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MRS. CASTLE IS SENT TO JAIL

California Woman to Serve Three Months in London for Shoplifting.

HUSBAND UNCONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED

Magistrates in Passing Sentence on the Afflicted Wife Say They Expect the Sentence Will Be Reviewed Elsewhere.

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LONDON, Nov. 6.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The apparently very harsh sentence passed upon Mrs. Walter Castle today has undoubtedly shocked all London. She goes to prison under a sentence of three months, without hard labor, it is true, but subject, unless pardoned meanwhile, to prison discipline, prison food and prison uniform, for that period, as well as complete separation from her husband and all friends.

The sentence seems amazingly unjust, in view of the fact that some of the most reputable physicians, including a doctor in the employ of state, who saw her in Holloway jail for a week or so after her arrest, all testified that the complaint from which she undoubtedly had suffered since the birth of her child is such as very often leads to insane perversions of women, to religious mania, it was cynically observed, as well as, perhaps, to kleptomania, of which she was undoubtedly a sufferer. All the experts testified to this particular mental perversion, and she was undoubtedly irresponsible for her admitted thefts.

The prosecution introduced absolutely no contradictory evidence against these experts, and as she pleaded guilty there was no need of witnesses to the fact of thefts. Under such circumstances the natural expectation was that she would be released forthwith and the sentence was received with amazement in the court room and it is discussion everywhere in London tonight.

On the other hand, however, it is urged by one of the medical experts, whose interviews with your correspondent appear further along, that had she been acquitted on the ground of insanity, the only duty of the judge would have been to send her to an asylum as a criminal lunatic, from which it would be very difficult to obtain her release. No doubt is expressed that Sir Matthew White Riddley, home secretary, will shortly release her from Wormwood Scrubbs on account of the condition of her health. This plea may be all very well, except that probably not a soul in London believes but that had the guilty woman been of English family and influence she would have been released forthwith after the testimony.

OTHER WOMEN HAVE ESCAPED.

In fact, an exactly similar case was before the London courts some two years ago, in which the sister of a very distinguished Englishman of title pleaded guilty to stealing quantities of articles from army and navy stores, yet was practically released and sent home after her confession. Another somewhat similar but more serious case was that alluded to in these dispatches a year or so ago, but of which no mention has ever been made in an English newspaper, in which the daughter of an earl and the wife of a baronet was conclusively proven by the police to have been guilty of numerous slashings of women in the Kensington district. It will be remembered that a veiled woman, dressed in black, prowled around the streets at night, attacking with a knife every woman she met in lonely places. It is known to many that the police traced the guilty deeds absolutely home to her, but that no arrest was made, the husband and father being quietly notified to place her in some asylum. She is now in a foreign asylum. She was insanely jealous of her husband. All these facts are common property to those intimately familiar with Scotland Yard.

It is a dangerous thing for a newspaper to comment unfavorably upon the decision of an English court. The terrors and penalties of contempt of court are their potent weapons upon such comment here, but it is within the rights of newspapers to point out, as did I in my cable a few days ago, that the bail of $200,000 demanded of Mr. and Mrs. Castle was preposterous, considering the value of the stolen articles, and that the incarceration of Mr. Castle, in view of his obvious innocence, was an outrage no one would have believed would be inflicted on an Englishman of such social prominence and wealth as the Americans.

As some comment may be excited at home because of the presence at the trial of no representative of our embassy, except an attendant of the embassy who is an Englishman, I may explain that First Secretary Roosevelt, who is always alive to the interests of Americans, is very ill at home and Ambassador Bayard has been almost continuously absent for many months on a yachting trip and visits to various famous English country houses.

FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF MAGISTRATES.

The trial drew a crowded audience this morning to the stuffy little court at Clerkenwell, where the London sessions are held. Chairman McConnell presided, having on his left his deputy, Mr. Lovel, and while the altogether exceptionable number of about thirty unpaid magistrates filled the bench, which extends in a semi-circular gallery around the court room. All magistrates of Middlesex are entitled to sit at Clerkenwell sessions, and in theory are supposed to participate in determining a decision, although in practice, unless the chairman consults them, as he did in this instance, they play the part of mere dummies. Sir Edward Clarke and Sir Frank Lockwood, with their junior counsel, were in good time, which was not perhaps surprising, considering that the two first named counsel had each a retaining fee of £250 for appearing for Mr. Castle and his wife.

