Morning Oregonian.

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LODGED IN CAVES.

Miss Stone's Captors Were in Bulgarian Territory Last Week.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 6.—The brigands having Miss Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, in their custody, were in Bulgarian territory, near the Turkish frontier, last week, according to authoritative intelligence. The captives were lodged in caves, and fires were lighted to protect them from the severe cold. Since then the brigands and the women have gone to some place unknown.

Letter From Miss Stone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The State Department received today a cablegram from Consul-General Dickinson at Constantinople, saying he had received a letter from Miss Stone, the missionary held by brigands for ransom, dated October 25.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The officials of the United States Legation here have received news through Salonica that indicates the early release of the captives in the hands of the brigands. October 29, Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were both well.

Bulgarian Monks Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Rossiya, from Sofia, Bulgaria, says the monastery has been again subjected to a domiciliary visit, and that some of the monks have been arrested on the charge of complicity in the adduction of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka.

Swallow Convicted of Falsehood.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow was convicted of falsehood by a committee of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference and suspended from the ministry until the next annual conference. The charges were filed by a brother preacher and grew out of publication in Swallow's paper, the Pennsylvania Methodist.

Nicaraguan Secretary Recalled.

MANAGUA, Nov. 6, via Galveston.—President Zelaya has recalled by cable Senor Alexandre Bermudez, who was Nicaragua's commissioner at the Buffalo Exposition, and is secretary of the Nicaraguan Legation at Washington.

PRECAUTIONS IN LEYTE.

Provincial Government Objects to Military Operations.

MANILA, Nov. 6.—The recent developments in the Island of Samar have caused the military authorities to take extraordinary precautions in the Island of Leyte. The provincial government objects to this on the ground that by reducing the authority of the civil Governor, they set a bad example to the people.

Disabling of the Warren.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Manila was received at the War Department today confirming the news that the transport Warren had been disabled, and stating that the Hancock, which had just arrived at Manila, had been coaled and dispatched to Kobe, Japan, where the Warren now is, to bring the Warren's passengers to San Francisco. The Congressional party who has been visiting the Philippines, were among the Warren's passengers.

Sailing of the Twenty-Eighth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—According to orders published by the War Department today two battalions of the Twenty-eigth Infantry will sail from San Francisco on the Grant about November 15, and the other battalion will sail about December 1, probably on the Hancock.

Captain Carter to Have a Rehearing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Oberlin M. Carter, now a convict in the Government prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and formerly a Captain in the United States Engineer Corps, is to have a rehearing of his case in a civil tribunal. He now has the assurance of the Government authorities that all evidence is to be reviewed again before Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, the hearing to take place probably in a few months. Carter will be called as a witness in his own behalf, and for the purpose of testifying in court he will be released temporarily from his place of confinement. This is the result of the suits brought by the Government some months ago in several Federal courts for the purpose of recovering the proceeds of $122,327, which it was proved at the court-martial that Carter had embezzled from the United States.

DEATH OF EARL LI

China's Shrewdest Statesman Passes Away.

HIS HEALTH HAD BEEN FAILING

Effect on the Present Situation in the Orient—Li Hung Chang's Military, Political and Literary Record.

PEKIN, Nov. 7.—Li Hung Chang died at 11 o'clock this morning. At midnight last night he rallied slightly. His family had installed native doctors in charge of the patient, the regular physicians having refused to attend him unless the Chinese doctors were dismissed.

At 9 o'clock last evening Earl Li was still breathing and displaying unexpected vitality. The burial clothes had already been put on. The courtyard of the Yamun was filled with life-size paper horses and chairs, with coolie bearers, which his friends sent, in accordance with Chinese customs, to be buried with him, in order to carry his soul to heaven.

Several of the Ministers of the powers called to express sympathy. The Chinese officials are somewhat uneasy concerning the effect his death will have on the populace, and to guard against a possible anti-foreign demonstration, the Chinese Generals have disposed of their troops about the city in such a way as to command the situation. Trouble, however, is extremely improbable.

The wife of Earl Li and his two sons and daughter were with him. They are greatly distressed. Chinese officials throng the Yamun. Telegrams have been sent summoning Prince Ching, who is now on his way to meet the court, and Chou Fou, Provincial Treasurer, from Pao Ting Fu. The former will assume general charge of government affairs and the latter will act as Governor of Chi Li until Li Hung Chang's successor in that office, who will probably be Num Shi Kai, is appointed.

