

POINTS OUT ERRORS

Mr. Chamberlain Shows Where Greater New York Went Wrong.

NOT PLEASED WITH RESULT OF ELECTION

Fails to See How Such a Thing Could Ever Have Happened.

GIVES HIS DIAGNOSIS OF THE CASE

Too Much Strife for the Emoluments of Office.

SAYS IT COULD NEVER OCCUR IN ENGLAND

Speech is Considered a Serious Breach of Etiquette, but it Makes John Bull Pat Himself on the Back.

with forgery, was today committed for extradition. When arraigned last week at the Bow street police station, pending the completion of the extradition papers, Ford said he would rather be hanged in America than live in England.

INSURGENT FORCE SURRENDERS.

Blanco's News Service Getting Into Working Order.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—An official despatch from Alfonso XII, province of Matanzas, announces the surrender there to the Spanish authorities of an insurgent force consisting of three officers and fifteen privates, who delivered up thirty carbines. The insurgent officers who have surrendered are Colonel Evaristo Leon, Major Guadalupe Herrera and Captain Carlos Cepero.

It is semi-officially announced that General Gomez has been attempting to concentrate the insurgent forces near Remedios, the principal northern port of the province of Santa Clara, and it is added that he was engaged by a Spanish force with the result that the insurgent left nine men killed on the field. Captain General Blanco has issued a circular to the Spanish military commanders in the different provinces of Cuba, instructing them to favor the owners of sugar estates by all means in their power and to encourage those who may be less disposed than others to grind their teeth. The captain general is said to have suggested that grinding should proceed on a large scale.

THIRTY-FIVE SIKHS MASSACRED.

Captured in an Ambush and No One Escaped.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.—The report that a native officer and thirty-five Sikhs belonging to the Kurram column had been intercepted by tribesmen in a ravine and slaughtered is officially confirmed. It appears that they were assisting in a reconnaissance up the Kurram river when they were ambushed. The tribesmen, who were armed with rifles and shotguns, hurled down rocks on them and closed around the men until the whole party was shot or cut down. The Sikhs fought heroically until the very last, their officer killing two rebel chiefs with his own hands before he fell.

REGARD IT A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

Sagasta Would Deplore War with America.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—In response to a cable message from a non-official American source, Senor Sagasta, the premier, has sent the following cabled declaration through Senor De Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington:

"So far from seeking a cause to declare war against the United States, Spain would regard it as a great misfortune to be given the occasion for such an unhappy resolution. Animated as it is by the most amicable sentiments toward the great republic, Spain hopes of America that the latter will do its utmost to fortify sentiments of friendship for the sake and welfare of both countries, at the same time respecting the rights of Spain."

Will Not Reopen Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The minister of war, General Billot, today informed the cabinet that he had notified M. Andre Castelin, managing editor of the Courrier and member of the Chamber of Deputies from the second division of Lyon and M. Leon Mennan, deputy from the first division of Reims, that in the absence of new evidence the government had decided not to reopen the Dreyfus case. The gentlemen named had announced their intention of questioning the government regarding the situation in favor of reopening the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the former captain of artillery, now undergoing life imprisonment on the Isle du Diable off the coast of French Guiana.

New Yacht for Prince of Wales.

GLASGOW, Nov. 9.—The Hendersons have booked an order for an eighty-ton racing cutter for the prince of Wales. The designs of the new yacht were drawn by George L. Watson, and it is believed it will be of the type of Bona, the cutter of the duke of Abruzzi, nephew of the king of Italy. The prince of Wales has retained the services of Captain Carter, the late commander of the Britannia.

Laurier's Proposal Not Accepted.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The Vatican official contracts today published report that the forthcoming papal encyclical on the Manitoba school question would undertake to accept the compromise suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada, namely: Neutral schools with religious instruction after school hours only.

Passengers Allowed to Land.

