BRYAN IS STILL THEIR MOSES

Democrats Want Him to Lead Them to Victory in Nebraska.

TALK OF RUNNING HIM FOR GOVERNOR

His Alleged Ability to Sweep the State and Return the Disappointed to the Trough is His Chief Attraction.

LINCOLN, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Democrats of the state house have sugested W. J. Bryan for the party nominee for governor two years hence. It is said here that at an informal conference of a number of prominent democrats in Douglas county Saturday night it was agreed that although weak as a presidential candidate he would be the strongest man the party could put up as a gubernatorial nominee.

"The vote last Tuesday does not show that Bryan is less popular now than he was four years ago when he carried the state by an overwhelming majority," said Henry Blum of Omaha, one of the democrats who are proposing Bryan for governor. "The people didn't want to change the national administration. In Nebraska Bryan is just as strong as he ever was and if he is nominated for governor he would sweep the state. There are only three men in the state capable of polling a majority of the votes for our party. They are Bryan, Smyth and Hitchcock and our next candidate for governor will be one of these men. Mr. Bryan says he is going to stay in politics. If the legislature is republican the senatorship is out of the question, but he could easily get the nomination for governor."

Another state house democrat and friend of Hitchcock did not look with so much favor on the suggestion of Bryan's name. He said: "It may be true that Bryan is as strong as any man in the party, but it is nevertheless true that he would be weak as a candidate. If we put him up for governor the national republican party would center its forces against him here in this state and he would be defeated and defeated badly. Mr. Bryan is a young man and there is plenty of time left for him to look for political preferment."

Fred Jewell as an Estimater.

The clerks and secretaries employed in the governor's office are still at work under the direction of Private Secretary Fred Jewell in a vain endeavor to figure out a majority for William A. Poynter. Mr. Jewell has invented a new method of calculating the result of an election, and in the trial test it worked satisfactorily to him by indicating that Mr. Poynter received more votes than did his opponent. Instead of counting the vote in all counties heard from he excludes Douglas and ten other counties which went strongly republican, leaving Poynter a few hundred votes ahead. He then concedes that Douglas will cancel the majority thus obtained, but insists that as several of the remaining counties gave the fusion nominee a majority two years ago, they did the same this year. Of the eleven counties excluded from Mr. Jewell's list nine gave Poynter a plurality of 134 votes two years ago, but Hayward's plurality in the other two was many times as large.

No one can be found at the state house outside of the governor's office who will admit that he believes Poynter is elected. The populist state committee has closed its headquarters, ordered out the telephones and stopped tabulating figures. One deluded populist inquired of one of the attaches of the governor's office over the telephone if it was safe to wager money on the election. He said he had read the claims of the Omaha fusion organ and was about convinced that Dietrich was defeated.

Not to Bet On.

"We still believe that official canvass will show that Poynter was elected," was the response, "but we would not advise you to bet any money on that kind of a proposition."

Secretary Jewell has been annoyed by the figures published in the republican newspapers. "I have lost $600 on election through wagers," he said today, "and I am now willing to wager $100 more that my figures are nearer correct than those published in the newspapers."

"I regret that the papers have seen fit to mistake my position," he continued. "All that I claim or have claimed is that the vote on governor will show that whoever is elected will not have a plurality of over 300 and that the chances are in favor of the election of Poynter. If the people will withhold their decision until the official vote is in they will then agree that my estimate is nearer correct than that of the newspapers. I agree that when the official vote is in I will concede Dietrich's election if the returns show that he has been elected by one vote. My conclusions are based entirely upon the official returns now received by the secretary of state, together with those telegraphed to the populist state committee after the canvass of the vote by the counties."

Appeal from Texas Grand Army.