Among the general audience there were several Americans, including Mr. Hodson, a messenger from the United States embassy; Major Egan, U. S. A., and Colonel A. G. Hawes of New York, who both informed the World representative they attended to testify to Mr. Castle's high character in San Francisco; Mr. Charles Guthrie of the banking firm of Chalmers & Guthrie, Idol Lane, London, and Louis Weill, the two sureties for Mr. and Mrs. Castle to the extent of £40,000, were also present.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle, having surrendered, according to the terms of their bail, were taken to the cells underneath the court, whence the pitiful sobs of Mrs. Castle could be heard echoing, while the court was waiting for half past 10, the hour fixed for opening the proceedings. The two prisoners were then placed in the dock, Mrs. Castle being supported up stairs by her husband, who lovingly kept his arms around her while they stood to face the grave indictment against them.

Mrs. Castle was dressed in a tight-fitting, double-breasted, black jacket, showing her slender graceful figure, a plain black hat and black gloves. She was in a state of abject prostration, holding her handkerchief to her eyes, her body shaking with convulsive sobs. So much of her face as was visible was of deadly pallor and when she removed her handkerchief for an instant her eyes were seen to be blood-shot and red with weeping.

Her husband, a handsome and essentially prepossessing looking man of mildly bearing and honest and open expression, was flushed, but firm, his concern being obviously far more for his wife than for himself.

ADMITS CASTLE'S INNOCENCE.

There was a buzz of suppressed applause when crown counsel opened the proceedings by declaring that no evidence was to be offered against Mr. Castle. This was the first and most agreeable surprise of the proceedings, for up to the very last the police in charge of the case had privately persisted in treating both prisoners on the same footing. But it was now apparent that the crown counsel had decided there was nothing to justify the slightest suspicions against Mr. Castle. He was informed by the judge that he might leave the dock. His wife looked piteously at him for an instant then sank back on his supporting arm, while he showed no disposition to leave her. However, the warden beside him explained that it was contrary to practice to allow a discharged defendant to remain in the dock under any circumstances, and Mr. Castle reluctantly withdrew. Mrs. Castle's condition now became still more painful, and a female warden came to sit beside her and keep her from falling to the floor of the dock.

The next surprise of the case was when Mrs. Castle pleaded guilty to seven separate indictments against her. This course was decided upon by her lawyers this morning at a consultation before sitting of court, their line of defense being to rely on medical testimony as to her mental condition to secure her discharge without imprisonment.

Having pleaded to the indictment, Mrs. Castle's counsel received permission for her, in view of her wretched condition, to retire to her cell while the expert evidence was being taken. The chairman assented and granted permission to Mr. Castle to stay with his wife until the conclusion of the case.

STATEMENTS OF THE CASE.

It now having become necessary to state the case against her, this was done in the fairest possible manner by Mr. Horace Avory, a well known crown lawyer. Nothing could have been more considerate than the way he put the facts, there being no effort to press anything unduly or to weaken by anticipation the defense of mental derangement which was to be put forward. The only faint touch of color Mr. Avory gave to his brief statement was when he described the contents of Mrs. Castle's trunks as including "a perfect museum of small articles of value." This caused an almost imperceptible titter in the court, which was again excited as Mr. Avory read an epitomized catalogue of multifarious objects unearthed by the police among Mrs. Castle's belongings. The sting in Mr. Avory's statement was in its tail, when he pointed out "that the conduct of Mrs. Castle when the police were searching her room at the Hotel Cecil showed an apparent consciousness of what she had done, and a perfectly natural desire to avoid the consequence. These robberies were committed so skillfully that in no single instance was she suspected by the shopmen under whose eyes she took the goods. In fact, there was nothing in her proceedings on these occasions to convey the idea that she was not responsible for her actions."

