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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Forecast for Thursday: Minnesota—Rain, turning into snow; decidedly colder, with a cold wave; southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Rain or snow; decidedly colder, with a cold wave in western portion; northerly winds, becoming southerly, probably high on the lakes.

The Dakotas—Snow; decidedly colder, with a cold wave; northerly winds.

Montana—Snow; decidedly colder; northerly winds.

The following telegram was received from Chicago: Hoist cold wave signal; the temperature will fall twenty or more degrees by Thursday noon. —Garriott,
Professor of Weather Bureau.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Nov. 25, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	36	Swift Current	—6
Duluth	34	Qu'Appelle	—2
Huron	20	Minnedosa	6
Bismarck	6	Winnipeg	10
Williston	2		
Havre	—2	Boston	44-46
Helena	—8	Cheyenne	20-46
Edmonton	—2	Chicago	60-60
Battleford	—20	New Orleans	68-74
Prince Albert	—6	Montreal	22-25
Calgary	—4	New York	46-48
Medicine Hat	—8	Pittsburg	64-70

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.79; thermometer, 34; relative humidity, 93; wind, northeast; weather, rain; maximum thermometer; 37; minimum thermometer; 30; daily range, 7; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, 1.36.

RIVER AT 8 P. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	3.0	*0.3
Davenport	15	2.5	—0.2
St. Louis	30	6.2	—0.2

*Rise. —Fall.
Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF INCOMPETENCE.

As the Globe announced several days ago, the supreme court of Minnesota has declared unconstitutional the special law abolishing the board of public works in St. Paul. Its decision rests upon a very plain and simple provision of law. The constitution of the state prohibits special legislation. This was a law which, though general in its character, yet, by virtue of being subject to rejection or adoption by different cities in the same class, became purely special, and therefore contrary to the organic law. This was not the only objection to it, but it was sufficient and fatal. The present official at the city hall, the commissioner of public works, has never had a legal existence. Every official act which he has assumed to perform is as though it had never been. The board of public works has never ceased to exist. All that Mr. Copeland has done is not merely illegal, it is void as the act of a private citizen. All that the board of public works has done is fully valid, and whatever it has not done will have no legal effect at all until it has acted.

We are thoroughly glad of this result, not because we deem that the board of public works is necessarily a part of a city's form of government, but because the method by which it was proposed to do away with this institution has been equally reckless of the sanctity of law and public interest, and has been marked at every step by chicane. The politicians who captured this movement would not wait to make use of constitutional methods. In so great haste were they to consummate their plans that they took this rough and ready means and are properly humiliated and defeated. If the people of St. Paul, and not a little knot of politicians, shall conclude that they desire to have a single commissioner instead of a board hereafter, and carry out their will by lawful and orderly means, we will have no word of criticism or opposition.

Unsparing condemnation is due to Mayor Doran and Comptroller McCardy, to whose official action and practical misfeasance in office the people will owe the throwing away of a large sum of money, and the invalidating of some, and the delay of all, measures of public improvement since this controversy arose. For the conduct of the mayor there is neither excuse nor palliation. Not even stupidity or ignorance could be offered in apology for his course. Nobody asked him to approve of the board of public works. Nobody asked him to resign his pet hope of appointing the commissioner of his own seeking. The only request proferred to him was a reasonable one. It was that he should simply await the action of the courts. He was informed that this law would be tested as speedily as a decision could be reached. If found unconstitutional, all opposition would cease at once. It would then be in order for him to act, and the board of public works would have yielded instantly and without protest. The only possible difference in such a case would have been a few months of delay. He refused. He took his part offensively, against the public interest and the best legal opinion in the community. He has exhibited an intense and extraordinary personal feeling in this matter, which is incompatible with any proper discharge of official duties, and whose cause we leave him to explain to the public.

