REVOLT IN SPAIN

Government Claims to Have Checked the Uprising.

THE MOVEMENT WAS PREMATURE

Clergy Implicated in the Affair, Which Was Strengthened by the Crisis in Catalonia.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—The latest news of the Carlist movement is more favorable to the Government. It is asserted that the chief of the Bergs band has offered to surrender, if he is pardoned, but it is added that the Government has decided to act vigorously and pardon no one. The Basque provinces remain quiet. The following statement has been issued by the Spanish Minister of the Interior:

"The revolutionary movement is on the decline. It is now limited to the band in the mountains near Berga, which is fleeing before several columns of Government troops. The rest of the peninsula is calm. The troops have returned to Igualada. They encountered no revolutionaries."

The Movement Was Premature.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Madrid, which says the military authorities of Barcelona are censoring all the local papers, that all information respecting the Carlists is prohibited, and that nothing is allowed to be telegraphed or telephoned except official bulletins. The correspondent of the Temps adds:

"It is now certain the bands of Carlists are more numerous than at first stated. The two bands number 800 men each, and the movement is well organized, but premature. The Liberal and Republican press declare the vitality of Carlism is due to the freedom allowed the religious orders. The lower clergy are implicated in the uprising, which is strengthened by the industrial crisis in Catalonia."

Carlists and Catalonians.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—It is learned from Biarritz, says a Paris dispatch to the Times, that the Spanish Carlists are trying to approach the Catalonia revolutionists with a view to common action against the present Spanish Government. It is not thought, however, that the Catalonians will identify their cause with the Carlists, and it is said to be unlikely that the latter will make much headway. Weyler's appointment as Captain-General of Madrid was directed by the government's fear of trouble in Catalonia.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Native Press Clamors for a Bolder Attitude.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1.—Yokohama advices dated October 11 are as follows:

The illness of Marquis Ito, which is causing some anxiety, will prevent the announcement of the new Cabinet for some days at least. In the meantime, the clamor of the native press for a bolder foreign policy in connection with the Chinese situation continues. Much concern is felt in regard to Germany's attitude, it being argued that with Russia in possession of North China and Germany of Shan Tung, Japan's commercial interests, which now lie largely in those regions, will be effectually destroyed and all the results of the war of 1894-5 will be neutralized or destroyed. The situation may be summed up in the statement that this nation is in no mood to rest satisfied with the thanks of the Western powers for having rescued the Legations.

The details of the escape of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor from Pekin are interesting, not only as showing that they were in the city after the allies gained possession, but also that their flight was of the most hurried and even pathetic character. They left early the morning of August 15 with a meager escort, the two occupying the same conveyance. At Kwan they procured a camel, on whose back a sedan chair was fixed, and at Suen Hwa Hien four more were secured. They had neither luggage nor nightclothes, and for three nights were obliged to sleep on bare divans (brick beds warmed by a slow fire below), with no covering. They were unable to get proper meals, and had to satisfy their hunger on rice gruel. On arrival at Hwai Lai, local officials lent their services, and from that on they escaped all the humiliations that they had thus far experienced.

It seems that August 16 the order to move the court from Pekin was issued, but there was no means of conveyance. The morning of the 13th, the artillery of the allies was heard, its roar increasing until the morning of the 14th, when shells and bullets flew thick and fast. When at last it was reported that the gates had yielded, frantic preparations for flight were made, the little party hastening away before daylight the following morning, only a few eunuchs, Princes of the blood and Manchu peers accompanying the imperial equipage.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

Appointments by Salisbury Approved by the Queen.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of Lord Salisbury as Premier and Lord of the Privy Seal; the Marquis of Lansdowne as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; William St. John Broderick as Secretary of State for War; the Earl of Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty, and C. T. Ritchie as Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

The new appointments do not excite enthusiasm, but, with the exception of that of Lord Lansdowne, they are generally approved. Mr. Ritchie is regarded as an excellent choice. Several other changes are mooted in minor offices, but on the whole it looks as though Lord Salisbury did not intend any radical innovations. The appointment of Lord Selborne, his son-in-law, to the Admiralty, challenges the most criticism. The Earl has a good reputation, but it is felt that a more distinguished man should have been appointed to such an important post. Among the most probable new appointments is that of George Wyndham, who was Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, to succeed Gerald Balfour, as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Sir Matthew White-Ridley is likely to be raised to the peerage.

