held ex-Governor Foraker will receive the unanimous vote of the Republicans on joint ballot."

When asked what the next Congress would do in the matter of providing revenue for the necessities of the Government Mr. Sherman said that it would do that thing which seemed proper under the circumstances.

"Of course," he continued, "the President cannot expect the Republicans to do just what he would like or to cordially accept whatever he may suggest. But we will provide the remedy for legislative evil. It will be along Republican lines, and if the President does not accept the responsibility will rest with him, not with us.

"One thing can be counted on as a reasonable certainty—we will restore the duty on wool and probably revise other schedules so as to meet the conditions facing us."

Senator Quay reached Washington this afternoon and left to-night for Florida, where he will remain until Thanksgiving day in the hopes of getting rid of a violent cold that has taken possession of him. He was in an amiable frame of mind, but did not care to discuss the election in detail.

FORAKER'S OPINION.

Distrust of the Administration Caused the Landslide.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Ex-Governor Foraker was this afternoon asked to explain the Republican victory in Ohio. He said:

"The great cause to which this victory should be attributed is the lack of confidence in the ability of the Democratic party to successfully manage the affairs of this country. Their failure has been lamentable. But another cause that has helped us greatly has been the character of speeches ex-Governor Campbell has been making. From first to last he has conducted his campaign on a low plane."

"What do you think of the news from Kentucky?"

"I sincerely hope the present advices as to Kentucky will be confirmed. Bradley has made a magnificent campaign, and if he has broken the Solid South as it now appears he has, the Republican party and the whole country will be under lasting obligations to him."

"What is your opinion of the result in New York and Maryland?"

"It has been a great day all along the line. New York, Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky, mean that Brice, Gorman, Hill and Carlisle are all condemned and overthrown, and these four men represent all the features, phases and conditions of Democracy."

"What bearing will all this have in 1896?"

"New Jersey and Massachusetts, I see, have gone the way of the rest of the country. To your question I will say that this victory settles the contest of next year no matter who the Democrats nominate and no matter what the platform. The country will not have anything further to do with Democracy. We will not have another Democratic administration at Washington in thirty years."

"Will you say a word about the Republican nominee also?"

"Of course. I do not know who will be the candidate, but Ohio will be for Governor McKinley. His State has done so grandly in this contest that we have positive claims on the nation."

ADVICE FROM ENGLAND.

The Post Warns the Defeated Party to Reform.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 6.—In commenting on the results of the election in the United States, the Morning Post to-morrow will say: "The conduct of the last Congress in regard to the tariff thoroughly discouraged the independent voters who secured the Democratic majority three years ago. If the Democratic party wishes to make any show next November they must find means of redeeming their character for consistency and public spirit."

A BLOW AT CLEVELANDISM.

Altgeld Attributes His Party's Defeat to Its Hostility to Silver.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—Governor Altgeld, when seen to-day and asked his opinion as to the cause of the Republican landslide and its effect on the silver movement, said:

"Oh, I don't know. While the silver platform has been roughly treated in the Eighteenth District in this State, it has fared a great deal better than the gold platforms in other States. For example, Iowa went Democratic several times, but two years ago it went Republican by 33,000 majority. This year, when the Democrats held their State convention, it was packed by postmasters and agents of the Federal administration, and they adopted a platform indorsing Cleveland's policy on the money question, and as a result the great Republican majority of two years ago will be duplicated.

"In Kentucky, the great stronghold of Democracy, the Federal administration, by prostitution of patronage, secured an indorsement of Cleveland and Carlisle on the money question, and as a result the Democrats are in the woods, looking for the remains of their once mighty party. In Ohio Senator Brice and Campbell defeated the silver plank in the convention and adopted a gold platform, and as a result even the phenomenal Republican majority which McKinley got in the landslide of two years ago has been increased. In Pennsylvania the Democrats adopted a gold platform, and the result is a Republican majority of 150,000. In New Jersey, which is really a Democratic State, the Democrats adopted a gold platform, and the Republicans have carried everything in sight.

"In Maryland, which had been strongly Democratic for a quarter of a century, there is not enough left to bury the dead. In New York the Republican majorities, outside of the city, have been nearly doubled. In Massachusetts the Republican flood is neck deep all over the State."

"To what, then, do you attribute the general result, Governor?"

