

## A Triple Alliance.

## The American Bimetallic Union Stands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The directors of the American Bimetallic Union, who constitute the bulk of the silver leaders in three parties, have declared to maintain headquarters in the city and use it as an agency through which literature is to be spread broadcast over the land. The branch office at Chicago will be consolidated with Washington office, but the San Francisco branch is to be continued.

Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the union, at the request of the directors, has issued the following address, setting forth the purposes of the silver men:

To the Silver Leagues and Bimetallic Unions of the United States:

Silver has lost in this election, but the battle for the overthrow of the gold standard has not ended. The disastrous consequences that must attend upon the continuance of this standard make it impossible to relinquish the struggle against it until it is finally overthrown. The gold standard cannot be maintained by increasing revenues, because revenues are not paid in gold. The attempt to maintain the gold standard by perpetual loans must also sooner or later fail. The only other way is by contracting the currency and forcing down prices so low that gold will come here of itself in such quantities as to continue in part, at least, the currency with which revenues are paid, and no debtor nation can long maintain such a policy. Either course, therefore, leads to inevitable ruin; the one by bankrupting the government and the other by bankrupting the people. Either policy will subject the United States absolutely to British domination and hence the rejoicing of the British press over the defeat of silver here.

The victory for gold is a victory of trusts and syndicates' wealth, brought about by corruption and coercion and not a victory by the people for the people, and it cannot last. There must be an end also to the constant appreciation of money. The appreciation of money, if allowed to go on at the rate it has gone on for the past 20 years, will, in half a generation more, transfer the bulk of all the wealth of this country from those who have created it, to the hands of the few who control the money and own the debts. No power can be conceived so potent to gather wealth into few hands as the ceaseless all-pervading power of an appreciating money standard. No civilization can stand against it. It must end or the foundation upon which free institutions rest will be broken up. The battle, therefore, for the restoration of silver must go on without abatement, and I urge upon all silver and bimetallic leagues and Unions to keep up their organizations and to continue the fight till victory for the people is fairly won. The noble fight made by our intrepid leader in the campaign just ended endears him to all who believe in the righteousness of our cause, and under his leadership we believe victory will be won in 1900.

## Struck Oil.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 8.—Oil was struck yesterday at the Forest company well in Fretness county in the white sand on Bear creek, at a depth of 1,900 feet. The other wells in this section will all be drilled deeper and the indications are that the field will develop into rich territory. Gernt & Fry of Little Crab, the heaviest leaseholders, have already started another well at Bob's Bar. The well known as Wilson, which opened as a gusher and then took fire, is being pumped, and highly satisfactory results obtained. The leaseholders are not offering any territory for sale, but are awaiting the results at Gernt & Fry's well. Pennsylvania and Ohio men now on the ground assert that the success of the Tennessee oil field is assured.

## Buckner or Carlisle.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—W. H. Stiglitz, one of the Republican members of the legislature from Louisville says that in the event of an extra session he would not vote for either Governor Bradley or J. W. Yerkes for United States senator, even if one or the other was nominated by the caucus.

"I will," said he, "vote in case Bradley or Yerkes is chosen as the caucus nominee, for either Simon Bolivar Buckner or John G. Carlisle. I am for Geo. Buckner."

It is understood that Messrs. Freeman, Carson and Dodson, three other Republican members of the legislature from Louisville, will vote with Mr. Stiglitz. This may have an important bearing on the contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Special correspondence of the Southern Associated Press, Honolulu, Oct. 12.—A movement is started which is meeting with general favor to introduce Armenians as laborers on the sugar plantations. Mr L. A. Thurston believes that they can be transported at low rates by the large Russian fleet now carrying railway supplies and Russian peasants to Vladivostok. The Armenians could be transferred at Japan to steamers running to Honolulu. It is believed that they will make a very desirable class of citizens.

## Tillman on the Result.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, who was here to-day on his way home from Chicago, declared that Bryan would be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1900.

"The battle has been the most heated and hardest fought political contest in our history, and the Democratic party has never shown to better advantage," said Mr. Tillman. "The issues have been clearly defined and bravely sustained, while our great leader, Bryan, has covered himself with glory and is the ideal of the Democratic masses."

To what causes do you attribute McKinley's triumph?"