The following letter from Commander Peck of the Department of Texas, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the aid for the Galveston sufferers is being sent to Nebraska posts by the State department:

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 12.—The appalling calamity which has befallen the comrades of this department residing at Galveston and vicinity makes it a sacred duty of the department officers to make an effort in their behalf to obtain funds to alleviate their suffering and in a small measure restore them to that condition which will enable them to earn a living for those depending on them and support themselves. The Department of Texas is doing all in its power, but finds itself weak numerically and financially to accomplish what should be done. It therefore has been suggested that an appeal be made to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in their organized capacities to contribute such relief as they may be able to spare from their means to aid this department in the performance of the duty which it owes these comrades. If there ever was an occasion for the practical exemplification of charity it has come to us with fearful consequences. We therefore appeal to all the departments and posts of our beloved order for such voluntary contributions as they may be able to make and to request that they be remitted to Colonel E. G. Rust, assistant quartermaster general of this department, who will be required to keep a strict account of all receipts. The department commander will be required to make an account of all contributions and outlays to the next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

All cash relief will be by check of the department commander, authorized by the advisory committee. Supplies will be distributed largely through and in connection with like relief by the W. R. C. Relief corps.

CHARLES B. PECK,
Department Commander.

Isaac M. Raymond, jr., of this city, and Earle E. Farnsworth of Grand Island, both students in the State university, have returned from Lawrence, Kan., where they won the tennis championship of the two states from a team of Kansas university students. The Nebraskans won both singles and doubles. Farnsworth and Raymond recently won the tri-state championship at Sioux City, Ia., and the victory at Lawrence practically makes them the champions of Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, southern Minnesota and Kansas.

State Treasurer Meserve this morning issued a call for state warrants, registered from 60,411 to 66,930 inclusive, aggregating $45,000.

William G. Taylor, a traveling man, was granted a divorce on rather peculiar grounds this morning. No evidence was produced that showed that there was any domestic trouble in the family other than the emphatic disposition of his wife to remain away from home with a son, who is studying music in an eastern conservatory. She recently refused to return home until her son's education was completed. Judge Holmes granted the divorce and allowed Mrs. Taylor alimony amounting to $50 per month.

BONFIRE BURNS HER FATALLY

Hastings Child Suffers Fearful Death by Fire in the Absence of Her Parents.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Loebsach was accidentally burned to death this morning. Her parents had gone to work, leaving the child at home alone. About 10 o'clock she attempted to build a bonfire, saturating a pile of brush and rubbish with kerosene oil. As soon as she ignited the stuff the flames sprang up and completely enveloped her. She uttered a piercing scream while running to the house and fought desperately to smother the flames, which were fast consuming her garments and charring her flesh. The neighbors heard her pitiful cries and rushed to her aid, but they were too late, as the child lay dying on the floor. Physicians were also summoned, but to no avail, as almost the entire body of the girl had been charred until it was perfectly hard. She died within two hours after the accident.

Dawson County Feels Good.

LEXINGTON, Neb., Nov. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The greatest ratification demonstration ever held in Dawson county occurred here this evening. Washington street was ablaze with red fire, colored lights and Roman candles. A procession, headed by the Knights of Pythias band, marched to and from Smith opera house. In the procession was a float containing a coffin over which was a transparency with the words: "Political funeral of W. J. Bryan." Other transparencies read: "Croker is captured; Aguinaldo will be." "Nebraska in 1896—Bryan, 14,000; McKinley, 8,000." "Who got the silver vote?" "Get back into the union, Mary Ellen Lease; 20,000 did get back." After the parade the vast crowd entered the opera house and was addressed by George H. Blakeslee, Senator Owens and Norris Brown of Kearney.

Girder Knocked Them Into River.

ASHLAND, Neb., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Monday morning, while working on the new B. & M. bridge over the Platte river east of town, John Anderson of Waverly, Neb., and John Graham of Ashland received serious injuries. A new girder was being put into place when the travelers gave way, throwing four or five of the men into the river below. Graham had two ribs broken and Anderson was badly injured in his back. One of the men was under the girder only a second before the support gave away and his escape was miraculous.

Kick Results Seriously.

SOUTH SIOUX CITY, Neb., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—John Peyson, an ex-saloonkeeper, well known here, was assaulted in a local bar Saturday evening and kicked in the abdomen so severely that he now lies in a precarious condition in the Samaritan hospital, Sioux City. His assailant is known to the officers, but they do not divulge his name, as he has not yet been arrested.

A fanning-mill factory, employing fifteen men, opened here yesterday.

Madison's Official Vote.

MADISON, Nov. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The report telegraphed from Lincoln that an error had been discovered in the reported vote of this (Madison) county, is incorrect. The correct vote, according to the official count made here is just as printed in The Bee of this morning—1,867 for Dietrich and 1,680 for Poynter. If the returns sent to Lincoln show different figures it is a clerical error. Dietrich's plurality in this county is 187, according to the official count.