Robert Coltman, an American, one of the physicians attending Li, told the correspondent of the Associated Press that when he was called to act with Dr. Velde, of the German legation, November 1, he found the patient very weak from a severe hemorrhage, due to ulceration of the stomach.

"The hemorrhage was readily controlled," said Dr. Coltman, "but owing to the underlying condition of chronic gastritis, with persistent nausea, only the mildest liquid food could be digested. Tuesday he was cheerful and without pain, but at 2 o'clock yesterday morning he became unconscious and was no longer able to get rid of the collection of mucus which he had freely expectorated."

Throughout the evening, digitalis was frequently administered. Earl Li's persistent refusals to refrain from attending to government business aggravated his malady, while the refusal of the family to permit certain measures customary in Western medical practice for relieving the stomach contributed to hasten the end.

Will Not Affect Treaty Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The death of Earl Li will not, it is believed here, affect the execution of the undertakings imposed upon China in the protocol. Certainly the United States interests will not be involved directly, for all that remains to be done at Pekin in which our Government is interested is the preparation of trade and commercial treaties, and their lines have been so clearly marked that the work to be done is almost mechanical, and is not likely to be retarded by Li Hung Chang's death. A change in the Manchurian situation is expected, if Li Hung Chang should die, and the United States has a very considerable interest in the outcome of that matter. Li Hung Chang is regarded here as strongly pro-Russian, and it is possible that his death and the coming into power in China as the director of foreign affairs of another Prince less friendly to Russia might hasten the day when Russia must relax her hold upon Manchuria and allow the country to be opened up to the commerce of the world.

CAREER OF LI HUNG CHANG.

China's Greatest Statesman, Soldier and Diplomat.

The cities that contended for the fame of Homer's nativity were no more numerous than the dates that are assigned to the birth of Li Hung Chang. The years 1823, 1825 and 1828 have been named, each by would-be infallible authority. One native record names Jen-Woo, the second year of the Emperor Taou-Kwang. Li himself once remarked—indeed, many times, with meditative satisfaction—that he was born in the same year with General Grant. That year was 1822, and as it exactly tallies with the native record just quoted, may well be accepted as the true date. The place of his birth is less uncertain. It is the village of Hwei-Ling, in the province of Ngan-Wei, in the Yangtse Valley, and not far from the famous former capital of the empire, Nankin.

His Education.

Li was the second of five sons. Their father was proverbially "poor but respectable," the owner of a small farm, a literary degree, and a boundless ambition for his sons. They belonged to the literary caste, wherefore they must be educated and take degrees. No matter if the family had to live on rice alone, and a scanty supply at that, the boys must go to school and college. Li was sent to the village school, and soon became known as one of the brightest of all the scholars. Especially did he excel in two respects, in memory and in penmanship; and in these he excelled to his death.

At 14 years of age the lad passed his first examination, and took his baccalaureate degree. It was at Ngan-King, the provincial capital. He went thither with half a dozen other boys from Hwei-Ling, and as many thousands from all parts of the provinces. He passed his first examination at his first attempt, and with high honors; and came home to find his family and all the village in gala attire to greet him.

In all branches of learning young Li showed himself most proficient, and he won from his instructors and examiners many prophecies of future greatness. In due time he passed his second examination, and secured his master's degree; and then the third, and his doctor's degree. To enable him thus to complete his studies, the family deprived itself of all but the barest necessaries of life. Even then funds gave out, whereupon the people of the village made up a fund to help him through. His second examination was in the famous compound at Foo-Chow, over the gate of which is the Dantesque inscription, "Let none but able scholars enter here." Li underwent this ordeal, and his name was soon posted on the "Drum Tower" as one of the successful candidates. For the third and final examination he went to Pekin, where such are always held, and came out of it in triumph, with a doctor's degree and a mandarin's button of the fourth grade. Then he became a member of the great Han-Lin College, and apparently settled down to a literary and bureaucratic life.

As a Soldier.