COLON, Colombia (via Galveston), Nov. 9.—After holding in quarantine the Royal Mail Steam Packet company's steamer, via Jamaica, for thirty-two hours, because of the reported prevalence of yellow fever in the island, the officials have raised the quarantine and allowed it to discharge its passengers and mails.

Sentence Rebellious Natives.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 9.—That one of the chief leaders of the insurgents of Deccanaland, has been sentenced to six years imprisonment at hard labor and fifty-five others have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to four years. They all pleaded guilty of sedition.

Bismarck Being Sued.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—A man named Lange, who for twenty years has been Prince Bismarck's head forester in the Sackhausen and who was pensioned last summer, has begun suit against the prince to enforce the payment of an additional pension which the chancellor refused to grant him.

Promises Aid to Flood Sufferers.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Emperor William, in consequence of his visit to the Silesian flood district, amazed at the immense amount of damage done and has promised extensive aid for the flood sufferers, and especially in the direction of regulating the waterways.

Will Succeed Dr. Katherin.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—Dr. Eberth Hoch will be named president of the lower house of the Reichsrath in succession to Dr. Katherin who resigned the presidency on October 25 last.

Italy Queen Honors Cardinal Gibbons.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The queen of Italy has sent Cardinal Gibbons a portrait of herself in her court robes, with the request that he will send her copies of all his books.

Injury to South American Wheat.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says a general frost has severely injured the wheat and flax crops.

Radicals and Socialists Gain.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—As a result of the municipal bye-elections just ended, five radicals and four socialists have been elected.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY PAGEANT

Ceremonies of Inducting a New Executive Into Office.

MARRED BY THE DISAGREABLE WEATHER

Immense Crowds Line the Route of the Procession, Which Presents an Attractive Spectacle, Despite the Rain.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In spite of a thick drizzle and a heavy fog the ancient custom of presenting the elected chief magistrate of London to the representatives of the sovereign and to the people was observed today with success. The usual throng lined the route and the decorations were more numerous than usual. They consisted mainly of triumphal arches, venetian masts, floral festoons and a liberal display of bunting.

But in spite of the weather a more striking proof of the popularity of London's yearly festival, known as the lord mayor's procession, has not been given in a long time—due very largely to the conspicuously brilliant year of office of the retiring chief magistrate, Sir George Paule Phillips. Even the radical electors, who annually protest against the existence of the corporation of London within the area delineated by the larger open places, such as Trafalgar square, were crowded to their capacity.

The "show," although attractive as a mere spectacle, looked even more tawdry than usual in the fog, mud and rain today, although to many people these circumstances did not make it any the less attractive as a historical and social festival. The day when the corporation of the city of London played its part, and that no light one, in the contest for constitutional freedom and material wellbeing. In its origin the mayor's procession was intended as an assertion of the importance of trade and commerce, long previously ground down by kings and nobles. The city compared its own existence, formed a powerful municipality, and making good hall their headquarters, took care, as a warning to all whom it might concern, to have the mayor installed with the utmost pomp. In the course of time the ceremony lost this particular significance and there was no sign today that it has released its hold of the affections of the community.

ALLEGORICAL FEATURES.

The procession included a car representing "British Sports," with a huntsman, bicyclist, etc., including an Indian representing Prince Ranjitsingh, illustrating cricket. Another car depicted "The Founders of Great Britain," including Sir Walter Raleigh, Admiral Penn, Warren Hastings, Lord Clive and Cecil Rhodes. An old stage coach of the year 1837 was followed by a modern motor car, presenting a striking contrast. Then there were the usual contingents of soldiers, sailors, firemen, artillery and the city companies, the whole thickly interspersed with bands of music. When the procession reached the law courts the lord mayor in his full city robes, preceded by a band of music, was escorted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and attended by the retiring lord mayor, the sheriffs, the sword bearer, chaplain, aldermen in their sable trimmed gowns, together with other civic functionaries, proceeded to the court of the lord chief justice, where they were received by the judges attired in scarlet robes, full bottomed wigs and cocked hats.

