

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Probability That the Protocol of a New Treaty Will Soon be Signed.

Containing a Method for Arbitrating the Question.

Letters Exchanged Between the United States and Great Britain Made Public by Secretary Olney Which Materially Helps in Clearing Up the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Every indication points to the probability that within the next fifteen or twenty days Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney, plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by their respective Governments, may be able to sign here in Washington the protocol of a proposed treaty, to be subsequently submitted to their respective Governments for approval, which will include within its provisions a method of arbitrating the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The exact terms of this important convention are not yet definitely settled—far less signed. On the contrary, verbal changes are continually being suggested and agreed upon or modified by cable messages between the plenipotentiaries and the British Foreign Office. But the essential basis of the policy agreed upon is made clear in the correspondence which Secretary Olney this afternoon felt justified in making public after Lord Salisbury's speech last night in London.

The basis agreed on is that in the question of settled districts a term of fifty years' undisputed residence shall be considered as giving the right to possession. The acquisition of unsettled districts by Great Britain is regarded as a distinct concession, inasmuch as it brings under the award of the arbitration tribunal territory, which is to consist of five distinguished persons, not citizens of any American State, all the districts which have been settled since the celebrated Schomburgk line was drawn in 1890.

It may take some days further to arrange details as to time and place of meeting of the tribunal, and as to the selection of arbitrators, but there is every reason to believe that the President may be able to announce to Congress when it meets in December next the signing of the preliminary protocol and to submit it to the Senate for ratification.

That this is a strong probability is made clear by the announcement authorized by the Venezuelan Commission this afternoon that it will suspend the preparation of its case for the present, but will proceed with the compilation of important data it has collected.

The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., has been chosen by treaty between the United States and Great Britain as the fifth arbitrator in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The other four are to be designated, two by the Lord Chief Justice of England and two by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This is the final and most important feature of the treaty.

As a King seldom leaves his country except on state visits to other sovereigns, it is not expected that Oscar II. will go outside of Sweden for the meeting of the arbitrators, and the court is likely to sit at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, where King Oscar II. and the halls of the Swedish Riksdag are located.

OLNEY'S LAST LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Two letters which were exchanged between the United States and Great Britain regarding Venezuela since the other correspondence was given to the press help materially in clearing up the situation.

In a dispatch May 22, 1896, Lord Salisbury had proposed an evenly divided commission to report upon territory in dispute outside the so-called settled districts, and Secretary Olney had suggested the provision quoted heretofore in these dispatches for a commission of unequal numbers.

The next dispatch was from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote. It bears date of July 31, and referring to Mr. Olney's argument 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 shall be defeated in every case, so as to make such territory part of British Guiana."

Lord Salisbury declares this was not the intention of his proposals, which were that "the tribunal should not have power to include such districts as the territory of Venezuela," but he did not propose that they should necessarily be assumed without further proof to be part of British Guiana. "I only stipulated," writes Lord Salisbury, "that the ownership of the land was not to be decided by the tribunal, which in our judgment was inadequate for this purpose, though it was adequate for 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 negotiation. The claim of Venezuela is so far reaching that it brings into it questions and rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana; it impaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations."

Continuing further, Lord Salisbury writes: "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 precautions 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 an issue. It is for this reason that her

majesty's Government proposed to except these districts from the arbitrary tribunal, though it could deal adequately with the disputed claims to territory that is not occupied. But they did not intend by that stipulation to ask the Government of the United States to prejudge any questions which had been raised or might be raised with respect to the ownership of settled districts. This part of the subject, confessedly the most difficult part, would have been reserved for separate examination."

Secretary Olney, in reply to this letter, referring briefly to that part of Lord Salisbury's letter intended to make clear his meaning in the dispatch of May 22, is more pointed concerning the references to the far-reaching claim of Venezuela. Secretary Olney says: "That Venezuela claims territory extending into the Essequibo, or comprising two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana, cannot be regarded as being of itself an insuperable obstacle to unrestricted arbitration, if the objection that the Venezuelan claim 'impaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations' is undoubtedly of the most weighty character. The inquiry I desire to put, therefore, is this: Can it be assumed that her majesty's Government would submit to unrestricted arbitration on the whole of the territory in dispute, provided it be a rule of the arbitration, embodied in the arbitral agreement, that territory which has been in the exclusive, notorious and actual use and occupation of either party for two generations, or say for sixty years, shall be held by the arbitrators to be the territory of such party? In other words, will her majesty's Government assent to unrestricted arbitration, if all the territory in controversy with the period of acquisition of title by prescription fixed by agreement of the parties in advance at sixty years?"

