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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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TOM WATSON, POPULIST

His Letter Accepting Nomination for the Vice-Presidency Finally Published.

Bitter Complaint of the Treatment He Received From His Party.

ATLANTA, Nov. 12.—The letter of acceptance written by Tom Watson, accepting the Populist nomination for vice-president, was yesterday made public. Seven columns of Watson's People's Party paper are devoted to it. The letter is supplemented by four columns of advice to Populists to "sit steady in the boat and hold their party together."

The editorial tone of the paper is one of fulfilled prophecy. Watson declares that the failure of the Populists to support Bryan in the close states brought about McKinley's election. He goes into a long review of the circumstances leading to his nomination, and accepts the vice-presidential nomination "because I said I would." He declares that if the St. Louis Populist convention had nominated a straight Populist ticket it would have been elected. It would, he said, have driven the Hills and Germans where they belonged—in the Republican ranks—and the Bryans and Blands would have joined with the Populists. He complains bitterly of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Populist leaders, and addresses himself particularly to Senator Butler in this way:

"Senator, a reform has no right to exist if it has not valid complaint to make. Populists cannot denounce the sins of the two old parties, and yet go into political co-partnership with them. The moment we make a treaty the war must cease; and when we cease our war upon the old parties we have no longer any excuse for living; whenever right compromises with wrong, it is the right which suffers. The democratic managers seem to resent as a strange piece of impertinence the fact that the Populists dared to nominate a ticket differing at the rear end from theirs. Coming to them with the 2,000,000 votes they were begging for and pleading neediness, I can say with a perfect assurance of telling the unqualified truth that my arrival on the field of battle was not welcomed as heartily as Blincher was received by Wellington at Waterloo. They want my resignation, but they do not want me to lead them. They need Blincher's troops, but they draw the line at me. That is hardly fair, either to Blincher, nor is it the best way to defeat Napoleon."

"For this attitude on the part of the Democratic managers, I believe you, senator, are largely responsible. You made no effort to have me recognized. You went into the fusion policy over my written protest, with all the zeal of a man who wanted to elect the Democratic ticket. In this I think you were wrong. As chairman of the Populist committee, the party certainly expected you to do all you could to elect the Populist ticket. Had you demurred, Mr. Sewall's withdrawal from the ticket he would have been withdrawn. I have a letter of yours, in which you state the Democratic committee expected you to make the demand, but you did not make it."

"From the pecuniary standpoint, which the Democratic managers have refused to do the right thing by the Populists, it would seem they prefer McKinleyism to anything which might seem to be partly a Populist triumph. Their subtle purpose is to keep the Bryan election with the complete destruction of the Populist party."

"The position taken in this letter will be bitterly assailed. Would that the pathway were always carpeted with flowers. It rarely is. By making myself and the party I represent a mere footstool for Democratic politicians to wipe their feet upon, I could win much applause from that quarter. But if I were now lacking in the loyalty which was expected of me when chosen, I would grieve the men who have honored me, trusted me, and defended and loved me."

"No one regrets more profoundly than I do that the Democratic managers have shaped the campaign by which the South has again been told that she must grovel in the dust, and let an Eastern plutocrat put his foot upon her neck. Nor does anyone regret more than I do that the Democratic managers, in shaping their fusion deals, have considered those Populists only who are getting loaves and fishes. They have lost sight of the great army of private, whose honest hearts and sincere souls form the strength of the reinforcement of Bryan needs. These Populists of the rank and file have the spirit of the crusaders, and they would die for a principle more quickly than they would sell it. These men will not vote for Sewall nor for Sewall electors."

"If Senators Jones and Gorman really wish to defeat McKinley, let them lose no time in realizing this truth."

JOHN SHERMAN'S ADVICE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A banquet which took the form of a jubilee in celebration of the recent Republican victory and a reception by some of the successful candidates was given at the Union League Club at Brooklyn last night. Among those at the guest table were Senator John Sherman, Mayor Strong of New York, Lieutenant-Governor-Elect Woodruff, Hon. Fred Grant, Mayor Wurster, Timothy Woodruff, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and General Stewart T. Woodruff. Among those who spoke briefly were Senator Sherman, Mayor Strong, President Berry, of the Union League, Timothy Woodruff and Mayor Wurster. Senator Sherman, in his address, advocated conservatism. His advice in his speech may be epitomized thus:

"Pass the Dingley bill, improved if

possible, so that the McKinley administration may come into power with sufficient money to meet expenses; no extra session of congress; appointment of a tariff commission; fairness and deliberate consideration of the whole question; take care of the farmers from the point of view of protection; no coinage of the silver dollar until we can put into the silver dollar enough silver to make it equal in value to the gold dollar; welcome all conservative men to the Republican party."