There the usual solemn courtesies were exchanged, the lord mayor in exercise of an immemorial right remaining covered while the recorder read an eulogistic review of the new lord mayor's career. It was in the annual Sunday school story, referring to his blameless youth, successful commercial career, and well spent the crowned with the attainment of the highest civic honors.

From this court, after the retiring lord mayor had been formally presented to the judge, the procession went to the court of appeal and was received by the master of the rolls and the appeal judges attired in their robes of black and gold. The ceremonies here were merely formal. The dignitaries then returned to their coaches and resumed the march to the city.

BRILLIANT BANQUET.

The brilliancy of the gathering at the lord mayor's banquet at the Guild hall this evening was somewhat marred by the tokens of mourning for the late duchess of Teck. A majority of the ladies present wore black or dark gray gowns.

The entrance of the marquis of Salisbury, prime minister, and Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, was the signal for applause, but the reception tendered to the foreign diplomats was of the tamest character, as compared with the enthusiasm which last year greeted the then ambassador of the United States, Thomas F. Bayard.

AFTER THE USUAL LOCAL AND FORMAL TOASTS

the marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, responded for "The Army." In the course of his speech he eulogized "the gallant work being done on our Indian frontier, especially by the troops of those native rulers who have long wished to stand shoulder to shoulder with us." He then proceeded to point out the necessity of an increase of the army to meet "the requirements of imperial expansion."

CHEERS FOR SALISBURY.

The marquis of Salisbury, on rising, was greeted with several minutes of continuous cheering. He began by deploring the "grievous" dispute which he said "involved the future prosperity or disaster of the country," but added that he was glad to say there was a renewed prospect that the Board of Trade's intervention would prove successful.

His lordship read a telegram from the queen, asking him to express how deeply her majesty felt the display of loyalty to her crown and to her person at the diamond jubilee. After referring to the conduct of the Indian troops on the frontier in terms similar to those used by the marquis of Lansdowne, and warmly praising the conduct of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Sudan, the premier came to the leading passage in his speech, introducing the tangled question of the Niger and the connecting claims and interests of Great Britain and France in that section of West Africa. He said:

"It might not achieve the general conciliatory process desired if I entered frankly into all the negotiations between the powers respecting Africa. We are all aware of the great extent of territory cast loose during the last twenty years in Africa and put up as the object of acquisition for several con-

terprising governments. The negotiations that are proceeding will possibly continue a long time. We desire that territory to be governed on strict principles of right, and with a constant regard to its prosperity and to the interests of the empire. We do not desire unjust and illegitimate achievements and we do not wish to take territory simply because it would look well to paint red on the maps.

"I objects are strictly commercial. We wish to extend commerce, trade, industry and civilization, to throw open as many markets as possible, and to bring together as many consumers and producers as possible, and to open the great natural highways and waterways on the continent.

"We wish trade to pursue an unchecked course on the Niger, the Nile and the Zambezi, and in doing these things, while we wish to behave in a neighborly manner and to show due consideration for the feelings and claims of others, we are obliged to say that there is a limit to the exercise of this particular set of feelings and we cannot allow our plain rights to be overridden." (Prolonged cheering.)

His lordship then passed to speak of the situation in the east. He said the history of the last year was that the European concert had failed to prevent Greece from going to war, but had succeeded in preserving the peace of Europe. It was, he submitted, a greater praiseworthy achievement for the concert to avert that calamity. He continued: "Had the concert exerted all its force to prevent Greece from going to war the responsibility might have rested upon it of erasing Greece from the map."

With reference to the Niger question his lordship observed that this was still unsettled, but added: "The concert of Europe is like a steam roller, with great power, but little speed."

In concluding his speech Lord Salisbury said: "One hope we have of preventing the competition of armaments among European powers ending in a terrible effort for mutual destruction fatal to civilization is that the powers may gradually be brought to act together in a friendly spirit as to what questions that may arise, until at last they shall be welded into some international construction which will give the world, as the result of their great strength, a long spell of unfevered commerce, prosperous trade and continual peace."

