

## KING OSCAR AS ARBITER.

### The Venezuelan Dispute Likely to Be Soon Adjusted.

#### Ruler of Norway and Sweden One of Five Arbitrators to Settle the Controversy—Court Likely to Sit at Stockholm.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The king of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., has been chosen by treaty between the United States and Great Britain as the fifth official arbitrator of the Venezuelan boundary question. The other arbitrators, four in number, are to be designated, two by the lord chief justice of England, and two by the chief justice of the United States. This is the final and most important feature of the treaty for the complete adjustment of the long pending Venezuelan controversy.

The treaty was concluded in Washington Monday night at the British embassy, Sir Julian Pauncefote representing her Britannic majesty and Secretary Olney and Sir Julian reached their final conclusions a cablegram was at once dispatched to Lord Salisbury notifying him of the result. It reached him within one hour of the time when he went on the platform at Guild hall, and it was the basis for his announcement to England and the entire world that the Venezuela controversy was settled. It was a general announcement, without detail and without any reference to the personnel of the court of arbitration. Thus Washington and London participated in this eventful scene by which two leading English-speaking nations reached an amicable means of adjusting the most troublesome international question of recent years.

As a king seldom leaves his country, except on state visits to other sovereigns, it is not expected that King Oscar II. will go outside of Sweden for the arbitrators, and the court is likely to sit at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, where King Oscar's Swedish reksdag are located. The choice of King Oscar appears to have been a most fortunate one, as he is universally regarded as a man of great attainments, of judicial temperament and of eminent fairness. Among the monarchs of Europe he is probably the most popular, as he goes freely among the people and is thoroughly democratic in his ways.

## SALOONMEN NOT BARRED.

### A Legal Decision of Great Interest to Members of the A. O. U. W.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—In the case of Joseph Schrempf, who entered suit in Judge Wood's court for an order to compel the grand lodge of Missouri and the Germania lodge A. O. U. W., No. 2, to restore him to membership, the court yesterday issued a peremptory writ of mandamus against the two lodges, ordering them to restore Schrempf to membership. Schrempf has been a member of the organizations for the past 16 years and held a \$2,000 policy. On September 30, 1895 he opened a saloon and the societies promptly expelled him from membership. The judgment of the court in this case will attract wide attention for it involves the right of members of these beneficiary organizations to engage in the liquor business, and sets a precedent for the restrictions of such summary ruling as was meted out to Schrempf.

## CANADA FOR RECIPROCITY.

### The Renewal of the Elgin Treaty of 1864 Favored in the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 11.—The statement made in New York by W. S. Fielding, Canadian finance minister, that efforts would be made by the Canadian government to secure a treaty of reciprocity with the United States as soon as President-elect McKinley should assume office has awakened great interest among business men in Montreal and throughout Canada. The commercial interests of Canada, regardless of politics, are almost a unit in favor of a renewal of what is known as the "Elgin" reciprocity treaty of 1864, and it is believed that when the representatives of the Canadian government visit Washington next spring they will endeavor to secure reciprocal legislation along the lines of that treaty.

## AVERAGE YIELD OF CORN.

### This Year It Is 27.3 Bushels as Compared with 26.2 Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The returns to the department of agriculture for the month of November as to rate of yield make the average of corn 27.3 bushels, which is the yield indicated by the condition of figures in October. Last year the preliminary estimate of yield was 26.2 bushels. The rates of yield in the large and principal corn states are as follows: New York, 31.7; Pennsylvania, 27.1; Ohio, 29.9; Michigan, 37; Indiana, 32.4; Illinois, 40.4; Minnesota, 30.6; Iowa, 37.7; Missouri, 26.3; Kansas, 27.1; Nebraska, 37.2.

## Sad Result of a Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—A special from Perrinton, Grafton county, Mich., says that the residence of Sandy Campbell, four miles southwest of that place, burned to the ground, burning to death Mr. Campbell's cousin, a youth of 19 years of age; also Mr. Campbell's two children, aged two and six years. One child escaped by jumping from a window.