"I have found that everywhere all the men who toil with their hands for a living feel a most intense bitterness against the Federal administration, and as the Democratic party is held responsible for it, there was a general disposition to kick it. Among the Democrats everywhere, the feeling prevails that that Federal administration has trampled upon every principle of Democracy and has simply done dirty work for the Republican party."

"Governor, do you think it was the question of Sunday closing, pure and simple, that caused Tammany to win in New York?"

"No; it was the large allopathic doses of Roosevelt that destroyed the Republican party there. As a prominent Republican said to me: 'New York can swallow Sunday closing, but will choke to death over Teddy posing.' The fact is, the Republican party in the city of New York is entitled to some sympathy in the manner of its death. The Philistines were destroyed by the jawbone of an ass, and no people have envied them the manner of their taking off, but the jawbone of an ass is a respectable instrument of execution compared with the jawbone of Teddy, which has neither tooth nor finger, but simply a buzz at both ends and in the middle."

VIEW OF A DEMOCRAT.

Voters Have Tired of the Brice-Gorman Methods.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—W. H. H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State and a leader of the free-silver element of the Democratic party, said to-day in regard to the Republican victories and especially in the Eighteenth Illinois Congressional District, where the Democratic candidate stood for free silver:

"I attribute the Democratic defeat to the indifference manifested by them during the entire campaign. They have also been dissatisfied with the National administration, and instead of working with the interests of the party in view they have pulled in opposite directions. The leading men of the party have gone ahead without regard to platform or anything else and have sacrificed the leading principles of the party for their ends.

"One reason for the defeat is that politics in many of the States was in the hands of such men as Brice and Gorman, who fought a tariff reform so strongly in the last Congress."

A CRUSHING DEFEAT.

Democrats Have Shown No Recovery From Last Year's Landslide.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The morning papers comment editorially upon the result of yesterday's election as follows:

The Times (D.) says: It would be foolish to base on these elections any definite predictions as to the direction or force of the current of popular sentiment next year, but it is plain that there is no evidence of the recovery from the tidal wave of 1894 for which the more sanguine Democrats had hoped.

More powerful, so far as National questions were considered, than all other influences was the melancholy and disgraceful break-down of the party in the United States Senate through the treason of Gorman and Brice and their immediate followers. Notwithstanding this misfortune, the principles of the party remain.

The Tribune (R.) says: It is a great victory, although another like that of 1894 was not to be expected. The Republicans hold the battlefield and if pushed for some points have gained others of larger importance. The general results of the elections are so strongly favorable that the Republicans have reason to look forward with the utmost hope.

The Recorder says: Modern Democracy as represented by Grover Cleveland received a knockout blow in the tremendous Republican victories of Tuesday.

First—The Democracy in every State where elections were held indorsed the economic policy of the administration. It commended the deficit-producing tariff and the sale of bonds to plug up the hole in the treasury, thereby increasing the National debt in time of peace. That was voted down.

Second—It indorsed the "policy of infamy" in Hawaii, the surrender at Samoa; the cowardice at Corinto; the poltroonery in Venezuela, and the truckling in Spain in the case of Cuba. 'No Jingoism' was the tail-end of a plank in a Syracuse platform. All that was voted down.

Third—Not a single Democratic State convention had the courage to mark its disapproval of the intrigue and conspiracy for a third term for the Presidency for the sage of Buzzards Bay and the squirrel-shooter in the Woodley woods. That abject submission of the Democratic leaders to the inordinate ambition of the "stuffed prophet" was voted down.

Fourth—No Democratic State Convention had the courage to reaffirm the Monroe doctrine of "America for Americans." That base was the abandonment of what may be called of unwritten articles of the constitution was voted down.

Fifth—In a word, all that Cleveland stands for was stamped out at the polls on Tuesday. Stalwart Americanism is on top.

The Sun says: "The outcome of the State elections is to point and emphasize the memorable lesson administered to Clevelandism in 1894. Then the American people rebuked the President's disobedience of their wishes in the Hawaiian business, and the matter of the protective tariff and the income tax, not only by returning an overwhelming majority of Republicans to the House of Representatives, but by sending for the first time from the former slave States to the popular branch of the Federal legislature more than twice as many Republicans as there were Democrats elected from the former States. In the ordinary course of things one such lesson would have sufficed and the people, taking it for granted that their fiat would be heeded and receiving also in the interval some proofs of deference, would have instinctively inclined to place the two great political parties more nearly in equilibrium. That is what observers of our history mean when they say that in the United States the political pendulum is apt to swing forward and backward from year to year.

