the other sciences; therefore this association believes it will be a matter of economy as well as a means of stimulating and encouraging more full and systematic development and research.

You are aware that nearly all Governments of first class have such departments, and in your work you will know how little our Government understands or encourages your efforts.

We desire an expression from you on the subject and trust you will make such suggestions as you may deem of interest to the proposed promotion of these objects.

We shall also count on you to lend your fullest aid when we bring the matter to the attention of the congress, which we hope to do at the next session. Very respectfully,

L. K. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
By order of the committee.

Mr. Ford read the following resolutions, adopted by the Santa Clara County Miners' Association:

*To the Officers and Members of the Santa Clara County Miners' Association:* Your committee appointed for the purpose of formulating resolutions to be presented at the next meeting of the California State Miners' Association beg to report as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been suggested by representatives of the California State Miners' Association that there should be added to the Cabinet of the President of the United States an officer to be known as Secretary of Mines and Mining, who shall exercise general supervision over the mining interests of this country; and whereas, it has been further suggested and recommended that the office of Inspector of Mines should be established in this State for the purpose of fostering and protecting the mining industry of California; and whereas, we have been authentically informed that Jacob Neff, president of the California State Miners' Association, has expressed his intention of retiring from that important position, it is hereby

*Resolved*, That this association heartily and unanimously indorse the appointment by the President of the United States of a Cabinet officer to be known as Secretary of Mines and Mining; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this association consider it for the best interests and general good and welfare of the miners of this State that there should be appointed by the Legislature of this State, or otherwise, an inspector of mines in this State; and further be it

*Resolved*, That we appreciate in the greatest degree the gratuitous services rendered the State association, and thereby every mining interest and miner in California, by Jacob Neff and others, who have so graciously, voluntarily and without compensation tendered their services toward perpetuating the cause whose success we so earnestly desire.

*Resolved*, That it is the profound and sincere wish of this association that Jacob Neff be induced and persuaded to again accept the office which he now fills with such universal satisfaction and credit.

JAMES CARSON (chairman), A. C. INNES, C. F. O'BRIEN, R. J. PEARCE, T. S. LOWELL.

The resolutions were approved and placed on file.

Judge Walling of Nevada moved that the thanks of the association be tendered to Mr. Ford.

Chairman Neff remarked that no member of the association had a higher appreciation of the value of Mr. Ford's services than he. He told how the miners' committee had voted the sum of $1000 to partly repay Mr. Ford for his valuable services, and how Mr. Ford had generously declined to accept a dollar.

Mr. Ford was thereupon tendered a vote of thanks by all the members rising to their feet and giving Mr. Ford three rousing cheers. The recipient was very much affected by the proceedings and returned his thanks, saying that whatever advancement he had made in material progress had had its foundation in the good will of the miners of this State.

The following committee was appointed on order of business: C. W. Cross, George Stone, Edward Coleman, J. M. Walling and Harold T. Power.

A. L. Moore and J. R. Young were appointed sergeants-at-arms.

The following opinion of the Attorney-General was read and referred to the committee on resolutions:

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28, 1896.

*John F. Kidder, Debris Commissioner, Grass Valley, Cal.*—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., stating that the United States Debris Commission had received orders from Washington to locate and construct a dam for the impounding and restraining of debris already in the Yuba River, and that said commission wishes to know whether or not you are authorized to enter into a joint contract on behalf of the State of California for the construction of said dam, with the proviso that the contractor must look to the State Board of Examiners for the allowance of his monthly estimates.

I have given this matter very careful consideration, and am of the opinion that you are not authorized to enter into any contract on behalf of the State jointly or otherwise for the construction of said dam or other works for the impounding and restraining of debris.

The act under which you hold your office and which prescribes your duties is entitled "An act to provide for the appointment, duties and compensation of a debris commissioner, and to make an appropriation to be expended under his direction in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner." [Stats. 1895, 339.]

Section 3 of said act provides:

Whenever any board of engineers of the United States Government shall have been appointed with power to adopt plans and specifications for the construction of works for the impounding of mining debris it shall be the duty of said Debris Commissioner to consult and advise with such board of engineers of the United States Government and to examine and pass upon the merits of such works, and said Debris Commissioner shall determine whether or not such works are calculated to be and are sufficient to protect the navigable waters of the State, and to keep a record of such determinations.