"There were several causes, all of them making a combination that it was impossible to overcome. In the first place the odium attaching to the Democracy from Clevelandism and all that it implies drove from us hundreds of thousands of men. Hard times, the issue of bonds in time of peace, the so-called free trade tariff bill, the loss of employment, all these were charged to the Democratic party, and the Democratic speakers and the few Democratic newspapers which reached the masses in the Northern cities were powerless to obliterate the impression. The Democratic party suffered, although it had repudiated both Cleveland and his policy."

"Then the unblinking use of money in unlimited quantities controlled many thousands of voters. The campaign of the Republicans was conducted by the Republicans with great vigor by a large corps of well trained speakers, many of them men of national repute, while the Democracy, without means, relied upon volunteer speakers, and these could not cover the field as thoroughly as their opponents."

"A third factor was the threat, open or implied, by thousands of owners of manufactories and workshops that Bryan's election meant the closing down of works. The army of the idle were promised work if McKinley should triumph. The Republican masses in the country or agricultural districts were promised a return of good prices and prosperous times under a Republican tariff policy and with a restoration of confidence. The natural alliance of the South and West, though not complete, has received an impetus which cannot be stopped or prevented. The issue of financial reform and the restoration of the money of the Constitution is not dead, and will not down."

"We have broken the solid North, while the South is practically solid. The tyranny of the Federal judiciary and the greed of the plutocrats will drive the masses by the million to our support in the next great struggle. Jefferson lost his first battle in 1796, but won in 1800. The Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated in 1856 and Lincoln was defeated for the Senate in 1858, but he was elected President in 1860. We will win in 1900. McKinley cannot give relief or restore prosperity unless the law of supply and demand, as it affects money, has been repealed."

"Will the policy of the party leaders look to conciliating the gold Democrats?"

"No. They have not in the party to which they belong, and are a good riddance. There can be no step backward. The Southern people and the Eastern Democrats are separated by an impassable barrier. They are our task masters, and we know it. We have turned to the West and must look and work in that direction. If the Democrats had put up a gold platform we would not have carried a single State. The men which are claimed to be the gold Democrats voted for McKinley almost solidly. There may be a spasmodic rise in prices and a resumption of business activity, but it cannot last."

"What do you think of David B. Hill's future?"

"Hill's a dead duck and will never again rise to the surface," was the emphatic declaration of Senator Tillman.

## The Sultan has a Spasm of Humanity.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—It is evidenced that the speech delivered in the chamber of deputies by M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, has had an extraordinary effect upon the sultan of Turkey and has produced results that the most sanguine almost despaired of ever seeing. The Turkish ambassador at Paris yesterday visited the foreign office and informed M. Hanotaux that the sultan had decided upon effecting widespread and radical reforms. Among the promises made by the sultan was one to dismiss the vali of Diarbekir for the share he took in the disorders there, and this promise has already been fulfilled. Khalid Bey, president of the criminal court, will replace the dismissed vali.

Advices from Constantinople show that it is understood that the extra tribunal which was appointed in consequence of the massacres, will be immediately dissolved. Telegrams have been sent by the porte to all the military governors that they will be held answerable for any further bloodshed.

Bryan gets one electoral vote in Delaware and McKinley the other two.

The French government has filed a list of claims against the Spanish government for losses sustained by French residents of Cuba.

## The War in Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 3.—Passengers who arrived last night from Havana bring the intelligence of another outrage committed on an American citizen. Although the details are incomplete, the facts are positive, since the victim has filed a protest before Vice Consul Springer, and the case has been sent to Washington for instructions.

It appears that near the town of San Jose de las Lajas, this province, a Spanish force patrolling the county surprised three rebels who tried to sneak into town. The Spaniards gave chase and the rebels fled. In order to discover the hiding place of the fugitives, the Spanish force divided into squads of 50 men and went in different directions. One of these parties went to the estate owned by a Cuban where Frederick L. Craycraft, a native of Indiana, and only two years in Cuba, was manager. They entered the residence, destroyed the furniture and ransacked the premises. The women present were insulted in the most outrageous manner, excepting rape. Craycraft protested that he was an American and showed papers. This, it seems, incensed the officer in command, who drew his sword and commenced slashing at Craycraft. He managed to avert death, but was wounded in the back, receiving a fearful gash that carried away part of the flesh. His forearm was cut to the bone. The other officer interfering saved his life. Craycraft was forced to deliver about \$160 in his possession. Meantime Craycraft heard outcries outside and found that 17 "poctifosos" had been killed. There was not one insurgent amongst them. All this was reported last week as a great Spanish victory.

