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IT WAS EXPECTED.

The Peace Commissioners of Spain Flatly Refuse

UNITED STATES PROPOSITION

In Regard to Disposition of Philippine Islands.

THE POSITION OF SPAIN.

The Commissioners Hold that this Country Had No Ultimate Right in the Archipelago, and Could Have None Save by the Consent of Spain in the Negotiations, and Upon Terms Satisfactory to Her—However the Contentions May Run, There is, at Present, No Indications of the Open Rupture of the Conference.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Spanish commissioners in the course of a two hours' session of the peace conference to-day, flatly refused to accept Monday's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "Pacific" expenditures there.

This negative decision was expected. The Spanish commissioners had also a number of positive declarations which filled some thirty-seven sheets of a typewritten presentment. In this statement the Spaniards held that the United States had no ultimate right in the Philippine islands and could have none save by the consent of Spain in these negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her.

According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient. M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid—the presentment alleged—a cable message clearly setting forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should not be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made at that time no protest or objection.

This dispatch to M. Cambon, as the Spaniards claimed to-day, embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago.

It was further held to-day by Senor Rios and his colleagues, that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

The First Spanish Move.

With all this for a ground work, the Spaniards made their first positive move against the Americans, and it constituted their counter proposition. They charged upon the United States a wrongful appropriation of public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila, and they formally demanded the return of these moneys, in the sum of nearly a million dollars.

On the same premises the United States was to-day declared to have made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol. A further charge was that by the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila, the United States had prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection and had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

To-day's Spanish presentment also cited the refusal of the Americans to consider the Cuban debt, on the ground that it was not sanctioned in the protocol and demanded an adherence to this as a precedent in the discussion of the Philippines, regarding a cession of which the Spanish commissioners held the protocol to make no mention.

Correspondence Cited.

In support of these assertions, arguments and demands, the Spanish presentment invokes Spain's record in the correspondence by mail and telegraph, though it is not known unofficially whether the Spaniards produced the message said to have been sent from Madrid to M. Cambon, at the time the protocol was signed, in which it was affirmed to-day, Spain reserved her Philippine sovereignty. At the close of the reading the Americans said they wished to have the Spanish statement rendered into written English for more careful consideration, and an adjournment was taken to Tuesday.

This evening the Spaniards affect to believe that the Americans had planned to develop the spirit of their Philippine demands before the American elections, but they decline to say wehther they expect easier terms after the election.

It may again be asserted on the highest authority, as bearing on the Spanish argument—that when the protocol was signed there was no understanding, verbal or otherwise, which the protocol does not show forth. Nor have the American commissioners at any time, on the other hand, held or believed that the protocol determined against Spain's sovereignty in the Philippines. The American representatives have, however, held, and doubtless will hold that the protocol was meant to provide and does provide, for a decision by the Paris conference regarding the ownership of the Philippines.

However, the contentions may run, there are at present no indications of a rupture.

Dizzy Berlin Story.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "It is asserted in well informed quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippine question, in which the United States government is working in agreement with England. The rumors are revived that the United States intend ceding to England some of the islands or granting coaling stations there."

What a Weak Plea.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Imparcial to-day commenting upon the peace negotiations now in progress in Paris, says: "If the United States had shown in the protocol their intention to keep the Philippine islands the matter would not have taken the course it did. Spain has never considered the Philippines as lost, nor has she desired their loss. On the contrary, her intentions were shown by her facing the anger of Germany on the question of the Caroline islands.

In conclusion the Imparcial remarks: "America by her conduct has lost her place among civilized peoples and henceforth will only count as the most numerous and opulent of hordes."

ONLY WAITING.

The Navy and Army are Fully Prepared For Spain's Kick.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The administration is awaiting results from the peace commission with equanimity with the realization that the government is perfectly prepared for any turn the negotiations may take.

The navy especially is in a state of preparedness should it come to a resumption of hostilities, far in advance of its condition at the outbreak of the war. One by one all the splendid fighting machines of the North Atlantic squadron which had been brought north at the earliest moment were docked, cleaned and thoroughly refitted at the New York and Norfolk navy yards. Their ammunition supply were replenished and they are now with possibly one or two exceptions ready for instant service in almost any quarter of the globe. Admiral Dewey has taken considerable precautions in the cases of his own vessels, having dispatched them one by one to the big British docks at Hong Kong where they have been placed in as good condition as possible outside of our home ports. Secretary Long has prudently declined to part with the new numerous fleet of auxiliary vessels acquired by the government just prior to and during the war. These were all inspected by a technical board which found that a number of them were not particularly well adapted to navy uses, but the secretary concluded that these vessels are still sufficiently serviceable for emergency uses and accordingly kept them in condition to be commissioned at short notice.

