THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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NOT YAMS—but the genuine Merced Sweet Potatoes—

20 POUNDS, 25 CENTS.

The shipment was not very large—for that reason better get around early.

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A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will

LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10, 1898,

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For Fort Get There, St. Michaels Island, Alaska, mouth of the Yukon river, making connections with the river steamers Weare, Cudahy, Hamilton, Healy, Power and Klondike for Circle City, Minook Creek, Fort Cudahy and Klondike gold mines.

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Placer and quartz mines bought and sold. Investments in mining property made, saving expense of sending agents. Our agents and experts are on the ground, and have been for years.

We will issue letters of credit on our company at its posts—Circle City, Alaska, and Fort Cudahy, Dawson City and Klondike gold fields, Northwest Territory—at a charge of 1 per cent.

Large stocks of supplies of all kinds will be found at Fort Get There and Hamlin on the Lower Yukon. For particulars apply to

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Steamship Cleveland sails from San Francisco December 4 for Seattle and Tacoma. Cabin, $7.50; steerage, $4.00; freight, $2.00. Connection made for all Puget sound points. Steamer Laktae makes regular trips. E. E. CAINE, Agent. Telephone, Pike 74. Arlington Dock.

A December Jewelry Sale.

Our Eleventh annual clearance sale, commencing Dec. 1, lasting 30 days, includes all lines with a cut from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. which means that you can make your December purchases of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, Clocks, etc.,

...AT...

Wholesale Prices.

Ladies' Solid Gold Waltham or Elgin Watches from	$ 20.00 Up.
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Ladies' Fine 26-inch Steel Rod Umbrellas from..	1.50 Up.
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1847 ROGERS BROS.

Knives and Forks—this week only— $3.00 a Doz.

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720 First Avenue.

SECRET CONCLAVE TO BE HELD TODAY.

Populists Call for a Meeting in Tacoma.

CLINE, FAY AND TEATS.

Only "Good and True Men" Are Invited to the Love Feast.

Significance of the Conference With Reference to the Next State Campaign—Cline and Fay Are After Rogers' Scalp—Candidates Galore for the United States Senate if the Fusionists Can Muster Enough Votes—Judge Anders to Resign From the Supreme Bench on Account of Ill-Health—His Successor.

The Populists are getting ready for the legislative, judicial, gubernatorial and senatorial campaign, and will hold an important secret meeting in Tacoma today to devise ways and means.

It was intended to keep the call for this meeting strictly among the "good and true" men to whom it was personally addressed, but one of them happened to be not so close a sympathizer with the Populistic faith and order of things as he was supposed to be. This will explain how it happens that the circular is given in full below.

The call for this meeting and the complications which it opens up will form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the coming state campaign. Of course, the plans laid by the Populists and fusionists will all depend on the extremely hazardous contingency of their being able to carry the state.

It is well known that Charles E. Cline, speaker of the last house of representatives, is a candidate for the United States senate, the election for which will be made by the legislature which meets in January, 1899, in opposition to Gov. John R. Rogers, who aspires to that place. Now it is equally well known that John P. Fay, who has lately become a pronounced Populist, having swung around the circle from the Republicans to the Silver Republicans, and from the latter to the Populists in the last year, is deeply imbued with a spirit of revenge against Gov. Rogers for removing him from the board of university regents. Guvnor Teats, of Tacoma, who feels that Gov. Rogers did not give proper recognition to his services, is equally anxious to see that the governor shall at the close of his present term retire into obscurity. That there may be other motives inspiring the course of these gentlemen is, of course, very generally believed by the fusion Populists. Certain it is that these gentlemen have begun an active campaign, about which nothing has thus far been publicly said, as appears from the following letter, a copy of which has been sent to certain supposed allies, among whom were members of the Populist state committee and chairmen of the Populist county committees. The letter is as follows:

"Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 25, 1897.