The action of Comptroller McCardy is equally censurable, because he was not obliged to obey the orders of his official chief, and to obey them he had to turn traitor to the interest of the public and to open the city's treasury to demands which are now declared illegal and unauthorized. In the past, Mr. McCardy has been a stickler for regularity. If there was so much as the smallest technicality against a pay roll, or a claim of any sort against the city, he has not hesitated to compel the claimant to go to any amount of trouble. He has not hesitated at any delay which would make all regular and relieve the city from the possibility of loss. In this instance, he, too, as eagerly stepped aside from the plain path of his official duty. He knew that this case was in the courts. He knew that there was at least a possibility, to most minds a practical certainty, that the law under which the commissioner of public works was appointed would be declared invalid. He knew that any payments of money made under that law would, in such case, be as completely lost to the city as if he had unlocked the doors of his vault and placarded them with a notice to the public to come in and help itself. Yet Mr. McCardy has audited these accounts and they have been paid from the public purse. All this time, by the decision of the court, as was contingently probable, the members and clerks of the old board have been entitled to compensation, and there is no means of recovery for the sums drawn by private citizens on no other warrant than the personal pigheadedness of the present administration.

Events are crowding thick and fast upon the city hall to show the people of St. Paul what they did when they inaugurated there the reign of the narrownest partisanship and the most contemptuous diregard for public interest that the Republican party can breed. Soiled and discredited and belabored by public opinion and the honest blame of honest men, this infant administration is tottering to its disgraceful fall. For errors of opinion, for confidence unwisely reposed in unworthy agents, for the failures of crass inexperience, for the limitations of gross ignorance there is charity. For the deliberate, vindictive, wrong-doing that has characterized the relations of the local administration to the case in question, there ought to be no forgiveness, as there can be no creditable explanation.

GIVE THANKS FOR PATRIOT HEARTS.

When the somber and earnest men who laid the foundations of this nation gathered to the annual Thanksgiving, the state was ever in their thoughts and prayers. Grateful for individual preservation, overburdened according to their creed with a sense of the goodness that had snatched them from the wrath to come, they did not forget to voice their gratitude for the existence of commonwealths where liberty was more than a name, and patriotism a virtue universal and unquestioned. We have grown far from their ideals. The New England Thanksgiving of the olden time would be scarcely less at home among us today, and vastly less picturesque, than doublet and hose. We have built new altars and found new shrines for our devotion. Yet the fire of patriotic fervor has never gone out, even when gross commercialism corrupted simplicity of thought and life. That, which is the vital spark, the breath of life to nations; that without which they must go down among the ruins of their grandeur to wreck and oblivion, is strong, in the hearts of our people today. And wherever men gather to give thanks for the fruitful year, for the glories that it has added to the American name, for tranquility at home and respect abroad, for the soft promise of returning prosperity that fills the air with a light like that of dawn, they should first of all be proud and joyous and grateful for the patriotic spirit which was never, save in the great crisis of national life and death, as strong in the United States as it is today.

This is the witness that as a nation we have not lived unworthily. This is the guarantee against the dread of those who see in visions our institutions rock before the swaying gusts of political passion, and question whether that which we have built shall endure. No government of men stands by written constitutions, but by the unwritten law in the hearts of its loyal children; not by courts and officers and penalties, but by the glad obedience which men render to the common mother of them all. And we may find now, in the days just after an embittered contest, when the sullen swell following the great storm moves to stubborn defiance by the conquered and to insolent rejoicings by the victors, little of either, but rather the united testimony of those who, in their different ways and according to their diverging opinions, have loved their country well and sought to magnify and make her honorable. It is a great and glad Thanksgiving when the spirit of party can so far yield to that of patriotism as to bring those who were lately arrayed against each other into the same great congregation of the people, where the thought of country is first of all. Today we have it for our witness. A Democratic political club celebrated this week the election of a Republican president, and called for a man great enough to set party second and the nation first. A Republican partisan at a Republican celebration paid high tribute to President Cleveland for his fidelity to duty at so great a cost. And at the same time, in the far West, the defeated candidate who sympathized with neither, spoke these noble words: "I love my country so much; I love mankind so well, that I shall rejoice if the result of the late campaign proves I was wrong and my opponent was right. Because, if he can make the government better than I could have made it, then my children and your children will enjoy the benefits."

