THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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Eggine

Makes Hens Lay.

1-pound packages, each ....$ .35
5½-pound packages, each .. .75
6-pound packages, each.... 1.50
10-pound packages, each .. 2.25

"Now" is the time to make hens lay. Eggine is the best egg PRODUCER known.

PURE LARD—

5-pound tins .....$ .40
10-pound tins ..... .75
20-pound tins 1.45
50-pound tins 3.65

Our "Pure Lard" is made fresh and delivered to us every few days. It is "sweet as a nut." Every can warranted.

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All Goods At... Cost or Less.

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Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Curtains, Crockery, Kitchenware, Etc.

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Attend M. Seller & Co.'s Outbidding Sale.

20% to 33⅓%

Discount on All Goods.

NO RESERVE. A line of Sterling Silver Novelties just opened. Prices below anything you have seen.

M. SELLER & CO.,

Plum Pudding For Thanksgiving.

Made by Crosse & Blackwell. In cans suitable for large or small family.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815 and 817 First Ave.

Watch Us! Watch Us!

If you need a new watch or want your old one repaired come to us. We can save you money.

FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, No. 720 First Avenue.

"IMPERIAL" On Hams, Bacon or Lard means a home product that cannot be beat. : :

NOTICE—Bank of British Columbia.

It having been decided by the board of directors of this bank to discontinue business in Seattle and close up the branch, depositors having current accounts and persons holding certificates of deposits are therefore requested to call at their early convenience, and bring their pass books or receipts, and withdraw their balances.

R. LEA BARNES, Manager. Seattle, Wash., October 16, 1896.

Although it has been decided expedient to place the affairs of this company in the hands of a receiver for the present, we wish to inform our friends and customers that the business will be continued in all its details.

Manufacturing Jewelers. EMPIRE JEWELRY CO., No. 705 Second Av.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO.

J. H. PRINE, Supt. Works—Grant St. Bridge, Bet. Norman and B Sts.

Foundry, Machine And Boiler Shops.

ABSOLUTELY PURE : : :

Home Production

FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Take None Other Than the Seattle Cereal Co.'s DIAMOND BRAND.

The Washington Rubber Co. Inc.

Ladies', Men's, Misses' and Boys' Mackintoshes.

Cahn & Cohen, Foot of Yesler Av.

No. 1 Canned Goods, consisting mostly of pealed tomatoes, from the wrecked steamer Umatilla: 6 Cans for 25c, or $1.00 per case. Warranted good condition.

WITH SILVER AND GOLD

Gen. Roy Stone Would Establish International Coinage.

PLAN SUMBITTED TO FARMERS.

Mint and Fund to Be Managed by a Commission—Proposal Embraces the Issuance of "Globe" Coins—The Congress Adopts a Resolution Favoring International Bi-metallism—Ex-President Harrison Invited to Address the Convention—Suggestions for Tariff Reform.

Indianapolis, Nov. 11.—At today's session of the national farmer's congress, Gen. Roy Stone, of the department of agriculture, Washington City, read a paper entitled: "The Battle Is Over; Shall the War Go On?" This paper dealt with the issues of the recent election. Speaking of the free silver forces, he said it was not in human nature that a party which has made such headway in its first fight should be willing to accept one defeat as final. Gen. Stone maintained, therefore, that to avoid even more bitter contests in the future, some international plan should be taken up to "provide a new, natural and growing use for silver." Gen. Stone submitted the following project for international silver money:

"First—An international mint be opened under the auspices and management of the governments of the chief commercial countries of the world.

"Second—Silver international coins, which may be known as 'globe dollars' and fractions thereof, bearing their denominations in shillings, francs, etc., on the one side and an international symbol with the names of the nations on the other, to be coined and freely issued in exchange for gold coin, or its equivalent, or for silver bullion, at the market price.

"Third—Heavy bars or blocks of silver, to be numbered and stamped with their full international coinage value for use in bank reserves or for export or domestic transfer.

"Fourth—Certificates to be issued on deposit of silver bullion at the market value of these proposed coins, bars or blocks.

"Fifth—The international coins, bars, blocks and certificates to be receivable for public dues, and to be exchangeable for gold at the central mint, and at its agencies in all countries of the union.

"Sixth—All profit of coinage, stampage and issue of certificates for bullion to be placed in a reserve fund invested in stable government securities, to secure the parity of this currency with gold, the interest arising from such securities to be added to the fund.

"Seventh—The coinage, stampage or issue of certificates to be curtailed whenever the demand for exchange into gold indicates a redundancy of either.

