

BISMARCK'S STRIFE WITH THE KAISER Prince Hohenlohe Seeks to End the Disastrous Feud.

The Chancellor's Health Impaired by the Acuteness of the Controversy.

MCKINLEY'S POLICY DEBATED.

Hoped That His First Aim Will Be to Secure International Bimetallism.

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BERLIN, GERMANY, Nov. 8.—A report which gained general credence was in circulation last evening that the Emperor had demanded that Prince Bismarck come to Berlin for the purpose of engaging in a conference with himself and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in regard to the disclosure of State secrets which Prince Bismarck has been making and continues to utter through the medium of his personal organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten. Prince Hohenlohe, who is practically placed in a position which is very distressing to him and is desirous of having a quiet official life, has suggested that both the Emperor and Prince Bismarck take some means to bring about an immediate cessation of their polemics, which are endangering the peace of Europe. Among the staunch adherents of Bismarck the opinion prevails that things have already gone too far and they are agreed that the controversy must cease, but none of them venture to suggest any plan whereby this object can be accomplished. From Munich, Karlsruhe and other places, where Prince Bismarck is strong in the possession of friends of influence and high station, it is known positively that supplications have been addressed to him to discontinue the course he is pursuing as the only means of averting serious trouble.

Apart from the responsibility of the ex-Chancellor for the revelations of the Russo-German neutrality treaty and other disclosures which have been made, the question has been discussed in Berlin whether Dr. Hoffman, chief editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, ought not to be indicted; but, as a result of the discussion, it was decided that the indictment of Dr. Hoffman would be as impracticable as to move to prosecute Prince Bismarck himself under the articles of the penal code by which Count von Arnim and Professor Göttinger were convicted and imprisoned, and under the circumstances would the Emperor permit such a proceeding as this.

The controversy has now reached an acute stage and is seriously affecting the health of Prince Hohenlohe, who is essentially of a pacific temperament and accustomed to quiet diplomatic combats. The feverish and implacable fight which is being waged by Prince Bismarck is causing sleepless nights, and for this reason the Emperor is desirous of putting an end to the whole matter as speedily as possible. Otherwise the Kaiser is understood to be inclined to allow Prince Bismarck to expand to his uttermost, meeting the necessities of the developments of his warfare with explanations marking the present honest policy of the German Government as contrasted with the shifty diplomacy of the ex-Chancellor. In the opinion of Prince Hohenlohe standing between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck in the attitude of a peacemaker, anxious to conciliate both sides and at least to obtain cessation of a dispute without the precipitation of a national scandal.

Meanwhile it is undeniable that the effect of the controversy, coupled with the articles thereon published in the official press, has been to weaken and to decay the policy of Germany as a nation.

The policy which Mr. McKinley is expected to pursue after his inauguration as President of the United States in regard to bimetallism and the tariff continues to be discussed in the columns of the international newspapers. The Kreuz Zeitung maintains that there is reason for a feeling of satisfaction among the bimetallists, as there is hope that the first aim of McKinley will be to give notice of the monetary question upon an international basis. As to the tariff, the Zeitung proceeds to advocate the co-operation of the European powers for a concerted interference with the money doctrine as international law, and they go on to argue in favor of an international agreement for common duties upon the leading American imports.

This movement of a common European tariff was in response to the election of Mr. McKinley, the Zeitung says, "is a new suggestion, as the same cry was heard during the first outburst against the tariff law when it went into operation in the United States, but the movement was seen to be impracticable."

Pursuing the subject, the paper says: "If it is impossible to achieve joint European activity Germany must proceed independently to the end of the tariff and the giving notice of the cessation of the 'most favored nation' system as soon as the Government raises its tariff."

The Hambuger Nachrichten relies upon Mr. McKinley's favoring bimetallism to its utmost to obtain an international monetary agreement.

The Hambuger Correspondenz, a semi-official journal, says that although it is not in expectation that there will be any ultimate benefit to the commoner relations between Europe and the United States as a result of the Presidential election, it is convinced that the bimetallism movement will rather revive than subside under the administration of President McKinley.

