

MAJOR MCKINLEY PASSED A QUIET SUNDAY.

Ho Declares That His Health Was Never Better.

Assertions as to His Cabinet Are Without Foundation.

He Has Not Yet Decided Upon the Geographical Allotment of the Places in It, and Will Not Consider Candidates Till After His Return From Cleveland—Chauncey Depew Talked of as Minister to England—Letters of Congratulation Pouring In.

CANTON, Nov. 15.—President-elect McKinley passed another very quiet Sunday. Webb Hayes, son of the late President Hayes, came down from Cleveland on a morning train and spent the day at the McKinley residence.

Major McKinley declared that his health was never better and that he had completely recovered from the fatigue of his campaign labors. Mrs. McKinley's health has been so far recovered that she was able to go driving for half an hour this afternoon.

Although various newspapers have published complete Cabinet outfits for the incoming administration, it is safe to assert that not one of them has been built upon anything resembling authoritative announcement from Major McKinley or those who are closest to the President-elect.

It is evident the President-elect has not made up his mind as to the formation of his Cabinet, not even decided upon the geographical allotment of places therein. It is further apparent that Major McKinley will not consider Cabinet candidates until after his return from his visit to Cleveland.

Since Chauncey M. Depew has ceased to be talked about so frequently for Secretary of State there has been a good deal of discussion here of the probability of his being appointed Minister to England. It is known that Major McKinley has a very kindly feeling for Mr. Depew and the latter's friends here assert that he would find life as Ambassador at the Court of St. James extremely agreeable.

It may be put down as certain that unless the unexpected happens Benjamin Harrison will not be urged to take the portfolio of State in Major McKinley's Cabinet. General Harrison is not thought to desire this appointment and the belief here is that the President-elect has about decided to offer it to some one else.

A friend of Major McKinley's said tonight that Senator Sherman undoubtedly expressed the desire of most of Major McKinley's closest advisers when he said that Congress should pass the Dingley bill this winter.

Mr. McKinley's advisers from Texas are of a most satisfactory character. They indicate an increase in the Republican vote in the State of over 100 per cent. In Navarro County the home of Roger Q. Mills, the great tariff reformer, Major McKinley secured a plurality of 122 votes.

Among the congratulatory messages received to-day was the following: "The American students in Heidelberg send greetings and congratulations to the representative of American honesty."

Henry Clews of New York writes: "The magnetic effect of your election has already advanced the price of securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange over \$100,000,000, and a corresponding amount in the securities dealt in in the different local markets throughout the country."

"Our total imports for 1895 were valued at \$731,969,965, of which \$590,538,362 were brought in foreign ships. The discriminating duty bill would, the commissioner says, 'put an additional charge of \$50,100,000 on our international charges, based on the figures of 1890, an amount approximately equal to our entire ocean freight bills on imports and exports.'"

Every man should have such a large house that when his kin come to see him he does not run across them oftener than twice a day.—Atchison Globe.

TARIFF LEGISLATION IN THE NEXT SESSION.

What Prominent Members Think Concerning the Matter.

Senator Brice Thinks Sound-Money Democrats Will Aid Republicans.

Sherman Declines to Give an Opinion on the Subject—Allison Thinks if the Dingley Bill Does Not Pass in a Modified Form There Will be an Extra Session—Hawley Thinks the Latter Should Go Over Till the Extra Session, and Grosvenor Thinks the Republicans Will Then be in Position to Save the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—With a view of ascertaining the views of the leading men in Congress as to the probability of tariff legislation in the next session of Congress and as to the likelihood of an extra session, the Washington Bureau of the United-Associated Presses has sought the written opinions of a number of prominent Senators and Representatives.

Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio responds frankly and fully in these words: "In answer to your request as to my views as to the effect of the late national election I answer: First, it is quite certain that the Republican President-elect will, after March 4, 1897, be sustained by a large Republican majority in the House of Representatives and by a sufficient Republican majority in the Senate."

