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THOMAS E. WATSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Suppressed Document of the Populist Nominee Made Public.

He Pours Hot Shot Into the Democratic Camp.

Charges That the Party, Having Found Itself in a Dying Condition, Resorted to a Desperate Remedy to Save Itself From Dissolution—Steals the Populists' Principles, and Succeeds in Tearing the People's Party Into Factions, Hopelessly Destroying It.

ATLANTA, Nov. 11.—Thomas E. Watson's letter accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination of the Populist party has at last been given to the public. It was written October 14th last to Chairman Butler, manager of the Populist campaign. It was suppressed by Senator Butler during the campaign from reasons that are obvious from a perusal of its contents. The letter makes seven columns in a newspaper. Mr. Watson publishes the letter in full in his paper, which comes out to-morrow. Below are some extracts:

"Hon. Marion Butler, Chairman ex-officio of the Notification Committee: Your letter giving me formal notice of my nomination by the People's Party for the office of Vice-President has been received. It is solely because of my promise to do so that I accept the nomination. The unusual conditions confronting us must be my excuse for submitting to the public a fair statement of the facts touching this remarkable campaign, in order that all unprejudiced minds may reach just conclusions.

"As the time for beginning the Presidential campaign of 1896 approached, the Democratic party found itself in a dying condition and it resorted to a desperate remedy to save itself from dissolution. It publicly renounces the Republican policies which it has already enacted into law, and espoused the Populist creed which it had bitterly assailed. Having closed the doors of the mints to silver, and having sustained Mr. Cleveland in his refusal to allow the seignorage coined; having condoned his issue of bonds in violation of law; having acquiesced in his contracting policy of destroying the greenbacks; having helped to favor the trusts by the passage of the Wilson-Gorman-Jones bill, the confidence and patience of the people, it determined to anticipate the triumph of Populism by a public confession of political guilt, an earnest assertion of change of heart and a devout acceptance of Populist principles, and a modest demand that the People's party should vacate its quarters and surrender its political possessions.

"A very staggering piece of political impudence was this. It was not a minority of the Democratic party which murdered silver in 1893. It was a majority that did it—a majority in the House, a majority in the Senate. And the men who committed the deed cannot now promise more solemnly to undo their work than they promised in 1892 to do it.

"During the dreary years of 1892, 1894 and 1895, when Republicans and Democrats alike were falling over each other in the effort to be first at the Wall-street feet, the lowest in the dust of political self-abasement to the trusts, the national banks, the railroads, the bondholders and the gold speculators, the People's party was the one champion of the peolpe. It stood fearlessly against the hungry hordes of class legislation. It proclaimed constantly its undying antagonism to Wall street and its policies. It held aloft the sacred banner of a people's rights, and called for patriots to arise and save the Republic. Since the bugle note of Roderick in the house sped from mountain to glen, and from glen to hamlet, there has been no such spontaneous outburst of popular enthusiasm as marked the growth of the People's party. One creed, one purpose, one hope, one inspiration moved us all, and had we sternly put temptation aside and named a straight Populist ticket at St. Louis, one man from the West and one from the South, we would have swept this land from sea to sea.

"At Chicago the Democratic managers, having adopted the leading Populist principles, named for the first place on the ticket a candidate whose name indorses these principles."

Mr. Watson cites the fight in the Populist convention at St. Louis between the Bryan Populists and the middle-of-the-road men. He proceeds:

"I was asked to allow the use of my name to harmonize all the differences which existed in the convention, and consented upon that express condition.

