WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Fair.
Colder Thursday morning.

The Evening Times

MORNING, SUNDAY, EVENING — TIMES — FRESH NEWS EVERY 12 HOURS 50c. A MONTH.

VOL. 1. NO. 69. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895. ONE CENT.

Improve The Opportunity.

Now, for cash, at our place,

2d and Fla. Ave. N. E.

Freeburning White Ash Coal, Chestnut size,

$4.25

per ton. 2,240 lbs. to ton.

Best White Oats

26 Cents

per bushel.

Uncle Sam Flour, "The Best of Them All." "Without an equal,"

$3.75.

Other goods in proportion.

Goods delivered when desired. Reasonable rate of cartage.

S. S. DAISH & SON,

2d and Florida Ave. N. E.

Phone, 328.

WILD WESTERN METHOD

Bruce Callan Takes Heroic Measures to Get Rid of Witnesses.

Perforates With Bullets the Bodies of Two Men, and One of Them While He Begged for Mercy.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—A special from El Reno, Okla., says that a double murder occurred in Wawhita county, eighty miles west of there, last Friday morning, at which time, it is alleged, Bruce Callan killed Philip Frick and Martin Kock.

Frick and Kock, two Germans, were witnesses against Callan's father, who had a difficulty with a German last fall and split his head open with an ax.

The senior Callan was indicted, and his trial is to come up at the next term of court.

Frick and Kock were subpoenaed last Thursday as witnesses for the Territory.

On Friday, so it is said, Bruce Callan decided to get the witnesses out of the way. He started out with his rifle and soon met Kock, who, as reported by an eye witness, got down on his knees and begged for his life, but Callan fired, killing him instantly, and sent two more bullets into the body after he fell.

Riding on a few miles, he overtook Frick and shot him. After riding on a short distance he returned to the body and perforated it with two more bullets.

Callan then fled, but it is generally supposed that he is hiding in the neighborhood. A posse was made up at once and started after the murderer.

It is generally believed that he will not be taken alive as long as his ammunition holds out.

HARLEY CREEK GOLD.

New Fields in Montana Cause a Great Rush of Miners.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 23.—The news of the rich gold discoveries at Harley Creek was kept as quiet as possible for several days till a number of claims had been located by those interested.

Then, as the news leaked out and there was a grand rush from Neihart, about half the population of that camp turned out in search of a fortune.

At the new gold mining camp, which has been named Johannesburg, after the great African gold camp, the hills are fairly covered with prospectors with their picks and shovels. Specimens assay about $1,500 to the ton.

After making due allowance for exaggerated stories, it is evident the new find is important.

It has long been held by miners that gold quartz discoveries would sooner or later be made in the belt mountains.

WANTS THEM ROUTED.

Colorado's Governor Demands the Expulsion of the Utes.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 23.—Gov. McIntyre has written a letter to Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Colorado, demanding that he drive the Utes now trespassing in the northwestern part of Colorado out of the State.

These Indians belong in Utah and have lately been slaughtering game indiscriminately in Routt and Rio Blanca counties.

SILVER COINAGE STOPPED

Secretary Carlisle Orders Mints to Suspend the Work.

MOVE IS IN FAVOR OF GOLD

The Practical Effect of the Action Is to Convert All the Silver Bullion Into Yellow Metal Obligations—Results Also in Closing the Mint at New Orleans—Employes Dismissed.

All silver coinage, except that of subsidiary silver, has been ordered suspended after November 1 next by Secretary Carlisle.

In carrying out this policy the New Orleans, La., mint will be practically closed and dismantled after that date and its seventy employes furloughed without pay.

A letter containing these instructions as to discontinuing coinage operations at New Orleans was mailed to Supt. Overton Cabe on Monday night. Of the employes in the New Orleans mint thirty are women and forty men.

Secretary Carlisle for some time past has been considering the advisability of stopping all silver coinage except that of subsidiary coins, and since he has been the head of the Treasury Department only 4,382,324 standard silver dollars have been minted.

Since July 1 last only ninety standard silver dollars have been coined.