Sir Edward Clarke, representing Mrs. Castle, had a task of extreme delicacy in meeting the case against his client, for if he harped too strongly on the insanity plea he would justify the chairman in holding his client to be entirely insane, in which event the only sentence allowed the bench to be imposed, that she be detained during her majesty's pleasure—in other words, that she would be consigned to a criminal lunatic asylum perhaps for life. Sir Edward's cue was to show that while unsound on this one point of kleptomania, though he never uttered the words, Mrs. Castle's condition was such that justice would be satisfied by her being handed over to her friends. He proceeded on that line with great dexterity, examining the medical experts whom he called for the defense with extreme adroitness. Their testimony all went to show first, that Mrs. Castle suffered from a certain condition peculiar to women which was frequently productive of some species of mania; and second, that her nervous hysterical, overwrought condition was an infallible symtom of this derangement.

ADMITTED BY THE DOCTORS.

Two of the experts, Dr. Grigg and Dr. Savage, are among the highest authorities in London on diseases of women, but the testimony which made the greatest impression on the court was that of Dr. Scott, medical officer of Holloway prison, where Mrs. Castle was detained for a week before the police magistrate had accepted bail. Dr. Scott's report was a confidential one, made to the home secretary, in consequence of the representations made by the American ambassador, as to the injury to Mrs. Castle's health, certain to ensue, if she were not liberated on bail. The report was a complete corroboration of views taken by the other experts, although it had been prepared before they saw Mrs. Castle at all. The effect of Dr. Scott's entirely disinterested official testimony was such that Mrs. Castle's release was deemed certain by all in court. A police inspector, accustomed to court proceedings, who was standing near me, volunteered the remark: "That report will get her off, right enough." But when at the conclusion of the evidence, Chairman McConnell intimated that he intended to withdraw for consultation with the full bench of magistrates it was realized that Mrs. Castle's fate was still hanging in the balance. Her counsel looked significantly at each other while Mr. Castle, who had for a moment left his wife in the cells and returned into court to get for her, as he fully expected, glad tidings of her discharge, inquired anxiously of his lawyers what this proceeding of the chairman meant. They endeavored to put the best face possible on it of assuring him there was not a doubt about the result and he returned again to the cells.

CAME BACK TO CONDEMN.

After eighteen minutes' absence, the chairman, accompanied by the magistrate, resumed his place on the bench. Mrs. Castle was now summoned to the dock again to hear the decision. Her sobs and plaintive cries could be heard as she ascended the stairs, and with her handkerchief to her eyes, her body quivering, as she tried to gulp down her tears, she flung herself on the rail in front of the dock, a pathetic picture of abject dejection and misery. There was an intense stillness throughout the court as the chairman in a tone which showed that he felt the painfulness of the occasion, stated that after anxious consideration it was his duty to pass sentence upon the prisoner. He then went on to point out that if the prisoner's mental condition was such that it would be imperilled by confinement, then there were other authorities who could more fittingly take that fact into consideration than he could. This meant, of course, that the home secretary could, in the exercise of his discretion, order her release if Mrs. Castle's condition warranted it. The chairman then pronounced the sentence of the court of "three month's with hard labor." Then, correcting himself, added: "Without hard labor."

Every one having assumed that the unfortunate woman would be discharged, this sentence came with a painful shock of surprise in court. There was an unbidden protestatory ejaculation of "Oh" on all sides, and the unhappy prisoner gave herself up to grief in utter abandonment. For the first time she removed her handkerchief from eyes swollen with crying and looked with unspeakable agony at the judge and then throwing up her arms she shrieked hysterically:

"What does that mean? What does that mean?"

And as she was led down stairs to the cells she exclaimed in tones of deepest anguish, "Oh, my God, what does that mean?" Her cries and sobs gradually becoming fainter.

This being the only business before the court, the chairman and magistrates left the bench, Mr. Castle having again obtained permission of the court to visit his wife in the cell until the time for her removal to prison arrived. Expressions of sympathy were general and the police inspector before mentioned said in blunt fashion: "Well, I call that sentence rough. I fully expected he would have discharged her on her own recognizance under the first offender act."

HER LIFE IN PROSPECT.

