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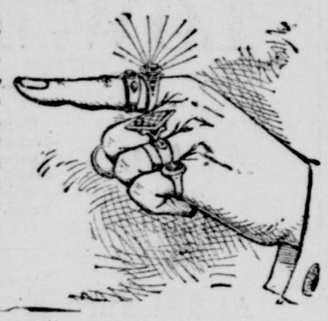

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REED TO BE SPEAKER.

Unanimously Nominated by the Republican Caucus.

GOOD LEGISLATION PROMISED.

The Nation Should Maintain Its Position With Self-Respect, Reed Says.

If the Republicans Had Full Control They Would Make the World More Fit to Live in, He Believes—Gen. Grosvenor Chairman of the Republican Caucus, Culberson of the Democratic.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—The Republicans of the house of representatives met in caucus tonight and unanimously nominated ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, for speaker of the Fifty-fourth congress. This action was anticipated, as at no time had an effort been made to contest his election. Hon. Galusha Grow, who was speaker of the house in 1850, nominated Mr. Reed in caucus. He simply presented Mr. Reed's name, and the nomination was made by a rising vote amid cheers. Mr. Grow, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Payne escorted Mr. Reed to the hall, and when the cheering which greeted his appearance had subsided he made a brief speech of acceptance.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen," said Mr. Reed, "for the honor you have conferred upon me I tender you my sincere thanks. I am, however, not in the least liable to deserve with my own personality this tribute of your kindness. I had once the good fortune to be so placed that I represented, as well as I was able, the patriotic sense of a great party, and it is to that patriotic sense of our party that you tender the tribute of your matured as well as your temporary approval. History will accord us praise for what we did in the Fifty-first congress, and it may accord us its praise in this for what we do not do. We have, unfortunately, a divided government, which usually leads to small results. But there are times when rest is as healthgiving as exercise.

"We must not forget that our first and greatest duty is to do all we can to restore confidence to business, and that we must avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improved business. Rather than run risks, we can afford to wait until well matured plans give us assurances of permanent benefit. Crude and hasty legislation is above all things to be shunned.

"Could we cause our immense popular majority to overflow into the other branches of the government, and could we have full control, we would create, not a perfect world perhaps, but a world rather more fit to live in than we have lately had. (Applause.) Even as things are, I do not for a moment doubt that patriotic instincts will lead us to make every sacrifice except of principle to rescue our country from its temporary disaster.

"Not only have we been elected by the overwhelming vote of the people as their servants, but, as the house of representatives, of which we are the majority, the right to initiate taxation for the people is by the constitution placed in our hands as a sacred trust which we have no right to surrender, and which all parties, however they differ on other things, will assuredly maintain. That we shall be ready at all times to furnish adequate revenue for the government according to our sense of duty, no man can doubt.

"This is the great nation of this hemisphere, and while we have no desire to interfere with other nations, we shall maintain our position with firmness and self-respect, and at the same time with careful consideration of facts and conservatism of action which shall leave no bad question to trouble our future. In this I trust the whole government and all its branches will be in accord with each other and with the people."

When Mr. Reed had finished his speech of acceptance, Mr. Foss, of Illinois, and Mr. Hilborn, of California, each presented him with a gavel.

The gavel presented by Mr. Foss was made of wood from the home of Henry Clay, in Kentucky, and was handsomely carved and mounted with silver and gold. The gavel from California was from the pilothouse of the old warship Hartford, which has recently been refitted in the Mare Island navy yard.

These gavels Reed accepted with appropriate remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that he had spent some years on the Pacific coast as a young man. In closing his remarks, Mr. Reed said: "To all the audience I must add that I cannot undertake to reconcile the differences of these gentlemen as to their metallic views." The point in Mr. Reed's last remark was the fact that Mr. Foss made an allusion to sound money, while Mr. Hilborn talked for free silver.

Previous to Mr. Reed's nomination the caucus had organized by electing Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, chairman of the caucus, by a vote of 158 to 74 for Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. Mr. Ellis, of Oregon, was elected secretary by a vote of 139 to 77 for Mr. Hooker, of New York. These officers will serve during the session. Mr. Grosvenor's election was a victory for what was known as the McDowell combine on house officers, and foreshadowed the success of the combination ticket. In order the following officers were then selected by the caucus, the vote of each being about the same as that given to Mr. Grosvenor: Clerk, Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri; doorkeeper, William J. Glenn, of New York; postmaster, Joseph C. McElroy, of Ohio.