The Socialists differ greatly in their comments upon the defeat of Bryan and their estimates of the results of the election. Mr. J. J. Schuler, a Socialist leader, in a communication to the Vorwarts argues that there would have been a convulsion of trade, if Bryan had been elected, which would have worked serious injury to the working people. Mr. Bryan, Herr Liebknecht says, is not a socialist, but is rather an agitator.

Ex-Court Chaplain Stiecker, in his Christian Socialist organ, the Volk, takes an optimistic view holding that Bryan is a leader of social reforms based upon Christian principles.

The returns of the imports of American butter into Germany show that the quantity of American butter imported to Germany was only 21,500 kilograms. In 1894 the aggregate was 296,000 kilograms, in 1895 375,000 kilograms, and for the first eight months of 1896 the importation reached 395,000 kilograms.

The merchants of Hamburg are complaining of the strictness with which the measure of the United States consular in that city are now being enforced. Hitherto the United States Consul has exercised his discretion in localizing invoices after shipments had been effected, but acting under instructions from Washington, the consulate now insists upon the legalization of invoices before or contemporary with the shipments.

The exports of raw sugar from Hamburg has taken on such large dimensions that Friday five vessels were engaged at the same time in loading with 10,000 tons of the product. This increase is largely due, however, to the desire of the dealers to get as much raw sugar out of the country as possible before the new sugar law goes into effect.

The great increase in the importation of American apples into Germany has led the agrarian newspapers to agitate in favor of the Government taking measures to prohibit further imports, alleging that sources of disease have been discovered in recent importations of the fruit.

Approps of the attempts of the agrarians to restrict on such exports, generally the North German Gazette says that American newspapers are badly informed when they assert that the German Government contemplates placing further restrictions upon the importation of American products. The statement that the inspection here of all imported tinned meats has been ordered or is about to be ordered, the Zeitung says, is also erroneous.

The manager of the Prussian Government stud has purchased the American trotting mare Helen Nichols for stock purposes.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR. Delegates to the Twentieth General Assembly Gathering at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The twentieth general assembly of the Knights of Labor in Canada and the United States will begin its session in this city Tuesday morning.

All the officers and most of the delegates are already upon the scene. Several of the committees held special sessions to-day to consider propositions to be brought before the assembly.

At the first meeting, Tuesday morning, the address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Warner, and General Master Workman John K. Sovereign will make the response on behalf of the society. The visitors will be royally entertained.

The canvassing for office is already in progress. It is said that Master Workman Sovereign is not in the field. Among the prominent candidates for his office is T. B. McGuire of Amsterdam. No serious opposition has yet developed to Secretary-Treasurer Hayes, but the malcontents have not arrived in force.

Notes from the Vatican.

ROME, ITALY, Nov. 8.—The nomination of the Rev. C. E. Thomas as Bishop of Wilmington, Del., will be published at the next consistory. It is stated in Vatican circles that the forced retirement of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic university at Washington will be followed by the removal of several of the members of the institution. There is much intrigue regarding the successor of Bishop Keane. It has not been decided who will be appointed to the rectorship.

The Tiber-Maggie Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 8.—The steamer Tiber, Captain De Lisle, by which the schooner Maggie was sunk off St. Johns, N. F., Friday night, causing the loss of thirteen lives, has not yet arrived at Sydney, N. S. Captain De Lisle is regarded as a careful navigator, and his friends express surprise at the charges that he was solely to blame for the disaster.

Still Believe Dreyfus Guilty.

PARIS, FRANCE, Nov. 8.—The papers here discuss the pamphlet issued in Brussels by M. Lazare, to prove that ex-Captain Dreyfus, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for betraying French military secrets to Germany, the victim of a conspiracy, but they do not accept the arguments advanced and the evidence adduced as conclusive.

Pullman Car Works Destroyed.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 8.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The Pullman Car Works at Peterhof have been almost totally destroyed by fire.

POSTAL SERVICE REPORT

Great Saving During the Year and Improvement in Delivery.