## FARMERS' CONGRESS MEETS.

### The Opening Session at Indianapolis—Farmers and Politicians.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11.—The 10th annual session of the farmers' national congress began yesterday in the Indiana hall of the house of representatives. There were about 70 persons present, but the later sittings are expected to show a larger attendance. The congress was called to order by the president, B. F. Clayton, of Indiana, Ia., who delivered his annual address. The afternoon session began with the reading of a paper by Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, discussing means whereby the farmers' national congress can become a greater political power in aid of non-partisan legislation. He urged thorough organization on behalf of the farmers in all sections and a co-operation on all questions of non-political importance. He urged, incidentally, a restoration of the wool tariff. His paper and thoughts met with general favor. One thing he especially urged was a fight to reduce the salaries of county officials, as a means of lowering the taxes.

## COXEY'S PLATFORM.

### The Commonwealer Calls a Conference of Those Who Believe as He Does.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 11.—J. S. Coxe, of commonwealer fame, is on the ground floor with a new doctrine for 1900. It is a platform which declares for the demonetization of gold as well as silver; state ownership of all railroads, highways, waterways and telegraph and telephone lines; municipal ownership of all street car lines, water works, market houses, electric light and gas plants; employment of surplus labor in public works; women suffrage, state control of the liquor traffic and the election of president by direct vote of the people. Coxe has called a conference of all friends of the initiative and referendum and advocates of the above principles of government. He believes that national banks should loan money to the people at cost, and this principle, he says, will be incorporated in a platform to be adopted in the parlors of the Lindell hotel, St. Louis, January 12, 1897. All who favor the principles above set forth, are urged to attend the St. Louis convention.

## GIFT TO KANSAS CITY.

### Col. W. R. Nelson's Present of a Handsome Accumulation of Art Treasures.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—What will prove an invaluable nucleus for a fine art collection in this city will be presented to the Art association of Kansas City by Col. W. R. Nelson, proprietor of the Kansas City Star. It is his accumulation of art treasures acquired during his recent sojourn in Europe, and contains many rarities which will prove exceedingly valuable to the association, both in its classes and as a start for a museum of fine art in Kansas City. Among other things are a number of very fine paintings, casts of noted statues, bas-reliefs and other world-renowned sculptures, copies of some of the famous masters' works, and a quantity of Braun's fine photographs. The collection, it is said, is the most extensive one ever brought to Kansas City. The commercial value of the gift, so it is said, is about \$15,000.

## LIQUOR TO BLAME.

### A Man and Young Girl Out Riding Killed at a Railroad Crossing.

READING, Pa., Nov. 11.—A fast freight on the Pennsylvania road, which left here at 3:15 p. m. yesterday, ran into a carriage containing a man and woman at the Gibraltar grade crossing, this county. Both were instantly killed and the man's body was terribly mangled. It was afterward recognized as that of Charles F. Bright, aged 39 years, a wealthy citizen of Reading and owner of considerable real estate. On his person was found \$1,000 worth of bonds. The woman was identified as Catherine Boyer, a 19-year-old working girl, unmarried. Bright had taken her for a drive, unknown to her friends, who were under the impression that she had gone to her regular employment. It is thought Bright was under the influence of liquor when the accident occurred.

## NATIONAL FINANCES.

### The President Considering His Message on the Present Monetary System.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A Herald special from Washington says: President Cleveland is considering the financial portion of his message to congress. The president will, as heretofore, recommend the retirement of the legal tender notes of the government, so as to take the government out of the banking business and make it impossible for speculators to drain the treasury of gold by means of an endless chain of greenbacks and Sherman notes, which must be reissued as fast as they are redeemed. In order to avoid any contraction of the currency, it is proposed to have this accompanied by amendments to the banking laws so as to enable the banks to issue a larger volume of currency which they will be compelled to redeem in gold on demand.

## Wholesale Shoplifting.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—After systematically robbing Chicago's big department stores of plunder aggregating \$15,000 during a period extending over a year, four members of a gang of shoplifters, hailing from New York, were captured yesterday. Detectives searched two flats occupied by the self-confessed thieves and found nearly \$1,000 worth of stolen property.

