

BOTH ARE CONFIDENT

Mark Hanna Claims Everything in Sight for McKinley and Sound Money.

While Chairman Jones is Just as Sure That Bryan Will Win.

With Betting Men McKinley is the Favorite at Long Odds in Some Cases.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Two commissions were received in this city today to bet on McKinley. One consists of \$100,000 and is in the hands of John Roach. C. O. Will, of Ohio, a very rich man, is the owner of this sum and has instructed Mr. Roach to bet on McKinley at odds of three to one. Mr. Ellmingsworth, secretary and manager of the firm of Chapin and Gettes, holds a commission for \$25,000 to bet on even terms that McKinley carries Illinois for 75,000 plurality.

Seattle, Nov. 2.—The most exciting campaign in Washington history is closed and both sides claim the victory. Chairman Sweetland, of the state Republican commission, says the party will have 5,000 majority. He expects Eastern Washington will give 8,000 to the Republicans. His figures are based on a careful canvass. The fusionists claim everything in sight by a plurality of 15,000 to 20,000.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 2.—J. S. Smith has received estimates of the popular majority of all states, either from the chairman or well-known politicians of those states. Mr. Smith, from those reports, has compiled a table which gives McKinley a popular majority of 1,177,000 over Bryan.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Democratic National Committee, Chicago headquarters: The great struggle to right the wrong of 1873 has been won. The only work remaining to be done is to see that the people have the opportunity to vote as conscience dictates and that their votes shall be counted as cast.

I urge all lovers of the country and our institutions to stand together as one man. Watch the polling places, scrutinize every act at the polls and see to it that the law shall not be violated. This committee has offered a reward of \$500 for evidence necessary to convict any person of bribing or attempting to bribe any voter to vote or to refrain from voting, also a reward of \$500 for evidence to convict anyone of coercing, attempting to coerce, intimidating or attempting to intimidate any voter.

I have received from our chairman of each state committee full estimates of the standing of the voters in each state, and am confident that Mr. Bryan's election is assured by a very large majority. He will carry each one of the following states:

- Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, California 9, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Idaho 3, Indiana 15, Kansas 40, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 3, Maine 10, Massachusetts 14, Minnesota 9, Mississippi 9, Missouri 17, Montana 3, Nebraska 8, Nevada 3, North Carolina 11, North Dakota 3, Tennessee 12, Texas 15, Utah 3, Virginia 12, Washington 4, West Virginia 6, Oregon 4, South Carolina 11, South Dakota 4, Wyoming 3. Total 252.

In these states I look upon Mr. Bryan's chances as the best: Delaware 3, Iowa 13, Illinois 24, Ohio 23, Wisconsin 12, Total 75. There are other states I regard as doubtful. (Signed) James K. Jones.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Chairman Hanna issued the following signed statement: "I am confident that the strength of Hobart and McKinley in the electoral college as a result of to-morrow's election will not be less than 311 votes. This estimate is made upon figures just received from chairmen of the state committees, the result of the final polls taken in such a careful manner as to give them the highest credence. These polls indicate that the vote by states will be as follows: McKinley, California 9, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Illinois 24, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Kentucky 13, Maine 6, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 15, Michigan 14, Minnesota 9, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 10, New York 38, Nebraska 8, North Carolina 11, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 32, Rhode Island 4, South Dakota 4, Tennessee 12, Vermont 4, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 12, Wyoming 3. Total, 311.

Bryan—Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 9, Montana 3, Nevada 3, South Carolina 11, Utah 3, Idaho 3. Total 78.

Probably safe for McKinley—Kansas 10, Virginia 12, Washington 4, Total 22. Doubtful—Missouri 17, Texas 15, Total 32. (Signed) M. A. Hanna.

THE SULTAN'S DOMAIN.

Horses to be Supplied to Turkey by the Town of Odessa.

London, Oct. 31.—The Times' dispatch from Odessa reports that excitement has been caused there by the sudden mobilization for a fortnight of the reserves of the Imperial and Danube regiments of the Russian army which were inspected yesterday by the commander-in-chief of South Russia. This dispatch also states that the town bank of Odessa has contracted to supply the Turkish government with 4000 cavalry horses.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says that importance is attached to the reported imminent departure of M. de Nelidoff, Russian ambassador, for St. Petersburg.

Some correspondents of the Chronicle say Italy has demanded satisfaction of the port for the death of 10 Italians who were killed in the conflict with the Kurds. The Italians were working on a railway at Smyrna.

The dispatch also reports that the Secolo has advised from Constantinople that the Sultan is arming the Musul-

IS AGAINST BRITAIN

National Policy Taxes British Goods Nine Per Cent More Than American Goods.

A Satisfactory Increase in Canada's Trade With Some Countries.

Dr Dawson Reports That the Field Near Sudbury is an Inferior Fuel.

IRELAND AND INDIA

Failure of Crops in the West of Ireland Cause for Grave Fears.

Rain Would Not Now Save Portions of India, from the Threatened Famine.

London, Oct. 31.—Wheat and the currency question are still attracting great attention here, and the Spectator this week publishes an interesting article on the rise of wheat and its bearing upon protection and metallism in the course of which it says: The rise in the price of bread is likely soon to lead to unrest in the labor market. The present activity in trade gives labor organizations a favorable opportunity for pressing their demands for higher wages, but it remains to be seen how far the recent improvement in trade can be maintained if a material rise in wages is insisted on. There are endless possibilities of friction if the price of bread becomes a serious question. We can only hope that the politicians who are coquetting with the various forms of protection will learn to digest the lessons that will be expounded by events if the price of bread is materially affected during the coming winter.

"How should we fare now if the establishment of an imperial Zollverein forced us to look to home production and the Canadian surplus to fill our own needs and the needs of India? From a financial point of view, the rise in cereals shows a strong case for further large movements of gold to the United States, while, regarding politics, whatever the result, shipments of gold from here are still probable, in any case, because the panic and scramble for gold will make Americans sell goods faster and pay a premium for the metal; and in the other, because a revival of industrial activity, and a return of confidence must also attract British capital. Lastly, the rise in wheat and the comparative weakness of silver have an instructive bearing upon economic theory, and not only Bryan, but the English metallists are also deprived of one of their most effective arguments.

"Indian advisers show now that whether rain falls or not there must be keen distress in the northwest provinces and in Oude, and the Indian government must be prepared to succor the population of at least 40,000,000 by relief operations conducted according to the so-called famine code, of which every official has a copy. Orders have already been given to these officials to prepare for an immediate enforcement of famine measures. The code provides for advances to landholders to enable them to carry on their works for the benefit of their tenants. The government only furnishes food supplies in exceptional cases, but it gives money through relief work, trusting to trade to bring food to meet the demand where there is money to pay for it.

"If the government, however, controls the rate of freight, and the grain rates have already been reduced, when necessary, the whole carrying power of the railways will be devoted to forwarding food. One great obstacle in the work of relief is the fact that religious differences of a serious nature exist among the population. Many of them prefer to starve rather than work beside different castes. Relief kitchens and pest houses by the roadsides will eventually be established.

"While famine is threatened in India through the drought, the west of Ireland is declared to be face to face with famine owing to the heavy rains, which have caused a failure of the crops, especially the case of potatoes. Throughout September and during the beginning of October there was an almost incessant rainpour. There have been great floods in the northwest of Ireland. The hay crops are floating in the field, causing the gloomiest outlook for the poor peasants depending on potatoes. Many of them must feel the pangs of famine before Christmas, the situation being already compared to that of 1879, when a disastrous harvest led to a revival of the political disorders in Ireland.

"However, the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour, during his recent tour of the affected districts, secured information which he says will enable him to cope with the distress which he says he is now ready to meet."

GOLD FROM VICTORIA.

Large Increase Over the Yield of Last Year.

Melbourne, Nov. 2.—The gold yield for the colony of Victoria for the first three quarters of the present year amounts to 536,312 ounces, an increase of 31,000 ounces over the same period of 1895.

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The trial was attended by crowds of fashionable people, members of the demi monde and others, and attracted much interest on account of its sensational features. It was known as the Couville murder and has filled many columns of the French newspapers. At 10 o'clock one evening in May last a man and a woman got off at Couville, a little commune of about 400, situated about 11 miles from Cherbourg. The travellers left a packing case in the baggage room with a trunk. This baggage remained at the railroad station all the next day, and the railroad employees noticing a sickening smell coming from the case, the stationmaster ordered the porter to notify him when the baggage was claimed. Two days later the two travellers came to claim their baggage. The man when questioned on the subject said he knew nothing of what the packing case contained and his companion made the same assertion. The stationmaster ordered the box opened and under a mass of rags was found the completely naked body of a young man about 25 years, and in a state of decomposition. The body was slightly bent in order to place it in the box. There appeared to be no wounds upon the body. The man and woman from Paris were thereupon detained pending the arrival of the police.

The preliminary examination of the suspected persons was commenced a few days later. The chief of detectives stated that young Delshoff, being of a feeble constitution, was not able to follow his father's business and therefore became a stamp collector, but the result that he succeeded in gathering together a very fine and valuable collection, which incidentally was the cause of his death. For some reason, however, Delshoff wanted to sell his collection and the man prisoner, Aubert, after several meetings with him on this subject, Aubert finally made an appointment with Delshoff at his residence. The same evening, May 14th, Delshoff's father received a telegram, apparently signed by his son, announcing that he had sold his stamps and was leaving for Chicago, via Southampton, in order to find a situation, but the chief of detectives asserted that the young man was murdered at a residence, with a hatchet produced and found among the baggage.

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Dedicated at Seattle Yesterday by Bishop Nicholas, of Alaska.

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DR. MARTIN DEAD.

Student and Teacher of Biology With World-wide Reputation.

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Advertisement for Castoria, featuring the signature of Dr. J. C. Fitch and the text 'SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA'.

BISMARCK REPLIES

Hamburger Nachrichten Declares That Its Statement Was Absolutely Correct.

Spirited Reply to the Threats Made by the Government Through Its Organ.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Prince Bismarck was apparently not intimidated by the threats to prosecute him, for his organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, yesterday replied to the broadsides of the official Reichs-anzeiger on Tuesday last. The first shot in this battle was fired by the Hamburger Nachrichten on Monday, when it printed an article disclosing the fact that a defensive alliance existed between Russia and Germany during the last six years. Prince Bismarck was in office, ending March, 1890. The announcement caused a sensation throughout Europe and the official organ of the government, the Reichs-anzeiger, on Tuesday announced that in spite of the expressed desire that the government should make a statement on the subject, the government would not do so, adding "diplomatic events of this kind are strict state secrets and to preserve them conscientiously is an international duty, a breach of which would prejudice important state interests. The imperial government must therefore decline any attempt to clear up the matter and will neither correct what is false nor supply what is incomplete. Germany's policy is too firmly established among other powers to be shaken by representations of this kind."

On the following day it was rumored that the government proposed to prosecute Bismarck's organ and that those who inspired the utterances, but it appears that it was finally decided not to take that step at present out of fear of the harm that might be done to Germany's policy. It was added, however, that should Prince Bismarck publish the circumstances under which he resigned office, the government would be forced to act, and it was hinted that it would probably treat Prince Bismarck in the manner he treated Count von Arnim, who was prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to give up documents sent him as ambassador. Steps were taken against him lasting practically from 1897 until shortly before his death in Nice in 1881.

The Hamburger Nachrichten today says: "Negotiations in those days were no strict state secrets but belonged to history and there is no necessity for secrecy so far as Germany and the Dreilbund are concerned, as the treaty was solely in compliance with Russia's wish and Germany has nothing to be ashamed of. On the contrary, all peace-loving Germans are just bound to look back with satisfaction. It is totally untrue that the treaty implied disloyalty to the Dreilbund. The latter even allowed Austria to be neutral in the event of an unprovoked German attack upon Russia. The whole Dreilbund could be incorporated in it, as Russia was willing to conclude the same agreement without abandoning the main purpose. This would tranquillize all friends of peace and if there is any inclination upon the part of Russia, it would be expedient to renew the Russo-German treaty."

The Hamburger Nachrichten then takes the Reichs-anzeiger to task for saying of its announcement of the existence of the Russo-German treaty: "What is false now surely will not be false in the future. The Reichs-anzeiger, and the latter can only supplement what it declares to be incomplete by publishing the whole treaty. Under these circumstances the Hamburger Nachrichten considers itself entitled to demand a public rectification as required by the press law of the Reichs-anzeiger's assertion."

London, Oct. 31.—The English newspapers have been commenting most cheerfully upon the Bismarck relations in the Hamburger Nachrichten. Prince Bismarck is abused all round. The Speaker says: "Prince Bismarck's last act is in harmony with his general character. Rather than lose a chance of striking those who supplanted him he would shatter the fabric of the German Empire. He has shown that the empire while he was in power was guilty of the most heinous treason as an ally. There never was a more colossal piece of perfidy."

IF CUBA WINS

Porto Ricans Would Try to Throw Off the Spanish Yoke.

New York, Nov. 1.—A special to the Herald from Porto Rico says the cup of wine will certainly be filled to overflowing if, as some suspect, is possible, a spark from Cuban camp fires blows Porto Rico ward and proves sufficient to start the insurrection here.

The government, far from failing to realize the situation, knows full well the inflammable nature of the material with which it is dealing and carries its precautions almost to the verge of exaggeration. If the people here tell the truth, however, there is no likelihood of trouble here, at least while the struggle in Cuba goes on. That bitter contest won by the insurgents, their ends gained, there can be no doubt that there will be an uprising in Porto Rico, but until that time comes the island is not likely to give Spain any trouble other than may be made by contributions to the cause of Cuba through the Junta in New York.

Senator Xavier Mariani, a dry goods merchant in Ponce, on the opposite side of the island from the city of Porto Rico itself, in an interview, said: "I do not think there is any danger of an open insurrection against the Spanish on the part of the Porto Ricans. That there are some Cuban sympathizers on the island there can be no doubt and that the government is on the lookout for such of them as go to the point of imprudence has been shown already by the arrests in Aguadilla."

"Whatever degree of feeling might exist among the native Porto Ricans is in a very limited population—something like 800,000 in all—would itself be enough to preclude the possibility of a general uprising under present conditions. Even monetary aid, if such exists, which Porto Ricans might be disposed to offer to the insurgents in Cuba, would have to be sent to New York and find its way to the ultimate destination through the American Junta."

"But in case Cuba should achieve autonomy or even independence, what would be the effect on Porto Rico?" "Ah, that's another matter," he said with a smile. "Very likely in that case Cubans would want to see Porto Rico free, too, and once sure of their assistance there is no telling what the natives would do."