Section 4 of said act, after making an appropriation to be used in the construction of works for the restraining and impounding of mining debris, provides:

Said money to be paid only upon order drawn by the Comptroller upon the written request of the said Debris Commissioner and to be drawn only for the payment of not more than one-half of the cost of the construction of any such works for restraining and impounding mining debris as shall be approved by him and duly adopted and recommended by engineers of the United States Government appointed for that purpose.

These are the only duties prescribed by said act and it is apparent that no authority is conferred upon the Debris Commissioner, nor is there any implied authority given to enter into any contract for the actual construction of such work. At the time the above act was approved (March 24, 1893) and became a law an act had been passed by Congress and approved by the President to create the California Debris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California (United States Statutes at Large, 1895, 507), which provided for the appointment of a commission to present plans and specifications of all work for the improvement and protection of the navigable streams of California and to prevent the depositing of mining debris or other materials within the same and directing and empowering such commission when appropriations are made therefor by law, or sufficient money is deposited for that purpose in said debris fund, to build at such points above the head of navigation in said rivers and on the main tributaries thereof such restraining or impounding dams and settling reservoirs, etc., as may be necessary to protect and prevent injuring the said navigable rivers or their tributaries in this State.

In construing the act of March 24, 1893, of the Legislature of this State, providing for the appointment and duties of the Debris Commissioner, it is apparent from the tenor of said act that the Legislature had in view the act of Congress above referred to, and recognized the duty and authority conferred on the Commissioner by said act of the Legislature of March 24, 1893, to make only an appropriation in aid of that provided by Congress, and to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner whose sole duty should be to consult and advise in the adoption of plans and specifications for the construction of such works, and to see that such works when constructed shall conform to the plans and specifications so adopted before any money shall be drawn for the payment thereof. Respectfully,

W. F. FITZGERALD, Attorney-General.

The convention adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

### BIG POSTOFFICE DEFICIENCY.

*Increased Appropriations Are Asked to Run the Department.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Postmaster-General Wilson has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates for the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The First Assistant Postmaster-General's office requires $43,542,500, an increase over the previous year of $2,012,750; the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office $52,224,500, an increase of $2,835,885; Third Assistant's office $1,358,100, an increase of $37,400, and for the office of Fourth Assistant, $383,311; $6000 is asked for advertisements and miscellaneous matters, which makes a grand total of $97,515,411, an increase over the estimates of 1897 of $4,943,846.

As the expenditures for the service of 1898 are estimated at $97,515,411, and the revenue expected for the same year is placed at $96,227,096, there will be an estimated deficiency of about $1,288,335.

# CUBAN PATRIOTS ARE VERY ACTIVE

## Preparing to Send Further Re-enforcements to the Island.

### Not at All Alarmed by the Move of Weyler in Taking the Field.

### YET CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

### With His Two Hundred Thousand Troops the Captain-General Cannot Conquer.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Not since the Cuban filibustering ship Hawkins foundered off Barnegat with General Calixto Garcia and a number of Cuban revolutionists on board has there been such activity at the Cuban Junta in this city as was noted to-day. The announcement that General Weyler was about to take the field, massing an army of 200,000 men on the island and end the insurrection by one fierce onslaught of war, has stirred up the Cuban patriots of this city, and inquiry for details is being made of the members of the Junta.

The Cubans here do not express any alarm as to the outcome, but they do think that President Cleveland should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and by that act prevent the repetition of Spanish barbarities which follow every engagement in which the Spanish troops obtain any advantage. It is said that the Junta will again petition President Cleveland to take action in regard to the matter. Senor Castillo, one of the most prominent members of the Junta, said to-day:

"President Cleveland ought to accept the belligerent resolutions of Congress as the exposition of the people of this country and act on them. From this time until the summer months, if the war lasts that long, the revolution will be vigorously prosecuted, and as both Cubans and Spaniards are determined to end the strife the most desperate battles of the war will occur within the next few weeks. The insurgents have now three dynamite guns, which have already done effective work, and with these and the large quantity of arms and ammunition which they are receiving by every expedition they are in better condition than at any time heretofore.

"The report that Spain will make a determined effort to defeat the insurgents does not frighten us, for we have heard such stories before, and so far as the 200,000 soldiers are concerned I am sure that Spain cannot in her present condition support such a large army.