The World representative saw Dr. Scott, the prison doctor, after he had come from Mrs. Castle's call, and he said: "I feel deeply for the Castles. It is one of the most painful cases in my experience, but I have explained to him that under the English law the course taken by her counsel was the best one. If she had been acquitted on the ground of insanity and ordered to be confined during her majesty's pleasure, it would be much harder to obtain her release than under the existing circumstances. You will see, she will serve only very little of her sentence, if the prison doctor finds that her mind would suffer

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONFIDENCE COMES TO STAY

Even the Monopolist Railroads Have Caught the Fever.

FIFTY THOUSAND NEW CARS ORDERED

Preparations on All Hands for a Rapid Business Development Following the Defeat of the Silver Agitation.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—The announcement is made on good authority that orders have been placed by the railroads of this country, since the election, for 50,000 new traffic cars and 200 locomotives. The Cleveland, Lorraine & Wheeling railway has ordered that its shops at Lorraine, O., on which operations had been suspended, be completed at once.

In this city the commercial travelers of nearly all the big jobbing houses will be sent out on the road next Monday.

The Lamson & Session company, nuts and bolts, has been working on half time and next week will work full time.

The Otis Steel works will at once start all its departments.

The Gobeille Pattern company will employ more men and fill contracts conditional upon McKinley's election. The Wellman-Seaver Engineering company will start at once on contracts calling for $60,000 worth of work. Several new business blocks will at once be commenced.

ORDERS A THOUSAND AIR MOTORS.

Two Hundred Machinists to Be Given Work at Once in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 6.—As a result of the election of McKinley an order was placed today with the Axelson Machine company at Los Angeles by Ira G. Hoag for the manufacture of 1,000 compressed air motors, which will necessitate the employment of about 200 machinists and others, and also the enlargement of the works for this and other orders contemplated in the future. In placing the order Mr. Hoag said that it had for some time been held in abeyance, subject to the political outcome, and would not have been placed had the election gone the other way.

A canvass of the banks and financial institutions shows that the money market is easing up and that all business is taking on a healthier tone. Considerable gold, which was locked up in safe deposit institutions by timid people, is again flowing back into its natural channels in banking houses.

WILL RECONSTRUCT THE DAM.

Force of Men to Be Put at Work at Once Near Prescott, Arizona.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Nov. 6.—The result of the election is already commencing to be felt in Arizona. Colonel A. E. Brode, superintendent of the Walter Grove Water Storage company, has ordered machinery to be placed in Hassayampa river and upon its arrival he will place a force of men at work on the foundation for the reconstruction of the dam which was swept away by the flood in 1890. The old dam was 110 feet high and the water covered several acres of land, being used for irrigation and hydraulic mining. It is also contemplated to place a large electric plant for furnishing power to surrouning mines.

COLORADO RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

Company Organizes with a Million Dollars to Build a New Road.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 6.—The Cowenhowen Railway Tunnel and Drainage company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated today at Aspen. This company has a tunnel two miles long and will at once begin work upon the second two miles, which will take it through Smuggler Mountain from Aspen to Lenado, from which point it will build two lines of railway, connecting with both the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland, and on into rich mineral districts in Eagle and Pitkin counties. The incorporators are men of great wealth and will push the enterprise to completion at a rapid rate.

Mining Company Incorporated.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Double Eagle Mining and Investment company, at Rapid City, with a capital stock of $100,0000. Incorporators, Albert Carr, Rapid City; Leopold Gross, Webster; George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau; for the Gillis Shoe company, at Mitchell, with a capital stock of $5,000; incorporators, D. E. Gillis, Morenci, Mich.; C. W. Gillis, Mitchell, and R. D. Gillis, Mitchell.

Ohio Furnace to Resume.