The successful candidate for clerk, ex-Representative McDowell, was nominated by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Henderson, of Illinois, also an ex-representative, was nominated by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois. The vote was: McDowell 164, Henderson 74.

Mr. Russell was nominated by Barthold, of Missouri, and Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, presented the name of Ed Parker, of his state. Mr. Evans said that the South was a few years ago practically without representation on the Republican side of the house, but the Republicans of that section had, by determined work, wrested twenty-three seats from the Democrats. These efforts should be recognized in the distribution of offices, and he thought the position of sergeant-at-arms should be awarded to that section. But Russell was elected, 167, to 70 for Parker. It was thought that after Gen. Henderson had been defeated for clerk he might be presented for sergeant-at-arms, but it was found that the combination was too strong to be broken in that way.

Mr. Payne, of New York, nominated Mr. Glenn for doorkeeper, and Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, named William Tipton, of Tennessee, for the same position. The vote was: Glenn 174, Tipton 65.

Mr. Northway, of Ohio, nominated Mr. McElroy for postmaster, and Mr. Tipton, of Tennessee, was named by McCall, of that state, for the place. The vote was: McElroy 167, Tipton 70.

The most protracted contest was for the position of chaplain. Nine men were named, only two being outside the District of Columbia. Rev. H. N. Coulon, of Michigan, was nominated on the third ballot, receiving 162 votes against 96 for H. C. Fisher, of Kansas, the other candidates having been in the meantime withdrawn. The caucus at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning adjourned, after providing for the employment of two additional pages in the house.

Speaker Reed's Committees.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—Ex-Speaker and Speaker-to-be Reed is guarding the make-up of the committees with the greatest care. As his selection as speaker was a foregone conclusion, he has had ample opportunity during the recess to block out the committees, and decide upon the various chairmanships. The members themselves generally wrote to him their views and aspirations. It is believed that before he arrived here almost all the important places had been decided upon. It is understood that a few important assignments are yet in controversy. It is probable that Mr. Reed will consult ex-Speaker Crisp and other Democratic leaders as to the minority representation on committees. From the best authority it seems likely Mr. Payne, of New York, will lead the ways and means committee; Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, the foreign affairs; Henderson, of Iowa, the appropriation; Grosvenor, of Ohio, the rivers and harbors; Walker, of Massachusetts, the banking and currency, and Hepburn, of Iowa, the interstate commerce. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, who was talked of in connection with the chairmanship of ways and means, in order not to embarrass Mr. Reed, consented to have the chairmanship go to Mr. Payne. He will, however, be a member of the ways and means committee, and will be given second place on banking and currency. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, another aspirant for the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, will remain on that committee, and also will be given a place on the foreign affairs committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Culberson Elected Chairman—Crisp the Nominee for Speaker.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—Sixty-two members of the Democratic minority met in caucus this afternoon to form the Democratic organization and re-nominate their officers in the last congress. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, who has held his seat since the Forty-fourth congress, was elected chairman of the Democratic caucus for the Fifty-fourth congress, to succeed Mr. Holman, of Indiana. Messrs. Robertson, of Louisiana, and Rusk, of Maryland, were elected caucus secretaries. Ex-Speaker Crisp was named for a third term by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and the nomination was carried unanimously, with considerable enthusiasm. The other officers of the Fifty-third congress were selected as the Democratic slate without opposition. Selection of the three or four minor officers whom the minority is permitted to name was postponed.