The Franking Privilege Abused During the Campaign—A Penalty Recommended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank Jones, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, states that there has during that time been a saving of \$3,278,985, and also shows an improvement in the service of delivering the volume of mail matter.

The number of Presidential postoffices is 3684, the salaries of postmasters being \$63,203,900, and the total gross receipts from these offices were \$65,282,364.

Mr. Jones recommends that \$17,000,000 be appropriated to compensate postmasters for the next fiscal year. He asks only \$11,000,000 for clerk hire, a considerable decrease in proportion to the increase of clerks to be employed. He recommends that \$75,000 be appropriated for the rental and purchase of canceling machines. He thinks that \$100,000 is a sufficient sum to cover advertising expenses regarding undelivered letters and advocates the adoption of the bulletin-board system in this matter. He recommends that ten inspectors be assigned to look after the work in the salary and allowance branch of the service.

Free delivery service has been established at twenty-four cities during the year, and it is expected that by the end of the fiscal year next rural free delivery will be extended to about thirty States. There was a reduction of dismissals of letter-carriers, which evidences the high standard of discipline.

The estimated expenditure of \$13,326,500 is made on account of free delivery systems for the fiscal year 1897-98.

Negotiations are now pending for an exchange of money orders with Mexico. Mr. Jones recommends that a penalty be prescribed for the unlawful use of the frank of a member of Congress, and suggests \$300 fine in each case. He says the law was disregarded during the campaign and he asks legislation to do away with private postoffice boxes.

Pacific Coast Pension.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Pacific Coast pensions have been issued as follows: California: Original—William M. Moir, Iowa City; Edwin P. Plumb, San Francisco. Original widows—Laura E. Merriam, San Jose; Laura V. Bell, Santa Ana. Formerly pensioned—Original—Herbert E. Farwell, Comodoro; John W. Woodstock, Seattle, Increase; Calvin D. Rogers, Elma. Oregon: Original—James W. MacFarland, Ollaia; Samuel F. Blythe, Hood River. Original widows, etc.—Celinda Haines, Portland.

PROSPECTS FOR A TARIFF MEASURE

The Confident Expressions of Senators Quay and Sherman.

Say the Dingley Bill Can Be Enacted at the Short Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Senators Quay and Sherman have within the past few days expressed the confident opinion that at the coming short session of Congress an effort will again be made to pass the Dingley tariff bill through Congress. This effort, if successful, would obviate the necessity for calling the new Congress in extra session immediately after the inauguration of Mr. McKinley. It is therefore conceded that it would be most desirable to clear up the difficulty now embarrassing the treasury.

Unfortunately, however, in spite of the fact that two Senators so eminent in their party's council as Messrs. Quay and Sherman have asserted the probability of the passage of the Dingley emergency bill, it does not seem likely the measure can pass the Senate. In the first place, the Republicans lack far too many votes to make a solid compact majority for any party measure like a tariff bill.

At the coming short session, at which Mr. Quay believes a tariff bill can be passed, will see in their seats on the Democratic side Messrs. Gibson, Brice, Hill, Palmer and Blackburn, all of whom will be succeeded next year by Republicans, but all of whom would talk and vote against a tariff bill, and who would glory in devoting their last days in Congress to the defeat of any tariff legislation. Moreover, it is a short session, and at the short session the Appropriations Committee has full say in the Senate.

Conceding that the Senate Finance Committee, which at the present time is still in the power of the free-silver Senators, could report the bill to the Senate with only the usual routine delay of the Senate committee, it would still be some time in January before the measure could be called up in that body. With only six or eight weeks remaining to the session in which the thirteen indispensable appropriation bills must be passed, it is easy to see how it is possible for a few Democratic Senators to talk tariff until the Appropriations Committee would peremptorily demand the withdrawal of the measure. Besides, it appears to be forgotten in Mr. Quay's programme that Mr. Cleveland is still in the White House, and that even if the bill passed both branches of Congress it would meet a prompt veto at the other end of the avenue.