"There is no doubt that among the voters of the Democratic party, South and West, there was an earnest desire that the Populists should be met half-way. They wished for union among the advocates of silver, and they felt that union could not be accomplished by demanding any abject surrender at the hands of the Populists. The leaders of the Democratic party, however, secured Populist indorsement of Mr. Bryan by direct vote in the convention, determined to secure it for Mr. Sewall also, and for this purpose they have resorted to the policy of fusion. Instead of meeting the Populists half-way, the Democratic managers have demanded that we furnish all the patriotism which the occasion requires, and they not only refuse to make any concessions at all, but they treat with public insult the party whose votes are necessary to success. By listening to the overtures of Democratic managers our party has been torn into factions, our leaders deceived and ensnared, and the cause we represented permanently endangered if not lost. The labor of many years is swept away, and the hopes of thousands of good people are gone with it.

"The Democratic managers, however, not only claim the Populist vote for Mr. Bryan, who is our nominee, but they claim it also for Mr. Sewall, who is not our nominee, and who was overwhelmingly rejected when offered to the St. Louis Convention.

"We are now told that we must not say anything about Mr. Sewall; we must not explain to the people wherein he is an objectionable candidate, and we must not mention the fact that he is a national banker, a bondholder, a railroad magnate, a corporation millionaire, an enemy to organized labor, a beneficiary of trusts, a seeker after subsidies for the merchant marine, and a protectionist of the McKinley variety. These things must be kept from the people, I am told. Why? Have not the voters the right to know for whom they are voting?

"Both Kansas and Colorado are Populist States, and yet the Populist nominees are not to receive a single electoral vote in either State. The Democratic ticket, Bryan and Sewall, will receive them all. In Kansas the people have been soothed by the assurance that the Sewall Electors will vote for Watson, provided Watson gets more votes elsewhere than Sewall gets. Thus the Populists in Kansas and Colorado have been disfranchised; worse than that, they have been delivered to a fusion where none of their votes count for the Populist ticket. They might as well vote for Sewall, and thus violate their principles.

"In North Carolina, where fusion had been arranged with the Republicans on the State and county ticket and with the Democrats on the national ticket, Mr. Sewall gets a majority of the Electors. North Carolina is supposed to be a Populist State. Upon that idea she was allowed ninety-five votes in our national convention. The fact that in North Carolina we have now conceded a majority of the Electors to Mr. Sewall would indicate that our vote in North Carolina has undergone a disastrous shrinkage since our national convention adjourned, or that the national ticket has been used for mercantile purposes.

"Senator, a reform party has no right to exist, if it has no valid complaint to make. Populists cannot denounce the sins of the two old parties, and yet go into political co-partnership with them. The moment we make treaty the war must cease. And when we cease our war upon the two old parties we have no longer any excuse for living. Whenever right compromises with wrong it is the right which suffers.

"The Democratic managers seem to resent as a strange piece of impertinence the fact that the Populists dared to nominate a ticket differing at the rear end from theirs. Coming to them with two million they were begging for and piteously needing, I can say with a perfect assurance of telling the unqualified truth that my arrival on the field of battle has not been welcomed as heartily as Blucher was received by Wellington at Waterloo. They want my reinforcements, but they do not want me to lead them. They need Blucher's troops, but they draw the line at Blucher. That was hardly fair either to Blucher or his troops, nor was it the best way to defeat Napoleon.

"For this attitude on the part of the Democratic managers, I believe that you, Senator, are largely responsible. I believe that you made no effort to have me recognized. You publicly stated that I would not be notified of my nomination. You went into the fusion policy, over my written protest, with all the zeal of a man who wanted to elect the Democratic ticket. In this I think you were wrong. As Chairman of the Populist party, you should do all you could to elect the Populist. You should demand the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall.

"I have a letter of yours in which you state that the Democratic Committee expected you to make the demand, but you did not make it. Their double purpose is to couple the election with the complete destruction of the People's party. They mean to elect both Bryan and Sewall—both or neither. They cannot endure the thought that the victory shall be shared by Populism. They are willing to use the Populist nominee as a lever to move popular votes, but not as an ally who had any rights they are bound to respect.

