



To-DAY, the International Monetary Conference will open in Brussels. The leading European powers will be represented and the purpose of the meeting which has assembled at the instance of the United States Government, is to arrive at a basis for the universal recognition of the equality of gold and silver as money metals, and the permanent establishment of a double standard and a bi-metallic currency.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

To intending purchasers are offered by our display of new Winter Goods.

Our Clothing

Well deserves the reputation it has obtained of being "FAIR."

Furnishing Goods

Are the best manufactured, and comprise the latest novelties.

Our Underwear

Needs no advertising. We deal only in "firsts" and aim to give purchasers perfect goods at reasonable prices.

Our Hosiery

Ranges through the various grades of Cotton, Merino, Lisle Thread, Wool and Silk.

Our Hats and Caps

Fit and wear well.

Gloves, Shoes, Rubber Goods, Umbrellas and Canes, Trunks and Valises.

We display a complete assortment of

Gloves, Shoes, Rubber Goods, Umbrellas and Canes, Trunks and Valises.

We are Sole Agents for

Dr. Yeager's Cele' rated Sanitary Wear



CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Great Sensation Created by Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Wholesale Corruption of Members by Men Back of the Panama Canal.

A Demand for Names not Complied With—The Liveliest Time for Many a Day.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The session of the deputies throughout was most exciting for a long time. The trouble began when M. Delahaye rose and said the chamber must order an inquiry into the Panama canal matter. He would make a statement but mention no names, as they would be brought out in the investigation. The scandals of the Panama matter, said he, exceed the Wilson affair. When DeLesseps, in 1850, vainly traversed France appealing for subscribers, a certain individual proposed to the Panama canal five million francs, declaring that he could purchase therewith all the necessary concessions in both chambers of the national legislature. A tremendous uproar followed this statement, with cries of "name him, name him." The medium of transactions, said Delahaye, was a man named Anton, who had since fled the country to escape punishment for embezzlement. There was the sum of 3,000,000 francs distributed among 150 deputies and a few senators. [Violent uproar.] But the appetites thus excited grew ravenous and he was compelled to ask the directors for more millions. The money was demanded for election expenses in the department of the north. This statement again created intense excitement and M. Floquet arose and exclaimed, "I was minister of the interior at the time and solemnly state that I received nothing."

Delahaye continued that the 300,000 francs were spent in buying three papers; a minister now dead, asked 400,000 francs; 200,000 francs more was paid for a journal of little value, but behind which hidden influences were working; a foreign paper was bought for half a million francs. "Now, for the last scandal," exclaimed Delahaye, "a committee in the chamber, charged with the duty of examining the scheme, comprised five favorable and five opposed. The seventh member, before casting his vote, offered his services to the company for 200,000 francs. As the company refused the proposition he formed a syndicate, aided by a banker and caused a fall in shares, compelling the company to yield. The scheme was then approved by the committee, but the banker was wanted in time. Shares recovered and he was ruined. [Tremendous uproar.] Although the authorities conceal the evidence, there are a hundred here present who know where it can be found. There are two categories of deputies, those who received money and those who did not."

Indescribable confusion followed this assertion. M. Floquet, president of the chamber, asked Delahaye to give an exact account he considered himself attacked, and that he not only favored an inquiry, but had the demands thereof signed by his colleagues. This announcement was greeted with prolonged cheering. When Delahaye went to his seat he was hooted and booed, and a violent dispute then began between Mr. W. Hubbard and De Rouleux. When Premier Lobet finally succeeded in ridding himself heard, he said he would not reply to Delahaye's allegations, as he believed the charges arose from violent political passions. "The government has nothing to hide, however."

The chamber then agreed that a committee of thirty-three be appointed, with executive powers, to examine all charges. After many attentions and much mud slinging between different members, the chamber adjourned after adopting a motion of congratulation on the successes of Gen. Dadais.

BALMACEDES BREAKS OUT.

A Revolutionary Movement in Chili—Several Ringleaders Arrested.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 21.—An elaborate plot was discovered late last night to burn down many prominent houses in Santiago, sack Moneda, seize Capt. Goni and a number of other naval officers, and if possible inaugurate a revolutionary movement. The plot originated apparently in the seven regiments of the line, many of the officers of which are known to be in sympathy with Balmaceda's followers. As soon as the plot was discovered the ringleaders were put under arrest.