Trouble Brewing in France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The outlook for social and political disturbances in France is becoming graver every day, says a Paris dispatch to the Times. In the north, 30,000 miners are on strike, and the recent Socialistic talk from members of the government seems to have encouraged a violent and revolutionary spirit. Moreover, the Catholics are becoming very bitter at the declared intention of the government to close official careers to all who have been educated in religious institutions. The Catholic press is very bitter, and the clergy is making common cause with the other enemies of the government. Only the fact that the government controls the church's funds prevents the clergy from expressing its opinion vigorously on the matter.

Return of Canadian Troops.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 1.—The overdue transport Idaho, with several hundred members of the Canadian contingent who participated in the South African War, reached her dock here today. The Idaho reported all on board were well and that the delay in arriving was caused by an accident to the propeller, two blades of which had been broken. The Idaho was greeted with a thunderous roar of cannon from the Citadel, by hundreds of steam whistles and by the cheers of the sailors in the rigging of the British warships in port.

The Seized Transvaal Gold.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is said here the embargo placed on gold valued at 2,500,000 marks, which arrived at Cuxhaven yesterday from Delagoa Bay on the German Imperial mail steamer Bundesrath, was at the request of the North German Bank, representing insurance companies, who had reimbursed the bank's gold consigned to them, but which had been commandeered by the Boers.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1.—The Boersenhalle today says the gold seized on the Bundesrath was at the instance of an international syndicate of mineowners, whose product was taken by the Boers and Transvaal bonds of doubtful value given in exchange.

Dowie's Lacemakers.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is announced that the 25 lacemakers hired by John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago, sailed from Southampton, October 31, for Zion City. The United States Consular authorities think that undoubtedly the men come under the provisions of the contract labor law. Correspondence on the subject has passed between the London and Nottingham Consulates, and the latter is communicating the matter direct to Washington.

King Victor in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 1.—The arrival here today of King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena was marked by an imposing military escort, which surprised the Romans, who were not in the habit of seeing such an array of troops under the late King Humbert's regime. It is understood that the exceptional precautions were at the King's own request, and in order to prevent the possibility of an attempt upon his life.

Boers' Prisoners Released.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 1.—It transpired today that a Boer commando captured a British outpost of 50 men in the vicinity of Geneva October 28, and afterwards held up a Cape Town mail train, looted the carriages and passengers, destroyed the mails, set fire to the train and decamped on the approach of an armored train. Not wishing to be hampered, the Boers later released the prisoners they had captured.

To Prevent Foreign Competition.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In the hope of stemming American and German competition, the leading iron manufacturers of Staffordshire and Worcestershire issued circulars today announcing a reduction in price of 20 shillings per ton.

Roberts Postpones His Departure.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Evening Standard says that Lord Roberts, who was scheduled to leave South Africa November 15, has postponed his departure owing to one of his daughters being a sufferer from fever at Pretoria.

Australian Elections.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.—The result of the elections to the legislative assembly of Victoria is the return of 48 Ministerialists, 48 members of the opposition and two independents.

THE CASTELLANE AFFAIR.

Count Boni's Father Indignant Over the Decision.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Countess de Castellane, whose property has just been placed under the direction of her brother, George J. Gould, by a French court, was questioned relating to the matter, says a Paris dispatch to the World, at her mansion in the Avenue Du Bois de Boulogne, but she would not go into details of the case. She said:

"Please make light of the matter. It will only revive stories which will hurt my dear husband's feelings. He already suffers keenly the exposure of his present situation."

Count Boni has been away from Paris for the last three days, but will return today. Last night he was conversing for an hour with his father over the long-distance telephone, and had heard the news. He is indignant that the court should have appointed a foreigner to watch over the Countess' fortune. He wanted his father appointed, if a trustee was to be named.

"My son," said the Marquis de Castellane last night, "thought I could serve him equally well. Boni and the Gould brothers won't agree. We both feel that George Gould will administer the trust with harsh parsimony. Boni with difficulty will bear this bondage."

The event has created a great stir in society, and all Paris clubdom is speculating as to the outcome. Some of the Count's more hotheaded friends assert that he will not submit. Others laugh at this. The Marquis, Boni's father, was in Paris last Summer, and studied the whole question. He has plans, it is predicted, that will enforce immediate and radical changes in the Castellanes' mode of living.