## BRYAN'S APPEAL.

### He Urges All Friends of Free Coinage to Keep Up Agitation.

#### Defeat Does Not Dismay the Free Silver Advocate—He Says That the Cause Will Grow Stronger as the Years Go By.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7.—William J. Bryan yesterday gave out the following statement to the bimetallicists of the United States:

Conscious that thousands of loyal hearts are saddened by temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted than those who have espoused the cause of bimetallicism. They have fought from conviction and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether they are right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret. The republican candidate has been heralded as the avenger of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people, those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally, those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class, or to the privileged classes, will suffer in common with those who opposed him. The friends of bimetallicism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race and until convinced of their error they will continue the warfare against it. The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centered upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts on the part of our opponents to prevent it.

The republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallicism while republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallicism. Gold standard democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket while they labored secretly for the election of the republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness while they themselves have been defying the law, and American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of national honor while they were steadily bartering away the nation's financial independence. In spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters, in spite of the threats of money loaners at home and abroad, in spite of the coercion practiced by corporate employers, in spite of trusts and syndicates; in spite of an enormous republican campaign fund, and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetallicism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few states and that too by very small pluralities, has defeated bimetallicism for the present, but bimetallicism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago. I desire to commend the work of the three national committees, which have joined in the management of this campaign. Co-operation by the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it was less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great choice has reduced friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members as well as to the executive officers of the national committee of the democratic, populist and silver parties for their efficient, untiring and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation for future success and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office, and, therefore, defeat brings to me no feeling of personal loss. Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors, as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done. In the love of millions of our fellow-citizens, so kindly expressed, in knowledge gained by personal contact with the people and in broadened sympathies, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by devotion of friends, and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection of the plain people, an affection which we prize as the richest reward which this campaign has brought.

In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory let the roll be called for the next engagement and urge all friends of bimetallicism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall triumph. Until convinced of his error, let each advocate of bimetallicism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about "sound money" and "an honest dollar," they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs. Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past. The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives, international bimetallicism will cease to deceive. Before that year arrives, those who have called themselves gold standard democrats will become republicans and open enemies. Before that year arrives, trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and to public safety. Before that year arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people then ready to demand an American financial policy, for the people will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

## LAW DOES NOT APPLY.

### Kansas Alien Land Act Said to Be Inoperative in the Santa Fe Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—President Ripley, of the Atchison road, said, when speaking of the action of the state court in Kansas in appointing a receiver for a portion of the road:

The suit under which the appointment of the receiver was made was passed by the legislature of Kansas in 1891. The law is known as the alien law, and contains the provision that no corporation, one-fifth of whose stock is held by aliens shall hold real estate in Kansas. The law relied upon has no application to the railway company, whose property under the laws of Kansas is regarded as personal property. The pending proceeding does not and cannot affect any of the property of the Atchison road other than the 473 miles of road for which the receiver has been appointed. The road will continue to be operated by the company as at present. The order does not contemplate otherwise, it being expressly provided that, in order to protect all public and private interests, the receiver may enter into a contract with the railroad company to operate the road.

## BUTLER'S MANIFESTO.

### The Populist National Chairman's Official Address to His Party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Senator Butler, of North Carolina, chairman of the populist national committee, has issued the following manifesto:

To the people of the United States: In the remarkable campaign just closed the people's party was the only party that supported solidly and unitedly the great and vital issues represented in the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. This was natural, for the people's party came into existence to bring to the front and to press to victory the principles of Lincoln and Jefferson, already long discarded by the two old parties.

