

SILVER PARTY PLANS.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS TO BE MAINTAINED.

They Will be at Washington and Chicago—All of the Five Thousand Silver Clubs Requested to Maintain Their Organizations—The Policy of Silver Representatives in the Coming Session of Congress.

The Silver Party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Duffenderfer said today: "The National Silver party will maintain permanent headquarters at Washington with a branch in Chicago. All of the 5,000 silver clubs belonging to the Silver party are requested to maintain their organization. The Silver party accomplished great work with the Republicans and it will be the party in 1900. Its platform is simple—the single money plank—and it will more readily unite all of the friends of bimetalism than will any other party. During the campaign of 1896 we sent out 10,000,000 pieces of literature and organized 5,000 clubs. Our future work will consist in organizing clubs and educating the people."

"What in your judgment will be the policy of the silver representatives in the present and subsequent congresses regarding tariff legislation?" "I am unable to say how individual members will stand upon that question, but from interviews I have had and communications received I am inclined to think many favor non-interference with any tariff measures that may be proposed by the Republicans and gold Democrats. I think the trend of sentiment is to place responsibility where it properly belongs. We, as silver advocates, know in advance that a tariff without a marked change in our currency legislation will not furnish relief to our industries. The cry of over-production made by our Republican friends during the campaign is to be met by opening our mills and manufacturing more. They have the President and they have Congress. They have also a large contract on hand. One thing I can assure you of, and that is, no compromise on silver will be permitted under any circumstances."

FARMERS' CONGRESS ENDS

Many Recommendations Were Made at the Last Session of the Organization. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—The Farmers' congress adjourned yesterday afternoon. President Clayton and the other officers held over until the St. Paul meeting next year, being elected for a term of four years.

During the morning friends of Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago were worried because of the throttling of the resolution endorsing him for Secretary of Agriculture. When it was seen there was a strong opposition to him, because of the interests behind him, Allerton's friends withdrew a second resolution which had been prepared to place before the congress, with the motion that it be passed under a suspension of the rules.

Another resolution, offered by J. A. Quirk, petitioned the governmental Congress to restore the sugar bounty of two cents, to protect the beet and cane sugar industries of the United States.

The committee on resolutions reported in favor of the following resolutions and their recommendations were adopted: That Congress provide an amendment to the constitution to grant to women the right of suffrage and the ballot that man now enjoys; that the laws against trusts be amended and enforced; that the growth of beet and cane sugars be encouraged; that the Farmers' National congress be in favor of suffrage for women in municipal, state and national matters; that the postoffice department forward the betterment of mail facilities to rural communities; that the United States Congress take measures to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other swine diseases; that the national government take active measures to prevent undesirable immigration.

HAS AN ARMY IN ASIA.

Russia Has 112,000 Men in the Vladivostok District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—A letter containing a duplicate of advice sent by the regular correspondent of the Hong Kong press at Vladivostok was received by the last China steamer and was turned over to the Bulletin today. The communication shows that the czar is massing troops in the Vladivostok district and has already a number of naval vessels concentrated in Northern waters. The principal details of the situation are contained in the following paragraph: "Although the Russian government explains that the massing of troops in the Primorsk and Eastern Siberia is due to exchange of army divisions, it is learned that in all the divisions of Vladivostok there are not less than 112,000 men of arms, which monster army is looked upon as a menace to the peace of Asia."

A Currency Commission Possible.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—During the last session of Congress Representative Heatwole of Minnesota introduced a resolution providing for a non-partisan currency commission of nine citizens, eminent in trade, political economy and banking, to act with the controller of the currency to offer recommendations for needed changes in the present banking and currency system. This resolution, it is said, may be pressed during the coming session of Congress.

VENEZUELA PLEASSED.

The Arbitration Treaty Acceptable to All Classes of People.

CARACAS, Nov. 14.—Details of the proposed settlement of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain through the friendly intervention of the United States government have reached this city and appear to give general satisfaction. The Venezuelan government is prepared to settle the question on the lines indicated in the agreement without haggling over minor points.