Gould Will Go to Paris.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The news of George Gould's appointment by a French court as administrator of his sister, the Countess de Castellane's property was conveyed by a reporter to the Gould brothers in their Broadway office. George Gould sent out word that he could say nothing, though he might make a statement later. Edwin Gould likewise declined to be interviewed, but said that he was glad to hear the news. Frank Gould said simply that his brother George must do all the talking. George Gould summoned his two brothers into his own office, where the doors were closed, and they conferred nearly an hour. As a result of this talk, it was said George Gould will soon start for Paris to take charge of the Castellane affairs.

Coudert Brothers are counsel for Castellanes. Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., said: "I can't say anything now, because it would not be fair to my clients. It is all in the hands of our Paris branch, where the Castellanes' business is done. A little later we may have something to say for publication."

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon is the Goulds' counsel. "I have not had any personal knowledge of what the Count has spent in the last five years," he said, "nor can I confirm this news. The Countess got a sixth of her father's estate, and neither she nor the Count had the right to touch the capital. No court has the power to allow them to, either. If any such appointment has been made, it is of course under the laws of France, which provide for such emergencies. They are much more frequently made there than in this country. A great many persons in Paris are under trusteeships of this kind, and it is not considered any reproach or reflection upon them."

Independence Strike Settled.

VICTOR, Colo., Nov. 1.—The executive board of the Victor Miners' Union was in session for five hours last night with Manager Shipman and Assistant Manager Grant, of the Independence mine, discussing the strike of the Independence miners on account of the recent personal search order of the mine management. It was announced that all difficulties had been settled. The men will strip to their underclothing, and if any are suspected of stealing ore they will be searched by some of their comrades under the eye of a watchman.

Another feature of the agreement is that the mine management will give preference to members of the union wherever possible. The 300 men affected by the strike have been out five days.

Clear as crystal and as mellow as old wine are the distinguishing features of Evans' Ale, which has made it the world's standard for perfection. It's bottled at the brewery

BRYAN REACHES CHICAGO

HE MADE EIGHT SPEECHES IN THE WINDY CITY.

Toured Indiana Yesterday and Believes He Will Capture the State—Some of His Talk.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Mr. Bryan this afternoon began his three days' itinerary of this city, addressing a vast concourse at Randolph street and Michigan avenue. The speaker's stand was at the side of the Public Library, and so dense was the throng around it that the Presidential candidate was literally dragged to the platform by a squad of policemen, acting under the personal supervision of Mayor Harrison, who had ridden with Mr. Bryan from the railway station. Mr. Bryan was escorted from the Dearborn-street station by the Cook County Democratic Club through Dearborn street, Jackson boulevard, Clark, Madison, La Salle and Randolph streets, which were lined with humanity. The hour was especially auspicious, as thousands of workingmen and office employes had just completed their day's task and awaited the coming of the Democratic champion. Mr. Bryan was in excellent voice, and this he used to good effect in reducing the storm of cheering that greeted him when he was introduced. His speech was applauded almost incessantly, and at its conclusion he was driven to the Auditorium, where he took dinner, after which he proceeded on his tour of the northwest side of the city, where he made eight speeches, all of them to large crowds.

At the stand near the Public Library, on the lake front, Mr. Bryan said in part:

"When we speak of the business men today under whose auspices this meeting is held, we refer to those business men who are included in that narrow application of the term—those who are engaged in merchandising and in trading. I am glad to have a chance to speak to this kind of business men, for I believe that the Democratic party today appeals to the business man as well as to the laborer and farmer. I believe that the last four years have taught the business men that the Democratic party is the conservative party of this Nation, and that the Republican party is the revolutionary party. The Democratic party offers to restore the old foundation of industrial independence and to destroy industrial monopoly now fastened upon the country by the Republican party."

Mr. Bryan concluded with an attack on trusts, and promised to remedy the evil if elected.

At Lincoln Turner Hall, Mr. Bryan said:

"You are about to decide by your ballots what you want this Government to do. This is the first time in the history of the Nation when the people have been compelled to decide upon the principles of Government in a National campaign. Some time in 1896 we spoke of the results of a Republican policy; but my friends, even the most imaginative could not imagine what has been done since 1896 by the Republican party. It has done worse than even the most rabid person in our party could predict. The Republican party never until this campaign attacked the Declaration of Independence. A man went into a graveyard and read on a tombstone this legend:

"'As I am now, so you shall be,
"'Prepare my friend to follow me.'

He then wrote under it these lines:

"'To follow you I am not content
"'Until I know which way you went.'

"If you vote the Democratic ticket, I will promise you that as far as a President can do it, the world shall know that the Declaration of Independence is still law in the United States."