"Dear Sir: It has occurred to a number of members of the Populist party who have faith in its principles that the time is ripe for a meeting of such men at some central point in this state, for the purpose of discussing the present situation of our country and party, and considering the desirability of calling a general conference in the near future. Among the names mentioned of good and true men yours was discussed, and as the undersigned were requested to issue the invitations, we respectfully ask you to be present. Will you give enough of your time in aid of the movement for humanity to meet with us?

"We will meet at the office of Guvnor Teats, in Tacoma, on December 3, at 1 o'clock p. m. Please notify Mr. Teats whether you can be present or not. We remain yours for humanity,

"CHARLES E. CLINE,
"JOHN P. FAY,
"GUVNOR TEATS."

It will be seen from the letter that it nowhere specifies or indicates what line of action will be taken by this new organization, for such in fact the proposed conference will amount to. It appears that the meeting is called in the private office of one of the signers, not in any public place. It is well understood that publicity is not desired, because this might conflict with the plans of Judge Winsor, who is himself a candidate for the senate, and is not likely to indorse a secret movement which does not include him and his associates.

Against both of these will undoubtedly arise Frank Wilkinson, of Skagit county, and possibly J. Eugene Jordan, of this city. It is very clear that should an apparent fusion be entered into, and still this separate organization now at work put up its ticket, the latter would be able to defeat enough members of the legislature to prevent the election of a Populist senator.

What course the Democrats will take with reference to this new move can now be only surmised, but it is generally assumed that they expect James Hamilton Lewis to be a candidate for the United States senate, and well-posted Democrats of this city are authority for the statement that in supporting him they will rely on his wide personal popularity and reputation already achieved in the national congress to more than foil the new counter movement outlined above.

In taking this position they assert that more than any other man Col. Lewis will command the united support of the Democrats, while at the same time more than any other he could retain the support of a large number of Populists generally. It is also known that the single tax element are strongly his friends. In a late speech of his, delivered in this city, in which he placed himself on record in answer to certain newspaper insinuations that he was a protectionist and favored a tax on ships and products, he said that his position on the tax question, which would be marked by his acts in congress, would be to oppose, root, branch and blossom, the policy of the Dingley bill, and urge those principles laid down by Henry George. This utterance has ensconsed him securely in the favor of the single taxers.

But Congressman Lewis, it appears, is to have no walk-over in the race for the senatorial toga, even if the fusionists should control the legislature. W. H. White, "War Horse Bill," has had his eye on this prize ever since he juggled the Lewis crowd out of the national committeemanship at Ellensburg. Judge Thomas Carroll, the chronic candidate for congress, has a combination, it is understood, with Mayor Fawcett by which, in return for Fawcett's support of him for the senate, Fawcett is to be nominated for governor three years hence. But Carroll, in turn, will have opposition in the person of Judge Williamson, of Pierce county, who wishes to go to the supreme bench; but as senator and supreme judge will hardly both be awarded to Pierce, Williamson's friends will prevent a Carroll delegation.

If the governorship falls to the Democrats, Fawcett will probably have a strong opponent in J. T. Ronald, of Seattle, or L. C. Gilman; and Williamson for the supreme bench will be opposed by W. H. White, who, if he can not reach the juicier senatorial plum, will take the smaller judicial one, and White in turn will find a strong rival in William Hickman Moore, who now presides in the equity department of the superior court.

Strange to say, much of the reading of this complex political horoscope depends on the approaching fusion nomination for mayor of Seattle. If a Populist is named for mayor the Democrats will claim the supreme judge from this county. If a Democrat is placed in the field for mayor, the Populists will in turn claim the supreme judgeship and will probably insist on the nomination of Judge Winsor.

The situation is still further complicated by the apparently well-grounded report which has been current in local circles for some time that Supreme Judge Anders will shortly resign his position on account of serious ill-health. The vacancy caused by his resignation will of course be filled by appointment by the governor. Should it fall to a Democrat, the appointee will have to step down and out when the Populist convention meets, because that party will insist that, inasmuch as the Democrats already have one representative on the bench in the person of Judge Reavis, the Populists are entitled to the next judge. But whichever party gets the judgeship, that party will by force of that very circumstance be shut out from the senatorial contest. In the event that Judge Anders resigns, either W. H. White, of King county, B. F. Heuston, of Tacoma, who is a single taxer, J. T Ronald or Fred Rice Rowell will probably be appointed.

