, was manager. They entered the residence, destroyed the furniture and ransacked the premises. The women present were insulted in the most outrageous manner. Craycraft protested that he was an American and showed papers.

This seemed to incense the officer in command, who drew a sword and commenced slashing at Craycraft. He managed to avoid death, but was wounded in the back, receiving a fearful gash that carried away part of the flesh. His forearm was also cut to the bone. The other officers interfering saved his life. Craycraft was forced to deliver about \$100 in his possession. Meantime Craycraft heard great outcries outside and later found seventeen pacificos had been killed. There was not one insurgent among them. All this was reported last week as a great Spanish victory.

Letters received from Puerto Principe give further details of the capture of the town of Guayamaro by Calixto Garcia. The whole garrison, 100 men, surrendered and are still prisoners, although Garcia sent word to Castellanos that he would deliver them. Garcia is also attending the officers' and soldiers' wounds.

It is rumored Weyler has issued secret orders to military commanders in sugar districts prohibiting grinding, excepting upon Spanish properties. Orders have also been issued to seize foreigners residing on sugar estates, to kill cattle and destroy implements, and to simulate a fight in order to scare the farmers and laborers.

Passengers by the steamer Olivette also report that numerous insurgents from the command of General Gomez have entered the province of Matanzas during the past few days and have caused General Weyler to dispatch 6,000 of his troops stationed in Pinar del Rio district into Matanzas. Considerable excitement exists in Havana and also in Matanzas, fearing an attack upon the latter place.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LATE DISCLOSURES.

Report That the Emperor Demands That He

Come to Berlin to Confer With Him and Chancellor Hohenlohe.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—(Copyright, 1896, by the United Associated Presses.)—A report which gained general credence in Berlin last evening that Prince Bismarck came to Berlin for the purpose of engaging in a conference with himself and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, regarding the disclosures of state secrets which Prince Bismarck has been making and continues to utter through the medium of his personal organ, the "Hamburger Nachrichten."

The Recent Sensational Disclosures of State Secrets is Affecting the Health of the Chancellor—Bismarck's Friends Think Things Have Already Gone Too Far—The Effect of the Controversy Has Been to Weaken the Ties of the Dreibund and Set Austria and Italy to Thinking.

Prince Hohenlohe, who is practically placed in a position which is very distressing to him and is desirous of having a quiet official life, has suggested that the Emperor and Prince Bismarck take some means to bring about an immediate cessation of their polemics, which are endangering the peace of Europe. Among the staunch adherents of Prince Bismarck the opinion prevails that things have already gone too far and they are agreed that the controversy must cease, but none of them ventures to suggest any plan whereby this object can be accomplished. From Munich, Carlsruhe and other places where Prince Bismarck is stirring up the passion of friends of influence and high station, it is known positively that supplications have been addressed to him to discontinue the course he is pursuing as the only means of averting serious trouble.

Apart from the responsibility of the ex-Chancellor for the revelations of the Russo-German neutrality treaty and other disclosures which have been the question has been discussed in Berlin whether Dr. Hoffman, the chief editor of the "Hamburger Nachrichten," ought not to be indicted, but as a result of the discussion it was decided that the indictment of Dr. Hoffman would be an impolitic move, as it would be to prejudice Bismarck himself under the articles of the Penal Code, by which Count von Arnim and Professor Geffcken were tried, convicted and sentenced, and under no circumstances would the Emperor permit such a proceeding as this.

The controversy has now reached an acute stage and is seriously affecting the health of Prince Hohenlohe, who is essentially of a pacific temperament and is desirous to quiet diplomatic combats. The feverish and implacable fight which is being waged by Prince Bismarck is causing the Chancellor to pass many sleepless nights, and for this reason the Emperor is desirous of putting an end to the whole matter as speedily as possible. Otherwise the Kaiser is understood to be willing to allow Prince Bismarck to expand to his uttermost limit, meeting each of the developments of his warfare with explanations making the German honest and the shifty diplomacy of the old Chancellor. In the meantime Hohenlohe is standing between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck in the attitude of a peace-maker, anxious to conclude both sides and at least to obtain a cessation of the duel without the precipitation of a nation-favoring scandal.

Meanwhile it is undeniable that the effect of the controversy, coupled with the articles thereon published in the official press, has been to weaken the ties of the Dreibund. Apropos of the Cologne "Gazette" in its comments asks: "In the event of war between Russia and Austria, would Germany side with Austria? In view of the fact that France would then attack Germany?" In answer to its own question the "Gazette" argues that Austria must face Russia alone, as Italy would not intervene. Naturally the Austrian and Italian newspapers are asking of what value is the Dreibund if it can be thus repudiated when the occasion suits.