Carvallo Ovega, commanding the fifth division under Balmaceda, who has been in jail for the past three months, was hurriedly taken from jail and put aboard a train and brought to Valparaiso, where he was placed for safe keeping aboard the corvette Abtao. A number of other prominent Balmacedists will be placed under arrest at once. The general theory, though the military, which is stationed at Santiago, is thoroughly loyal, and while the discovery of the plot is kept as quiet as possible by the government, there is no reason to fear any further trouble. Chili has had enough revolution and is not likely to join in any insurrectionary movements.

Would Not Face the Ordeal.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The death of Baron Dercin, who was one of the men compromised in the Panama scandal, has caused considerable discussion and set stories afloat that, rather than stand prosecution, he committed suicide. This morning it was said that death was caused by cerebral excitement brought on by the discovery that papers showing that he was compromised in the canal scandal had been stolen from him. His family refused to allow an autopsy to be held and this is taken as confirmation of the suicide theory, though the family give as their reason for refusing to allow an autopsy that it is contrary to the Jewish religion. The baron leaves a fortune of 75,000,000 francs.

No Telling How Long.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The American delegates to the international monetary conference which opens to-morrow at Brussels, left Victoria station at 11 o'clock this morning in a special saloon carriage. Senator Allison said: "There is no telling how long the conference will last, and I expect it will be a week before we get fairly down to business. An adjournment over the Christmas holidays is inevitable."

Submerged the Country.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—Black Water river, in county Cork, overflowed its banks and adjacent stretches of country are inundated for miles. The town of Fermoy is in darkness, three water being submerged. A number of mountain water courses are swollen into torrents and one of these swept away a house at the base of Cladagh mountain, drowning the occupants.

PATRICK EGAN DINED.

The Gentleman From Chili Compliments His Course of Action.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21.—A complimentary banquet was tendered to-night to Patrick Egan, minister to Chili, who has been visiting a few days in the city, the guest of Ex-President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America. Three hundred guests were present. Mr. Egan, in responding to a toast, spoke at some length about his experiences in Chili, relating numerous incidents in which he was concerned. He endeavored at all times, he said, to protect the rights and property of American citizens. He spoke of one case in the city of Concepcion, where an American is half owner of an electric light plant. The intendents of the city was giving a dinner one night when the lights suddenly went out, as electric lights occasionally do. The intendents immediately ordered everybody connected with the electric light company put in irons. An American citizen was dragged out of bed at 10:30 at night and kept in prison until after midnight, when the intendents had him released. Egan exacted for this man from the Balmaceda government a letter of apology and a money compensation of \$2,000.

Speaking of the Baltimore trouble, Egan said ten days after the affair, no explanation having been offered, he was instructed by telegram to address a note to the Chilean government. He did so in the precise words of instruction and immediately was mercilessly assailed by a section of the American press. The charge was made that his language was vulgar, violent and undiplomatic, and showed a personal desire on his part to plunge the two countries into war. "The fact is," said Egan, "the telegram of instructions, which was given before the war, was written by the hand of no less a person than the president of the United States. Chileans were led to believe by this section of our American press that the people of this country unanimously condemned the war. I remained, and owing to this belief allowed the controversy to go as far as it did."

Egan, in conclusion, asserted that the relations between Chili and the United States are more cordial than for half a century.

WASHOUTS AND LANDSLIDES.

Difficulties Experienced by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21.—Not since the winter of 1889 have the railroads of the northwest experienced such difficulties on account of washouts and landslides. The Northern Pacific has probably suffered more severely than any other line. Since Thursday night no trains have passed over the main line to the east, but mails and passengers have been sent over the Pacific coast route by way of Portland. A dispatch from General Manager Dickinson, of the Northern Pacific, this afternoon states that bridges have all been repaired on the main line and that trains will be running on schedule time.

The Great Northern has had trouble north of Seattle on the coast line. The heavy rains have raised all the streams into many a raging torrent, carrying bridges, logs and debris before them. Only thirty miles of the Great Northern remained to be built to complete the connection with the east, but the heavy storms have destroyed much of the grade and construction has been suspended. A landslide at the Cascades on the Union Pacific blocks all through trains, but as the company have boats at hand with which to make transfer of passengers and mails, there will be only a slight delay. General Superintendent Baxter, of the Union Pacific, said the landslide was something enormous; that the entire mountain side appears to be sliding into the Columbia river.