CHAOS NOW REIGNS IN AUSTRIA.

Published Reports Convey Only Faint Idea of the Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A letter received here from Vienna says the published reports of the political situation in the Austrian empire convey no adequate idea of the chaos prevailing.

MRS. NACK'S FULL CONFESSION

Gives Complete Details Connected with the Murder of Guldensuppe.

WILL TESTIFY AGAINST WILLIAM THORN

Having for Weeks Successfully Resisted the Efforts of the Police, She Finally Gives Up Story of the Crime.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Herald tomorrow will say:

"Emanuel Friend, counsel for Mrs. Augustus Mack, was at the Harlem Opera house last night. It was noticed when he came into the lobby he appeared nervous and excited. His extreme nervousness caused some comment and he remarked casually that he had just come from a long interview with his client, Mrs. Mack. He sat half the play through and on coming out said: 'Mrs. Mack has confessed. That is all I can say. She has confessed and will go on the stand tomorrow against Thorn. I cannot talk about the matter any further. I have made a solemn promise of secrecy. There is no use of trying to see me later—there is no use to see anyone else. Even Mr. Howe does not know. The few others who do know are pledged to secrecy as I am. I shall go home, disconnect my telephone and refuse to see any one or answer any questions. Mrs. Mack has made a full confession—that's all I can say.'"

The Herald will further say:

"Mrs. Augustus Mack has made a full confession. She had until yesterday not uttered a word that would incriminate her. She had withstood the efforts made by the police to extort from her an admission that she had killed William Guldensuppe, or that she had planned his death, or had lured him to Woodside, L. I., where Martin Thorpe did the actual shooting."

Mrs. Mack had been submitted to the thirty-third degree by the police—to every known torture. She had been confronted by the torn masses of flesh, the promise of life had been held out to her as a reward for a few words that would surely result in Thorn's execution. She had remained firm during her imprisonment at police headquarters. At all hours of the day and night she had been besieged, but she had kept her own counsel. Now she confesses, but under what direct influence is not known.

FULL OF DRAMATIC INTEREST.

"The story of Mrs. Mack has told and she will be called on to repeat to the jury full of dramatic interest. She has described at great detail her life with Guldensuppe in the little flat. She quarreled with him frequently after Thorn appeared on the scene. Guldensuppe was violent and to rid himself of him she and Thorn determined to kill him. She induced him to go to Woodside to inspect a cottage which she had been told him to conduct her business as a midwife. She sent him up stairs alone, and when she heard shots, she knew Thorn had carried out his promise."

The greatest difficulty was to obliterate the traces of murder. The only plan that appeared safe and sure was to cut the body into fragments small enough to be carried away without suspicion. When the packages had been completed she and Thorn hired a survey and drove to this city. They threw some of their bundles into the East river, but were frightened by the approach of ferry hands and drove on until they found a secluded spot to hide the remainder. The discovery of the body was followed in a few days by her arrest.

BEGIN THE TAKING OF EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The trial of Martin Thorn for the alleged murder of William Guldensuppe began in earnest this morning. Yesterday the jury was secured and at 10 this morning District Attorney William J. Fox began his case. Four witnesses were the boys, who swimming in the East river, found portions of the trunk, and then followed the policemen who were called to the scene of the finding; and they in turn were followed by witnesses who testified to the bringing of that part of the body to the morgue.

The discovery of the lower part of the trunk from which the legs were severed half way between the higher and knee was the key up and every address who handled it until it was deposited with the morgue keeper was examined and each one in turn identified the paper, oilcloth and cheesecloth in which the part was wrapped. The rest of the afternoon was taken up by the description of those who found and inspected the bundle found floating in the Brooklyn navy yard, and as in the two other instances the carrying of these limbs was followed from the navy yard to the New York morgue, Bellevue hospital. Then the morgue keeper was put on the stand.