It is safe to say that in making this or any other appointment which may fall into his hands, Gov. Rogers will keep an eye to his own political future, to say nothing of the object he would have in demolishing the plans of Lewis' friends and blasting the congressman's hopes.

DESTITUTION YET THREATENS DAWSON.

Steamers Bella and Weare Push Up the River, but Carry Scant Provisions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Edgar L. Strauss, of this city, a member of the Pacific Stock Exchange, has received a letter from his brother-in-law, James W. Morrison, who is now at Dawson, which confirms the news of the scarcity of food on the Klondike. He says:

"The steamer Bella arrived, bringing about eighty tons of provisions, but still that will not be sufficient. The authorities have posted notices advising all persons not supplied with a year's provisions to go to Circle City or Fort Yukon, where provisions are to be had. The stores are closed. The cargo of the Bella will not begin to fill half the orders."

The amount of provisions taken to Dawson on the Weare is now placed at only sixty-eight tons.

From the foregoing dispatch there is no doubt that extreme destitution is threatened at Dawson. Nevertheless, a sensational and unreliable San Francisco newspaper has published, under date of Dawson, October 15, a letter purporting to give the true condition of affairs in the Klondike, to the effect that the Bella and the Weare had reached Dawson that day with about 340 tons of supplies, and that all danger of famine was past.

This statement is manifestly untrue. Jack Dalton left Dawson October 16, and the boats had not then arrived. The famous pathfinder left yesterday for Chicago, but was reached by wire at Cle-Elum. In answer to a question from the Post-Intelligencer, he wired as follows:

"No. Weare and Bella had not reached Dawson October 15.

"J. DALTON."

It will be remembered that William J. Jones, Post-Intelligencer correspondent at Dawson, wrote his last letter October 15, and made no mention of the arrival of the boats. On that day also Capt. Constantine, of the mounted police, issued his official warning, in these words:

"Starvation now stares every man in the face who is hoping and waiting for outside relief."

However confusing the situation may be, it is known that the boats did not reach Dawson October 15, day or night, and whatever supplies they took in have not removed the danger of distress and starvation.

BOWED BY DISGRACE IN DECLINING AGE.

Crispi Scandal Is Again Dragged to Light.

EVEN THE KING INVOLVED.

Italy's Brilliant Statesman Accused Like a Common Felon.

The Charges, Failing in Court, Are Brought Before a Special Commission—Ex-Premier Does Not Fear the Most Complete Discussion—Socialist Deputies Hoot at Him—His Wife Said to Have Plundered $2,000,000 From One Bank—If the Investigation Is Pushed Too Far, He Will Drag Humbert Into It.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Today the chamber of deputies appointed a commission of five to inquire into the charges against Signor Francesco Crispi, former premier, in connection with the bank of Naples scandals, and the alleged illegal traffic in decorations.

The proceedings are the result of the recent decision of the Italian court of claims which quashed the judicial indictment brought against Crispi on the ground that the ordinary tribunals of justice were not competent to deal with such charges brought against a former member of the government or his conduct while in the government. The court of cassation held that such charges must be dealt with by parliament, which was the contention of Signor Crispi and the judicial proceedings were thrown out.

The special commission was appointed after an impressive speech by Signor Crispi, in which he declared that he desired the most ample and complete discussion of the whole question and did not dread the light, which he said could reveal nothing against him.

"I am the victim of calumny," he asserted, "and should have brought suit against my calumniators if the matter had not been referred to the chamber."

Signor Crispi recalled his past labors on behalf of Italy and he admitted that there had been times when he had erred. He claimed, however, from his conquerors an unbiased judgment, and asserted that he was prepared to testify before the committee and omit nothing, so that the matter be probed to the deepest, adding pathetically:

"But it will be very hard at 78, after devoting sixty-three years to the service of my country."