"But," added Senor Castillo, "the insurgents are well armed and in good health and will continue the fight, regardless of any action taken by the Spaniards."

Senor Trujillo, another patriot, is constantly in receipt of information from all parts of the islands. Speaking of the barbarities practiced by the Spanish troops, he said to-day: "Many stories of Spanish atrocities have lately come from Cienfuegos, Cuba, but of all those perpetrated by the Spanish guerrillas in this district on non-combatants, the killing several days ago of Henry d'Abigeon, a wealthy French-Canadian sugar-planter, is probably the most ruthless of the outrages charged to these men.

"The victim of this latest outrage was an English subject, and the facts in the case were at once made known to British Consul George Fowler, who has begun an investigation. Thus far the Spanish soldiers have been careful not to molest citizens of England, and the death of d'Abigeon is the first which the representative of England has been compelled to act upon, and the general feeling in Cienfuegos is that Consul Fowler will demand either an indemnity or at least an apology, and if this is not made, it is likely that there will be considerable trouble.

"D'Abigeon was visited at his summer home at Rodas by four Spanish guerrillas from Cartagena, a near-by town. The major of this band suspected D'Abigeon of aiding the insurgents and wanted the planter brought before him. When the four guerrillas arrived at the house D'Abigeon was sick and refused to accompany them to Cartagena, whereupon, without warning and before the eyes of his wife, the four emptied their rifles into the unfortunate man's body, who died instantly."

Neither Senor Trujillo nor Senor Castillo could say what, if any, action the Junta proposed taking, although from the activity noticeable at headquarters the inference is drawn that re-enforcements are likely to be sent to the Cuban patriots from this side.

### MANILLA'S INSURRECTION.

*Spain Encountering Numbers That Are Hard to Overcome.*

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Sun's Madrid correspondent, writing under date of October 27, says: Advices from Manilla say that the insurgents had artillery at the recent fight in Nagnusubuc, where the Spanish claim to have won a victory.

Father Ront, a conspicuous Augustinian friar said to be well informed about Philippine affairs, says that the rebellion is a race movement; that before inflicting any harm upon the Spanish in Gavite the insurgents notified them to withdraw, and only those were murdered who refused to obey. He denies the stories that the insurgents looted the city and committed all sorts of outrages.

General Blanco telegraphed that Senor Villamil, Civil Governor of Batangas, abandoned his post and took refuge on a merchant vessel for fear that the insurgents might attack the city upon his arrival in Manilla. Villamil was arrested and shipped to Spain. Other dispatches say that several new bands of 300 to 1000 men each have appeared in Batangas and other provinces.

El Liberal says: The news received from Manilla is somewhat grave. It shows that the insurgents have the boldness to organize new bands within districts occupied by our own troops, and also that they know how to attack, despite all that has been said about their inaptitude for war. All that we have been able to do is to prevent the Gavite insurgents from joining those in the mountains of Moroz through La Laguna and Zeyabas. The inactivity of our soldiers in Gavite, notwithstanding the arrival of re-enforcements from Spain and Mindanac, reveals well enough the strength of the insurrection. If we are to prevent the insurrection from spreading we must wait for the arrival of the re-enforcements which are about to leave for Manilla with General Polavieja.

Nearly all the press applauds the appointment of General Polavieja for a military command in the Philippine Islands, and, as reported before, there is no doubt that he goes to supersede Blanco. Referring to him the Heraldo says:

"General Polavieja's nomination will disappoint no one in Spain except those who saw in him a man needed for service elsewhere." Yet the Heraldo is the organ of General Weyler.

### Mrs. Langtry's Divorce Suit.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 10.—The evidence of Mrs. Langtry, the actress, in the suit for divorce brought by her against her husband, which is pending in California, was taken at the United States consulate in this city to-day before Mr. F. W. Frigout, Deputy United States Consul-General. Mrs. Langtry deposed that Mr. Langtry had deserted her and that she had taken action against him. Corroborative evidence will be taken from other witnesses, after which the papers will be sent to California, where the issue of the case will be settled.

### From Algiers to Jail.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 10.—The missing defendant Aylott, who was jointly accused with Lady Tina Scott, John Cockerton and Frederick Kast with having criminally libeled Earl Russell, Lady Scott's son-in-law, and fled to Algiers to escape arrest, surrendered himself in the Bow-street Police Court this morning, having come from Algiers to meet the charge against him. He was committed for trial with the other defendants and furnished bail for his appearance.