The concluding suggestion of Secretary Olney for sixty years as the period for acquisition of title to property led to a counter proposal from Lord Salisbury to reduce the time to twenty years, which was the term common in the United States, or to twenty-one years, which was common law in England. Venezuela, however, would not consent to this, nor did Secretary Olney entertain the suggestion for such a question. Considerable discussion resulted in a virtual agreement on fifty years as the period. Fifty years would fully satisfy Venezuela, and would practically make the arbitration unrestricted, as nearly all the British aggressions have taken place since that time, Schomburgk's line having been drawn within that time.

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HENRY C. PAYNE.

Wisconsin's Favorite for a Place in McKinley's Cabinet.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—Chairman Joseph W. Babcock of the Republican Central Committee, on his way home from Washington stopped over in Milwaukee to-day. In answer to a question as to the possibility of Wisconsin's getting a place in President McKinley's Cabinet, and a reference to the mention of his name in that connection, Mr. Babcock said that he was not a candidate for a Cabinet position, and that if the State should be recognized the man in direct line for the place was Henry C. Payne, who for moral ability and services to the party has no rival. He said that he regarded Mr. Payne as a man of the highest executive ability, and believed he would make a record for efficiency in any position which he might be called upon to fill. He was, moreover, the only candidate whom Wisconsin Republicans would put forward for a Cabinet position, if Mr. McKinley desired to call a man from this State to sit at the Cabinet table.

GOLD POURING INTO TREASURY.

Considerable Quantities Being Received for Customs Duties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The treasury, for the first time in several years, is receiving gold in considerable quantities for customs duties. The gold balance at the close of business to-day had increased to \$122,234,315. The present policy of the department is to discourage the receipt of gold, as the treasury has not on hand sufficient gold to exchange for all the gold likely to be offered. The present treasury balance is \$229,805,000, of which exclusive of the \$122,000,000 \$51,853,000 is in greenbacks and \$59,471,000 in "silver certificates." Only \$12,547,000 in silver certificates are in the treasury.

The continued increase in the deficit is now engaging the attention of Secretary Carlisle, and will be treated by him in his annual report. It is rumored that he will recommend an increase in the tax on beer from \$1 to \$2 per barrel. This proposition is said to be favored by Commissioner Miller.

The treasury deficit for this month to date—one-third of the month having passed—is \$4,453,000, making an aggregate since July 1, 1895, of \$37,442,000.

FOR A SOUTHERN HARBOR.

The Commission to Select the Site to Meet Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The commission consisting of Admiral Walker and four others recently appointed by the President to locate a deep water harbor at Santa Monica or San Pedro, in Southern California, will meet here next Monday to effect an organization, to outline the work of the commission and to fix the date for the commission to visit the Pacific Coast. Congress has made an appropriation of \$2,900,000 for the harbor and \$50,000 for the expenses of the commission.

Langtry Divorce Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The evidence of Mrs. Langtry in the suit for divorce brought by her against her husband, which is pending in California, was taken at the United States Consulate in this city to-day. Mrs. Langtry deposed that Mr. Langtry had deserted her, and that she had taken action against him. Corroborative evidence was taken from other witnesses, after which the papers will be sent to California, where the issue of the case will be settled.

Three Lives Lost in a Fire.

PERRINTON (Mich.), Nov. 10.—The residence of Alexander Campbell, a farmer living four miles south of this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning and three persons were burned to death. The building was a frame one, and the flames had gained great headway before the family was aroused. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and one child escaped, but two other children, aged 2 and 6 years, and a cousin aged 19, were burned to death.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN CUBAN CIRCLES AT NEW YORK.

Caused by the Announcement That General Weyler Has Taken the Field.

Determined to End the War by One Fierce Onslaught.