WARREN, O., Nov. 6.—The Thomas Furnace at Niles, employing 250 men, will resume work as soon as preparations can be made.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Widow of the Late William H. Dies of Heart Failure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Mary Louise Vanderbilt, widow of the late William H. Vanderbilt, died at half past 1 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, at Scarboro, in West Chester county. Mrs. Vanderbilt had been visiting at the Shepard residence since the wedding of her granddaughter, the daughter of Mrs. Shepard. Shortly after 1 o'clock she was attacked with heart disease and died in a few minutes. The death of Mrs. Vanderbilt was unexpected, as she was apparently in good health this morning and the attack came without warning.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Mary Louise Kissan, daughter of a reformed church minister of Albany. She was married to William H. Vanderbilt in 1841. The children of the marriage were Cornelius, William Kissam, Frederick W., George W., Margaret Louisa, who became the wife of the late Elliot F. Shepard; Emily Thorn, wife of William D. Sloane; Florence Adele, wife of H. McK. Twombley and Eliza O., wife of W. Seward Webb.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 6.—Charles E. Ewling, chairman of the Illinois gold standard committee, and one of the leaders in that movement from the first, died this morning of heart failure. He had been sick about three days. He was a cousin of Vice President Stevenson, and has been for years one of the leaders in central Illinois politics.

Police Corruption at Cripple Creek.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Nov. 6.—Chief of Police J. M. Marshall and Assistant Chief Tom Clark, have been relieved from duty by the council, pending investigation of charges of corruption. The charges are made by Policemen Anderson and Finch. Marshall is accused of knowing the men who committed a robbery, and failing to arrest them. Clarke is said to have accepted a portion of the money taken by a woman from the pockets of a man. Both men deny the charges. Ed Johnson, a policeman, is acting chief.

Died from Too Much Gas.

TOLEDO, Nov. 6.—Conrad Eichorn, formerly in the cigar and tobacco business in Sandusky, where he had a wife and several children, was today found dead in bed along with his 4-year-old son, also dead, in Enterman's hotel. He had unscrewed the tip of the gas jet and turned on the gas full force. He and his wife had quarreled and separated.

Heavy Snow on the Range.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Nearly a foot of snow fell here last night and today and the range country is covered with a heavy blanket of snow and some stockmen are already feeding hay. If the present snow remains there will be heavy range losses this winter.

HAS HELPED BRITISH TRADE.

Reappearance of King Confidence on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

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LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Associated press has commissioned a number of competent observers to make inquiries in various business circles in London as to what effect the election of Mr. McKinley as president of the United States will have on the business of England. Reviewing and summarizing the results of these inquiries, it is shown the election has had a most favorable effect on financial and commercial interests here.

The universal raise in value in all markets here demonstrates this. The buoyancy is, perhaps, partly due to a reaction from the strain of anxiety which has been created in all circles by the American campaign. It seems evident also that the rise in English markets is partly due to a belief which has gained currrency, and which is based on cable advices from the United States that while a somewhat higher tariff schedule than the present one is likely to be enacted, Mr. McKinley will not resort to the extreme protection policy which has generally been attached to his name.

"There is a feeling prevalent in the city that an era of long and active business with the United States is about to begin on the Stock exchange. The buoyancy which has characterized American securities since Tuesday is expected to extend to other departments. The rise in the prices of American securities on the exchange has been general all along the line. Notable instances are Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which is 9¼ higher compared with the eve of the elections; Louisville is 7½ higher and New York Central 5½ higher. The stocks of reorganized American railroads are in as good demand as the higher priced stocks. The chief business has been done in Atchison adjustments and Denver & Rio Grande firsts consolidated.

BRITISH CAPITAL COMING.

It is also said there is an immense amount of British capital awaiting investment in the United States. Some insurance companies, it is announced, are prepared to invest £200,000 or £300,000 each ($1,000,000 to $1,500,000) in American mortgages. The Times remarks on this point that while the European investor will not buy American securities blindly, he will buy the securities of sound companies which have been neglected, owing, not to their own defects, but to the general distrust of American affairs. The Economist notices with surprise that there has been no advance in the United States loan (government bonds).

In commercial quarters in London, large estimates are given of the value of American orders which have already been received since the election. The dry goods business has recently been of moderate proportions, but the Manchester market now expects large orders for American trade. Large American orders were, until November 4, subject to the condition that they should be cancelled if McKinley were defeated, but they are now being hurried forward. The traffic canvassers for American steamship lines, are already feeling the change in this respect. During the recent business depression, consignments were almost as rare as the favored Dodo, but they are now falling like manna in the desert. The probability of a rise in the American tariff does not come into consideration for a moment in this department the certainty of immediate improvement dwarfing all more remote contingencies.

