

LEMONS A VERY CHOICE LOT, 7 Cents Per Doz. Raisins 5c Per Pound. COOPER & LEVY

In the days of old, The days of gold, When barons held their sway. STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO. KLONDIKE

A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10, 1898. North American Transportation & Trading Co.

RESERVATIONS FOR PASSAGE OR FREIGHT ON STEAMERS may now be secured by making a deposit. VESSELS For Copper River or Cook Inlet

Special Sale of China for Decorating MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. M. SELLER & CO. ALBERT HANSEN, Jeweler

Rich Cut Glass Exclusive Patterns in the Celebrated Hawkes Cut Glassware. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY. GRAHAM & MOORE, 705 Second Av.

FRISCH BROS., Dealers in WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC. REPAIRING OF Complicated Watches. 720 FIRST AVENUE.

SAPOLIO THE MEANS AND HEAVEN WILL GIVE YOU THE BLESSING. NEVER NEGLECT A USEFUL ARTICLE LIKE

LOOKS LIKE RECIPROCIITY.

American and Canadian Diplomats Agree. THE SEALS WILL BE SAVED. But the Bering Sea Question Is of Minor Importance.

Settlement Must Await Adjustment of Other Problems—Experts Unite on Sixteen Propositions—Canadians to Submit Declarations in Writing—Sir Wilfred Laurier and His Associates Favor an International Commission—Why the Dominion Government Refused England's Offer for a Preferential Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

rior, because, as they allege, he refused to agree to a preferential tariff between Great Britain and Canada as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. It is just as well that the visit of the premier to Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain made the proposal that there should be absolute free trade between Great Britain and her colonies. These are the facts, and this is the sort of arrangement that is being daily denounced for not accepting."

GERMANY'S LOSS OF TRADE. Exports to the United States Fall Off Alarmingly—Demand Retention. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a report to the state department on Germany's exports to the United States, says that the loss of trade is alarming.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Bering sea question, which has been the subject of much discussion in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, has been discussed in a close and friendly manner by the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments.

COLORADO MINES CHOKED BY GAS.

Deadly Fumes Penetrate to Every Slope. ALL WORK MUST CEASE. Smuggler Mountain Properties Are Rendered Useless.

The Great Cowhorn Tunnel Is Abandoned, and the Aspen Mountain Mines Are Threatened—Origin of the Mystery—Large Force of Men Engaged to Cope With the Hidden Flames—Complete Preparations to Flood the Burning District as Soon as Danger Source Is Located.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—A special to the Republican from Aspen says: The suspense over the Smuggler fire is as great here tonight as ever. In fact, it is increasing. The gas is penetrating a remote territory and the seat of the fire is as much a mys-

ter as ever. The force at work in the burning mine has made great headway during the past twelve hours in the way of handling the gas and working toward the supposed burning crib, but beyond this but little has been accomplished. The eighth level has been reached and bulkheaded. The men have succeeded in getting into the crib on the seventh level. At this point there is no particular evidence of fire, and they are non-plussed. Steam, air and water lines have been run to this point, and everything prepared to attack the blaze as soon as it is discovered. This was accomplished about noon, and it was determined to attempt to cut through the crib this afternoon.

Every property on Smuggler mountain with the exception of the Mollie Gibson and Free Silver is abandoned, and can only be recovered after the fire is extinguished. This includes the Cowhorn tunnel and all properties worked through it. The Smuggler will close in a day or two. The fear is strong tonight that the Aspen mountain properties will soon be affected. Since morning gas has been quite strong in the Aspen mountain, and the theory is entertained that it is finding its way into this property through seams in the contact. Should this prove correct it

is only a question of a short time when the entire working force of the district will be walking the streets. As to the fire itself, nothing more is known regarding it than yesterday. It has not been located, and the theory that heated shale is generating the gas is growing in favor. The Smuggler people are not inclined to this theory, and maintain that the timbers of the big crib are burning. They admit that they do not know where the fire is, and until it is found and its extent determined people here will not breathe easy. Manager Hallett said tonight that he believed the fire had been extinguished by the water that had been poured on the crib from the sixth level, and that no more gas is being created. This theory is not generally accepted, for while the volume of gas coming from the shaft is no larger than yesterday morning there is more heat, which is thought to indicate that the fire is increasing.