"Eighth—The mint and fund to be managed by a commission consisting of representatives nominated by the governments joining the union, one from each country, but all matters of general policy to be determined by a majority in interest as well as by a majority in numbers; the interest of each nation being determined at first by the value of its external commerce and later by the amount of international currency actually taken by its citizens.

"If," he says in conclusion, "a secured international silver currency can be successfully established, it may serve all the public purposes of bi-metalism better than bi-metallism itself, and without any of its risks. It makes no sudden and extreme demand upon the confidence of capital. It will not unduly stimulate the production of silver. It will broaden the metallic base of the world's currency; and, while it will not at once restore a par of exchange between the gold and silver countries, it will give stability to business by a steady approach thereto. It will take the whole subject out of the realms of doubt and controversy and give a season of financial peace to the commercial world. It may even give political peace to the American union."

J. Adam Bede, of St. Paul, said he was a Democrat, but he knew that silver could only be mined by the wealthy, by great corporations, and they alone could get any profit out of it.

A resolution with a decided silver ring, introduced by Mr. Offutt, of Indiana, was substituted by the following resolution by the committee on resolutions and adopted against Mr. Offutt's protest:

"Whereas, The consensus of opinion of the people of the United States is that gold and silver coin on a just parity of value should be equally money of ultimate redemption without limit, in which this Farmers' National congress concurs, but differences of opinion exist as to the best method by which this policy can be secured; and,

"Whereas, The recent election resulted in favor of bi-metallism by international agreement of the commercial nations; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Farmers' National congress urgently requests the incoming administration of the national government to speedily adopt all the practical methods to obtain the concurrence of a sufficient number of nations to secure international bi-metallism with the unlimited coinage of gold and silver as equal money of redemption, and thereby to restore bi-metallic prices for the world's commerce."

Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the committee, said the committee with one exception was of the opinion that the resolutions expressed the opinion of a vast majority of the people of the United States and that the substitute was a proper one.

W. H. Hoffman, of Illinois, introduced a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as the supreme court of the United States had decided that a tax on incomes was unconstitutional, all farm products should be exempt from assessment or taxation.

Stahl, of Illinois, introduced the following:

"Whereas, Trusts are annually robbing the people of millions, be it

"Resolved, That this congress demands that the laws against trusts be enforced, and that the laws that are now inadequate be strengthened."

The committee on the next meeting of the convention reported in favor of St. Paul, and suggested that the meeting be held two months earlier in the year than the present congress.

A resolution was also offered and referred favoring the initiative and referendum; also a graded land tax.

The congress by resolution requested ex-President Harrison to address the body.

The president of the congress, referring to the bill pending in the United States senate, providing for an industrial commission, said action should be taken by the farmers' convention looking to the appointment of one or perhaps two of the five members of the commission from the membership of the congress.

Resolutions were referred as follows:

Suggestion of S. W. Allerton, of Illinois, for secretary of agriculture; requesting the congress of the United States to appoint a corps of civil engineers to examine and report as to the practicability of the construction of a ship canal connecting the Atlantic with the great lakes by way of rivers and the Gulf of Mexico; declaring it as the sense of this congress that women should be given the right of suffrage; that the congress of the United States should take active measures to restrict undesirable immigration; to discountenance class legislation, and to discourage sectionalism.

The afternoon session of the congress was devoted to the reading of papers of interest to the agriculturists. One paper on "Good Roads and the Benefit Derived From Them" was read by Otto Romer, of Wisconsin, a member of the executive board of the League of American Wheelmen.

Dr. Satello, representing the republic of Venezuela, made a brief address, in which he said that Venezuela is with America, and expressed a true fidelity to the interests of the United States. Three hearty cheers were given for Venezuela and the republics of Pan-America at the conclusion of the address.

L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, presented a resolution, which was adopted, under a suspension of the rules, urging the banishment by act of congress of all saloons in Washington City and in all other places where congress has control.

A committee was appointed to present to congress the memorial of the farmers' congress under course of preparation. The memorial, which is to be presented to congress, is being written by Judge Lawrence, chairman of the committee. The memorial covers the whole subject of the protective duties relating to agricultural interests. It quotes from the address of President Clayton, of the congress, the statistics which he gave, showing the operation of the Wilson tariff bill, as compared with the McKinley bill of 1890. It then says that in order to give effect to the policy of protection three things are to be observed:

"First—That American farmers can supply nearly all farm products in sufficient amount to meet the needs of the American people.

"Second—That as to farm products there can be no combination or monopoly to exact exorbitant prices.