Senator Sherman referred also to the work of the past administration in extremely unfavorable terms.

During the afternoon Senator Sherman talked freely in regard to the outlook for legislation at the next congress. "It will be necessary to pass a tariff measure at once," he said. "The Dingley bill, with some changes, will do for the present. The Democrats made a great mistake in not permitting that bill to pass at the last congress. It was only a temporary measure, intended to raise revenue which the government absolutely needed, and if the Democrats had let it go through there would have been no necessity for bond issues and the Democratic administration would have escaped a great deal of censure and criticism that has been heaped upon it. I doubt if the Democrats in the senate will oppose the bill. I am sure the silver senators will not obstruct legislation, and I understand that all the silver men, except Teller and Dubois, are opposed to the policy of obstruction. If the Dingley bill is passed at the coming session of congress, there will be no necessity for an extraordinary session after March 4. Considering everything I think the outlook for the passage of the bill is bright. It is doubtful if the Republicans will have a majority in the senate."

"POVERTY A CRIME."

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Since the release of Mrs. Castle, of San Francisco, on Tuesday last, her health has been so dangerous that the doctors refuse her permission to sail for the United States at present.

Henry Labouchere, in Truth, devotes a page and a half to the Castle case, during which he says: "I learn that some of the magistrates favored a heavier sentence, and a few were for releasing the prisoner. Had she been released on the ground of mental infirmity she could not have been the gainer, for she would have been sent to a criminal lunatic asylum, according to the law since 1855. The sentence only one might consider as a right to Rheims which the government reproved. M. Millard taunted the government with submitting to the dictation of the clericals. M. Mellé, the premier, then demanded a vote of confidence in the cabinet. The vote was given by 324 yeas to 225 nays."

Le Temps to-day expresses itself as being greatly concerned at the enormous extension of Monroeism involved in the Anglo-American entente, adding: "It confers upon America the right to settle any difference between American states and Europe without the authority of the American state interested. This is a big innovation in international law, and the United States will not be able to resist it. The British government is in absolute supremacy in their hemisphere." In conclusion Le Temps expresses a doubt as to whether Europe will accept the agreement as a precedent.

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Continuing, Mr. Labouchere expresses surprise at the fact that Mr. Castle did not notice the collection of goods in their rooms at the Hotel Cecil, and adds: "The child seems generally to be accompanied the mother when urged by her peculiar disease to go to a shop in order to pilfer. This child saw nothing." Mr. Labouchere, after a sarcastic reference to the defence and acquittal of another wealthy woman for stealing hotel candlesticks, observed:

"On the morning of Mrs. Castle's sentence a seamstress and a governess were sentenced at the same session to nine and six months' hard labor for stealing a fur necklet, and neither had ever been previously convicted. The governess faints at the sentence. No medical experts testified that they were kleptomaniacs; no eminent counsel suggested that they would suffer in health by confinement; no pitied them, and no one signed a petition to the home secretary to shorten their sentences. What matter how a poor, fainting, friendless governess, or a half-starved seamstress suffers? Give them hard labor, and let them die. Let Mrs. Castle out of prison, Sir Matthew White Ridley; she has moved in the best circles, and she has had no need to steal; but, do not reduce the sentences of the seamstress and governess by a single day. The best circles know them not. They are poor and helpless; which, in the opinion of all self-respecting persons, is in itself a crime."

SEAL LIFE ON THE ISLANDS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—(Special)—James H. Macoun, of the geological survey, who as an agent from the Canadian government has been studying seal life all summer on the Pribyloff islands, has returned. He says that the number of seals on the islands was much greater than had been reported by the U.S. agents last year. The somewhat smaller catch of the pelagic sealers this year is to be attributed, not to the scarcity of seals, but to exceptionally rough weather during the first two weeks of August. The sealers, as a rule, expect to take as many seals during the early part of August as during the rest of the season, but this year there were often several consecutive days when the weather was so rough that a boat could not be lowered. Mr. Macoun will submit his report at once to the minister of marine.

DR. JAMESON'S RAID.

Nothing Heard of Transvaal Indemnity Claim—The Empress Frederick and Bismarck.

Turkish Reforms Begun—The Clericals in France—"Enormous Extension of Monroeism."

