The Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1894

SILVER VS. HONESTY.

There are Democrats and Republicans who appear inclined to the belief that the cause of all the stagnation in business and hard times that have been suffered for the past two years has been the failure of congress to pass a law providing for the unlimited coinage of silver. While we give these free silverites credit for honesty in their convictions we are firmly convinced that they are mistaken in their conclusions. There is no more reason for believing that the United States could adopt a different standard in weights and measures from the remainder of the world and still be prosperous than there is that it can create a double standard regarding the circulating medium and still maintain its credit in the markets of the world and retain commercial relations with other nations. If we sell our wheat, corn or beef at a less weight than the standard in Europe we should expect to lose thereby, and if we send England, France or Germany a depreciated dollar and expect them to receive it for one hundred cents we are attempting a dishonest practice that will operate greatly to our injury. If we could surround the country with an impregnable wall, isolate ourselves from the trade of foreign nations like ancient Sparta, perhaps we could solve the problem of riches and poverty by stamping iron, rocks or wood as coin and thus make money so burdensome that no one would desire its accumulation. But this cannot be done. The Atlantic cable connects Europe and America with a constant means of communication, fleets of trading vessels as well as palatial steamers keep both hemispheres in touch with each other, and the markets of the old world control the prices of products in the new. This inseparable union makes a complete and sensitive nervous system among nations, and the least jar or disturbance in one is instantly felt in all the others. The harbinger of the present hard times was the failure of the great firm of Baring Bros. in England, and there was nervous prostration in the entire system when this was followed by the closing of the banks in Australia. When the mints of India closed down the price of the silver product of the United States depreciated, the same as wheat would if the Liverpool markets were glutted by an extraordinary supply from Egypt, India or Russia. It is governed by supply or demand the same as wool or other products, because the commercial world trades on a gold basis, and this is the only true representative of value anywhere. England alone cannot change this, neither could the United States, and the experiment would only result in injury to the nation making the experiment.

There are certain invariable rules which govern all commercial transactions, and which are simply the result of experimental efforts in trade. These cannot be changed any more than the basic maxims and axioms of mathematics. Two times two make four the world over, and this means honesty in all transactions. This cannot be changed. Gold is the measure of value, and the market value of silver is variable. This is also unchangeable, and honesty in our relations with other countries demand that no attempt be made to cheat those with whom we deal by paying them a dollar for one hundred cents when it is only worth eighty. The rules governing the market value of silver are settled on the same basis of honesty and fairness as the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and any deviation is evidence of chicanery and unfairness, and will injure any nation that makes the attempt.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Visitors who have spent the summer months in Europe says business is brisk and that times were never better. The passage of the Wilson bill at the last session of congress has thrown open the markets of another country to their products, and this will insure the sale of more of their fabrics, and consequently the more constant employment of wage-earners. In the United States there are about 70,000,000 consumers, and these are liberal buyers. The old countries understand this, and manufacturers have anxiously looked toward America, hoping that the walls of protection would be thrown down, and they would have the opportunity of competing with American goods. While the duty on wool has been repealed it will remain on the manufactured article until January 1, 1895, and the New England factories have a few months in which to make sales of their goods before they are forced to compete with foreigners. To any one who has studied the situation in manufacturing districts in the old world, where there is no opportunity for diversified employment for wage-earners, the advantage of free trade in America is apparent at a glance. An open market means increased trade, and increased trade gives laborers better wages. It follows as a natural sequence the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes. As a natural result manufacturers will receive greater profits, trade will be brisk and all classes will be benefited thereby.

This is viewing the situation from the European standpoint; but how is it from the American? Free trade forces our people to the level of the old world. The laborer must be content with the same scale of wages that prevail in the countries across the ocean and the trader and manufacturer, must be satisfied with the same small margin of profits. This is a radical change from conditions that have existed on this side of the Atlantic for nearly a century, and our citizens are forced to learn the lessons of thrift and economy in the school of bitter adversity. This country has hitherto been the land of promise for the oppressed people of Europe; for here they could not only enjoy a larger degree of fredom but receive better pay for their labor. The result of free trace has been seen during the past two years. Hundreds of thousands have been thrown out of employment, and families, who once enjoyed the comforts of life, have been brought to the verge of starvation. Want and the most abject misery have been suffered by the poorer classes, and the demands for relief have become urgent in every city in this broad land. Instead of a nation, in which the people were contented and prosperous, the sympathy of the world has been elicited for our industrial classes.