# POLICY OF CANADIANS.

## They Want the Old Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 Renewed.

### Delegation Going to Washington to Negotiate It After McKinley's Inauguration.

MONTREAL, CANADA, Nov. 10.—The statement made in New York by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, that the Canadian Government is going in for reciprocity with the United States in earnest, and that representatives will be sent to Washington shortly after McKinley's inauguration to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, creates much interest among the business men of this city.

The subject has now become a timely topic of discussion. Hugh McLannan, a prominent grain merchant, whose long business experience extends back to the fifties and sixties, when a reciprocity treaty was in force, said to-day:

"I am in favor of the renewal of the treaty of 1854 if it be possible to secure that, and I want to include privileges for both nations of coast and inland waters. I want it made possible for Canadian vessels to carry cargoes from one American port to another, and the same privilege to be extended to American vessels.

"The treaty of 1854 was certainly favorable to the two countries, and I do not believe the conditions of to-day would make any difference. If a new treaty be negotiated it should be as much as possible a repetition of the treaty of 1854, with the additions I have spoken of regarding navigation. It would certainly be to the advantage of Canada to have reciprocity in natural products.

"It is a mistake to think that the war made any great difference at the time the treaty was in force. The treaty did not favor any particular part of Canada, but all points were benefited by the trade it brought on. As a matter of fact the centers will not realize the benefits so much as the country districts would. The real advantage is certainly for the farmer. As to the objections which would be raised insofar as manufacturing is concerned we can safely let the Americans do that. Give us reciprocity in natural products with better coasting laws and free canals and we will be satisfied."

### TRADES UNIONS COMBINE.

*Amalgamation at Chicago Representing 50,000 Active Workers—Some Spirited Debates.*

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 10.—Nearly 50,000 working men and women were represented at a meeting at Bricklayers' Hall last night, which resulted in the formation of a new central trades union body. The organization was not completed, but enough was accomplished to insure the success of the movement and to indicate a perfect amalgamation of warring factions.

An adjournment was taken until to-night, when the organization will be completed by giving a name to the new body, which will probably be the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the election of temporary officers. Permanent organization will be effected at a meeting to be held two weeks hence.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor presided. He was assisted by Vice-Presidents James O'Connell and P. J. Maguire.

The new body will be the only one of the kind in existence. It was decided that no delegates would be eligible who were not earning their living in active work at their trades. It was also decided to bar out salaried officers of local unions and Federal labor unions.

The proposition to admit walking-delegates and others not actively engaged at their trades was hotly contested. President Timblin of Typographical Union No. 16 led the fight against admitting the men who have led and dominated the labor movement in Chicago for many years.

He declared many of the old leaders, walking-delegates and other salaried officers had repeatedly sold out their organizations and used their positions as stepping-stones to political jobs.

### TWO IOWA BANKS FAIL.

*In One Case the Depositors Will Lose Heavily, and in the Other They Will Be Paid in Full.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Nov. 10.—The Iowa Savings Bank failed to-day, posting a notice on its door this morning that it had suspended payment. Eri Richardson was president; George W. Wakefield, vice-president, and F. B. Hutchins, cashier of the institution. A statement this morning showed assets in loans and discounts, $419,000; cash, $617; liabilities, due depositors, $122,000; capital stock, $250,000. The bank also had a nominal surplus of $50,000. Inability to realize on assets except at great sacrifice caused the failure. The depositors will be paid in full and the capital will be saved in part.

DECORAH, IOWA, Nov. 10.—The First National Bank of this city failed to open its doors this morning as a result of a special examination by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. Bank Examiner Stone is in charge pending the appointment of a receiver. The bank had suffered a run for some weeks and was unable to convert assets fast enough. No statement has been made public of its condition, but it is said to be in such shape that the capital will all be lost and depositors will lose heavily.