Celebrated at Dakota City.

SOUTH SIOUX CITY, Neb., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The republicans of this county celebrated their state victory at Dakota City Saturday night. Bonfires were in progress all evening and free oysters were served to the crowd, which included nearly 700 people. Music was furnished by the Dakota City band and speeches were made by local talent.

Plattsmouth Woman Inherits $50,000.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The will of Abraham Wolff of Morristown, N. J., contained charitable bequests and gifts to kinsmen amounting to nearly $2,000,000 and $18,000,000 to his two daughters, Mrs. Otto Kuhn and Mrs. H. P. Wertheim. Mrs. B. Elson of this city, a niece, gets $50,000 and her daughter, $5,000.

Court Opens at Plattsmouth.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Judge Paul Jessen arrived in this city from Nebraska City and opened the November term of district court. Very little business was transacted except the calling of the docket.

Telephone War in San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 12.—For ten days the electric linemen and telephone operators have been on strike and the city has been without either local or long distance telephone service. Business men to the number of 800 have discontinued the service of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company and have asked the new telephone company, which is being promoted by Ohio capitalists, to concede the demand of the striking linemen, which is for $3 a day wages, and receive orders for over 900 telephones. The new company has declined the proposition.

WATCH THE KIDNEYS

if you are troubled with Pain in the Back, Dizziness, Puffiness under the Eyes, Inclination to void Urine too often or Urine that scalds or smells unpleasantly or which shows a sediment after standing a few hours. The Kidneys are vital organs, and their derangement will bring the most serious consequences if the trouble is not immediately remedied. Do not neglect it.

MORROW'S
KID-NE-OIDS

will cure any form of Kidney Trouble under a cash forfeit o $50, which is surely a most positive expression of confidence in this great medicine.

NEBRASKA

people cured by Kid-ne-oids. In writing them please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Mrs. C. E. Smith, 2814 Sherman ave. Omaha
R. C. Tunkey, Engineer, 1802 Miami st Omaha
Mrs. V. M. Garner, 2866 Oak st. Omaha
G. H. Parker, 2518 N. 19th st. Omaha
Mrs. J. C. Davis, 606 S. 30th ave. Omaha
H. E. Murphy, Coachmen, 218 S. 24th st. Omaha
Mrs. A. E. Harris, 1419 Howard st. Omaha
Mrs. R. M Henton, 706 S. 30th st. Omaha
John Swanson, Printer, 311 S. 12th st. Omaha
Mrs. T. H. Williamson, 717 S. 17th st. Omaha
Mrs. H. C. Rogers, 409 N. 14th st. Omaha

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at fifty cents a box at drug stores.

JOHN MORROW & CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

SURE INDEX TO PROSPERITY

Annual Report of United States Treasurer Adds to the General Confidence.

LARGE INCREASE IN RECEIPTS IS SHOWN

With the Exception of One Month a Surplus is Realized During Every Month in the Fiscal Year Which Has Just Ended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The annual report of the treasurer of the United States, Ellis H. Roberts, on the operation and condition of the treasury, was submitted to Secretary Gage today. Mr. Roberts says the growth and prosperity of the country and the general activity of business are reflected in the transactions of his office. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year was $567,240,852, the largest in the history of the country exceeding those of 1866, the next highest, by $47,291,288. The increase of $51,280,232 over the preceding year was contributed from all the general sources, but chiefly from customs and internal revenue.

On the side of the expenditures there was a net increase of $117,358,388 in comparison with 1899, so that the deficiency of $89,111,560 for that year was converted into a surplus of $79,527,060 in 1900. The gross receipts under warrant, including those on account of the public debt, were $1,387,299,262, and the disbursements $1,195,948,472, a large increase on both sides over the previous year.

With the exception of July, 1899, when there was a deficiency of $8,506,832, a surplus was realized for every month of the year, the one for June being the largest, at $17,895,159. The largest receipts for a single day were $5,199,513, February 26, 1900, and the largest expenditures $4,803,000 July 3, 1900. The largest surplus on any one day was $4,047,396, August 29, and the largest deficiency $2,318,621, July 5, 1899.

Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

Promptly on the enactment of the new financial law the divisions of issue and redemption therein provided for were established and to them were transferred the records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and currency certificates. Up to October 1, 1900, $22,530,854 in United States notes and $3,594,708 in treasury notes were redeemed in gold out of the reserve fund of $150,000,000. Each day the notes so redeemed were exchanged for gold from the general fund, so that the reserve was kept intact in amount and in character. Besides this reserve fund, the trust funds, consisting of gold coin, silver dollars and bullion, and United States notes held for the redemption of certificates and treasury notes amounted on the day the act became a law to $723,062,283 and increased by November 1, 1900, to $740,965,679.

Exclusive of the reserve fund the available cash balance of the treasury was greater on June 30, 1900, by $24,887,193 than at the same date in 1899, but this gain was partly offset by a decrease of $8,663,273 in the next ensuing quarter. The cash assets beyond liabilities were $49,273,017 on June 30, 1899, $50,327,502 on June 30, 1900, and $41,183,160 on October 1, 1900.

Surplus Restored to Circulation.

As the receipts of the treasury were greater than the needs of the government measures were adopted by the secretary of the treasury for the purpose of restoring the surplus moneys to the general circulation, these measures including prepayment of interest and an offer to purchase 4 and 5 per cent bonds up to $25,000,000, and notice that the $25,364,500 then outstanding of the 2 per cent loan of 1891 would be paid on presentation. Up to November 1 the redemptions under this notice were $23,109,500, leaving $2,255,000 outstanding. The bond purchases under the call for 4 and 5 per cents amounted to $19,300,650, with an additional $2,373,502 for premiums.

The exchange of 5 per cents, the old 4 per cents and the new 3 per cents for two per cent consols, under the provisions of the financial act, has proceeded steadily. The total amount of the exchangeable securities outstanding was $839,146,340 and by June 30 $307,125,450, or 36.6 per cent of them had been converted into the new twos. The premiums allowed under the provisions of the law amounted to $30,773,552 and in the transactions $30,404,850 was paid out of the treasury, after the adjustments of interest and some other accounts. The saving of interest effected by the operation is placed at $42,592,771 and the net saving at $8,604,317. On October 1, out of $296,755,130 in bonds held by the treasurer as security for the circulating notes of national banks, $263,075,000 were new twos.

Total Amount of Money.

The aggregate amount of money of all kinds in circulation on October 1, 1900, is estimated at $2,113,294,983, an increase of $180,810,774 in fifteen months, of which $94,440,930 was due to the enlarged use of gold and gold certificates. The increase per capita was from $25.31 to $27.10. The per capita of gold at the latter date was $10.60, which is greater than that of all the currency in 1862, while the total of gold is greater than all the circulation at any time previous to July, 1879.

On October 1, 39.24 per cent of the total circulation was in gold and gold certificates, 26.55 in silver dollars, silver certificates and treasury notes, 15.36 per cent in United States notes and 15.11 per cent in national bank notes. It is a significant comparison that on June 30, 1890, the percentage of United States notes was 22.58, Twa years earlier it was as high as 32.07. While the volume of United States notes, treasury notes and silver certificates is limited by statutory provisions, the stock of gold is constantly growing. The metallic stock of money is estimated for October 1, 1900, at $1,059,288,820 in gold, $566,355,367 in silver dollars and bullion and $86,000,748 in fractional silver coin, an aggregate of $1,711,644,935.

Strengthening of Gold Standard.

The act of March 14 strengthened the guarantee for the maintenance of the gold standard, both in providing for the setting apart of a reserve fund and in adding one-half to the $100,000,000, which in the practice of the department was formerly maintained without specific statutory requirement. The ratio of the reserve to the fixed volume of United States notes was raised from 28.85 to 43.27 per cent. While the ratio of the new reserve to the sum of both classes of legal tender notes was originally only 34 per cent, the gradual retirement of the $86,770,000 of treasury notes outstanding at the passage of the act will reduce the demands on the fund to that extent.

The inflow of gold in consequence of material conditions, prominent among which is a favorable trade balance averaging $563,283,209 in the last three years, will also co-operate with the statute.

Paper Currency Newly Issued.