These are the two sides to the picture of Democratic tariff reform The benefits have accrued to Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans, and the disasters have been suffered by our own citizens. Is it patriotism, justice or honesty to continue a national policy that will throw our people on the streets homeless and penniless and drive them to the highways as tramps for the benefit of the subjects of a European monarchy, with whom we can have no special sympathy? It is not, and there is an urgent necessity that we should return to the old doctrine of protection, under which the United States has enjoyed the most unexampled prosperity.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

The death of James Anthony Froude, a historian whose name has been familiar on both sides of the Atlantic for more than a generation, is announced. Although past the allotted age of man, the general public, however it may have been to his personal circle, was not prepared for the intelligence, says an eastern exchange. Only a few weeks ago a new book from his pen, "The Life and Letters of Erasmus," appeared in London and New York, and it is perhaps the most valuable of all his contributions to literature. It certainly lacks none of the wealth of research, depth of thought and virility of style which have made his name famous.

Mr. Froude came into prominence as a man of letters in 1856, when he published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada." Fourteen years later the twelfth and last volume of that great work was published. Few literary productions ever created so much hostile criticism. All recognized its strictly literary merit and its thoroughness of research, but it was an attempt to reverse what is usually called "the verdict of history" in several respects, but more especially as regards Henry VIII. He was an ardent admirer and a bold apologist of a sovereign whose name had always been held in detestation for his gross sensuality and cruelty. The last of the Henrys is the Blue Beard of royalty, and when Mr. Froude undertook to present in clear and overshadowing outlines the better side of his character and reign there was a loud, shrill cry of indignation.

The English-speaking people everywhere cling to their pet detestation in a way suggestive of devil worship. They had an ideal monster enshrined in the temple of sovereignty, and they resented the attempt to overthrow and abolish him. Bravely did Mr. Froude hold his ground. His adversaries assailed him with all the weapons of criticism, but he never wavered or was vanquished.

It cannot be said, however, that Froude succeeded in reversing the general verdict of mankind as to the father of Elizabeth and the slayer of her gracious mother. The friend of his latter years, Mr. Carlisle, was far more successful in his kindred effort to reverse the popular verdict on Oliver Cromwell. It is no longer good form to repeat the opprobrious epithets once so freely heaped upon the great Commoner, mourn over the first Charles as a martyr, and rejoice over the last of the name on the throne of England as a national blessing. The hammer of Thor which the doughty Scot wielded with such tremendous force was too heavy for Froude. No doubt a good many historical details have been corrected as the result of Froude's researches and pen, but the old sentence of condemnation which he tried so hard to have set aside still stands.

Incidental reference has been made to the friendship between Carlyle and Froude. That friendship strengthened with the old age of the sage of Chelsea. During the later years of his life, the friends of his youth nearly all gone, the intimacy became so great that the two were almost inseparable, and to the younger, but still far from young, Froude, was intrusted the responsibility of being Carlyle's literary executor. In the discharge of that trust he gave the world several very readable volumes on the private and domestic life of the Carlyles. To many his exposure of the weaknesses of his greater friend was severely censurable. Certain it is that it would have been better for the reputation of Thomas Carlyle if James Anthony Froude had never been born.

Incidental reference has also been made to Froude's Erasmus. This latest volume consists of a series of lectures recently delivered at Oxford. These lectures are of exceedingly great value. They throw a search light of remarkable power upon one of the giandest characters of all ages. The services of Erasmus as a religious and ethical reformer have been unestimated and overlooked, and that by both Protestants and Catholics. He was a nineteenth, or rather a twentieth, century reformer, of whom the word is still unworthy.

POLITICS AND POLICY.