In nominating Mr. Crisp Mr. Richardson touched upon the future policy of the party. He said that he had been selected to formally name one who had already been named in the hearts of all. He spoke of the election of Mr. Crisp to the speakership of the Fifty-second congress by the 240 Democrats after a sharp and brilliant contest, of his election a second time by the 215 Democrats of the Fifty-third congress, and said they had met a third time to honor him, "a small band of struggling patriots, with full knowledge that our declaration will be impotent. Why," he continued, "this is not the occasion or place to inquire. I believe it is not because any great number of those who have heretofore followed the Democratic standard have deserted their flag. Our party has heretofore buried in forgotten graves every political organization that ever contended against it, and we have an abiding faith that it will do the same with its present great rival. To do so all strife should cease in our own family, and we should choose as leaders in all the states and districts such fearless and patriotic Democrats as the gentleman we are about to nominate. We hould inscribe on our banner the policy and principles of the great triumphant Democracy, lay aside all new-fangled doctrines, and continue the battle for a reduction of taxation of the people; to give them cheaper clothing and supplies; to broaden and make better markets for the products of our farms and manufactories; to reduce the public expense; for greater simplicity in our national affairs; for home rule and local self-government; for an ample circulating medium for our trade and commerce; for sound money, the gold and silver coinage of our constitution, and then the Democracy will be again triumphant and the country will be redeemed and regenerated." Mr. Crisp responded briefly, expressing his thanks. The best of feeling prevailed, and there was no tendency to bring the financial question forward, although the gold and free silver leaders were both present.

CAUCUS OF SENATORS.

A New Distribution of the Appropriation Bills Proposed.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—A number of Republican senators, including Messrs. Hansbrough, Pettigrew, Clark, Carter, Mantle, Dubois, Shoup, Chandler, Gallinger and Proctor, held an informal meeting last night, and decided to advocate an attempt at reorganization of the senate in the caucus to be held next Monday. They also pronounced in favor of the distribution of the appropriation bills among the various senate committees, and also discussed the committee arrangements of senators. It was evident that the Western men would stand together to secure the control of the committees which deal especially with Western questions. The scheme for the enlargement of the finance committee also secured the favorable indorsement of the meeting, and the opinion was expressed that Senators Cameron and Platt should be selected to fill the two places which will be at the command of the Republicans in case they organize the senate and the committee is enlarged.

Senator Dubois, as soon as practicable after the convening of the senate, will present the resolution which he gave last session for the distribution of the appropriation bills. His plan is to distribute these bills as follows: The agricultural bill, to the committee on agriculture; consular and diplomatic, to foreign relations; army and military academy bills, to military affairs; naval, to naval affairs; postoffice, to postoffice; Indian, to Indian affairs; river and harbor, to commerce; fortifications, to coast defense; District of Columbia, to the District of Columbia committee, and the pension bill to pensions, leaving only the legislative, executive, judicial and sundry civil and the deficiency bills to be dealt with by the committee on appropriations. The proposition undoubtedly will be vigorously antagonized.

The Annexation of Hawaii.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—Francis M. Hatch, the new Hawaiian minister who has just arrived here, in an interview said: "My government desires me to be particularly cautious in my utterance about the relations between Hawaii and the United States. Since I landed at San Francisco I have been frequently opportuned for an expression regarding the question of annexation and about other subjects of diplomatic intercourse between the two governments. My position was such, however, that I was compelled to refuse an expression. I shall have to adhere to that plan until I have formally presented myself to Secretary Olney. I have noticed a very friendly feeling toward the government I represent in the papers of the United States, and I regret that I can not oblige the press at this time with some statement."

When asked if there had been a change one way or the other in the annexation feeling at Honolulu, Mr. Hatch paused and then replied slowly and cautiously: "I feel quite sure there has been no change." Notwithstanding the new minister's reticence, it is stated that he comes to Washington City authorized by his government to promote the cause of annexation in every proper way. Mr. Castle said he would leave for New York as soon as he can present his compliments to Secretary Olney, and after a short visit to the East would sail for Honolulu. He has made a very good record during his brief sojourn at the capital.

If you are anxious to find the most reliable blood-purifier, read in Ayer's Almanac the testimonials of those who have been cured of such terrible diseases as catarrh, rheumatism, and scrofula, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then govern yourself accordingly.

ENGLAND BACKS DOWN.

Won't Force a Gunboat Through the Dardanelles Straits.

WHAT DOES THE SULTAN MEAN?

Either He Is a Fool, or Some of the Powers Are Encouraging Him.

He Refuses to Let Guardboats Approach Constantinople, and the Powers, After All Their Threats, Do Nothing—Steady Progress of the Butchery of Christians.