We draw closer to one another under the influence of acts and thoughts like these. The old analogy, that which must have the savor of truth about it in any lusty and stable state, between the nation and the family, comes home to us. Beyond and around the individual life there extends the vaster horizon of the nation; and he is unworthy of citizenship who has not proved himself by some act of fidelity and self-sacrifice to the less intimate but larger and still ennobling duty. It is for every American today to render thanks that the spirit which is in the world and for which the world exists, whose name is love, still broods above this nation and softens the hearts and raises the hopes of men. Let us give thanks for patriotism; thanks for the great leaders who have thrown their own future into the balance for a cause; thanks for the humblest man who, however gropingly and mistakenly, has sought to do his duty by the nation and rises heavenward in the act. Not our wealth, not our place among the nations, nor our intelligence and progress stand first among the causes why the incense of gratitude should rise to heaven over all the land today, but rather because patriotism has grown and broadened, and we are at least one little step nearer that great day when none are for a party and all are for the state.

INTERNATIONAL BIWHEATISM.

It was perfectly natural and logical for the "little father" of all Russia to suggest an international wheat trust, for it is his devout belief that he is the paternal guardian of all his people, bound to care for, direct and shelter them, and, it must be admitted, he carries out his ideas of government in practice. He is Solomonic in his methods and does not spoil his children by sparing the rod, nor does he spoil them, either, with too much sweets. If they are good and obedient all right; but if they are bad he packs them off into the dark corner of his wide domains, as a stern parent sends a refractory youngster up stairs in the dark to bed. And, learning that the milk and water paternalism of this country had broken out again, it is not surprising that he extended his suggestion about internationalizing wheat and flour to this government.

But there is where he was premature. Possibly he thought that presidents succeeded here after an election as expeditiously as czars do when their respected predecessor departs by the dynamite route, and that McKinleyism was already installed. There is no telling what would have been the answer had some sentimentalist of the paternal school sat in Mr. Olney's chair when the Russian minister submitted his august master's proposition. But, happily or not, as you like it, the democracy of common sense reigns yet awhile in Washington and Mr. Olney, not being a farmer, and not having agriculture under his especial charge, very properly turned the communication over to him who has come to be called the "enfant terrible" of the administration, Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture. A bit of tender paternalism never fell into more unappreciative hands. He had just finished his annual in which he had scored congress for forcing his department to play a mongrel paternalism to the farm gardens of the country. He had gone into sarcastic details and told how these seeds would plant 115 square miles of garden, or a strip one rod wide and 36,817 miles long, taking a passenger train, traveling sixty miles an hour, 51 days, 3 hours and 14 minutes to go the length of the patch. He had computed how the seeds would plant 10,768 acres of lettuce, 10,712 acres of tomatoes, and 21,038 acres of cabbages, thus poking fun at congress in that grave and decorous manner only permissible in public documents.

We can understand then, why neither the Russian minister nor the department of state will give out the reply the minister of agriculture made to the suggestion of Russia's "little father," and why the "little father's" representative here considers the incident closed so far as this country is concerned. It is surmised that Secretary Morton was not diplomatic, and that he, quoting from his annual, informed his majesty that "legislation can neither plow nor plant. The intelligent, practical and successful farmer needs no aid from the government. The ignorant, impractical and indolent farmer deserves none. Lawmakers cannot erase natural laws nor restrict or efface the operation of economic laws. It is a beneficent arrangement of the order of things and the conditions of human life that legislators are not permitted to repeal, amend or revise the laws of production and distribution." Having said this to his master, the American farmer, he could not deem himself irreverent in saying it to the master of the Russian farmers. But it is a pity that the reply should be thus left to surmise. It would be very entertaining reading.