During a speech a few days ago Professor Wilson was asked how much English gold he had returned with to aid in his re-election, to which he replied in substance that had he wished to be dishonest he could have secured all the gold he wanted on this side. The inference being that his love for the dear people was what prevented him from selling out to the sugar trust. In commenting on this the Pendleton *Tribune* says: It was the interest he has in the welfare of the "common people" that caused him to place wool on the free list, but when it comes to cut nails, which is an important industry of Wheeling, West Virginia, we are told that the duty was actually increased from 18.6, as it was in the McKinley bill, to 25 per. cent on an ad valorem basis. No provision of the tariff bill evidences the insincerity of the tariff tinkers more than this evident boost to a southern industry. It is quite evident that after all the professor realizes that it is less hurtful to his own political interests to put into practice his theory in the wool growing sections of Oregon than in the "cut nail city" of West Virginia. An eastern exchange, in calling the professor to task for his hypocrisy, says that he either believes that a reduction of tariffs is a good thing for this country, or he does not. In his public speeches or he says he believes it. If he believes it, he must believe that it would benefit the chief city of his state, Wheeling. Why, then, did he seek to raise instead of lower the tariff on Wheeling's principal industry? If he doesn't believe that the tariff reduction is a good thing for all industries, he is a hypocrite, and his endeavor to exempt his own city of Wheeling from tariff reduction while imposing it on the industries of other cities and sections is pure cold-blooded selfishness.

THE NEXT RULER.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, who is the heir apparent to the czar of Russia, is a good deal of an unknown quantity, says the *West Coast Trade*. He is young, under 30, has never taken any prominent position at the court of his father, and has been debarred from politics and the army by official etiquette and inclination. He is said to be something of a student and is said to have lead a tolerably cleanly life for a Russian Prince, but not to impress observers as a man of a high order of intelligence or much force. Politically his leanings are said to be toward Germany and Austria rather than France, and toward England because of his alliance with the royal house of that country he is about to make by marriage. Princess Alex of Hesse, daughter of Princess Alice of England, and grandaughter of the queen, is to be the future empress of Russia, and she was to have been received into the Greek church this week as a preliminry to the marriage. The illness of the czar has caused the suspension of all wedding preparations, it is said. The doubt seems to be general whether the czarewitz has force of character enough to reign successfully over the great empire which his father rules, and this doubt is not the least of the causes of the widespread anxiety which the approaching death of the czar is causing throughout Europe.

SIMPLY A SOLDIER.

General Miles is a soldier, and a brave one; but he is not accustomed to the ordinary criticism that public men receive in civil life. In his annual report on the Chicago riots, he used the expression that the discipline and forbearance of the regular soldiers had saved the country from a serious rebellion, "when one had been publicly declared to exist by the one most responsible for its existence." The general manager of the Associated Press telegraphed him for an explanation, whether he referred to President Cleveland or Debs as the one who was "most responsible for its existence." His answer is very unsatisfactory, and he says the language in his annual report "does not warrant any such absurd misconstruction as is contained in the dispatch." This will not satisfy the public as regards the import of Gen. Miles' language regarding the one responsible for the existence of the disturbance, and either President Cleveland or Debs could be considered the subject of the sentence. A courteous explanation could have been made by Gen, Miles, and no further publicity of the matter would have been had. As it is, the language will be construed to suit the desire of the critic.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President Cleveland, when asked to join the European powers in a friendly intervention in the China-Japan war, used the choicest diplomatic language to convey the impression to the Europeans that Uncle Sam had grown great and rich by keeping his fingers out of other people's affairs, and that he intended to keep up that policy.

Gov. McKinley has talked protection over the country, and gave an address on this question one day this week in New Orleans. The south, for a number of years, has been the home of free traders, and McKinley literally carried the war into Africa. But the change that took place in 1892 has educated the people all over the country to the benefits of protections, and hereafter this economic policy will be national in a more emphatic sense than it ever was before.