The Tai-Ping War was the turning point in his career. When it broke out he was at his old home. At first he hesitated whether to join the rebels, and help them to restore the Ming dynasty, the true Chinese dynasty, to the Dragon Throne, or to remain loyal to the Tartar government. But he decided to stand by the Tartar dynasty. His decision was made when the rebels invaded Ngan-Wei. He organized a local militia and led it against them with much success. Truly, he was a born General. A giant in stature and strength, he had also the supreme gift of mastery over men. Moreover, having got his first taste of blood he thirsted for more. So he soon placed himself and his militia at the service of the Viceroy of the province, and was advanced by rapid stages to the rank of Taotai, with the command of a division of the Imperial Army in Che-Kiang. As his division of the army was the only one that won victories and that did not get systematically beaten by the insurgents, it presently seemed to the government advisable to extend his authority; so that in 1861 he was made Footai, or military commander of the province of Kiang-Su, the seat of the rebellion. It was in that capacity that he met with Gordon, and secured the aid of that illustrious man in bringing the war to an end.

Whether the greater share of credit for the achievements of the "ever-victorious army" should be given to Gordon or to Li is a question that may never be satisfactorily settled. Undoubtedly, Li did much before Gordon assumed command. But he did it in the old way. He was a Chinaman, with Chinese ideas and methods, just as his opponents were. Perhaps the troops of the latter were, on the whole, better than his. It was a tedious conflict, which bade fair to run on for many years and to cost millions of lives. Gordon introduced into it an entirely new element, to wit, European ideas and methods. More than that, he brought to it his own marvelous personality. It was to Li's everlasting credit that he recognized the greatness of Gordon, and gave him a free hand, so that the latter became practically the commander-in-chief of the "ever-victorious army." The story of his achievements reads like a fairy tale. Armed only with a rattan wand, Gordon was ever in the forefront of the fight, unharmed and triumphant. Thus he led assaults upon walled cities, and put to flight armies 40 times the size of his own. Thus he fought and won 23 battles in 18 months, and ended a war that had dragged on for many years.

At its close Li was rewarded with the Order of the Yellow Jacket, which only the Emperor himself can wear beside. After the fall of Soo-Chow, Li took up his abode in the palace of the Chung Wang, whom he had slain, and soon after removed to Nankin, where he became Governor-General. He was made a noble of the third class, and received the Order of the Two-Eyed Peacock Feather. In 1866 he was sent to the north to crush the rebels of Nien-Fi, which he did with dispatch. Thereafter he was made Governor-General of the two provinces of Hoo-Pe and Ho-Nan. Again in 1870 he was sent to the north and west to deal with the Tungans, or Mahometans, of Kan-Su and Shan-Si. Before he met the enemy he was recalled to become Governor-General, or Viceroy, of Pe-Chi-Li, but so great was the terror of his name that the rebels fled before the coming of his army, without striking a blow.

As Viceroy.

Li Hung Chang had often been called the Viceroy of China, but incorrectly. Since 1871 he had been Viceroy of Pe-tchi-Li; nominally of no higher rank or greater power than the Viceroy of any other province in the empire. But as Pe-Chi-Li is the province in which the imperial capital, Peking, is situated, he had much greater power and closer relations with the Emperor than if he had been ruler of a more remote region. Apart from that circumstance, his pre-eminence in imperial affairs was entirely due to his own ability and force of character. He had never until recently been a Minister of the empire. He had practically controlled the foreign affairs of China, yet never was Foreign Minister, nor even a member of the Tsung-Li-Yamun. He had been the head, practically, of the war and navy departments, the home and colonial departments, the postal and telegraphic departments; in fact, of all the bureaus of the government rolled into one. Yet there never was a moment when with a single stroke of his pen he might not have been dismissed from all his offices, deprived of all his power and retired to private life.

It was the Tien-Tsin massacre that brought Li into the Governorship of Pe-Chi-Li. That hideous atrocity came perilously near upsetting the Ching dynasty. Only the strong hand of Li in the imperial province saved it. And he was much troubled to know how to straighten out affairs. He made his home at Tien-Tsin, rather than at Pekin, in order to be free from the conventionalities and the intrigues of the Forbidden City. He set himself diligently to work to introduce as many "foreign improvements" as possible, without actually yielding to foreign influence. He improved the school system, introduced telegraphs and railroads, and reorganized the army and navy on European models. And all the while he remained a true Chinaman. He would not condescend to learn any European language, nor to adopt any European manners or customs. He would not even employ foreigners, except to a very limited extent. His two European aids were two Germans, Mr. Detring and Major von Hannekin.