YOUR UNCLE SAM.

He Looms Up in Great Shape in the Old World.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Speaker publishes an article by "A Leading Publicist," in which the writer, after recalling Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney in regard to Monroism, says "An entirely new order of things has been established by the Anglo-American understanding. Mr. Olney's extension of the Monroe doctrine itself not before acknowledged by any European power, has now received the sanction of Great Britain. But it would be profitless, as well as somewhat painful, to touch upon this delicate ground. What had to be done, had to be done, and that is the long and short of it. We may not like it, but there ought to be no difficulty in choosing between the absurdity of complaining over the inevitable and the dignity of smiling acquiescence. The British government is perfectly right now, without being wrong six or ten months ago. It is exactly a case of our policy of staying off as long as possible the domination of Russia, now so complete. To continue that policy when the game is up would be merely to cling to antiquated superstitions and antiquated diplomacy."

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Temps today expressed itself as being greatly concerned at the "enormous extension of Monroism involved in the Anglo-American entente," adding: "It confers upon America the right to settle any difference between an American state and European power without the authority of the American state interested. This is a big innovation in international law and endows the United States with absolute supremacy in their hemisphere. It must be a bitter pill to British pride to consent to this."

PROF. DYCHE RETURNS.

Thinks the North Pole Can Be Reached by the Alaska Route.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 14.—Professor L. L. Dyche, who left Lawrence five months ago for Alaska to secure natural history specimens for the Kansas university museums, returned home yesterday afternoon.

Professor Dyche got seventeen whole skins of the white Rocky Mountain sheep, six young sea otters, which he traded for from the Indians; 250 birds, many small mammals, a group of five fur seals and some bears. He took 250 photographs, got a large number of curios and was successful in every way in getting what he went for.

When asked about a north pole passage through the Alaskan route, Professor Dyche replied that he thought it was perfectly feasible and that his ship captain and whalers had told him that it was often possible to go as far north as 83 degrees, and that some of the whalers were of the belief that some seasons it would be possible to sail clear through the north pole, on account of the shifting of the ice.

THE TEXAS FATALLY WEAK

Bulkheads, Supposed to Have Been Water Tight, of No Value at All.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The inquiry which is proceeding at the New York navy yard into the circumstances under which the Texas sank at her dock recently, has brought to light the fact that the bulkheads separating the ship into supposedly water tight compartments are so light that they spring under pressure of water and cause great leaks. Although the magazine is separated from the engine rooms by a continuous bulkhead without a door opening it was soon filled by the water which ran around the edges and through the seams of the metal. A naval expert is authority for the statement that if the Texas' sea valve had broken at sea, the vessel would surely have foundered owing to the failure of the bulkheads and doors.

HOME FOR ACTRESSES.

Corinne Provides a Refuge for Aged and Unemployed Stage Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Corinne, the actress, now playing at the Columbia theater in this city, made her will yesterday. By it her jewelry, real estate, every costume and every bit of her personal property will be sold for what it will bring. This should aggregate \$750,000, and with it a good sized tract of land is to be purchased just outside New York. Upon this the "Corinne home for aged and unemployed actresses" will be built. Two Eastern men of unimpeachable reputation were named as trustees of the institution. Her idea is that the home should be open so that actresses can go and come as their necessities dictate.

PALMER WELL SATISFIED.

Congratulation on the Success of the Election Accepted With Pleasure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Senator Palmer, late candidate of the gold standard Democrats for president, in a letter on the results of the election says: "SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9, 1896.—Hon. Horatio King, Washington. My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of November 4, 1896, and accept your congratulations, not only for myself but for the whole country. I adhere to my maxim that the American people can always be trusted, and the rights of the people are safe with the people. Yours very sincerely,—John M. Palmer."