The amount of paper currency stamped with the seal of the department and prepared for issue during the year ended with September, 1900, was $523,192,000, against $362,412,000 in the year preceding. The redemption of worn material was $303,219,824 in the later period and $255,027,980 in the earlier. The increasing demand for notes of small denomination has been so heavy and so fully met by the department that taking into account the gold coin, only $426,045,022 of the estimated total circulation of $2,113,294,983, on October 1, was in denominations larger than $20.

The operations of the treasury and its branches are conducted in increasing ratio in gold, the receipts of the fiscal year in that coin having increased $641,080,001 and the disbursements $560,642,128 over 1899. There is an increase in the circulation of standard silver dollars in the autumn of each year, followed by their return to the treasury a few months later. This is an incident to the movement of the crops and to the free delivery by the treasury of such coins. The amount in circulation on November 1 was $73,479,469.

The provision was made by congress for the increase of the subsidiary coinage to $100,000,000 have been a great convenience and the department, through the mint, has been able to supply all demands for these coins. The amount of them in circulation, which in January, 1890, was only $54,202,140, rose by October 1, 1900, to $79,432,194. The distribution of minor coins from the offices of the treasury and mint during the fiscal year amounted to $3,174,971, against $1,926,983 the year before.

Assistance in Moving Crops.

The treasury each year is called upon to furnish small denominations of paper currency for use in the movement of the crops. The amount of these exchanges at the subtreasuries in New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago up to November 1 this year, was $8,436,000, against $3,970,000 in 1899. The act of April 12, 1900, provides for the substitution of United States coins for the Spanish coins of Porto Rico, estimated by experts at $5,920,000 pesos, at the rate of sixty cents for each peso. The exchange has begun on May 1, when the provision went into effect, and by August 20, the sum of $5,470,227 pesos had been received and paid for in $3,282,140 of American money.

Counterfeits Detected and Destroyed.

During the fiscal year there were detected and destroyed at the offices of the treasury $11,146 in counterfeit silver certificates, coins and notes, 3,277 five cent pieces, and 121,652 one cent pieces. Comparison with the previous year shows no significant changes, excepting in the number of spurios minor coins in circulation, which are rapidly on the increase. Counterfeit gold coins are rare, only thirteen having been presented at the treasury during the year. The operations under the new financial law involved great changes in the bonds held by the treasurer in trust for national banks to secure circulating notes and public deposits. The total of these bonds in the treasurer's hands increased during the year from $229,688,110 to $284,378,040. Bonds of the state of Arkansas, for $160,000, formerly belonging to the Indian trust fund, have been paid.

The national bank notes presented for redemption during the year amounted to $96,982,607, or 37.25 per cent of the average volume outstanding, and increase of $6,144,306 over 1899. The expense incurred in the redemption and assortment, including $31,767 for transportation, amounted to $122,985, which sum will be apportioned among the banks at the rate of 1.33558 of their notes redeemed.

SNOW PREDICTED FOR TODAY

Nebraskans May Look for a Fall in Temperature, Accompanied by Northerly Winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

For Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota—Snow and colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair; northerly winds.

For Illinois—Fair Tuesday; colder in northern portion; Wednesday fair; colder; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Arkansas—Fair Tuesday; warmer in western portion; Wednesday fair and colder, except probably rain in northwest portion; southerly winds becoming northerly.

For Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday probably rain and colder; southerly winds, becoming northerly.

For West Texas and New Mexico—Fair Tuesday; Wednesady fair in southern, probably rain and colder in northern portion; variable winds.

For Eastern Texas—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair, except probably rain and colder in northern portion; southerly winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa—Fair and colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair; northerly winds.

For Missouri—Fair Tuesday; colder in northern portion; Wednesday fair; colder in southern portion; winds becoming northerly.

For Kansas—Fair Tuesday; colder Wednesday; rain or snow, with colder in southern portion; northerly winds.

For Colorado—Fair Tuesday; colder in eastern portion; Wednesday fair in western, probably snow in eastern portion and colder in southeast portion; north to east winds.

For Wyoming—Fair and colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair, except probably snow in southeast portion; northerly winds.