The money power feeling reasonably sure of its control and domination of the leaders and the controlling influences in the republican party, in 1892 gave its support to the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for the special purpose of having him, through the use of patronage and otherwise, crush out the silver sentiment in the south and make the leaders in that party as completely subservient as those in the republican party. To accomplish this purpose four cabinet ministers were selected from the south and an unusually large amount of patronage used on political leaders to the same end. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland demanded that the democratic senators and congressmen give a decisive vote in the interests of the gold standard before he would deign to give out the post offices. This deep laid plan might have succeeded had not the people's party at this juncture sprung into existence, exposed the plot, stood in the breach and appealed to the patriotic hosts of both parties to check the scheme of the people's despisers and rally to the common defense.

The people's party with a high patriotism and an unselfish devotion to principle, greater than ever before exhibited by any other party, stepped outside of its organization to throw its 2,000,000 votes solidly for Bryan. Had not more than this number of those who called themselves democrats in 1892 given their support to Mr. McKinley, the cause of the people and American principles would have triumphed this year. This class will surely support the party of monopolies and trusts in the future. Their places in the ranks of the reform hosts must be taken by patriotic republicans. In fact, Bryan would have been elected in this contest had even 25,000 more silver republicans come to the rescue.

The election of McKinley and the triumph of the gold standard does not express the desires and sentiments of the people. The majority oppose the policy for which he stands and will so vote whenever a opportunity is presented for a proper alignment. The remarkable and brilliant campaign of William Jennings Bryan would have aligned these forces and marched them to triumphant victory if any candidate or leader in America could have done so under the democratic banner.

The administration of McKinley cannot bring prosperity to the American people. The mills cannot be kept open, idle labor given employment and general prosperity restored and maintained until the wealth producers receive fair returns for their labor and thus are enabled to purchase. The gold standard and monopoly rule, to a continuation of which Mr. McKinley stands pledged, means four more years of falling prices, four more years of lockouts and strikes, four more years of reduced wages and idle labor. This will cause the patriotic rank and file of the republican party to condemn and repudiate McKinleyism as the patriotic rank and file of the democratic party has condemned and repudiated Clevelandism. I cannot believe otherwise, for I have not less confidence in the patriotism of this class of republicans than the rank and file of the democratic party has already demonstrated.

Therefore, a large per cent. who, though not fooled by the specious pleas of "honest money" and promised prosperity, yet who would not in this campaign fight under the democratic banner, will surely join hands with the majority of the American voters outside of the old parties to overthrow a government of trusts and monopolies run in the interest of foreign capitalists.

The people's party has made this possible—in fact inevitable. The position of the people's party in this great contest has convinced every patriotic American that the party can be trusted to stand for the principles of good government and the interests of the people under any and all circumstances. Therefore, the people's party will be the nucleus around which the patriotic hosts must and will gather to redeem a betrayed republic and to restore prosperity to an oppressed and outraged people.

MARION BUTLER,  
Chairman People's Party National Committee.

## NINE STATES CLOSE.

### Twenty-Six Thousand Votes Really Settled the National Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The immense popular majority received by Maj. McKinley and his godly majority in the electoral college tends alike to conceal the real narrowness of his victory because of the closeness of the votes in several states. If there had been a change of less than 26,000 votes in the aggregate in nine states, Bryan would have been elected president of the United States. McKinley's majority in California, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming combined was less than 52,000, and the nine states cast 60 electoral votes. A change of only about 26,000 votes would have given the 60 electoral votes of these nine states to Bryan, and these 60 electoral votes would have elected him president of the United States.

## NOT FOR CARLISE.

### Kentucky Republicans, It Is Said, Will Choose One of Their Own Faith for Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 9.—There is no longer any talk of the republicans uniting with the gold democrats on Carlisle, Breckinridge or any other democrat to succeed Senator Blackburn. All negotiations and talk to this effect were based on the probabilities of another dead-lock. Now that the republicans are confident of a majority on joint ballot, they state that a republican will be elected senator.

## PINGREE'S NEW REFORM.

### Michigan's Governor-Elect Would Make Corporations Pay All Taxes.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—Mayor Pingree proposes on becoming governor to favor a statute that corporations shall pay all taxes. He has in mind contemplated Massachusetts legislation, said to be in favor with business men of that commonwealth, which he expects to look up. The governor-elect's scheme would do away with annually recurrent equalization difficulties.