"Third—It results from those facts that on such farm products, the duties should be such as to secure to American farmers the whole American market. Among the products where such duties are to be required are: Cotton, hemp, flax, wheat, corn, barley, oats, potatoes, hops, dairy products, garden vegetables, poultry, eggs, live stock for food, many kinds of tobacco, apples and other fruits. As to sugar, wool and rice, which the American farmer cannot sufficiently produce to supply all our needs, the duties should not be prohibitory, but they should be amply protective, so that in due time we shall be enabled to supply all."

The memorial then quotes statistics to show the effect of the wool tariff law agreed upon in December last by the National Wool Growers' Association, at Washington City. The memorial further says that the Dingley tariff bill now pending in the senate unjustly discriminates in favor of the wool manufacturer and against the wool grower. It insists that if the Dingley bill is to be passed it shall be amended in four particulars, to provide: First, that the skirting clause in the act of 1890 shall not be applicable to the bill; second, that the pledge that it shall continued in operation until August, 1898, be stricken out; third, that the duties on woolen rags, shoddy and adulterants shall be made prohibitory; fourth, that wool and woolen manufactures imported under its provisions shall not remain in bonded warehouses more than ten days.

Several other minor features to the memorial are to be added. There is no doubt of the adoption of the memorial as it stands at tomorrow morning's session of the congress.

ADVICE BY SHERMAN.

He Advocates a Conservative Policy for the Incoming Administration.

New York, Nov. 11.—A banquet which took the form of a jubilee in celebration of the recent Republican victory and a reception by some of the successful candidates was given at the Union League Club at Brooklyn tonight. There were about 300 present. Among those at the guest table were Senator John Sherman, William Berri, Mayor Strong, of New York; Lieutenant - Governor - Elect Woodruff, Hon. Fred Grant, Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn; ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and General Stewart T. Woodruff. Among those who spoke briefly were Senator Sherman, Mayor Strong, President Berri, of the Union League, Timothy Woodruff and Mayor Wurster. Senator Sherman, in his address, advocated conservatism. His advice in his speech may be epitomized thus:

"Pass the Dingley bill, improved if possible, so the McKinley administration may come into power with sufficient money to meet expenses; no extra session of congress; appointment of a tariff commission; calmness and deliberate consideration of the whole question; take care of the farmers from the point of view of protection; no coinage of the silver dollars until we can put into the silver dollar enough silver to make it equal in value to the gold dollar; welcome all conservative men to the Republican party."

Senator Sherman referred also to the work of the past administration in extremely unfavorable terms.

During the afternoon Senator Sherman talked freely with an Evening Post reporter about the outlook for legislation at the next congress. "It will be necessary to pass a tariff measure at once," he said. The Dingley bill, with some changes, will do for the present. The Democrats made a great mistake in not permitting that bill to pass the last congress. It was only a temporary measure, intended to raise revenue which the government absolutely needed, and if the Democrats had let it go through there would have been no necessity for bond issues and the Democratic administration would have escaped a great deal of censure and criticism that was heaped upon it. I doubt if the Democrats in the senate will oppose the bill. I am sure the silver senators will not obstruct legislation, and I understand that all the silver men, except Teller and Dubois, are opposed to the policy of obstruction. If the Dingley bill is passed at the coming session of congress, there will be no necessity for an extraordinary session after March 4. Considering everything, I think the outlook for the passage of the bill is bright. It is doubtful if the Republicans will have a majority in the senate.

Teller Maintains Silence.

Denver, Nov. 11.—"It would be very impolitic for us to show our hand now and make our intent plain to the opposition," said Senator Teller today, when asked if it would be possible to pass a tariff bill through the coming senate without a silver rider. "I have received several telegrams from Eastern press requesting an answer to that same question," the senator continued, "but have refrained from making a definite reply. Speaking for myself, I can say frankly that I have not, as yet, made up my mind regarding the comparative strength of the parties in the senate. When the silver forces meet at the convening of congress I anticipate that a caucus will develop a plan. No, the Republicans will not urge or push a tariff bill when congress opens. It would be useless, for in case such a bill was passed, President Cleveland would veto it. If the Republicans are sincere, however, as they assert they are, a special session will be called and the Dingley tariff bill or some other one will be passed, in case such a thing is possible. I do not care to talk of the plans of the silver forces until I am fully advised."

Where Western Senators Stand.