Second, the free silver men will be in the minority in the Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives. Third, that while some of the free silver Senators who have heretofore prevented the passage of the Dingley bill, with such amendments as make certain a sufficient revenue, will, in view of the result of the election, probably vote with their Republican brethren. It is immaterial whether they do or not, as, in my opinion, a sufficient number of sound money Democrats will assist the Republicans to pass the necessary tariff legislation in the Fifty-fourth Congress to supply the existing deficit in the revenues. I, at least, shall so vote, and I understand that Senator Gorman and a number of others occupy the same position.

"CALVIN S. BRICE." SHERMAN IS NON-COMMITTAL. Senator Brice's colleague, Senator Sherman, who has been quoted at great length in two interviews diametrically contradicting each other, one asserting that the Dingley bill would pass, the other saying that there was no chance of its passage and that an extra session was inevitable, refuses to affirm the correctness of either statement, but writes as follows: "In the present condition of affairs I do not care to express my opinion as to the proper tariff and financial legislation of this or the next Congress."

"JOHN SHERMAN." ALLISON'S VIEWS. Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, writes: "I do not think it is practicable to predict what will be done or can be done as respects tariff and financial legislation during the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. I hope the Dingley bill will pass with such modifications as may be necessary to secure sufficient revenue to carry on the Government. If this cannot be done during the Fifty-fourth Congress it seems to me an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is inevitable."

W. B. ALLISON." WHAT HAWLEY THINKS. Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, with a modest disclaimer of any desire to enter the field as a prophet, and a still more deprecatory remark that anything he could say at this time would be "the cheapest commonplace," adds these interesting remarks: "As to the 'financial legislation' to be expected from the coming session, I should hope that a well-guarded, careful bill, defining the circumstances under which the Executive might issue bonds, may be passed. The possibility of adopting a satisfactory revision of the tariff (such as might be expected to remain undisturbed) at the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress seems to me very doubtful. If the revenues permit it the matter ought to go over to the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, with a view of securing such revision as I refer to. If that could be had it would probably give the country a very desirable rest in the matter for the next four years."

J. R. HAWLEY." WALTHALL'S OPINION. Senator Walthall of Mississippi says: "I see no reason to justify the expectation that there will be any important tariff or financial legislation at the approaching session of Congress. I can form no opinion as to what will be done at a possible extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress in advance of the Senatorial elections to occur during the coming winter."

"E. C. WALTHALL." The views of Senator Morgan of Alabama and Senator Tillman of South Carolina have already been published in these dispatches.

DINGLEY HAS NO HOPE. Mr. Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means and leader of the House, refers to his recently published interview in these dispatches, in which he expressed the hope that there was not the slightest chance of the passage of the so-called Dingley bill by the Senate at the next session of Congress, and that the House would not propose anything further in this direction at the approaching short session.

Mr. Dingley adds: "This covers all I have to say at present."

"N. DINGLEY." GROSVENOR'S VIEW. Representative Grosvenor of Ohio writes: "I do not believe it is possible that any material legislation for the benefit of the country can be passed in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Defeat, however crushing, disastrous and far-reaching, seldom convinces anybody of the error of their ways, and so the Senators who have left the Republican party in the interests of a few silver mine-owners of the West will resent rather than obey the demands of an enormous majority of the people of the United States that the greatest good should be the rule of their action rather than the selfish greed of less than fifty soulless corporations of the Rocky Mountains."

"Hence these men, who have no further interest in the Republican party, will resist all attempts to relieve the treasury by any legislation that does not recognize the paramount interests of the silver mine-owners. The Republicans of Congress will not submit to that, and they have behind them the overwhelming support of the American people. Consequently, no good can come from the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress."

"I do believe that the Republican party will be in a position in the Fifty-fourth Congress to save the country from bankruptcy and the industries of the country from destruction. The line of action is a matter which will have to be considered carefully in the future. The confidence of the American people in the patriotism and wisdom of the Republican party has been now emphatically repeated and declared. Any attempt by combination in the Senate or the House to impede the carrying into law the will of the people will destroy the men who attempt it. They will be run over and crushed."