As far as the army is concerned, while the original force of nearly a quarter of a million men called into service by the President has been largely diminished by the mustering out of many regiments and organizations, it is the opinion of military officers that the army as a whole is really a more formidable weapon now than it was at any period during the war. This apparently paradoxical statement is explained by the fact that such of the troops as are now in the service has the discipline of several months hard training; the men have steadily improved in efficiency and their officers know how to take care of them, as well as to fight battles. The staff corps have cured many of the evils from which they suffered during the war and are prepared to move troops with rapidity with due care for their health, and for their adequate rationing during any campaign that might be expected. In fact all branches of the military naval service profited by the experience of the war, and are now, as previously stated in better shape than ever before.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

Opens the Chamber of Deputies with a Significant Declaration.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The chamber of deputies re-opened to-day with a crowded assembly, after its adjournment on October 25, the day of the fall of the cabinet presided over by M. Brisson. Amid great animation the new premier, M. Dupuy, read the ministerial declaration. He began by declaring the cabinet fully recognized the difficulties and responsibilities of the task undertakes and affirmed the supremacy of civil power as the fundamental principle of a Republican state and expressed confidence in the army which, he added, would faithfully respect the laws of the republic.

The premier said further:

"In the opinions of individuals this is the only safe means of calming the public mind, disturbed by an affair which cannot much longer cause anxiety to the republic.

In conclusion the premier said that the ministry would rely upon the support of a purely Republican majority and he expressed the hope that it would give effect to the continuous policy of progress and reform.

After the budget was voted the premier said the chamber would be asked to deal with various financial measures, including bills to foster agriculture.

The ministerial declaration was applauded in both chambers, in the chamber of deputies and in the senate.

In the chamber of deputies, M. Mirman, Socialist, opened a discussion upon the general policy of the government. He complained of the excessive measures taken in the recent strike, of the reactionary tendencies in the army and of the dismissal of pro-Dreyfus university professors.

M. Dupuy replied that the government did not intend to introduce new laws as those already existing sufficed to guarantee order and protect the army.

As to the Dreyfus case, the premier added, light will be thrown upon it the day the court renders its decision, which will be enforced by the government.

The chamber approved the ministerial declaration by a vote of 429 to 64.

Was Against Dreyfus.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The minister of war, M. De Freycinet, has signed a decree removing General Renouard from the head of the general staff and appointing him to the command of the eleventh army corps at Nantes. It is suggested that the minister's action was due to General Renouard's attitude in regard to the secret documents in the Dreyfus case. General Grault has been appointed to succeed General Renouard.

KITCHENER'S RECEPTION

In London—His March to Guildhall an Ovation.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The streets of the city were crowded all the morning, an immense number of people seeking to witness General Kitchener's triumphal progress to the Guild hall to receive the freedom of the city of London and the sword of honor presented to him in recognition of his defeat of the Dervishes at Omdurman. The general received a great ovation as, accompanied by three aides de camp and dressed in full general's uniform, with the Egyptian sash, he drove through the streets. At the Guildhall there was the quaintest kind of a ceremony which was witnessed by some 3,500 spectators, chiefly city dignitaries and their families, though Lord Rosebery and Lord Salsbury, the lord chancellor and other notabilities were present.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm as General Kitchener took his place on the dais by the side of the lord mayor, Mr. Horatio David Davies. The clerk then read a document setting forth that certain citizens, one described as a butcher, one as a barber and one as a stationer, had declared the general to be a fit and proper person.

In presenting the sword of honor, the lord mayor read an address in which he said this honor was only reserved for England's greatest sons.

General Kitchener, in replying expressed his deep and heartfelt thanks and said the success of the campaign was due not only to the oneness of purpose and cheerful spirit of determination but to the master mind of Lord Cromer (the British agent in Egypt), under whose able direction, the Sirdar assented, the Soudan had been reconquered, what will be the result? I returned disconsolate to Havana and tried to get succor, but the people are already so poor that I obtained nothing. We went to the American commission, which received us very well and offered us much, but up to the present time they have given us nothing. If by misfortune we are driven by the necessities of our army to get by force what we need so as not to die of hunger, will the people of the United States condemn us, or will the nations of the world, which do not know what is happening, judge us unworthy of the sympathy of the American people? We were very happy to hear your assurances as to our republic. We have never doubted the good faith and generosity of the United States. To it we owe the complete liberty which we have been unable in many years to establish by ourselves."