London, Nov. 30.—The dispatch from Constantinople this afternoon which announced the humiliating backdown of the British ambassador to Turkey, Sir Philip Currie, in his insistence, based on treaty rights, that Great Britain, and incidentally Russia, Italy and Austria, be allowed each an extra guardship in the Bosporus, was not well received by the Tory jingoes, and it is certain to be made much of by their opponents. Although the Driad has been ordered back to Salonica, it is understood in official circles that this is only a temporary move, taken in order to avoid giving any provocation which might lead to rioting in Constantinople, and the sultan's obstinacy in this matter is all the more annoying, as it is clear that the powers are being dallied with and placed in an undignified position by Abdul Hamid, who is evidently skeptical as to the longevity of the European concert.

The suggestion is published here today that the sultan has a few brokers operating on the different foreign bourses, and that he has been personally manipulating the recent rapid changes of the political situation in the East from a speculative point of view. If this be true, Abdul Hamid must have made huge profits within the past few weeks merely on the movements of funds which attended the various phases of the extra guardship question, which has been the great attraction in politics throughout the week.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says that the diplomats there appear less confident of carrying their point as to the admission of a second guardship of each of the powers in the Dardanelles. The sultan seems to consider, the correspondent continues, that the fact that such a small concession is demanded proves that the powers are not in agreement on the subject, and that he is, therefore, safe in refusing the firmans. Should the sultan's opinion prevail, Christians and foreigners will be placed in a position of great danger. Said Pasha has again visited all the ambassadors in an endeavor on behalf of the sultan to dissuade them from insisting upon the admission of the second guardship.

The Times also publishes a dispatch, dated Julfa, Persia, which says: "Many Armenian villages between the Persian border and the city of Van have been destroyed by the Hamidieh cavalry. The probable number is forty-six, although the refugees give the names of many more. It is impossible to obtain any reasonable estimate of the number killed, but reports say that it is very large. The city of Van is the only place left untouched by the Kurds, and it is feared a massacre will soon take place there. Armed bands of Armenian patriots are crossing from Persia to the province of Van. A band of these met a body of Turkish cavalry. Many were killed on both sides, when the cavalry withdrew and plundered and destroyed Serai."

The Daily News correspondent says: "All the powers remain united and have refused the porte's request for a withdrawal of their demands for the passage of additional guardships. The synod of the Greek church has declined to issue a decree of contentment with the Turkish administration."

The Speaker's correspondent thinks that 10,000 people have been killed in a dozen different towns within a week, and that this is probably an underestimate, while the work of destruction still goes on. "All the massacres are the deliberate work of the palace government," this correspondent affirms, "and the simple object is to exterminate the Christians."

The Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent says: "Palace friends report that the sultan has been drinking heavily during the past few days, which does not tend to improve his mental condition."

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says an acute financial crisis has arisen in Turkey, owing to the paralysis of trade, industry and husbandry, and to the outlawry caused by the mobilization of troops, and the sources of income are so completely exhausted that the levy of an occupancy tax is under discussion.

Constantinople, Nov. 30.—After all the warlike talk of yesterday the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, has backed down. The British gunboat Driad has been ordered back to Salonica. The general opinion is that the powers have been placed in a ridiculous position, following repeated threats of a foreign passage of the Dardanelles if the sultan persisted in refusing to allow extra gunboats to enter the Bosphorus. This looks very much as if Abdul Hamid and his advisors were well informed when they persisted in holding out against the demands of the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria for additional guard ships, believing they were justified in so doing on the ground that the powers are not in accord as officially stated, and that dissenting powers were behind Abdul Hamid in the stand he has taken.

Boston, Nov. 30.—An Armenian resident in Kharput, Turkey, in a letter to this city describes the premonitions of trouble previous to the recent massacre at that place. He says: "A hostler coming from market passed a man with a sword, who made a motion as if to draw it, remarking to another Turk, 'Do you suppose we shall be able to use it today?' The incident being reported, the Armenians shut up their shops. The assurance of the authorities and chief pojas of the city was given that no harm should be done. Some took courage and opened their shops, and their example was followed by nearly all. Then the massacre was begun. News of the acceptance by the sultan of the proposed scheme of reform came by a letter from Consul Jewett, of Sivas, at the time that this affair begun, four days after he had sent the news by telegraph. The Turkish officials withheld the message and telegraphed to Constantinople that such a telegram had been sent and asked if they should deliver it. The answer came back, 'Deliver.'"