## A FEW OLD TIMERS.

### The Next Congress Will Witness Some Familiar Faces—Only One Negro.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The only colored man who will have a seat in the next house is George H. White, of North Carolina. George W. Murry, of South Carolina, who alone represents the colored race in the present congress, was defeated by a sound money democrat. Among the old-timers who will again play a part in the congressional history of the country are Holman, of Indiana; Bland, of Missouri; Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; and Jehu Baker, of Illinois, the man who enjoys the distinction of having defeated and retired William R. Morrison. Baker was a republican in those days. He comes back as a fusionist, having defeated E. J. Murphy, of East St. Louis. The states that send solid republican delegations are Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

## A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

### Suicide Follows a Fulle Attempt at Reconciliation Between Husband and Wife.

NEVADA, Mo., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Thomas Harrison, a young wife, swallowed strychnine in the presence of her estranged husband late Sunday afternoon and died in great agony in his arms. The tragedy occurred on their farm 15 miles northwest of this city. Six months ago they agreed to separate. She went to live with her parents and he with his. On Saturday afternoon, knowing her husband would be at their old home, attending to stock, she drove over there, taking a little girl with her. They talked over matters for a few moments. She told him she had come back to live with him, but he demurred and she then swallowed the fatal dose. He lifted her into the buggy and drove hastily to a neighbor's house, but she died in terrible convulsions in her husband's arms, before she could be lifted out of the buggy. It is one of the saddest occurrences in the history of this county.

## PLENTY OF GOLD.

### The Yellow Metal Coming Out of Hoards and Being Paid into Banks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Most bankers here think the time has arrived when the banks may safely resume the practice of furnishing gold for export and for the payment of government dues. Since February, 1892, very little gold has been paid into the treasury in the ordinary transaction of business, and when gold was required for export, bankers have paid out government notes, which were taken to the treasury to be redeemed in gold. For four years there has been more or less uncertainty as to whether the currency of the country would be maintained on a gold basis, and for that reason banks have held to their gold. The leading bankers are of the opinion that the election settled the status of the currency, and makes all kinds of money as good as gold.

## FOLDING BED VICTIM.

### Peculiar Accident That Befell Warren B. Mason, of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Warren B. Mason, of the Chicago Acetylene Gas and Carbide Co., died yesterday from a strange accident which befell him Sunday evening. Mr. Mason arose to ascertain the time and on getting back into the large folding bed jarred it so that the top fell over on him. Mr. Mason's feet reached the floor, and he was sitting in an upright position when the bed fell, catching him in its grasp. Relatives aroused by his cries ran to his assistance, but only temporarily relief could be given him, as his backbone had been broken in the vice-like grip of the heavy bed. Mrs. Mason was lying in the bed when the accident occurred, but escaped uninjured. Mr. Mason lived until nine o'clock yesterday morning, suffering excruciating agony.

## CUBA AND THE MESSAGE.

### Important Recommendations Expected from the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Important recommendations on the Cuban situation are expected in the forthcoming message of the president. That Gen. Lee has made a report favorable to the recognition of belligerent rights to the insurgents is hardly to be doubted, in view of the statements he has made to newspaper correspondents in regard to the general condition of things on the island. The impression which prevails is that Gen. Lee was summoned to Washington in order that the president might secure the necessary information to treat the subject in his message.

## BABE DIES OF HUNGER.

### Deserted Wife Is Unable to Support Her Infant Child.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 10.—Early yesterday Mrs. Katherine Weiss rushed into the free kindergarten with her two-month-old babe in her arms. A few moments after her arrival the little one died. The physicians who examined the body say that the little one died of starvation. Mrs. Weiss is a hard working woman who was deserted by her husband a short time ago.

## Twenty Passengers on a Steamer Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Seville, Spain, says two steamers have been wrecked by collision at the entrance to the Guadalquivir river. One of the steamers was sunk and 20 passengers were drowned. Most of those lost were wealthy and prominent persons.