For Montana—Colder Tuesday; probably snow; Wednesday fair; west to north winds, becoming variable.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Nov. 12.—Official record of temperature and precipitation, compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Minimum temperature	58	56	42	57
Maximum temperature	32	38	32	37
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.00

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1900:

Normal temperature	19
Deficiency for the day	6
Total excess since March 1	566
Normal precipitation	.04 inch
Deficiency for the day	.04 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	29.63 inches
Excess since March 1	1.43 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1899	5.37 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1898	4.00 inches

Reports from Stations at 8 P. M.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Temperature at 8 P. M.	Maximum temperature	Precipitation
Omaha, clear	54	58	.00
North Platte, clear	54	74	.00
Cheyenne, clear	52	66	.00
Salt Lake, clear	52	60	.00
Rapid City, clear	54	74	.00
Huron, partly cloudy	...	46	.00
Williston, clear	38	40	.00
Chicago, cloudy	44	46	.00
St. Louis, clear	52	56	.00
St. Paul, snowing	34	40	T
Davenport, cloudy	46	50	T
Kansas City, clear	52	58	.00
Helena, cloudy	56	60	.00
Havre, partly cloudy	40	62	.00
Bismarck, cloudy	26	34	.00
Galveston, clear	50	54	.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH,
Local Forecast Official.

GRAIN-O
THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Do you know that three-quarters of all the world's headaches are the result of using tea and coffee?

So physicians say.

Quit them and the headaches quit.

Grain-O has the coffee taste but no headaches.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

AFRAID OF BUSINESS CRISIS

German Trade Suffering from General Decline in Industrial Securities.

CHINA AND BOER WARS IN PART TO BLAME

Successful Widening of America's Sphere of Commercial Influence the Cause of Hostile Feeling Throughout Germany.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Germany is now passing through a period of reflection, self-examination and a somewhat vague uncertainty as to her future, according to United States Consul General Mason at Frankfort, who has transmitted to the State department a comprehensive review of the conditions which have been productive of a threatening crisis in many branches of German industry.

"In many branches of trade and manufacture the limit of profitable production seems to have been reached," says General Mason, "and this, together with the scarcity and high rate of money incident to liberal investments in all sorts of improvements and new enterprises, has brought on a relapse which has recently caused a general decline in most industrial securities."

"Thoughtful Germans," says Mr. Mason, "are at a loss to determine whether the distressing condition of textile, hardware and other branches of trade is the inevitable reaction following a protracted period of intense activity or whether a serious crisis in business industries actually is at hand. The temporary stoppage of exports to South Africa and to China is felt to be responsible in large measure for present conditions."

"Aside from the local conditions which exist in Germany," says the consul general, "by far the most important and ominous element in the problem is the new and enlarged role which has been assumed by the United States as a source of supply of coal and metals. The first reports that American coal has found a market in France and Italy, and had even been tested successfully for gas-making purposes in London, were recalled here with incredulity amounting to resentment. While dealers and certain consumers hailed the prospect of a new source of supply from beyond the Atlantic with delight, the general sentiment of the press was distinctly hostile and incredulous."

Consul General Mason recounts the incidents that gradually awakened Germany to the unquestioned superiority of American coal. A test of coal on the Bavarian state railway proved it superior to the best of native coal, the great transatlantic German steamship lines were found to be using the American article exclusively and the big Deutschland before setting out to break the speed record of the sea filed up her coal bunkers at New York.

"There was no arguing these facts," says Mr. Mason, "and when a short time ago it was announced that West Virginia gas coal had been tested at Hamburg and found superior to the Cardiff standard, the conclusion became unavoidable that only scarcity of tonnage and exorbitant freight stand between the coal famine prices in Germany and the exhaustless deposits of the United States."

Something of the present industrial depression is attributed to uncertainty as to what legislation will be enacted in the Reichstag on the future financial policy of the empire. A number of reciprocal commercial treaties will expire in 1902, and as their effect has been powerfully to promote Germany's industries and her exports, their re-enactment or rejection is awaited with deep interest.

Porto Rico and Philippine Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States supreme court today postponed the argument in what are known as the Porto Rico and Philippine cases until December 27. The cases are entitled, in one instance, "J. H. Goetz against the United States," which involves the right to collect a duty on goods imported from Porto Rico into the United States after the peace treaty with Spain went into effect, and "fourteen diamond rings against the United States." In this latter case Emil J. Pepke, a United States soldier, is the claimant of the rings, and he is accused of smuggling them into the United States from the Philippines. The postponement was made at the instance of Attorney General Griggs and the object of it is to have other cases involving cognate questions now pending in the United States circuit courts argued in the supreme court together with these two cases. In their broader significance these cases involve the question whether Porto Rico and the Philippines are part of the United States and are as such entitled to free commercial intercourse with it.