"The St. Louis compromise ticket should have been insisted upon for two reasons: First, because Mr. Bryan cannot be otherwise elected; second, because the triumph of silver cannot be otherwise assured.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that I heartily indorse the platform upon which I was nominated. In speech, in pamphlets, I have for several years indorsed every issue Populism raised, and my belief in them is so well known that I need not go into a description of them here.

"The pathway of duty is rarely carpeted with flowers. By making myself and the great party I represent a mere footmat for Democratic managers to wipe their feet upon I could win much applause from that quarter. But if I were now lacking in the loyalty which was expected of me when chosen, I would grieve the men who have honored me, trusted me, defended me and loved me. In this reform movement, to which I have devoted eight of the best years of my life, I have lost much—but my own self respect has not been lost nor the respect of those principles I represent and whose battles I have fought.

"I did not seek this nomination, nor desire it. Had I asked the Presidential nomination of the People's party, and gone to St. Louis to claim it, no power of the Democratic emissaries could have kept it from me. It was out of a heartfelt desire to help unite all the reform forces, and at the same time to save my party and its principles from wreck, that I agreed to accept second place on the compromise ticket. I stood ready to join hands with Mr. Bryan, and to aid him in harmonizing Populists and silver Democrats, and in uniting the South and the West to the end that we might achieve a victory against McKinley and McKinleyism. Fusion with Bryan meant no sacrifice of principle. Fusion with Sewall does.

"No one regrets more profoundly than I do that the Democratic managers have so shaped the campaign that the South has again been told that she must grovel in the dust and let an Eastern plutocrat put his foot upon her neck. Nor does one regret more than I do that the Democratic managers, in shaping their fusion demands, have considered those Populists only who were getting the loaves and fishes. They have lost sight of the great army of privates, whose honest hearts and sincere souls form the strength of the reinforcement Mr. Bryan needs. These people of the rank and file have the spirit of crusaders, and

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Protocol of the Proposed Treaty of Arbitration Not Yet Signed.

The Matters of Detail Have First to be Arranged.

General Miles, in His Annual Report, Asks an Appropriation of Nearly a Million Dollars for the Construction of Defense for San Francisco Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The fact that the protocol of the proposed Venezuelan treaty of arbitration has not yet been signed is made manifest by many signs to-day. There has been a continuous exchange of cable messages on matters of detail between this city and London. But that some general principle of agreement has been determined upon has already been stated in these dispatches.

When Secretary Olney, on behalf of Venezuela, made his first peremptory demand on Great Britain for arbitration, Lord Salisbury, after long delay, responded with two vigorous letters. One of them attacked the Monroe doctrine, claiming that Mr. Olney was stretching it too far. The other attacked the Venezuelan demands, asserting that they were exorbitant. Then President Cleveland sent into Congress his famous Christmas message, and Lord Salisbury, on May 22d last, wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote accepting for the first time the principles of arbitration, but only in a partial form, and confining it to Great Britain and the United States. He asks Sir Julian to submit this proposition "to the Government of the United States acting as the friend of Venezuela in this matter."

His proposition was for a commission to be created by agreement between Great Britain and the United States, to be composed of two British subjects and two citizens of the United States, to investigate and report upon the facts, without recurring to inferences, but the finding to be binding upon both nations. In this letter he distinctly specified the United States and not Venezuela as the party of the second part, but still there was a proposition in Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir Julian which seemed to imply some necessary form of consent upon the part of Venezuela, inasmuch as it was provided that on the report of the commission being issued the two Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela should "endeavor to agree to a boundary line," and failing again there should be arbitration by three, one by Great Britain, one by Venezuela, and they to select a third, with a proviso that all settlements of British subjects prior to the 1st of January, 1887, were to be exempted.

On June 12, 1896, Secretary Olney accepted this challenge, but with most important modifications, since acceded to, providing that the commission should be amended by adding another member, and also provided that the commission should have power to decide the boundary question, subject to the equities of each particular case of actual settlers (since limited to fifty years of undisturbed occupation).