A PATRIOTIC DUTY. Representative Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, says: "The patriotic and businesslike duty of the coming session of Congress (the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress) is to provide revenue for the needs of the Government. That should be done by a proper and reasonable increase of custom duties. It could be effected by the adoption of the revenue measure (Dingley bill) which the House passed at the last session, or some measure on the same lines. We have gone through successfully an election where partisanship was put aside, and now Congress should put aside its partisanship in providing for the necessities of the Government, and doing it immediately. If this be done business will be further benefited, and possibly an extra session of the new Congress will be unnecessary."

STEELE'S HOPES. Representative Steele of Indiana expresses his opinion as follows: "I hope that the Senate will now agree to the bill to provide temporary relief for the Government and meet the deficiency in the revenue and one providing for advertising the sale of bonds and providing for a temporary loan that were reported from the Committee on Ways and Means and passed the House last December. Both were, in my estimation, reasonable, judicious measures, and if the Senate should agree to them it would put us in such shape as to obviate an extra session of Congress."

BUTLER WROTE TO WATSON. HE MAKES PUBLIC THE LETTER HE WRITEN SOME TIME AGO.

He Appeals to Watson Not to Give to Populists the Advice in His Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Senator Marlon Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Campaign Committee, to-day made public the following letter which he addressed to Mr. Watson two days after the receipt of his letter of acceptance.

Washington (D. C.), Oct. 25, 1896. Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Thompson, Ga.—Dear Sir: Your letter of acceptance was received Saturday night. It had been detained in the Postoffice for want of sufficient postage.

You, in effect, advise Populists not to support the joint electoral tickets that have been arranged in a large number of States. Is it possible that you fully appreciate the effect of such advice? At least, upon reflection, you must know that if enough Populists should follow such advice it would mean the defeat of Bryan and the election of McKinley. Beside, if your advice should be followed by enough Populists the People's party would not have a single Elector in the Electoral College. In the States where we will get every Elector that we do get, and beside, it is in those States where we will get the bulk, if not all, of the People's party Congressmen. In your own States and other States which have followed your advice against electoral tickets we will not get a single Elector, and I fear not many Congressmen, if any.

I certainly cannot mean, however much you may have favored a middle-of-the-road policy in the beginning, to advise your friends to do that which at this time would be the most effective agency in placing in power McKinley and his backers—the trusts and monopolies.

Can any personal or party injustice, however great, justify us in being respectable, either directly or indirectly, for placing in power the stock jobbers, monopolists, trusts, the British gold ring and all of the combined robbers of the people and enemies of good government?

THE RUSSO-GERMAN NEUTRALITY TREATY.

German Centrists Will To-Day Demand What It Was, And an Explanation of Why It Was Allowed to Relapse.

Count Bismarck Will Take Part in the Discussion and Claim That the Disclosures Were in the Interest of the Country—Lord Lonsdale's Speech in England Has Greatly Added to the Anti-English Feeling—Authorities Muzzling the Newspapers That Dare to Speak of the Military Scandals.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—(Copyright 1896 by the United-Associated Presses.)—Public interest has been greatly excited over the promised interpellation of the Centrist leaders in the Reichstag to-morrow demanding that the Government disclose the nature of the Russo-German neutrality treaty, the existence of which from 1884 to 1890 was revealed in Prince Bismarck's recent article in his personal organ, the "Hamburger Nachrichten," and an explanation why the treaty was allowed to relapse. Petitions for admission to the galleries have been enormously in excess of the capacity of the space devoted to visitors, and a full attendance of members of the Reichstag is also assured. It was given out last evening, however, that it is not the intention of the Centrist leaders to press the debate upon the interpellation concerning the revelations of Prince Bismarck to the extent of embarrassing the Government, but it is nevertheless certain that the debate will be a very spirited one and likely to lead to sharp exchanges of personalities.