### SQUABBLE OVER THE STARS.

*Sensational Testimony Given in the Controversy Over the Iowa Guard Brigadiership.*

DES MOINES, IOWA, Nov. 10.—The case of John R. Prime vs. H. S. Wright, adjutant-general, and F. M. Drake, Governor of Iowa, will be heard in the District Court Thursday. Prime claims to have been elected brigadier of the First Brigade while the commission was issued to James A. Guest. The first election returns showed Prime elected, but were thrown out by Wright on the ground of fraud and a new election ordered. This also resulted in Prime's election. Wright then set aside the second election and made a new canvass of the votes of the First, throwing out what he regarded as the fraudulent votes, and declaring Guest elected. The result was a split in the Guard which has become serious and threatens if the courts decide against Prime to seriously injure the service. Prime has brought a quo warranto proceeding to compel the adjutant-general and Governor to grant him the commission. The hearing on this will begin on Thursday. There will be sensational testimony to show that the Prime companies filled their enlistment rolls in advance of the election in order to out vote the Guest companies.

### PROSPECTS FOR A DUEL.

*The Son of His Father and Senator Blackburn May Fight.*

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—A Times special from Washington says: Logan Carlisle affects indifference to probable troubles between himself and Senator Blackburn. He makes light of warnings given him by friends. The friends of the two men will not talk for publication, but they say privately that Logan Carlisle is making too light of the affair.

They assert that both men frequent the same hotels, that Blackburn lays his probable loss of all chance of re-election to the Carlisles and this, his friends say, intensifies his bitterness toward Logan Carlisle.

A Southern gentleman attached to a Cabinet officer in an official capacity said yesterday:

"I regard trouble between Logan Carlisle and Joe Blackburn as altogether likely, and I want to tell Logan one thing: Should he have occasion to strike Blackburn he should do so with a cane, unless he be able to knock him out with his fists, because if he simply slaps Blackburn's face, the latter, who is looking for trouble and will be armed, will shoot him.

"I have seen too many men shot because of their not arming themselves, not to warn my friends. If Logan knocks Blackburn out with one blow, there may be a duel, but if he simply slaps the Senator, there will be a funeral in my opinion, and Blackburn would come off the better man in the affray."

### TWO KILLED, NINE INJURED.

*Record of a Sawmill Boiler Explosion in Kentucky.*

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 10.—The boiler in the sawmill of Roderick Baker, in Perry County, exploded at noon to-day while the millhands were gathered in the engine-room. Jack Francis and Roderick Baker were killed and nine others injured, three of them seriously.

The dead—Roderick Baker, skull fractured; Jack Francis, neck broken. The injured—James Crow, arm broken; Bud Harper, scalded; Dick Mans, scalded and head cut; Dave Crowder, leg crushed; Mason Fallen, foot crushed; Samuel Clark, scalded. Three others were hurt slightly by flying timbers.

# GROVER'S NEXT MESSAGE

## Financial Portions Now Being Prepared by President Cleveland.

### Part of the Administration's Policy Is to Avoid Contraction of the Currency.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—A Herald special from Washington says: President Cleveland is considering the financial portions of his annual message to Congress. He has been in consultation with Secretary Carlisle and Postmaster-General Wilson regarding the prospective revenues and expenses of the Government, as well as the reforms that are necessary to the present monetary system, and his last annual message to Congress will discuss these matters in detail.

The President will, as heretofore, recommend the retirement of the legal tender notes of the Government, so as to take the Government out of the banking business and make it impossible for speculators to drain the treasury of gold by means of an endless chain of greenbacks and Sherman notes, which must be reissued as fast as they are redeemed.

In order to avoid any contraction of the currency it is part of the administration's plan to have their redemption of legal tenders accompanied by amendments to the banking laws, so as to enable the banks to issue a larger volume of currency which they will be compelled to redeem in gold on demand. Whether the President will make any recommendations regarding increased revenues is uncertain, but he will thoroughly discuss the revenue situation, and will doubtless take occasion to point out that the principal reason for the failure of the present tariff law to produce sufficient revenue is that it has been in operation during a period of great business depression, when the country was under the constant threat of a depreciated currency.

Although an effort is to be made to pass the Dingley tariff bill through the Senate at the coming session, there is great difference of opinion among Republicans as to the wisdom of this policy. Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, one of the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, who was in Washington yesterday, said he doubted whether the Dingley bill could be pushed through the Senate. Dalzell, who is an extreme protectionist, favors having the Ways and Means Committee of the House take up the tariff question at the approaching session and go into it with the object of preparing a general bill which can be practically complete by the time the new Congress meets either in regular or special session.