At 4 o'clock all the witnesses who had been brought to court had given their testimony and as there were no more available, the prosecution asked for an adjournment until tomorrow morning. The court granted this request and the trial will be resumed at 9:30 o'clock. It is expected that the greater part of the testimony tomorrow will be that of the anatomical expert, Dr. McGuire, who will be asked to testify to the fact that the parts belonged to the same body, and also if possible to prove the cause of death.

The first witness called was John McGuire, who was one of the two lads who, while bathing in East river at the foot of Eleventh street, found the upper portion of the body said to be that of Guldensuppe. Young McGuire identified the piece of oil cloth wrapped in court and also a photograph of the portion of the body. These were marked for identification. He was not cross-examined. James McKenna, who was McGuire's companion, corroborated McGuire in every detail and also identified the oil cloth and photograph.

The witness then identified the wrappings on the bundles. His statement that the portions of the body fitted one another exactly, called out an objection from the defense. Mr. Howe stating that it was his purpose to show that they were misfits. The witness then proceeded to describe certain marks on the pieces of the body, peculiarities of the toes, scars and moles.

After testimony as to the photographing of the remains counsel for the prosecution held a consultation and then informed the court

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

1. English Strictures on New York. Pageant of London's Lord Mayor. Mrs. Mack Makes a Confession. Proceedings of City Council.
2. Objects of Omaha Foot Ball League. Work of National League Managers. Miners in Illinois Hold Out.
3. Results of Popocatepetl Blundering. Capital National Bank Affairs Again. Editorial and Comment.
4. China at the Exposition. Big Money Borrowed in Small Cases. Philadelphia Convention of a Storm.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Iowa Speakership Contest.
7. Chloral Kills A. P. Hale. Big Output of the Packing Houses. Proceedings of City Council. Affairs at South Omaha.
8. Exposition Directory at Banquet. Health Commissioner is Surprised. Trying to Adjust Demurrage Question.
9. Rise of the Telephone. New Interconnecting Mileage Useful. County Seeks a Settlement. Judge Gordon and His Pay.
11. Commercial and Financial News.
12. Hot Work at Shady Hill.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
4 a. m.	32	12 m.	45
6 a. m.	29	2 p. m.	44
7 a. m.	28	3 p. m.	44
8 a. m.	27	4 p. m.	45
9 a. m.	27	5 p. m.	45
10 a. m.	27	6 p. m.	44
11 a. m.	27	7 p. m.	43
12 m.	25	8 p. m.	40
		9 p. m.	39

that they were not prepared to go any further today, as all their witnesses, who had been summoned to attend today had been examined.

YOUNG BOY DEFENDS HIS FATHER.

Kills United States Attorney Jones of Nevada.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 9.—The entire state was startled and horrified this morning by the murder of Charles Jones, the district attorney, by Julian Guinan, the 16-year-old son of a well known local physician. The prominence of all connected with the affair, the attendant circumstances and the suddenness of the tragedy, make it one of the most sensational happenings in the history of Nevada. Jones' death was caused by a bullet wound in the head and for a time mystery surrounded every circumstance connected with the killing.

At first it was supposed that Jones had committed suicide, but no weapon being found on his person near the scene of the shooting it became evident that his death had been caused by another, and an hour later young Guinan surrendered himself at the sheriff's office and confessed to the killing.

The statement of the youth, who is now in jail, is to the effect that immediately prior to the shooting he had observed his sister talking to Jones, with whom his father had forbidden association. He saw Dr. Guinan approaching. Believing trouble to be inevitable when the two men should meet the boy procured a Winchester rifle and stationed himself at a window for the purpose, as he says, of protecting his father.

Upon encountering Jones, Dr. Guinan said to him: "This is the last time I shall ever warn you against keeping company with my daughter."

Jones jeered at the doctor in comment upon his warning and slipped his hand into his right hand pocket. Julian states that having often heard his father threaten to kill Jones, and having been informed that the district attorney always carried a revolver, which he believed from Jones' motion about to be drawn, the boy fired at Jones in anticipation of an attack on his father. Jones fell forward, the bullet from the rifle having entered his right eye and passed out of the neck behind.

