Mayor's Banquet

Lord Salisbury Speaks on the National Events of the Year.

Dilates Upon Strengthening the Ties Between Motherland and Colonies.

And Closes With Appeal to British People to Maintain Defences.

London, Nov. 9.—What is possibly the most brilliant of all public functions in England, the Lord Mayor's banquet, took place this evening. Lord Salisbury, in the presence of 900 guests, including United States Ambassador Choate, the members of the British cabinet and many of the leading men of England, spoke as follows of the United States elections:

"We believe that the cause which has been won is the cause of civilization and commercial honor. We believe their principles to be at the root of all prosperity and all progress in the world. Therefore we claim that we have as much right to rejoice in what has taken place as the distinguished gentleman (referring to Mr. Choate) who sits at my side."

This was followed by loud and prolonged cheering.

Lord Salisbury's incursion into the internal politics of the United States was preceded by an apology, in the course of which he said:

"One of the circumstances which gratifies me most during the last year is the very hearty feeling displayed between this country and the United States. I hope Mr. Choate will forgive me if there is any irregularity in my expression. It is quite wrong for a secretary of state to make any observations in respect to the internal politics of another country, but I am soon to give up my office, and, in view of this abandonment, which is close at hand, I hope Mr. Choate will forgive me for expressing the supreme satisfaction with which all of us have heard of what has recently taken place in the United States."

Mr. Choate, replying a few minutes later to the toast of the diplomatic corps, declared that Lord Salisbury had stated, with such truth, simplicity and earnestness, the result of the election that he (Choate) would not attempt to add to it, although he would venture to congratulate the noble Lord upon the fact that his remarks had been made after instead of before election. (Laughter.)

Except in its reference to the United States, the speech of the Premier cast an extraordinary gloom over the gorgeous banquet. Following directly after the Colonel commanding the City Imperial Volunteers, Lord Salisbury startled his hearers who caught the drift of his remarks by satirizing the war fever, although praising the courage of the soldiers and declaring that the passionate admiration of military valor evidenced by the populace must produce a change of attitude on the part of the outside world when viewing English character.

Then with lowered voice and almost trembling accent, he went on to speak of the price of victory and the ravages of death, dealing especially with the Queen's bereavement in the loss of Prince Victor. Finally, with bent head and hands clasped, he uttered a hope, almost a prayer, that Lord Roberts might be spared the sorrow now hanging over him by reason of the critical condition of his daughter. The tears sprang to the eyes of the women and the men moved uncomfortably in their seats.

The Premier reviewed the events of the last twelve months. Mr. Kruger and the Empress of China, he went on to say, had forced war upon Great Britain. He maintained that the British war office deserved great credit for the way in which it had handled these emergencies.

"In spite of nebulous and fictitious attacks, we should be glad to improve all the defects of the war office, and our utmost efforts will be devoted to that task—but I should rather deprecate any unnecessary examination into what has occurred. You will not add to the enthusiasm of the troops by so doing."

He dilated upon the strengthened ties between the Mother Country and the Colonies during the year, and poked fun at the delay consequent upon the European concert when dealing with China.

It was not appropriate for him, he declared, to comment upon the negotiations, while in progress, but he said he would make an exception in the case of the Anglo-German compact.

"This," he remarked, "represents the feelings of most, if not all, the powers allied. It is impossible to lay to much emphasis upon the integrity of China and the open door, and I think it a matter of great advantage that the powers should have expressed themselves in favor of fundamental principles, for if they are achieved, the issue of the China problem need not concern us very anxiously."

He maintained that the idea of invading China with "our scanty force" or "of approaching the stupendous task of governing China instead of leaving it to be governed by the Chinese," was most dangerous.

Relapsing into pessimism, Lord Salisbury admitted that the trend of recent events has almost put an end to the hopes of the Russian Emperor and of those who took part in the peace conference at The Hague.

His speech closed with a fervid appeal to the people of Great Britain to maintain their defences in such a perfect condition that "we shall not be exposed to any sudden interruption of the peace upon which our prosperity depends."

"The supreme condition," exclaimed the Premier, "is that no reform, no improvement, is of the slightest importance unless security against external interference is obtained by putting our defences in such a position that no accident may happen beyond our borders that shall make our security doubtful."

The majority of Lord Salisbury's hearers believed thi sthis warning referred to the possibility of French antagonism.