"Under normal circumstances we might have witnessed an oscillation of that kind. But Mr. Cleveland is incorrigible. He has learned nothing and unlearned nothing. He has remained as un-American as ever, though events have taken such a turn in Venezuela and Cuba as to render the firm maintenance of our National principles and interests the paramount and urgent duty of the chief magistrate. Mr. Cleveland has shown no perception of those principles and no determination to uphold those interests."

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Internal Strife Disintegrating the Party of Cleveland.

OMAHA, Nebr., Nov. 6.—The World-Herald will say to-morrow editorially: The Democratic party occupies the same perilous position to-day that the Union did in 1858—it is a house divided against itself. There is an irrepressible conflict raging within the party between monometallists and bimetallists, and the conflict must continue until one side triumphs completely. Not only is a surrender of convictions improbable, bnt it is also impolitic. If the Democrats adopt a straddling platform and nominate a straddling candidate in 1896 he will receive less votes than a straight goldbug or a straight-out advocate of free silver. He will lose votes from all sources without drawing votes from any source.

"The World-Herald suggests that the Democratic National Committee be petitioned to submit the silver question to a primary election. Let it be understood that the National convention shall adopt a platform and nominate a candidate in accordance with the views expressed at the primaries.

"It is not probable that the gold-standard Democrats will consent to a primary election, because they dare not submit the gold standard to the rank and file of the Democratic party. But whether the gold-standard members of the National convention will consent to a primary election or not, the Democrats who believe in the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and desire the use of silver on equal terms with gold should at once organize and demand of the National organization the right to vote on the silver question at a primary election.

"The Democratic party must cease to be divided or it must fall."

GOVERNOR BRADLEY'S BOOM.

The Kentuckian Launched as a Vice-Presidential Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—John C. New having made a chance remark Tuesday to the effect that if Colonel Bradley was elected it would make him the Republican candidate for Vice-President was to-night pressed for an elucidation of his remark and said, speaking for none but himself:

"The election of Colonel Bradley as Governor of Kentucky — the first practical break of the Solid South—argues the fact that sectional lines no longer, as between North and South, divide the people upon issues that are of National importance. The Republican party, following the example of General Grant at Appomattox, is desirous of having a united country for the benefit of the whole country.

"It is anxious to obliterate sectional lines. It will now recognize, I believe, in the election of Colonel Bradley as Governor of the State of Henry Clay, the great exponent of protection, that Republican principles are pervading the whole country.

"It would be an exceedingly fitting time for the next Republican Convention to nominate for Vice-President the first man who has succeeded in successfully contesting a race in a Southern State on Republican principles. The logic of geography, as well as recent events, points to the election of Harrison as President and Bradley as Vice-President."

DECIDES FOR MAGUIRE.

Secretary Smith Rules Against the Claims Made by Moore.

Not Entitled to Land as a Licensee of the Southern Pacific Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Secretary Smith has rendered a decision in the case of Moore vs. Maguire, which came up from San Francisco. He had formerly decided that Moore was entitled to land as a licensee of the Southern Pacific Company, notwithstanding the fact that he had made no application to purchase from the company prior to January 1, 1888. Maguire's lawyers filed a motion to review this decision, and on the arguments presented by them the Secretary was obliged to recall his first decision and holds that Moore cannot claim as a licensee, for the reason that he made no application to purchase from the company until in 1889, and as he was not an actual settler, with intention to purchase from the company, the land is awarded to Maguire, who is a homesteader.

The land involved is within the tract forfeited by the act of September 29, 1890, and the decision is consequently of considerable interest to others who claim land under the forfeiture act and whose cases are similar.

Mile Record Lowered.

LOUISVILE, Ky., Nov. 5.—At the Fountain Ferry track this afternoon Arthur Gardner of Chicago broke the world's record for one mile, paced, flying start, by riding the distance in 1:42 4-5. This breaks Windle's record of 1:46 1-5.

FRAKER'S LOOT REFUNDED.

Insurance Companies to Lose but a Few Thousand Dollars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—By agreement of all parties concerned a decree was entered by Judge Phillips in the Federal court to-day whereby the insurance companies which paid nearly $40,000 to the heirs of Dr. George W. Fraker will recover all the money except about $4000, which has been spent by the executor of the will in administering on the estate of Dr. Fraker and in prosecuting suits against the insurance companies.