Secretary Alger said that he would look into the matter and would telegraph the commission at Havana such instructions as were appropriate to the case.

CUBANS STRIKE

For Higher Wages in Cleaning Streets. Gen. Wood's Attitude.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4.—The Cubans who have been employed in cleaning and repairing the streets of Santiago have struck for higher wages, though they have been receiving a dollar a day or fifty cents and two rations—higher wages than have ever before been paid for similar work.

In fact, local employers of labor have been complaining of this high rate, alleging that it was quite impossible for them to compete with the government on such terms. The Cuban laborers at the best are lazy and slipshod. They want an increase of fifty cents a day. General Leonard Wood absolutely refuses to accede to the demand and will adopt heroic measures if the strike is not promptly declared off.

The trouble is that many of the strikers have rations enough on hand to last a month or more and they think they can coerce the United States authorities.

General Wood says he will arrest every laborer able to work and under a vagrancy law which he will establish, compel him to work for thirty days for rations while confined in jail. He dislikes to believe this must be the ultimate result. General Wood visited the yellow fever hospital to make an inspection. He found one patient suffering from Bright's disease, but that there had not been a case of yellow fever under care for two months. He has severely censured Dr. Ducker, Superintendent of the hospital, for making an appeal for American relief stores, and he will probably abolish the hospital altogether at a very early date.

Collector Donaldson has returned from Gibara with $40,000 customs receipts at that place. He reports that there is considerable smallpox in the neighborhood of Holguin, but no yellow fever.

Colonel Hood's second immune regiment is encamped at Gibara in a healthful locality waiting to occupy Holguin on November 10. General Demetrius Castillo, who is assisting in the work of organizing the military department in that district, is busy engaging men for gendemraio, accepting men of good character.

Colonel Ray, who has returned from Guantanamo, says that the Cuban general, Perez, is about to grant indefinite furlough to his men to enable them to go to work, the reason apparently being that many are practically starving and would have gone to work anyhow.

War Investigation at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The war investigation commission had interesting sessions to-day. It had among the witnesses four officers who served in the Santiago campaign, one of them being General H. C. Egbert, who, as lieutenant colonel of the Sixth infantry, was shot down at San Juan hill by a bullet piercing his chest. The general appears entirely recovered. Lieutenant Minor, now in command of the Sixth infantry, was another interesting witness. Perhaps the most suggestive testimony was that given by Major Griffith, of Kansas City, who was in charge of the Third division hospital of the first corps. The commission expects to complete its work here to-morrow evening and to resume it in Chicago on Monday morning.

A Trophy of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A torn and weather stained Spanish flag was received at the navy department to-day bearing the following inscription:

"The first Spanish flag hauled down in Porto Rico by United States forces. On July 25th, 1898, the Gloucester, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, U. S. Navy, commanding, steamed into Guanica harbor and landed a force of twenty seamen under the command of Lieutenant Harry P. Huse, U. S. Navy. This flag was hauled down and the United States ensign hoisted in its place. After a sharp skirmish in which four of the enemy were killed, the village was captured and held by the seaman force until relieved an hour later by the landing of the army regulars."

A Concerted Move.

PEKIN, Nov. 4.—In spite of the formal promise of the Chinese foreign office, there is every indication of a concerted move of Chinese troops in the neighborhood of the capital. It is said that Kang-Yi, the high Manchu official, who was next in rank to the late Prince Koung, in the Kioun-Ki-Tchou, or council of state, has obtained great influence over the dowager empress. He is bitterly anti-foreign, and hopelessly conservative. It is probable that Kang-Yi was the instigator of the edict reestablishing the bow and arrow exercise for the Chinese soldiers.

It is reported that Yuan-Shek-Hai, the Chinese general in command of the foreign drilled troops at Tien Tsin, and an officer whose power is much dreaded by the dowager empress and her advisers, has received a grant of money, ostensibly for the purpose of increasing the strength of his division to thirty thousand men, "if time shows that the dowager empress can rely upon his fidelity." It has been said that Yuan-Shek-Hai might use his troops in conformity with the views of the foreign ministers at Pekin.

A Story of Great Gravity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from London, says: A story of the greatest gravity, circulating among persons in touch with official quarters, alleges that when Marchand reached Fashoda he sent two messengers with three French flags to the Khalifa and a letter saying if the Khalifa hoisted these flags at Omdurman he would be under the protection of "The great French nation" and the British would not fire upon him.