Nowhere after this date does Venezuela appear in the negotiations as a principal or as having a right to select an arbitrator. In support of the idea that the treaty is to be between Great Britain and the United States, the latter acting as Venezuela's friend, it is pointed out that if the formal assent of that republic is required to any protocol on the boundary question it could not be obtained under the most favorable circumtsances until long after the administration of President Cleveland will have expired by limitation. The Constitution of Venezuela requires all treaties to be ratified by a vote of both houses of the Legislature in joint session. The Legislature of Venezuela does not convene in regular session until February next. Even if an extra session were to be called, it will take five weeks' notice to get it together. Under the usual methods of procedure in Latin-American countries, the summer of 1897 would be well advanced before the Legislature would be ready to begin to consider the question.

ADMIRAL BUNCE'S SQUADRON.

It Will Go to the Venezuelan Coast Within a Few Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Admiral Bunce's squadron will go to Venezuela in a few weeks unless a radical departure is made in the plans perfected at the Navy Department to-day, when the Admiral came down from New York under summons from his superiors and devoted the entire day to a discussion of the complex conditions that are understood to be inseparable from the cruise.

The object of Admiral Bunce's new orders is declared to be without any significance in the foreign affairs of the United States, but relates altogether to the necessities of effective administration. Admiral Bunce, as well as all naval officers, has urged the necessity of keeping up drills at sea, but these require a base of operations free from ice, easy of access, in which the whole fleet can anchor without crowding, and where coal is cheap and good food abundant. The Gulf of Mexico offers the most admirable theater for such winter operations, but the authorities have agreed that on account of its nearness to Cuba the presence of so large a force in the gulf would be misinterpreted at Madrid. When it was finally conceded that the fleet must be held together, and that evolutions must be had, the only waters where the ships could always be in readiness for hurried return to this coast if needed was found in that part of the Atlantic near the mouth of the Orinoco, and at the entrance of the Caribbean Sea, well away from Havana. According to present understanding, the fleet will be at Hampton Roads most of December, and will start south before Christmas.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Senator Sherman Talks About What Congress Should Do.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Senator Sherman, who is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, talked freely to-day about the outlook for legislation in the next Congress.

"It will be necessary to pass a tariff measure at once," he said. "The Dingley bill, with some changes, will do for the present. The Democrats made a great mistake in not permitting that bill to pass the last Congress. It was only a temporary measure intended to raise revenue that the Government absolutely needed, and if the Democrats had let it go through there would have been no necessity for the bond issues and the Democratic Administration would have escaped a great deal of the censure and criticism that was heaped upon it.

"I doubt if the Democrats in the Senate will oppose the bill. I am sure the silver Senators would not obstruct such legislation. I understand that all the silver men except Teller and Dubois are opposed to a policy of obstruction. If the Dingley bill is passed in the coming session of Congress there will be no necessity for an extraordinary session after March 4th. Considering everything, I think the outlook for the passage of the bill is bright.

"It is doubtful if the Republicans will have a majority in the Senate. Nobody can tell yet whether Republicans or Democrats will go to the Senate from Kentucky and North Carolina. Until those States elect Senators it will be impossible to say which side will have a majority."

W. C. T. UNION.

Will Convene in Annual Session at St. Louis To-Morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—The twenty-third annual convention of the W. C. T. U. will be called to order in Exposition Music Hall in this city Friday morning by Miss Frances E. Willard, President. All of the officers and a majority of the delegates have already arrived.

The social purity branch of the union held its first session this afternoon in the Second Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Dr. Mary Wood Allen, Superintendent. The subject discussed was "Equal Social and Moral Responsibility for Men and Women." This branch will hold another session to-morrow.

Miss Willard was suffering from fatigue of travel to-day, and she was confined to her bed in the Lindell Hotel.