Lost at the Races.

TOPEKA, Kans., Nov. 6.—Postoffice Inpectors W. E. Cochran and George M. Sutton have found a shortage of $3313 in the accounts of Frank Mileham, money clerk in the Topeka Postoffice, who had been employed in the office for nine years. The money has been withdrawn within the last month. Mileham says it was lost on racehorses.

Bank Failure at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 6.—The Leadville Savings and Deposit Bank closed its doors to-day, assigning for the benefit of its depositors and credits. About $75,000 of the funds of Lake County are tied up in this bank. P. W. Breene is President of the bank. He turned over all his personal property to the assignee.

TO EXTEND COMMERCE.

Prominent Speakers Will Discuss How the Burdens of Shipping May Be Removed.

A meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, to take under consideration the question of removing from the shipping of this port the charges now borne by it. Addresses will be delivered as follows: "State Taxation of Shipping," George W. Dickey and Hon. James G. Maguire; "Wharfage, Dockage and Tolls," W. L. Merry; "Compulsory Pilotage," Hugh Craig; "Obstructions in the Harbor," Hon. Eugene F. Loud. After which the various topics will be open for general discussion.

The conference has been called at the instance of the Ship-owners' Association of the Pacific Coast. There will be present representatives of the following named organizations:

Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Board of Trade of San Francisco, Traffic Association of California, Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, Board of Manufacturers and Employers of California, Merchants' Association of San Francisco, Half-million Club of San Francisco, Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, State Development Committee of California.

A letter from the Ship-owners' Association, making announcement of the proposed meeting, contains the following:

This movement, originally started by the Ship-owners' Association, has grown to such proportions that it has become a movement of the entire commercial element of the City. The idea of liberating the commerce of the City from the unnecessary burdens now borne by it needed only to be advanced to be eagerly taken up by all persons affected by commerce, although not owning vessels.

It appears to have been universally perceived that the practical way in which the progress and prosperity of San Francisco can be assured is through an extension of her maritime commerce, and that her commerce cannot be extended while weighted down with its present burdens. Hence, all those people who have been seeking by various means to advance the prosperity of the City have eagerly taken up this movement. The meeting on Friday will be presided over by Mayor Sutro, and will in all respects be a convention of the citizens of San Francisco rather than a meeting of ship-owners.

The eyelids close involuntarily when the eye is threatened in order that this organ may be protected. If a man had to think to shut his eyes when something was thrown at them he would be too slow to save the eye from injury.

DEATH TO ARMENIANS

Fresh Massacres Reported From All Portions of Turkey.

DOOMED BY THE SULTAN.

Growing Belief That He Has Ordered the Extermination of the Race.

ON THE EVE OF A CRISIS.

Decisive European Action Likely to Be Taken Without Further Delay.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 6.—The Standard to-morrow will print the following dispatch from Constantinople under date of November 5:

The Embassadors met again yesterday. It is rumored that we are on the eve of decisive European action.

A great Moslem demonstration had been arranged for November 1, but the Sultan, fearing the consequences, sent a notice to the Turkish newspapers of his intention to proclaim a constitution. This becoming known the affair was countermanded. Another order was then issued which canceled the previous order. The arrests then began. The police last evening raided the Turkish quarter of Sedik Pasha and were resisted. Many lives were lost in the conflict.

A fresh batch of revolutionary placards were posted to-day, some of them at the Porte.

It is said that a letter was found on the Sultan's table urging him to abdicate within ten days, and declaring that unless he heeded the warning he would be murdered.

Reports of wholesale massacres reach the embassies from all directions. The victims include Maronites and Greeks. The opinion grows, even in diplomatic circles, that the Sultan has ordered the extermination of the Armenians. The excitement is spreading to Syria, Bagdad and Mossoul.

A Constantinople dispatch which the Chronicle will print to-morrow says it is reported that a battalion of regular troops has surrendered to the Armenians at Chikour Hissai, near Zeitoun.

The same dispatch says that an English resident of Constantinople has learned from his business agent that a number of victims of the massacre in Anatolia must be estimated at 1000.

The Standard to-morrow will print the following dispatch from Vienna: The Porte in replying to the demand of the foreign Embassadors for restoration of order throughout the Turkish empire, announces that the reserves in the Trebizond district had already joined the colors and that others were joining elsewhere. Moreover the members of the Reaif (or Landwehr) of the first class had been summoned and were marching to join their regiments.