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Nothing has been heard here either by the Foreign office, or the British South Africa Company, of the decision of the Transvaal government to claim indemnity from the chartered company for the Jameson raid, beyond the report to the effect received from Pretoria yesterday. The authorities of the foreign office regard the matter as improbable.

Le Figaro to-day published a letter from the Berlin court to the effect that Prince Bismarck's disgrace is due to the ex-Empress Frederick, who, acting upon revelations communicated to her by the Princess of Wales, convinced the Emperor of Bismarck's fatal policy in relation to the Russo-German rupture. The letter adds that Prince Bismarck swore vengeance and hence the disclosures.

A Constantinople dispatch to Le Temps says that the Sultan's entourage are urging him to revive Midhat Pasha's constitution.

A French cabinet meeting held this morning M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, announced that the execution of the reform had been commenced at Constantinople. M. Hanotaux further stated that active negotiations were continuing to obtain further administrative and financial reforms.

In the French chamber of deputies to-day Mr. Ribot, minister of the interior, for Rheims, attacked the government for forbidding the congress of school teachers. While showing weakness regarding the clerical anti-republican crusade, as shown in the proceedings of the congress. M. Ribot, minister of education, promised a liberal bill increasing the privileges of teachers and permitting the meeting of the congress. M. Darlan, minister of justice, denied the alleged anti-republican attitude of the clericals. Only one incident had occurred at Rheims which the government reproved. M. Millard taunted the government with submitting to the dictation of the clericals. M. Mellé, the premier, then demanded a vote of confidence in the cabinet. The vote was given by 324 yeas to 225 nays.

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SCHOOL COMPROMISE.

Brandon Liberals Said to Be Satisfied With Hon. Mr. Sifton's Explanations.

Cabinet Vacancy to Be Kept Open No Longer—Duties on Street Rails.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—It is hinted that the school matter is definitely settled, and that the Attorney-General of Manitoba is within a very few days to be sworn in as Minister of the Interior. Report has it to-night that the Premier received notice to-day from his prospective colleague that the Brandon Liberals are satisfied with the terms of the compromise on the school question, and that consequently the barrier to his acceptance of a portfolio is removed.

An important meeting of council will be held to-morrow, at which a formal order will be passed accepting the modifications in the school settlement as agreed upon by Hon. Mr. Tarte in Winnipeg on Saturday. It is said that the cabinet agreement will be handed out to-morrow night.

It is expected that Hon. Mr. Sifton will leave for Ottawa in a very few days, and will be sworn in before the deputy governor, Sir Henry Strong. The new minister will then return to Brandon to seek election to the House of Commons.

Nat. Boyd, before leaving for home, expressed the opinion that Mr. Sifton can be beaten by a good candidate.

The electric railways are applying to the Ontario department for a refund of the duties paid on street rails. The judicial committee having decided that the roads are entitled to a remission.

The Comptroller of mounted police received word to-night that the Blood Indian murderer Charcoal was captured to-day near the Blood reserve. He is being held in the Blood reserve. Charcoal made a desperate attempt to commit suicide but was disarmed.

THE U.S. AND CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—Premier Senor Canovas del Castillo denies the statement that the Spanish government has entered into an agreement with the government of the U.S. to terminate the war in Cuba within a stated period.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: "There has been no change in policy of the administration regarding Cuba," said Secretary Lamont, "and as far as I know none has been contemplated. So far as the visit of Consul-General Lee to Washington is concerned there are private rumors demanding his appointment in this country, and he came home to attend to them."

He took advantage of this opportunity to enlighten the President as to the condition of affairs and the exact situation in Cuba. What the President's intentions may be in this matter are known to himself, and the speculations and surmises about proclamations according belligerent rights to the Cubans are manufactured out of whole cloth. As a matter of fact the President has not even begun the preparation of his annual message. Nobody has been taken into his confidence on the Cuban question, and the people who are attempting to outline a plan are simply indulging in rot.

This Cuban matter has been settled and unsettled so many times by a clique of stock operators that it has become amusing to watch their movements. One day there is a rumor which sends stocks soaring upward and the next day there is a yarn which causes a corresponding depression of the market. It can be put down as a certainty, however, that the President will pursue the same course in regard to Cuba that has marked his administration, regardless of clamor from the outside.

It should be borne in mind, too, that the President is by no means unacquainted with the people and conditions of Cuba, for at the close of his first administration he went down to the island and studied things very closely. There has been no communication between the President or secretary of state and the representatives of any foreign government in regard to the Cuban situation, and consequently no member of the diplomatic corps is competent to give any information concerning the plans of the administration.