STATEMENT OF COINAGE.

The coinage of standard silver dollars during the past few years has been as follows:

1895, $3,956,011; 1894, $758; 1893, $5,343,000; 1892, $8,329,000; 1891, $27,000,000.

The total coinage of silver under all acts amounts to $423,289,209. The Treasury now holds of silver bullion purchased under the "Sherman act" 137,644,000 fine ounces, the cost of which was $124,089,323. The coinage value of this bullion in silver dollars is $177,964,000.

If this bullion were coined into silver dollars the profit of the Government on its coinage would be nearly $54,000,000, which sum could be paid out for the ordinary expenses of the Government or against which silver certificates could be issued. Under the act of 1873 the Treasury holds of bullion purchased $665,459 in value.

The practical effect of the action taken by Secretary Carlisle is to convert all the silver bullion held by the Government into gold obligations.

Under the parity clause of the Sherman act Secretary Windom, October, 1891, construed the law to mean that all Sherman notes issued against the bullion were redeemable in gold.

EFFECT OF ITS ACTION.

This construction of the law was concurred in by his successors, Secretaries Foster and Carlisle, and has been in practical operation during the past six years. Under it $76,193,522 have been redeemed.

The coinage of silver bullion into standard silver dollars operates to prevent Sherman notes being issued upon them. Silver certificates, however, are issued against the standard silver dollars and are redeemable only in silver.

Thus, from the same base, the silver bullion, the Sherman notes become gold obligations, and the silver coined into standard silver dollars and the silver certificates issued upon them become silver obligations.

The suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars, therefore, leaves the bullion silver free from any further liability of conversion into silver obligations.

The closing up of the New Orleans Mint leaves only the United States Mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco in operation. At these mints only gold and subsidiary silver will hereafter be coined, unless Congress should direct to the contrary, and its action should be approved by the President.

OBERLANDER ARRESTED.

Well-Known Mexican Claimant the Center of a Small Sensation.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Charles Oberlander, whose claim of $50,000, now pending against the Mexican government, has lately occupied the State Department, was arrested yesterday in this city on a charge of larceny preferred against him several years ago.

The real cause of his arrest is his indictment by the grand jury now sitting on a charge of assaut preferred by two inmates of the Tabor Orphan Asylum.

The girls ran away from the asylum last week and told the story which led to Oberlander's arrest.

They also claim that Rev. F. A. Oberlander, superintendent of the asylum, bathed their bodies nude. The Tabor Orphan Asylum was founded by Mrs. Alexander Oberlander, mother of Charles, and the entire family have made many sacrifices for its support.

The brothers of Charles say that he has been partially demented since his ill treatment by the Mexican officials, and if guilty of any impropriety is not responsible.

Rev. F. A. Oberlander, in response to the charge of bathing the girls, said that they were covered with vermin when brought there and would not bathe. He bathed them to the waist and ordered them to do the rest themselves.

RUMORED OUTRAGES.

Latest Chinese News Brought by the Empress of Japan.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 23.—The steamer Empress of Japan which arrived from Yokohama yesterday afternoon brings the following Oriental advices:

The Occidental and Oriental steamer Belgis still remains fast on the beach at Sun Osaka, all efforts to float her having proved futile.

Wuchow, the famous treaty port of Kuangai, has been almost annihilated by a conflagration which destroyed hundreds of houses and involved a number of fatalities. The fire was started by incendiaries, who hoped to profit by plunder.

News was received in Shanghai on September 21 stating that a fresh outbreak against foreigners had occurred in the province of Kwang Tung.

The outrage was the work of a band of 600 organized armed ruffians, acting under a recognized chief who systematically attacked the Basel Mission at Minlien, a few miles from Swatow. No further details are given.

The mission has its headquarters in Hongkong.

SHOT FOR REVENGE.

Murderous Attack To-day on Leipsic's Chief of Police.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—At Leipsic this forenoon an ex-policeman named Ziegenball made a murderous assault upon Herr Brettschneider, chief of the police of that city, firing five shots at him from a revolver.