This passage of the speech provoked violent interruption, and the president of the chamber formally warned two Socialist deputies, who were particularly virulent. Signor Crispi, after order was restored, said:

"I remain calm even in the face of my adversaries' invectives. I have a serene confidence, and I shall die, when my time comes, with the name of Italy upon my lips. But I ask to be allowed to pass my last days quietly. If Italy needs me I shall always be ready to serve her; but I do not have and never have had ambition for power."

Signor Crispi, the most brilliant Italian statesman since the days of Cavour, is called upon to face, in his extreme old age, not accusations of political crimes, but ordinary felonies. He has already been subjected to the humiliation of magisterial examination in connection with charges of complicity in the frauds that wrecked the Bank of Naples, the Bank of Rome, the Bank of Sicily and other kindred institutions.

Judicial authorities who inquired into the causes that led to the failure of the banks discovered that among the most voracious plunderers was Signora Crispi, the veteran statesman's wife. It was stated at the time that from one bank alone

FRANCESCO CRISPI.

something like 10,000,000 of francs (about $2,000,000) found its way into her private banking account, and it is still urged that Signor Crispi, not being a rich man, must have known of his wife's predatory demands.

Last spring when the matter was before the courts a friend of Signor Crispi undertook to examine the transactions which led to the collapse of the Bank of Naples. According to this story, Signor Crispi, just before the elections in 1895, asked the Bank of Naples for a loan of 400,000 lire for election expenses, the money to be repaid to the bank from the secret service funds. Then came the downfall of the Crispi cabinet, with only a little more than half the loan repaid.

Crispi told King Humbert of his predicament, and his majesty gave 120,000 lire toward the remainder of the indebtedness, Baron Blanc furnishing what was necessary to make up the full amount. Thus, according to the story, Signor Crispi repaid the bank in full.

When the accusations, recently before the courts, and now before the special commission of the chamber of deputies, were being revived, with talk of prosecution, Signor Crispi hastened from Naples to Rome, demanded an audience with the king, showed him the receipt of the bank for full payment, and demanded that his majesty put an end to what Crispi characterized as the "campaign of injustice."

The ex-premier, according to the story, declared that unless his persecutors were called off, he would defend himself to the last, adding:

"In such a case, sir, two persons will go into exile—I, as a poor man, and you, with your millions."

The Socialist press interpreted this audacious language to be a threat of disclosures that in consequence of a tip King Humbert had saved the whole of his large deposits in the Bank of Naples just before the crash came.

MOTHER M'KINLEY AT POINT OF DEATH.

Venerable Lady Stricken With Paralysis.

END IS NOT FAR AWAY.

The President Hurrying From Washington to Canton.

The Blow Falls in the Night and Renders Her Speechless—Slight Attack of the Grip Leads to Serious Complications—The Sufferer Lapses Into Semi-Consciousness—Dr. Phillips Has Little Hope of Prolonging Life Beyond a Day or Two—Abner McKinley Expects the Worst in Only a Few Hours.

CANTON, Dec. 2.—At an early hour this morning Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the venerable mother of the president, was stricken with paralysis, and her death is believed to be only a question of a short time.

Not since Mrs. McKinley was stricken has there been a favorable feature in her condition. That the attack would ultimately end in death was the first fear of the family on discovering her illness, and the consultations of the attending physicians have tended to confirm this belief.

Every effort is being made to render what will doubtless prove to be her last illness, as free from suffering as possible. The paralysis, when it first appeared, was not of a serious form and seemed only to have affected her vocal cords. She was able to walk from her own bed chamber to that of her daughter, Miss Helen McKinley, to give the first intimation of the attack, and at that time seemed to be in possession of all mental and physical faculties.

Soon afterward a change was noticed, and in the afternoon she sank into a condition of semi-consciousness in which she has since remained.

Mother McKinley must have been stricken some time during last night, but the first intimation she had of any change in her condition was when she awoke this morning and found herself unable to speak. She walked to the room of her daughter and aroused the latter. At once Miss McKinley saw that something had happened. She awakened the other members of the family and a physician was called. He at once pronounced the trouble paralysis.