Mr. Choate's speech consisted chiefly of a humorous sketch of the history of Downing street, which, he said, was named after a Massachusetts boy. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that so long as Lord Salisbury and Mr. McKinley continued to hold the reins of government there will be no danger of any disturbance of the honorable and friendly relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain.

London, Nov. 10.—The Standard and Daily Telegraph dilate editorially upon the importance of Mr. Choate's assurances regarding Anglo-American amity at the Guildhall banquet last night. The Daily Telegraph thinks the United States Ambassador's tone was quite significant, and regards his glowing eulogy of Lord Salisbury as perhaps the most remarkable feature of the banquet.

The Times says: "A Guildhall audience always looks to the United States Ambassador to contribute to the enjoyment of the evening and it very rarely seeks in vain. Mr. Choate fully maintained the reputation established by his predecessors. He managed to relieve a seriousness which threatened to become too marked for a convivial occasion by turning aside into the paths of politics.

"Lord Salisbury ventured upon the pardonable irregularity of expressing the universal feeling of this country regarding the presidential election. Had its issue been different, we should not have abandoned our faith in the ability of the United States people to avert many of the evil results that might have been inferred from Mr. Bryan's electoral speeches, but since things turned over so happily, there is no indiscretion in expressing our satisfaction at the striking triumph of political common sense and commercial honor."

The Times, like other morning papers, ers believed that this warning referred to Lord Salisbury's luke-warmness on the subject of army reforms.

KRUGER'S TRIP.

His Granddaughter Imagines the Boers Will Still Win.

Marseilles, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Eloff has arrived here to await the arrival of Mr. Kruger, her grandfather, on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. In the course of an interview to-day she said:

"The difficulties surrounding Great Britain are so great that the Boers are convinced they will finally gain the upper hand. We have the greatest confidence in the journey of the President, who, in spite of his great age and fatigue, will travel across Europe. He only decided to come because he has in his possession a very efficacious means of action."

Arrested For Forgery

Charles Cummings, Grand Forks Real Estate Man, the Accused.

Said to Have Used False Telegram to Effect a Sale.

Grand Forks, Nov. 9.—Charles Cummings, real estate and mining broker, was arrested to-night by Provincial Constable Dinsmore, on a charge of forging a telegram. Dinsmore, who swore out the information, acted on instructions from the Attorney-General's department, and the warrant was issued by J. B. Henderson, J.P.

The prisoner was admitted to bail on a personal bond for $500 and two sureties of $250 each. The hearing of the case was fixed for Friday next.

The causes that led up to the arrest date back about a month. Charles Cummings, it appears, owned a quarter interest in the North Fork of the Kettle River Improvement Co. It is alleged that after he had been notified by the provincial government of the cancellation of the franchise, he showed E. Spraggett, lumber merchant, a telegram purporting to have been received from C. C. Young, of Boston, and in which Young offered $500 for Cummings' quarter interest in the franchise. Mr. Spraggett, being aware of the circumstances and being interested as a saw mill owner on the Kettle river, was offered the quarter interest for the same figure. He accepted the terms, and in part payment, it is alleged, assumed an obligation of Mr. Cummings' amounting to $129.

Subsequently he learned that the franchise was valueless and that the seller had been notified by the provincial government prior to Spraggett's purchase.

Acting upon the advice of R. A. Dickson, his counsel, Spraggett demanded and obtained restitution. Mr. Spraggett, who had been handed the alleged despatch from Young to Cummings, submitted it to the local agent of the Spokane, Northern Telegraph Co., who pronounced it a forgery. The telegram, it appears, was typewritten on a blank form of that company. The facts having been brought to the Attorney-General's attention, the present proceedings were ordered to be instituted.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Two mutilated bodies were found yesterday in the ruins of the Tarrant Co. building, New York. One was identified as that of Hamilton Mathews, a driver employed by Tarrant & Co., and the other was that of Tarrant's missing shipping clerk, Wm. Moorehouse.

A New York despatch says that Great Britain will be requested by the government to suppress the Filipino junta at Hongkong. The administration has had this in contemplation for some time, and now that no political obstacle presents itself, the action will be taken without delay.

The Japanese battleship Mikasa, of 15,200 tons, said to be the most formidable vessel of its kind in the world, was launched yesterday at the Vickers-Maxim works at Barrow, England.