One of the leading foreign representatives, who voices the feelings of the Spanish government, inclines to the belief that the president of the United States will make a recommendation in connection with the policy already indicated in a former dispatch. That course is to throw the entire responsibility upon congress. This diplomat has had interviews with Consul-General Lee, Secretary Olney and the Spanish minister within the last week, and is convinced that nothing will be attempted by the United States before the reassembly of congress. "It is not for any lack of sympathy with the Cubans," said the representative, "but because it seems a proper time for the United States to interfere."

Another argument against the intervention of the United States in Cuban affairs, is that there is a tendency on the part of the Cubans themselves to oppose any fraternization with the Anglo-Saxons.

A siding is being put on the Red Mountain railway near the O. K. mine and beginning with this week all goods for Rossland coming over that line will be brought that far and teamed in. A customs officer will be appointed to go out and check over the goods after they are cleared at the Rossland office. This arrangement will last for about two weeks, by which time it is expected the rails will be laid into Rossland.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
ABSOLUTELY PURE

GERMANY'S WAR LORD.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Times' Berlin despatch says: "The ceremony of swearing in recruits for the garrisons of Berlin, Spandau, Charlottenburg and Gross-Lichterfelde, this afternoon took place in front of the royal palace. The Emperor William delivered an oration, in the course of which he said: 'You have just taken an oath upon the crucifix, and the standard to me, your war lord, and to the fatherland. Just as the Crown is taught without the altar and honor. The man who insults your oath insults the crucifix, so the army insulting with out the Christian religion. You are called as soldiers in my keeping to serve me in single-minded allegiance. Ever remember that you have received your weapons to protect the crown. In view of the general mistrust now prevailing it is especially your duty, by obedience, always to set a good example. You are entering the army in the year we celebrate as the centenary of the birth of the great Emperor William. Never forget what he accomplished. We are duty bound to maintain what he created. His eyes rest upon the whole army. God grant that at the call of heaven we may appear worthy before him.'"

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Daily Mail's Berlin despatch says: "The following words, held to indicate his personal feeling at Carlsruhe, occurred in Emperor William's speech: 'Hold your uniform in the pistol upon yourself and end the insults your king; who assaults your king's coat assaults your chief war lord.' The Bruswitz incident, it will be remembered, was that of a German army officer who ran through the body of a working man who had inadvertently brushed against him in a cafe, and who declined to apologise on the ground that no insult was intended."

PEKIN, Nov. 12.—The Tung Li Yamen has received a secret edict appointing Sheng Taotai director-general of railways, and granting him permission to construct the Hankow-Canton-Sonchow line. It also authorizes him to borrow twenty million taels; ten million taels to be furnished by the Tung Li Yamen from the last loan; the Northern superintendencies to furnish three million taels, and the southern superintendencies to furnish seven million taels. About forty million taels will be required for the construction of the line. Native material must be employed as far as possible on the Hankow lines, but foreign engineers may be engaged. It is rumored that the American syndicate tendered for this work may not have been accepted.

Sheng Taotai is the head of the telegraph administration in China, was the late Taotai of Tientsin. The edict for the construction of the Peking-Hankow railway was promulgated several years ago, but on recommendation of Chang Chi Tung, the viceroy of the two provinces, from whom Sheng Taotai has purchased the Hang Yang iron works construction was delayed. Chang Chi Tung was anxious that no order should be placed in Europe for the material necessary for the line, declaring that in a few years more time this could be supplied from the Han Yang iron works. Hitherto these have been a failure, and it is said more than one attempt has been made to sell them to Europeans. As no orders have been placed in connection with the Peking-Hankow railway and in view of the special requirements of edict that native material must be employed as far as possible it is supposed that the director of railway works for railway construction.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

TACOMA, Nov. 11.—At about 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning a sensational double tragedy shocked the people of this city to a degree not equalled in a long time. Dr. James S. Wintermute, a physician of prominence and high standing in the community, was shot and mortally wounded by Samuel S. Tucker, a painter, living at 2,118 Jefferson avenue. The murderer turned the weapon immediately to his temple and sent a bullet crashing through his head, falling lifeless by the side of his victim.