The Board of National Officers, Miss Lilian M. Stevens, Maine, Vice-President-at-Large; Miss Catherine L. Stevens, Massachusetts, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Clara Hoffman, Missouri, Recording Secretary; Miss Frances E. Beauchamp, Kentucky, Assistant Recording Secretary, and Miss Helen Barker, Treasurer, held a business session this morning at Miss Willard's bedside.

Beginning Friday, the convention will adjourn sine die on the Wednesday following.

COAST DEFENSE.

Nearly a Million Dollars Wanted for San Francisco Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—General Miles to-day transmitted to the Secretary of War the annual reports of department commanders, in connection with his own report, upon the military operations of the past year. Referring to coast defenses, General Miles renews his recommendation of last year for liberal appropriations for high power guns, mortars and other artillery necessities, and urges that sufficient appropriations for the work of the Ordnance, Engineer and Quartermasters' Departments be made available during the coming year.

Among the items recommended are: San Diego, Cal., $600,925; San Francisco, $962,850; mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, $565,325; and Puget Sound, $764,050.

Sioux City Union Depot.

SIOUX CITY (Ia.), Nov. 11.—The big union depot built here three years ago will be used by all the roads running into the city, commencing early in the spring. It has been used by the Illinois Central, Sioux City and Western and Sioux City, O'Neill and Western, but arrangements have been made whereby the other roads entering here will also use the depot.

STRUCK A BROKEN RAIL.

PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE UNION PACIFIC WRECKED.

Four Cars Turned Over in a Ditch—Fifteen People Injured, but None Seriously.

OGALALLA (Neb.), Nov. 11.—Union Pacific passenger train No. 3, westbound, from Denver, struck a broken rail here to-day. The tourist car, two chair cars and one Pullman were turned over in a ditch. Fifteen passengers were hurt, but none seriously.

One woman complains of severe pains in the back, and may be seriously injured. One man was badly cut on the head. No others were seriously injured.

The locomotive, mail and baggage cars passed over the broken rail in safety, probably because the train was running at high speed. The remainder of the train did not get on so well.

One first-class Pullman sleeper, one second-class tourist sleeper, one tourist coach and five chair cars were ditched, the two sleepers and two chair cars turning over on their sides. The trucks of the tourist sleeper were badly smashed, but this was about the only damage of any moment.

Physicians were summoned from Ogallala. They found but little work, however, as nearly all the passengers made lucky escapes. The engine, with the mail and express cars, were started west as soon as possible, in order that the Western mail might not be delayed. The train got away from the scene of the wreck at 3:20 this morning and will be run as a special. It left Roscoe at 7:30, about six hours late, but will pull into Ogden to-morrow morning not more than two or three hours behind time.

A MOST DARING AND SUCCESSFUL ROBBERY

Occurs in a Densely Populated Part of the City of Cleveland,

The Robbers Securing Over Six Thousand Dollars.

Two Masked Men Overpower, Bind and Gag the Watchman, Blow the Safe to Pieces With Dynamite, Looting It of Its Contents, and Then Make Good Their Escape.

CLEVELAND (O.), Nov. 11.—The most daring and successful robbery that has occurred in this city for years was perpetrated in the offices of the Star Brewing Company early this morning.

Night Watchman Louis Christiansen was making his rounds inspecting the buildings, when two masked men sprang out of the darkness. A fierce struggle ensued. The robbers were heavily armed, but refrained from using their guns, in order to avoid noise. The watchman was finally overcome, bound and gagged, and tied to a steam pipe.

The robbers then broke open the office door and wrapped the safe with wet blankets. The combination handle was broken off and the safe blown to pieces with dynamite. After looting the safe of its contents and taking everything of value in the office, the robbers departed.

The watchman, after repeated struggles, released himself and gave the alarm. Officers quickly arrived, and made an investigation. The robbers left no clew behind them, but the police think the work is that of professionals.

The robbers secured $5,000 in money and carried away a collection of rare coins belonging to C. A. Strangman, valued at $1,500.