THE PEOPLE AND THE CAPITOL.

The Globe has felt that the slanderous misrepresentations of the Minneapolis Journal, concerning the position of St. Paul on the capitol question this year, did not voice the sentiments of the people of Minneapolis. It finds ample evidence of the correctness of this belief in a judicious and sensible editorial article in the Minneapolis Tribune. Taking up the explanation made by the Globe of what it is proposed to ask this winter in the way of anticipating future revenue, without affecting in any way the total amount of the appropriation, the Tribune says:

> There is undoubtedly good business sense in this suggestion, and if the proposed financiering, borrowing from one fund for the temporary use of another—is legal, we can see no strenuous objection to it, providing, always, that there are proper safeguards for the repayment of the money borrowed, and precautions are taken that the money is not wasted and that it shall be economically used.
>
> It is not becoming in Minneapolis to play the part of dog-in-the-manger to delay the completion of the new capitol. Minnesota, having decided to erect a new building, at a certain cost, and to erect it in St. Paul, the sooner it is completed and made ready for occupancy the better. Everybody knows that the old capitol building is inadequate, unsightly, and inconvenient, if not dangerous. If the state, by means of the plan proposed, can get into its new home three or four years sooner, without extra cost to the taxpayers, the arrangement would be for the general benefit.
>
> This must be the point of view of every business man before whom the proposition is placed. Few members of the legislature can be unfamiliar in their own experience with the fact that to construct a building like the state capitol, by stretching a period of actual building operations over ten years, and doing exactly one-tenth of the work each year, is the most wasteful method possible. You cannot make a satisfactory contract. You cannot take advantage of a favorable market for materials or labor. You have to leave an unfinished work standing exposed to the deteriorating effects of bad weather. The whole project is contrary to common business sense and business custom. If it were necessary, it would be unfortunate. In this instance, there is no necessity for it whatever.
>
> The location of the state capitol is a question put out of sight for all time to come. Nobody will ever propose to revive it. A site has been purchased and half a million dollars of the people's money are already either actually expended upon it or under contract. Therefore, the old fight for the capitol having been ended permanently, we have now to consider only the best interests of the state in constructing the new building. We feel sure that there will be a unanimous vote in favor of the plan of speedy construction. The state is going to have this new capitol. It has already appropriated the money for it, stipulating only that it shall become available in fixed quantities at certain times. It is now apparent that this same building, without the change of a stone or a girder, can be made ready for use at less expense and three or four years earlier than was anticipated by the simple process of using money belonging to the state already in hand for expenditures, and turning it back again from the capitol tax levy as fast as that is collected.

The Tribune need not concern itself about the legality of the proceeding. This is not taking money from one fund for the use of another, because the revenues from the state capitol tax are just as certain as if they were already collected. If one state fund should become depleted, it might be improper to replenish it from another, because not only would extravagance be promoted, but it might be doubtful whether the legislature would ever make the appropriation necessary to pay this money back. In the case under consideration, no increase of expense is contemplated, and the proposed loan is not a loan at all, in one sense of the word. The funds which have money to invest must invest it somewhere. Why not as well in anticipating revenue for capitol purposes as in the purchase of Tennessee bonds or some other securities? By this simple method of financing, without increasing our indebtedness a dollar, or going beyond any limit which the legislature has already established, we may save the state money and have our new capitol as an ornament to the city and a credit to the state years earlier than by conforming to the slow process set down in the law as originally passed. We are gratified with the intelligent and kindly understanding of this question exhibited by the Minneapolis Tribune, which we are convinced represents the real attitude of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people of that city. We hope to have practical proof of this in the hearty support of the proposed amendment by the Minneapolis members of the legislature at the coming session.

DEMONSTRATED FAILURE.