Most of the shots struck the chief, but he, fortunately, carried a large pocketbook in the breast-pocket of his coat, which protected his heart from the assassin's bullets, and he was not seriously injured.

Ziegenball was promptly arrested, and confessed that his motive in attempting to kill Chief Brettschneider was revenge for what he regarded as his wrongful dismissal by that officer from the police force.

ONLY THE MOON IS WATCHING,

While the Police Are Away the Robbers Play.

CLEVELAND TO ATLANTA

The President is Greeted With Enthusiasm By Vast Crowds.

PLAIN, SENSIBLE SPEECH

His Excellency Indulges in No Rhetorical Pyrotechnics in Praise of the Great Exposition, and While Giving Them Credit Also Compliments the Enterprise of the American People.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23.—All Atlanta and all Atlanta visitors were out this gala day in gala costumes and gala faces to greet the President. When he ascended the rostrum cheer upon cheer rent the air and for some time Mr. Cleveland could do nothing but bow his acknowledgements.

The President spoke as follows:

Mr. President: On my own behalf and for my co-laborers in the executive branch of our Government who have accompanied me, I thank you for your kind words of greeting.

We are here to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid success of the exposition you have set upon foot and upon evidences you have here gathered chiefly illustrative of Southern enterprise, Southern industry and Southern recuperation, but we are also here to claim a share in the pride of your achievement.

No portion of our countrymen wherever found can exclusively appropriate the glory arising from these surroundings. They are proofs of American genius and industry, which are the joint possession of our people, aand they represent triumphs of American skill and ingenuity in which all our citizens from the highest to the humblest have a proprietary right.

While my fellow-citizens of Georgia and her neighboring States may felicitate themselves to the fullest extent upon such evidences as are here found of the growth and prosperity of interests and enterprises in which they are especially concerned, I cannot be deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the reflection that the work they have done emphasizes in the sight of the world the immense resources and indomitable thrift of the people of the United States.

THE FIRST EXPOSITION.

It seems to me the thought may be suggested as not inappropriate to this occasion that what we see about us is the outgrowth of another exposition inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when a new nation was exhibited to the civilized world, guaranteed and protected by a constitution, which was ordained and established by the people of the United States with the declared purpose of promoting their general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

The success which has attended this exposition of products and manufactures is not altogether due to the quality of the soil or character of the people in any of the contributing States, but it rests largely upon the fact that these States are members of a beneficently governed nation, whose natural resources and advantages everywhere have been developed and improved by the influence of free institutions, and whose people have been stimulated and encouraged by the blessings of personal liberty.

A contemplation of the blessings vouchsafed to us by our government easily reminds us of the importance of a hearty and united co-operation in its support and protection.

We should lovingly watch and guard it not only because we are recipients of its precious gifts, but for its own sake and because it has been put in our hands in sacred keeping, to prove to the world that man can be trusted with self-government now.

PATH OF PATRIOTISM.

We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit our people, and if each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall sadly miss our duty, and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the Government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow-countrymen.

I hope I may, therefore, be permitted in conclusion to suggest, as a most important lesson taught by this occasion, the absolute necessity to our national health and welfare, and, consequently, to our individual happiness as citizens, of a careful discrimination of our support of policies and in our advocacy of political doctrines between those which simply seem to serve selfish or sectional interests, if we are to enjoy the blessings our government was framed to fairly and justly bestow.

We shall surely secure them in due time by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the Golden Rule, promote the general welfare."

AMERICA'S CUP RACE OFF

Mr. Charles Day Rose, the English Challenger, Withdraws His Offer.

Influenced by General Impression That His Course Was a Reflection on the Result of the Last Race.

New York, Oct. 23.—Charles Day Rose has cabled to the New York Yacht Club withdrawing his challenge for the America's Cup.

This action was foreshadowed in the exclusive interview obtained with Mr. Rose by the London representative of the United Press on Monday.

Secretary Oddie, of the New York Yacht Club, gave out the following cable correspondence this afternoon:

Newmarket, Oct. 23.