The Khalifa replied that two British "dogs" had attacked Soudan; one "dog" named Gordon had been killed, while the other "dog" named Kitchener, he was about to be killed. He would then wipe out the French.

Both of these letters and the three flags are said to have been captured by the Sirdar's officers.

CAUGHT FIRE AT SEA.

The Clyde Line Steamer Croatan a Total Loss

ONLY FIVE LIVES WERE LOST

Out of Twenty-Seven Persons on Board. The Story of the Disaster as Told by the Captain and Other Officers of the Unfortunate Vessel—Only Twenty-four Hours From New York When she was Enveloped in Flames—The Survivors Landed at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts by the Schooner Alice Clark.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 4.—A disaster at sea, fortunately with a small loss of life, five persons in all, was made known to-day by the landing here of twenty-two persons who escaped from the burning steamer Croatan, of the Clyde line, bound from New York, for Wilmington and Georgetown, S. C. The disaster occurred on November 1, about eighteen miles north of Cape Charles, and about 206 miles from New York, from which port the steamer sailed on October 31 with a general cargo and eight passengers.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the burned hulk of the big freighter sank beneath the waves. Of the twenty-seven persons who were on board, twenty-two landed at this port this afternoon by the schooner Alice E. Clark, of Portland, Me., which had been in the vicinity of the Croatan at the time she was burning. The Croatan's list of drowned is as follows: Second Assistant Engineer Jerry McCarthy, of Nova Scotia, leaves a widow in New York. Steward James Curtis, of Jersey City. Mrs. James Curtin, wife of the steward. Frank ——, an oiler, (last name unknown); Jennie Willard, colored, Wilmington, N. C.

The story of the disaster is told by Captain Hale and other officers of the unfortunate vessels as follows:

The Croatan was but twenty-two hours from New York on her way to Wilmington, and going at a good rate of speed with a smooth sea and calm weather, when, at 3 p. m., a fireman came hurriedly on deck and reported that the ship was on fire. A general alarm was immediately given, and an effort was made to lower the boats, but the fire spread with such rapidity that all efforts to reach them were unavailing because of the flames. In fact, in less than ten minutes after the fire was reported, the ship was completely enveloped in flames from stem to stern. Shortly after the fire was discovered, an explosion took place in the cargo, which blew off the after-hatches. A second explosion followed a few minutes later, and the ship was then a mass of flames. It was at this time that Captain Hale, seeing that to remain on the ship meant sure death, gave orders for all hands to jump overboard and save themselves as best they could. The gallant captain was the last man to leave the ship, remaining on deck with the first officer until they were completely enveloped in flames, and the vessel had commenced to settle.

There seemed to be no panic on board, and men and women, after lashing on their life preservers, calmly leaped into the water, knowing that the chances of escape were much more certain than if they remained on board the burning ship. Some of the passengers had their faces scorched, and many had their clothing on fire when they leaped into the sea.

The captain and first officer succeeded in securing a yawl boat, which had been damaged in lowering, and by hard work rescued eight persons from the water.

The burning ship was sighted by the four-masted schooner, Alice Clark, of Portland, Captain Clark, from Norfolk for Portland, which lay becalmed six miles off, and her captain sent a boat's crew to aid in the work of rescue. They succeeded in saving about twelve persons, many of whom had been an hour or more in the water, and had become nearly exhausted. They were taken on board the Clark, and given every possible attention.

Captain Hale, his officers crew and passengers all speak in the highest praise of the treatment they received at the hands of Captain Clark, his wife and the crew on board the Clark.

Captain Clark not only gave the shipwrecked men and women food and clothing, but supplied them with money to take them to their homes. The rescued persons are being cared for here at the Seamen's Bethel, and at the home of citizens, and will proceed to New York to-morrow.

No explosives were known to be among the ship's cargo, and the origin of the fire is a mystery to her officers and her crew.