Li was not always entirely submissive to the will or caprice of the Tartar Emperor. On one noteworthy occasion a powerful court intrigue was formed against him, and he was ordered to come to Peking. The intention was to take him severely to task for some of his acts, probably to degrade him, possibly to put him to death. The Viceroy obeyed the summons. But he took with him his army of 50,000 men, drilled and armed according to the best European system, a force easily capable of "clearing out" the whole capital in a few hours. He grimly marched his army to the gates of the city, and sent in a message to the Emperor, which was, of course, filled with all possible Oriental courtesy, but which practically amounted to, "Well, here I am. What do you want of me?" The court suddenly dis-

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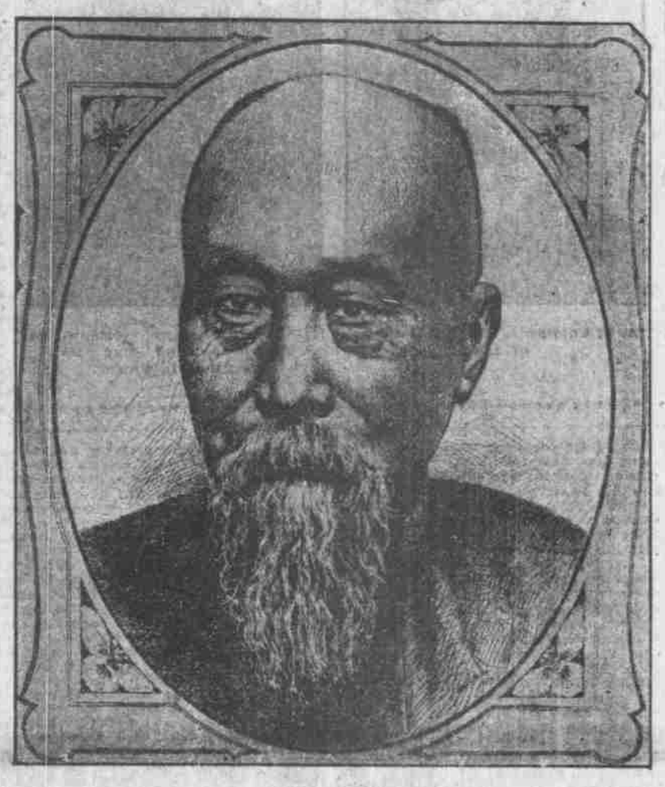

THE LATE LI HUNG CHANG.

A DRAMATIC SCENE

Raynor Brought Tears at the Naval Court of Inquiry.

SCHLEY WAS DEEPLY MOVED

One Woman Fainted and Many Wept—Judges, Spectators and Opposing Council Congratulated the Maryland Lawyer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The climax of the Schley court of inquiry came this afternoon, when Mr. Raynor, the chief counsel for Admiral Schley, concluded a brilliant argument of over three hours with a peroration so eloquent and impassioned that all within the sound of his voice were profoundly touched. This remarkable trial, he said, sought to condemn the man who had brought to a successful termination as great a naval triumph as was ever won. In vivid colors he painted the picture of the Brooklyn, with Commodore Schley on the bridge, fighting the entire Spanish fleet until the Oregon appeared out of the smoke. The thunders of the Brooklyn, music for the ears of his countrymen, he said, aroused Admiral Schley's envious foes. He pictured the victorious sailor suffering as few have suffered for three long years while the fires of persecution leaped around him, and now awaiting the hour of his vindication in the verdict of the court.

"And when it comes," he concluded, "he can, from the high, exalted position that he occupies, look down upon his traducers and maligners, and with pride exclaim: 'I care not for the venomous gossip of clubs, drawing-rooms and cliques, and the poisoned shafts of envy and malice. I await, under the guidance of divine providence, the verdict of posterity.'"

Thrilling Scene in Court.