Mr. Bryan repeated his Lincoln Turner Hall speech at the Garfield Turner Hall.

Eggs Thrown at Bryan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Four eggs were thrown at Mr. Bryan tonight just as he left the Central Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue, where he had concluded his address. The eggs were thrown by three or four young men, one of whom, John R. Myres, a sign painter, was placed under arrest. The other men escaped. Mr. Bryan had just passed through the door of the building, and was walking toward his carriage when four eggs whizzed at almost the same moment over his head and struck in the crowd, beyond which was waiting to greet Bryan as he left the hall. One egg, which lacked a good deal of being fresh, struck Policeman Culkins squarely on the forehead and streamed down his face. Culkins saw the men who threw the eggs and made a rush for them. Myres was the only one whom he could catch, the others slipping away in the crowd.

The hall was surrounded by a large crowd, and as soon as it became known that eggs had been thrown at Mr. Bryan the excitement was intense. A hundred men made a rush for the prisoner, and it was only by desperate efforts that Culkins managed to hold on to his man. Several policemen came to his assistance, and all the officemen were compelled to use their clubs before the crowd would give ground and allow Myres to be placed in the patrol wagon. When locked up at the West North-Avenue police station, Myres declared positively that he had thrown no eggs at Mr. Bryan personally, and had no intention of hitting him.

Bryan's Indiana Tour.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—"From reports which have come to me and from my own observation I am satisfied that Indiana is as safely Democratic as is Missouri."

Thus spoke Mr. Bryan as he alighted from a Monon train at the Dearborn station today at 4:30 o'clock. He had just arrived from a tour of Indiana and from prolonged trips through various states farther to the eastward. He added that the general outlook was encouraging but did not go into details.

Mr. Bryan's itinerary today covered a number of points between Indianapolis and this city, all of them being in Indiana. His car was run out of Cincinnati early today and he arrived at Indianapolis at 7 o'clock. He made no speeches at the state capital, but was joined there by National Committeeman Taggart and other prominent Indiana Democrats, who composed his escort for the day. The stopping points were Jamestown, Crawfordsville, Darlington, Frankfort, Delphi, Monticello, Monon, Rensselaer, Lowell and Hammond. Mr. Bryan left the private car Rambler for good upon his arrival here. He has occupied it for just fifty weeks and traveled 7000 or 8000 miles in it.

Mr. Bryan ran into a Republican meeting at Rensselaer. When he arrived at the meeting place there was a large crowd there to greet him and on the outskirts of the crowd were a number of men on horseback and in Rough Rider uniforms. There were also many yellow badges scattered through the crowd and it was evident there was a good deal of McKinley sentiment there. Grasping the situation, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am sorry that it so happened that my meeting comes on the same day as the Republican meeting, but in arranging this visit it was not possible to make it on any other day and I am sure that here we can meet together as members of different parties, and that there could be no friction between those who think as I do and those who are opposed to the opinions which I advocate. I am sure, too, that it will not do Republicans any harm to listen to a Democratic speech, and I hope that the Democrats will return the courtesy shown by these Republicans by listening to the Republican speeches which are to be delivered, for no party has any claim upon the voter except as the party can show that it is the best means by which they can serve his country; and we are willing to submit our principles and our defense to the conscience and to the judgment of the American people."

In his speech Mr. Bryan referred briefly to the financial question by way of attack upon the Republican position. The following was his language on that point:

"I want the Republicans to explain why they ask for the substitution of a bank note for a greenback. In their financial bill they put section 14, which revives the hope of international bimetalism. Why revive the hope of international bimetalism if the gold standard is a good thing? Why not extend a perpetual debt, for you cannot have a bank note system resting on bonds, a permanent system without having permanent bonds."

There was a brief stop at Lowell, which was not originally on the programme. Mr. Bryan was listened to by a large and attentive crowd at Hammond which was his last stopping place in Indiana. In his speech there he gave considerable attention to the question of government by injunction, saying, among other things:

"Since the last election men have been shot down on the highways by government by injunction and the laboring man realizes that government by injunction is merely a process by which laboring men are deprived of trial by jury when they come into conflict with a great corporation. We want to abolish government by injunction. The Republicans have not tried to do it and not one of them in this campaign has said a word on that subject, but the Republican candidate for Vice-President wrote something about it four years ago. During the campaign he had occasion to express himself on this subject and spit the laboring men who were opposed to government by injunction were like their remote skin-clad ancestors who ate the mammoth and the wily rhinoceros."