Oddie, Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York:

Owing to general impression that my challenge might be construed as an expression of opinion on the result of the last race, I much regret to ask you to withdraw the same.

CHARLES D. ROSE.

Charles D. Rose, 39 Hill street, Berkley square, London:

Cable announcing withdrawal of your challenge received.

ODDIE, Secretary.

Ryde, Oct. 23.—Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York.

Have received letter from Rose withdrawing challenge for America's Cup. Have called committee. Will mail you officially.

THELLUSSON, Secretary.

Thellusson, Ryde, England:

Your cable this date received.

ODDIE.

After giving out the cablegrams Secretary Oddie declined to talk.

The few members who were about the New York Yacht Club house when the news was received were surprised at the action of Mr. Rose.

The general impression is that international yachting affairs are pretty badly tangled just now, and that there will be no race for the America's cup next year.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Dublin, Oct. 23.—John Henry de la Poer Beresford, fifth Marquis of Waterford, died at his residence, Curraghmore house, Waterford, this morning. He was fifty-one years old.

New York, Oct. 23.—Word was received from Blackwell's Island early this morning that Charles Slosson, brother of the billiard player, had died in the insane pavilion shortly before midnight.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23.—The Rev. R. S. Trapier, for thirty years rector of St. Michael's P. E. Church, in this city, died at Highlands, N. C., yesterday. Mr. Trapier was about eighty-five years of age.

Cape Charles, Va., Oct. 23.—Robert Mapp, a highly respected, retired merchant, of this city, aged about sixty, died suddenly last night of apoplexy.

"PHINEAS FLETCHER."

Original of the Famous Character Passed Away Yesterday.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 23.—Jas. Kelley, of Normal, died yesterday, after two years' illness with rheumatism.

He was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and was 80 years of age.

He was the original of the character of Phineas Fletcher, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

While a resident of Ohio he assisted many slaves to their freedom.

He was a personal friend of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Minnesota Arrives at Boston.

The Navy Department received a telegram this morning stating that the historic old battleship Minnesota—sister of the Merrimac—recently turned over to Gov. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Naval Reserve, for a practice ship, has arrived safely in tow in Boston Harbor.

Thousands of Bushels Burned.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 23.—The elevator of the Des Moines Elevator Company burned this morning with 150,000 bushels of grain, mostly oats; loss, $60,000.

NEW COMBINE OF BOSSES

Quay, Platt, Carter and Clarkson Have Their Heads Together.

THEY MAY CONFER TO-DAY

National Republican Committee Will Probably Meet in Washington December 10—Deal in Progress Which Will Insure a President Subservient to Those Who Make Him.

New York, Oct. 23.—Ex-President Harrison left New York for his home in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon. He was in town twenty-four hours, and did not see a representative of the National Republican Committee, although half a dozen of these distinguished persons were within a block of where he was stopping, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Even Thomas Henry Carter, chairman of the committee, did not call on his old chief this time. Mr. Carter has been hustling for the last few days in an effort to develop the sentiment as to when and where the next meeting of the National Committee should be held.

He learned enough by last night to warrant him in saying that possibly by this afternoon he will be ready to issue the call for the meeting of the committee, and that it will be held in Washington on or about December 10.

The Ebbitt House folks have been active in their efforts to have the committee meet at their hotel, but from all that could be learned the Arlington seems to be the favored spot.

QUAY-PLATT CONFERENCE.

Gen. James S. Clarkson, the national Republican committeeman for Iowa, returned from Philadelphia last night. He had been in the City of Brotherly Love for the purpose of discussing national Republican affairs with Senator Quay, and last night Gen. Clarkson engaged apartments for Senator Quay at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Quay, it was announced, will be in New York this afternoon. While here he will talk with Mr. Platt, Gen. Clarkson, and others as to the preliminary lines that should be formed for the battle in the next national Republican convention.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Quay and Mr. Platt and their friends in the Eastern and Middle States contemplate an ironclad compact by which they would either go into the convention with a majority of the delegates pledged to the candidates they eventually decide to support, or holding the balance of power, without which no other candidate, either from the West, Northwest, Southwest or far West, can be nominated.