Letters received from Puerto Principe give further details of the capture of the town of Guimaro by Calixto Garcia. The whole garrison—160 men—surrendered and are still prisoners, although Garcia sent word to Castellanos that he would deliver them. Garcia is also attacking the officers and soldiers wounded.

It is rumored Weyler has issued secret orders to military commanders in sugar districts prohibiting grinding, except on Spanish properties. Orders have also been issued to seize foreigners residing on sugar estates, to kill cattle and destroy implements and to stimulate a fight in order to scare the farmers and laborers.

Passengers by the steamer Olivette also report that numerous insurgents from the command of Gen. Gomez have entered the province of Mantanzas during the past few days and have caused Gen. Weyler to dispatch 6,000 of his troops stationed in Pinar del Rio district into Mantanzas. Considerable excitement exists in Havana and also in Mantanzas fearing an attack on the latter place.

## Frauds in Kentucky.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Nov. 8.—In a communication to the Southern Associated Press this evening Unrey Woodson, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, says:

"I have only to say that Governor Bradley, by his telegram of November 6th to Republican National Committee-man Scott of New York, in which he said Kentucky has certainly gone for McKinley and will just as certainly be counted, proves that he is, and has been from the first, in the conspiracy to steal Kentucky for McKinley. The Republican State chairman only claims about 400 plurality out of about 425,000 votes and on November 6th, the date of the governor's telegram, it was known to no man that Kentucky had certainly gone for either McKinley or Bryan, nor is it yet. That Kentucky's vote will certainly be counted for McKinley, Governor Bradley may know, as he is a member of the State canvassing and contesting board and may have made up his mind to bear no evidence of the great frauds that have been perpetrated in the interest of McKinley, though it is not customary for a just and upright judge to answer how he will decide a case before he hears the proof. To-day I learned of 150 illegal negro votes in a single county on the Tennessee border, it having been clearly established that these negroes voted in Tennessee on August 6th. This is merely cumulative evidence of the frauds, but if Governor Bradley's Republican associates on the State board have already made up their minds in the case it may not be worth while to bring the proof before them."

"Urey Woodson."

## The Southeastern League.

ATLANTA, Nov. 8.—Southeastern league of baseball clubs will meet at the Arlington hotel in Augusta, Ga., to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The league is a new one built upon the ruins of the Southern association of several years past. It is composed of Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Augusta, Georgia towns, and Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina towns. Each of these cities will have a representative at the meeting to-morrow.

Formation of the league was fought by the Southern association as President Powers wanted to hold Atlanta in the old organization, but Nick Young shifted the condition of affairs and granted the Southeastern protection. Either R. C. Besche, of Atlanta, or T. W. Passaluna, of Charleston, will be elected president.

The crops in Ireland are a failure and famine is threatened.

## The Venezuelan

## Dispute Settled.

## Salisbury Speaks Out.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The lord mayor's show, marking the installation into office of the new lord mayor, Mr. George P. Audel Phillips, started from the Guild Hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The weather was bright and sunny and the crowds which lined the streets through which the pageant passed were enormous. The procession was more of the nature of a military parade than usual, contingents of regulars, volunteers, cavalry and artillery being included in the line.

Among the features of the show were cars containing illustrations of the uniforms worn in the British army within the last century and similar illustrations of those worn in the navy during the same period. There were also stage coaches containing men and women in the costumes in vogue in 1796. These were followed by the motor cars now in use as street conveyances and behind them were allegorical cars describing the history of the city of London. The entire show was of a most gorgeous character.

## THE GRAND BANQUET.

There was a most sumptuous display to-night at the banquet marking the installation into office of the new lord mayor. The banquet hall of the Guild Hall was crowded, many of those present being of world-wide celebrity, including Prime Minister Salisbury, the Right Hon. Gen. J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty; Lord George Hamilton, secretary of State for India; Lord Halsbury, lord high chancellor; the Right Hon. Chas. T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade; General Lord Wolsley, commander-in-chief of the British forces; General Sir Herbert Kitchener, sirdar of the Egyptian army; the Right Hon. Weyland Gulley, speaker of the house of commons, and the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American ambassador.

Interest centred in the speech made by Lord Salisbury, it being the custom in recent years for the prime minister at the lord mayor's banquet to make a statement regarding the foreign and domestic policies of the government. Ambassador Bayard replied to the toast "The foreign representatives."