No intelligence has been received of the *Ivanhoe*, and it is feared she has been wrecked. Hon. F. J. Grant, one of the proprietors of the Seattle *Post Intelligencer*, was one of the passengers, and there were two or three other prominent citizens on board. By orders from the secretary of the navy one or more revenue cutters have been dispatched to make a search for the missing vessel. It may be expected in a few days that the mystery surrounding the ill-fated vessel will be cleared up.

The loss of the large raft of piles which left the mouth of the Columbia river for San Francisco will be very discouraging to the residents of the heavily timbered regions in the western portions of the state, who expected by this means to have an available market for their lumber. As the weather was very stormy it is confidently expected that under other circumstances the venture would have been successful. It is hoped that another attempt may yet be made, and that the next one will be under more favorable conditions.

It may be true that business is improved somewhat on the unsettled condition in which it was when the tariff measure was before congress. Of course matters have become certain, and there is at least a knowledge of the policy that will be pursued by the Democratic party during its control of national affairs. Business men, in the exercise of common sense, are adapting themselves to circumstances, and they understand that margins are smaller and that sales must be increased. Trade must be done on a different basis than heretofore, and transactions must be readjusted to the altered conditions.

There are protection breezes blowing in many states, and Democratic demagogism cannot ward off the approaching cyclone. The people are hungry and must have bread. They expected it of the Democratic party; but instead of it they received a stone. Next month will show that the trend of public opinion is in favor of the old party and protection to American industries. A change has been tried, and it has resulted very disastrously Like the prodigal son, the American people have eaten husks given them by foreign free traders long enough. They desire to return to their father's house, and be fed on the fatted calf.

The death of the czar of Russia, which may be expected any day, will have its effects upon the politics of Europe. Like his father, the present ruler has been very conservative, and while Russia's boundaries has been increased in Asia, it cannot be said that either of these potentates were as aggressive as their predecessor, Nicholas. The father freed the serfs, and the son has been the idol of the peasantry. Although generally receiving the blame for arbitrary and cruel acts the policy of the empire has been dictated more frequently by the ministers in charge of the government than by the czar himself. To change rulers at this time, and place one at the head of the empire with less conservatism, will endanger the peace of Europe. The monarchies of the old world are thoroughly equipped for war, and the least unskillful move on the political chessboard may impel a bloody and lasting conflict. "Old men for counsel" is a truthful proverb, and when the crown of Alexander falls on the czarowitz the fire of youth and inexperience may cause hasty action which might be prevented by conservative diplomacy.

TELEGRAPHIC.

In Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A special from Caracas, Venezuela, says: "It is reported that the cabinet, feeling that it is impossible to sustain President Crispo, will resign. Early yesterday a crowd gathered near the prison to liberate General Pinango. A fight ensued with the police and several persons were killed. The mob was finally driven off by troops. More newspaper editors have been arrested for criticizing the government. Five of a band organized to kidnap President Crispo, were killed in a riot at Maricaibo and seven were captured. The latter divulged a plot to proclaim a provisonel government with General X. Pinango at the head. The government has ordered the seizure of all arms and ammunition on sale in shops. Many houses are being searched for suspects. The streets are patrolled by troops. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of seven high military officials."

Boundary Dispute.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 25—Advices from Guatemala received in this city confirm the report that President Barrios is trying to make a scapegoat of Miles Rock, the American engineer, responsible for the present boundary between Chiapas and Guatemala. The American Land Company, in which Barrios is interested, would lose heavily on its property if Mexico should gain her point.

He Knows the Worst.

BERLIN, Oct. 25—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the czar heard the intimation of his physicians that his case was hopeless, with great bravery. He at once ordered the settlement of the matter of the succession to the imperial throne, and expressed a wish to bestow his blessing upon the czarowicth and Princess Alix.

Catarrh in the Head

An Unfortunate Inheritance—How It Was Destroyed.

"Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9, 1893.
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen:—I wish to add my testimony to the worth of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My little girl has been cured by it of inherited catarrh. She had colds continually every month and yellow discharge, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla has been entirely cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla I have found of great help to my other children." MRS. L. M. GILLETTE.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Princess Alix at Lividia.