HE FEARED ADVERSITY.

And Killed His Family and Himself to Avoid It.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—Wm. E. Binder, bookkeeper for the Liedersdorff Tobacco company, this morning shot his wife, his five-year-old daughter and himself. The affair occurred at the home of the family, 578 Cambridge avenue. When found, Mrs. Binder and the little girl were still alive, but the former had expired a physician arrived. The little girl is still alive, but has a bullet wound through the base of her brain, and death is inevitable. All the victims were shot behind the left ear. Binder, who was steadily and dispassionately working for the Liedersdorff & Co., tobacco concern, whose works burned during the recent big fire. Consolidation with the Merchants' Tobacco works was effected a few days ago, and the thought that he would have to accept a subordinate position in the office affected Binder's mind. Binder was about 35 years of age. His wife was 32.

Prohibition to Be Resubmitted.

TOPEKA, Nov. 21.—The result of the vote on the proposition to call a constitutional convention will probably have to be determined by the supreme court. With four votes to be cast from 115,000 voters were cast for the convention and 114,000 against it. It is not expected the four counties will materially change the majorities, which, on the face of the returns, shows that the proposition has carried. But there are the landowners who neglected to vote either for or against. A strict interpretation of the constitution means that the people who neglect to vote either for or against the constitution practically votes against it.

Rent Earth and Sky.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 21.—The government rainmakers fired two charges of roselle about four miles south of the city to-day by an electric battery. The concussion was much greater than anticipated, and windows and crockery in houses a quarter of a mile from the scene were broken and terribly have played with timber for a considerable distance across the point of explosion. The sky was clear when the charges were fired, but a short time after clouds gathered. No rain fell. Further experiments will be made to-morrow.

Their Purpose Was Robbery.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—Train wreckers placed obstructions on the tracks of the Western & Atlanta railroad last night, two miles from this city. The engine and four cars left the track. Engineer Squires and the fireman were fatally injured. A train was wrecked at the same spot a year ago for a similar reason. The wreckers are supposed to be robbers.

Assets Less Than Liabilities.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The assignment of Marshall A. Phillips, commission merchant in cotton and woolen yarn, trading as Marshall A. Phillips & Co., 288 Chestnut street, was recorded in Norristown yesterday. Although Mr. Phillips could not be found today, it was learned from other sources that the liabilities will amount to about \$300,000, with assets very much smaller than that amount.

Predicts an Alliance Disruption.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—Dr. C. W. Maceue, editor of the National Economist, recently defeated for vice-president of the Farmers alliance, is in Atlanta. He predicts the total disruption of the alliance, if at the next election more southern delegates do not attend. "The alliance now," he said, "is simply a third party machine, and will continue so for one year at least."

WHAT FARMERS WANT.

Fully Set Forth in the Resolutions Adopted by the National Grange.

In Particular, Money at Three Per Cent Is Demanded by Them.

Lock-Out in Trade Suggested—The Padlock Pure Food Bill—Powderly Re-elected by the K. of L.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 21.—At to-day's session of the National grange the executive committee, in its report, stated that American agriculture will be given prominence at the World's fair worthy of its importance, and urged the farmers to unite with other associations in making an exposition worthy of our country and people. The committee attempted to secure loans for farmers on mortgages from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and European agencies, at three per cent, but failed. The report alluded in glowing terms to Secretary Rank's assistance in extending the farmers' foreign trade in meal, corn and other products; asks increased appropriations to extend the weather service still further among farmers, and makes other recommendations. It reviews the depressed condition of agriculture and says a decrease of 50 per cent in the value of farm lands and products in twenty-five years demands the careful consideration of the country. Farmers should stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking relief. If their products are reduced in price they should demand equal reduction in price of what they buy, or stop buying it for a while, and create, as it were, a lock-out in trade. There must be increase of circulation. It matters not whether gold, silver or paper—more money is needed.

Farmers should organize mortgage banks and borrow money from the government, charging the farmer two or three per cent on loans and paying the government half the amount received. If the farmer is to be robbed of his earnings, he should be supplied with an increase of money. If the grange could do as much for agriculture as boards of trades do for commerce, then it has failed in its object. A resolution was adopted favoring the immediate passage by congress of laws to prevent the adulteration of all food products; urging the house to pass the Food bill, and calling on each state grange master to direct the attention of his governors to this matter, and use his best endeavors to secure the passage of the Padlock bill. A resolution was also adopted asking the government to see that American interests are protected in the Nicaragua canal.