Mr. Bayard, in speaking of the community of interests of the nations of the world all being affected by the doings of others, referred to the presidential election in the United States, saying:

## MR. BAYARD TICKLES GOLD MEN.

"I am very sure that it was in no narrow party sense, no merely national sense that the heart of the people which it is my highest honor to represent was echoed in a verdict that could not be misunderstood, standing as it does for national honor and the continuity of national obligations, making the world safer in the trust of each part, and speaking as emphatically as the human mind and human heart ever spoke in favor of that honesty which is an essential condition of civilization everywhere." (Loud cheers.)

When Lord Salisbury arose to reply to the toast "Our Ministers" he received an ovation.

After thanking the lord mayor and the others present for the warmth of the welcome extended to him, he said:

## LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

"I thank the ambassador of the United States for his presence here and for joining a great historic meeting. By the few words he has uttered he has raised his own plane of observation so high above the mere level of party that, though contrary to practice to remark upon the internal policies of other states, I may be permitted, without impertinence, to congratulate him upon the splendid pronouncement the great people he represents have made in behalf of the principles which lie at the base of all human society. (Cheers.) It is rather bathos to have to return therefrom to the rather unimportant controversy his country and ours have had in recent months. I only do so for the purpose of expressing the belief that it is at an end. (Cheers.) You are aware that in the discussion had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela our question has not been whether there should be arbitration, but whether arbitration should have unrestricted application, and we have always claimed that those who apart from historic right had the right which attaches to established settlements should be excluded from arbitration. Our difficulty for months has been to define the settled districts, and the solution has, I think, come from the government of the United States that we should treat our colonial empire as we treat individuals; that the same lapse of time which protects the latter in civic life from having their title questioned should similarly protect an English colony, but beyond that when a lapse could not be claimed there should be an examination of title and all the equity demanded in regard thereto should be granted. I do not believe I am using undue sanguine words when I declare my belief that this has brought the controversy to an end. (Loud cheers.) It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the government that at a time when anxious social questions which are far more important than political questions are troubling the world, who should remove any semblance of political difference that might hinder

common action in defense of the common heritages of society.

We have had an anxious year at the foreign office, but we have floated into a period of comparative calm, and I do not intend to trouble you with matters that have passed away.

## CAN'T ACT ALONE AGAINST TURKEY.

Lord Salisbury then proceeded to the Turkish question. He repeated the arguments against Great Britain taking isolated action against the porte and emphasized the fact that the military occupation of Turkey would be necessary if such action were taken. Great Britain, he declared, could not occupy the country unless she established co-operation. He pictured the risk of a European war and then said that the six great powers must act in concert. Any one of these powers was able to veto the others. He denied that the powers were acting on selfish principles. They had firm ground for difference of opinion. The motives influencing the British government must influence all conscientious rulers.

## OPPOSED TO SURRENDERING LAND.

Her majesty's government, he added, had been urged by the Right Hon. John Morley to abandon its policy of the past and renounce certain lands, in which case the foreign powers would accept Great Britain's policy. He did not believe in anything of the sort. At all events, he did not see any cause to abandon the policy hitherto pursued or to relinquish an acre of ground now occupied by the British. Continuing, Lord Salisbury declared that the concert of Europe seemed to be in a more favorable condition to extirpate the terrible disease in the east than ever before. He eulogized the speech made on Tuesday last by M. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, in the chamber of deputies. He did not, he said, expect that France would try to baffle the action of the European concert, while he added, the triple alliance had always been in sympathy with the British doctrines regarding the eastern question.

## NO QUARREL WITH RUSSIA.

Lord Salisbury repudiated the idea that there was necessarily permanent antagonism between Great Britain and Russia. (Cheers.) Such an idea was a superstition of antiquated diplomacy. He had, he said, good ground for believing that Russia had the same views. He did not desire to imply that there was any power with which Great Britain would specially act. He only protested against the idea that any power was specially Great Britain's opponent.

He would not say there would be difficulty in concurring in any scheme to exercise force if the other powers agreed, but he did not know whether the use of force was meditated against Turkey. He referred to the latest promises of reform made by the sultan and said that the future alone could determine how far even such humble promises as these would be realized. He hoped the powers would be able to convince Turkey that she was drifting in the current towards an abyss, and that they would succeed in diverting her before she arrived at the edge.

## To Wind Up The War.

## Captain General Weyler Takes the field in Person.

HAVANA, November 9.—Captain General Weyler left Havana last night to take personal command and direct the operations of the Spanish forces in the Pinar Del Rio province. He sailed at midnight on board the transportation steamer Lemazpi for Mariel, whence he will go to Armetemisa by the public highway. Gen. Weyler was accompanied by all of the members of his staff, consisting of Gen. Aguilar, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, four captains and the chief of the Havana police.