Mother McKinley has been slightly ill for several days with a mild attack of the grip. She had been up and about the house and no serious results from her illness was apprehended. Her son, Abner McKinley, of New York, arrived in Canton Tuesday, and his mother seemed to be greatly cheered by his presence. Yesterday she was so bright and cheerful as to cause the family to remark on her improvement, Mr. McKinley saying he had not seen his mother looking so well and rugged for a number of years. That being her condition when she retired last evening, the blow to the family upon realizing what had happened during the night was a sad one.

During the forenoon a letter from the president was received. It was read to the aged sufferer, and in response to questions if she understood its contents she nodded her assent.

Abner McKinley communicated with the president as soon as he learned the serious nature of the illness of his mother, and the president asked that he be advised immediately of every change.

Soon after noon Abner McKinley notified the president that the sufferer had lapsed into semi-consciousness, and promised to communicate further at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The president did not wait for the 5 o'clock message. He responded:

"Tell mother I will be there," and at once prepared to start for Canton. He is expected to arrive here about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Dr. Phillips, when he saw the patient at 6 o'clock this evening, had little to add to what he had already said, to the effect that she was very ill and stood but little chance of recovery. It was the opinion of the doctor that she could not last more than a few days and that the end might come at any time.

The doctor said also that he last saw Mrs. McKinley last there was some slight evidence that the facial expressions of the patient were less rigid than they were early in the day, this being noticeable as she endeavored to comply with his request to show her tongue, although she was unable to do this.

The patient is taking liquid nourishment at intervals and will not suffer from want of food.

Abner McKinley said late tonight that he thought his mother was sinking rapidly, and he feared the end was not far off.

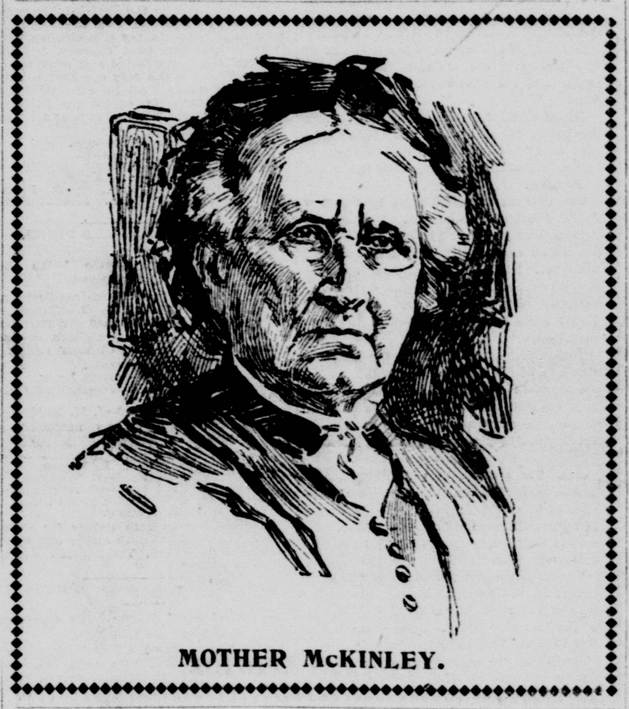
Dr. Phillips, at 12 o'clock tonight said:

"Mrs. McKinley is barely conscious and is sinking very fast. She may not last longer than morning."

The President Hurrying Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President McKinley left the city at 7:20 o'clock tonight, over the Pennsylvania railroad, to hasten to the bedside of his sick mother, at Canton, where he will arrive tomorrow. With him went Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, the two occupying the Pullman car Davy Crockett, attached to the regular train. The president had made hurried arrangements for his depature, and during the afternoon disposed of a large volume of business awaiting his attention. He reached the station unattended a few minutes before the time of the train to leave. Desiring to avoid any demonstration, the president instructed the coachman to drive to the baggage entrance, where Assistant Secretary Day, Secretary Porter and Executive Clerk Cortelicou awaited him.

The president's stay at Canton will depend upon the condition in which he finds his mother. If she improves he will return to Washington in time for the opening of congress and later again go to Canton.



MOTHER McKINLEY.