It is the general belief that no serious attempt will be made to pass the Dingley bill, but that an extra session of the new Congress will be called, at which a carefully drawn protective tariff bill yielding ample revenue will be adopted, and at which a bill may also be passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue short-term low-interest bonds sufficient to meet any emergency that may arise until the new tariff bill brings in sufficient revenue to enable the Government to meet all its expenditures.

FAR-REACHING TELEPHONE ORDER.

Practically Puts an End to the Western Electric Company's Exclusive Manufacturing Rights.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 8.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Showalter issued an order of far-reaching importance to the telephone industry in which the court practically puts an end to the alleged right of exclusive manufacture held by the Western Electric Company. The order or entry made in the case is to the effect that the Watson telephone switch patent had expired July 30, 1895, by virtue of its having been taken out in Canada by the inventor July 30, 1880. The discovery that a Canadian patent had been issued on the invention was made only recently by the Western Telephone Construction Company, which concern was the principal defendant in the suit brought by the combined Bell and Western electric combination. The court has had the case in which the Western Electric Company charged infringement under advertisement since last summer and the meantime the Western Telephone Construction Company discovered this new evidence.

Aside from ordering the admission of the testimony yesterday Judge Showalter could do nothing further until he renders his decision.

Under the decision in the Bates refrigerator case the discovery of the Canadian patent shortens the life of the Watson concession five years, it having been ruled that a patent taken out in a foreign country acts against a later patent issued in this country.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

W. J. Bryan Will Now Devote Himself to the Coming Exposition.

LINCOLN, NEB., Nov. 8.—W. J. Bryan, as president of the Trans-Mississippi congress, is interesting himself in that enterprise, and since the election result became known has received a number of calls from Omaha gentlemen and others urging him to call a meeting of the congress at as early a date as practicable. The congress originated the exposition as a means of bringing trans-Mississippi States together in closer union. Omaha was selected as the site of the proposed exhibition. Iowa and Louisiana Legislatures have met since plans for the exposition were perfected, and each has authorized to defray preliminary expenses for arranging a State exhibit.

Legislatures of other Western States will meet in January, and those interested in the exposition want an early meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress, so that plans may be arranged to induce Legislatures of Western States to set aside funds for State exhibits.

These matters were discussed with Mr. Bryan, and he was authorized to do what he could to further the interests of the exposition. The visiting delegation wants the Trans-Mississippi Congress to meet about December 15. No definite action has been taken by Mr. Bryan, but it is understood that the annual meeting will be held not later than that date. The meeting-place this year is Salt Lake.

The Nebraska Legislature at its coming session will be asked to make an appropriation of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in behalf of the exposition.

Mr. Bryan will remain at his home in Lincoln for an indefinite period.

MINNIE DUPREE TO WED.

Second Matrimonial Venture of the California Actress Formally Announced.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A morning paper says: Minnie Dupree, who recently finished a two weeks' engagement at the Boston Museum in the "Two Little Vagrants," has announced her intention to forsake the stage at the end of the season for a second matrimonial venture.

The man of her choice is Major William H. Langley, a cotton millionaire who lives at the New Amsterdam Hotel at Fourth and Twenty-first street.

Major Langley's first wife, who was Marie Bell Shepard, got a divorce from him about a year ago. At the time the Langleys separated it was said that the wife received \$350,000 for herself and \$1,000,000 in trust for her three children.

Major Langley is a member of the Manhattan and other clubs and is reputed to be worth several millions of dollars.

Minnie Dupree is a Californian, 26 years of age, and has played leading parts with Richard Mansfield, Nat Goodwin and Stuart Robson.

SNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Heavy and Unseasonable Fall Will Cause Much Suffering.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 8.—Reports from points in South Dakota report a remarkably heavy fall of snow for this season of the year. A Huron special says from twelve to fourteen inches of snow covers the ground in that portion of the State, more than fell all last winter, and the heaviest so early in the season for sixteen years. Thousands of acres of corn are covered, and but a small portion of the crop has been threshed. Settlers are unprepared for winter and much suffering will follow. The snow has drifted and railway trains are impeded. Chamberlain and Miller report heavy loss to stock and much suffering as a result of the severe weather.