The Latest Rumors About Cardinal Gibbons Declared Wholly Baseless.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—Cardinal Gibbons has denied himself to all reporters who have sought to talk with him upon the rumors regarding the relations of himself and Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keane to the Vatican, but one who is conversant with the whole controversy said today: "There is not a clergyman, be he priest or bishop, regular or secular, who will not regard the statement that it is proposed to discipline Cardinal Gibbons as without basis of fact."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THOSE ELECTED TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Democrats and Independents Will Largely Control in Both Branches.—The Senate Has 27 Democrats and Independents, Republicans 6 and the Gold Democrats 1—House Contains 65 Democrats and Independents, 31 Republicans and 1 Gold Democrat.

THE SENATE.

- First—Richardson and Pawnee, J. M. Osborne, Pawnee City. Second—Nemaha and Johnson, J. H. Dundas, Auburn. Third—Otoe, Amos Weller, Syracuse. Fourth—Cass, W. H. Dearing, Platte-mouth. Fifth—Saunders and Sarpy, William Schaaf, Springfield. Sixth—Douglas, J. H. Evans, rep.; E. E. Howell, F. T. Ransom. Seventh—Cuming and Burt, Wm. Miller, Oaklane. Eighth—Dixon, Dakota, Knox, Cedar and Thurston, Nick Fritz. Ninth—Antelope, Boone and Greeley, M. W. McJan, Boone county. Tenth—Washington and Dodge, W. D. Haller, rep. Eleventh—Wayne, Stanton, Madison and Pierce, C. T. Muffley, Meadow Grove. Twelfth—Platte and Colfax, J. M. Gondering, Columbus. Thirteenth—Holt, Garfield, Wheeler and unorganized territory north of Holt and Keya Paha, J. D. Lee, Lynch, Boyd county. Fourteenth—Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte and Sioux, Otto Metz. Fifteenth—Custer, Valley, Loup and Blaine, C. W. Deal, Broken Bow. Sixteenth—Buffalo and Sherman, J. W. Heapay, Litchfield. Seventeenth—Hall and Howard, O. Grothan, St. Paul. Eighteenth—Polk, Merrick and Nance, T. Farrell, Chapman. Nineteenth—Butler and Seward, Wm. Richey, Ulysses. Twentieth—Lancaster, A. R. Taibott, rep., Lincoln; E. R. Spencer, rep. Firth. Twenty-first—Gage, G. R. Murphy, rep., Beatrice. Twenty-second—Saline, E. G. Watson, Friend. Twenty-third—Jefferson and Thayer, C. S. Steele, rep., Fairbury. Twenty-fourth—York and Fillmore, T. W. Smith, York. Twenty-fifth—Clark and Hamilton, L. L. Johnson, Lincoln. Twenty-sixth—Nuckolls, Webster and Franklin, W. B. Guthrie, Rosemount. Twenty-seventh—Adams, T. P. Sykes. Twenty-eighth—Kearney, Phelps and Harlan, F. S. Canady. Twenty-ninth—Furnas, Red Willow, Hitchcock, Dundy, Gosper, Frontier, Chase and Hayes, L. M. Grayham, Stockville. Thirtieth—Dawson, Kimball, Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne, Logan and unorganized territory west of Blaine and Logan, F. Q. Felix, Gallaia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- First—Richardson, Ralph A. Clark, Henry Gerdes, Julius Smith. Second—Pawnee, J. Bernard, rep.; Wm. Sutton, rep. Third, Nemaha, John C. Shull, Nemaha City; David N. Jones, Glen Rock. Fourth—Johnson, Palmer Blake, rep., Tecumseh. Fifth—Nemaha and Johnson, David C. Snyder, Elk Creek. Sixth—Otoe, Patrick Roddy, rep., Nebraska City. Seventh—Cass, T. T. Young, rep.; E. M. Pollard, rep. Eighth—Cass and Otoe, V. W. Straub, Berlin. Ninth—Sarpy, Claus Grell, Chalco. Tenth—Douglas, John Butler, rep.; Frank Burman, rep.; Levi Cox, rep.; Joseph Crow, rep.; Dudley Smith, Edson Rich, W. S. Feiker, John Liddell, Charles E. Curtis. Eleventh—Washington, C. C. Marshall, Arlington. Twelfth—Burt, H. D. Byram, rep., Decatur. Thirteenth—Burt and Washington, J. T. Nesbit, rep., Tekama. Fourteenth—Dodge, S. S. Van Horn, Everett; W. D. Holbrook, rep., Everett. Fifteenth—Cuming, Daniel C. Giffert, rep. Sixteenth—Cuming, Dakota and Thurston, Frank Alderman, rep., West Point. Seventeenth—Wayne and Stanton, D. A. Jones, Wayne. Eighteenth—Dixon, C. W. Schram, Ponca. Nineteenth—Cedar and Pierce, H. T. Ankeny, Laurel. Twentieth—Knox and Boyd, G. E. Kapp, Butte. Twenty-first—Antelope, F. C. Fairchild, Okadale. Twenty-second—Boode, H. C. Keister. Twenty-third—Madison, F. P. Prince, rep., Madison. Twenty-fourth—Platte, O. S. Moran, Creston. Twenty-fifth—Platte and Nance, N. Secor, Hyatt. Twenty-sixth—Colfax, Donald McLeod, rep., Senayler. Twenty-seventh—Saunders, J. N. Gaffin, Colon; C. M. Lemar, Iuka. Twenty-eighth—Butler, D. W. Ramilton, Rising City; Frank Looms, Octavia. Twenty-ninth—Seward, Dewitt Edgar, J. B. Mitchell. Thirtieth—Lancaster, Paul Clark, C. E. Waite, M. H. Mills, F. M. Wimberly, E. J. Burkett, all republicans. Thirty-first—Saline, F. W. Encoff, Tobias; W. H. Mann, rep., Wilber. Thirty-second—Gage, W. E. Crittenden, rep., Cortland; J. H. Casebeer, rep., Blue Springs; George M. Jones, gold dem., Wymore. Thirty-third—Gage and Saline, G. R. Faulk, rep., Liberty. Thirty-fourth—Jefferson, G. E. Jenkins, rep., Fairbury. Thirty-fifth—Thayer, J. R. Morrison, Chester. Thirty-sixth—Thayer and Jefferson, J. C. Goshorn, rep., Stoddard. Thirty-seventh—Fillmore, Richard Dobson, Wm. H. Taylor, Elyton. Thirty-eighth—York, David S. Zimmerman, Robert Henderson, rep. Thirty-ninth—Polk, Wm. Welch, Osceola. Fortieth—Merrick, Charles Wooster, Silver Creek.