MEN AVERSE TO STRIKING.

A Significant Review of the Situation on the Great Northern.

Debs Will Use All His Efforts to Prevent Trouble at the Present Time.

Deep interest is being taken in this City in the strained relations between the Great Northern Railroad and the American Railway Union, owing to the probability generally believed that should there be a general strike on the road named similar conditions will spread to all the great railroads of the country.

Few in this City are probably more familiar with the details of the present railroad labor situation than George W. Monteith, the attorney, who defended the strikers in the United States District Court in this City when they were on trial for conspiracy for the alleged obstruction of the United States mail. He has been in continual personal or written communication with Mr. Debs and other railroad labor leaders.

"As to whether or not a general strike will occur," he said yesterday, "is rather a difficult question to answer." He then continued:

I feel that the situation is decidedly grave, but I don't believe that the general union will order a strike or will turn its hand toward bringing one about.

From what I know to be the opinions of Mr. Debs and Mr. Hogan I am satisfied that they would look upon a strike as a most unfortunate matter for their own people. I believe that the local unions on the Great Northern will stand a great deal before they will order a general strike.

It does not seem to be generally known, but it is a fact that Mr. Debs and his fellow-directors have absolutely no control that would enable them to order a strike even if they wanted to. The American Railway Union is a purely democratic institution and can only act with the actual consent of the majority of its members who are directly interested.

They had an agreement with the Great Northern that they lived up to fairly and in good faith, and now the railroad company takes the initiative in a willful violation of its solemn compact.

What is the character of this agreement?

As nearly as I understand it, it was an agreement to maintain wages at the present standard and to submit all questions of differences to arbitration.

They have discharged nearly all of the men who were the leaders in the Great Northern strike a year and a half ago, as I am informed, simply as a matter of revenge on one hand and aggravation on the other.

But there is something of far greater import back of that. It must be remembered that the Great Northern has been distinctly an American Railway Union road; that is to say, its employes nearly all belonged to that order, and the universal edict against American Railway Union men has no application to this line.

This has been a thorn in the flesh of the American Railway Association, which is a rehabilitation of the old General Managers' Association, formed for the express porpose of accomplishing the total subjection of the railroad employes of the country to the autocratic will of their masters and the ultimate crystallization of the railroads of the country into one gigantic monopoly that will in time destroy every semblance of competition.

Recalling matters it is not difficult to see why an effort should be now made to precipitate a conflict on the Great Northern and at this particular time of the year. Every time the railway men strike and the strike is lost, or they are guilty of any violence or have it charged upon them, which attains the same object, their cause is set back that much.

The Great Northern road, it must be remembered, is further north than any other line in the country, and the cold weather is already upon those who live along that line. It is not an easy matter for men to strike when their families will not only have to face the possibility of starvation but the rigors of cold weather besides; therefore, it is a most opportune time for Mr. Hill's corporation to drive the American Railway Union from its line by discharging its members and replacing them with others at less wages; and when that is done the power of his men to resist further aggression will be at an end, and he may reduce their wages at pleasure. The other railroads of the country know that the effect of this will be to discourage and dishearten their own employes; that it will throw opprobrium upon the American Railway Union, which is the only means available to the railroad workingman to maintain his rights.

By forcing the issue at this time of the year they hope to disorganize and disrupt the laboring people to such an extent as to paralyze their political action a year hence.

If they are able to force the issue now, they will doubtless win. If it is delayed a year, they are just as certain to lose, for by that time the whole American people will wake up to the real condition of things that was illustrated last summer, when Eugene Debs went to jail for a crime he never committed, while C. P. Huntington went to Europe as the result of the generosity of a Federal court in New York and Federal officials in San Francisco, to contemplate how much more comfortable it is to commit crime as a railway magnate than to be charged with its commission as a railway employe.

In short, I do not believe there will be anything like a goneral strike if the American Railway Union can possibly avoid it, because I believe that Mr. Debs will use all his influence to prevent the happening of the very thing the railroads most desire.

WHAT THE MEN SAY.

American Railway Union in This State Will Take No Action Unless It Cannot Be Avoided.