RUSSELL SMITH DEAD.

A Veteran Acting Artist Well Known Among Theatrical People.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8.—Russell Smith, the veteran acting artist, died to-day at his home near this city. Mr. Smith was known among all theatrical people and painted scenery and drop-curtains for the leading theaters of the country.

WANT MCKINLEY'S FAVOR

Office-Seekers of Every Description Are Now Presenting Their Claims.

Wagon Loads of Flowers Delivered Among Sick Friends or Sent to Hospitals.

CANTON, OHIO, Nov. 8.—Major McKinley is rapidly recovering from the effects of the mental strain and arduous labor of the campaign, and this evening expressed himself as being quite fully rested. He is in excellent health and spirits. The President-elect spent a very quiet Sunday. He took a short walk early in the morning, attended church as usual, and in the afternoon went for a drive. The balance of the day Major McKinley passed quietly in his library. Among those who called were: Charles G. Dawes, member of the executive committee of the National Republican Committee, Ferdinand W. Peck and Alexander Revell of Chicago, Captain A. T. Wimberly of New Orleans and Congressman Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The determination of Major McKinley to remain in Canton till the middle of this week on account of the feeble condition of his wife, has been the cause of much political interest in Canton for some days longer. The character of the visitors to Major McKinley has changed a good deal since his election.

During the campaign when the railways made low rates there were hundreds and thousands of people from the lowly walks of life who came to Canton. Now the visitors are largely of the political, office-holding or office-seeking classes, and only aspirants for places of the higher grades take the trouble to come to Canton. For the apparent purpose of tendering congratulations in person many persons who have great expectations bring themselves into the horizon of the President-elect. Applications for official places are beginning to come in by mail in large numbers, and they include appointments from day laborers up to chiefs of bureaus. Flowers in unlimited quantities continue to reach Mrs. McKinley. Every room in the house is filled with them, and the supply was so large yesterday afternoon that a room load was divided among sick friends and the patients in the city hospital.

Among the many letters and telegrams received by the President-elect to-day were the following:

E. J. Colcord, chairman State Committee, Carson, Nev.—The few Republicans of Nevada extend sincere thanks and hearty congratulations to our gallant leader and the Republicans of the great East for having saved us from dishonor, repudiation and perilous heresies of Populism.

W. Baker, editor, Portland, Or.—The Farmer and Stockman extends to you and the country its congratulations.

Hon. George C. Perkins, San Francisco—I congratulate you upon your magnificent victory, assuring prosperity to our common country. I am pleased to say, joins the Republican columns.

William Barr, chairman Republican County Committee, San Rafael, Cal.—Marin, the banner Republican county in the State of California, sends her greetings to you on your successful campaign.

KENTUCKY'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

Chairman Woodson Claims a Conspiracy to Steal the State.

OWENSBORO, KY., Nov. 8.—In a communication to the United Associated Presses this evening, Ury Woodson, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, says:

I have only to say that Governor Bradley, by his telegram of November 6 to Republican National Convention at Boston of New York, in which he said, "Kentucky has certainly gone for McKinley, and will just as certainly be carried," proves that he is and has been from the first in a conspiracy to steal the electoral vote. The Republican State chairman McKinley, by his telegram of November 6 to Governor Bradley, it was known to me that Kentucky had certainly gone for McKinley nor Bryan either. Nor is it yet.

Victory for Bimetallism.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, Nov. 8.—Professor Susez, an Austrian economist, has written a letter to the Neue Wiener Tribüne in which he argued that Mr. McKinley's election is a victory for international bimetallism. He concludes by saying that the statesmen of Europe must learn a lesson from events in America. It is their duty to relieve the world of a state of affairs so full of danger.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

STATEN ISLAND SLAIN

Highbinders Take the Life of a San Joaquin County Gardener.

Sever an Ear and Carry It Away as Evidence of Their Success.

TEN CHINESE UNDER ARREST.

Employees of the Murdered Man Suspected of Complicity in the Crime.