Miss Guinan, seeing Jones fall, threw herself on him and embraced the dead body. When the coroner took charge of the remains, Jones' hand was still in his pocket, but no weapon was found.

Jones was about 33 years old, was married, and left a widow and six children at home in Reno, whence he came this morning on official business. He was necessarily in Carson a part of his time, and while here his attention to the girl occasioned so much talk that Dr. Guinan had been aggravated into making threats against Jones, which indirectly led to the murder by the doctor's son.

FINLAND ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES.

Twenty-One Will Be Built in This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The Baldwin Locomotive works have, within the last few days, booked orders for fifty-six locomotives. The orders include twenty-one locomotives for the government state railway of Finland, the first order of any magnitude that has ever been placed in this country for that type. Another order is for twenty-four broad-gauge locomotives for the government of Brazil, while the third order is from the Grand Trunk railway of Canada and is for ten locomotives. All of these orders call for the completion and the delivery of the locomotives by January, 1898.

BAD STORM RAGING ON LAKE ERIE.

Vessels Are Forced to Put Into New York Harbor.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—Another bad storm is raging on Lake Erie. The wind has been blowing all day from the northwest, and a big sea is running. No disasters are reported. The schooner McVey, lumber laden, for Buffalo, was caught in the storm off Fairport last night, and was compelled to throw part of her load overboard. The boat was towed in to this port today. The steamer State of Ohio, with passengers from Buffalo, was compelled to put into Fairport harbor for protection, and has not yet arrived here.

Family Quarrel Ends in a Tragedy.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Charles Goldbach, a charmer of 227 Lawrence street, this afternoon shot and fatally wounded his father-in-law, Frederick Fritz, jr., and his son, Frederick Fritz, jr., and then shot himself in the head. It is thought all those who die. The shooting was the result of a family quarrel.

Heavy Rain in Cuba.

Darlington, reports thirty-eight inches of rain having fallen in the province of Sancti Spiritus during October. Great damage was done and one of the bridges owned by the Jaraguá iron company on the railroad from the mines to the steamer pier was carried away.

FOR GOLD STANDARD

Meeting of Executive Committee of National Sound Money League.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM SEVERAL STATES

General Need Expressed for Further Education of the People.

J. STERLING MORTON WRITES A LETTER

Says All Are Fanatics, Bigots and Idiots Who Support Free Silver.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM IS A DREAM

Committee Issues an Address Urging the Importance of This Government at Once Adopting Gold Standard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of the National Sound Money league was begun here today. There were present President George B. Leighton, St. Louis; Secretary E. V. Smalley, Henry Willard, Gustav H. Schwab, J. Kennedy Tod, H. P. Robison, Edwin Burrill Smith, J. K. Cowen, M. E. Ingalls, J. W. Norwood, W. C. Cornwall and Treasurer A. B. Hepburn.

General Secretary Smalley in his report of the work of the league said there was lodged to its credit in a bank of Chicago a balance of \$1,000 over and above all expenditures. Treasurer Hepburn reported that the total amount in bank up to the present to the credit of the league was \$10,263.

A donation of \$500 to the Indianapolis Monetary league was granted without dissent. General Secretary Smalley read a communication received from M. C. George, vice president of the league in all the great questions relating to the currency and realizes the necessity for aggressive work. As to the state the league in many places would find it homebored with financial ignorance and error.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls of Cincinnati it was voted to appropriate \$1,000 to aid Mr. George. J. K. Cowen of Baltimore reported that things were satisfactory in his territory.

PROFUGATING MONEY FALLACIES.

J. Sterling Morton, vice president of the league for Nebraska, wrote: "Mr. Bryan and his disciples are actively engaged in the propagation of money fallacies. They have united in one conglomerate mass all the fanatics, bigots and idiots in this state for the purpose of upholding the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It is very painful to observe that this aggregation may quite possibly make a majority of 20,000 at the coming election for candidates who represent all that is limited and disastrous to agriculture and in fact to sound government everywhere."