Mr. Bryan was received at Crawfordsville by a friendly and fair-sized crowd. He charged the Republicans with a departure from the doctrines of the fathers, quoted Lincoln on the Declaration of Independence and paid a tribute to that instrument. Mr. Bryan summed up in a few words what he characterized as the inconsistencies of the Republican party. Speaking of the influence of trusts upon communities, Mr. Bryan said:

"You yourselves have seen something of the effects of monopoly. You have seen how, in the campaign of 1896, at your own factory here, the people were warned that if I was elected they would lose their employment, but if McKinley was elected they would have employment; and yet a trust took in the factory and closed it down, and you have lost that factory today, or would have lost it but for the fact that there is now a match factory here. But you have got a Diamond Match trust, and unless you destroy trusts, that Diamond Match trust will destroy your factory here and run it out of business."

A stop of less than five minutes was made at Darlington, and Mr. Bryan contented himself with suggesting questions to be propounded to Republicans.

At Frankfort, Mr. Bryan devoted a portion of his speech to the advocacy of the candidacy of Captain Allen for Congress. Mr. Allen is in command of a company of American soldiers in the Philippines. Mr. Bryan said:

"In this district you have as candidate for Congress Captain Allen, of your own town. I suppose the Republicans call him a copperhead and say that he is against the Administration. He is doing his duty as a soldier and is obeying the commands of the President. We ought not to have a President who would command an Army to go 7000 miles away from home to destroy the right of people to govern themselves. If we win our fight, the world will be notified that we intend to recognize the rights of other people as we defend our own; and Captain Allen will have a chance to come home and bring back those boys whom the Republican party is willing to exchange for trade in the Philippines."

Mr. Bryan repeated the promise made in the Indianapolis notification speech to call Congress in extraordinary session in case of his election to consider the Philippine question. He also referred to the charges of speculation in Cuba.

Mr. Bryan left the train at Delphi and spoke in the Courthouse yard. His audience was large and was composed principally of farmers. The speech was addressed to them, and was devoted principally to the trusts and to a discussion of the size of the standing Army. Mr. Bryan again referred to the claim on the part of the Republicans that we are prosperous, and as on many previous occasions asked "Who's we?" Replying to his own question, he said that the bankers, the Army contractors and the shipowners and trust magnates might be prosperous, but that farmers and laborers were not getting their share of the proceeds of their own toil. He said further that within a year Mr. Gates, of the barbed wire trust, was able to break the market, and, according to the reports at the time, make $3,000,000.

At Monticello, Mr. Bryan said that the Republicans were now resorting to intimidation, as they did in 1896. "If an employer says that the laboring man will lose his job if he votes for me," he continued, "the laboring man can tell his employer that if the times are half as good as Republicans say they are, a man ought to be able to get another job in a very short time."

Mr. Bryan's speech to the large audience which greeted him at Monon was an appeal to the Republicans to lay aside party prejudice and act upon the basis of patriotism.

THE TAMMANY THREAT.

Democrats Sent to Jail for Doing What Croker Suggests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The declaration of Croker, backed by Jones, has evoked the following criticism from a high official of the present Administration:

"There are two organizations in the country today which stand as convicted of confessed fraudulent operations at the polls. One is Tammany Hall, in New York, under the leadership of Richard Croker; the other is the Southern Democracy, now under the leadership of Senator Jones, of Arkansas. Both of these organizations either have been convicted of or confessed to fraudulent practices at the polls. Senator Tillman openly avowed it in the Senate as to the South. Tammany men have been sent to the penitentiary for it in New York. Now the leaders of these two associations propose to defeat the will of the people, and openly proclaim defiance of regularly established and lawful methods. Do the people of the United States want a President elected by votes counted by a Tammany mob under the direction of Richard Croker, and by Southern methods under the direction of Senator Jones? These are questions for the people to ask themselves, in view of the recent declarations by those Democratic leaders."

Eckels on the Trusts.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, addressed a large audience in Music Hall tonight on the issues of the present campaign. He declared that trusts of vast aggregation of capital were good things for the country in that they benefit the country by lessening the cost of staple articles to the individual. The profit to the manufacturer will, he contended, with the cheapened cost increase.