The Junta to Again Petition President Cleveland to Recognize the Insurgents as Belligerents—Desperate Battles Expected to Occur Within the Next Few Weeks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Not since the Cuban filibustering ship Hawk was fendered off Barnegat with General Calixto Garcia and a number of Cuban revolutionists on board, has there been such activity at the Cuban Junta in this city as was noted to-day. The announcement that General Weyler was about to take personal command of the army of 200,000 men on the island and end the insurrection by one fierce onslaught of war, has stirred up the Cuban patriots of this city, and inquiry for details is being made of members of the junta.

The Cubans here do not express any alarm as to the outcome, but they do think that President Cleveland should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and by that act prevent the repetition of Spanish barbarity which follows every campaign in which the Spanish troops obtain any advantage. It is said that the junta will again petition President Cleveland to take action in regard to the matter.

Senor Castillo, one of the most prominent members of the junta said to-day: "President Cleveland ought to accept the belligerent resolutions Congress adopted as the exposition of the people of this country and act on them. From this time until the summer months, if the war lasts that long, the revolution will be vigorously prosecuted, and as both Cubans and Spaniards are determined to end the strife, the most desperate battles of the war will occur within the next few weeks. The insurgents have now three dynamite guns which have already done effective work, and with these and the large quantity of arms and ammunition which they are receiving by every expedition, they are in better condition than heretofore."

"The report that Spain will make a determined effort to defeat the insurgents does not frighten us, for we have heard such reports before, and so far as the 200,000 soldiers are concerned, I am sure that Spain cannot in her present condition support such a large army."

"But," added Senor Castillo, "the insurgents are well armed and in good health, and will continue the fight regardless of any action taken by the Spaniards."

Senor Trujillo, another patriot, is constantly in receipt of information from all parts of the island. Speaking of the barbarities practiced by the Spanish troops, he said to-day: "Many stories of Spanish atrocities have lately come from Cienfuegos, but those of the Spanish guerrillas a few days ago is probably the most ruthless outrage credited to these men."

"The victim of this latest outrage was an English subject, and the facts in the case were at once made known to British Consul Fowler, who has begun an investigation. Thus far the Spanish soldiers have been careful not to molest citizens of England, and the death of D'Abiger is the first which the representative of Great Britain has been compelled to act upon. D'Abiger was visited at his summer home at Rodas by four Spanish guerrillas from Cartagena, near by. The Major of this band suspected D'Abiger of aiding the insurgents, and wanted the planter brought before him. When the four guerrillas arrived at the house D'Abiger was ill and unable to accompany them to Cartagena, whereupon, without warning, and before the eyes of his wife, the four emptied their rifles into the unfortunate man's body, who died instantly."

SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.

They Had Been Doing a Thriving Business at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—William Schoel, alias Scharf, Henry Bauer and his wife, and Mame Delmont, an alleged gang of New York shoplifters, are under arrest in this city. The quartet, it is claimed, has been doing systematic robbery in the State-street department stores for more than a year, and are believed to have accumulated \$15,000 worth of merchandise, including furs, jewelry, silks and all kinds of wearing apparel. The greater portion of the plunder has been sent to Eastern cities, where it was disposed of.

Schoel was arrested yesterday and released on bond to-day. Detectives shadowed him to the rooms of his companions on Washington street, where they arrested the remainder of the gang and recovered about \$900 worth of stolen goods. Express receipts showing shipments of about \$8,000 worth of property to New York and other Eastern cities within the past two months were found in Bauer's trunk.

THE WAUKESHA DISASTER.

An Investigation to be Made as to the Cause of the Wreck.

MUSKEGON (Wis.), Nov. 10.—Captain Henry G. Woods of the Muskegon life-saving station has been notified that an inspector of the life-saving service will be here to-morrow to make an investigation in the Waukesha disaster, and to hold the survivor, Frank Dulach, here until that time.

The mutiny charge against Dulach is believed to have gone to pieces, and all the sailors here who have talked with the man are convinced that his story of the wreck is a true one, and that what he said was not to shield himself or to attack any one else.

Captain Corbett's body is yet floating with the waves.