WEATHERS HAS RETURNED He Explains to the Creditors of the Banks and Turns Over All of His Property. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—John H. Weathers, president of the failed banks at Leavenworth, Marengo and English, Ind., who has been in hiding in this city and New Albany, Ind., waiting for the excitement caused by the bank failures to die out, returned to Corydon, Ind., today and made a statement about the failures to the depositors, who held a meeting at Corydon to devise plans for a settlement. President Weathers, in his statement, said that the banks were closed as soon as he discovered their funds were at such a low ebb. Upon the advice of friends he left town, hoping for the sensation to abate. Believing that he might yet bridge over matters, he took some collateral with him, but after deliberation he decided that it would be better to return everything and have an assigned assignee. He therefore assigned today to R. C. Arnold, of Leavenworth. Mr. Weathers said further that all he

is only a question of a short time when the entire working force of the district will be walking the streets. As to the fire itself, nothing more is known regarding it than yesterday. It has not been located, and the theory that heated shale is generating the gas is growing in favor. The Smuggler people are not inclined to this theory, and maintain that the timbers of the big crib are burning. They admit that they do not know where the fire is, and until it is found and its extent determined people here will not breathe easy. Manager Hallett said tonight that he believed the fire had been extinguished by the water that had been poured on the crib from the sixth level, and that no more gas is being created. This theory is not generally accepted, for while the volume of gas coming from the shaft is no larger than yesterday morning there is more heat, which is thought to indicate that the fire is increasing.

EVERY REINDEER TO BE SENT NORTH.

Entire Herd Destined for Starving Whalers. RESCUE PLAN APPROVED. Cabinet Finally Adopts Instructions for Captain Tuttle.

The Bear to Sall at the Earliest Practicable Moment, and Proceed to Norton Sound—After a Landing Is Effected, an Expedition Will Drive the Deer Northward Along the Coast—Point Hope a Station of Rescue, to Which the Destination May Be Taken From Point Barrow Before the First of July. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has prepared a letter of instructions to Capt. Tuttle, in command of the Bear, on her cruise north to relieve the ice-bound whalers. Owing to the fact that this

season of the year the route to the Arctic through Bering straits is closed, Capt. Tuttle is directed to establish communication with the whaling fleet by means of overland expeditions. He is ordered to proceed with his vessel on or about November 23 to Cape Nome, thence, if ice permits, north to Cape St. Lawrence Island and the coast of Alaska to the north shore of Norton sound, between Cape Nome and Cape Prince of Wales, where a landing will be effected, if possible. From the point of landing he will begin an overland expedition north. The officer in charge of the government station at Unalakleet is to be communicated with, with a view of collecting the entire available herd of reindeer, to be driven to Point Barrow. W. T. Lopp, at Cape Prince of Wales, is to take charge of this herd and make all necessary arrangements for herders, clothing, sleds, dogs, etc. The necessary food for the use of the party will be landed from the ship. When the deer are collected and the start made the party from the Bear will travel with it as far as Kotzebue sound. This point reached, one officer and the necessary drivers will put out ahead to Point Hope, leaving the others and the herd to follow. At this point the expedition will probably get news of the condition of the imprisoned feet at Point Barrow. If it should be learned that the feet is ice-bound and its people in distress the Hope people are to be informed that they will be expected to take care of such men as may be sent down later. The expedition is then to push on, following the coast. On arrival at Point Barrow, if the situation be found to be desperate, as anticipated, the officers will take charge of the ships in the name of the government, and organize the community for mutual support and order, apportion the provisions on hand and slaughter as many reindeer as necessary for food to make all hold out until August, 1898, when Capt. Tuttle may be expected to arrive with the Bear. Such reindeer as are left will be turned over to the Presbyterian mission at Point Barrow. All of the imprisoned whalers should be at Point Hope by July 1, where they can be reached and succored a month earlier than at Point Barrow. No opportunity for hunting sealing or whaling, whereby the food supply may be added, is to be neglected. In case Capt. Tuttle finds it impossible to effect a landing on the north shore of Norton sound, he is instructed to adopt the most feasible of five plans, which are outlined, always bearing in mind that food must be gotten to the 365 starving men at the earliest possible moment. He is given full authority and the largest possible latitude to act in every exigency that may arise. After landing the overland expedition the Bear will seek such harbor as may be deemed proper in which to await results and the opening of navigation in the spring. In closing his instructions to Capt. Tuttle, Secretary Gage says: "Mindful of the arduous and perilous ex-