He said he did not know of a public man who has achieved success who would defend illegal combinations of capital, but that he did know of many men of wide business experience, many of prominence in the student world of political life, who not only approved of large aggregations of capital, but were ready to defend them. Mr. Eckels defended banks and other money-lending corporations.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

WU ON NATIONAL HONOR

CHINESE MINISTER'S SPEECH AT CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

The Occasion Was the Fifth Celebration of Founder's Day—Reception in the Art Gallery.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 1.—With a grateful enthusiasm past all precedents, the fifth founder's day of Carnegie Institute was celebrated today. In and around the beautiful building more than 5000 people thronged in their desire to express to Andrew Carnegie their appreciation, to the distinguished guest of the day, Minister Wu Ting Fang, their homage, and of the treasures of art and science and literature their regard. Minister Wu, the speaker of the day, was greeted with prolonged applause. He said in part:

"China has a great deal to learn from this young Republic. I hope, however, that she will learn not the arts of war, which have for their sole end and aim the destruction of life, but the arts of peace which make for the happiness and welfare of the people. No nation can become really great by war. True greatness does not lie in the extent of territory nor in the strength of battalions, but in the character of the people. From personal observation I am inclined to the belief that the American people possess the element of national greatness in a high degree.

"The test of loftiness of character is to possess boundless power without abusing it. Wealth is power. Where can you find such vast accumulations of wealth in private hands as in America, with so little attendant evil felt by society? I have seen countries where the rich oppress the poor and the poor curse the rich. There 'money is the root of all evil.' The reverse seems to be the case in America. Here the rich use the ample means at their disposal for the benefit of the people, and the people have good reason to bless the rich. In other words, American men of wealth are public benefactors. I have not far to go for an example. In your midst you have a signal instance of this class of philanthropic men of wealth. This institution is an enduring monument of the founder's munificence. Here one can find the most effective means for the enlightening of the mind and the uplifting of the soul. Books, paintings and sculpture and specimens of objects possessing educational value are accessible at all times and to all persons. The day will soon come when foreigners will visit this city, not so much to see the great industrial establishments as to see this institution, which spreads its influence far and wide. This city will be equally famous for the great educator as for a manufacturing center. May this standing monument of the founder's beneficence stimulate others to follow this noble example. May the 'Founder's day,' which I heartily join with you in celebrating, be ever observed from year to year as an event of National interest."

After the exercises a reception was tendered to Minister Wu in the art gallery, where the distinguished guest met and shook hands with about 1000 people.

IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION

Strikers Returning to Work at Most of the Collieries.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 1.—The mineworkers employed by Crawford & Dugan, numbering about 50 men, quit work at the Honeybrook strippings this afternoon, and say they will remain out until they get an advance of 10 per cent, which the firm declines to grant. The Cranberry engineers have been given positions elsewhere at the colliery by A. Pardee & Co., and all the union men who refused to work until the engineers were removed will report tomorrow. The Stockton colliery will resume tomorrow, the difficulty pertaining to the wage increase having been settled.

Mitchell Told of the Strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—About 1500 people gathered in the rink in Brooklyn tonight in response to a call for a mass meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and Knights of Labor, to hear John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Union, tell the story of the coal strike. Henry George, Jr., presided. Mr. Mitchell was heartily cheered when he was introduced to the audience. He told the story of the strike in the anthracite region, which he called the greatest strike for living wages ever known in the world, and labor had won.

Salvation Army Changes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—General William Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, is coming here next September to take practically the control of the Salvation Army in the United States for at least six months. This announcement was made last night by Commander Booth-Tucker, who arrived here from England on the steamer Teutonic. He went there early in October to invite the General to come over and assist in the solution of the problems which the Salvation Army is endeavoring to solve.

One of the chief problems, he said, was that of organizing and maintaining the farm colonies which the Army is establishing in some of the states.

"The Army, which has the power under its charter to issue bonds," the Commander said, "may issue bonds to the amount of $150,000 to put the colonies on a firm basis. It has been said that the poor in the cities do not want to go into the country to live. They do want to go into the country. I have 5000 more applications for homes in our colonies than I can grant. General Booth is a great organizer and will be able to aid us in a satisfactory solution of the problems."

When asked as to the rumor that he was to be transferred to some other command, Commander Booth-Tucker said he knew nothing of it.

Politicians Who Will Not Vote.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, Me., and Senator W. B. Scott, of West Virginia, both of whom are at the Eastern Republican National headquarters in this city, have arranged pairs with Democrats, and, with the Republican district leaders of this city, will receive the returns on election night at headquarters in Madison avenue. Mr. Scott is paired with a bank clerk who has just left Wheeling to take a new place in Philadelphia. Both have made an affidavit that they will not vote. Manley is paired with a Democrat who always voted the party ticket, no matter who is on it. Returns will be received by wire and a long-distance telephone. The telephone is in direct connection with Senator Hanna's office at the Chicago headquarters.