ALL TRADES REVIVE.

The cutlery trade entertains similar hopes of revival of the American business, which has lately been much stagnated, but which is improving already, notably at Sheffield where American advices have given hope of an improved business for another couple of years, especially in the lighter industries. The demand for the material used in the cutlery and plating trades is also unusually great.

In the iron market the effect of the election of Mr. McKinley is already being felt. Reports received from Birmingham are that a strong tone and more disposition to do business prevail in all departments there. Unmarked iron is from half a crown (60 cents) to 5 shillings ($1.20) higher than last week; pig iron has improved from 6d to a shilling higher. The steel trade has not been affected yet, though there is a good demand, owing to the excessive production. The wool industry has experienced a decided impetus and better spirits are manifest all around among those engaged in that industry. An upward movement in prices is reported at Bradford, where prices for all classes of wools hardened on the improved inquiry. The card spinners have already protected themselves against dearer raw material by raising their prices in some cases 1 penny per pound. The makers of coatings and linings for the American market are confidently preparing for a big business.

In Nottingham great hopes are placed upon a revival of the American inquiry for lace. The hosiery trade, which has lately been inactive, now shows signs of improvement. The jute market, after a relapse on the eve of the election, is now much firmer.

McKinley's majority has re-established confidence and there has been an active market at Dundee since Wednesday, prices, especially for fine jutes, rising quickly and showing a marked improvement.

The South Wales iron market has already shown a noticeable advance. Pig iron warrants rose 6d on Wednesday on the signs of renewed activity at the iron and steel centers. The copper market has shown a better tone since the election, and it is expected the result will make further inroads on the already small stocks held in Europe. Many transactions recently entered into were open to cancellation in the event of Mr. Bryan's success. Prices are now rising, and the stocks in railway warehouses at Birmingham, which a few months ago were 3,000 tons, are now almost depleted, while little American copper is being offered, owing to the demand for home consumption in the United States.

THE INDIANS ARE CELEBRATING.

Winnebagos Having a Dance in Honor of McKinley's Election.

PENDER, Neb., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The Winnebago Indians in Thurston county, like all republicans, have grown enthusiastic over the late election returns, and revel in a gorgeous feast and Indian dance on the reservation tonight. Many were in Pender yesterday and today buying McKinley and Hobart buttons to celebrate with. Colored banners, bearing the inscription, "McKinley and Sound Money," will be exhibited during the several dances to the tune of the tom-tom, in the hands of the dusky maidens. Winnebago precinct has always been conceded to the democrats unanimously, but this year eighty-seven republican votes were cast. Thus they rejoice. The feast and the dance will continue until the break of morn.

Candidates for Peffer's Shoes.

TOPEKA, Nov. 6.—Simultaneously with the announcement of fusion success in Kansas comes the announcement of six aspirants for the seat in the United States senate to succeed William Peffer, whose term expires March 4, 1897. Senator Peffer wired from Washington last night announcing his candidacy for re-election. Ex-Governor L. D. Lewelling's friends have already started a boom for him. Populist State Chairman J. W. Breidenthal is being pushed for the place by his friends, and the national silver chairman for Kansas, R. W. Turner, Colonel W. A. Harris and George Munger are also talked of as being candidates.

David Henderson Gets a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—David Henderson, theatrical manager, was today granted a divorce from Grace Roth Henderson, the well known actress. George A. Ballantine, the son of a wealthy New Jersey brewer, was named as co-respondent.

Heavy Snow in South Dakota.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—A severe northwest gale and snow storm is prevailing tonight. Snow is drifting badly. Very unfavorable for stock on the ranges.

BRYAN KEEPS UP THE FIGHT

Issues a Militant Manifesto to the Free Silver Advocates.

URGES THEM TO CONTINUE AGITATION

Declares He Was Barely Beaten This Time and Looks Forward to the Next Election with Full Confidence in His Cause.

LINCOLN, Nov. 6.—When Mr. Bryan yesterday received Chairman Jones' dispatch conceding the election of William McKinley, he promised to issue an address to the "bimetallists of America." This manifesto, calling for renewed agitation, was given out this afternoon. It is as follows:

"Conscious that millions 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 bimetallism. 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 advance agent 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 bimetallism 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 upon the part of our opponents to prevent it. The republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallism, while republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallism. 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 secretly bartering away the nation's financial independence.