WAR COUNCILS HELD.

The Salvation Army Planning Further Campaigns Against Satan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Carnegie music hall was crowded with an enthusiastic assembly of people to-night when Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth addressed the first meeting in connection with the continental congress and war councils of the Salvation army. There was a banquet in Lenox Lyceum at five o'clock for the 1,500 officers. The conclusion a torchlight procession numbering 3,000 men, women and children, escorting Commander Booth's carriage, marched to the hall. The commander, in his address of welcome, read statistics to show the work of the army. He said the day is coming when the American people would recognize the work of the Salvation army. Mrs. Ballington Booth said she would be on hand to-morrow night and address the women of the weeks' old baby to the cause of salvation.

Commander Booth read a number of letters, among them one from President Harrison, who expressed thanks for the sympathy rendered him in his sorrow, and said he is very liberal in his judgment of methods, and thought it well that not all those endeavoring to subdue the fortresses of vice approach them upon the same lines. To all whose sincerity and unselfishness are proved by devotion and results he could give hearty good wishes, and cheerfully extended them to Commander Booth and associates.

POWDERLY RE-ELECTED.

Despite the Fact That He Had Announced His Retirement.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The sixteenth annual assembly, Knights of Labor, is nearly concluded. A proposition to strike out of the platform the demand for a graduated income tax led to another lively debate to-day and it was finally decided to change the plank to read that a graduated tax be levied on incomes and inheritances. A resolution was adopted declaring that the outcome of the recent struggle at Homestead is to be deplored, but that the struggle has been of far-reaching results in settling temporarily, at least, great economic questions, and instructing the general executive board to issue an appeal for aid for the thousands of working people left in distress and on the verge of starvation. Despite the fact that Powderly announced that he did not desire re-election, he was once more named general master workman. Other officers elected were: General workman, Hugh Garwood; general secretary and treasurer, John Hayes. The convention will probably end to-morrow.

A Kansas Phenomenon.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—The prospect of a democrat in the speaker's chair of the Kansas legislature is not improbable. There will be three democrats in that body and they will hold the balance of power. It is semi-officially announced that they will open headquarters in a day or two and make the race for the speakership. Their candidate is Joseph Reenthal, and he is a banker of Santa Fe, Haskell county. A dealer with the republican forces is reported, by the terms of which Reenthal is pledged to help them organize the same. He thinks the contest can be made successfully. This would mean a republican successor to Senator Perkins. Reenthal was opposed to the fusion movement.

Amateur Athletic Union.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic union of the United States was held to-day. Many reports were discussed. A resolution was adopted declaring the board of governors ought not to authorize for a cross, base ball, and foot ball championship prizes other than banners, nor any allowance of expenses for the traveling of teams. The World's fair committee was instructed to make arrangements to hold in Chicago next year a hand-to-hand open to the world general secretary and championship competition, the committee to correspond with foreign associations.

The Curtis trial at San Francisco has been postponed one week, owing to the illness of a juror.

LONG BLACKLIST.

Confronted the Homestead Strikers Who Wanted to Go Back.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 21.—The strike having been officially declared off, a great rush was made this morning by the strikers to get back to work. As early as six o'clock the rush began and it kept the poles busy handling the crowd. By nine o'clock the rush was over, but they continued to go in twos and threes, and this will doubtless be kept up for days to come. A large number were turned away, some with good prospects of securing their old positions in the near future, while many were informed that they would be given no work under any circumstances. It is now plainly evident that the blacklist is quite long and those whose names appear on the list will be forced to seek work elsewhere. Speaking of the action of the amalgamated lodges declaring the Homestead strike of National Secretary Kilgallon said to-day: "The association is well satisfied with the conduct of the men during the struggle. While some features of the conduct were painful, the loyalty of the men to the association and the confidence they reposed in each other is without parallel in labor disputes. From the start the men were masters of their own destiny and the association is confident itself by assisting in every possible way to bring about a successful termination of the struggle. If it has not been able to do that it does not reflect upon the power and influence of the organization. The case was one where the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of the Carnegie company swayed the line of battle in their favor. The association will continue its conservative ways and we have very good reasons to believe that the success which has attended its efforts will follow it in the future."