The robbery occurred in a densely populated, wealthy residence part of the city. Watchman Christiansen sustained three serious wounds.

THE FLOOR COLLAPSED.

Luckily, None of the Many Employes Were Killed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The second floor of the building occupied by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 35 and 37 Vesey street, suddenly collapsed about 8 o'clock this morning. The floor which collapsed and the floor directly under it are used as the headquarters of the tea company, whose large retail establishment is in an adjoining building. The third floor was occupied by Hendy I. Cain & Son, printers. The firm of Benkett & Brassford, general printers and bookbinders, have the two top floors. They employ a number of girls.

The printers in Cain & Son's establishment had just started their presses at a few minutes of 8 o'clock, when there was a long rumbling noise, and then a quick crash, which made the building shake for a few minutes. The printers did not wait long to find out what was the matter.

The cause of the collapse of the floor was that it was overweighted. Luckily no one was in the shipping room on the ground floor at the time, or loss of life would certainly have occurred. The building had recently been braced in order to strengthen it.

BATTLE WITH HORSETHIEVES.

One Bandit Killed and Two Wounded—Two Officers Wounded.

PERRY (O. T.), Nov. 11.—From Green County, Oklahoma, seventy-five miles southwest of here, comes the news of a battle between officers of Greer and Washita Counties and a large number of Mexican horse thieves, in which one robber was killed outright, several wounded and two officers wounded.

A band of eight or ten Mexicans have been stealing horses and committing numerous depredations in western counties in Oklahoma. Officers of Greer and Washita Counties organized a posse and came on to the Mexicans in camp in Greer County. The latter opened fire on the officers. A pitched battle ensued, in which more than 100 shots were fired. The officers soon surrounded the band.

One Mexican was found dead and two wounded. Of the Sheriff's posse two were wounded. The officers were led by Abraham Brennan of Washita County. Five of the Mexicans were put in jail at Arapahoe.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Six People Killed and Thirteen Others Badly Injured.

WARSAW, Nov. 11.—A terrible railway disaster occurred at Sukolka to-day.

The St. Petersburg and Warsaw express, while running at a high rate of speed, came into collision with a freight train. It completely wrecked the engine.

Six persons were killed outright. Thirteen others were badly injured and it is feared the larger portion of them will die.

Just who is to blame it is hard to say. The railway officials will say very little about the affair, but will make a thorough investigation.

THREE SHIPS ASHORE.

Not a Tug to Assist Them, and They Will Probably be Wrecks.

OGDENSBURG (N. Y.), Nov. 11.—The steamer Folsom, with the consort schooners Letson and Mitchell, went ashore on the Canadian side at daylight to-day. A gale was blowing when the craft left this port for the Upper Lakes, and in rounding into the channel they were blown toward the shore. As the towline slackened it became fastened in the wheel of the Folsom, disabling her. The shore where they lie is a flat rock, making it difficult for the anchor to hold. There is not a tug in port to assist them, and the gale is slowly taking them toward the islands below the channel. All the craft are owned by William Mitchell of Bay City, Mich.

COUNTERFEITING INCREASING

Annual Report of W. P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The annual report of W. P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service, states that counterfeiting has materially increased in the last year. This can be accounted for largely in raised or alterated notes found in circulation, some of which are most excellently executed.

It is also made plain, he adds, that the distinctive paper in use is an aid to the criminal rather than a protection to the public, because of the fact that a note printed upon paper containing silk threads (as a number of the best of the counterfeits and all of the raised notes are) is accepted in a majority of instances without hesitation, owing to the erroneous impression that the paper used by the Government is manufactured by a secret process and cannot be counterfeited. He has also become convinced that the introduction of silk into the paper tends to lessen its wearing qualities, and is therefore responible to a degree for its short life.

The counterfeiting of gold and silver coins has been on the increase in all parts of the country. Some of the counterfeits of silver coins have appeared on the Pacific Coast that are quite as good as the genuine both in weight and fineness, and made from dies of excellent workmanship.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Frightful Death of a Nitro-Glycerine Salesman.