The following cablegram has been received by Rev. Judson Smith from the secretary of the American board of missions at Constantinople: "The missionaries at Kharput, Bitlis and Marash are protected by soldiers, but the streets are unsafe for any Christians. Confidence is weak. It is difficult to send money for the personal needs of the missionaries."

New York, Nov. 30.—The Duke of Westminster, according to a letter just received by the Armenian Relief Association, says: "No settlement of the Armenian question can be deemed satisfactory which does not forever place beyond the reach of their oppressors the remnant of the persecuted Christians in Turkey. This can best be done by effective control." The duke has written to the Russian, French, Austrian, German and Italian embassies in London, begging them to ask their respective governments to co-operate with England.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 30.—Rev. J. L. Johnson, the Baptist minister of this city who so bitterly arraigned United States Minister Terrell, furnishes the Associated Press with a brief note in which he corrects the statement published to the effect that he had said Mr. Terrell had actually adopted the Mohammedan religion. Mr. Johnson says he meant to convey the idea that Mr. Terrell might as well be a Turk, so far as the Americans under the domain of the sultan are concerned; that he obtains favors for himself, and does not bother himself about others. He says he did not charge Mr. Terrell with abetting the massacre of Christians, or that he individually garbles or smothers press reports. The petition signed by Mr. Johnson and thirty-three other members of his party, asking for Mr. Terrell's removal has been forwarded to Secretary Olney.

TALMAGE ON THE TURKS.

He Thinks Their Government Should Be Blotted From the Earth.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—T. DeWitt Talmage, the noted Presbyterian divine, tonight confirmed the statement published in New York that he had refused to go to Armenia to distribute relief funds on account of the condition of affairs and the refusal of the Turkish government to furnish protection. He reviewed the affair in an interview, in the course of which he bitterly denounced the porte and said it had fomented the massacres, and retarded the work of relief.

"The Turkish government," he said, "is a miserable mass of corruption. Its workings are rotten to the core, and the whole government ought to be blotted off the face of the earth. The condition of affairs in Armenia is horrible and the government is responsible for the atrocities."

Dr. Talmage said he was asked to conduct the work of distributing the relief by Louis Klopsch, publisher of the Christian Herald, of which the doctor is the editor. Through the medium of the state department the Turkish government was asked if it would give him an escort while engaged in the work. The porte in reply asked what points he intended to visit, and it was immediately informed of four points in different parts of Armenia. They included Sassoun and Kharput, and all have been the scenes of big massacres. Then the porte announced that it desired to have the funds sent to it, and that it would attend to the distribution. This probably it planned to do through a mixed commission of Christians and Mussulmans, and in reply Dr. Talmage was informed of the emphatic refusal of the porte to furnish an escort. Then Dr. Talmage announced that in the absence of official protection it would be too hazardous a work for him to undertake. "It is utter foolhardiness," he said, "for any one to go into that country, especially with a large amount of money without some escort or pledge of protection. One man with a gun on his shoulder would have been sufficient to guarantee protection, as the Turks have a strong respect, amounting to a superstitious worship, for their government, and the influences of such escort would have been sufficient.

"W. W. Howard, who has gone there now, was acquainted with the region. He was reported killed, but the cable today shows he is still alive, and has been making rapid progress. If I had gone I would have taken $35,000."

RIOT IN MADAGASCAR.

A Misionary and His Family Butchered by Natives.

Antananarivo, Madagascar, via Port Luis, Mauritius, Nov. 30.—A serious anti-European riot has broken out at Arovonimamo. A mob of 2,000 natives attacked the Friends' mission at that place and murdered Rev. Mr. Johnston and his wife and child. The bodies of the murdered persons were horribly mutilated. Further attacks on foreigners and additional massacres are feared.

The Killing of Korea's Queen.

Tacoma, Nov. 30.—Officers of the steamship Tacoma, from the Orient, furnish the following particulars of the assassination of the queen of Korea: After the rebels broke into the palace, killing fifteen women-in-waiting in a horrible manner, they secured the queen and maids, placed them in sacks and carried them outside the palace, where their bodies were slashed with knives, then placed in a roaring fire kindled for the purpose, the bodies being wholly destroyed. Large quantities of oil were placed on the fire, and the rebels danced about the flames as the remains were burned to ashes. The queen's mother committed suicide on hearing the fate of her daughter.