STOCKTON, CAL., Nov. 8.—One of the most brutal murders in the history of San Joaquin County was committed last night, and ten Chinese are in jail here charged with complicity in connection with the killing of See Jack, a Mongolian gardener of Staten Island. The murder was clearly the deed of some highbinders' organization, as the left ear of the murdered man was cut off and carried away by his slayer as an evidence to those who employed him that he had disposed of his victim.

See Jack was engaged in farming a tract of land on Staten Island and had two other Mongolians in partnership with him. A number of almond-eyed coolies were employed in cultivating the place, on which was raised garden-truck for the San Francisco market. The men were all in the bunkhouse last night, according to the statement of the occupant, when See Jack went outside. He was heard quarreling with another Chinese, but those within did not go outside to see who the other man was. Shots were heard, and when the inmates of the bunkhouse awoke they found See Jack lying dead outside, with three bullets in him and his head mutilated where the assassin had cut off his ear.

The Sheriff's office was notified and the officers who went to the island scout this story. The dead Mongol was found to have one bullet, from a 44-caliber pistol, in his neck; another entered above the left nipple, and a third entered his body from the left side. The missing ear was cut off so close to the head that it must have been severed with a knife as keen as a razor. The other Chinese on the place denied all knowledge of the killing and made the statement that they knew nothing until they saw the slain man lying in a pool of blood. The Sheriff's deputies did not believe this, and arrested every man on the place for complicity in the crime.

This story has been very free from highbinder warfare, as the officers keep a strict watch on all who come from San Francisco for this purpose and notify them to leave at once upon their arrival. In the islands, however, it is difficult to learn whether representatives of the San Francisco societies are about, and this murder is, without doubt, the work of some member of the organization of paid assassins. An inquest will be held tomorrow afternoon, and it is expected that new evidence will be brought out. Meantime the officers are busy on the case and expect to implicate some of the Chinese now under arrest.

OAKLAND BEATS STOCKTON.

Russell's Left-Handed Twirling Wins a Baseball Game.

STOCKTON, CAL., Nov. 8.—The Oakland aggregation of baseball players did not as it pleased with the crack nine of Stockton at Woodway Grove to-day. The Stockton team had been leading in the race for the pennant, and after Saturday's game was only slightly behind the Imperials. The Stocktonians thought they would have an easy time with Oakland to-day, but they were sadly disappointed, as the curves of Oakland's left-handed twirler, Russell, were too puzzling for the batsmen of the Mill City. They failed to make a run for seven innings, and it was not until the eighth that they managed to send four men across the rubber. So puzzling was Russell that only five base hits were made off him, and the Stockton men are usually very handy with the stick. It was the great work of the Oakland pitcher that won the game. The runs by innings were as follows:

Stockton.....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0-4
Oakland.....1 3 0 1 1 0 2-10

SAN JOSE'S POULTRY SHOW.

Over a Thousand Members of the Chicken Artistic Entered.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Nov. 8.—Entries for the poultry show to be held in this city by the Santa Clara Poultry and Kennel Club from November 18 to 21 inclusive closed last night. Over 1000 birds have been entered, the aggregate value of which will reach \$25,000. Besides entries from all over the Pacific Coast, many valuable Eastern prize winners will be exhibited. The show is one of the most interesting and much interest in the show and it promises to be largely attended. The exhibit will be the finest ever held west of the Mississippi River.

Football at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Nov. 8.—The game of football between the Santa Clara College and University of the Pacific teams at the Garden City Cycles' track yesterday afternoon resulted in a tie, the score being 0 to 0. Another game has been arranged for next Saturday to decide the tie. The University of the Pacific team has defeated the Santa Clara College eleven in two practice games.

To Pray for Christians in Armenia.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 8.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Scotch Christian Endeavor convention, which met at Glasgow in September, the coming week will be observed by unions throughout the world as a season of prayer for the suffering Christians in Armenia. International President Clark and Secretary Baer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor have issued an address to the Endeavorers of the United States, urging daily prayer and exercises commencing to-morrow and continuing for a week.