pedition upon which you are about to embark, I bid you, your officers and crew, good speed upon your errand of mercy and wish you a successful voyage and safe return. The cabinet held a brief session today, much of the time was occupied in discussing the orders to the Bear. The instructions were approved, and the Bear will sail as soon as she can be made ready. OFF FOR THE NORTH TUESDAY. The Bear on Dry Dock Preparatory to the Voyage of Rescue. The revenue cutter Bear left yesterday morning for Quartersmaster harbor to do little work in the spring. It is thought that the little work will be necessary on the steamer's sail. The Bear will probably leave here next Tuesday, November 23, in accordance with instructions issued by the treasury department. The cutter will return tonight from the dry dock. GOING TO THE YUKON. Skagit Parties Organizing to Start in Next Spring. Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 16.—One party preparing to make an early start for the Klondike in the spring. John Pickering and his son, with others, are going and they are busily engaged in drying fruit, evaporating vegetables and building sleds. They are nearly ready to start. Beverly Morrison is one of those who are going from Burlington. Harry Preston, one of the very first to make a stake on the Klondike, has come yet unladen to the Klondike, and he has brought his bride with him. He is going north again in the spring. It will be remembered that Mr. Frotaux was one of the first to get down to Seattle after the news of the rich strike was made on the Klondike last spring. TURKEY HAS NOT YIELDED Unless She Meets Austrian Demands Will Be Bombarded. LONDON, Nov. 17.—It appears that the statement made yesterday in a special dispatch from Vienna, that the Turkish government in reply to the demands of Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the porte, had agreed to salute the Austrian flag, after dismissing the vail of Adna and the muftassar of Merzin, had yielded to the Austrian demands. Dispatches from Vienna announce that up to midnight Tuesday no intimation had been received of the intention of the Turkish government to dismiss the offending officials, or to salute the flag. It, however, the Austrian demands are not complied with by noon tomorrow (Thursday) Baron de Calice will leave Constantinople and the Austrian ships will bombard Messina. A TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE. Railway Nearly Through, and Travelers Can Soon Go From Seattle to Europe Via the North. VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 16.—Engineers who have been engaged in the construction of the trans-Siberian railway, arrived on Vladivostok to St. Petersburg in ten or twelve days. The road is completed, with the exception of short sections along the Amur river and around Lake Balkan. LET LONDON TAKE WARNING. Salisbury Points a Moral From the New York Election. LONDON, Nov. 16.—At a mass-meeting of the National Conservative League tonight the principal speaker was the premier, Lord Salisbury, who, in the best of health and spirits, and who spoke with great animation, said that the situation in the north of England was a great and growing danger to the empire, and that the government must take steps to meet it. Referring to the disturbances in the northwest frontier of India, he said a great and growing danger to the empire, and that the government must take steps to meet it. Speaking of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury denied that the government had yielded to France in the matter of Spain, Tunis or Madagascar. Turning to home affairs, he said that the government of London was a question which must be solved, and which he would solve by giving the people the right to amend the admitted defects in the municipal law by enormously increasing the number of members of the council, and to obtain the assistance and co-operation of the only class of men by whom municipal institutions can be satisfactorily and intelligently governed. Dealing with the results of the recent election, he said that the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist losses, and the indifference of their ranks, caused by the disappearance of their adversaries, and he urged the Conservatives to relax their vigilance, and the opposition to help the elements of organization and only lack of general and

How Legislation Is Accomplished in Austria-Hungary. VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Count Julius Sappary has been elected president of the Hungarian delegation. In Austria-Hungary the month exercises his legislative authority with the co-operation and consent of the representative bodies, namely, the provincial parliaments, the landtag. Legislation in affairs common to the Reichsrath and the provincial parliaments is done by two committees of sixty members each, of whom twenty are from each of the two parliaments. In Hungary, and forty from each of the lower houses of Austria and Hungary. Care Will Rebuild Chamber. VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies has been notified by the Austrian cabinet that the emperor proposes to rebuild, at his own cost, the burned Christian quarter of Athens and to relieve the Orthodox Greeks of Greece. His Majesty has also granted a large amount of money for the relief of the poor at Athens. Railroads Must Pay More Taxes. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The state board of railroad commission is increasing the taxable value of the railroads in Tennessee to the amount of \$12,000,000 over the valuation of a year ago, was affirmed Tuesday in a finding handed down by the state board of equalizers.