New York, Nov. 11.—The World says: Senators Clark and Warren, of Wyoming; Senators Brown and Cannon, of Utah, and Senator Perkins, of California, whose future positions on finance and the tariff have been in doubt, may control by their votes the action of congress this winter on all financial legislation. They have removed the uncertainty, however, by telegraphing to the World where they stand. All but one of them will participate in the Republican caucus and abide by its decision as to bills increasing the public revenues. Three of them are as much opposed to the single standard as ever, but none of them, except Senator Cannon, will insist upon a free silver rider to the Dingley or any other tariff bill.

WATSON HITS HARD.

At Last He Publishes His Long Delayed Letter.

BUTLER SEVERELY CRITICISED

To Treat With Either of the Old Parties Was to Give Up the Fight for Reform—The Democrats, in Their Waterloo, Expected Reinforcements, But Drew the Line on the Leader—In Trying to Elect Bryan, They at the Same Time, Wished to Compass the Extinction of Populism.

Atlanta, Nov. 11.—The letter of acceptance written by Tom Watson, accepting the Populist nomination for vice-president was today made public. Seven columns of Watson's People's Party Paper are devoted to it. The letter is supplemented by four columns of advice to Populists to "sit steady in the boat and hold their party together."

The editorial tone of the paper is one of fulfilled prophecy. Watson declares that the failure of the Populists to support Bryan in the close states brought about McKinley's election. He goes into a long review of the circumstances leading to his nomination, and accepts the vice-presidential nomination "because I said I would." He declares that if the St. Louis Populist convention had nominated a straight Populist ticket it would have been elected. It would, he said, have driven the Hills and Gormans where they belonged — in the Republican ranks—and the Bryans and Blands would have joined with the Populists. He complains bitterly of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Populist leaders, and addresses himself particularly to Senator Butler in this way:

"Senator, a reform has no right to exist if it has not valid complaint to make. Populists cannot denounce the sins of the two old parties, and yet go into political co-partnership with them. The moment we make a treaty the war must cease; and when we cease our war upon the old parties we have no longer any excuse for living; whenever right compromises with wrong, it is the right which suffers. The Democratic managers seem to resent as a strange piece of impertinence the fact that the Populists dared to nominate a ticket differing at the rear end from theirs. Coming to them with the 2,000,000 votes they were begging for and piteously needing, I can say with a perfect assurance of telling the unqualified truth that my arrival on the field of battle was not welcomed as heartily as Blucher was received by Wellington at Waterloo. They want my reinforcements, but they do not want me to lead them. They need Blucher's troops, but they draw the line at Blucher. That is hardly fair either to Blucher, nor is it the best way to defeat Napoleon.

"For this attitude on the part of the Democratic managers, I believe you, senator, are largely responsible. You made no effort to have me recognized. You went into the fusion policy over my written protest, with all the zeal of a man who wanted to elect the Democratic ticket. In this I think you were wrong. As chairman of the Populist committee, the party certainly expected you to do all you could to elect the Populist ticket. Had you demanded Mr. Sewall's withdrawal from the ticket, he would have been withdrawn. I have a letter of yours, in which you state the Democratic committee expected you to make the demand, but you did not make it.

"From the perversity of temper with which the Democratic managers have refused to do the right thing by the Populists, it would seem they prefer McKinleyism to anything which might seem to be partly a Populist triumph. Their subtle purpose is to couple the Bryan election with the complete destruction of the Populist party.

"The position taken in this letter will be bitterly assailed. Would that the pathway were always carpeted with flowers. It rarely is. By making myself and the party I represent a mere footmat for Democratic politicians to wipe their feet upon, I could win much applause from that quarter. But if I were now lacking in the loyalty which was expected of me when chosen, I would grieve the men who have honored me, trusted me and defended and loved me.

"No one regrets more profoundly than I do that the Democratic managers have shaped the campaign by which the South has again been told she must grovel in the dust, and let an Eastern plutocrat put his foot upon her neck. Nor does any one regret more than I do that the Democratic managers, in shaping their fusion deals, have considered those Populists only who are getting loaves and fishes. They have lost sight of the great army of privates, whose honest hearts and sincere souls form the strength of the reinforcement Mr. Bryan needs. These Populists of the rank and file have the spirit of the crusaders, and they would die for a principle more quickly than they would sell it. These men will not vote for Sewall nor for Sewall electors.

"If Senators Jones and Gorman really wish to defeat McKinley, let them lose no time in realizing this truth."

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Employment for More Than 150,000 Men—Iron Makes an Advance.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The Tribune prints a list of 275 mills and factories which have resumed business since November 3, giving employment to 155,495 men.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

The Industrial World will say tomorrow: "Iron has experienced the impulses of a new life. Pig iron has again advanced from 25 cents to 50 cents per ton, according to delivery, and local coke is quoted at $11.25 to $11.75. Orders during the past week have been the largest in many months. They come from many sources, and come from a wide awakening of industrial activity. The plate mills at South Chicago have reopened, and for all kinds of finished mill products there is much better inquiry. But the mills have been famished for orders, and there is no improvement in prices."