Not since the insurrection broke out in Cuba has the utter inability of Spain to deal with it been so publicly demonstrated as by the last expedition of Gen. Weyler. He made the mistake of proclaiming in advance what he intended to do. Spurred to action, it is believed, by remonstrances and threats from Madrid, he took the field in person, announcing that he was going to make a campaign against the insurgents which would bring on a decisive engagement and clear them out of the island. It was not his first boast, nor was it any better fulfilled than the others. The famous trocha, about which we have heard so much, has been drawn across the island for months past, and the revolutionists pay about as much attention to it as they would to a pencil mark upon the map of Cuba. They go where they please, do what they please and return with little molestation. So Weyler's recent campaign amounted to about as much as his familiar trocha. He set out at the head of a force of men large enough, probably, to overbear any patriot band that he might meet, and after a short absence, he returned precipitately to Havana. It is impossible to ascertain any accurate reports of what happens in military engagements in Cuba at this time. But no man ever proceeded as Weyler has done, who went forth with big words in his mouth and came back in such a hurry, unless he was practically beaten and making the speediest possible retreat. Of course, the talk is renewed about another expedition which shall accomplish what this failed to do, but the demonstrated fact is that Gen. Weyler, with all the enormous force at his command, and a field of operations so limited as the island of Cuba, has not only been unable to make headway, but has actually lost ground. Gen. Campos was able to make a movement now and then, and to beat back the patriot forces. Weyler has either been cooped up in Havana during his entire period of command, or has ventured out of that province only to turn tail and get back to safety again without delay.

It seems to us that this last movement is the final demonstration of the inability of Spain to reconquer Cuba, and the futility and infamy of further military operations there. The Cuban patriots may not be sufficient in numbers to drive the Spanish forces to their ships, or to keep out of the island all the troops that Spain is able to send there. They do appear to be able to hold their own indefinitely. What this kind of stubborn attack and defense means is the utter dissolution of one of the fairest portions of the world, and the complete destruction of trade interests that are of importance to the United States. We have a sufficiently direct interest to make it right for us to say that this shall not continue indefinitely, and the same inspiration of humanity which has stirred our indignation in the case of Armenia ought to make us not insensible to the suffering of Cuba. Shall this be allowed to go on forever? Shall the burning of plantations and the trampling down of crops and the shooting of innocent men, women and children as rebels, and these bulldog encounters between two combatants, neither of which can entirely destroy the other, continue without let or apparent termination?

We believe that, even in the eyes of the world, we are justified, as we are commanded by considerations of humanity and duty of man to man, in taking some active steps for putting in end to a contest which has been continued long enough to demonstrate the weakness of Spain, and whose future contains nothing but an interminable series of bloody, bootless reprisals. Let the war in Cuba come to an end, and let the part of the United States in that desired consummation be as prominent and as proud as in settling the controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Al G. Field Minstrels and Utopia will be the attraction at the Metropolitan for the balance of the week, commencing with a matinee today. The company will give a street parade, starting from the theater at 11 o'clock. The line of march will be as follows: Metropolitan opera house to Broadway; Broadway to Seventh; Seventh to Seven corners; Third street to Jackson; Jackson to Sixth; Sixth to Metropolitan.

* * *

The sale of seats opens this morning for the engagement of the organization which will present the charming operatic comedy, "Dorcas," at the Metropolitan for four nights, commencing Sunday.

* * *

"Saved From the Sea," with the augmentive attraction of the biograph, will give a special matinee to day at the Grand.

* * *

Cosgrove and Grant's Comedians, who will be seen at the Grand in their new version of "The Dazzler," are, according to all accounts, making a pronounced hit this year. The company presenting it is the cleverest it has ever had.

SUICIDE NOT MURDER.

Coroner's Verdict in the Case of Rev. Mr. Miller.