Proposed Advance in Prices. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Nov. 16.—The executive committee of the United States Manufacturing Porters' Association convened here today to consider the proposed advance in prices, to take place about the first of the year. Insult Gets a Severe Sentence. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Joseph A. Insult, formerly Turkish consul in this city, recently found guilty of embezzlement in the Suffolk county superior court, was today sentenced to serve a term of not more than eighteen nor less than fourteen years in state's prison, with one day solitary confinement and the rest of the term at hard labor. Proposed Advance in Prices. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Nov. 16.—The executive committee of the United States Manufacturing Porters' Association convened here today to consider the proposed advance in prices, to take place about the first of the year.

GREAT BRITAIN OVERTHROWS BIMETALLISM. The Loss, in Case of Failure, Would Have Fallen on India. So England Says. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—An official report of the correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission to the government of Great Britain has reached this country. The negotiations fell through, notwithstanding the expressed willingness of the French government to open its mints to the coinage of the British government of the proposition again to open the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. None of the other propositions were replied to, because the most important condition requested of Great Britain could not be acceded to. Great Britain, in making her answer, referred to the wishes of the government of India to which the proposal referred, and the reply of the latter government therefore is the most important communication in the correspondence. The most potent reason urged against the proposition is that the burden of the failure, if failure should come, from the experiment for a re-establishment of bimetalism by France and the United States, must inevitably fall on India. Both

the United States and France, the reply argues, with their gold could to a greater or less extent protect themselves if the experiment did not succeed. The document contains a reservation which would seem to indicate that if the scope of the proposed experiment was sufficiently broadened India might be willing at least to reconsider her refusal. That paragraph in Lord Elgin's letter is as follows: "We note that the proposals of the governments of France and the United States are subject to the proviso that they are subject to the condition that they will receive assistance from other powers increasing the demand for silver. We believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence if any, in raising the gold price of silver, and that the only assistance from other powers which can be of any real value would be the addition of other countries to the bimetallic union of France and the United States. If, however, assurances of a really substantial co-operation should be secured from other countries, we shall be glad to learn the exact nature of the assurance, and we should all then consider whether the promised co-operation changes the problem or adds materially to the chances of success."

EVERY REINDEER TO BE SENT NORTH.

Entire Herd Destined for Starving Whalers. RESCUE PLAN APPROVED. Cabinet Finally Adopts Instructions for Captain Tuttle.

The Bear to Sall at the Earliest Practicable Moment, and Proceed to Norton Sound—After a Landing Is Effected, an Expedition Will Drive the Deer Northward Along the Coast—Point Hope a Station of Rescue, to Which the Destination May Be Taken From Point Barrow Before the First of July. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has prepared a letter of instructions to Capt. Tuttle, in command of the Bear, on her cruise north to relieve the ice-bound whalers. Owing to the fact that this

season of the year the route to the Arctic through Bering straits is closed, Capt. Tuttle is directed to establish communication with the whaling fleet by means of overland expeditions. He is ordered to proceed with his vessel on or about November 23 to Cape Nome, thence, if ice permits, north to Cape St. Lawrence Island and the coast of Alaska to the north shore of Norton sound, between Cape Nome and Cape Prince of Wales, where a landing will be effected, if possible. From the point of landing he will begin an overland expedition north. The officer in charge of the government station at Unalakleet is to be communicated with, with a view of collecting the entire available herd of reindeer, to be driven to Point Barrow. W. T. Lopp, at Cape Prince of Wales, is to take charge of this herd and make all necessary arrangements for herders, clothing, sleds, dogs, etc. The necessary food for the use of the party will be landed from the ship. When the deer are collected and the start made the party from the Bear will travel with it as far as Kotzebue sound. This point reached, one officer and the necessary drivers will put out ahead to Point Hope, leaving the others and the herd to follow. At this point the expedition will probably get news of the condition of the imprisoned feet at Point Barrow. If it should be learned that the feet is ice-bound and its people in distress the Hope people are to be informed that they will be expected to take care of such men as may be sent down later. The expedition is then to push on, following the coast. On arrival at Point Barrow, if the situation be found to be desperate, as anticipated, the officers will take charge of the ships in the name of the government, and organize the community for mutual support and order, apportion the provisions on hand and slaughter as many reindeer as necessary for food to make all hold out until August, 1898, when Capt. Tuttle may be expected to arrive with the Bear. Such reindeer as are left will be turned over to the Presbyterian mission at Point Barrow. All of the imprisoned whalers should be at Point Hope by July 1, where they can be reached and succored a month earlier than at Point Barrow. No opportunity for hunting sealing or whaling, whereby the food supply may be added, is to be neglected. In case Capt. Tuttle finds it impossible to effect a landing on the north shore of Norton sound, he is instructed to adopt the most feasible of five plans, which are outlined, always bearing in mind that food must be gotten to the 365 starving men at the earliest possible moment. He is given full authority and the largest possible latitude to act in every exigency that may arise. After landing the overland expedition the Bear will seek such harbor as may be deemed proper in which to await results and the opening of navigation in the spring. In closing his instructions to Capt. Tuttle, Secretary Gage says: "Mindful of the arduous and perilous ex-