Hungarians Fight a Duel.

Buda Pesth, Nov. 30.—As a result of an exciting scene in the lower house of the Hungarian diet, yesterday, when Baron Andreansky reproached Herr von Perczel, minister of the interior, and charged him with assisting alleged election abuses, a sword duel took place today between the two gentlemen. Herr Andreansky, who resigned his seat temporarily for the purpose of meeting his adversary on the field of honor, was severely wounded, receiving a sword cut and sustaining injuries about the head.

ATTACK ON CAPT. BUBB.

The Colville Indian Agent's Management to Be Investigated.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—General allegations of incompetency against Capt. J. W. Bubb, the agent in charge of the Colville Indian reservation, in Washington, were filed at the Indian bureau several months ago. They were referred to Special Agent John Lane, who is making his regular inspection of the reservations in that locality. Agent Lane is now at the agency, and is making an investigation, but has made no report to the bureau, and will not for some time. There were no formal charges, but general statements made by individuals who officers say they believe to be personally interested in a change in the office.

During the allotment of lands in severalty to the Kalispel Indians, which lasted a year and was completed about August 1, there was some friction between Special Allotting Agent George H. Newman and Agent Bubb. Newman claimed that Bubb interfered with his work, but the matter was soon quieted. Capt. Bubb has a good record, and is one of the appointees under the change of policy begun by Secretary Smith in naming army officers instead of civilians as agents. Indian officials believe that no serious allegations will be substantiated.

New York's Fight Against Trusts.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Attorney W. N. Wilson has filed with the attorney general a petition, on behalf of John Moore & Co., and Andrews Bros. of this city, and Thomas Kingsford & Co., of Oswego, against the American Sugar Refining Co., asking that the company be prohibited from doing business in the state of New York, the claim being that the American Sugar Refining Co. is a trust.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The attack upon trusts which was begun in this state November 19, when the attorney general granted an order for the Chicago to begin suit against the tobacco trust, was carried further when the attorney general graned an order for the Chicago Gas Co. to show cause why they should not be enjoined from selling in this state certificates of consolidation of October, 1895. The order citing the parties to appear before the attorney general on Wednesday, December 11, is addressed to the Central Trust Co., in New York, which company is expected to issue and handle the certificates.

The Extinction of the Seals.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—An official report received at the treasury department states that by actual count 28,000 seals died of starvation on the Pribilof islands last summer because their mothers had been killed at sea, and that fully 5,000 more were on the islands in a starving condition and would die before the season closed. It is estimated that at this rate of loss the seals of Bering sea will have become extinct within the next three or four years at the farthest.

Eyes examined free. F. Wilzinski, scientific Graduate Optician, recently from New York, 801 Front.

A CRISIS IN GERMANY.

The Ministry Visibly Tottering to Its Downfall.

SOCIALISTS FULL OF FIGHT.

Will Attack the Emperor in Reichstag, Which Meets Tuesday.

They Say That Persecution Makes the Party Grow—Even the Emperor Realizes That the Lese Majeste Prosecutions Go Too Far.

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Berlin, Nov. 30.—Everything points to a cabinet crisis, in spite of official denials. The positions of Herr von Koeller, the Prussian minister for the interior; Dr. von Boetticher, the vice president of the council of ministers and imperial secretary of state for the interior; Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, minister of war; Freiherr Marschall von Berlepsch, the minister of commerce, and Freiherr Marschall von Vicherstein, the minister of foreign affairs, and even that of Herr von Lucelus, the chief of the imperial civil cabinet, are said to be shaken. Evidences of widespread court intrigue to get rid of the ministers who are distasteful to the agrarians, conservatives and military parties have come to the surface recently. Herr von Koeller is apparently the minister who is the most threatened.

The emperor, it is stated, is displeased at the recent maladroit prosecutions for lese majeste, especially the case of Prof. Delbrueck, which was ordered by Herr von Koeller. The cabinet itself, moreover, is divided respecting the expediency of the extreme anti-Socialist measures adopted by the police, and nobody would be astonished to hear of a ministerial upheaval.