Forty-first—Hamilton, D. S. Woodward, Aurora; J. H. Grosverner, Central City.

Forty-second—Clay, R. H. Hill, Edgar; B. W. Campbell, Clay Center.

Forty-third—Nuckolls, J. H. Wright, Ruskin.

Forty-fourth—Webster, J. L. Grandstaff, Bladen.

Forty-fifth—Adams, Martin C. Fernan, Holstein.

Forty-sixth—Webster and Adams, Peter Uerling, Ayr.

Forty-seventh—Hall, Chas. A. Wiebe, Grand Island; G. S. Roose, rep., Alda.

Forty-eighth—Howard, Samuel Bowers, St. Paul.

Forty-ninth—Garfield, Greeley, Wheeler, Loup, Blaine and unorganized territory north of Blaine county, Richard McArthur, Spaulding.

Fiftieth—Holt, M. C. Grimes, J. A. Robertson.

Fifty-first—Brown, P. H. Eighmoi, republican.

Fifty-second—Cherry and Keya Paha, O. P. Billings, Norden.

Fifty-third—Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte and Sioux, A. E. Sheldon, Chadron.

Fifty-fourth—Lincoln, Cheyenne, Kimball, Keith and unorganized territory west of Logan county, L. Stebbins, North Platte.

Fifty-fifth—Valley, J. H. Cronk, Ord.

Fifty-sixth—Custer and Logan, E. M. Webb, Callaway; W. E. Eastman, Lee Park.

Fifty-seventh—Sherman, J. M. Snyder.

Fifty-eighth—Buffalo, L. L. Hile, St. Michael; Fred Gaylord, Kearney.