AN URGENT APPEAL

From a Cuban Officer to Keep Insurgents From Starving

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The following letter from Lieutenant Colonel Carbonne, of the Cuban army, now at Havana, has been received by Secretary Quesada, of the Cuban delegation here, who has laid it before Secretary Alger with an urgent request that steps be taken to relieve the extreme distress it sets forth: Lieutenant Colonel Carbonne is the inventor of the explosive known as carbonite, and is regarded as the representative at Havana of the Cuban leaders and forces in the field. He writes as follows, the letter bearing date Havana, October 29:

"I am just back from the camp of General Menocal, chief of our army in this province, and let me tell you in some faint way the true state of our poor and suffering army and the consequences that may come to the country if we do not find in a short time a remedy which will save us. The Cuban army is dying of hunger. Such terrible words in no way exaggerate the actual conditions. General Menocal took me to see his weak, tottering, and squalid conditions. General Menocal took me to see his weak, tottering, and squalid soldiers—made so on account of the want of food and the actual necessaries of life—and to think that these men were in such a state by reason of obeying their chiefs who desire first of all to respect the orders of the American government. The Cuban leaders in camp told me to tell you that they will maintain and patience and above all faith in the American government and the worthy President, Mr. McKinley, but at the same time let it be understood that we are hungry; that we have in the towns and fields of Cuba all that is needed in the way of food, but that we are forbidden to touch it by reason of the peace order. They do not get from Havana one-fourth of what they need and our soldiers are dying at the gates of the city for lack of food. What shall we do? The time will come when we cannot bear it any longer and then

TWO STATEMENTS

As to New York—The Claims of Odell and Croker.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Chairman Odell, of the Republican state committee, has given out the following statement:

"The campaign which is so rapidly drawing to a close from every indication points to a Republican victory. The closing of a careful canvass of the upstate counties convinces me that a plurality large enough to more than meet and offset any possible plurality that can be obtained in Greater New York by Tammany hall is assured.

"I find that the constant talk by Tammany hall leaders of their certainty of carrying the state has been pure bluff. There is no possibility of their securing in the city of New York a plurality that would insure the election of Van Wyck and they are now seeking with fake bets to bolster up what they know to be a losing cause. Their bets the Republicans are calling and we are met with the information at their betting stand that there is no more Van Wyck money in sight. On the contrary I am in receipt of information from hundreds of Democrats within the city of New York who propose to vote for Roosevelt and I believe that there is a surprise in store for Democrats as well as for Republicans, only that the surprise for the Republicans will be in the nature of a pleasing one. I claim the state of New York without any question for Roosevelt by at least 40,000. His magnificent canvass has awakened enthusiasm throughout the state and his manly and courageous utterances and his reputation for honesty have brought to him the independent voters who are to decide this election."

Richard Croker, in a statement to the public says: "I am confident that Judge Van Wyck will be elected by a handsome plurality. He will have from 75,000 to 80,000 plurality in these two boroughs and the rest of Greater New York will increase the total to 100,000."

UNPARALLELED SITUATION

In North Carolina—A Very Much Mixed Affair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The Associated Press has received the following signed statements on the political situation in North Carolina from the editors of several of the leading papers in the state:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—All indications now point to a peaceful election in Wilmington, and it is highly probable that the Republican majority of about 1,000 in this county will be overcome. This may be explained as follows:

There has been an increase of about five hundred in the white registration, the negro registration has fallen off about two hundred and it is estimated that the failure of the Republicans to nominate candidates for county offices has so disgusted the negroes that several hundred of them will not go to the polls. There will be no intimidation here. Every negro can vote without molestation. But a great many of them are determined to resent the action of their white leaders by taking no part in the election.

The general situation in the state is unparalleled in its political history. There is a genuine uprising of the whites, brought about by the horrible conditions existing in eastern North Carolina.

The women are as deeply interested as the men, and their activity and energy are potent factors in the campaign. Several thousand white Republicans, too, have come over to the Democrats, and there is little doubt that three-fifths of the Populists are for what they call the white man's ticket next Tuesday.

The Democrats are sure of three congressmen, with strong probability that they will elect five. Everything seems to be going the Democratic way, and indications all favor a political revolution. The Star's forecast is that the Democrats will elect their judicial ticket by not less than eight thousand majority, will have a decisive majority in the lower house of the legislature, and at least twenty-eight of the fifty members of the senate.

(Signed) WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—The white supremacy party in the state is now only waiting for the eighth of November to achieve the greatest victory ever recorder, restoring law and order and public confidence by the election of the judicial ticket, at least five of the nine congressmen and a majority in each branch of the legislature.

The state senate will be very close, but there will be a good working majority in the house. As to the situation in Wilmington, it is still grave, but the probability of a very serious race conflict is growing less daily. The declaration of the Republican managers to place no ticket in the field, making a Democratic county out of a county having a Republican majority of 750 was the last move they could make to prevent extreme measures.

(Signed) JACKSON & BELL,
Editors Wilmington Messenger.

SENATOR FORAKER

At Pittsburgh and Allegheny—Discusses National Questions.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4.—Senator Foraker arrived in the city this evening and addressed two large meetings, one on the South Side and the other in Allegheny. He devoted almost his entire address to the national aspect of the present campaign.