There is no likelihood of any sympathetic strike by the American Railway Union in California, unless it cannot be avoided, according to what the members of the San Francisco union say. Both President L. E. Stinson and Vice-President F. S. Oakes, the new officers recently elected, were seen yesterday, and also ex-President Ed Marlatt. Messrs. Stinson and Oakes have been up north for several months and returned only about a month ago. Mr. Oakes was formerly president and Mr. Stinson secretary of the local union.

"I do not think there will be any strike here," said President Stinson, "but of course I do not know what the members of the union may ultimately decide to do. One thing you can be assured of, there will be no strike for a while anyway, because it takes some time to bring about a strike, and it has not been seriously talked of yet.

"I suppose you know that the president of a union has no power to call any strike, though the impression seems to have been received by the public and acted upon by the courts that the Pullman strike was ordered by Eugene V. Debs, president of the National union. This impression is entirely wrong."

Vice-President Oakes then explained the modus operandi of calling a strike as follows:

A president has less power in the American Railway Union than any such officer in any other organization. A strike can only be ordered by a two-thirds vote of the division, and a strike of an entire system can only be brought about by two-thirds of the divisions voting for it.

Take this division here. This is known as the coast division, and extends from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo. If we should conclude to go on a strike the matter would have to come up on a motion by one of the members, and, as I have said, such a motion could only carry by a two-thirds vote.

Now, the Pacific system extends all the way from Portland, Or., to El Paso, Tex.

At Oakland is a union covering the division from there to Fresno; at Bakersfield another union covers the division from Fresno to Mojave; at Sacramento is another whose jurisdiction extends to Red Bluff, and at Dunsmuir one extending to Ashland, Or., and so on all through the entire system. Thus you see a strike of the entire system would take some time to be acted upon, since it would have to have two-thirds of these divisions in its favor. Of course I admit that if the emergency existed we could all act pretty promptly, but there is no particular reason for us going out as yet.

I knew last June that the Great Northern men would strike. The men have been talking about it all summer. They have plenty of grievances and good reason for striking.

President Stinson told of some of these grievances. He said:

When President "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern said he was paying Engineer Best $206 per month he forgot to add that the brakemen right behind him got only $45 per month. Here is the scale of wages which the Great Northern has been paying: Engineers $4 15 per 100 miles, firemen $2 40 per 100 miles, conductors 3 cents per mile and brakemen 2 cents per mile. On its face this may not look bad, but you must consider that while it was all right for the men on the prairie runs the men on the mountain runs did very poorly, though their work was much harder and, of necessity, slower. The mountain runs are no more than 110 miles long at the most and many of them are less. One is only 60 miles, but it is so hard that 100 miles is allowed for it. The prairie runs are all the way from 150 to 200 miles long. Naturally the mountain men work at great disadvantage by comparison of compensation.

Mr. Hill is simply using the wages he paid to Engineer Best as a play to the gallery. William Best was the man who did splendid work in rushing his train through the Hinckley (Minn.) fire, saving a great many lives. The only reason he discharged Best was that the latter was one of the conference committee of the American Railway Union that called upon him.

The opinion of Vice-President Oakes was that the Great Northern strike might extend to its Eastern connections, namely, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash, but unless the strike became general all over the country it would hardly affect California. At any rate all the divisions of the Great Northern have not yet gone out. The principal ones so far out are those at the Hillyard shops and Spokane, Wash.; Kalispell, Mont.; Devils Lake, N. D.; and St. Cloud, Minn. The majority of the Great Northern men, it was said, are members of the American Railway Union.

The local union met last night and voiced expressions of sympathy with the strikers. No action other than this was taken however. The principal business with which it is now engaged is the new ritual the order has adopted and to install the new officers. The new local secretary is C. J. de Leda and the treasurer D. Shaffer. The delegates to the Labor Council are yet to be chosen.

Eugene V. Debs is to be out of prison on the 11th inst. No visit to this City is expected. It is said he will go at once to Terre Haute, Ind., which is the present headquarters of the American Railway Union. Organizer James A. Hogan, who is in Utah at present, may come here soon.

BOUND TO HAVE A LICENSE.

After Pricing Them He Could Only Have a Dog.

A bewhiskered man, who didn't look as prosperous as some of those behind him, pushed himself to the front of the line in the City Comptroller's office yesterday, and stood at the license window.

"Is this where they get wagon licenses?" he asked the clerk.

"Yes, this is the place; pay your money upstairs and bring the receipt down here," was the reply.

"Lemme see. How much is a wagon license?" inquired the unprosperous man, as he fingered his pocket.