He is strongly in favor of incorporating the reciprocity feature of the McKinley bill in the measure, but there will be considerable opposition to this from conservative Republicans, for the reason that the tendency of the reciprocity provision was to decrease the revenues, and the tariff law enacted by the next Congress must be above all else a revenue-producing measure.

### Secretly Married.

OSHKOSH, WIS., Nov. 10.—J. O. Gerrity, the well-known horseman, and Miss Cora N. Glass, daughter of John H. Glass, a wealthy lumberman and trotting-horse owner, were secretly married in Milwaukee last Saturday and are now spending their honeymoon with friends at Waukesha.

# DISCHARGED FROM WORMWOOD JAIL

## Mrs. Castle Released by Order of the Home Office.

### Leaves the Prison Accompanied by Her Husband and a Nurse.

### WILL REST IN THE COUNTRY.

### Mr. Castle Expresses Gratitude to the Americans for Their Sympathy and Assistance.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Castle was discharged from Wormwood Scrubbs prison this morning. She left the prison accompanied by her husband and a trained nurse. She will be taken to a country retreat until she recovers sufficiently to sail for America.

Bernard Abrahams, solicitor for the defense, received a communication from Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Home Secretary, last evening, stating that in consideration of her mental condition and other circumstances Mrs. Castle would be discharged and restored to the care of her husband to-day. Mr. Castle accordingly went to the Wormwood Scrubbs prison this morning and took his wife away.

The receipt of the news of the decision of the Home Office greatly affected Mr. Castle and had the effect of transferring him from a condition of despondency to a state of contentment and rest. Mr. Castle had had scarcely an hour's sleep since the unexpected sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed upon his wife until last night.

At midnight he, in company with Solicitor Abrahams, went to the Home Office to arrange for the liberation of Mrs. Castle as early as possible this morning. All preliminary arrangements having been completed Mr. Castle went to the prison this morning, accompanied by a trained nurse, and Mrs. Castle was at once placed in a carriage and taken away.

Her physical and mental condition was such as to make her immediate sailing for America impossible, and for the present she will be taken a quiet English country retreat, where she will be kept absolutely free from excitement.

It is officially stated at the Home Office that after receiving reports on Mrs. Castle's condition from Dr. Scott, the physician in charge of the hospital at Holloway jail, Dr. Palmenore of the Wormwood Scrubbs prison and Dr. Nicholson of Breaumoor lunatic asylum, all of whom examined the woman physically and mentally, the Home Secretary ordered her release, her husband undertaking to convey her back home to America with the least possible delay.

Mr. Castle has conveyed to the United Associated Presses through Solicitor Abrahams an expression of his thorough appreciation of the determined fight in behalf of Mrs. Castle and himself made by the newspapers in America receiving United Associated Press dispatches.

Mr. Castle further said that he was prohibited by his solicitors from speaking further on the subject in consequence of the desire of the English authorities that their action in releasing Mrs. Castle shall obtain as little publicity and as small a degree of discussion as possible. The release of Mrs. Castle is attributed practically to the personal influence of United States Embassador Bayard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Embassador Bayard sent the following cablegram to Secretary Olney this morning:

"Mrs. Castle released. Leaves for America in her husband's care."

### THROUGH ENGLISH EYES.

*A Visiting Engineer Pays a High Compliment to the Intelligence of American Railroad Employes.*

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Harry Pollitt, chief engineer of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railroad Company of England, who is inspecting the railroads in this country, said yesterday:

"I have refused heretofore to be interviewed, but I will say I came over for the purpose of studying the practical workings of your railroads and have gained much valuable information. The main feature, of course, of your systems is their vastness and the ability of your managers to arrive at results economically. Your principal advantage over us is the superior education and intelligence of your employes, and to that must be attributed much of your success in economy of management.

"I consider you are behind us in block systems, as you leave too much to human nature instead of mechanical device, and then do not follow our rule of having a certain factor of safety in insisting upon having a train after leaving a block travel a certain distance before another can enter it. We have by that means a double check.

"As regards comparison of engines, I distinctly hold that ours are superior in finish and durability. You certainly develop extraordinary power, but we are limited to size, having to build locomotives two feet lower and of considerable less width, on account of tunnels. We have to get a maximum of power into a minimum of space.

"By the way, you have the advantage of having far better malleable iron than we. Your large stations are exceedingly fine and well arranged, but your way stations would not satisfy the requirements of our public. Taking your systems as a whole, they are marvelous examples of energy, ingenuity and ability."