BLASTING POWDER EXPLODES.

Lighted Fuse Thrown Into the Can—The Killed and Injured.

STURDEVANT, O., Nov. 21.—Twenty-five kegs of blasting powder were accidentally exploded in the Blanche mine of the west end colliery shortly after noon to-day. The explosion was caused by a lighted fuse throwing fire into a powder can, the explosion of which resulted in the whole stock going off. The stunning explosion was heard for some distance around and the relatives of men in the mine came rushing to the scene. As soon as possible a rescuing party went down and in a short time all but one of the unfortunates were out. The following are the dead: John Franky, Walter Warner (colorado); injured: Michael Choker, Wm. Anderson (colorado); El Cook, George Testers, John Anderson (colorado); Lawrence Campbell, John Beading, John Gillespie, Matthew Wright, John Ramsey. The first four of these will undoubtedly die. The others are not badly hurt. A miner named John Hally has not been found and what became of him is unknown. The damage to the mine was not serious.

STATE NEWS.

The Cascade County Teachers' Institute in Session—Other Items.

GREAT FALLS, Nov. 21.—[Special.]—The Cascade Teachers' Institute met in fifth annual session at the court house to-day. The meeting will continue three days. County Superintendent Swan presided, and Miss Sarah Swan was elected secretary. Thirty-five teachers are in attendance. Papers touching upon the best methods of conducting different phases of school work were presented, and many good ideas were suggested. The teachers in attendance are displaying an unusual amount of interest and the institute promises to be very successful.

A Child's Narrow Escape.

GREAT FALLS, Nov. 21.—[Special.]—The little daughter of S. M. Mapes, the newsdealer, living in the south part of town, was badly burned this morning. Her clothing caught from a red hot stove. The child's frantic cries attracted her mother, who promptly extinguished the flames with a blanket, but not before the little one's flesh was burned to a blister on several parts of her body.

One of the Elect Robbed.

MISSOULA, Nov. 21.—[Special.]—The residence of A. B. Cook, state auditor-elect, was robbed last night. The house is on Mr. Cook's ranch, a mile and a half west of Missoula. The goods taken consisted of a valuable buffalo robe, several suits of clothes, jewelry and other things of minor importance, and are valued at between \$300 and \$400. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

John D. Ruff Married.

MISSOULA, Nov. 21.—[Special.]—John D. Ruff was married at noon today to Miss Mamie Hall, granddaughter of Judge Marshall. Ruff is city editor of the Missoulian, and Miss Hall was popular in Missoula society. They received many valuable presents, among them a purse of \$50 presented by the press gang of Missoula.

Making the Count.

GREAT FALLS, Nov. 21.—[Special.]—The official canvass of votes of this county is not completed yet. The board of canvassers worked till to-night and will probably get through to-morrow afternoon. The writ of prohibition issued in the Pigott-Benton contest delayed matters somewhat.

Carried Off Some Valuables.

GREAT FALLS, Nov. 21.—[Special.]—The residence of James F. Stanford, cashier of the Northwestern National bank, was entered last night. The thieves got away with a gold watch, some gold breastpins and a box containing some old coins. The police think they have a clue.

Not the Policy of Rome.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Father Corrigan, of St. Theresa's church, Hoboken, sent a lengthy letter to Bishop Wigger, refusing to retract statements made by him in relation to the German Catholic convention recently held. He said he was not opposed to the German Catholic church but to Catholicism. "I do not believe," said he, "in having the church antagonize American institutions. That is not the policy of Rome."

Cold Weather in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 21.—The first really cold weather of the season is now prevailing in the northwest, the cold wave being spread all over Manitoba and the extreme northern portion of Minnesota, with temperature about eight degrees below zero and the wave is progressing southward.

Charged to the Mulla.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Joseph Lombardo staggered into the apartments to-day badly wounded by a bullet in the back. He refused to say anything regarding the matter, and the crime savors of Mafia work. Lombardo's condition is serious.

DEBTS OF SUBSIDY ROADS.

The Railroad Commissioner Discusses the Subject in His Annual Report.

They Should Be Given a Hundred Years in Which to Pay Out.