The Morgue has again been crowded with morbid persons to view the dead men, but when school children began

to come in flocks the Coroner closed the doors. The bodies will be buried to-morrow.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Postmaster-General Wilson has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates for the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The First Assistant Postmaster-General's office requires \$43,542,500, an increase over the previous year of \$2,012,750; the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office \$22,224,500, an increase of \$2,835,885; Third Assistant's office \$1,558,100, an increase of \$37,400, and for the office of the Fourth Assistant \$888,511.

Six thousand dollars is asked for advertisements and miscellaneous matters, which makes a grand total of \$77,715,411, an increase over the estimates of 1897 of \$4,943,846.

As the expenditures for the service of 1898 are estimated \$97,515,411, and the revenue expected for the same year is placed at \$96,227,076, there will be an estimated deficiency of about \$1,288,335.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Nine Others Badly Injured.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Nov. 10.—The boiler in the sawmill of Roderick Baker in Perry County exploded at noon to-day while the mill hands were gathered in the engine-room. Jack Francis and Roderick Baker were killed and nine others injured, three of them seriously. The dead: Roderick Baker, skull fractured; Jack Francis, neck broken. The injured: James Crockett, arm broken; Bud Harper, scalded; Dick Marrs, scalded and head cut; Dave Crowder, leg crushed; Mason Fallon, foot crushed; Samuel Clark, scalded. Three others were hurt slightly by flying timbers.

LATE MRS. W. H. VANDERBILT.

Simple Funeral Services Over the Remains of Deceased.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The funeral services over the late Mrs. Maria Louise Vanderbilt, widow of William H. Vanderbilt, took place this morning in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street. The services were simple in recognition of the deceased's dislike for public display of any kind. The church was filled with relatives.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

One Hundred Armenians Put to Death by Turks.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from United Constantinople says the advices received from Malsierik, Asia Minor, state that a band of Turks plundered the village of Everek, killing 100 Armenian inhabitants and setting fire and destroying fifty houses. Not one of the Turkish marauders was killed. The advices state that the people have been thrown into a state of panic by the outrages.

MINERS' CONVENTION.

FOUR HUNDRED DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

Many Important Matters of Legislation to be Considered During the Present Session.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The fourth annual convention of the California Miners' Association began its session in Odd Fellows' Hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

President Jacob H. Neff of Colfax called the gathering to order, there being about 400 delegates present at the time. He said: "I congratulate you on this the fourth assembly of the Miners' Association in California. I am glad to see that the interest in this great industry in California is not lagging. The first business in order is the selection of a Committee on Credentials."

It was resolved to appoint a Committee on Credentials consisting of nine members. The convention then took a recess of fifteen minutes.

The members of the Committee on Credentials appointed are: Ira H. Reed of Calaveras, J. S. McBride of Nevada, E. C. Voorhes of Amador, E. C. Loftus of Tuolumne, Colonel George Stone of San Francisco, T. G. Nichols of Placer, James O'Brien of Yuba, Colonel M. E. Pickett of El Dorado, L. F. Byington of Sierra.

The convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

This afternoon's business was resumed at 2:30 o'clock. The report of the Committee on Credentials was read and accepted. The committee found that the fourth annual convention of the California Miners' Association opened with 451 delegates.

President Neff then read his long address of welcome to the convention, consuming about half the afternoon.

This session of the State Miners' Association promises to be unusually interesting and of special benefit to the mining interest of this State. One of the most important measures before the convention is the mineral land bill, intended to prevent the railroad company from patenting mineral lands for agricultural purposes.

The proposed legislation to be considered in this session of the convention is: A legislative bill defining the duties and rights of locators; a legislative bill to amend the mechanics' lien law; a Congressional bill amendment to overcome the recent Land Office ruling that only lands containing metalliferous ores not in place are subject to placer entry; an amendment to the State Constitution as to the right of eminent domain in mining.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

A Heavy Charge of Nitro-Glycerine and Dynamite Placed Upon the Track.

In Such Way That It Would Explode When Struck by the Engine.

A Tramp, Who Claims to Have Overheard a Gang of Men Plotting the Wreck, Signals the Train and Prevents What Might Have Resulted in a Terrible Disaster—Officers Suspect Him to be One of the Would-Be Robbers.

WASHINGTON (Ind.), Nov. 10.—An attempt was made at 1 o'clock this morning by robbers to ditch the west-bound St. Louis express on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway in a lonely stretch of country east of this city. The express car, it is reported, contained a large amount of money.