The Bennington a Temporary Flagship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Admiral Beardslee has transferred his flag temporarily to the Bennington at San Francisco, pending repairs to the Philadelphia. The cruiser Castine has arrived at Norfolk from the South Atlantic with the short-time men of the station. She will take a new crew and return to Montevideo. The Raleigh has returned to Key West to-day after a week's fruitless search for filibusters along the coast.

Death of a Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Advices just received from Montevideo, Uruguay, announce the death in that city of Dr. Jaime Estrazulas, for the past three

RUZZER'S STATEMENT.

Speaks of the Losing Battle of the Free-Silver Forces.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the National Committee of the People's party, has issued the following statement:

To the People of the United States.—In the recent campaign just closed the People's party was the only party that supported solidly and untidely the great and vital issues represented in the campaign of Mr. Bryan. This was natural, for the People's party came into existence to bring to the front and to press victory the principles of Lincoln and Jefferson already long discarded by the two old parties.

The money power, feeling reasonably sure of its control and domination of the leaders and the controlling influences in the Republican party in 1892, gave its support to the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for the special purpose of having him, through the use of patronage and otherwise, crush out the silver sentiment in the South and make the leaders of the Democratic party as completely subservient as those in the Republican party.

To accomplish this purpose four Cabinet members were named by Mr. Cleveland and demanded the Democratic Senators and Congressmen give a decisive vote in the interest of the gold standard before he would even give out the money in the breach of the law. They have succeeded but not the People's party at this juncture sprung into existence, exposed the plot, stood in the breach and appealed to the patriotic hosts of both parties to check the scheme of the people's despoiler and rally to a battle for the common good.

It is to be remembered that Mr. Cleveland demanded the Democratic Senators and Congressmen give a decisive vote in the interest of the gold standard before he would even give out the money in the breach of the law. They have succeeded but not the People's party at this juncture sprung into existence, exposed the plot, stood in the breach and appealed to the patriotic hosts of both parties to check the scheme of the people's despoiler and rally to a battle for the common good.

Then the People's party forced the Democratic organization to repudiate Cleveland and to return to the correct fundamental principle of Grover Cleveland, and the special party then forced the Republican party to cease hedging and straddling for the purpose of defeating the Democratic party and to stand on one side or the other of the vital issues at stake.

This issue now being squarely defined, it was evident that those influences in the Democratic party which had dominated and debauched the party for a quarter of a century were driven to the side of the people and took a position on the side of trusts, monopolies and money gamblers. While on the other hand the Democratic party, in its larger part, favored the principles not squarely forced to the front, yet only a small part would in this campaign be supported by the Democrats. But had it not been for the prejudice against the Democratic party, the People's party, as a want of confidence in Democratic promises, for which it must be held responsible, would have been a majority of the voters of the country, in spite of the tremendous and unexampled efforts of the Republican party and its managers, would have won a victory for reform and American independence.

The People's party, with a high patriotism and an unselfish devotion to principle greater than ever before exhibited by any other party, stepped outside of its organization to throw its full force into the campaign. It has more than this number of those who called themselves Democrats in 1892 given their support to the People's party. The People's party, American principles would have triumphed this year.

Thousands of Democrats will surely support the party of monopolies and trusts in the future. Their places in the ranks of the reform hosts may be taken by patriotic Republicans. In fact, Bryan would have been elected in this contest had even 25,000 silver Republicans come to the rescue.

The policy of McKinley and triumph of the gold standard does not express the desires and sentiments of the American people. The majority oppose the policy for which he stands. It is a fact, Bryan would have been elected in this contest had even 25,000 silver Republicans come to the rescue.

A MILLION-DOLLAR BLAZE.

Large Fire-Engines and Apparatus Factory Consumed in London.

LONDON, ENGL., Nov. 8.—The factory and storerooms of Shand, Mason & Co., Upper Ground street, Blackfriars road, makers of fire engines and all apparatus connected with the extinction of fires, were burned this evening. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The property destroyed included 350 engines, two floats, 200 feet of hose, a quantity of rubber and valuable machinery.

Specie stolen in Transit.