It is also understood that Count Herbert Bismarck, who it has been suggested was responsible to a great degree for the publication of the revelations, but it is nevertheless certain that the was-will take part in the discussion of the Centrist motion. An article in the "Hamburger Nachrichten" indicates that the line of the ex-Chancellor's defense of his course in making the disclosures will be that it was in the interest of the country, which ought to learn the motive which actuated the late Chancellor, Count Von Caprivi, in severing the bond between Russia and Germany which existed from 1884 to 1890.

If the Government is able to explain this action on the part of Prince Bismarck's successor to the Chancellorship, the "Nachrichten" says it will be a very easy matter to tranquillize Germany by showing in what way German relations with the other foreign Powers made a Russian alliance unacceptable.

"It will be equally important," the paper continues, "to ascertain whether the policy of England exerted an influence such as did not conform to German interests, and the question whether a powerful neighbor like Russia was not in closer sympathy with Germany than with Germany's adversary in Europe—meaning France—is one of the gravest importance."

This line of argument, however, does not meet the charge that the ex-Chancellor committed a breach of the law in disclosing state secrets, and is rather of the character of an insufficient apology for his course, an apology which only out of deference to the great name of Prince Bismarck can possibly be accepted.

Prince Bismarck's persistent attacks upon his successors and the crown as well as supposed to be based upon the presumed leaning of the Kaiser toward England, and has a distinct connection with the ex-Chancellor's old feud with the Empress Frederick, to whose influence he has attributed the thwarting of his Russo-German policy. Nobody suspects the Prince of being actuated by other than patriotic motives, but his bias for his personal opinions has always made him intolerant of opposition. A majority of the press of all shades, while discussing the matter from their respective political points of view, are rather sympathetic with the old Chancellor than otherwise.

LORD LONSDALE'S SPEECH. The speech recently delivered in Whitehall, England, by Lord Lonsdale, who is an intimate friend of the Emperor, in defense of the Kaiser's course in sending a telegram some months ago to President Krueger of the Transvaal republic, congratulating the latter upon his prompt and effective suppression of the Jameson raid has greatly added to the anti-English feeling prevailing in Germany and heightened the suspicion that English family influence is still very much too strong in the German court. Lord Lonsdale's explanations of the Emperor's course certainly do not make amends for his unqualified assertion that the Kaiser was never hostile to England's policy in the Transvaal.

Commenting upon Lord Lonsdale's speech, the "Vossische Zeitung" says: "Whatever may have been the Kaiser's sentiments toward England, he was glad to see the English get a lesson from the Boers."

MUST KNOW THE PRICE. The popular German antipathy to England, however, does not imply a general acceptance of Prince Bismarck's pro-Russian policy. The "Reichbote" shrewdly points out the danger of according to Russia's alleged endeavors to reconquer Germany and France and adds that Germany must first know the price at which France will abandon her ideas of revenge. If France now wants to oust England from Egypt and make France master there, the paper says, it will make England Germany's enemy while French pride will be increased and lead to a great incitement to wipe out the defeat of Sedan.

The semi-official Hamburg "Correspondenz" speaks in the same strain, arguing that Germany cannot assist in an attempt to drive England out of Egypt under any circumstances.

A project is now before the Bundesrath connected with the reform of the military judicial procedure, which includes the creation of a supreme military tribunal, but the federal governments disagree as to the advisability of the measure so the bill, will be postponed until later in the session.

MUZZLING THE PAPERS. The sentence of Lieutenant Baron von Bruswitz, the murderer of Herr Siebemann in a cafe in Carlsruhe, has been confirmed, and the disgraced Lieutenant is now a prisoner in the castle at Ehrenbreitstein.

Since the cropping out of a great number of military scandals of late the authorities have endeavored to suppress all mention of them by the press, and the consequence is that they are not now permitted to be made subjects of free comment. The "Trevos "Tageblatt" has been seized by the authorities on account of the paper having published an article which was officially alleged to be insulting to officers of the German army, and other journals have been warned against continuing their comments upon current reports of military abuses. The article published by the "Tageblatt" was in reference to the case of Lieutenant von Bruswitz, whose confinement is believed to be merely nominal. Two street vendors of illustrated papers containing pictures of Bruswitz's murder of Siebemann have been arrested in Berlin and their papers confiscated by the police, who stated that they have orders to hinder in every possible way the sale of the papers.