DECATUR, Ills., Nov. 25.—Suicide is the verdict of the coroner's jury which held an inquest on the body of Rev. Mr. Miller, of Bloomington, found in an alley Tuesday morning. It is generally believed that he killed himself, but that fact is as great a shock to the community as was the first report of murder. G. Sponsler, a firearm dealer of Springfield, came to Decatur this afternoon and identified the body positively as that of the man to whom he sold a revolver at 4 o'clock Monday, at Springfield. He then testified to that effect before the coroner's jury. State's Attorney Isaac R. Mills, who examined the body when found and traced the revolver and Mr. Miller's movements, also testified. The position of the revolver on the ground indicated that it had been dropped by the dead hand after firing one shot. The watch is still missing.

Miller's whereabouts from the arrival of his train until the time of the murder, forty-five minutes, are still a mystery. He had an accident policy for $3,000, good for one day, taken at Bloomington before he left. His friends do not believe that he came here to make it seem murder, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance company, but say in a fit of insanity he killed himself and afterwards, thieves, finding the body, took the watch and money, pulling the pockets inside out. It is well known that Mr. Miller was in the habit of buying accident insurance policies and has done that for years.

No reason for the suicide is known. Dr. Miller's friends here believe they were well acquainted with his financial affairs, and they say his finances were better than for several years. A son, who went through college has just begun to practice medicine here successfully and profitably. This fact was the cause for expressed satisfaction to Mr. Miller. His family relations were most pleasant. Many here maintain that he was attacked by robbers and drew the revolver to defend himself. It was taken from him and he was killed by his own weapon.

ISSUE OF PENSION BONDS.

Republicans Begin to Get Tired of a Heavy Load.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A scheme which is just now receiving considerable consideration at the hands of government officials is one authorizing an issue of popular loan bonds for the payment of pensions. The idea is based upon the theory that the present generation is bearing more than its share of the burdens of taxation resulting from the civil war and that part of this load should be shifted to the next generation. For some years the item of pensions has exceeded $100,000,000. The proposition is to pass a general law authorizing the secretary of the treasury to borrow annually a sum equal to the excess of pension charges over the $100,000,000 mark. It is the intention of some prominent Republicans to bring the matter to the attention of congress early in the approaching session.

PARTITION OF TURKEY.

Czar Has Agreed With Austria Upon a Plan.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says that the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has secured Emperor Francis Joseph's assent to a modified plan for the partition of Turkey and has agreed with the emperor of Austria for a visit to the czar in January. This correspondent adds that Germany does not share in the partition, but that Russia will support Germany's plans in China. It is in this connection that Emperor William is sending an envoy to Pekin with the order of the Black Eagle for the Emperor of China.

Millions in New Tonnage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Contracts for over $8,000,000 worth of new vessels for the lakes have been closed here since the election, and employment has been given to 3,500 men. Last week contracts were closed for two steamers, and a large steel schooner, in addition to the great steamer Crescent City, which will lead all lake craft in carrying capacity and general construction. Today the contract for still another vessel is announced. It will be for James Corrigan, the prominent iron mining man of Cleveland, and his associates in the iron trade. The new boat will be the largest steel schooner ever built on the lakes, if not in the United States.

Higher Wages Asked.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—The miners' officials of this district have formally demanded an advance of 6 cents per ton in the price of mining, to take effect on Dec. 1. It is thought the advance will be granted.

Uprising in Brazil.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 25.—It is reported that a rising, headed by Apericcio Saraiva, has occurred on the Brazilian frontier.

Victory Claimed.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Manilla, in the Philippines, says that Maj. Arteaga has achieved a brilliant victory over the insurgents, who lost 400 men.

Blizzard at Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 25.—A blizzard has been raging here all day. The thermometer has dropped from 30 above to 10 below zero.

Forninst McDonald's Scheme.

There will be a meeting of the committee on streets of the board of aldermen tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the McDonald electric railroad franchise will come up. There is a good deal of talk adverse to the franchise in the council, and a number of members were outspoken in their opposition yesterday. An effort will probably be made to kill the ordinance in committee.