There is not the slightest doubt that the New York delegation will be solidly for Gov. Morton. Even the anti-Platt people in the State, it was said, will not oppose in any way the wishes of the majority of the delegation concerning Gov. Morton.

The governor has not, by any intimation, let it be known whether he is a candidate or not, and the same can be said of Thomas Brackett Reed, who has been in New York nearly a week. Mr. Reed, it was said, will have most of the New England States at his back. Gen. Clarkson is for Senator Allison first, last and all the time.

CAN'T GUESS QUAY.

Nobody knows whom Senator Quay favors, but this will possibly be developed on his visit to New York City. But the important feature of his visit is to be that either Mr. Platt and his friends will agree with Mr. Quay on Mr. Quay's eventual candidate, or Mr. Quay and his friends will do the same by Mr. Platt and the Republicans who surround the Tioga man.

Since Garfield's time there has been what politicians call an era of ingratitude in Republican national circles. In other words, the national leaders and their lieutenants do the nominating, raise the funds for the expenses of the campaign, work tirelessly for the success of their ticket, only in the end to find that when victory is secured mongrels and outsiders are recognized while the warriors who were in the thick of the battle have been left by the wayside.

It was said clearly last night that the battle next year is to be made by Republicans for Republicans, and that Mugwumps, Half-breeds and all others but Stalwarts must take back seats in the event of victory.

Despondent and Shot Himself.

Ohio, Oct. 23.—Joseph D. Hannish, who recently came from Dayton, Ohio, and bought a dry-goods store, was found dead on the floor of his office this morning, having shot himself during the night. He left no message, but despondency over business affairs is supposed to have been the cause.

THEY MAY FIGHT.

Story That Corbett and Fitz Will Go to Ozark Mountains.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 23.—After all the complications of the week, there is this morning a stronger possibility than ever that Corbett and Fitzsimmons will get together in a hollow of the Ozark mountains within ten days.

Everything now depends upon Corbett and Brady, and if the former is this morning as he was yesterday afternoon, when he declared to Martin Julian he would meet his arch-enemy for the side bet or for nothing, there would seem to be no reason why he should refuse to get in the ring with the Australian when a purse of $10,000 is added to the side money.

It was between 10 o'clock last night and 3 this morning that the latest developments transpired.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 23.—The supreme court has quashed the proceedings in the Corbett habeas corpus cease and decided that Chancellor Leatherman, of Hot Springs, overstepped his jurisdiction in hearing the proceeding in the Corbett case; that it should have been before a justice of the peace, to be tried and appealed from there, etc. The court also declared the law of 1891 against prize fighting in this State to be valid and operative.

"AN UNMITIGATED FAKE"

Authorized Denial of the Story of a Bayard-Salisbury Interview.

Faked Up Out of Whole Cloth by a London Reporter and Scattered Broadcast in America.

London, Oct. 28.—The Central News is authorized to state that the London dispatch sent to New York on Monday, the gist of which was cabled back to the Times, purporting to detail a conversation between Lord Salisbury and United States Ambassador Bayard concerning Venezuela is wholly an invention.

The dispatch in question alleged that Lord Salisbury had curtly informed Mr. Bayard, in the course of a personal interview, that the British government declined to recognize the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuela dispute, and later officially informed him to the same effect in writing.

These, with other statements in the same vein, constituted the burden of the dispatch, which the Central News is authorized to denounce as an unmitigated "fake," the fact being that no such statements as the writer of the dispatch ascribes to Lord Salisbury have been made to Mr. Bayard or any member of the United States embassy at any time, either orally or in writing.

FRENCH OPINION.

"Le Temps" Grows Sarcastic About England and America.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The Temps, in an article on the Venezuelan dispute, says:

"It is curious to note how, as soon as England's insatiable territorial appetite threatens to seek satisfaction at the expense of the new world, all of the fine phrases on blood relationship and Anglo-Saxon soidarity lose popularity, and official and popular circles in America revert to the traditions of the war for independence, the war of 1814 and the Monroe doctrine."