He Deprecates the Idea of the Government Foreclosing and Taking Possession of the Lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The special report of Hon. A. Taylor, commissioner of railroads, relative to senate bill 751, providing for the funding of the debt of the Pacific railroad, which has made a part of his annual report, has been received by Secretary Noble. The report, after reciting the history of the bonds issued in aid of the roads, closed thus: "I am of the opinion that, in view of the foregoing facts, it would be sound business judgment to settle with the railroad companies and extend their debts under the provisions of the accompanying bill, rather than to foreclose the roads and seek reimbursement for their cost to the government, either through their sale or operation. I am sure that when the facts of the situation are fully understood and the alternatives, a settlement or foreclosure, are squarely presented, as it must be, congress will decide and the people approve the decision that it is wise to make a settlement which promises to secure the payment of all of the interest and part of the principal of the debts each six months from the date of settlement, rather than to resort to a foreclosure that involves the additional investment of an amount equal to the original debt. It is time to be getting money out of bonded railroads rather than putting more into them. By the passage of this bill the government hazards nothing, waives no existing rights, releases no present securities, impairs no existing obligations.

"If the railroads refuse to accept it, or accepting, neglect or refuse to comply with its provisions, the interests of the government will not be thereby in any way put in peril. If the railroad companies accept and discharge their obligations under it, as they agree to do, then would it prove a happy solution of a vexed question. Careful study of all facts of the situation leads me to the conclusion that the interests of the government and people along the lines of the bonded roads would be best protected by such settlement as provided for in the amended bill submitted herewith."

The general purpose of the bill in question is the extension of the debt to 100 years, with interest at two per cent, and a portion of the principal to be paid as a sinking fund each six months during that time, so that at the end of 100 years the entire debt will have been extinguished. The commissioner suggests several amendments to the bill. The principal to be paid as a sinking fund should be paid in the form of interest on the debt, and the rate of interest would be accepted by the railway companies. He thinks it useless for the government to insist upon terms of settlement that the railroad companies will not agree to, and fully for the companies to agree to conditions not warranted by their present financial condition or future prospects. No advantage can accrue to either party by their imposing, or the other agreeing to, conditions that will not be complied with. The railroad companies should be made to pay as rapidly as they can reasonably be expected to earn money to pay with, and the rate of interest fixed should be equal with the rate the government is compelled to pay on its obligations. All present security should be held and such further security required to be given as the companies have in their power to give.

The commissioner combats the proposition that the government foreclose its mortgages and take possession of the roads as wholly impracticable. There was due the United States on Dec. 31 last, from the Central Pacific, \$5,500,438; from the Central Pacific, \$5,500,438. The average date of the maturity of the bonds is about July 1, 1897. First mortgage bonds were issued, which constitute a lien prior to that of the United States, amounting to Union Pacific, \$35,702,000; Central Pacific, \$27,838,000. These mature practically at the same dates as the subsidy bonds. Among the amendments the commissioner suggests is one to change the method of computation in ascertaining the present worth of the debt, by compounding interest for the time between the settlement and the maturity of the subsidy bonds semi-annually, and make the rate of interest two per cent from the start.

COULD NOT BE WORSE.

The Condition of Colored Men Under Republican Rule.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Hon. Fred Douglass has received so many inquiries since election from members of the colored race, who are anxious to learn his views as to the probable effect of the democratic accession to power, that he has put his answer in the form of a printed circular. In this circular he expresses the opinion that those persons who apprehend a violent change for the worse, both in the general condition of the country and that of the colored people of the north and south, will find themselves agreeably surprised by the little difference which the change of administration will make.

There will, he thinks, be made by the new administration no disastrous assaults upon the enterprise, industry and welfare of the country. The democrats will endeavor to overhaul tariff and in some cases changes will be made, but the principle of protection will be neither ignored nor abandoned. As to the effect of the election of Cleveland upon the condition of the colored people of the south, Mr. Douglass says he is free to say that he has his fears as well as his hopes. "One thing I may say with safety," he says, "it will be very hard to make their condition in the south much worse than it is now and has been during the present administration."

Little Boats Keep Near the Shore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—There will be no Chinese vessels at the great naval review in the spring. Minister Denby transmitted to the Chinese government a cordial invitation from the government of the United States to send some vessels to assist in the review of the Chinese navy. To the review, but according to the report received from him at the navy department to-day Yamen replied that China had but recently added steam vessels to her navy, and the officers were unacquainted with the navigation of the distant western sea, so the many difficulties likely to be met would make it necessary to decline the invitation.

Denied Him a Patent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The supreme court rendered a decision invalidating the