THINKS HE ALMOST TRIUMPHED.

"But 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, bimetallism has almost triumphed in the first great fight. The loss of a few states, and that, too, by very small pluralities, has defeated bimetallism for the present, but bimetallism 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. Cooperation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers of the national committees 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 the 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.

ISSUES A RALLYING CRY.

"In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the next engagement, and urge all friends to bimetallism 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 bimetallism 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 bimetallism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold standard democrats will become bimetallists and be with us, or they will become republicans and be 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 American 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 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

W. J. BRYAN."

DENVER, Nov. 6.—William J. Bryan is to lecture in Denver before the end of this month on a date yet to be fixed, on "The Centennial State." The Chamber of Commerce is arranging to give a banquet in honor of the silver champion, who received nearly nine out of every ten votes cast in Colorado, and the people of the state will join in a great demonstration to show their admiration for their leader. He will probably deliver his lecture also at several other points in Colorado in the star course.

Mr. Bryan today received a reply to his message of congratulation to President-elect McKinley.

Mr. Bryan has replied to some of the offers of employment at high salaries which he has received since election day, declining them on the ground that he desires to be free to devote a large portion of his time in the future to the advocacy of bimetallism. He said in reply to questions that he had not arranged the details of his plans, but that he would enter upon no line of work which would interfere with his main purpose. He has agreed to address a public meeting in Denver at an early day, but beyond this has made no engagements for the immediate future.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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BYNUM THINKS THE DANGER PAST.

Says the Silverites Can Never Again Put Up So Strong a Fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—Hon. William D. Byrum, chairman of the national democratic committee, has returned from Chicago. Today Mr. Bynum said: "The advocates of free coinage will never again be able to put up such a fight. They had been diligently at work for about three years, and the conditions were exceedingly favorable to the dissemination of their sophistries. The friends of sound money had been avoiding a direct contest, and were at a disadvantage when the question was squarely presented. The triumph of sound principles under the circumstances was a great victory."

As to the future of the gold standard democrats, Mr. Bynum said: 'A reunion of all the forces of the democratic party can only take place upon the lines of the Indianapolis platform. Those that will not unite with our organization on the principles therein promulgated will become identified with the populist party and go with that organization.

"I have been reported as having said that we should probably abandon our organization; nothing is farther from the truth. We are prepared to continue the battle for sound money and shall do so whenever and wherever the question is raised.

"It is impossible to say at present just what course we shall pursue, but our organization is perfect in all the states that were represented in the national convention and we shall strengthen it in every possible way. The effectiveness of our organization and the perfection of its machinery were fully demonstrated by the manner in which our vote was placed where it counted.

"In due time we shall have a meeting of our committee to canvass the situation. However, this is not important, as our plans will have to be formed as events shape themselves."

In speaking of the management of the campaign, Mr. Bynum spoke in the highest terms of the assistance given him by Mr. Peabody of New York and Mr. Francel of Indianapolis. Of those not directly connected with the organization, he accorded the greatest credit to Mr. Hewitt of New York and Mr. Don M. Dickinson, who came to his assistance at a critical moment and enabled the committee to make a vigorous campaign in the close states which turned the tide.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

Nebraska Citizens Ratifying the Election of William McKinley.

BELLEVUE, Neb., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The republicans of this place held a ratification meeting Thursday in honor of the election of McKinley, the first celebration ever held here for a presidential candidate. Between fifty and seventy-five persons participated in the parade, which marched through town to the enthusiastic blowing of tin horns, the firing of guns, etc. A number of soldiers from Fort Crook had joined the shotgun brigade, which kept up an energetic fusillade for about an hour. Many of the citizens had illuminated their homes and grounds for the occasion. After the parade the assembled crowd, men of both parties, closed the celebration with a ringing salute to the "next president of the United States."

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The news of the absolute certainty of McKinley's decisive victory was received with great rejoicing in this city, and a great ratification is being arranged for tonight. The whistle at the sugar factory was blown for fully fifteen minutes and announced the result for miles around.