Fifty-ninth—Dawson, Wm. Horner, Lexington.

Sixtieth—Kearney, Wm. Coir, Upland.

Sixty-first—Franklin, David McCracken, Macon.

Sixty-second—Harlan, O. Hull, Alma.

Sixty-third—Phelps, E. Soderman, Bertrand.

Sixty-fourth—Furnas, C. F. Wheeler.

Sixty-fifth—Red Willow, L. J. Holland, Indianola.

Sixty-sixth—Frontier and Gosper, Wilson Winslow.

Sixty-seventh—Hitchcock, Dundy, Hayes and Chase, C. W. Phelps, Stratton.

HANNA ON THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Manager Makes a Little Speech to New Yorkers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The committee on organization of the McKinley league, the state Republican organization, which opposes the faction led by ex-Senator Platt, held a meeting last night which was made notable by the presence of Chairman Hanna of the Republican national committee. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, John Mulholland and T. V. Powderly were among those who took part in the proceedings. The president of the league, George Matthews of Buffalo, spoke of Mr. Hanna as one "under whose leadership the forces of honesty and Americanism have won the greatest victory the people of this country have known since Appomattox."

In response Mr. Hanna said: "I wish that I had time to give to you workers something of the details of the last campaign. You in the East, except those who have been at work in the field, can know but little about the work in the Western states and beyond, and, therefore, cannot judge properly what this battle has been. I have been more than gratified since coming to New York to hear the kind expressions on all sides. Of course, it touches a man's vanity, and it did mine. But it went deeper than that; it has touched my heart; and when I look into the earnest faces around me, I begin to fully appreciate that every man in this room is upon the side of honest government, and in the efforts put forth in this great campaign he among many has been a patriot, and none more so than the members of the McKinley league of the state of New York. I desire to make use of this opportunity then to thank you from my heart for your hearty co-operation, and to hope that as you pursue the lines of your work in the future that you will be guided entirely by those patriotic feelings, and do whatever is best for the good of our party and our country without regard to personalities. I judge a man's patriotism by the sacrifices he has made. Let that be your motto under whatever banner you work for the future, and you will find in me a steadfast friend."

CUBAN STORIES DENIED.

Secretary of War Lamont Denounces Various Rumors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—"There has been no change in the policy of the administration regarding Cuba," said Secretary Lamont last night, "and as far as I know none has been contemplated since the adjournment of Congress. So far as the visit of Consul General Lee to Washington is concerned, it has no more significance than my walking from the War department to my residence would have. There were private matters demanding General Lee's attention in this country, and he came home to attend to them. He took advantage of this opportunity to enlighten the President as to the condition of affairs and the exact situation in Cuba. What the President's intentions may be in this matter are known only to himself, and make use of the Cuban as manufactured out of whole cloth. As a matter of fact, the President has not even begun the preparation of his annual message to Congress. Nobody has been taken into his confidence on the Cuban question and the people who are attempting to outline a plan for him are simply indulging in rot."

Solly Smith Won Easily.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Willie Smith, the feather-weight champion of England, entered the ring of the National Sporting Club, of London, to box twenty rounds at 122 pounds for a purse of \$2,500. Solly Smith won easily in the eighth round.

Missouri Beaten by Iowa.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 11.—The eleven of the State universities of Iowa and Missouri met here on the gridiron yesterday, and the contest resulted in defeat of Missouri by a score of 12

MR. WATSON'S LETTER

IT IS MADE PUBLIC IN HIS OWN PAPER.

It Fills Seven Newspaper Columns and Covers Fusion and Sewall in the Georgian's Best Style—He Rakes Chairman Butler Over the Coals in a Red Hot Way.

Watson's Letter of Acceptance.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—The letter of acceptance written by Thomas Watson accepting the Populist nomination for Vice President was yesterday made public. Seven columns of Watson's People's party paper are devoted to it. The letter is supplemented by four columns of advice to Populists to "sit steady in the boat and hold their party together." The editorial tone of the paper is one of fulfilled prophecy. Watson declares that the failure of the Populists to support Bryan in the close states brought about McKinley's election. He goes into a long review of the circumstances leading to his nomination and accepts the Vice Presidential nomination "because I said I would."