WRECK AND DEATH.

One Workman Killed and Several Fatally Injured.

Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 23.—A terrible explosion occurred this forenoon in the drying room of the Fiberloid works located here.

Five men were employed in the room—W. H. Poor, J. K. P. Reed, James McLaughlin, Henry Chauncey and Charles McManus.

McManus was instantly killed, and his remains were buried in the ruins until after the fire was extinguished. Reed was so badly burned that his recovery is impossible.

McLaughlin is in a critical condition.

Chauncey and Poor, though badly burned, will recover.

The loss to the company will be in the neighborhood of $5,000.

The explosion broke all the windows in the neighborhood, entailing a loss of hundreds of dollars. Perkins' planing mill caught fire from sparks, but was extinguished with small loss.

EXPORTING ARMOR PLATE.

Carnegie Company, of Pittsburg, Contracts for 1,100 Tons.

Pittsburg, Oct. 23.—A cablegram received early last evening from St. Petersburg announced that the Russian government had just closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg for a large amount of its patent carbonized, reforged armor, the recent tests of which at Washington resulted so remarkably. The cablegram stated that tests made at St. Petersburg had proved the armor to be superior to anything ever known, and that the Russian government immediately decided to adopt it. This contract will keep the mill in continuous operation about five months. It aggregates 1,100 tons.

TOO MUCH DYNAMITE.

Bank Robbers Scared Away by Noise of the Explosion.

Oregon, Mo., Oct. 23.—A daring attempt was made at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by two or more unknown men to rob the Citizens' Bank, of this city.

The building was entered from the rear, and then dynamite was used and the vault door was blown off.

A charge of dynamite was applied to the safe, which tore off the front and entirely wrecked the vault.

This explosion awakened people sleeping in the block where the bank is located, and the robbers became alarmed and fled. Considerable damage was done to the bank building. No money was obtained.

PAT QUINLAN MAD.

Threatens Proceedings Against the Police and Newspapers.

Portland, Mich., Oct. 23.—Pat Quinlan, notorious through his connection with the celebrated H. H. Holmes case, threatens to commence proceedings against the Chicago police, and also against some of the newspapers for the unsavory reputation they gave him.

His eleven-year-old daughter, whom Quinlan was accused of murdering, is with him, and they are all living on a farm in Van Buren county, Mich.

Stopped at Quarantine.

New York, Oct. 23.—The steamer Orizaba, which arrived at Quarantine this morning, brought eleven passengers who were unable to produce certificates of acclimatization from Dr. Burgess, at Havana. They were accordingly transferred to Hoffman Island, and will be discharged tomorrow afternoon.

MR. OLNEY MAY RETIRE

His Vigorous Foreign Policy Too Much For the Administration.

MUST ABATE HIS ARDOR

This He Refuses to Do, and It Is Very Probable That He Will Announce His Intended Retirement at Friday's Cabinet Meeting—His Colleagues Were Scared by His Aggressiveness.

An interesting story, believed to have substantial foundation in fact, to the effect that Secretary Olney will, at an early date, retire from the Cabinet, has created a sensation in official circles.

At the time Mr. Olney was transferred from the Department of Justice and made Secretary of State, to succeed the late Judge Gresham, there was an openly avowed stipulation on the part of the then Attorney General that he should be permitted, without let or hindrance, to pursue a vigorous foreign policy.

The President acceded to this reservation, as was evidenced by the fact of Mr. Olney's transference, and the new Secretary of State, immediately upon his induction into office, inaugurated an aggressive, or what was designated as an American policy. He notified Spain that the Mora claim must be paid, and defined his interpretation of the phrase "a reasonable time" to mean thirty days as a minimum and sixty days as a maximum period. Deferment beyond that time would necessitate the institution of forcible measures on the part of the United States.

SENT IT TO BAYARD.