Deaths on the Meade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—General Shafter reports to the War Department the arrival at San Francisco of a number of military prisoners on the transport Meade. Also five insane soldiers and 254 sick soldiers. The following deaths occurred at sea during the voyage: Harry Henderson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, dysentery; Dennis Killy, Twenty-first Infantry, dysentery; Louis A. Huff, Thirtieth Infantry, dysentery; Willard Stoner, Thirty-ninth Infantry, dysentery; James Thompson, Forty-seventh Infantry, dysentery; Idas H. Tomlinson, Thirty-ninth Infantry, dysentery; Fred Kraemer, Thirty-ninth Infantry, dysentery.

Damage Suits Against L Companies.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Suits for damages, estimated at an aggregate of $750,000 to $1,000,000, were filed in the Circuit Court here today by the School Board against the Elevated Railway Companies, whose tracks and traffic are alleged to have damaged school property. As the declarations have not yet been filed, it is impossible to state the exact amount of the damages asked. It is claimed that, aside from injuries to the buildings themselves, pupils are greatly hindered in their work by the noise made by the trains. The defendants to the suit are the Metropolitan, the West Side Railroad Company, the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, and the South Side Rapid Transit Company.

NEW BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.

Danger of the Work on the New Approaches at Goat Island.

Rochester Democrat.

It is doubtful if a more dangerous and interesting piece of bridge construction has ever been done at Niagara Falls than the building of the new concrete arches between the mainland and Goat Island. The point where operations are being conducted is right over the upper rapids, where the waters dash furiously, as though hungry to sweep a human being down through the rapids and over the American Fall. This interesting work is only 300 feet back from the brink over which so many have been hurled to death, and the workmen have to use the greatest care that they may not fall into the 40-mile current of the fascinating waters.

These new bridges are being built on the State Reservation lands, and the work is under the supervision of the State Engineer Department. All Summer long it has been necessary to use a temporary wooden bridge only six feet wide in passing to and from the shore of Goat Island. The old bridges have been closed to pedestrians, as well as carriage travel, and it is many months since an ambitious Niagara hackman drove a fare about the island. It is doubtful if the bridge will be opened this Fall. The Commissioner of the reservation will take steps to hurry the work as much as possible.

When the new bridges are completed they will add materially to the beauty of the view looking from the mainland to Goat Island. They will be of concrete, but faced with stone in all parts, and so will have every appearance of beautiful rustic stone structures. The bridge from the mainland to Green Island will have a length of 371 feet. It will have three spans. Surmounting the structure there will be an iron railing of appropriate design.

Between Green Island and Goat Island the second bridge will be located, and it is now well under way. This bridge will be of the same style of construction, but will not be quite so long. From shore to shore it will be 198 feet. It will also have three spans or arches.

The water over which the bridge is being built varies in depth from six to 12 feet, and the current has a wonderful force in its hurry to plunge over the falls and bury itself in the waters of the gorge. Right in this current the contractors are forced to sink cofferdams in order that the bottom of the river may be reached for the construction of the piers. It has been found quite a task to shut out the waters of the rapids, for the pressure all about is awful. However, it has been done, and the concrete for the piers is placed in a practically dry cofferdam, the water that does enter being pumped out by electric motors. The concrete is mixed in mixers operated electrically. Men working in the water have life lines about them, and all about the dangerous points lines are stretched and life buoys floating to catch any workman who might be unfortunate enough to slip into the water.

The consulting engineer is R. S. Buck, who has won fame in connection with all the Niagara bridges, and D. D. Waldo, of Medina, is his assistant. While carriages have not been allowed to cross to Goat Island, the reservation van service has been maintained in order that aged people might have some means of traveling about the island. All the vans and horses used in this island service were taken over before the bridges were commenced.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Major John Davis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—General MacArthur, at Manila, notified the War Department today that Major John Davis, United States Volunteers, died at Manila this morning of chronic Bright's disease. Major Davis was a native of Illinois and a veteran of the War of the Rebellion. At the time of his death he was Chief Surgeon of the third district of Southern Luzon.

A Vermont Capitalist.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—Charles Amsden, a capitalist of Amsden, Vt., was found dead kneeling before his bed in a room in the Hotel Metropole today. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Dr. Louis W. Read.

MORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 1.—Dr. Louis W. Read died suddenly today of heart failure, aged 72 years. He was Surgeon-General of the Pennsylvania National Guard for 25 years.