He declares that if the St. Louis Populist convention had nominated a straight Populist ticket it would have been elected. It would, he said have driven the Hills and Gormans where they belong—into the Republican ranks—and the Bryans and Blands would have joined with the Populists. He complains bitterly of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Populist leaders, and addresses himself particularly to Senator Butler in this way: "Senator, a reform has no right to exist if it has no valid complaint to make. Populists cannot denounce the sins of the two old parties and yet go into political co-partnership with them. The moment we make a treaty the war must cease. And when we cease our war upon the old parties we have no longer any excuse for living. When right compromises with wrong it is the right which suffers."

Democratic managers seem to resent as a strange piece of impertinence the fact that the Populists dared to nominate a ticket differing at the rear end from theirs. Coming to them with the 2,000,000 votes they were begging for, and without needing I can say with a perfect assurance of telling the unqualified truth, that my arrival on the field of battle was not welcomed as heartily as Blucher was received by Wellington at Waterloo. They want my resignation, but they do not want me to lead them. They need Blucher's troops, but they draw the line at Blucher. That is hardly fair, either to Blucher or his troops, nor is it the best way to defeat Napoleon.

"For this article upon the part of the Democratic managers, I believe you, Senator, are largely responsible. You made no effort to have me recognized. You publicly stated that I would not be notified of my nomination. You went into the fusion policy over my written protest with all the zeal of a man who wanted to elect the Democratic ticket. In this I think you were wrong. As chairman of the Populist committee, the party certainly expected you to do all you could to elect the Populist ticket. Had you demanded Mr. Sewall's withdrawal from the ticket he would have withdrawn. I have a letter of yours in which you state that the Democratic committee expected you to make the demand, but that you did not make it. From the perspective of temper with which the Democratic managers have refused to do the right thing by the Populists, it would seem they prefer McKinleyism to anything which might seem to be partly a Populist triumph. Their subtle purpose is to couple the Bryan election with the complete destruction of the Populist party."

"The position taken in this letter will be bitterly assailed. Would that the pathway of duty were always carpeted with flowers. It rarely is. By making myself and the great party I represent a mere footman for Democratic politicians to wipe their feet upon, I could win much applause from that party. But if I were now indicating in my loyalty which was expected of me when chosen I would grieve the men who have honored me, trusted me, and defended and loved me.

Expenses of the Indian Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The estimates for the entire Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, to be submitted to Congress at the opening of the session call for an appropriation of \$7,350,000—\$100,000 more than for the current fiscal year. The increase is due to the policy of the government adopted at the last session of Congress to abolish gradually contract Indian schools and place all Indian schools absolutely under government control.

A Kansas Breach of Promise Suit.

BURLINGTON, Kan., Nov. 13.—A \$10,000 breach of promise suit was filed in the district court yesterday by Lizzie Ainde of Leroy against Warren Crandall, jr., of Crandall, a member of one of the wealthiest and most respected families in this section of the state. Crandall declares that it is a blackmailing scheme.

No Change in the League.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The magnates composing the Western Baseball league went into session at a late hour this afternoon. Ben Johnson was re-elected president and the old board of directors were retained. It was agreed to keep Columbus and Grand Rapids in the league for another year.

Majorities on Electors and Governor in Every County.

TOPKA, Kan., Nov. 13.—The Populist-Democratic state central committees have received the majorities for all the heads of the two tickets from all the counties in the state. Bryan's total plurality is 11,794, and Leedy's 6,192.