The emperor during the last few days has been treating Gen. von Schweinitz, former German minister to Russia, with marked distinction, and it is whispered in court circles that he will succeed Herr von Koeller as minister for the interior. The latter, however, continues to enjoy the approbation of the Conservatives.

Count von Mirbach, leader of the Conservative party, has issued a manifesto to the electors of East Prussia, in which he rejects for his party the overtures of the National Liberals, and declares that the Conservative center will continue to constitute a majority of the reichstag and diet, and the government can have his party only in exchange for some measure similar to the Kanitz grain monopoly bill and the re-institution of bi-metallism as clearly defined. He declares that a government programme modeled largely on the policy of Prince Bismarck is absolutely required to induce confidence in the government. This manifesto is clearly aimed at the majority of the present cabinet.

The extraordinary police campaign against the Socialists during the past week, involving the search of the houses of all the Socialist leaders, including the members of the reichstag, and the closing of about a dozen of the leading Socialist clubs, is based on the antique Prussian law of associations, dating back to 1850. Every day in the week raids have been made upon the clubs and residences of Socialists in Berlin and other towns, and about a score of the leading Socialists are to be prosecuted. The closing of the big Socialist clubs on Friday, however, has caused the greatest flutter in Socialist circles, and the matter will be brought before the reichstag, when exciting debates are expected. In spite of the repression, the Socialists remain defiant, and the Vorwaerts, the organ of the party, prints an ironical article, advising Herr von Koeller to continue the persecution, claiming that it will tend to make the Socialist party stronger and more harmonious, and citing the results of the era of Tesseldorf, during which the Socialist party sextupled.

The reopening of the reichstag on Tuesday next will be without special brilliancy. The nature of all the government's bills is known, and there will be no surprise during the session, though it is expected to be a stormy one, on account of the introduction of extraneous matter, such as the lese majeste prosecutions and the Hammerstein letters, which are sure to lead to heated discussions.

A DEFICIT IN NOVEMBER.

The Government Continues Steadily to Run Behind.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—Following is a statement of the receipts of the government for November, 1895:

Customs	$ 11,455,315
Internal revenue	13,040,085
Miscellaneous	1,491,193
Total	$ 25,986,593
Total November, 1894	$ 19,411,423
Total November, 1893	23,978,490
Deficit November, 1895	1,125,000
Deficit November, 1894	9,066,755
Deficit November, 1893	7,322,626

During the five months of the present fiscal year the receipts were approximately:

Customs	$ 69,598,369
Internal revenue	63,487,187
Miscellaneous	6,274,768
Total	$139,460,326
Five months 1894	$137,523,320
Five months 1893	129,403,415
Deficit five months 1895	17,601,541
Deficit five months 1894	22,295,142
Deficit five months 1893	29,918,096

ALASKA BELONGS TO US.

It Should Be Defended by War If Need Be, a Surveyor Says.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—Prof. Marcus Baker, of the coast and geodetic survey, who went to Alaska for the United States in connection with the boundary dispute, stirred the usually mild scientists of Washington City last night by the boldness of his declarations in a lecture on Alaska before the National Geographists' Society. He scouted the idea of arbitrating the question of England's claim to 5,000 square miles of territory between Portland canal and Behm channel, on the southeast border of Alaska, and said the only arbitration admissable was the arbitration of battle. The sentiment was loudly applauded. Baker was invited by popular vote to repeat the lecture in a larger hall.

Ex-Gov. Waite on Populism.

Milwaukee, Nov. 30.—Ex-Gov. Waite, of Colorado, is in Milwaukee, looking over the accommodations of the city as a convention town. In addition to viewing Milwaukee, he will make speeches at other places in this state in the interest of the Populists. Gov. Waite said that the Populist party was growing all the time. Said he: "I have just finished a trip through Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and I tell you the prospects are brightening every day. In Texas we are making remarkable gains, and our friends there tell me we shall certainly carry the state next year. Though the Democrats in that state are for free silver, the Populist party next year will be the only free silver party in the country, and there will be no other place for free silver men to get. I believe that if we nominate a Southern man for president next year who has been a Democrat and who is a free silver man, we will break up the solid South."

Republican League Convention.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The sub-executive committee of the National League of Republican Clubs decided that the league convention of next April shall be held in this city.

Burn Newcastle coal. $4 per ton.