Springfield Shops Reopen.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Slattley Plow Works, which have been idle for two months, have resumed operations with 75 of the 200 employes at work.

The Wabash railroad shops, which have been running with half a force, began running with the full force this week.

Charles Ridgley, president of the Springfield Iron Company, states that it is very indefinite when the rolling mills, which give employment to 600 to 800 men, and which closed May 1, will again open.

The watch factory, which has only employed 150 hands for some time, will not increase the force for some at least.

Work for Cycle Makers.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 11.—E. C. Stearns & Co., bicycle makers of this city, whose factory has been closed for several months, will reopen Monday with a force of 1,200 men, at the same time increasing wages 10 and in some cases 20 per cent.

New York Bonds at 104.71.

New York, Nov. 11.—Comptroller Fitch today, by direction of the other members of the sinking fund commission, awarded the entire issue of $16,046,580 city bonds, for which bids were opened Monday, to Vermilyea & Co. at 104.71; premium, $755,784.

Gold at the Banks.

New York, Nov. 11.—Conservative estimates made by bank officers of the total amount of gold received so far by the banks since election day put the aggregate at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Several packages of money have been received by express from points West. The banks believe that the premium for New York exchange at Chicago will lead to large receipts of currency in a few days. Another thing which aroused comment was the news of the sale since election day of a block of $4,000,000 of the United States 4 per cent. bonds by the Bank of England.

MORE VISITORS TO CANTON.

Many Associations Want to Escort McKinley to Washington City.

Canton, Nov. 11.—Dinner was served late at the McKinley home tonight. Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, whom they have been intending to visit this week, came down from Cleveland on an evening train. Mrs. McKinley appeared to have regained much of the cheerfulness that marked her before her attack of grip some weeks ago.

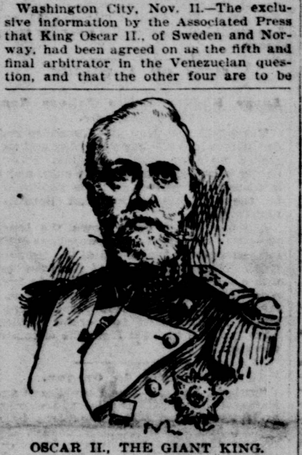
Scarcely had the president-elect entered the library than the mail carriers of Canton were announced. They shook hands with their distinguished fellow townsman. Their few minutes' visit had no sooner ended than a committee from the Knights Templars of Canton, headed by General Superintendent Kennedy, of the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad, called. Spokesman Kennedy said he had come to ask the honor for the Canton Knights Templars of escorting their comrade to Washington City for the inaugural ceremonies. It was explained that a company of several hundred Canton business men had called with a similar tender of services. The Eighth regiment, Ohio National Guards, has also asked for the honor, as well as the Cleveland troop, the Fourteenth regiment, of Columbus, where Maj. McKinley lived during the four years of his gubernatorial term, and many other similar organizations. One notable body aspiring for the distinction is the oldest Republican club in California, which wired offering to come from San Francisco and do escort duty.

Shortly after noon Maj. McKinley took a drive in his carriage. He was accompanied by Secretary of State Samuel M. Taylor, of Columbus; Samuel J. Roberts, chairman of the Kentucky state Republican committee, and Walter Chance, of Philadelphia. At luncheon he entertained Robert P. Porter, of Cleveland, who was superintendent of the census in 1890.

OSCAR II. TO DECIDE.

Even Though He Appoint Some One Else for the Formal Work in the Venezuelan Case.

Washington City, Nov. 11.—The exclusive information by the Associated Press that King Oscar II., of Sweden and Norway, had been agreed on as the fifth and final arbitrator in the Venezuelan question, and that the other four are to be



OSCAR II., THE GIANT KING.

named by the judicial authorities of the two countries, two by the lord chief justice of England and two by the chief justice of the United States, has been fully verified from authoritative sources. The official announcement is likely to be made at an early day. Those best acquainted with the facts state that the Associated Press report covered all the essential points and particulars. Additional information can be given that the agreement is that King Oscar II. will be the fifth arbitrator, with the understanding that if his royal functions are such as to make it undesirable to sit with the arbitrators, he will designate another, probably his chief justice, to participate in the formal meetings. At the same time it is the king whom the two governments will regard as the final arbitrator, even though he should designate some one to serve in the formal capacity.