No news has been received from Puerto Principe and details are lacking of the siege of Guimaro, which was lately reported to have been captured by the rebels. Railroad connection with the place has been broken since October 2.

A large rebel force attacked the town of Aguada, Province Matanzas. The garrison made a brilliant defence and repulsed the insurgents, killing five of them, including their leader. The Spaniards lost a major and one soldier killed and three wounded. There are now, according to official report, 13,957 soldiers in the island.

Captain General Weyler arrived at Mariel this morning. The troops accompanying him were incorporated with 6,000 men who had been sent from Guanajay, and the entire command started in the direction of the hills in search of Maceo.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Warren D. Mason, president of the Chicago Acetylene Gas and Carbide Company, was killed this morning at his residence by a folding bed. Mr. Mason arose to see what time it was, and in getting back into the bed jarred it so that the top fell upon him, breaking his backbone.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Seville, Spain, to the Central News says that two steamers have been lost by collision at the entrance to the Guadalquivir River. One of the steamers was sunk and twenty passengers drowned. Most of those lost were wealthy and prominent people.

The November Periodicals at H. G. Osteen & Co's Book Store.

## "Blight"

costs cotton planters more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of

## "Kainit"

will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.  
GERMAN KALI WORKS,  
93 Nassau St., New York.

## No Liquor Commissions.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—It is stated here on good authority that the board of control does not intend electing a successor to Commissioner Mixson. The duties of State commissioner this board proposes to give to Mr. Gaston, the present superintendent of the system, and have the State dispensary conducted upon the present plans until the legislature convenes in January. At that time the board will recommend that the office of State commissioner be abolished, and that the duties of that office fall upon the superintendent of the State dispensary. Instead of having both a commissioner and a superintendent it intends to suggest to the legislature to place one man in charge of the whole system. This comes from one who is prominent in the Reform party.

## A Southern Corn Pest.

Entomologist Howard of the Agricultural department, in a recent circular on the larger corn-borer, says that the pest will have no chance for its life in the North, where careful and thorough methods of cultivation are followed, but in the South it has already done more or less damage in most corn fields from Alabama to Virginia. Mr. Howard reports having seen more than 30 holes in a single stalk in South Carolina, and in Virginia, last year, a single planter estimates his loss at more than \$500. The insect is identical with the sugar cane borer of Louisiana, and is found in all Southern states as far north as the Potomac river and west as Kansas.

The adult insect issues from the old cornstalks in the spring. Soon after the young corn comes up it lays its eggs upon the leaves near the axils and the young larva upon hatching penetrates the stalk at or near the joint and commences to tunnel, usually upward through the pith. The growth of the borer is rapid and it is very active, frequently leaving the stalk, at one place and entering at another, making several holes in the course of its growth. When ready to transform it bores to the surface of the stalk making a hole for the exit of the future moth, then changing to the pupa state.

The entomologist says that where the old corn stalks are systematically removed from the field and burned after the harvest or during winter, or where a constant rotation of crops is practiced, the corn stalk-borer will never become a serious pest, and the Virginia and South Carolina farmers have it in their hands to check it at any time by pursuing these methods.

Aside from corn, sugar cane, and sorghum, this borer has only one other food plant, so far as we know. This is the gama grass, or sesame grass, which grows very high in swampy grounds. Farmers whose confided adjoin swampy ground will do well to burn over this grass during the winter. Aside from these simple remedies, there is only one more point to be made, and that is, that rotation of crops is reasonably efficient against this insect. Where the custom allowing stalks to remain in the field during winter is practiced, it naturally follows that corn following corn will be badly damaged. Observations made by this office show that in 1891 the average damage to crops planted upon land which was in corn the previous year was 25 per cent, while the average injury to corn planted upon sod land was only 10 per cent, even where this land was reasonably close to former corn land.

## Course of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The news of killing frosts over a large area of the cotton belt put a new face upon the market both here and in Liverpool. January opened at 8.06, declined to 8.03, advanced to 8.14 and closed at 8.12 with the tone steady. The German traders were active buyers and also some of the leading commission houses. The sales to take profits were very large, but the market readily absorbed the offerings and the bulls are in better spirits to-night than for a long time past. The receipts were quite liberal, but had little effect upon the course of prices. We shall not be surprised to see the market go higher.

RIORDAN & Co.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Napoleon Sarony, the veteran photographer, was found dead in bed to-day.