A Swiss Railway Loan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Evening Post says today:

"Negotiations are under way for placing a portion of the Swiss railway loan in this country. One or two firms have the matter under consideration, but until an agreement has been reached the New York agents for receiving United States subscriptions will not be announced. The bonds are guaranteed by the government, and will aggregate $8,000,000. One of the firms that will have the bonds for sale said today that 4 per cent interest would likely be named. On that basis subscriptions will be taken at nearly par, but if 3½ per cent is decided upon the bonds will sell several points lower. Final details have not yet been decided upon."

Baltimore's Guests.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Rear-Admiral Richard, of the French Navy, who arrived here yesterday with two French cruisers, paid his official visit today to Mayor Hayes, by whom he was warmly welcomed and who extended to him the freedom of the city. Admiral Richard was much pleased with the cordial reception and thanked the Mayor for his words of welcome. The visitors met a large number of city officials, and later called upon and presented their respects to Cardinal Gibbons. Late this afternoon, Captain Peter Leary, Commandant of Fort Henry, went aboard the flagship and paid his compliments to the Admiral.

Winnipeg Election.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—In the local election in Central Winnipeg today T. W. Taylor, Conservative, was elected by a majority of 154 over Robert Muir. The victory is of great importance to the Conservatives on account of the coming Dominion elections next week. Central Winnipeg has been a Liberal stronghold for 20 years.

Stevenson in Indiana.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 1.—Adlai E. Stevenson made four speeches here today. The occasion was the Democratic barbecue for Northern Indiana. About 20,000 persons were in attendance. Mr. Stevenson was in excellent trim, and at all of his speeches dwelt with great emphasis on the questions of trusts, imperialism and the Army.

No Gripe, Pain.
Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take
Hood's Pills
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

WILL CLOSE A ROMANCE

BEGUN IN EAST FIFTY YEARS AGO, WILL END IN OREGON.

Hartford Widow Will Wed Lebanon Widower Whom She Rejected in Her Youth.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Ruth Maxham, of Hartford, has just left for Lebanon, Or., where she will marry Charles H. Green, a rich grocer. The marriage will end a romance that began half a century ago. When she was 8 years old, Mrs. Maxham and Green, an adopted orphan, 9 years of age, were playmates. The children were reared together, and when Green was 17, he asked the girl to marry him. She refused and married Mr. Maxham. Green went to the war, and afterwards married and went West. Mr. and Mrs. Maxham lived in Hartford for 35 years.

Mr. Maxham died last Spring, and a letter from his widow to the friend of her youth brought an immediate offer of marriage, as Green is also a widower. Mrs. Maxham accepted, and left for his home accordingly. The groom is 61 years old, and the bride 68.

Hawaiian Matters.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1.—A great welcome awaited the Mystic Shriners of San Francisco upon their arrival in Honolulu October 21 on the steamer Zealandia. A committee met them at the dock and showed them the sights of the city.

The Attorney-General of Hawaii is making an inquiry into an alleged trust formed by the journeymen plumbers and dealers in plumbing goods.

It is reported at Honolulu that Dr. Carmichael, the quarantine officer there, is to return to San Francisco.

Lynch Takes the Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—James M. Lynch, the new president of the International Typographical Union, today succeeded S. B. Donnelly, the retiring president. Headquarters of the union are here.

Succeeds the Late Captain Emery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Jeremiah Daily was today appointed secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, succeeding the late Captain H. E. Emery.

McGovern and Gans Matched.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Articles were signed today for a fight between Terry McGovern and Joe Gans, December 11, at Tattersall's, Chicago.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

To Keep Their Digestion Perfect, Nothing Is So Safe and Pleasant as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the safest and most reliable preparation for any form of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Thousands of people who are not sick, but are well and wish to keep well, take Stuart's Tablets after every meal to insure perfect digestion and avoid trouble.

But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and wholesome for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite, or do not grow or thrive, should use the Tablets after eating and will derive great benefit from them.

Mrs. G. H. Crosley, 138 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J., writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My 2-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and she drops everything else and runs for them."

A Buffalo mother a short time ago, who despaired of the life of her babe was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie County, N. Y., and made the following affidavit:

"Gentlemen—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, which was sick and puny, and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart Tablets and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large, sweet lozenges in the box, and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life. Mrs. W. T. Dethlope.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1897. Henry Karls, Notary Public in and for Erie County, N. Y."

For babies, no mat