London Press Comment.

London, Nov. 11.—After a cabinet council held today the attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, went to the colonial office and had a conference with C. A. Harris, one of the under secretaries, who has been prominently associated with the Venezuelan question from the first.

The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, referring to the practical settlement of the Venezuelan question by submitting it to a court of arbitration, says: "The locus standu of the United States which the Marquis of Salisbury at first denied, is now undisputed, and is accepted even to the length of ruling out Venezuela. We would much rather settle with the United States, but we naturally look to the United States to go bail for Venezuela in return. In this assertion of the Monroe doctrine, the most satisfactory point of all is appended, the arbitration agreement."

The St. James Gazette asks whether the agreement will not throw into arbitration "all the sparsely settled region between the Schomburgk line and the settled territory of Guiana, which Lord Kimberly and the Marquis of Salisbury declared they would never submit to arbitration, and which President Cleveland and Secretary Olney declared they should, or the United States would make them." Continuing, the St. James Gazette adds: "If Great Britain does submit this issue to arbitration, it will be difficult to disprove the American claim that the agreement is a square backdown on the part of Great Britain. That the arrangement includes a general treaty of arbitration is an indisputable benefit, and the decision of the commission not to report relieves President Cleveland's government of the most serious difficulty of its own creation."

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that hereafter disputes are less likely to occur, "now that the principle of dealing directly with the little republics is set aside in favor of negotiations with their powerful protector."

The Globe welcomes the agreement, "because it releases the American government from a false and dangerous position." Continuing, the Globe says:

"When the commission reported adversely to Great Britain, it would force President Cleveland to attempt the coercion of Great Britain, or eat the humblest of humble pie. No one in this country wishes to see the development of the United States retarded for half a century, as it would necessarily have done if the government at Washington City had seen fit to enter on so trivial a pretext upon so unequal a contest. The decision of the commission to withhold its report is an obvious one, and an effective way out of an awkward position."

The Globe then proceeds to criticise the composition of the tribunal, and in this connection refers to the fact that Venezuela is not represented, "in spite of Lord Salisbury's early assertion that the question at issue only concerned the United Kingdom and Venezuela." Concluding: "It must be clearly understood that this institution of the new tribunal of arbitration is not to constitute a precedent for arranging all future disputes between the United States and the United Kingdom in North and South America, and that we are not ready to recognize Monroeism as an international law."

Hanna Leaves for Home.

New York, Nov. 11.—Mark Hanna left the Republican headquarters this afternoon, and later with his family departed for their home in Cleveland.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Gen. Miles Favors Large Appropriations for Northwest.

PUGET SOUND NEEDS $764,050.

More Liberal Allowance Suggested for the Northwest Than for Other Points on the Pacific—Improvements Not a Menace, but a Protection to the Laboring Classes—The Army Should Be Increased—Indians Receive Better Treatment Than Formerly, and Do Not Care to Fight.

Washington City, Nov. 11.—In his annual report to the secretary of war, Maj. Gen. Miles, commander of the army, devotes a great deal of space to the consideration of questions of coast defense, and renews forcibly all the recommendations on that subject made in his former reports. It is recommended that liberal appropriations be made for the manufacture of guns, their emplacements, quarters and barracks. The estimate that Gen. Miles makes for the next year for the work of the ordnance, engineers and quartermasters' departments at the different coast points include the following:

Place—	Appropriations.
San Diego	$600,002
San Francisco	902,856
Mouth of Columbia river	566,325
Puget Sound	764,050

General Miles says:

"An unwise argument has been made against the construction of modern appliances of war, on the theory that it is a danger and a menace to the laboring classes. In some instances marked protests have been made against such a national policy. The arguments seem scarcely worthy of consideration.

"It is deemed proper to call attention to the fact that these national safeguards are in no sense a menace to any class of our citizens, not even to the humblest individual, but on the other hand, they are a protection to the life and property of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. They protect not only the commercial ports, with their accumulation of public buildings and private dwellings, commerce and shipyards, but the factory, the foundry, the workshop, and also the savings banks and the cottages. In fact, the destruction of our great commercial and manufacturing cities would be a national disaster far more serious and appalling to the great masses of the laboring population than it would be to any other class of our people."