The "Tagblatt" this morning publishes a report of an interview with a leading diplomat upon the question, "Who will benefit by Prince Bismarck's revelations?" In which the diplomat presses the opinion that the disclosures will have no direct practical consequences, but that they are sure to produce a deep seated feeling of suspicion and discomfort in Austria and Italy.

The subject of what Mr. McKinley's action in regard to the tariff and financial legislation will be still continues to attract a great deal of attention.

The Hamburger "Nachrichten" relies upon Mr. McKinley favoring bimetalism in principle, and believes that he will do his utmost to obtain an international monetary agreement.

The Hamburger "Correspondent," a semi-official journal, says that although it is not in expectation that there will be any ultimate profit in the commercial relations between Europe and the United States as the result of the Presidential election, it is convinced that the bimetallic movement will rather revive than greatly under the administration of President McKinley.

The specialists differ widely in their comments upon the defeat of Bryan and their estimates of the results of the election of McKinley. Herr William Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, in a communication to the "Vorwarts," argues that there would have been a convulsion of trade if Bryan had been elected which would have worked serious injury to the working people. Mr.

Bryan, Herr Liebknecht says, is not a scientific socialist, but is rather an agitator.

Ex-Court Chaplain Stoecker, in his Christian Socialist organ, "The Volk," takes an opposite view, holding that Bryan is a leader of social reforms based upon Christian principles.

The returns of the imports of American butter into Germany show that the importation continues to increase. In 1893 the quantity of American butter brought to Germany was only 21,500 kilograms. In 1894 the aggregate was 298,000 kilograms; in 1895, 375,000 kilograms, and for the first eight months of 1896 the importation reached 338,000 kilograms.

The merchants of Hamburg are complaining of the strictness with which the measures of the United States Consulate in that city are now being enforced. Hitherto the United States Consul has exercised his discretion in legalizing invoices after shipments had been effected, but acting under instructions from Washington the Consulate now insists upon legalization of invoices before or contemporary with the shipments.

The export of raw sugar from Hamburg has taken on such large dimensions that on Friday five vessels were engaged at the same time in loading with 10,300 tons of the product. This increase is largely due, however, to the desire of the dealers to get as much raw sugar out of the country as possible before the new sugar law goes into effect.

The preliminary official inquiry into the conduct of Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, former Chairman of the German Colonial Society, has been closed and disciplinary proceedings are about to begin. Dr. Peters was accused in the Reichstag by Herr Bielow, the Socialist leader, of extreme cruelty and even worse, while he was Imperial Commissioner in Africa in 1891. When it became certain that he would be called to account for his actions, Dr. Peters in July last suddenly left Germany and it was understood he had quitted the country for good.

A great mass meeting of Socialists was held in Berlin on Friday, at which an energetic demand was made for the removal of Herr Liebknecht from the chief editorship of the socialist newspaper, the "Vorwarts." The Executive Committee of the Socialist party maintain that the removal of Herr Liebknecht is a matter that must be decided by a majority of the Socialists of Germany and not by any mass meeting or any other body of men acting for themselves.

The great increase in the importation of American apples into Germany has led the agrarian newspapers to agitate in favor of the Government taking measures to prohibit further imports, alleging that sources of disease have been discovered in recent importations of the fruit. A report of these attempts of the agrarians to restrict American exports generally, the "North German Gazette" says that American newspapers are badly informed when they assert that the German Government contemplates placing further restrictions upon the importation of American products. The statement that the inspection here of all imported tinned meats has been ordered, or is about to be ordered, the "Zeitung" says is also erroneous.

Herr Franz von Rotenburg, husband of the daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, former American Minister to Germany, has been appointed curator of the University of Bonn.

HANOTAUX AND THE SULTAN. HIS SPEECH SCARED THE TURKISH RULER INTO REFORM.

He at Last Awakens to the Fact That the Powers Mean Business.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—It is evident that the speech delivered in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had an extraordinary effect upon the Sultan of Turkey and has produced results that the most sanguine almost despaired of ever seeing.

The statement cabled last night by the United Associated Presses as to the attitude of the Sultan after he had learned what M. Hanotaux had said and the many reforms he promised in consequence of the attitude of France was official, it having emanated from the Foreign Office here. Seldom if ever has partial fulfillment followed so closely upon Turkish promises, and it is believed here that all promises of reforms by the Sultan will be carried out as quickly as circumstances will permit.