MOUNDSVILLE (W. Va.), Nov. 11.—Louis Conn, a nitro-glycerine salesman in the employ of H. B. Luntz of New Cumberland, was this afternoon blown to atoms by an explosion of the stuff he was selling. About 4 o'clock Conn drove to the outskirts of town to get a gallon of nitro he had buried there. He used a pick to dig it from the ground, and it is supposed the instrument came in contact with the can. The explosion was heard all over the town, and caused great excitement. Conn's remains were scattered for 100 yards around, and one foot was the largest piece found. In the buggy Conn had occupied were four gallons of nitro, and at the report of the explosion the horses ran away, but strange to say the jolting did not explode it.

CAUSED THREE DEATHS.

Fatal Results of a Naptha Explosion at West Upton, Mass.

MILFORD (Mass.), Nov. 11.—Three men who were injured by the bursting of a naphtha retort in the straw factory of William Knowlton & Son, at West Upton, yesterday, where a water gas plant was being constructed, died in the hospital during the night. They were Fred G. Bulmahan, Superintendent of the Western Water Gas Construction Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Thomas Williamson and John Williamson, brothers. Superintendent Bulmahan was testing the plant. The valve sprung a leak and the fluid ran down on the heater. The naphtha ignited and a terrific explosion followed. The three men who died were blown out of the building, and when picked up the skin peeled from their faces and breasts.

SUICIDE AT ST. PAUL.

Ill-Health Leads a Minneapolis Citizen to Take His Life.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), Nov. 11.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Captain Merriam of Minneapolis committed suicide in the chess-room of the Commercial Club by shooting himself. Captain Merriam came to Minneapolis with his family about two years ago. He had formerly lived in Quincy, Ill., and at Hannibal, Mo., where he had large business interests. Since coming here his business headquarters have been in Stillwater, he being associated with Chris O'Brien in logging operations. Captain Merriam's health has been poor for a long time, and he has had periods of despondency from this cause, but it was not suspected that his ill health had affected his mind or was likely to lead him to take his life.

MURDER IN A RESTAURANT.

One Cook Plunges a Knife Into Another Cook's Heart.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Patrons of the Lakeside Restaurant, at Clark and Adams streets, were horrified at noon to-day, the cause being the murder of a cook, Richard Donovan, by another cook, Albert de Costa, in the kitchen, and the carrying of the body through the restaurant to the ambulance. De Costa alleges that he was made the victim of an attempted conspiracy to have him discharged, and Donovan provoked a quarrel, following with an attack with a knife. There was a death struggle for possession of the knife, and De Costa's hands were almost severed before he plunged the weapon into Donovan's heart.

FATAL FLAMES.

A Porter Burned to Death in a Hotel Fire.

TRAVERSE CITY (Mich.), Nov. 11.—Fourteen buildings in the business portion of this city were burned last night, entailing a loss of $50,000.

Ed. Newberry, a porter of the Front-street Hotel, was burned to death. It is rumored that others lost their lives, but no other bodies have been recovered. Thirty guests escaped through the windows in their night clothing.

A Banker Commits Suicide.

AUSTIN (Tex.), Nov. 11.—Frank Hamilton, for years a prominent banker here, committed suicide to-day. Up to a few months ago he was a member of the Raymond & Co. Banking House, and is well known to New York bankers. He took an active part in the construction of the Austin dam, in which he lost much money. He was married Monday night to a Miss Carrie Gray of this city, his first wife having died two years ago. Despondency over losses is supposed to have led to his act.

Brazil's President Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Brazilian Minister at Washington has received a cablegram from the Foreign Minister at Rio Janeiro announcing that President Moraes, who has been ill for some time past, is unable to continue at the head of public affairs, and has called the Vice-President, Manuel V. Pierra, to assume his duties during his illness.