WORK AWAITING CONGRESS

Mr. Dingley Outlines Legislation—Better Government Needed for Alaska.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 2.—The Journal this afternoon prints an interview with Congressman Dingley, who left for Washington today. Mr. Dingley said:

"Inasmuch as this will be the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth congress, and therefore this session is unlimited in length by the laws, it is difficult to forecast the duration. The business of the approaching session will be expedited by the fact that the house, as well as the senate, is already organized and the committees appointed, but the senate has no means of limiting debate, so that it is always in the power of a few senators to greatly extend the sitting. I see no reason now, however, to believe that this session will continue later than June. Probably bankruptcy legislation will be the first to come up after such appropriation bills as may be ready.

"The voluntary bankruptcy bill passed by the senate during the extra session was referred to the house judiciary committee, which may be ready to report it back before the Christmas recess. The house will probably pass a substitute on the lines of the Torrey bill, as it did two years ago, and then the two bills will go to conference. Probably the conference committees of the senate and house will agree upon a compromise measure, which will become a law.

"If the senate were Republican and in harmony with the house on monetary questions, I should look for currency legislation, but with a free silver majority in the senate antagonistic to the ideas of the majority of the house as to what constitutes a sound currency system, I do not see how it is possible to secure desirable currency legislation of an important character.

"Possibly some disagreeable amendment to the national banking law might be passed by the senate. The senate joint resolution for a committee and report on needed currency legislation passed at the extra session is still in the hands of the finance committee of the senate, and may be reported back and considered by the senate as soon as congress reassembles.

"While I should be pleased to see legislation that would remedy the want of flexibility of our banking system, and would separate those functions of the treasury department which relate to the government demand notes and certificates used as currency from those which relate to current receipts and expenditures, and thus better protect the reserve, yet I believe that it is sufficient for all immediate purposes to know that the administration has the power and is determined to defend the present monetary standard. Indeed, with sufficient revenue to meet all current expenditures, as we shall have in the next fiscal year, the treasury department can accomplish the purpose indicated without any new legislation. Legislation, however, is desirable because, under the existing conditions by which the government notes are redeemed in gold, there are only two ways in which they can be disbursed, viz: By purchase of government bonds or in exchange for gold.

"Immigration legislation is likely to be consummated. Some legislation may be required to strengthen the hands of the interstate commerce commission, whose power has been largely taken away by the courts. It is said the railroads will again urge their pooling bill. Preliminary census legislation is necessary. Undoubtedly the effort to secure the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as states will be renewed. Some better form of government must be given Alaska, and the postmaster general will urge his postal savings system.

"I have reached no conclusion on the question of the proposed postal savings system, as I want first to know more definitely how the deposit can safely be invested; what will be the effect on the existing savings bank system, which has proven so valuable, and whether the tendency of the new system would be to draw capital from the more thinly populated parts of the country (where more capital is required), and transfer it to the centers of business already congested with capital, or to make it available for use outside these centers.

"Unless those who have canvassed the senate are much mistaken, the Hawaiian annexation treaty will either be promptly ratified by the senate or the annexation resolution passed and Hawaii brought into the Union as a territory.

"Speaking for myself, I think that sound policy and the best interests of Cuba require that the question of our attitude toward the island and Spain be left with the president, who has already done much for the Cuban cause."

Medical Swindler Sentenced.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 2.—D. N. Dickinson, who professes to represent the Vemo cures, of Pittsburg, was convicted in court today of swindling. He furnished written guarantees to cure. When he had gotten $7,500 together, the woman who was traveling with him took the money and left. Dickinson attempted to follow, but was caught in Idaho. His punishment was fixed at two years in the penitentiary.

AT THE VERY EDGE OF REVOLUTION.

Austria Shaken to the Center by Rioters.

STAND REICHT IN EFFECT

Twelve Thousand Troops Necessary to Overawe Lawbreakers.

German Places in Prague Systematically Marked for Attack—Women With Baskets Gather in Droves to Make Off With Plunder—Only the Use of the Bayonet Prevents the Entire Destruction of the City—Four Rioters Killed and 750 Wounded—Tribunal Has Power to Impose the Death Penalty.