Justice W. M. Reese, vice president of the league from Arkansas, wrote: "There is no change in this state. There is an overwhelming majority for free silver and Bryanism in every congressional district."

Charles F. Libby, president of the league for Maine, writes in part: "So far as Maine is concerned, I do not think the silver question will be an issue in the congressional fight next year."

EDUCATION IS NEEDED.

James M. Lillis of St. Louis wrote: "I can say that on the whole I feel encouraged over the situation in Missouri. I fully recognize the strength of the silver democracy in this state is wholly due to lack of education on that subject, and I see no means at hand whereby the people can be sufficiently informed before the next election in order to materially reduce their numbers."

William T. Connel of Buffalo reported that as far as he could ascertain, both in the eastern and western part of the state, the free silver sentiment was actually dying out.

Louis R. Ehrlich of Colorado Springs reports that nothing but better times can bring about a change in the free silver sentiment in Colorado. "The only thing to affect the west," he said, "is better times, and I would now suggest that the league come out boldly and announce that the United States is to proclaim the gold standard as the money basis of the country."

President Leighton thought it highly expedient for the league to commit itself on this point at the present time.

M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati said: "The result of the recent campaign shows conclusively that the south will again drift back to democracy and free silver." Continuing, he said: "The Congress of Buffalo is a tendency to drift into a new banking business law, which to the country will be fraught with danger."

TO INVESTIGATE A REPORT.

On motion of H. P. Robison of Chicago it was resolved that a committee be appointed to receive and consider the report of the monetary commission when it is made, and to call a meeting of the executive committee, if it is considered necessary that action be taken thereon.

A committee comprising Louis R. Ehrlich, Mr. Leighton, Secretary Smalley, Gustav H. Schwab and William C. Cornwall, was appointed to prepare a declaration on international bimetalism to the effect that bimetalism is dead and gold should be the standard of the country.

A recess was then taken.

Before reassembling the members of the committee said that President McKinley had stated his intention of recommending in his next message to congress the advisability of separating the issue department of the treasury from the government expense accounts. In other words it will be proposed to hold the gold reserve on a redemption fund for greenbacks, to make the gold and greenbacks interchangeable. It was said that President McKimley had spoken freely on Monday with a prominent official of the National Sound Money league on this question.

ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

When the committee resumed its session, Louis R. Ehrlich of Colorado Springs, as chairman of one of the sub-committees, read the following address:

International bimetalism as a world proposition is dead. Let us recognize this. The international bimetallic commission, appointed under the espionage of the republican administration, has made strenuous efforts on behalf of its policy. Those efforts have proved futile. The commercial necessities of the country have demon-

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LONDON, Nov. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, speaking yesterday as guest of the Glasgow corporation, dealt at length with the recent mayoralty contest in New York. Speaking of the possibility of municipal institutions in this country deteriorating, he said:

"In the metropolis of the United States of America, full of educated, cultivated, patriotic people, we find that, according to American evidence, a government of nearly two millions of people has been handed over for four years to an institution whose object avowedly is to get the greatest amount of spoils. That is a most terrible result and worth inquiring whether the possibility exists in regard to our institutions. What are the principles we must hold if we desire to avoid such a result? The explanations given do not seem to me altogether satisfactory. It is said that in New York there is a mixed population, but that is not sufficient to account for the state of things we are considering. Many of these strangers to whom the United States is opening its arms with so much generosity, welcoming to the franchise perhaps a little before they are prepared for it, are not at all likely to lend themselves to anything in the nature of a corrupt administration, Germans especially. In many of our large towns we have a mixed population, therefore nothing is sufficiently distinctive in that case to justify us coming to the conclusion that that is the cause of the great difficulty. It is then said that politics have to be conducted into American corporate life. That is true, but it requires some explanation in the ordinary sense of the word that would not in the least account for what we are discussing, because politics do not enter in the usual sense