On the question of the Philippines he said:

"If we keep anything at all, and I think the sentiment is overwhelming that we should, we ought to keep the whole rather than simply a part. It would require a greater army and a greater navy of the United States to defend a coaling station or a single island than it would to defend the whole group. For that reason I think we ought to keep the whole of them; and I am speaking upon the theory that we will, because that demand has been made by the American commissioners by the direction and with the approval of the administration at Washington.

Other reasons he gave for the retention of the islands are that we may secure additional markets for our surplus production and that on the score of humanity the people of those islands should not be thrown back to the cruel and merciless government of Spain.

Cure for Consumption.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Dr. J. B. Murphy's new treatment for consumptives has apparently worked its first cures. The patients are William B. Purcell and J. C. Edwards, who have been undergoing the treatment for a little over three months. The treatment is that which excited wide interest when presented in a paper read by Dr. Murphy before the American Medical Association, at Denver, this summer. There are now between sixty and seventy patients taking the treatment. The Cook county hospital for consumptives, a charitable institution, with accommodations for 280 patients, which will be opened here next week, will try the treatment on an extended scale.

BUSINESS BOOMING

In Spite of the Usual Anti-Election Disturbance.

MANY ARE WAITING HOWEVER.

On the Counting of the Votes to see Whether Free Silver is to be Endorsed. If the Democratic, that is the Bryan Wing, Should Score any Sort of Recognition Trade will Suffer a Corresponding Shock—Everything at the Present time Points to Prosperity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

Not even the election has disturbed business or industries on the financial side this week. Although many are doubtless waiting for the votes before borrowing, the volume of business through clearing houses is 8.5 per cent larger than last year and 1.84 per cent larger than in 1892. While political doubts may count for much, they can only have prevented a growth of business which might have been much more than has been realized. Failures for October are curiously puzzling because, while the small failures compare remarkably well with those of previous years, and also the failures of $100,000 or more in about two-thirds of the business classes, there were large failures in a few branches not generally due to present business conditions which made the aggregate $14,000,000 but neither the Sawyer Woolen failures nor others excepting perhaps some in machinery and boots and shoes and leather, indicate difficulties beyond those of the particular concerns failing.

Manufactures Booming.

Neither the volume of business nor the value of manufactured products diminishes. While Bessemer pig is sold against the combination at Pittsburgh 10c lower with other iron there and elsewhere steady, the general demand crowds closely on the heels of production. Billets and steel bars owing to prospects regarding combinations are a shade lower and prices of steel rails have been withdrawn because reports promise a single corporation to handle all the rail production, 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 yearly; but plates are supported by heavy railway demands at Chicago and at Philadelphia for ship yards, the bar mills are crowded at all western works with steel preferred to iron in spite of the season new structural orders are very satisfactory and pipe works at Chicago are far behind on deliveries, while sheets there are strong. London has hoisted the speculative price of tin and of copper, but they closed at 18.15 and 12½c here, with lead weaker at 3.65 contracts, and tin plates practically unchanged.

Cheering Fact in Wool.

Wool holders at Boston have discovered the falsity of reports which they have long believed about the available stocks in this country and have begun selling largely at concessions said to be "several cents" per pound. The week's sales at the three chief markets were 16,797,400 pounds against 9,957,902 last year and 18,561,600 in 1896, but only 8,215,000 in 1892. The cheering fact is that the large manufacturers are now buying with confidence that at some reduction in the cost of material the business will pay. Demands for goods that have been somewhat better without any decline in prices during the past week, nor any disposition to advance prices. The cotton mills are helped a little by the combination to restrict production about Fall River.

Grain Exports.

Wheat exports continue very large, amounting to 3,699,576 bushels from Atlantic ports, flour included, against 3,267,636 last year and 1,028,823 from Pacific ports against 1,592,252 last year, but these heavy exports have been much more than matched by western receipts of 9,490,092 bushels against 7,600,993 last year and prices have not changed materially.

Corn goes abroad largely, 3,011,085 bushels during the week against 1,812,943 last year and prices are well held.

Failures for the week have been 194 in the United States against 176 last year and 28 in Canada against 20 last year.