LIVIDIA, Oct. 23—Princess Alix, of Hesse-Darmstadt, the betrothed wife of the czarowitch, arrived here at 5 30 yesterday, accompanied by Grand Duchess Sergius, of Russia. The princess was met at the Russian frontier by Grand Duchess Sergius. At Alustha the bride-elect was welcomed by the czarowitch and his uncle, Grand Duke Sergius. As the princess and party drove through Yalta, the czarowitch and his intended wife, seated side by side, were heartily cheered by crowds. The imperial castle was reached at dusk, and Princess Alix was immediately conducted into the presence of the czar and czarina. The imperial sufferer greeted the princess with every mark of affection. The bride elect, accompanied by the czarina and other members of the imperial family, proceeded to the chapel of the castle. A solemn religious service was then conducted, Princess Alix kneeling beside the empress, joining in long and fervent supplications offered for the recovery of the czar. After the religious ceremony the princess and imperial party returned to the room occupied by the czar. The Grand Duke and Duchess Vladmir, the former a brother of the emperor, arrived Sunday, and the king of Greece is on his way from Vienna.

Professor Merzchjewski, specialist in nervous diseases, who was supposed to have been summoned to attend the czarina, has returned to St. Petersburg, from which it is presumed there is no truth in the sensational stories circulated regarding the health of her majesty.

New York Democrats.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Senator Hill visited the Democratic headquarters today. He received a number of callers, among them Senator Faulkner, who will consult with the Grace and Tammany wings of the Democracy, regarding the congressional nominations. Other callers were E. Ellery Anderson and Bourke Cockran. Senator Faulkner, after his conference with Hill, said the latter agreed with him that if there was to be a Democratic congressional delegation returned from New York city, it was imperative only one Democratic canditate run in each district. Hill thought Tammany ought to compromise in the interest of Democracy. At noon General Sickles withdrew as the candidate of Tammany hall in the tenth congressional district.

At the Democratic headquarters it is said that arrangements have been made regarding the congressional nominees, whereby General Sickles and J. S. Walsh, Tammany candidates, will withdraw, and Amos J. Cummings and Jacob A. Cantor will remain on the ticket.

A Crank.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A man named Reilly, who says he is a marblecutter, has been arrested in Newark, where he was seen with the striking cloakmakers who went to attack the house of a man named Gillard, where work was being done for a New York factory. In his pockets were found letters addressed to Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, George Gould and Superintendent Byrnes. He said the one to Byrnes was simply a query whether he received a letter from Reilly about a recent mysterious murder, in which a description of the murderer was given. The others were of a rambling nature, half begging and half threatening. He told the police he would do anything to help the strikers and down the capitalists, and the last few days he patrolled the avenues near Vanderbilt's home watching for an opportunity to kill some of the family. He says he has written several letters to President Cleveland.

Warned.

LONDON, Oct. 23—A Shanghai dispatch says the Chinese fleet which recently left Port Arthur, has reached Wei Nei. The taotai of Shanghai has requested foreign consuls to warn the subjects of their governments to avoid localities where large bodies of Chinese are stationed. He also requested that all Japanese residents of China, to whom he refers as "Fawning pigmies," shall register at the city of Tien-Tsin by the 20th prox.

Reports have been received in Shanghai that two boats connected with the torpedo service have been blown up at Taku and eight persons killed and two wounded in the disaster.

The Japanese Diet.

HIROSHIMA, Oct. 23—A special session of the Japanese diet closed yesterday. Every measure presented was unaimously passed. A memorial was adopted urging the government to execute the desire of the mikado with a view to the restoration of peace in the east, the increase of the glory of Japan, the punishment of China and the prevention of future disturbances of eastern peace. The memorial concludes with the declaration that Japan will not tolerate interference by any nation to prevent her obtaining the ultimate objects of the war which she has been waging against China.

To Be Hanged.

COLUMBIA, S C, Oct. 23—Jack Bladon, one of Tillman's dispensary constables, who killed the first man, a negro, for violating the dispensary law, in Spartanburgh county last April has since been found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged. Bladon tried to arrest the negro, who fled, whereupon Blandon shot and killed him. Bladon had been shot in the fight which preceeded the arrest by one of the negro's friends. Since the deed Bladon has been returned on the force, and he took part in the Darlington riot. It is believed his sentence will be commuted by Governor Tillman.