### INSURANCE MEN MEET.

*Annual Session of the Mutual Life Underwriters.*

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 10.—The lobby of the Coates House was crowded this morning with insurance men from all parts of the country who are in attendance upon the twenty-first annual session of the National Convention of Mutual Life Underwriters. Out of a membership of 400 insurance associations, 150 delegates are present. The convention was called to order by President F. A. Burham of New York, at 10 o'clock this morning in the clubroom and prayer was offered by Rev. George H. Coombs of the Christian church of this city, after which Mayor Jones was introduced and made an address of weleome. Several other addresses were made when adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

# SAVED BY A BRAVE TRAMP

## Plot to Wreck a Crowded Express Train by Placing Explosives on the Track.

### Passengers Reward the Man Who Prevents the Disaster, but Officers Say He Is an Accomplice.

WASHINGTON, IND., Nov. 10.—An attempt was made at 1 o'clock this morning by robbers to ditch the westbound St. Louis express on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway in a lonely stretch of country east of this city.

The express-car, it is reported, contained a large amount of money. A heavy charge of nitro-glycerine and dynamite was placed upon the track in such a way that it would explode when struck by the engine. A tramp named Bynkim claims to have overheard a gang of men in a box-car plotting to wreck the train. He had no way to signal the express train which he knew would be due within a short time. It was some distance to the nearest switch, but he made his way there and jerked off the signal light. His signal was seen by the engineer of the approaching train in time.

The train wreckers, who were in ambush, also saw the signal, and a volley of shot was fired at the tramp and he was wounded in the leg and a shot grazed his head. The explosives were discovered and removed from the track and the train came to this city, bringing the wounded tramp. The 200 people who were on the train crowded about him and praised him for his brave deed. Later a subscription was taken up for his benefit.

Bynkim's home is in Baltimore. The Washington police are working on a theory that he was one of the gang of robbers, but that as the train approached his nerve failed him.

### NEW YORK'S BOND SALE.

*Success of the Largest Ever Undertaken in That City.*

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The largest bond sale ever attempted by the city of New York has met with success. Bids were opened yesterday evening in the Controller's office for the $16,046,590 70 of bonds recently advertised by the Controller, and the large number of bidders, the prices offered and the aggregate amount of all the bids received assures the sale of all the bonds at figures that will give the city a fair premium on the lot.

Bids were received aggregating six times the amount of the bonds, and among them was one for the entire issue at 104.71. Nearly every prominent bank in Wall street was represented, as well as several syndicates of bankers. But the list was chiefly remarkable for the large number of private individuals who were heard from. These were residents not only of this city and its vicinity, but of many parts of the country, and their bids in many instances ranged above those of the bankers, showing that they had taken their gold out of their hoarding places and were looking for prime investments.

### Three Children Burned to Death.

PERRINTON, MICH., Nov. 10.—The residence of Alexander Campbell, a farmer living four miles south of this place, was destroyed by fire this morning and three persons were burned to death. The building was a frame one and the flames had gained great headway before the family was aroused. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and one child escaped, but two other children, aged 2 and 6 years, and a cousin aged 19, were burned to death.

### DULACH TOLD THE TRUTH.

*Story of the Survivor of a Shipwreck No Longer Doubted.*

MUSKEGON, MICH., Nov. 10.—Captain Henry G. Woods of the Muskegon Life-saving station has been notified that an inspector of the Life-saving Service will be here to-morrow to make an investigation in the Waukesha disaster and to hold the survivor, Frank Dulach, until that time. The mutiny charge against Dulach is believed to have gone to pieces and all the sailors here who have talked with the man are convinced that his story of the wreck is a true one and that what he said was not to shield himself or to attack any one else.

Captain Corbett's body is yet floating with the waves. The Morgue has again been crowded with morbid persons to view the dead men, but when school children began to come in flocks the Coroner closed the doors. The bodies will be buried to-morrow.

### Western Freight Association.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 10.—Executive officers of railways forming the Western Freight Association met at the Southern Hotel to fill two vacancies on the board of administration caused by Messrs. Munroe, and Fletcher declining to serve. H. C. Courtwright, general agent of the Chicago and Alton, and H. L. Shute, general freight agent of the Great Northern, were chosen. Last year's schedule was reaffirmed.


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