A Woman's Revenge.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 4.—This morning John Bailey, a prominent farmer residing eight miles north of this city, was shot to death by Mrs. Levina Black, a neighbor. Ten days ago Mrs. Black had Bailey arrested on the charge of criminal assault. The court trial resulted in acquittal. Since that time Mrs. Black has been the butt of much talk. This preyed upon her mind and this morning's tragedy was the result. Bailey was standing against a post at the home of Smith Childs, a neighbor, and was talking to Mr. Childs when Mrs. Black approached with a water bucket in her hand. Without comment whatever, the woman walked to where Bailey was standing, and pulling a revolver, shot him three times through the head. The police are on the trail of the murderess and her capture is certain. All principals to the affair are well connected.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 4.—A twenty-five horse power boiler tested at the Oil City boiler works, blew up at 10:30 o'clock this morning, causing the instant death of Patrick Frawley, aged twenty-five years, single, and Charles McCloskey, a married man with three children. There were six other employes hurt, two of them, John Gidders and Dennis McMahon, seriously. Gidders had his right arm broken and may have to have his leg amputated at the hip on account of broken bones and bad cut. McMahon has leg and arm broken.

The works were damaged to the extent of $2,000 by the explosion, which was caused by a defective boiler guage.

DOVENER AT NEW CUMBERLAND.

Addresses an Immense Meeting Followed by Judge Campbell.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., Nov. 4.—The Republican meeting at the court house in this town this evening, was the largest ever known in the history of the county. The ample accommodations of the court room were insufficient to contain the people that pressed for admission, and hundreds were compelled to be satisfied with "outdoor seats."

Col. R. H. Brown, of Grant district, was made chairman of the meeting. When Capt. B. B. Dovener was introduced the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. The captain was never in better humor, and his speech was voted one of the best political arguments ever heard in this community.

Judge John A. Campbell followed Capt. Dovener in one of the most exhaustive expositions of the principles of the Republican party. The judge was repeatedly interrupted with applause, as was Captain Dovener. The meeting was a rousing one, and the spirit of the audience is an evidence of what Hancock county will do next Tuesday. Judge Campbell will speak with Capt. Dovener at the Wheeling Opera House, to-morrow night.

ATKINSON AND VINSON

Stir up the People of Huntington—A Great Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 4.—The Republican meeting at the Davis theatre to-night was a boomer, the best of the campaign. Over one thousand were present to hear Governor Atkinson and Colonel Z. T. Vinson, both of whom delivered masterful addresses and were cheered tremendously, reminding one indeed of the stirring days of '96.

Hon. Elliott Northcott received a telegram to go to Keystone, Wyoming county to fill an engagement in place of Hon. S. C. Burdett who had been disabled in some way by accident.

Republicans are jubilant and ready for the fray on next Tuesday.

WEYLER A LOOTER

Besides Being a Butcher—Why Philippine Treasury was Empty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A special to the Chronicle from Manila, of September 26, says: Direct evidence connecting General Weyler, of Cuban fame, with the wholesale looting of the Philippine treasury has been unearthed in Bilibid prison.

Maximiano Rosales and Julian Reyes, sent to prison as scapegoats for official thieves, have been liberated by order of Major General Otis, but deliverance came too late for a third prisoner convicted of the same crime, for he died in Bilibid eight days before the American army entered the city.

When Captain Moffett, superintendent of the prisons, began his investigations of the cases of the prisoners confined in Bilibid, Rosales and Reyes declared that they were unjustly suffering for the crimes of others, and begged that their cases be reopened. They averred that Weyler and his associates had looted the treasury of $1,200,000 in Mexican silver, and that they had been accused of the crime and sent to jail. Moffett made a report of the matter to General MacArthur and an examination of the books of the treasury were ordered. The latter showed that during the Weyler regime several immense sums of money had been withdrawn, and there was an unsatisfactory showing as to the disposition of it. Rosales was one of the cashiers of the treasury, and goes so far as to declare that Weyler himself came to the treasury to aid in the crime, as he alleges. It has been decided to make a full investigation of the case.

Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—James H. Aldrich, who was sent to the penitentiary here in May, 1897, to serve a two years sentence for stealing $27,000 from the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway, whose paymaster and cashier he was for years, was released to-day, his term having expired under the good behavior rule. He was immediately re-arrested on a warrant sworn out by the American Surety Company, who had gone his bond and were compelled to make his shortage good. Aldrich's sentence just served was pronounced but one of the three indictments found against him on the same count. Aldrich took his arrest coolly. On his arrival in Kansas City, it is said that bail will be furnished by wealthy friends who will also furnish money to fight his case. Aldrich who is forty-five years of age, was well and favorably known for years both in club and business circles in Kansas City, where he has a wife and child.