A heavy charge of nitro glycerine and dynamite was placed upon the track in such a way that it would explode when struck by the engine. A tramp named Bynum claims to have overheard a gang of men in a box car shortly before the train was due plotting to wreck the train. He had no way to signal the express train, which he knew would be due within a short time. It was some distance to the nearest switch, but he made his way there and jerked off the signal light. His signal was seen by the engineer of the approaching train in time.

The trainwreckers, who were in ambush, also saw the signal, and a volley of shot was fired at the tramp, and he was wounded in the leg and a shot grazed his head.

The explosives were discovered and removed from the track and the train came to this city, bringing the wounded tramp. The two hundred people who were on the train crowded about him and praised him for the brave deed. Later a subscription was taken up for his benefit.

Bynum's home is in Baltimore. The officers are working on a theory that he was one of the gang of robbers, but as the train approached his nerve failed him.

CONGRESS OF FARMERS.

Large Gathering of Delegates at the Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—About 200 farmers from various parts of the country met in the Hall of Representatives to-day to attend the sixteenth annual session of the National Farmers' Congress. Colonel B. F. Clayton of Iowa, President of the organization, was in the chair.

The morning session was devoted entirely to addresses. Mayor Taggart welcomed the congress on behalf of the city, J. G. Traflet on behalf of the farmers of the State, and Governor Matthews upon the behalf of the State.

Colonel Clayton delivered the President's address, and in the course of it gave the keynote for discussion in the following paragraph: "During the last fiscal year of the operations of the former tariff law the agricultural imports on twenty articles, the like of which we produce North and South, amounted to \$63,890,446. During the first calendar year of the operation of the present law the importation of the same articles amounted to \$125,068,800, or an increase over the former law of \$68,394,314. In the exportation of farm products we find the discrepancy still greater in twenty-seven chief articles produced on the farm. During the fiscal year 1894 we exported farm products to the amount of \$907,946,945, while during the calendar year 1895 there were exports in the same products to the amount of \$751,833,337, a decrease of \$156,113,608. Adding the gain in imports to the loss in exports, and the American farmers' losses in one year were \$224,337,322. If these figures be true, a vigorous remonstrance to these schedules should go up, and we should demand that the Agricultural Department investigate each article. Should protection be the policy of the Government, then it should be extended to farm products."

WINTER WEATHER EAST.

Heavy Snowfall in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Iowa.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 10.—From two to three inches of snow has fallen in this city since yesterday morning. In Southern Minnesota and Iowa the depth is reported to be twice that. The storm which raged in the Dakotas two days ago, and now extends nearly all over the Northwest.

LEADVILLE (Col.), Nov. 10.—The heaviest snowfall in years began here yesterday and continued to-day.

MARSHFIELD (Wis.), Nov. 10.—A blizzard of the first magnitude is blowing. Snow has fallen irregularly since last Thursday, and to-day more snow has fallen than at any one time in the past two years. About six inches has already fallen, and continues with the same density as at first. Indications point to at least a foot before morning.

CHADRON (Nebr.), Nov. 10.—The heaviest snowstorm for many years prevailed here during the night. This morning when the sky cleared there was a foot of snow on the level, extending all over Northwestern Nebraska. Stockmen were prepared for it, and the loss will be light.

SENT TO PRISON.

The Defaulting Treasurer of Renassance County, New York.

TROY (N. Y.), Nov. 10.—In the Supreme Court this afternoon ex-County Treasurer George H. Morrison was sentenced to ten years and five months imprisonment on his plea of guilty to

charges of embezzling funds of the county.

Mr. Morrison prior to the first week in October was Treasurer of Renassance County. Immediately after the closing of the doors of the National Bank of Troy, of which he was Cashier, rumors affecting the solvency of Mr. Morrison and the management of the County Treasuryship became prevalent. He subsequently transferred to his bondsmen all his real and personal property, valued at about \$190,000.

On the day of the transfer Mr. Morrison was taken into custody on a warrant charging grand larceny in misappropriating about \$20,000 due the city of Troy for money collected under the Raines law. He was bailed on this charge, the bond being \$4000.