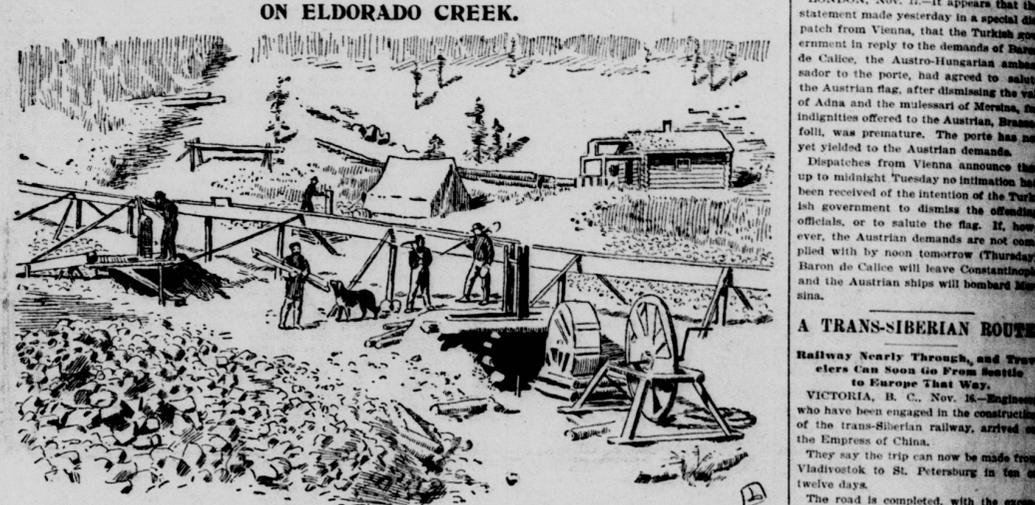
pedition upon which you are about to embark, I bid you, your officers and crew, good speed upon your errand of mercy and wish you a successful voyage and safe return. The cabinet held a brief session today, much of the time was occupied in discussing the orders to the Bear. The instructions were approved, and the Bear will sail as soon as she can be made ready. OFF FOR THE NORTH TUESDAY. The Bear on Dry Dock Preparatory to the Voyage of Rescue. The revenue cutter Bear left yesterday morning for Quartersmaster harbor to do little work in the spring. It is thought that the little work will be necessary on the steamer's sail. The Bear will probably leave here next Tuesday, November 23, in accordance with instructions issued by the treasury department. The cutter will return tonight from the dry dock. GOING TO THE YUKON. Skagit Parties Organizing to Start in Next Spring. Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 16.—One party preparing to make an early start for the Klondike in the spring. John Pickering and his son, with others, are going and they are busily engaged in drying fruit, evaporating vegetables and building sleds. They are nearly ready to start. Beverly Morrison is one of those who are going from Burlington. Harry Preston, one of the very first to make a stake on the Klondike, has come yet unladen to the Klondike, and he has brought his bride with him. He is going north again in the spring. It will be remembered that Mr. Frotaux was one of the first to get down to Seattle after the news of the rich strike was made on the Klondike last spring. TURKEY HAS NOT YIELDED Unless She Meets Austrian Demands Will Be Bombarded. LONDON, Nov. 17.—It appears that the statement made yesterday in a special dispatch from Vienna, that the Turkish government in reply to the demands of Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the porte, had agreed to salute the Austrian flag, after dismissing the vail of Adna and the muftassar of Merzin, had yielded to the Austrian demands. Dispatches from Vienna announce that up to midnight Tuesday no intimation had been received of the intention of the Turkish government to dismiss the offending officials, or to salute the flag. It, however, the Austrian demands are not complied with by noon tomorrow (Thursday) Baron de Calice will leave Constantinople and the Austrian ships will bombard Messina. A TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE. Railway Nearly Through, and Travelers Can Soon Go From Seattle to Europe Via the North. VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 16.—Engineers who have been engaged in the construction of the trans-Siberian railway, arrived on Vladivostok to St. Petersburg in ten or twelve days. The road is completed, with the exception of short sections along the Amur river and around Lake Balkan. LET LONDON TAKE WARNING. Salisbury Points a Moral From the New York Election. LONDON, Nov. 16.—At a mass-meeting of the National Conservative League tonight the principal speaker was the premier, Lord Salisbury, who, in the best of health and spirits, and who spoke with great animation, said that the situation in the north of England was a great and growing danger to the empire, and that the government must take steps to meet it. Referring to the disturbances in the northwest frontier of India, he said a great and growing danger to the empire, and that the government must take steps to meet it. Speaking of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury denied that the government had yielded to France in the matter of Spain, Tunis or Madagascar. Turning to home affairs, he said that the government of London was a question which must be solved, and which he would solve by giving the people the right to amend the admitted defects in the municipal law by enormously increasing the number of members of the council, and to obtain the assistance and co-operation of the only class of men by whom municipal institutions can be satisfactorily and intelligently governed. Dealing with the results of the recent election, he said that the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist losses, and the indifference of their ranks, caused by the disappearance of their adversaries, and he urged the Conservatives to relax their vigilance, and the opposition to help the elements of organization and only lack of general and