Gen. Miles renews his former recommendations for an increase of the army on the ground that it has not kept pace with the increased wealth of public and private interests, and he suggests that the enlisted strength of the army be fixed at one soldier to every 2,000 people as a minimum, the maximum strength not to exceed on soldier for every 1,000 population, the strength to be determined within these limits by the president, according to the necessities and requirements of the nation. He points out the importance of having at least two stations east of the Rocky mountains, and one west, suitable for the accommodation of one regiment of cavalry, and renews the recommendations made last year concerning the use of bicycles and motor wagons and the promotion of competent enlisted men to the grade of second lieutenants after five years' service.

Gen. Miles also recommends a liberal appropriation for replacing the present decreasing and antiquated post buildings, especially those on what was formerly the Indian frontier. He believes that the freedom of the country of late from Indian outbreaks is to be ascribed to the fact that the Indians now receive better treatment from the government; that they are more impressed with the power of the army to punish them, and that their affairs are in many cases managed by competent army officers. Therefore, he recommends that this same policy as to the Indians be continued.

CRISIS IN CUBAN AFFAIRS

Situation Extremely Critical—General Weyler Surprised by the Patriots.

New York, Nov. 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington City says: Important developments in Cuban affairs may be expected at an early date, but not from this end of the line. The administration thoroughly understands the situation in Cuba as it exists and does not regard the time as ripe for any action by this country. Many sensational reports are afloat about immediate intervention by the United States, and extensive military preparations for prospective trouble with Spain.

It can be stated authoritatively that the president regards the military situation in Cuba as far too critical to warrant any action by the United States at this time. It is the firm conviction of the administration officials that a real crisis is approaching in Cuban affairs and that the only safe course for this country to pursue is to await developments.

The presence in the city of Admiral Bunce and his long conference with the secretary of the navy, Mr. Herbert, has given rise to many reports as to prospective trouble with Spain.

Gen. Weyler Repulsed.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Key West, Fla., says: Capt. Gen. Weyler has at last met the Cubans on the field, and has suffered a repulse, according to the advices per steamer Olivette from Havana last night. Weyler, it is said, was attacked while encamped in the Gobernadora hills, in Pinar del Rio province, by the Cubans under Perico del Gado and Perico Diaz. The Cubans surprised the Spanish outposts and for a time great confusion prevailed in Weyler's camp. Weyler is said to have fallen back about eight miles. During the retreat, the Cubans killed thirty-four Spaniards and wounded sixty others.

PROF. GARNER, THE MUNCHAUSEN.

Gorilla Expert Again Attacked by a London Newspaper.

London, Nov. 11.—Truth has an article covering a page and a half, headed "The Munchausen of Monkeyland," dealing with Prof. Garner, who claims to have distinguished words in a monkey language, and his book, repeating the old charges made by Truth of imposture and declaring that the whole story of Prof. Garner's adventures among the gorillas is an impudent humbug.

The article suggests that the French missionaries at Fernandez, to whom it alleges Prof. Garner gave a promissory note for 500 francs for board and lodging, should sign a judgment in England on the unpaid bill and attach the proceeds of his book. Truth concludes that this would set at rest forever the question of where Prof. Garner really spent those hundred days and nights.

OBJECTION TO THE LISTS.

Labor Wants Men on the New York Grand Jury.

New York, Nov. 11.—The World this morning says: The Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, through their officers, have demanded a revision of the lists from which the grand jurors of the county are selected. The labor organizations allege that too many capitalists and too few workingmen are on the lists to insure justice. Both organizations yesterday sent to the board of commissioners of grand jurors a memorial containing a list of members of the two organizations who, it is claimed, are eligible as grand jurors. A demand was made that these men be placed on the lists to represent labor interests. This action of labor representatives created a stir in the office of the board of commissioners. Maj. Pilmley, who acts as secretary, called on Assistant Attorney Battle, and held a long consultation with him concerning the demands. Neither gentleman would discuss the matter.

The memorials are the result of a careful watching of the doings of the grand jurors for several months by members of the labor organizations. The disposition of cases involving corporations before the grand jury was followed with interest. A few weeks ago Secretary Kelly, of District Assembly, No. 49, wrote to District Attorney Fellows inclosing a list of over twenty-three persons killed on the tracks of the New York Central railroad within the city limits, and asking what steps had been taken by the district attorney's office toward making that company provide better safeguards for the preservation of human life. The men killed, Mr. Kelly said, all were mainly employes of the company. The district attorney, through his secretary, Henry W. Unger, replied to this communication, stating that the cases had been submitted to several grand juries, who, after investigating, had dismissed the complaints. This reply angered the members of District Assembly, No. 49, and when the matter was considered in executive session it was unanimously decided to employ counsel and if necessary to compel the representation of the laboring classes on the grand jury.