Fall of a Building.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—A five story brick building at 426 Wells street, in process of construction, collapsed today, burying several workmen in the ruins. Two men could be heard calling for help from under the debris, and it is thought five or six more were caught. All the workmen escaped except Michael Rose, a carpenter, and an Italian named Garoni. They were soon rescued, and though badly crushed, will probably recover.

Bucolic Rumor.

DRAIN, Or., Oct. 23—John McMahon, the Southern Pacific Company's trackwalker, left Comstock, nine miles north of here, about 11 o'clock Monday night. He was held up by men whose faces were blacked, but when they attempted to stop him, he drew his gun, stood them off and came to town and reported to the company. Parties sent out to the place learned that the hold-up was done for a joke by men in the country near by.

Brigands.

PANAMA, Oct. 23—Advices from Lima Peru, state that a vandal act has been perpetrated on Arequipa observatory. Brigands are reported to have stolen all of the valuable instruments and destroyed the buileings. The observatory was established by Harvard university, and was one of the finest equipped in the world. It is believed the United States will demand reparation.

Lourenzo Marquez.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagba Bay, Oct. 23—The chamber of commerce has cabled the Portuguese government that the condition of affairs here is unbearable. Business is ruined and an epidemic threatened. Portugal is urged to have the Transvaal government send troops.

Captured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—A special from Tepititan, Mexico, says: "A band of brigands, led by the notorious outlaw, Junio Longoro, visited the ranch of Francisco Perez near the village of Jalostoititlan, this district, and killed Mr. Perez and four of his employes. A force of rural guards pursued them and captured three, including Longoro. All of them will be shot."

Blown Up.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23—H W Dammes' grocery store, on Biddle and Ninth streets, was blown to ruins by a mysterious explosion just before noon, and five persons badly hurt, the injuries of one being thought fatal.

The Tong Haks

CHEMULPO, Corea, Oct. 24—The pacification of the country is seriously impeded by the Tong Haks, who, although unarmed, are a standing menace to Japanese interests on account of spreading a propaganda of mistrust of the Japanese. The latter are scattering silver about the country with the object of purchasing the favor of the people, and it is stated 100,000 yen has been distributed about Seoul alone.

On the battlefield of Ping are many dead Chinese partially putrified, and the stench is terrible. It is now reported the Chinese infantry cut through the Japanese at Ping Yang, but it is said the Chinese cavalry were easily destroyed, as the horses stuck in the mud and the riders were shot before they could extricate the animals. Many Japanese are suffering from dysentery, and numbers have been brought to Chemulpo, where they were landed at night. Additional forces of Japanese and Coreans left Seoul October 15, going southward to quell the disturbances raised by the Tong Haks. War prices prevail here.

Senatorial Boom.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 24—The boom for Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge for United States senator seems to be fairly under way. The indications are that he will develop strength that will surprise his enemies. There are many who are willing to forgive and to forget now that he is rebuked, and his candidacy will receive favor in quarters where it failed before. At a meeting in Winchester yesterday, he spoke to several thousand people. Hundreds were turned away from the opera-house because they were unable to gain admission. The people of Martinsburg, where Colonel Breckinridge spoke last Saturday, have instructed the prospective members of the legislature from Carter and Elliott counties to vote for Colonel Breckinridge.

Boat Swamped.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 24—The storm last night and this morning was one of the most severe that has been experienced here in many years, but, fortunately, both life and property escaped without injury. But one mishap was reported, a boat, belonging to George Kaboth, a seiner, having been swamped in Cathlamet bay, where the full fury of the storm was felt. Kaboth's large fishing sdow, on which were accommodations for both men and horses, was on the way down with a seining crew and five horses, from the owner's seining ground at Bell Bazon sands, in tow of the steamer *O. K.*, when the storm was encountered. The waves washed completely over the deckhouse and those on board almost despaired of reaching their destination.