A Million People Starving.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special dispatch from Bombay says that in eleven districts of the Deccan and Concan a million and a quarter of people are believed to be on the verge of starvation.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

A New Coinage Scheme Discussed—An International Mint.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 13.—At yesterday's session of the Farmers' national congress, in session here, General Roy Stone, of the department of agriculture, Washington, read a paper entitled "The Battle is Over; Shall the War Go On?" He said in part: "Though the presidential election of 1896 turned almost wholly upon 'silver,' it touched only a side issue of the great 'silver question'; it dealt only with the merits and the perils of American free coinage. Even upon that side issue, this election, of itself, may settle nothing. It is not in human nature that a party which has made such headway in its first fight should be willing to accept one defeat as final. Unless, therefore, the situation is wholly changed by some wise action of the victors, this campaign may only serve to draw up the opposing forces and embitter the existing antagonisms for a hotter conflict in the future, and one in which this minor detail will still continue to obscure and displace the main question in this case—the question that will have to be met and met with deliberation when the strife has ended in ruin or exhaustion."

First—An international mint be opened under the auspices and management of the governments of the chief commercial countries of the world.

Second—Silver international coins, which may be known as "global dollars" and be made thereof, bearing their denominations in shillings, francs, etc., on the one side and an international symbol with the names of the union states on the other, to be coined and freely issued in exchange for gold coin or its equivalent, or for silver bullion at the market price.

Third—Heavy bars or blocks of silver, to be numbered and stamped with their full international coinage value for use in bank reserves or for export or domestic transfer.

Fourth—Certificates to be issued on deposit of silver bullion at the market value, or of these proposed coins, bars or blocks.

Fifth—The international coins, bars, blocks and certificates to be receivable for public dues and to be exchangeable for gold at the central mint, and at its agencies in all countries of the union.

Sixth—All profit of the coinage, stampage and issue of certificates for bullion to be placed in a reserve fund invested in stable government securities to secure the parity of this currency with gold; the interest arising from such securities to be added to the fund.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

An Explanation of the Policy of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The general policy of the administration with respect to removals and dismissals based on campaign activity was this morning rather frankly stated by an officer of the cabinet as follows: "The mere fact that a federal official voted for Bryan presents no reason whatever for his dismissal. The fact that in his own community he advocated Bryan's interests and urged his election offers no occasion for his removal unless such advocacy was conducted to the neglect of his official duties. But suppose this case, that a federal official couples with such advocacy abusive comment of that administration of which he is a part and multiplies opportunities at home and away from it, to declare grossly offensive things with relation to the administration of which he is a member, then if he has not the decency voluntarily to sever his connection with that which he has assailed, he ought to be dismissed. No federal official, therefore, in Kansas or Missouri need fear that he will be unjustly dealt with. If charges are filed that he voted for Bryan they need give him no concern, he will not be removed on that ground alone. Only those officers of the government in any quarter need entertain apprehension who have voluntarily gone out of their way to bring the conduct of the government into disrepute by gross and offensive assaults upon it."

TWO LECTURES.

MR. BRYAN WILL SPEAK TO PEOPLE OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 13.—Saturday afternoon Mr. Bryan will deliver two lectures at the Funke Opera house in this city. These are supposed to be his opening guns in the four years' campaign for "Bimetallism." At 5 o'clock the first address will be delivered to the Mary Bryan club. At 8 p. m. the second will be given. This will be under the auspices of the Traveling Men's Bryan club and the Bryan home guards. Admission will be free, but by tickets.

Carliste's Insult Fined.

COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—When Secretary Carlisle addressed a political meeting here last month, eggs were thrown at him and after the meeting was over he was insulted as he went from the Odd Fellow's hall to the residence of Mr. Helm. Among these insults was one by James Egin, who threw a lighted cigar into the secretary's face. Egin has been arraigned for trial several times since his arrest for this act, but the case was continued at each hearing until today, when he was fined \$20 and costs.

Senator Teller Declines to Talk.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—"It would be very impolite for us to show our hands now and make our intent plain to the opposition," said Senator Teller when asked whether it would be possible to pass a tariff bill through the coming Senate without a silver rider. "I have received several telegrams from the Eastern press, requesting an answer to that same question, but have refrained from making a definite reply. Speaking for myself I can say that I have not as yet made up my mind regarding the comparative strength of the parties in the Senate."