The Berlin "Tageblatt's" comments upon the Emperor's speech to the recruits on Thursday, in which his majesty is alleged to have afterward addressed the officers surrounding him, but purposely spoke in so low a tone that only those very near him could hear what he said, were erroneously conceived. The "Tageblatt's" article implied that the Kaiser was merely pretending to frown upon the abuses which have been committed of late, but it is now known that his speech was a sharp protest against the practice of officers subjecting soldiers or civilians to rough treatment.

IT MAY BE STORMY. "Germania," the Centrist organ, announces that Count Von Homspech, who will lead the debate on the part of the Centrists upon the motion of that party in the Reichstag to-morrow in regard to the "Hamburger Nachrichten's" disclosures, will avoid as far as possible the introduction of the name of Prince Bismarck into the discussion, and further says that Baron Von Buol-Berenberg, the President of the Reichstag, will intervene if the debate assumes a personal character. There may be some stormy scenes in the chamber if the President does intervene, as the present presiding officer is not possessed of the suave manner which characterized his immediate predecessor in the office, Herr Von Levitzow, and consequently cannot so easily command the house.

The "Germania" also says that in the final speech on the motion the Centrists will propose the order of the day and a vote of confidence in the Government. For the Government, Prince Hohenlohe will have the support of the members of the right, but the leftists and the Socialists will maintain an aggressive attitude throughout the debates on the Bismarck and Bruswitz motions.

A petition containing 61,000 signatures will be presented to the Reichstag, asking that a bill be drafted reforming the military law in accordance with modern ideas.

Herr William Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, has written to the Socialist organ, the "Vorwaerts," of which he is the editor-in-chief, saying that it is a mistake to consider the Armenian agitation the touchstone of Liberal politics. All the rebellions that may occur in the Turkish empire, he declares, will only advance the interests of Russia. He sympathizes fully with all oppressed peoples, he says, but in the present Oriental crisis the Turks are subjected to a combat against annihilation, and they have the same rights to protect themselves and the same rights to maintain their existence that other nations have.

PRESIDENT AT SAMOA. According to an article in the Berlin "Neuste Nachrichten," Dr. Raffel, Justice of the Peace at Dar-es-Salam, German East Africa, has been appointed Municipal President at Samoa, Chief Justice Ide having declined to serve another term.

A CLEVER SWINDLER. A swindler, pretending to be a courier of the Vanderbilts of New York, has been conducting operations in Bremen and other ports with considerable success. His method is to engage rooms at the leading hotels for "Mr. Vanderbilt and party," who are to arrive on a certain steamer. He orders the best apartments in the establishment and draws up and signs an agreement for any sum that may be demanded after which he borrows what he can from the landlord on the pretext of being temporarily embarrassed, owing to the delay of his remittances or for some other reason, and disappears.

The Berlin newspapers comment freely upon Cleveland's attitude in regard to Cuba, and agree that it is his intention to assert the right of the United States to dictate Spain's future policy toward Cuba. Some journals argue that the corollary of British submission in the Venezuelan dispute will be a strengthening of American pretensions on the lines of the Monroe doctrine.

According to the "Schlesische Zeitung," Premier Melne persuaded the Czar while the latter was in Paris that the projected reforms of the currency of Russia were inopportune, and that the Czar has accordingly checked the schemes of M. Dewitte, the Russian Minister of Finance, for a pure gold standard of currency. The position of M. Dewitte as a Minister, the paper says, has consequently been greatly shaken.

Bryan Gone to Missouri. LINCOLN (Neb.), Nov. 15.—Hon. William J. Bryan left to-night for Missouri, where he will confer with Senators Jones and where he expects to be joined by Governor Stone, for any sum that Senator Jones' home in Arkansas. Mr. Bryan said that his trip was more for recreation than of a political nature. He will remain a week, returning in time to prepare for his trip to Denver on the 23d.

Between the ages of 16 and 20 a girl doesn't expect to have anything else but an aching heart.