How Legislation Is Accomplished in Austria-Hungary. VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Count Julius Sappary has been elected president of the Hungarian delegation. In Austria-Hungary the month exercises his legislative authority with the co-operation and consent of the representative bodies, namely, the provincial parliaments, the landtag. Legislation in affairs common to the Reichsrath and the provincial parliaments is done by two committees of sixty members each, of whom twenty are from each of the two parliaments. In Hungary, and forty from each of the lower houses of Austria and Hungary. Care Will Rebuild Chamber. VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies has been notified by the Austrian cabinet that the emperor proposes to rebuild, at his own cost, the burned Christian quarter of Athens and to relieve the Orthodox Greeks of Greece. His Majesty has also granted a large amount of money for the relief of the poor at Athens. Railroads Must Pay More Taxes. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The state board of railroad commission is increasing the taxable value of the railroads in Tennessee to the amount of \$12,000,000 over the valuation of a year ago, was affirmed Tuesday in a finding handed down by the state board of equalizers.

Proposed Advance in Prices. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Nov. 16.—The executive committee of the United States Manufacturing Porters' Association convened here today to consider the proposed advance in prices, to take place about the first of the year. Insult Gets a Severe Sentence. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Joseph A. Insult, formerly Turkish consul in this city, recently found guilty of embezzlement in the Suffolk county superior court, was today sentenced to serve a term of not more than eighteen nor less than fourteen years in state's prison, with one day solitary confinement and the rest of the term at hard labor. Proposed Advance in Prices. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Nov. 16.—The executive committee of the United States Manufacturing Porters' Association convened here today to consider the proposed advance in prices, to take place about the first of the year.

GREAT BRITAIN OVERTHROWS BIMETALLISM. The Loss, in Case of Failure, Would Have Fallen on India. So England Says. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—An official report of the correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission to the government of Great Britain has reached this country. The negotiations fell through, notwithstanding the expressed willingness of the French government to open its mints to the coinage of the British government of the proposition again to open the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. None of the other propositions were replied to, because the most important condition requested of Great Britain could not be acceded to. Great Britain, in making her answer, referred to the wishes of the government of India to which the proposal referred, and the reply of the latter government therefore is the most important communication in the correspondence. The most potent reason urged against the proposition is that the burden of the failure, if failure should come, from the experiment for a re-establishment of bimetalism by France and the United States, must inevitably fall on India. Both

the United States and France, the reply argues, with their gold could to a greater or less extent protect themselves if the experiment did not succeed. The document contains a reservation which would seem to indicate that if the scope of the proposed experiment was sufficiently broadened India might be willing at least to reconsider her refusal. That paragraph in Lord Elgin's letter is as follows: "We note that the proposals of the governments of France and the United States are subject to the proviso that they are subject to the condition that they will receive assistance from other powers increasing the demand for silver. We believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence if any, in raising the gold price of silver, and that the only assistance from other powers which can be of any real value would be the addition of other countries to the bimetallic union of France and the United States. If, however, assurances of a really substantial co-operation should be secured from other countries, we shall be glad to learn the exact nature of the assurance, and we should all then consider whether the promised co-operation changes the problem or adds materially to the chances of success."



The Above Is Taken From a Recent Photograph of Claim No. 13 on Eldorado Creek, Where Gravel Turns Out \$3,000 to the Cubic Foot.