Two Hots Fights.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—Joe Choynski narrowly escaped being put to sleep several times to-night at the Arena Athletic Club before the onslaught of Gus Ruhlin, of Akron, Ohio. Each time he was apparently saved by the bell. The bout was limited to six rounds and was one of the fastest seen here in a long time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Joe Gans was to-night awarded the decision over Kid McPartland in a twenty-five round bout before the Lenox Athletic Club. McPartland was a favorite in the betting over the Maryland boy. Both boxers had weighed in at 3 o'clock, neither turning the scales at 133 pounds and their trainers claimed that both men were in the pink of condition. The men put up a beautiful fight, both landing freely and fiercely.

The Editor was Ironical.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Herr Langen, editor of Simplicissimus, has been arrested, owing to the publication in that periodical of a poem, entitled "In the Holy Land," ironically congratulating Palestine upon receiving such august visitors as the emperor and empress of Germany and saying, "Golgotha will be able to boast not only of hearing the last words from the cross, but the first of Emperor William's."

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Edam, Amsterdam.

GENOA—Arrived: Werra, New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Lucania, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, partly cloudy; warmer; south winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy; brisk to high southwest winds.

For Ohio, partly cloudy with probably showers near the lakes; south to southwest gales.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	39	3 p. m.	61
9 a. m.	45	7 p. m.	60
12 m.	53	Weather—Fair.	

HIP, HIP, HURRAH!

Smith-Dayton Meeting was one of Marked Enthusiasm

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ADDRESS

Was one of the Most Eloquent Ever Heard in this City.

THE STARS AND STRIPES TO STAY

In the Philippines and Porto Rico, and Will Remain Over Cuba Until a Stable Government by the People of that Island is Established—An Endorsement of the President is Wanted Next Tuesday—Without it the Spanish Peace Commissioners will Imbibe Fresh Hope. The Conditions of the Present Contrasted with the Dark Days and bad Times of the Recent Past—Congressman Dayton's Fine Speech Enthusiastically Received.

The good old-fashioned Republican cheer was heard many a time and oft' in the Opera House last night, the occasion being the banner mass meeting of the campaign, at which the principal speakers were Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, of President McKinley's cabinet, and Congressman Alston Gordon Dayton, of the Second West Virginia district, "the man who thrashed Wilson," as he is known all over the land.

The meeting was worth many votes in the cause of Republicanism, sound money, good times and protection to American labor. Mr. Smith's speech was a masterpiece of English composition, and was delivered with the eloquence and earnestness that are characteristic of this great editor and statesman. His references to Dewey, Schley, Sampson and the other heroes of the late war were received with the amount of enthusiasm that would be expected from any representative gathering in America to-day. When the speaker painted word portraits of President Lincoln, "who came out of the west" years ago, and of President McKinley, who was compared with Lincoln, the audience became wildly enthusiastic. The speaker's assertion that the flag had gone up in the Philippines and Porto Rico to stay forever, met with a burst of cheering that was prolonged and repeated. The description of the dark days that followed the enactment of Democratic economic legislation after the election of 1892, and of the return of prosperity after the election of Mr. McKinley, was thorough and convincing. Mr. Smith gave statistics, in an entertaining manner, that brought to the audience a conception of the grandeur and importance of this nation of ours among the world powers that had not been realized before, and when he said that America's destiny is to march onward and upward to a commanding position in the world the crowd again cheered wildly.

Congressman Dayton made a decided hit. His speech was short, but it was full of good things from start to finish. His anecdotes of the campaign in his district were amusing and well told. When Mr. Dayton came to the close of his talk, the crowd impatiently called upon him to continue.

All in all, the meeting was one that will result in swelling the proportions of the victory that it is the duty of West Virginia Republicans to achieve next Tuesday.

The Meeting Opens.

The Opera House began to fill with people an hour before the meeting opened. The Opera House band gave several selections in front of the building, and at 8 o'clock the theatre was well filled, in fact many people were turned away, though there was really room for possibly a hundred more inside. The trouble was that many people were massed in the rear of the hall, and gave the impression to people on the outside that there wasn't even standing room inside.

Among the gentlemen occupying seats on the stage, were Messrs. Joseph C. Brady, John Frew, Morris Horkheimer, Henry Baer, Dr. B. H. Stillyard, S. F. Meighen, Dr. D. H. Taylor, William Baird, B. S. Allison, Julian G. Hearne, General A. H. Beach, S. G. Smith, T. C. Moffat, Dr. G. A. Aschman, C. E. Van Keuren, D. W. Martin, E. Buckman, S. S.