WAUSA, Neb., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—In honor of McKinley's great victory the Woman's McKinley club banqueted the Wausa McKinley and Hobart club last evening. The hall was gaily decorated and a feast had been prepared and partaken of amid great rejoicings. Mr. Robert Lynn, on behalf of the McKinley and Hobart club, thanked the women for their untiring efforts and for the good work accomplished by them, and congratulated every one for the great victory won at the polls.

FIND A SERIOUS IRREGULARITY.

Lancaster County Returning Board May Throw Out a Precinct.

LINCOLN, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The county canvassing board had, at 5 o'clock tonight, finished canvassing the returns on the city of Lincoln and nine country precincts, and was engaged upon Middle Creek, the tenth. A technical irregularity was today discovered in the returns from Precinct A, Sixth ward, which may result in throwing that precinct out. The poll book returned to the county clerk does not contain sufficient names to correspond with the tally, a column and a half in the book having been left blank. It is presumed that one of the clerks went to dinner, and after returning neglected to enter the names of those who voted in his absence. When the canvassers discovered the irregularity they sent for the other poll book and began canvassing Precinct B of the Sixth ward. Precinct A gave an average republican majority of 79, and should the vote be thrown out it will cut down by that number Congressman Strode's estimated plurality. It is stated at the office of the county clerk that the board will not complete the county before tomorrow night.

NEW MEXICO IS WELL PLEASED.

Merchants Felt Their Interests Demanded McKinley's Success.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 6.—No previous presidential election in the United States has created such excitement and interest among all classes as the present one, for business men, bankers and merchants felt that Mexican interests demanded the election of McKinley. The Mexican Herald says: "For Mexico the declaration of the American people in favor of the gold standard means continued prosperity here. It signifies large dividends for our mills and banks, thus carrying into effect many large and important undertakings for which capital would not have been obtained in the United States had Bryan been elected. The result is for the general good of Mexico."

Minnesota's Big Plurality.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Charles A. Pillsbury of the republican advisory committee issued a statement this morning calling attention to the fact that the McKinley majority of 50,000 in Minnesota was greater in proportion to its population than any state west of Pennsylvania, except Wisconsin.

M'KINLEY AT THE CEMETERY

President-Elect Places Flowers on the Graves of Loved Ones.

MANY TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION

Chairman Roberts of Kentucky Expects to Carry that State for Sound Money—Message from General Nelson A. Miles.

CANTON, O., Nov. 6.—President-elect McKinley's afternoon outing today included a drive to West Lawn cemetery. He went in the old familiar one-horse surrey with several friends. He had with him half a dozen beautiful bunches of bowers. He left the carriage personally and placed one of the wreaths upon the graves of the late Mr. and Mrs. James A. Saxton, who were Mrs. McKinley's father and mother. A short drive farther on through the beautiful grounds brought him to the McKinley lot. Here he placed like tokens in memory of his two daughters, Katie and Ida, who passed away early in life, a score of years ago, and similar remembrances upon the graves of his deceased sister, Anna, and his late brother, James McKinley.

Returning home, he found a special carload of distinguished Cincinnatians, who had come to extend a personal invitation to attend a commercial club dinner November 10. Major McKinley explained to them his plans, which were to take a rest quietly at Cleveland next week, and then return to Canton, where he would probably begin arranging for the duties before him. Under the circumstances, he was forced to decline, but he accepted an invitation for the next annual dinner. He likewise extended regrets to invitations from Chicago and Columbus and other points, and wrote Mayor Strong of New York his thanks and inability to be present at the dinner of the New England society on November 22. He spent the evening in his library with a few friends. Mrs. McKinley was only able to sit up a part of the day, and her physician thinks it more important each day that she get away for a change and a rest from the exciting scenes she has witnessed for many weeks past.

Mr. McKinley saw a number of friends during the morning and at noon went for a drive.

Mr. McKinley received Mr. Bryan's telegram of congratulation on his election to the presidency this morning, after a late breakfast. He took the first opportunity to go to his library and write the following acknowledgment:

CANTON, O., Nov. 6, 1896.—Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.: I acknowledge the receipt of your cour