Before the amazement occasioned by this bold stroke of diplomacy had been dissipated, Secretary Olney communicated in three successive dispatches to Ambassador Bayard his views as to the scope and meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, and warned the government of Great Britain that encroachment upon Venezuelan territory beyond the limits of the Schomkberg line would not be tolerated by the United States.

Pending a reply to the three communications, the delay being aggravated by the fact that instructions were issued for the military occupation of the country lying far beyond the Schomkberg line of demarcation, upon which a wealthy and influential American syndicate has located, investing millions of dollars in mines and mining machinery, Secretary Olney, it is said, desired to emphasize the vigor of his policy by stopping the further occupation of the disputed territory.

But this feature of the Secretary's plans to popularize Americanism was too bold and audacious for his associates in the Cabinet. It could have no other ultimate result than war, unless England stultified her own actions. Some of the official family could not further indorse a policy containing so much vigor, and a division followed.

It is stated on unquestioned authority that the Cabinet divided into two factions, the one favoring no interference in Venezuelan affairs beyond a diplomatic protest and the other determined to rise or fall with the Monroe doctrine pinned upon the lapels of their coats.

It is now said that matters have so shifted and opinions changed as to leave Secretary Olney in a minority, thus bringing him face to face with the prospect of being compelled to swallow his own words.

This course he will, under no circumstances, pursue, and should he in the slightest degree be handicapped at the critical point in his negotiations with Great Britain his resignation will follow without the least hesitation or delay.

MUST ABATE ITS VIGOR.

The indications at this time are said to be that Secretary Olney must abate the vigor of his foreign policy. Already strained relations exist between the Secretary and some of his associates. It is even intimated that the President is averse to taking chances on a war with England, and has declared that nothing but friendly offices must be employed in aid of Venezuela.

There be those who go even beyond conjecture and inference and say that already a practically open breach exists between the President and his Secretary of State. In support of this theory it is pointed out that Mr. Olney alone of all the Cabinet officers did not accompany Mr. Cleveland to Atlanta.

The illness of the Secretary's wife was given as an excuse, but this is nullified by the fact that Mr. Olney on the same evening left for his home in Massachusetts.

It is expected that the Cabinet meeting of next Friday will largely determine Mr. Olney's continuance in office. Should the opposition to his official acts still be so emphatically manifested his retirement must follow as a matter of course.

Above all things it is known that Mr. Olney will not permit interference in his executive duties. He is alike quick to resent advice or admonition. It is an open secret that during his service as Attorney General Mr. Olney promptly tendered his resignation when he was desired to assume responsibility for a certain policy to which he was unalterably opposed.

The status in which Secretary Olney is said to find himself placed has created unusual gossip and comment here. The preponderance of opinion is that the limit has been reached in the prosecution of a vigorous foreign policy, and that Mr. Olney will be forced by virtue of antagonism to resign his portfolio and withdraw from the Cabinet.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

Reported That Great Britain Is to Take It in Hand.

London, Oct. 23.—The morning papers print a statement that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, is about to open negotiations with Australian officials with a view to effecting the Pacific cable scheme that has so long been mooted.

It is said that the agents general of the Australian colonies meditate approaching Mr. Chamberlain on the same project, and it is probable that they will meet him and discuss the question before the negotiations with the officials in Australia are opened.

CRIME IN DAKOTA.

Family Killed, House Burned and Lynching Talked of.

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 23.—Dr. W. E. Swanston returned this morning from a trip twenty miles north of Towner, on Moose River, where he was called to testify before a coroner's jury.

The family of Wm. Burmeister, consisting of Lena, ten years; William, Otto and Gustave, were killed by an unknown fiend Saturday morning. The little girl was mutilated, and the skulls of all were crushed by a blunt tool.

The house was burned to conceal the crime. The father was absent threshing.

Sheriff Pitts and State's Attorney Thorsea are working up the case, and there will be a lynching as soon as suspicions are verified.

Herr Schwenhagen Extradited.

Vienna, Oct. 23.—The Austrian police, at the request of the authorities in Berlin, have extradited Herr Schwenhagen, formerly editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, who is under sentence for libelling Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance.