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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY NOVEMBER 9 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 100

ELECTION RESULTS.

Governor Altgeld Blames the Old Democrats for Defeating Their Party.

The Prohibition Candidate Thinks That the Cause Has Made Some Headway.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4. [illegible] the defeated Democratic candidate for governor, to-day gave out a statement addressed to the Democrats. He says: "Considering that only six months ago our great party lay prostrate, that it had been betrayed into the hands of stock jobbers and of monopolies by President Cleveland, and has been robbed of everything Democratic, except the name, which stood for a great principle, that it was loaded with deadheads, it has repudiated the men who betrayed it, and again proclaimed Democratic principles and espoused the cause of humanity. It was confronted by everything that money could buy, that boodle could debauch, or fear of starvation could coerce; it was confronted by a combination of forces such as had never been united before, and could probably never be united again, and, worse still, the time was too short to educate the public. While we were defeated, our party is more vigorous and in better condition generally than it has been for a third of a century. We have dug the grave of the British gold standard. One more campaign of education will forever bury the palsied form of that curse which has blighted the prosperity and the happiness of mankind. I believe that at the next general election the verdict of yesterday will be reversed. It was the great common people of America and not the rich who saved our institutions in 1861, and it will devolve on the great common people of this country to save the government in 1900."

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Mr. Bryan is to all appearances feeling more hopeful as the day grows older. His friends here figure that on the basis of assurances received he is practically assured of 217 votes, and the reports from Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota are such as to make them hopeful that the votes lacking will still be made up.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Vice Chairman I. N. Stevens, of the National Silver party, to-day issued the following statement: "If the final results show that Mr. Bryan is defeated, it does not demonstrate that free silver is beaten by any means. The extreme and impolitic planks of the Chicago platform lost us hundreds of thousands of votes among conservative business men, who were really in favor of the silver [illegible] another factor in the contest, which has greatly injured us, has been the fact that four years ago the Democratic party went into power with a President and both houses of congress, but the policy of the President and legislature were against the interests of the people.

"The American people wanted a change, and if Mr. Bryan is defeated it is largely due to the fact that they were not willing to trust another Democratic administration, however strong its professions, with the interests of the people. The silver question will not go down until justly settled by the restoration of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is to be hoped that the next time it is submitted to the people it will not be handicapped by the injection of other questions about which the friends of free coinage radically differ in their opinions.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Mr. Joshua Levering, the prohibition candidate for President, was this morning asked his views as to the results of yesterday's election. "I think it settles for good," he said, "the question as to the sort of money standard which shall be used in this country. It seems to me that the verdict is so emphatic that the question cannot longer be considered open. There will be a return of business confidence, but whether there will be an immediate improvement in the business I cannot say. There are factors other than that of the money standard which enter into the problem. I think that yesterday's victory will help the prohibition cause materially. The breaking up of parties which has occurred this year cannot fail to be of advantage to the cause of temperance. The voter will feel free in the future to go in any direction he chooses.

From intelligence which we have from various sources I believe that the people are ready to do away with the liquor evil as embodied in the legalized saloon. They are ready to assert their belief that the saloon is a nuisance, inimical to the best interests of the country. The educational feature of the campaign which has just closed is as remarkable as it is gratifying. The result would show that there cannot in future be that fealty to party which heretofore amounted to idolatry, at least not for years to come. That is a good omen. I cannot say as to the absolute gain or loss in the votes sustained by the prohibition party. We did not expect much of a gain, but it will be advantageous to us in the way in which I have indicated."

IN EXCHANGE FOR CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Information received at the treasury department shows that large amounts of gold are being offered at the several sub-treasuries in exchange for currency, no stipulation being made as to legal tenders. One million in gold was offered at Boston and the sub-treasurer telegraphed the secretary for instructions stating that the current work of the office was somewhat behind owing to the late flurry, and further that the payment of that amount of currency would leave the sub-treasury there inconveniently short. Instructions were returned authorizing the acceptance of half of the amount.

MINISTERIAL VISITORS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 5.—(Special)—A West Prince Albert dispatch says: Hon. Mr. Tarte and party spent yesterday in Prince Albert. The minister had an extended and confidential conference with local Liberals and held a public reception in the afternoon, also driving to some of the public buildings in town. In the evening the minister was tendered a banquet by the citizens, which was largely attended. The party left for the south this morning. The minister is expected to reach Winnipeg to-morrow on business connected with the school settlement.

[illegible] evidence in the Hatton murder trial to-day was that of Robert Agar, uncle of the murdered girl, who had resided with him for sometime previous to her death. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the defence, who endeavored to fasten the crime on him.

Interest is awakening in civic matters here. The municipal elections are only five weeks distant. Aldermen Mcgreary and Sproule are definitely in the field for the mayoralty, but there will probably be others.

The tracklayers on the Lake Dauphin railway have reached Dauphin town.

A large number of Chinamen bound for the Pacific coast were passengers on to-day's train. Among them was Yui Shi Yi, for three years consul-general for China at Havana, who is en route to interview Li Hung Chang. He returns to take the consul-generalship in New York.

H. Warren, agent at Qu'Appelle, will succeed F. W. Peters here as city freight agent of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Peters goes to the Kootenay district.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 4.—(Special)—At Regina to-day Walter Scott, publisher of the Regina Leader, was committed to stand his trial on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P. for West Assiniboia. The alleged libel appeared in the Leader of October 15.

The Winnipeg board of trade has adopted a resolution concluding as follows: "Resolved, that the Dominion government be urgently requested to immediately take such steps as will result in the construction, at the earliest possible time, of the railway through Crow's Nest Pass, so that those portions of Canada lying east of British Columbia may have better means of communication and trade with the Kootenay and Okanagan districts of British Columbia, and so that such trade may not become diverted from Canada."

An Edmonton dispatch says: "The jury in the case against Kamekaw Egat and Charlie Joachim for the murder of Pierre Alexis at Island Lake returned a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoners were sentenced to ten years in the Manitoba penitentiary. Mary Gray for being an accessory after the fact will be tried to-morrow."

The Rogers typograph operators and composing room staff of the Tribune newspaper went on strike this morning against a reduction in wages. The paper appears to-night presenting a fairly good appearance.

Chief Engineer Coste, of Ottawa, says that no engineering difficulties would be encountered in making improvements at the St. Andrew's rapids on the Red river.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Press Association from Glasgow says that the general opinion there is that Mr. Kinley's election will give a great temporary stimulus to the British export trade in order to rush merchandise forward before McKinley comes into office. Higher tariffs are then expected to be enacted. The sugar houses of Glasgow say they expect the duties on refined sugars imported into the United States will be raised 2 cents. With refined sugar selling at nine shillings per hundred weight the possibility of loss to speculators is small. It is believed that Americans will commence to buy largely for December, January and February delivery. There is no doubt that there will be a rush to export woollen soft goods to America. Ship owners foresee little benefit as some of the steam tonnage has already been chartered for spring. The iron masters say that they have done without America for two years and are able to continue without a single American order. The chief satisfaction in business circles is felt over the maintenance of the financial status quo.

SCORCHED TO DEATH.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—During a fire at the East End abattoir a little after 10 o'clock last night three children of the bookkeeper of the abattoir were burned to death. They were Charlie Hazel Wood, aged 13; Florrie, aged 11; and Gertie, aged 9. What was left of the youngest was disfigured beyond recognition. The skull was bare, and to a casual observer it looked as if it had been struck severely by some portion of the building. The body was as black as a cinder. The other two were less disfigured, but in the cases of all three, the evidence went to show that the poor childred had been literally scorched to death. The most pathetic part of it all was that both father and mother vainly attempted to save them at the risk of their lives, the mother picking up a bundle of clothing which she fondly believed were two of their children till she fainted in the arms of the firemen who caught her outside. The damage to the buildings amounted to little.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Thursday, November 26, has been appointed as Thanksgiving throughout the U. S. by President Cleveland.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Opinions of Prominent English Papers on the Result of the Presidential Controversy.

"With the Election of McKinley the Great Scare Vanishes for the Moment."

LONDON, Nov. 4.—All the papers have extended comments on the presidential elections.

The Pall Mall Gazette, during the course of an editorial headed "A Land Slide," says: "The decision is accepted with universal consent in this country as being emphatically to the credit of the great American electorate. It implies that the democracy, when confronted with issues vital to its future, will rally to the reality and repudiate the sham. Between Altgeld and Bryan, they succeeded in pulverizing their cause until dust is substantial in comparison." The article in the Pall Mall concludes with a tribute to President Cleveland, who it says "has discarded the traditions of a lifetime and lent his authority to financial righteousness."

The St. James' Gazette congratulates the United States upon the result and adds: "Especially the rout of Altgeld, the Anarchist governor of Illinois, who made the personal fight against President Cleveland." The same paper adds the following comments: "The movement will take more than one defeat before finally killed and looks very much as if our American kinsmen were more likely beginning a great social and economic struggle than at its end."

The Globe states: "Had the polling run close encouragement would have been afforded the Democrats to maintain soft money and socialism as planks in their platform, but, in face of the ignominious rejection of these revolutionary principles by the American electorate, the managers of that party can scarcely keep alive an agitation which ended so disastrously. From an outside standpoint, the most satisfactory outcome of the battle is the crushing blow it strikes at the cause of confiscation all the world over and the event clearly proves the average American elector declines to associate himself directly or indirectly with the expropriation of property by confiscation."

The Star remarks: "We, in England, have reason to rejoice over the overwhelming defeat of the attack upon the gold standard. Great ills may be in store, but no high tariff can inflict a tithe of the ruin which Bryan's victory would have entailed. There will be an immediate improvement of business, for the election of McKinley, or rather defeat of Bryan, will restore confidence in the financial honesty and stability of the United States. The sound common sense of the American people has saved the Republic from worse than civil or foreign war."

The Westminster Gazette says: "With the election of McKinley, the great scare vanishes for the moment. But while the perils of free silver are avoided for the present, the perils of protection and capitalism in more extreme reforms remain to be encountered. Putting out of sight the results to this country which must follow the fresh access of McKinleyism, no one friendly to the United States can view the prospect without alarm. If the tyranny of commercial and financial corporations is not abandoned there must be a growth of Populism and aggravation of the ill-feeling which, when the next struggle comes, will threaten more dangerous consequences."

A financial article in the Daily Telegraph suggests that possibly the silverites in the United States, smarting under defeat, will foment an agitation taking forms of riots, which may seriously affect the prices, at least temporarily.

The Sun says: "The great republic has risen magnificently to a great occasion. By the rising of an almost united nation the silver craze has been effectually scorched, if not killed."

The Canadian Gazette says: "Canadians join with the English in hearty congratulations to the great republic over this fresh evidence of its good sense and honesty."

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Times-Herald prints a table of the next house of representatives as follows: Total Republicans, 245; Democrats and Populists, 122; Republican majority, 113; anti-silver Republicans, 232; anti-silver Democrats and Populists, 3; Republicans for silver, 3; Democrats and Populists for silver, 119; sound money majority, 113. The present complexion of the house is 224 Republicans, 105 Democrats, 6 Populists and 1 silver party.

CANTON, O., Nov. 4.—The fever of excitement into which Canton, the home of McKinley, was plunged last night was taken up again early this morning. In fact there was no intermission, and last night was joined with to-day by an uninterrupted din of screeching. Steam whistles were pulled open to their full capacity and the tooting was a vast chorus. Bands and drum corps were marching and counter-marching, uniformed and ununiformed. Clubs are parading, artillery companies are shaking the town with cannon salutes and the townspeople en masse are joining in the demonstration of enthusiastic rejoicing over the result of the election.

ROME, Nov. 4.—The Opinione says of the result in the United States: "The election is a triumph of common sense and of national probity." Italia says the cry "Long live McKinley!" should be raised not only in the United States but throughout the civilized world. The comment of the Triune: "The entire commercial community yesterday was anxious, but to-day is reassured. The reverse of the ideal is found in Mr. McKinley's sympathy with Cuban independence."

The Roma says: "It may be foreseen that Mr. McKinley's foreign policy will take a different course from the correct and prudent policy of Mr. Cleveland. The Cuban question now becomes a grave and perplexing one."

The Voce de la Verite expresses fears as to Cuba and says: "Universal attention will henceforth be directed towards the United States, which, under the direction of Mr. McKinley, will make its influence felt in Europe more than hitherto, not only on the Cuban question but on the Eastern question."

"HAVE DONE THEIR DUTY."

PARIS, Nov. 4.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday the minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, made an important statement regarding Armenia, in the course of which he said: "The Powers have done their duty and accord has been established among the Powers who recognized that isolated action must be averted and that common action would not effect the integrity of Turkey. During the Czar's visit a precise exchange of views occurred on the points before parliament and united Europe will be able to show the Sultan that he must give his subjects security and peace."

M. Hanotaux also said: "United Europe will make the Sultan understand that not only Armenians but Catholics and Mussulmans suffer from the same evils and need some amelioration, and will show him that the source of these evils is a bad internal administration. It will indicate means to establish order everywhere, without which the country cannot continue to exist. It will demand the execution of his promises and the enforcement and extension of reforms already granted; will put an end to violent repressions. It will open the prisons, and will also bring home to him that the Powers hold him responsible for the safety of Europeans."

After several criticisms upon the part of M. Jaures, the Socialist deputy, the order of the day was adopted by a vote of 402 to 90, thus approving of the government's statement.

In the Senate during a discussion of the Madagascar question, the minister of the colonies, M. Lebon, said that the government hoped that the island before long would be organized as a province and with some kind of autonomy. He added that instructions had been given to General Gallieni prescribing vigorous action for the suppression of the Hovas. He had recommended to avoid wholesale dragooning, while at the same time he was authorized to act and to treat as he thought fit persons who are open to suspicion.

The minister for the colonies further stated that a bill providing for a loan to convert the Madagascar debt would shortly be presented. In spite of the distress he explained the deficit for the year would not exceed 2,600,000 francs, which could be covered by the conversion. Continuing, the Minister for the colonies stated that the French resident general in Madagascar, M. Laroche, had not granted my concessions for public works to foreigners and he, Lebon, did not favor concessions either to foreigners or to the representatives of a foreign country.

Later M. Lebon stated that he deprecated pessimistic views regarding the future of Madagascar, as he was perfectly convinced that the rebellion would soon be suppressed, and that Madagascar would become one of the most promising and prosperous colonies of France.

The order of the day was thereupon accepted by the government and was then adopted by the senate.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Take a map of the United States and with a pencil draw a line starting at the mouth of the Potomac river on Chesepeake bay and following the Potomac boundary line between the two Virginias. Follow this line to the Tennessee border and draw west, leaving Tennessee below the line and Kentucky above, then follow up the Mississippi river to the lower edge of Iowa and turn the corner of Iowa and trace along the south line of the lower Dakotas and thence north to the Canadian boundary. You will have described the new line of demarcation between the gold standard forces of the east and silver element of the west and south. Every state north ond east of the line described, is for McKinley. Every state west and south of it went for Bryan, with the exception of California and Oregon on the Pacific coast. The states in which the result of the election was closest, line along this frontier line, Delaware, the Virginias, Kentucky, Missouri, South Dakota and Wyoming, thus showing where the battle raged fiercest. The line is doubly interesting because it does not follow the course of the historical Mason and Dixon line, and for the first time in the last thirty years the phrase "Solid South" has no particular significance.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that Great Britain a month ago proposed that the powers give the ambassadors at Constantinople authority to draw up a scheme for reforms, ask the Turkish government to execute it and decide upon measures to compel its execution in the event of the Sultan's refusal to do so. The powers were agreeable to the first part of the proposal, but Russia refused to confer on the ambassadors the power to summon any ships to the Bosphorus, and France suggested the addition of a Russian delegate to the administration of the caisse of the public debt and to increase its powers to the extent of making it permanent.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Times correspondent at Singapore says that the rising in the Phillipine islands is spreading. A Singapore dispatch to the Times says that contracts have been signed at Peking for two Armstrong cruisers and four German torpedo boats.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The Result in Many Respects a Surprise to Both Parties.

California and Oregon Went Republican—Washington Carried by the Populists.

SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—The election returns, says the P.I., show interesting features, and in some respects have been a surprise to both political parties. The New England states without exception have, as was expected, given heavy pluralities for McKinley. The Republican ticket was successful in Massachusetts beyond what was claimed for it by the most enthusiastic prophet of Republican success. New York and Pennsylvania have each given the Republican candidate a plurality of between 275,000 and 280,000.

In Illinois if the percentage of gain over the presidential election of 1892 that has so far been shown continues to the end, it will give a plurality of not far from 175,000. In the gubernatorial race Altgeld has been badly beaten and is probably about 60,000 ahead of the Democratic national ticket. There has evidently been a large vote cast throughout the state for McKinley and Altgeld. As in Indiana there is no justification for the Democratic claims of having carried the state. If the ratio of Republican gain continues to the end of the count McKinley will have approximately 30,000 plurality in the state.

In Iowa the Republican plurality has been very large, not far either way from 75,000. Ohio, which has all along been claimed as a state in which Bryan would push McKinley very close, has given the Republican candidate an overwhelming plurality. In Michigan the election has resulted in a heavily reduced vote for the Republican ticket. The free silver papers of Detroit concede the state for McKinley by 25,000. In 1895, Moore, the Republican candidate for justice of the supreme court, had a plurality of 71,487 over his Democratic rival. West Virginia is confidently claimed by the Republicans, and the chairman of the Democratic state committee has conceded the state.

Tennessee presents some interesting features. Patterson, the gold standard Democratic candidate in the city of Memphis, is running neck and neck with his opponent, and the official count will be necessary to decide between them. The state at large is claimed by both parties, but neither side seems entirely justified in claiming the electoral vote with any confidence. North Carolina is claimed by both parties, but the returns are very slow. South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana are all for Bryan by about the normal Democratic majorities.

The Virginia electors will be for Bryan, but they have been elected by a heavily reduced Democratic vote. The Republicans have abandoned all hope of Texas. The fusion between the Populists and the Republicans did not prove a success. Nebraska has gone for Bryan, but in Kansas the returns show Democratic gains in some districts, offset by Republican gains in other parts of the state.

Wisconsin is sure for the Republican column by an enormous plurality. Minnesota has surprised everybody by the size of the Republican plurality, and McKinley will have approximately 30,000 to 40,000 more votes in the state than Bryan. The latest information shows that North Dakota is sure for McKinley, and probably South Dakota will be found in the same column. The Republicans claim Wyoming, but the probabilities seem against them.

Oregon has gone for McKinley, and Colorado has, as was expected, given Bryan a heavy plurality. Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada have all gone for Bryan by heavy majorities. California has undoubtedly gone for McKinley. Delaware has kept in the Republican column. The vote of Maryland has shown an interesting reversal from that of the last presidential election. Cleveland carried the state by a plurality of 21,180, and this year McKinley has a plurality of slightly over 21,000 in the city of Baltimore alone.

Late returns from all parts of Washington remove all doubt as to to the fact that the state has been carried by the Populists for Bryan for president, for congressmen and the entire Populist ticket on state officers. A calculation based on the actual count in many counties and on estimates as to others places the Populist majority at 11,000, with several counties yet to be heard from, some of which will certainly go Republican. The vote runs pretty evenly down the ticket, from electors to the last state office, and in many cases the Populist strength continues through the legislative and county tickets. Thus the Bryan electors, the Populist congressmen and state officers are all elected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Late returns from points remote, received here during the past twenty-four hours, confirm the approximate statements previously published. Nebraska, Washington and Kansas may be added to the Bryan table and Oregon to the McKinley table. The totals of the electoral vote are: For McKinley, 277; for Bryan, 170. The latest dispatches say that in Wyoming one Republican elector has been elected, and the totals on the other two are very close. This may give Bryan one or two less electoral votes and McKinley one or two more.

Later returns from Kentucky, North Carolina and South Dakota indicate that the estimated pluralities in thoses states may be reduced, and that the result is close in each of them. Any of these three states may possibly be transferred to the opposite column. Kansas makes the fourth close state, but is generally conceded to Bryan. In no event will McKinley's total reach 300 or Bryan's total reach 200, but in any event the majority in favor of McKinley will be about 100 electoral votes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Returns received at this hour seem to leave no doubt that California has gone for McKinley by from three to five thousand and that the Republicans have elected probably five of the seven congressmen. California is probably Republican by five thousand, although the Democrats claim the state may yet be theirs through the failure of the election boards to totalize the Democratic and Populist vote.

TACOMA, Nov. 5.—Potter Charles Sullivan, Republican candidate for governor, concedes the election of Rogers, his fusion opponent. Mr. Bryan and the state ticket have apparentlr carried Washington by a majority of about 5,000 and will control the legislature. John R. Rogers has been elected governor: Thurston Daniels, lieutenant-governor; James H. Lewis, congressman; Wm. C. Jones, congressman.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 5.—Meagre returns show large Democratic gains. The chairman of the Democratic state committee claims that Kind, Democrat for congress, is elected by 3,000 majority, and that the Democrats have carried 45 out of 63 members of the legislature.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 5.—Returns from the state at large are very meagre, but indications are that the fusion ticket will be carried by a large majority.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Evening News, whose despatches can be relied upon as trustworthy, says in a special to-day: "The interest among politicians now centres keenly and anxiously upon the probable make-up of the senate and house with a view to tariff legislation. It is generally conceded that an extra session of congress will be called by President McKinley within two days after his inauguration, to shape an immediate change of the financial policy of the government and revise the tariff. "With this prospect in view in the near future, the question arises will the party have the necessary majority in the House and Senate to carry out its policies? There is no doubt about the House. In the Senate it is quite another matter. The returns at hand indicate grave doubt as to whether there will be enough Republicans elected to pass the desired legislation. Later advices may change this prospect, but until it is definitely known what the actual complexion of the legislatures will be in the doubtful states, the Republicans will be on a very anxious seat. The Free Silver senators will be utterly opposed to any tariff legislation until the dominant party makes some concessions to silver."

BI-METALLIC LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A meeting of members of the Bi-metallic league has been in session all the afternoon engaged in drawing up a manifesto. Members from Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere are in attendance. The document, which will be issued to-night, is signed by Messrs. A. L. Denham, H. Greenfield, Robert Barclay, H. C. Gibbs and H. Macneil. It claims that McKinley's election is a victory for international bimetallism and quotes the money plank of the St. Louis platform.

Continuing it says: "In these circumstances, and in view of the strong agitation that is likely to be maintained and developed, a genuine and determined effort on the part of the new government may be confidently anticipated to bring about an international bimetallic agreement for the opening of the mints of the various countries to silver as well as to gold. The recent contest has brought home to the people of this country the vital importance of the monetary question and the grave dangers which threaten the industrial, commercial and financial interests of Great Britain so long as it is not settled on international lines. The unreasonable attitude of this country in the past, in the efforts to arrange a settlement, is mainly responsible for the attempt just witnessed to induce the United States to act alone and for the consequent unrest and disturbance in financial circles. Therefore it is earnestly hoped that this country and the other great powers of Europe will heartily co-operate with the United States in their endeavor to place the metallic money of the world upon a sound and scientific basis."

WARSHIPS FOR JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—News has reached here that the Japanese government has finally awarded to the American ship builders contracts for building two swift protected cruisers of the Olympia type. One goes to Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, and one to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.