REDMOND ARRIVES.

Overtaxation of Ireland Discussed by the Nationalist Leader.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—John E. Redmond, M. P. for Waterford City, Ireland, arrived on the White Star liner Teutonic tonight. Mr. Redmond has, since he succeeded the late Charles Stewart Parnell as leader of the Irish Nationalists, become a prominent figure in Irish and English politics. Mr. Redmond in an interview said: "My present visit to America is entirely non-political in the sense that I do not intend to take advantage of my visit to promote the interest of any political party in Ireland. I am here on a lecture tour and will deal with political parties, for nobody can speak about the British parliament without dealing in politics. Irish controversial politics I shall, however, eschew."

Mr. Redmond then referred to the royal commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland, of which he is a member. "For the last half century," he said, "representatives of Ireland have been insisting that Ireland has been over-taxed. Two or three parliamentary committees have reported, but in vain. At last, however, a representative commission of English, Irish and Scotch members of all political parties in the three countries has investigated the subject in the most exhaustive way. The commission has unanimously reported that Ireland has for the last forty years been overtaxed about $15,000,000 a year, judged by her relative capacity to bear taxation with England. Certain members of the commission have believed that a certain proportion of this over-taxation was offset by the fact that the civil and military administrations of Ireland was very costly.

"A majority of two-thirds of the commission has reported that, making full allowance for every excessive expenditure in Ireland, that country is still overtaxed $12,250,000 a year. This I regard as the most important event in the history of Ireland since the union ninety-six years ago.

"If the money that we have over-paid be refunded to us, it will extinguish taxation in Ireland altogether for an indefinite time. Even if restriction be left out of account and we get bare justice for the future we ought to have the latter sum each year henceforward to enable Ireland to develop her industrial resources, and make her the prosperous country she would have been but for this intolerable burden."

When asked in regard to the arrest of the alleged dynamiters and the subsequent appearance of Jones, the American, as an informer, Mr. Redmond said: "Of Jones' performance I know nothing, and I do not believe in the existence of any new dynamite conspiracy here or elsewhere against England, and while I cannot but recognize that this new dynamite scare may interfere with the release of the Irish and Irish-American prisoners still in Portland prison, I feel that when the facts come to light, the English people will not be deterred from performing a duty of justice by releasing the few remaining prisoners who have already suffered greatly."

IOWA NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Permanent Headquarters Will Be Maintained by the Party.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 25.—The gold standard Democrats of Iowa met here today to make plans for the future. About forty representative men were present. They are unanimous in the opinion that orgahization must be kept up. They will offer no compromise to silver Democrats, but think the Bryan party will not be able to hold together its various elements. W. C. Mullen will be continued as chairman and direct affairs from Cedar Rapids. Some minor changes will be made. The main object is to secure a general understanding among gold Democrats to stand together to keep up a separate organization. This is the first meeting since election. Before adjourning tonight it was determined to keep permanent headquarters open in this city for the propagation of sound money doctrines. A commission of seven was also named to prepare and issue at some time in the future an address to the voters of Iowa.

SOUND MONEY DINNER.

Letters of Regret Received From Hanna and Hobart.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A dinner was given to Maj. John Byrne, president of the Democratic Honest Money league, at the Waldorf hotel, by the executive committee of the league. The following letter was received from Mark A. Hanna:

> I regret that I cannot accept the kind invitation to be with you Wednesday evening to honor your guests, Maj. Byrne and his associates. No one knows better than I of the great work they did during the campaign, and none can appreciate more the influence for good to the cause as the result of their labor. Therefore, I desire to add my testimony and join in the toasts.

The following from Garret A. Hobart:

> I have received your invitation to attend the dinner to be given to Maj. Byrne at the Waldorf on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, and it is with much regret that I am compelled to decline. I have made it a rule to decline all invitations received since the 3d of November, for they were so numerous and from such good friends that I would not accept a few while offending, possibly, many others. I hope you will accept my excuses, and the assurances that I would delight to join in honoring Maj. Byrne for the good work of the Democratic Honest Money league and for himself.

No Fatalities.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 25.—Later reports from that part of the Seminole nation swept by a prairie fire yesterday, indicate there were no fatalities. The loss to property was considerable, but no estimate is given.

IN FEAR OF PEONS

AMERICAN COLONISTS IN MEXICO FLEEING FROM A REIGN OF TERROR.

JEALOUSY IS BACK OF IT.

NATIVES AROUSED TO HATRED BY THE PROSPERITY OF THE SETTLERS.

BRUTAL MURDERS COMMITTED.

News of the Outrages Suppressed by the Government Until Made Public by Fugitives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25.—Private advices received in the city today from the American colony at Metlaltonca, in the state of Pueblo, Mex., gave definite information of assassinations by Peons, which the government of Mexico has until now, been able to keep secret. There are several Californians in the colony, and in view of recent events, they are fleeing to this country for their lives. The Mexican government has sent troops to the colony in the hope of capturing the assassins, whom during the past four months, have murdered three Americans in cold blood.

The colony was formed about four years ago and numbers 200 souls. A tract of 100,000 acres of land was secured at Metlaltonca, midway between Tampico and Vera Cruz. Most of the members of the colony were prosperous farmers of the United States, who disposed of their property and invested the proceeds in improving their tracts in the colony. Over $500,000 was invested in improvements and the raising of coffee was begun. President Diaz and the Mexican government afforded the colonists important aid and every encouragement was offered for the investment of their capital.

The prosperity of the colonists aroused the hatred of the Mexicans who perpetrated a series of robberies. Cases of arson followed, and finally three murders were committed, all within a month. The victims were Thomas Gomez, C. Delny and Charles Pillsen.

A San Francisco man, who has invested heavily in the colony, stated today that a reign of terror prevailed at Metlaltonca and that its effect was bound to be disastrous to the colony. The Peons, he declared, were determined to drive the settlers from the country, and unless the government interfered, their efforts would succeed. It is understood the state department has been made acquainted with the facts and that the Mexican government will be called upon to make a thorough investigation of the facts and to afford American citizens the protection they need.

TROUBLE OVER MONEY.

Story of the Affair as Told in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 25.—Six cavalrymen have been dispatched to Metlaltonca and a vigorous investigation is being made into the recent murders of the three colonists. A letter from an English colonist, received today says the trouble arose from the failure of certain colonists to pay their laborers who took revenge upon them. The government will severely punish the perpetrators of these deeds. There is no truth in the story of the hatred of the Mexicans for the colonists.

TWO GREAT PARTIES,

With Wise Men in Each, Necessary to Maintain Freedom.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The 113th anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British was celebrated by the New York State society, Sons of the Revolution, at Delmonico's tonight. The principal speaker was William B. Hornblower, who responded to the toast, "American Common Sense." During the response the speaker said: "What of the future? Suggestions are made that old party lines must be abandoned, and that all men who are in favor of sound currency and of honest enforcement of public and private obligations and of the maintenance of law and order should become in one party against the elements of discontent and disorder and dishonesty. Such a result would be most unfortunate.

"If the day shall ever come when all sober-minded men are on one side and all extremists and revolutionists on the other side, lined up in party alignments, the knell of Republican institutions will have sounded. Our form of government cannot continue unless there are two great parties who are divided upon questions on which men of sound judgment and honest principles can fairly differ. I believe that party lines will be reformed, based on the same general lines of division that have heretofore separated the two great parties, and I believe that thus, and thus only, can our institutions be preserved."

Virginia Election Muddle.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—The Virginia election has not yet been straightened out. A new addition to the figures today gave Wallace, Democrat, about 400 plurality for elector. The board adjourned until Friday, when the returns will be again gone over.

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