As stated in last night's dispatches, the Sultan, as soon as he received from the Turkish Ambassador here a telegraphic report of M. Hanotaux's speech, passed at any rate the Turkish Ambassador at Paris yesterday visited the Foreign Office and informed M. Hanotaux that the Sultan had decided upon widespread and radical reforms. Among the promises made by the Sultan was one to dismiss the Vall of Diarbekir for the share he took in the disorders there, and this has already been carried out. Khalid Bey will replace the dismissed one.

Advices from Constantinople show it is understood there that a military tribunal which was appointed in consequence of the massacres will be immediately dissolved.

Telegrams have been sent by the Porte to all the military Governors, informing them that they will be held answerable for any further bloodshed.

Sir Charles Tupper Sails. QUEBEC, Nov. 8.—Sir Charles and Lady Tupper left for England yesterday by the steamship Numidian, which sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock.

TERRIBLE WRECK ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

A Schooner Lost Through a Drunken Captain's Obstinacy.

Thirteenth Time the Only Survivor Had Been Wrecked.

Fred Grant May be Chosen for Secretary of War—Cornelius Vanderbilt's Health Precarious From the Shock of His Mother's Death—Democrats Claim Wyoming—A Silver Paper Deprecates More Agitation on the Question.

MUSKOGON (Mich.), Nov. 8.—About 10:30 o'clock this morning the beach patrolman on the south shore of the harbor reported wreckage coming ashore. This report brought to the mind of Captain Wood the question of the safety of the big three-masted schooner which arrived off the point about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, flying a tug flag as she came into sight and word was sent for the Carrie Ryerson which came down, but it did not venture out in the face of the big sea which was running. The schooner was apparently all right during the evening, and at 9 o'clock the lookout man saw her lights. After that they disappeared and nothing more was seen of them. It was thought she had slipped her cables and went out to get room. But the sequel shows she had not. In the storm, the awful cold and darkness seven lives had been lost. The lookout man at the life saving station thought he saw something on a dark object about half a mile off the harbor. This was at the break of day, and Captain Wood was notified and speedily found out that it was the wreck of a vessel. He went out with his crew and found a sailor clinging to an improvised raft.

The man was hardly able to wave the life preservers as they came up. He was taken to the station and when pronounced out of danger was sent to bed.

This evening he was able to tell that his name was Frank Delach; that they left Turlington Friday and almost immediately the Captain began drinking, having for his companions a sailor by the name of Fred and the mate. Soon the three became drunk and they continued that way until the end. The boat leaked badly all the way, and the hands at the pumps soon became worn out.

The sea became worse and the crew begged the Captain to beach the boat, but he refused. When they came in sight of Muskegon he did not know where he was, and anchored a mile and a half out, against the protests of Delach, who wanted him either to enter the harbor or go ashore. The drunken Captain, however, refused and would not allow any signals to be given to bring help, locking up the torches. Shortly after the boat began breaking up and the men sought safety in the rigging. One by one the masts fell, one killing the negro cook. The other six went to the wreckage and were washed away one by one, Delach and the mate being the last to go, just at daybreak this morning.

The bodies of the cook and a Swedish sailor were recovered and taken charge of by Coroner Vanderlinde, who will hold an inquest to-morrow.

The boat had on board 600 tons of salt. The Waukeshaw was an old boat, having been built at Manitowoc, Wis., in 1862. She registered 310 tons, was 136 feet long and 26 feet beam.

This was Delach's first trip on the boat and he was unable to give the names of any of the crew. He says she was sailed by her owner. This is the thirteenth time Delach has been wrecked.

The beach is strewn with wreckage for two miles south of the piers and the shores have been thronged by thousands to-day, eagerly picking up souvenirs. All possible has been done to obtain the names of the lost men, but nothing has been learned as yet.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL. His Mother's Death a Great Shock to Cornelius Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The funeral of the late Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt is to take place Tuesday morning, arrangements having been perfected to-day after consultation with Cornelius Vanderbilt, who arrived last evening from Newport, and other members of the family. The pall-bearers will be D. O. Mills, S. F. Barger, Chauncey M. Depew, George A. Crocker, J. A. Burder and J. A. Sloane. Funeral services will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 10 a. m., conducted by the rector, Rev. David H. Greer. The remains will be entombed at Dewdrop, Staten Island.

The health of Cornelius Vanderbilt is a matter of solicitude at this time, because of the shock of his mother's death coming upon him while he was still confined to his Newport home convalescing.