The scene in the courtroom as he finished with those words was thrilling. The attendance had been large all day, and at the morning session a lady had fainted from excitement. As Mr. Raynor began his eulogy of Admiral Schley, those in the audience, many of whom were ladies, leaned forward in their seats. The spell of his oratory was over them, and when he described the Admiral's gallant deeds and the long persecution to which he had been subjected, many of them broke down and wept. The members of the court displayed evident emotion, and Admiral Schley himself was plainly moved. He sat leaning back, with his hands behind his head. His chin twitched, and as his counsel said he could afford to await the verdict of posterity, two big tears rolled down his cheeks. He moved uneasily to conceal his emotion, and, under the pretense of adjusting his glasses, brushed the tears aside. For fully 30 seconds after Mr. Raynor closed there was not a sound. Then the tension broke in a loud burst of applause.

Admiral Dewey, after about a half minute, arose to remind the spectators that such a demonstration was out of place. A moment afterward the court adjourned, the Judge-Advocate pleading that he could not well go on today. Then another remarkable thing happened. As soon as the gavel fell, the entire audience surged forward to shake the hands of Admiral Schley and Mr. Raynor. But the oncoming spectators fell back a moment as they saw Admiral Dewey and his two assistants move around the table, as if by a common impulse, and congratulate Admiral Schley and his counsel. Even Captain Lemly, the Judge-Advocate, came forward to join in the congratulations. Then the public had its inning, and for 15 minutes after the court adjourned, Admiral Schley and Mr. Raynor were kept busy shaking hands.

Mr. Raynor's argument consumed the whole day of the court, except for half an hour at the opening, which Captain Parker, his associate counsel, occupied in concluding. Mr. Raynor took up the specifications one by one, reserving those relating to the retrograde movement until the last. So far as he was able to do so, he used the testimony of the department's witnesses to prove his contentions. With regard to the retrograde movement, which he discussed with greater seriousness than the other specifications, he adduced in justification not only all of Admiral Schley's reasons for believing the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago, but he argued that every officer charged with the responsibility of command necessarily must be clothed with discretion in carrying out instructions. He displayed good temper in adverting to the testimony of most of the officers, especially the ranking officers, who seemed to contradict his client, giving them in each case credit for honesty of purpose. But with a few he dealt unsparingly. Wood, Potts and Bristol he held up to ridicule.

Captain Lemly will begin the closing argument tomorrow afternoon, as the court will not hold a session tomorrow morning. Mrs. Dewey has been indisposed recently, and the Admiral will devote the forenoon tomorrow to removing her from their home in the suburbs to their city residence.

Captain Parker talked for 25 minutes. He maintained that the blockade of Santiago was effective. He defended Commodore Schley's reconnoissance of May 31, saying he had acted wisely in determining the actual conditions. In this line of policy, he said that Commodore Schley's conduct was paralleled by that of Admiral Dewey in Asiatic waters when the latter remained for several days in Mirs Bay. Regarding the loop made by the Brooklyn, Captain Parker declared it was the wisest move that could have been made. All talk about the Brooklyn going to the southward he characterized as "moonshine."

"If the Spanish gunners could have shot as the Americans did," declared Captain Parker, "Admiral Schley, in stead of being on trial, as he is today, would be in a sailor's grave."

Referring to the Hodgson controversy, Captain Parker said that he really believed Hodgson desired to tell the truth, but, unfortunately, he had told a different story every time he had opened his mouth. Captain Parker said he did not know how the alleged controversy over the danger of colliding with the Texas started, except from the story which had been told by the Captain of the Iowa. The speaker was very sarcastic in his allusion to Captain Evans' alleged statement regarding the damage he had done to the Spanish ships. Captain Parker concluded with a glowing tribute to Admiral Schley.

Mr. Raynor's Argument.

Mr. Raynor began his argument at 11:25 A. M. He paid a compliment to Judge-Advocate Lemly and his assistant, Mr. Hanna, for the "most judicial impartiality with which they have managed this case." Mr. Raynor made a plea for the consideration of questions from what was at that time Commodore Schley's point of view.

"Let us," he said, "put ourselves in his place and see what the circumstances were. We all know now what it would have been wise to do."

Discussing dispatch No. 7, known as the "Dear Schley" letter, Mr. Raynor contended that the order conveyed in that message made it incumbent upon Commodore Schley to remain at Cienfuegos. He declared that this was the key to the whole case, and it did not admit of any other construction than that Schley should remain at Cienfuegos. In support of this contention he read the departments' orders to Admiral Sampson. He then took up the McCalla memorandum, the message delivered by the Eagle to Commodore Schley, and the testimony of Lieutenant Hood, and declared that Admiral Schley was the victim of an unfortunate combination of circumstances, that left him in total darkness as to the location of the Spanish fleet.