STATISTICS OF THE NEW NAVY

Comparative Statement of Estimates and Appropriations for Fiscal Years 1901 and 1902.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The comparative statement of estimates and appropriations for the navy for the fiscal years of 1901 and 1902 shows that the total appropriations for the year 1901 were $65,130,915 and the total estimate for 1902 are $87,172,631.

The principal items in the estimatae for 1902 are as follows:

Pay of the navy, $15,215,684; bureau of ordnance, $2,601,456; bureau of equipment, $4,464,802; public works, yards and docks, $12,302,540; public works at naval academy, $3,000,000; supplies and accounts, $4,843,849; construction and repairs $8,070,824; steam engineering $3,772,900; marine corps, $2,918,520; increase of the navy, $21,772,917; armor and armament, $4,000,000, equipment $400,000; emergency fund, $500,000.

Among the new items estimated for are: Outfits on first enlistment, $90,000; chapel and reading room at Newport training station, $28,750; arms and equipment for marine corps, $100,000; new naval magazine near Boston, $500,000; sawmill at Boston navy yard $100,000; torpedo boat storage plant at New London, $100,000; barracks at New York navy yard, $100,000; barracks at League Island navy yard, $100,000; torpedo boats storage plant at the same yards, $100,000; traveling cranes at New York and Norfolk yards, $140,000 each; steam engineering plant, League Island navy yard, $230,000; marine barracks at Annapolis, $75,000; marine officers' headquarters, Washington, $50,000.

REPLY TO FRENCH GREETING

President McKinley and Secretary Hay Acknowledge Felicitation of President Loubet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The French government, through President Loubet, and also through the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, had forwarded cordial congratulations to President McKinley on his reelection. That from the minister of foreign affairs came through M. Thiebaut, the French charge d'affaires here, who sent it to Secretary Hay, along with an expression of his own congratulations. To this Mr. Hay has made the following reply:

November 10, 1900.—My Dear Mr. Charge: I have received your kind and courteous note of the 7th inst., conveying an expression of the gratification with which M. Delcasse received the re-election of Mr. McKinley, as well as your own congratulations.

I beg that you will assure his excellency that his civility is highly appreciated both by the president and myself, and that you will accept for yourself our very best thanks for your friendly sentiments.

The president was also gratified to receive a cordial message from President Loubet, of which I enclose a copy, together with a copy of President McKinley's reply.

(Signed) JOHN HAY.

The congratulations of President Loubet were made public last week. President McKinley's is as follows:

November 9, 1900.—His excellency, Emile Loubet, president of the French republic, Paris: Your message of congratulation is most gratifying to me. I trust that during my renewed administration, as in the past, I may fortunately continue to give earnest expression of the sincere regard of the American people for the French nation.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

American Claims Against Boers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A number of persons claiming to be American citizens have submitted to the State department claims against the Boers for the destruction of their properties and injuries to their business in the late South African republic and Orange Free State. No decisions have been arrived at as to what disposition shall be made of these cases.

Awarding Armor Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Long practically has arranged the basis of awards of armor for the battleships. Several small details were left open by the ordnance bureau for the secretary's personal consideration. These will immediately be disposed of and the awards announced in the course of a day or two. The armor companies have made considerable concessions from their original bids at the secretary's instance and it is believed at the department that the terms upon which the contracts will be awarded will be found generally satisfactory.

Army Promotions Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The president today made the following appointments to fill vacancies in the adjutant general's office: Captain Henry P. McCain to be major and assistant adjutant general; Captain James T. Kerr, Seventeenth infantry, to be major and assistant adjutant general; Captain John L. Chamberlain, First artillery, to be major and inspector general, and First Lieutenant W. W. Hart, Seventh cavalry, to be captain and commissary of subsistence.

Supreme Court to Take Recess.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Announcement was made in the United States court today that that tribunal would take a recess of a fortnight from next Monday.

Private Allen Dead at Taku.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—General Chaffee, at Taku, reported to the War department today that William Allen, Company E, Ninth infantry, died of dysentery on the 5th inst.

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