A day or two later, as a result of investigation of the County Treasurer's accounts by the Board of Supervisors, he was again arrested on a charge of grand larceny in misappropriating about \$250,000 of county funds. He was indicted by a Grand Jury two weeks ago, and his trial was begun to-day, and seven jurors had been obtained when court adjourned for noon recess. For a day or two rumors had been current that he would plead guilty, and at the opening of the court this afternoon this course was taken.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

The Defeated Candidate to Have a Great Reception at Denver.

DENVER, Nov. 10.—When W. J. Bryan reaches Denver November 24th he will be greeted by such an outpouring of people as has never been witnessed west of the Missouri. Binnetlists of national fame will be here. An invitation is to be extended to Chairman Jones. Prominent men of Denver, regardless of political affiliation, will join in making Mr. Bryan feel that he is among friends who will follow wherever he leads. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting this afternoon, and another will be held to-morrow to complete the arrangements. The plan is to have Mr. Bryan speak in half a dozen halls, and if he can remain over two days to give a parade, that all who cannot hear may see him.

The reception will be of national significance, as sounding the bugle for the rally four years hence. It is a safe prediction to state that 100,000 visitors will be in the city from the mountains and the surrounding towns.

The men who are promoting the reception are ex-Senator N. P. Hill, Senator Teller, Congressman Shafer, C. S. Thomas, T. M. Patterson, E. B. Coe and President Steele of the Chamber of Commerce. Realizing that Mr. Bryan has been fatigued by the campaign, he will be asked only to say a few words at each meeting to the people of the commonwealth that rolled up a larger majority for him than any other two States in the Union.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

It Appears to be in Sight in the New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—"Dollar wheat" appears to be in sight, and the prospect is that the flow of gold from Europe will soon be resumed. Cash wheat, No. 2, red, the standard grade, sold to-day at 94 cents a bushel. On August 24th last it sold at 64 cents. The gain, therefore, in less than three months has been thirty cents a bushel.

The chief dealings to-day, as for some time, were in December wheat, or, in other words, in wheat deliverable in December. The opening price was 87 1/2, or 1 1/2 above the closing price of Monday. The low price of the day was 87 1/16 on a "split sale." The high price was 89, and the final price was 88 1/2, or 2 1/2 above the final price of Monday. The high price previous to Monday for December wheat was 86 1/16 on a "split sale" on October 19th.

A potent factor in moving up wheat was a dispatch from Rosario, saying that locusts had already destroyed one-third of the Argentine wheat crop, and were still doing damage. In addition, there was information that the drought continues in India and Australia.

STATION AGENT HELD UP.

The Bandits Secure Fifty Dollars and Make Good Their Escape.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Armed with revolvers, two men entered the Chicago and Great Western Railway depot at Maywood, two miles west of the city limits, this evening, and after securing \$50 made their escape. The station agent was ordered to throw up his hands and was held at bay at the point of a revolver. The money in the drawer was taken. The safe was locked, and the agent stoutly refused to open it, claiming that he did not know the combination. The robbers only obtained the money from the drawer. They ran away after cautioning the agent against any outcry. It is believed that the thieves live in Chicago, and the police are on the lookout.

MUTUAL LIFE UNDERWRITERS.

Twenty-First Annual Session of the National Convention Opened.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—The lobby of the Coates House was crowded this morning with insurance men from all parts of the country who are in attendance upon the twenty-first annual session of the National Convention of Mutual Life Underwriters. Out of a membership of 400 insurance associations, 150 delegates were present. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning in the clubroom, and prayer was offered by Rev. George H. Coombs of the Christian Church of this city, after which Mayor Jones was introduced and made an address of welcome. Several other addresses were made, when adjournment was had until to-morrow.

FIRE AT DES MOINES.

Two Firemen Injured, One Perhaps Fatally.

DES MOINES (Ia.), Nov. 10.—The hall of the Turners' society, George H. Moines burned this afternoon when a class of children were in the gymnasium, and the children were with difficulty got out. The loss amounts to \$15,000. F. R. Shepard and Jacob Harris, two firemen, were on the roof with a line of hose, when a great brick chimney above them fell and carried down a section of the side wall, the two men falling with the debris. They were badly hurt about the heads and body, and were taken out insensible. They may recover, but in the case of Harris this is not certain.