For Harmony.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Very little was said at Democratic state headquarters today about the efforts of Senator Faulkner to induce harmony in this city between the Democratic factions. The general impression seems that Tammany will not ask any of its candidates to withdraw. Congressman Cummings said to a reporter today that General Sickles and himself would obey the orders of the party. This statement is taken to indicate that Sickles may not be withdrawn if Grace demands it. No official information has been received at the headquarters as to Cleveland.

Relieved by Operations.

LONDON, Oct. 24—A medical correspondent telegraphs from Lividia this afternoon saying the czar has been much relieved by the puncture of his legs, which is reducing the oedema. Preparations are being made for an operation of thoracentesis to relieve the effusion into the thoracic cavity which will doubtless relieve the distressed breathing of the patient. Oxygen inflations have already strengthened the action of the heart, and the czar has enjoyed many hours of rest, but, says the correspondent, there is little or no improvement in his malady.

The Czar Very Drowsy.

LONDON, Oct. 24—A Moscow correspondent telegraphs that the drowsiness with which the czar has been affected is increasing, and that it is almost impossible for his majesty to keep awake except when he is attacked by nervous spasms which frequently seize him. Nevertheless, he is able to take and retain food.

The wedding of the czarowitch and Princess Alix depends entirely upon the condition of his majesty, but will take place either today or tomorrow.

Ceremonies Begun.

PARIS, Oct. 24—A telrgram from Odessa says the marriage of the czarowitch to Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt begun this morning at Livadia. A telegram has been received at Darmstadt announcing the conversion of the Princess Alix to the Greek faith, took place yesterday in the presence of the procurator general of the holy synod Potedonostoff, in the strictest privacy.

In Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24—Thomas B. Reed arrived here today. He was shown about the city, and made a brief speech to the high school students and on 'Change complimentary to the city and the Northwest. At 1 o'clock he was driven to Senator Washburn's residence, at Fair Oaks, for lunch. Tonight he speaks at Exposition hall.

Against Malays.

MADRID, Oct. 24—A cablegram has been received by the government from the governor of the Philippine islands, saying 1000 men of the expedition sent against the Malays of the island of Mindo have reached the left bank of the river Agui, where they are erecting fortifications. The dispatch also says the powerful chiefs have submitted.

Blown Up.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Oct. 24—A dispatch from Peterhead, a seaport 25 miles from here, announces the Swedish schooner *Alene*, loaded with gunpowder, had been blown up. Within two minutes after the explosion nothing was seen on the surface of the water but splinters from the schooner. All the crew perished.

France and Russia.

PARIS, Oct. 24—*La Verite* publishes a positive statement, said to be on the authority of R. Roussel, to the effect that a secret agreement exists between France and Russia as to the terms upon which the two countries will take joint action in view of possible contingencies.

Drowned.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 24—Captain Jameson, of the schooner *Dora Lawson*, from Grand Banks, today, reports the loss of four men by the capsizing of dories while attending the trawls.

Dying.

LONDON, Oct. 14—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the death of Grand Duke George, second son of the czar, who is suffering with lung trouble, is a question of a few days.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Much Pleased.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24—Vice-President Stevenson and party reached here this morning. Stevenson expressed himself as delighted with his trip through Missouri. He estimated that he addressed 80,000 people during the trip. After breakfast Stevenson left at 8 o'clock for New York.

Will Accept

PARIS, Oct 24—*Le Motin*, commenting on the situation in Madagascar, says the Hovas are likely to accept the conditions presented by France. The natives prefer that the French should achieve a diplomatic victory rather than a conquest of the island.

Port Arthur.

LONDON, Oct. 24—A Yokohama dispatch says that fighting took place near Port Arthur on the 23d instant. It is believed that the Japanese troops engaged were 30,000 men who recently left Hiroshima.