Mr. Depew said to-night that Mr. Vanderbilt had stood the trip from Newport better than might have been expected and that he was certainly getting along well. Most men suffering from an attack as severe as that sustained by Mr. Vanderbilt would, he thought, have been confined to the house for six months and incapacitated from business for a longer period.

DEPRECATES MORE AGITATION. A Silver Paper Advocates Waiting to See if Prosperity Returns.

COLUMBUS (O.), Nov. 8.—The "Press" of this city, which was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of free silver in the late campaign, deprecates the determination of the Western free silver men with Mr. Bryan at their head to keep up the agitation of the silver question. It says: "No national election will take place for two years. In 1898 a

new Congress must be elected. At that time we shall see whether the election of Mr. McKinley has brought permanent prosperity. If it has, then nothing can overthrow the Republican party at that time. If, on the other hand, times are then still hard and getting worse, that will demonstrate that his election was a mistake, and the people will then elect a Congress opposed to Mr. McKinley's administration. But for the present no aggressive opposition should be organized which could in any way tend to retard the revival of business activity."

CASWELL BANQUETED. Scottish Rite Masons Honor the Grand Commander.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Scottish Rite Masons of the District of Columbia last night tendered a reception and dinner to Thomas Caswell of San Francisco, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, the mother council of the world. The affair came off at the Hotel Raleigh. Among those who extended welcome to the distinguished guest were: George W. Baird of the United States Navy; Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia; Frank H. Thomas, Grand Captain of the Guard of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and John W. Ross, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Mr. Caswell will leave on his return trip to California in a few days.

Democrats Claim Wyoming. A Portfolio for Harmer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Washington last evening stated that there was a report in Republican circles at the capital to the effect that Congressman Alfred C. Harmer of this city would be tendered a portfolio in the McKinley Cabinet. Mr. Harmer said to-day that it was the first that he had heard of it, although for some time past, he said, it was intimated to him that his very close friends were bringing his name forward in connection with a Cabinet position.

Fred Grant for Secretary of War. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Dr. T. J. Charlton of Plainfield recently returned from a visit to General Miles, is authorized for the statement that Colonel Fred Grant of New York is to be Secretary of War in McKinley's Cabinet. Dr. Charlton says it is well understood by General Miles and the members of his staff that Grant is to be at the head of the War Department.

Miller for Secretary of Agriculture. COLUMBUS (O.), Nov. 8.—W. W. Miller, now Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, is named for Secretary of Agriculture in McKinley's Cabinet. He was a Captain in McKinley's regiment in the army and has been a close friend ever since. When he was Governor Mr. McKinley made Captain Miller one of the managers of the State Prison.

For Buckner or Carlisle. LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Nov. 8.—W. H. Stiglitz, one of the Republican members of the Legislature from Louisville, says that in the event of an extra session he would vote for either Simon Bolivar Buckner or John G. Carlisle. It is understood that three other Republican members of the Legislature from Louisville will vote with him.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED. REPORT OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

A Saving During the Year and an Improvement in Delivery of Mail Matter. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, states that there has during that time been a saving of \$3,278,985, and also shows an improvement in the service of delivering the volume of mail matter.

The number of Presidential Postoffices is 3,654, the salaries of Postmasters being \$6,203,900, and the total gross receipts from these offices were \$65,282,364.

Mr. Jones recommends that \$17,000,000 be appropriated to compensate Postmasters for the next fiscal year. He asks only \$11,000,000 for proportion to the increase of clerks to be employed. He recommends that \$75,000 be appropriated for the rental and purchase of canceling machines. He thinks that \$15,000 is a sufficient sum to cover advertising expenses regarding unclaimed letters, and advocates the addition of the bulletin board system in this matter. He recommends that ten inspectors be assigned to look after the work in the salary and allowance branch of the service. Free delivery service has been established at twenty-four cities during the year, and there are now but thirty-six entitled to it, but on account of the expense the remainder could not be benefited. Experimental free delivery in towns and villages has shown a reduction in gross receipts in a majority of offices. By November 1st next rural free delivery will be tested in about thirty States. There was a reduction of dismissals of letter carriers, which evidences the high standard of discipline.

An estimated expenditure of \$13,326,500 is made on account of free delivery systems for the fiscal year 1897-98. Negotiations are now pending for an exchange of money orders with Mexico. Mr. Jones recommends that a penalty be prescribed for the unlawful use of the frank of a member of Congress, and suggests \$500 fine in each case. He says the law was disregarded during the Congressional campaign just closed. He asks legislation to do away with private Postoffice boxes.