"It will cost you $3."

"No less'en that?"

"No, that's the price regulated by law."

"How much for an express license?"

"That will cost you $1 25."

"Well, I can't afford it. I'll run my old wagon in the shed and turn my horses out to pasture. I ain't got money enough and can't borrow it."

"Well, I'm sorry —"

"Say, how much is a dog license?"

"One dollar."

"Well, gim'me one. That's all I can afford."—Indianapolis Journal.

Confining the Witness to Facts.

The characters of three Bangor cats have been called in question, and the Supreme Court at Bangor is considering whether the cats are really guilty of the crime charged, viz.: The killing of 320 chickens.

"I heard a report," said a witness in this celebrated case. "Never mind what reports you heard," interrupted the lawyer. "State only what you know." "But it was the report of a gun," remarked the witness, whereat bench and bar laughed without reproval.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

AID FOR THE CUBANS.

Two Large Expeditions Sail From Halifax for the Islands.

DODGED THE PATROLS.

Authorities Learn When Too Late of the Departure of the Vessels.

CARRY ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Fast Schooners Purchased From Canadian Agents Convey the Supplies.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 6.—A short time ago, owing to the rumors that Cuban filibustering expeditions were leaving Canadian ports, the customs officers made extraordinary preparations to prevent any breach of the neutrality laws, but from information which they have received to-day it seems that their extreme efforts to prevent such action being taken have been fruitless. While the information came too late for the authorities to interfere, it is known that two expeditions have left for the West Indies during the last three days, and that the expeditions were fitted out in Canadian ports.

That there were a number of Cuban agents in Canada looking for every chance to benefit the cause of the patriots was known to the authorities, but, owing to the strict watch which was kept on all the coast ports, it was not thought possible that any vessel could leave without the nature of its cargo and its destination being known.

To-day, however, one of the revenue patrol vessels came in with the information that yesterday it had sighted two suspicious vessels leaving the harbor. It signaled them to "heave to," which they did, and thinking that they were all right it did not take the trouble of boarding them for an inspection The authorities learned later that the two vessels in question, after leaving the harbor, had gone to Swan Cove, a little below Halifax, and there had taken on a large supply of men and stores, including several cases of arms and ammunition. These facts were learned from one of the patrol of the coast guard, who had been seized and held until the sailing of the vessels.

The authorities at once started an investigation, which led to their finding that during the month several mysterious strangers had been making efforts among Halifax shipping agents to purchase two fast schooners, and that early last week they effected a purchase. Inquiry from the shipping agent, who, it is alleged, sold the vessels, confirms the rumor.

The customs authorities have no direct information, but from the facts at hand the expedition is undoubtedly the largest yet sent from the mainland to Cuba.

RAN ON TO THE ROCKS.

The Hamburg-American Liner Canadia Ashore Off the Little Metis Light.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Nov. 6.—The Signal Service reports from Little Metis Light say that the German steamship Canadia of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, from Hamburg and Antwerp for Quebec and Montreal, with a general cargo and passengers, is ashore at Little Metis Light, 175 miles below Quebec, with her bottom cracked and tanks full of water. The passengers and crew are safe.

The Canadia had on board eighty-three passengers. All of them were safely landed at St. Ulrica, a small village on the coast at the mouth of the river Blanc. They proceeded from there to Little Metis, where they are now quartered, in charge of the purser of the ship.

Rebels Defeated by Portuguese.

BOMBAY, India, Nov. 5.—Advices received here from Goa, Portuguese India, show that the Portuguese expedition sent against the rebels has defeated them at Cudnem, killing twenty-five and wounding thirty. The Portuguese loss was trifling. It is likely that this defeat will put an end to the rebellion.

Duc d'Harcourt Dead.

PARIS, France, Nov. 5. — Charles Francois Marie, Duc d'Harcourt, head of the d'Harcourt-Brevron family, and formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, died suddenly of apoplexy in this city to-day. He was born in Paris June 21, 1835.

Reopened Its Doors.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 5.—The Banque du Peuple, which suspended payment July 15, reopened its doors this morning. The wicket of the paying-teller was at once surrounded by a large crowd of depositors to draw 25 per cent which the directors had decided to pay.

The Belgic at Hongkong.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 5.—The British steamer Belgic, Captain Walker, from San Francisco August 24, via Yokohama, which was ashore at Kings Point, Japan, and was floated and brought to Yokosuka prior to October 11, arrived at Hongkong to-day.