The revolver was a suicide occurred on Railroad street a short distance north of the office of Dr. Everett, an assayer, at No. 1141 Railroad street. Dr. Wintermute had visited the assayer's office for the purpose of learning the results of an analysis of some ore that he had given Dr. Everett. He left the office to procure some other ores to have assayed when he was stopped on the street by a lady patient who inquired about a prescription he was to the office of Dr. Wintermute. Dr. Wintermute, accompanied by Tucker, who had been under his care some months ago. Tucker had apparently laid in wait for his victim, and with a warning except an oath he pointed a 38-revolver at the physician's back and sent a bullet through him.

Two pedestrians saw the deed and ran to Dr. Wintermute's assistance, seeing him stagger from the wound. Before they could reach the spot, Tucker turned the pistol upon himself and ended his life. He fell by the side of his victim and the life blood of each gushed upon the pavement.

Tucker's murderous act was caused by insanity of the most dangerous form. Tucker was a confirmed hypochondriac. For two years he had imagined himself suffering from various ills. He had visited several physicians, among them Dr. T. C. Kummel. The latter would have nothing to do with him, recognizing the condition of the man. Dr. Wintermute prescribed for him several minor ailments, but told him several months ago that there was nothing the matter with him. Tucker continued to hang around the physician's office and occasionally requested him to relieve him from his fancied disease. Two months ago Tucker made a visit of this kind to the doctor's office. Dr. Wintermute told him he was laboring under a delusion, and said finally: "Tucker, if you keep this up you will land in the insane asylum."

The lunatic only replied with a stare, and went away. To several persons he said that Dr. Wintermute was trying to get rid of him, and he constantly brooded over his fancied troubles till his mania had assumed an acute form. On Monday he was observed by William Cunningham on C street, across from the Commercial market, acting in a very strange manner. He walked nervously up and down the street, occasionally twitching his limbs as if afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. "His actions were plainly those of a lunatic," said Mr. Cunningham.

James Stinson Wintermute was born April 27, 1850, at St. Paul, Minn. His parents resided in Ontario, Canada. His boyhood years were passed in school in Canada. He entered Ann Arbor in 1870 to study medicine, and afterwards graduated in his chosen profession at Rush Medical College at Chicago. In April, 1883, Dr. Wintermute came to Tacoma, then little more than a village. He at once took a place in the front rank of the physicians of the place.

It seems as if Salmon river, especially the North Fork of it, will be a busy camp throughout the winter months.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The Bulletin says: "A letter containing a duplicate of mail advices sent by a regular correspondent at Vladivostok to the Hong Kong press was received by the last China steamer, and was turned over to the Bulletin to-day. The communications show that the Czar is massing troops in the Vladivostok district and has already a number of naval vessels concentrated in northern waters."

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Imperial Permission Granted to Construct the Hankow-Canton-Sonchow Line.

Native Material to Be Made Use Of as Much as Possible.

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ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The World to-day publishes the following: "The steamship Boyne, of the Mercantile Steamship Co. of London, arrived in port on Friday last from Gibraltar and Mediterranean ports. To-day Captain Fischer told a remarkable story to Collector Wilbreth, Law Officer Phelps and special duty Naval Officer Gurley of the customs department, as to why he had entered port without a manifest: "The British steamship Boyne lay at anchor off Smyrna, Turkey in Asia, on October 10. There had been several riots in Smyrna three or four days before. The din of another conflict reached the ears of the Boyne's captain about seven o'clock in the evening, and the cries of the victims assassinated came over the water. An hour afterwards a small boat came alongside the British steamship and an aged man begged permission to go on board. With him were six others, three of them women, all of them Armenian refugees. Captain Fischer assented, fed them, cared for them and gave them the protection of the British flag. Captain Fischer said he was bound for America and in order to be on the safe side the refugees registered as passengers."

"Not long afterwards a boat load of Turks under an officer rowed up alongside and the refugees came aboard. Captain Fischer admitted the refugees on his ship, but refused to deliver them over. He drew up his crew of bayonet men, and the Turkish officer said morning would give the British until morning to turn over the Armenians. After the Turks left the vessel, Captain Fischer manned a boat and moved stealthily from the ship to secure assistance. He visited an Italian man-of-war, and the commander denied his right to interfere. When dawn came the Minnesapolis appeared. Captain Fischer told his story and Admiral Thos. O. Selfridge, jr., said: 'We'll give you all the assistance you want. You'll take the refugees safely out of this port if I've got to bombard the town.'"

"The admiral ordered a barge with a detail of marines and bluejackets over to the British ship, with orders to hold her safe from an attack. The American consul was sent for and it was agreed that the Boyne should be released under escort of the Minnesapolis. The Armenians have just landed on Ellis Island."

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