PRAGUE, Dec. 2.—There have been serious collisions between the police and the mobs in the Zizichow suburbs of the city. Two persons were wounded. The police made ninety arrests. The ambulance association has issued a report showing that within the last twenty-four hours four persons have been killed, 150 dangerously wounded and 500 more or less seriously injured. Twenty shops have been burned out.

As a further indication of the gravity of the situation, troops to the number of 10,000, equipped with ammunition and other paraphernalia, as for a campaign, have been engaged in suppressing the riots.

It is not exactly martial law that has been proclaimed, but rather the institution of summary civil procedure, called the stand reicht, whereby a special tribunal of seven judges is empowered to impose capital and other severe punishments for offenses ordinarily punished mildly. There is no appeal against a death sentence by the tribunal, which must be put into execution within two hours by the military if the hangman is not available.

The intimate knowledge the mob has displayed of the exact position of all the wealthiest German houses, and of valuable German properties, show that the riots were organized in advance. The young Czechs have paraded the streets wearing plundered jewelry, and comparatively few German houses have escaped attack.

Further troops are being drafted into Prague from Vienna and elsewhere, and tomorrow there will be at least 12,000 soldiers in the city, and in its immediate suburbs.

Action Taken None Too Soon.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—It is evident that the stand reicht was not proclaimed a moment too soon at Prague. Well dressed men, its is said, rode on bicycles through the city and the suburbs, making lists of German places marked for attack, and as the work of the rioters was being done in accordance with these lists, and in many places simultaneously, prevention was at last possible.

Goldsmiths' and jewelers' show cases were emptied in a few cases. Women carried baskets to take home the contents of grocery and provision stores, while furniture and other articles too heavy to carry were wantonly destroyed. If the troops had not used their swords and bayonets freely, Prague might have been burned from end to end.

In several cases Jewish shopkeepers escaped by the device of placing an illumined crucifix in the window. The pillage was so systematic that in one street alone, today, sixteen jewelry shops were ransacked. An ambulance corps was attacked savagely because the doctors were recognized as Germans.

The parliamentary deadlock continues. Baron Gautsch, the new premier, has made no provision toward a compromise, and it begins to be feared that the present reichsrath will never reassemble. Certain it is that if the reichsrath meets with Dr. von Abrahamovich in the chair, the same scenes will occur as before.

APPLAUSE FOR YOUNG KOSSUTH.

The Great Orator's Son Is Fighting the Battles of Hungary.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 2.—In the lower house of the diet here today, Franz Kossuth, son of the late Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, asked Baron Banffy, the premier, whether the Hungarian government, in the present political situation in Austria, would submit bills to force Hungary's right under certain circumstances, to act as a free agent in the settlement of economic matters common to Austria and Hungary. Kossuth, amid the applause of his supporters, concluded his remarks with expressed indignation at the recent proceedings in the lower house of the Austrian reichsrath.

Baron Banffy, in answer to Kossuth, said he expected to be able to make a definite reply to the latter's question on Monday next.

BISMARCK SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Opposes "American Arrogance" in the Case of Hayti.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Prince Bismarck, in the Hamburger Nachrichten, commenting upon the alleged intention of the United States to interfere in Hayti, says:

"We deem it a political necessity to oppose this American arrogance often and emphatically, and certainly when directed against Germany. Of course, nobody in Germany dreams of annexing Hayti, but we hope to induce the government to energetically demand the necessary satisfaction in the shape of damages, and to enforce this by proper means."

STILL LASHED BY THE STORM.

Innumerable Vessels Wrecked on the English Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Fierce storms again broke out over the coast of England last night, and the scenes recorded during the early part of the week are recurring. Several vessels are reported wrecked on Goodwin sands. The number of wrecked vessels off the Norfolk coast and the fury of the storm on the Kentish seaboard are unexampled. Heavy snow has fallen in several parts of France. Later in the day the Persian Empire was taken in tow for London. The Carlisle City, with which steamer the Persian Empire had been in collision, proceeded on her voyage.