Loss of the Inchulva.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 6.—Advices from Concepcion, Chile, state that the British steamer Inchulva, from Cardiff, via Las Palmas for Acapulco, before reported wrecked, foundered. All on board were saved.

Brig and Crew Lost.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Yarmouth says that a brig, the name or nationality of which could not be ascertained, foundered off that place to-day and all on board were lost.

To Double Their Typewriter Plant.

The decision of the Remington Typewriter Company practically to double the capacity of their already extensive works at Ilion, N. Y., is very significant of a general improvement in the business outlook, for the typewriter is now so intimately connected with every form of National activity that the prosperity of the manufacturing industry serves as a convenient barometer of general trade conditions. The Remington people will erect an additional building, 150x54 feet, six stories high. This is to be completed at once, and will be equipped as speedily as possible, for the demand is so large as to tax the present capacity of the plant to its utmost, and leaves no margin for the future increase of the business which is in sight.—New York Tribune.

Consti-
tutional diseases like Catarrh require constitutional remedies. This is why you cannot cure Catarrh by inhalants, snuffs or local applications. The true method of cure is to purify the blood and expel the disease germs by taking
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier.

DANGEROUS FOOTBALL.

Harmful and Demoralizing to Students, and Leads All Sports in Fatalities.

So far as the brutality of football is concerned there can no longer be two sides to the question, writes Edward W. Bok in the November Ladies' Home Journal. The most uncompromising advocates of the game have conceded this fact. If one game of college football differs from another it is purely and simply in its degree of brutality. How disastrous and fatal were these displays last year will be brought home more directly to people when by carefully computed figures it is shown that forty-six deaths resulted last year from collegiate games of football within a short period of four months. No record has, of course, been kept of broken ears, lost visions and other disfigurements. As a matter of fact there is no sport practiced by any civilized nation which can equal a record of forty-six deaths in four months. * * * When we regard the effects upon the players we meet a condition of things equally serious. Leaving the physical injuries entirely out of the question the game of football, as it is played to-day, is an absolute detriment to the mental development of those who participate in it. I have, during the past six months, been at some pains to carefully inquire into the class standing of the men who comprise college football teams, and the results were interesting. In two cases I found that the majority of the football players stood among the lowest in their classes, while in the other two instances this same fact was true of one-half of the members of the teams. * * * Furthermore, the so-called "fame" which is bestowed upon these college football players is directly injurious. Their lives are exploited, their portraits are printed, their every movement is chronicled until the subjects are made to feel a prominence which is at once preposterous and absurd. Before a boy is hardly out of his fitting school he is spoiled by a misplaced importance of himself and a mistaken "fame," the evil effects of which he carries with him through life. * * * Nor is the effect on other students a wholesome one. It requires a strongly balanced mind, such as is rarely given to a growing boy, for a young man to pursue a craving for knowledge when all around him he hears nothing but football talk and sees the men next to him become the talk of the country. It strikes for him, at the very outset of his career, a false note.

HYDRAULIC LIFEBOAT.

Over Nine Knots an Hour Attained at a Speed Trial.

A new hydraulic-jet lifeboat has just been tried in England. The propulsion of the vessel is effected by means of a nearly horizontal centrifugal pump, having an impeller 30 inches in diameter, driven direct by a compound surface condensing engine, having cylinders 8½ inches and 14½ inches in diameter, with a stroke of 12 inches. The pump is fed by an inlet amidships and delivers through four outlets in the side of the boat—two for motion ahead, one on each side below the water aft, and two for motion astern, above water forward. The engines only run one way; the direction of motion of the boat being governed by valves in the discharge pipes of the pump, which are manipulated from the engine-room or by the steersman, who can cause the boat to turn on her center independently of the rudder. The speed attained was 9.25 knots.—Engineer (New York).

High prices never made good clothes. Good clothes mean something else besides good cloth and trimmings. It means that fine finishing touch that is so rare. It means "style" and "tone." Just examine the "hang" of those Black Worsted Suits we are selling at $12 50 and $15 and you'll know what we mean.

Double-seated and Double-kneed Boys' School Suits $5.
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English Top Coats $12 50 to $35.
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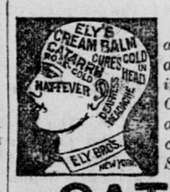

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.
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