Concerning the question of coaling at sea, Mr. Raynor read the testimony of several witnesses to prove the great difficulties such a task involved. He said that all they wanted to prove was that Admiral Schley was honest when he informed the department of his increased anxiety regarding the coal supply, and that he acted according to the dictates of his own conscience. He was prepared to prove that one ship could not have followed the Spaniards six hours, and have had enough coal left to return to Key West.

Coming to the reconnoissance of May 31, Mr. Raynor contended that it had been Commodore Schley's chief intention to develop the Spanish land batteries, and in this, he said, he had been eminently successful. He claimed that the man who was in command at such a time should be given great discretion, for he must necessarily know more of the situation than the gentlemen who made out battle plans at home or charts with compass and lead pencil, and direct other people thousands of miles away how to fight a battle.

Bristol's Vision.

Mr. Raynor referred satirically to the testimony of Lieutenant Bristol, saying among other things:

"His vision was a divine inspiration. Sextants and stadimeters, compass bearings, Government measurements and hydrographic plans were all dim and obscure in comparison with the miraculous power of his unaided vision, 'which lit up and illuminated the entire harbors of Cienfuegos and Santiago; with the unerring precision of the morning sunbeams. Government experts with mathematical accuracy had measured the heights of Morro Castle, and Zocopa battery, but down they went 100 feet when they encountered Bristol's miraculous eye."

Mr. Raynor next came to the consideration of Admiral Sampson's interview with the commander of the flying squadron, especially referring to Admiral Schley's testimony relative to the directions of Admiral Sampson, with reference to attacks upon land batteries. He also referred to Captain Chadwick's testimony in this connection, and said that Admiral Schley's statement being affirmative, was much more entitled to credence than was Captain Chadwick's, which was negative. He said that Captain Chadwick had given testimony as to only one statement that was made in that interview, which could have been uttered in 30 seconds, while Chadwick himself had admitted that the interview lasted nearly 25 minutes, and Admiral Schley had placed the time at three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Raynor said he thought that Captain Chadwick had been forgetful, but that no charge could be made against him on that score. Admiral Schley, however, who had given positive testimony, would be guilty of perjury if his statement was not true.

"They must have talked about something," he said, "and what would they be more likely to have discussed than the guns on the south coast of Cuba, whither Commodore Schley was then bound?"

Reverting to the blockade of Cienfuegos, Mr. Raynor said Captain McCalla had admitted on the stand that he himself had disobeyed orders in not leaving the Eagle off that port when he left for Key West. He did not, he said, mean to criticise Captain McCalla, but if he was not to be censured for disobedience of orders, why, he asked, should Admiral Schley be.

Loop Was a Success.

After luncheon Mr. Raynor discussed the ninth specification, which dealt with the loop of the Brooklyn on July 3, and the possibility of colliding with the Texas. Mr. Raynor said he stood upon the testimony of Captain Cook, who, all things taken together, had the best opportunity to give all the information about the loop. What might have happened had the Brooklyn turned to port was purely a matter of conjecture. The turn in the other direction was completely successful. It was intimated that the turn to the southward had been to get away from the enemy, yet it was an indisputable fact that the turn had brought the Brooklyn closer to the Spanish fleet, and that she received 30 of the 43 shots which struck the American ships. Captain Cook's testimony, he said, illumined this maneuver and he planted himself upon this testimony.

Mr. Raynor then discussed the testi-

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SCHMITZ IS MAYOR

Union-Labor Candidate Won in San Francisco.

PLURALITY IS ABOUT 4000

He Issues a Statement Assuring Merchants and Financiers That They Need Have No Fears That His Policy Will Be a Radical One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The now complete unofficial returns, as compiled by Registrar Walsh, show that yesterday's election resulted in the choice of the following to fill the principal public offices at the disposal of the people: Mayor, Eugene Schmitz, Union Labor; Auditor, Henry Baher, Rep; City Attorney, Franklin L. Kane, Dem; Sheriff, John Lackmann, Rep; Tax Collector, Edward J. Smith, Rep; Treasurer, Edmond Godchaux, Dem; County Clerk Albert B. Mahony, Rep; District Attorney, Lewis F. Byington, Dem; Coroner, Dr. Thomas B. W. Leland, Dem; Public Administrator, John Farnham, Rep. The Democrats elected nine Supervisors, the Republicans six and the Union Labor party three.