When the grand jury for this month was sworn in by Judge Newburger, and the list disclosed that all selected were wealthy men, the memorials and demand were agreed upon.

FIVE CARS DERAILED.

Railroad Accident in Nebraska—Six People Injured, but no One Killed.

Cheyenne, Nov. 11.—Quite a serious accident occurred on the main line of the Union Pacific about 1 a. m. today, thirty-six miles east of Julesburg, between Roscoe and Ogalalla, in Nebraska. Evidence is conflicting as to the cause of the accident, some stating it was due to a broken rail and others to spreading rails. Five cars left the track, including two Pacific coast tourist sleepers, one chair car and two Pullman sleepers. The tourist cars stand on end against each other, one on one side of the track and the other on the other side, making an "A" across the track. No one was killed. The most seriously injured are:

Conductor Pierce, elbow and hip badly cut and bruised.

Mrs. Martha Bradshaw, of Shortlidge, Mont., right side of head badly bruised and crushed.

Mrs. Emma Thomas, en route from Maryland to Butte, Mont., right side of head bruised, collar bone broken and side hurt.

James McCandach, of Grand Island, Neb., scalp wound and back injured.

Charles L. Meyer, New York, representing the Cripple Creek Mining syndicate, right knee bruised and sprained.

A. W. Bristol, Cheyenne, scalp wound.

A number of other passengers received bruises and slight cuts from broken glass, but no more were seriously hurt.

RAILROAD AT AUCTION.

Chicago & Northern Pacific to Be Sold Next Tuesday.

Milwaukee, Nov. 11.—The rolling stock, franchises and properties of every kind and description of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at public auction at the Harrison street station, corner of Fifth avenue, Chicago, next Tuesday. If the plans of the Wisconsin Central Company have not miscarried, the sale will mean much to that system, it being part of the reorganization. It is stated that the Chicago Terminal property will become a portion of the system.

The sale will be in charge of Henry W. Bishop, special master in chancery appointed by Judge Jenkins to take charge of the Chicago & Northern Pacific proceedings at Chicago. The purchase price will be $10,000,000, unless the plan proposed to the Chicago & Northern Pacific bondholders falls through, and an attempt is made to secure the property by people back of the Wisconsin Central reorganization without the agreement of the bondholders. The purchasers will also have to assume two mortgages which are preferential, one running in favor of the city of Chicago, covering the station property particularly, for $650,000, and one for $[illegible],000 in favor of Edwin A. Abbott and John A. Stewart.

The sale of the road next Tuesday means that the complicated muddle growing out of the tri-receivership has been satisfactorily settled out of court.

Forger Valentine Pleads Not Guilty.

New York, Nov. 11.—William Valentine, the confessed forger and swindler, on account of whose crimes May Wintage tried to kill herself in Brooklyn, was arraigned on three indictments in the Brooklyn court of sessions today. One charges him with the abduction of May Wintage, one with grand larceny in the second degree and the third with forgery in the second degree, in forging a check for $[illegible]. He pleaded not guilty to all three indictments and was held for examination. It has been alleged that Valentine was a member of a gang of swindlers, who operated extensively both in the United States and Canada, and the sum of his frauds is said to exceed $2,000,000.

Leadville Easily Excited.

Leadville, Nov. 11.—Rumors of rioting and bloodshed here today arose from an encounter in the early morning between a man named McKeever, now out on bail on a charge of highway robbery, who holds a commission as deputy sheriff, and three special policemen. The police went to a saloon and took home a miner who was threatened with a beating because he would not join the strikers. A conflict of authority arose, during which a telephone call was sent to one of the mines for troops. This caused the issuance of an order that the troops are not to move without a written order from the commandant.

Will Shoot Him on Sight.

Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—Several days ago an Indian named Charcoal, on the Blood reservation, near Fort McLeod, killed three people, another Indian, his squaw, and the farm instructor. Charcoal escaped from the reservation and a detachment of mounted police have been in pursuit of him. They have several times been held at bay by the desperate Indian. Two policemen have been wounded, and today Sergeant Wilde, while attempting to capture him, was shot dead. The orders are now to shoot the redskin on sight.

Dismembered, in a Shallow Grave.

St. Joseph, Nov. 11.—The dismembered body of an unknown young woman was found in a shallow grave today between the city and the asylum for the insane. Two employes at the asylum claim to have seen two men go into the field last night, dismount, and after opening the grave, ride away, leaving it uncovered. The body has the appearance of being buried several weeks ago. The police are mystified by the find, and have no clue upon which to work.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. For sale by Druggists.