Unreliable War News.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 25 -It is reasserted that the army corps under Field Marshal Count Oyama, formerly minister of war, has effected a landing at Seikicsso, near Port Arthur. It is also again asserted that the Japanese army under Field Marshal Yamagata has successfully crossed the Yalu river and entered Manchuria. It was announced September 26 that Field Marshal Count Oyama sailed from Hiroshima with the second Japanese squadron. Since then it has been repeatedly asserted that the Japanese had effected a landing near Port Arthur, and it has been stated a report was current that this important place had been captured by the Japanese. On the other hand, the Japanese have several times been reported as having crossed the Yalu river and also as having been repulsed. For instance, October 9 Shanghai dispatch stated that Field Marshal Oyama had crossed the Yalu river, and the last time he was reported repulsed was October 23, when it was asserted that both sides lost 3000 men in an engagement, which resulted in the Japanese being driven southward. If the Japanese have been so uniformly successful in their operations against the Chinese, it is difficult to understand how they have so many of their soldiers wounded and sent to the rear. A dispatch sent from Chemulpo, October 22, announced that 1800 wounded Japanese had arrived there. It is asserted there was a large number of Japanese wounded at Seoul, and it is stated 2100 wounded Japanese soldiers had already been sent back to that country. Supposing a large number to mean another 2000, this would show that the whereabouts of about 6000 wounded are already known at Chemulpo, and it is safe to assume this number does not include those engaged in the recent fights said to have occurred about the Yalu river.

Vessel Sunk.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 25—A collision between the steamship *Paris*, Captain Watkins, which arrived here last night from New York, and an unknown ship, which sank soon afterward, as cabled, is the subject of an investigation by agents of the line. The collision took place between 1:30 and 2 A. M. Wednesday, during thick weather, accompanied by a heavy rain. As soon after the collision as possible the *Paris* was put about and search made for the ship, which, although sighted for a moment, disappeared before a lifeboat could be lowered, and nothing more was seen of it, although the *Paris* searched for the ship until daylight. The liner was eventually compelled to proceed for this port without having sighted the wrecked vessel again, or having saved any of the crew. The *Paris* was injured when she arrived here. It was reported the vessel with which the *Paris* collided showed a signal of distress after the collision, and screams were heard aboard her. She displayed a white light about three minutes before the collision. It was added, however, that no red or green light was visible after the steamer struck the unknown ship.

Victory Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 25—A dispatch from Wi-Ju says the commander of the Japanese forces in Corea reports to his government that October 24, with a detachment of 1600 Japanese, he met a body of Chinese at Sukochin, across the Yalu river. The Chinese fled, leaving two cannon and considerable arms. The Chinese lost 20 killed and wounded. The Japanese suffered no loss. The Japanese seized the fort near the scene of the engagement. The main body of the Japanese are now crossing the Yalu river.

The Japanese forces which crossed the Yalu river at Suko-Chin captured the Chinese works with a rush. The Chinese took refuge further down the river. The passage of the main body of Japanese across the river will probably be made the 25th. A report is current that the entire effective Chinese force is entrenched close to the Yalu river on Moukden road. The main attack on the Chinese will be made Sunday.

Improperly Treated.

LONDON, Oct. 25—A St. Petersburg dispatch this morning says there is a general feeling of indignation against Professor Zarscharin whose mistaken diagnosis in the first place, it is claimed, was rended more injurious to the patient by the professor's negligence and lack of medical skill. Professor Zarscharin will be severely blamed according to these advices, by Professor Leyden, and it is asserted that should the czar die it will be because proper treatment was not undertaken in time. The dispatches add that since the crisis, the czarina has been subject to continual trembling and syncope. Yesterday the condition of the czar varied between drowsiness and comparative cheerfulness. During one of the latter periods the czar said he had been left alone with the czarowitch an hour, and had directed the leaving of a message of farewell to Russia, which will be issued upon his death.

A Panic in a Church.

ST. PETERSBUG, Oct. 25—During the consecration of a church in the village of Trokh, near Ostdoviansky, in the Don provincе, a lamp was upset. A cry of fire was raised and a panic followed. During the rush for the doors two women and three children were trampled to death and 27 seriously injured.

Draws the Line.

BERLIN, Oct. 25—A Livadis dispatch confirms the reports that Princess Alix steadfastly refused to anathematize her former faith in obedience to the rites of the orthodox Greek church. Even the efforts of the czar have not shaken her determination.

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