Schmitz was elected by a plurality of 4158 votes. Wells, the Republican candidate, ran second in the race and Tobin, Dem, a hopeless third. In the other fights it was a question of personal popularity more than political affiliations that decided the fate of candidates.

The success of Mr. Schmitz and the Union Labor party brings a new and important factor into California politics. Last May, the members of the Teamsters' Union went on a strike, and the City Front Federation, composed of stevedores, marine firemen and other water front employes, struck in sympathy. The Employers' Association, composed of the principal merchants and manufacturers, was organized to oppose the strikers, and there was a bitter struggle, lasting for several months. The strikers held out for a formal recognition of the unions, and the employers refused to accede. Finally, the men went to work with the understanding that their employers would not discriminate against them because they were union men, and that nonunion men should not be discharged to make room for union men. The result of the struggle was the formation of the Union Labor party, and the nomination of a complete union municipal ticket.

The labor men evidently voted solidly for the head of the ticket, but scattered their votes on candidates for other offices. They may elect three Supervisors. Under the new charter the Mayor has great power, and appoints the Boards of Education, Public Works, Police, Park and Fire Commissioners.

SCHMITZ ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Merchants and Financiers Assured They Have Nothing to Fear.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Mayor-Elect Schmitz today issued the following statement:

"I wish to say to the merchants and financiers of the city that they need entertain no fears whatever of any actions upon my part tending to inaugurate a radical or revolutionary policy of municipal government. Invested capital will be given the consideration it deserves, and it will be my aim to see that business interests suffer nothing. I will consider all classes and try to harmonize all interests which stand for the upbuilding of San Francisco."

Algiers Dock Moved.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The Algiers dock was today towed from Chalmette, where it anchored at midnight, to the naval site just below Algiers, without mishap. Some hours will be expended in securing the great structure to the new anchorage provided. The formal ceremonies attending the reception of the dock will take place this evening.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Schley Inquiry.

Attorney Raynor began his argument in behalf of Schley. Page 1.

The applicant and spectators were moved to tears, and one woman fainted. Page 1.

Raynor received the congratulations of the court and department counsel. Page 1.

Political.

Schmitz, Union Labor candidate, elected Mayor of San Francisco by a plurality of 4158 votes. Page 1.

Democrats in Maryland will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Page 2.

Seth Low's plurality is 29,864. Page 2.

Foreign.

Li Hung Chang is dead. Page 1.

The French troops have not yet landed at Mitylene Island. Page 3.

The British Cabinet discussed the Franco-Turkish dispute. Page 3.

Domestic.

The Panama Canal has been offered to the Isthmian Canal Commission. Page 3.

Ten persons perished in the burning of a Wisconsin theater. Page 3.

General H. C. Corbin and Miss Edythe Patten were married at Washington. Page 3.

A man and woman were arrested at St. Louis suspected of complicity in the Wagner train robbery. Page 5.

Sport.

Neither side scored in the University of Oregon-University of Idaho football game. Page 5.

Al Neill matched to fight "Mysterious" Billy Smith in Portland. Page 5.

Pacific Coast.

The state tells the jury what it expects to prove in the Considine case. Page 4.

Oregon hopgrowers meet and just about complete the pool recently decided upon. Page 4.

Millionaire De La Mar takes a $200,000 bond on a Southern Oregon copper mine. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Barks Donna Francisco and Galgorm Castle will load wheat at Portland. Page 11.

New dredge of North Pacific Lumber Company tested. Page 11.

New York stock market dominated by reported settlement of Northern Pacific controversy. Page 13.

Domestic and foreign commercial news and quotations. Page 13.

French bark Belen arrives at Astoria, and four vessels put to sea. Page 11.

Portland and Vicinity.

A proposed new boulevard from Brooklyn to Sellwood. Page 10.

New Front-street railway franchise presented to City Council. Page 10.

Fourth-street pavement report adopted by City Council. Page 10.

No agreement in Oregon delegation over Federal appointments. Page 8.

More money for great 1905 fair, though stock lists are not ready. Page 8.

Narrow gauge railroad from Reno under contract to build into Lake County, Oregon. Page 11.