"Great joke on Jarley." "What was that?" "Went fishing and didn't catch anything. Ordered a half-dozen bass to be sent to his house, so that his wife would think he caught 'em. When the backet was opened they turned out to be bottled bass."—Tit-Bits.

you were going to put on the witness

TRANSPORT COMBINATION.

Atlantic Steamship Companies Likely to Come to an Understanding.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8.—Rumors were current to-day concerning a combination of Atlantic steamship companies which will involve several companies and many millions of dollars. It was said the Atlantic Transportation Company, which operates lines of steamships between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London, will be part of the combination. Details of the deal are guarded, but it is understood the stockholders of the Atlantic Transportation Company will receive more than $200 per share for their holdings in the event of the consummation of the deal.

LYNCHED.

Mississippi Whites Hang a Negro Without Trial.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Lit Nebors, colored, who shot and killed J. L. Holcomb, white, near Coahoma, Miss., last night, was arrested by bystanders. To day his corpse was found swinging to the limb of a tree.

The Old Chieftain

Sir Charles Tupper Announces His Retirement From Political Life.

Later Returns Show Two More Ontario Seats Are Conservative.

Sloan Likely to Be Candidate For the Provincial House.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Sir Charles Tupper announces his definite retirement from politics. Mr. Foster will get a seat in parliament, but not until after the speaker has been elected, as no member can resign in the meantime.

Mr. Tarte now maintains that the race cry cut no figure in the Quebec campaign, and says sixteen Protestants were elected.

Local Liberals will jubiliate when Laurier arrives here.

Nanaimo, Nov. 9.—The total vote so far is: Smith, 1,345; Wolley, 853, and Sloan, 814; with Quatsino, North Saanich, Salt Spring Island and Sooke to hear from. Those places will increase Wolley's lead over Sloan. The delay is caused by returning officers sending the boxes without the returns.

Political rumors are rife. Half a dozen names are mentioned as the probable candidate for the provincial seat vacated by Smith. William Sloan is reported as not unwilling to try his luck again. J. H. Hawthornthwaite and William Woodman are also frequently mentioned.

Bowmanville, Nov. 9.—Thornton, Conservative, has been elected by a majority of 61 over Beith, Liberal, who was first reported as elected.

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—Lariviere, Conservative, is elected in Provencher by 30 majority. Selkirk is still in doubt, and the result will not be known until the ballot boxes are received from Lake Winnipeg points.

Oliver, Liberal, has now over 1,200 majority in Alberta.

The St. Boniface bye-election for the legislature takes place on November 24.

Sir Charles Tupper is expected here on Monday.

North Bruce, Ontario, is for Macneill, Conservative, by two majority.

The Conservatives claim the election of Pridham in South Perth, Ont., by a majority of 2. Erb has hitherto been credited with a majority of 20, but the Conservatives claim the figures were transposed in one division. This will probably not be settled till the official declaration. No changes are reported from other provinces.

Montreal, Nov. 9.—The names most prominently mentioned as Sir Charles Tupper's successor are Hon. George E. Foster, Sir C. H. Tupper and Mr. Casgrain. Sir C. H. Tupper came up from the Maritime provinces with his father and left later for the Coast. He attributed the Conservative losses in the Lower provinces to the fact that Acadia went solidly for Laurier.

The statement is made that the Quebec provincial elections will be brought on in the near future, in order to take advantage of the present splendid organization in the province.

Dresden, Ont., Nov. 9.—Full returns in Bothwell show Clancy, Conservative, elected over Gordon, Liberal, by 130.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—Sir Charles Tupper's decision to retire from public life was not announced in any of the evening papers here and was known only to a few individuals. Toronto members of parliament who were spoken to were at first disinclined to believe it, but became convinced on reading his farewell message.

MILITARY NANAIMOITES.

Efforts Being Made to Form a Rifle Company — Inspector of Coal Mines.

Nanaimo, Nov. 8.—Efforts are being made to organize a rifle company. It is believed the corps, if instituted, would develop into mounted infantry.

Sister Weissie Katzenstein, Supreme Chief of the Rathbone Sisters in British Columbia, instituted Silver Leaf Temple, No. 2, last night, with a charter list of 57 sisters and 37 honorary members.

Archibald Dick, Nanaimo, has been appointed provincial inspector of coal and metalliferous mines.

STEAMER OLGA ASHORE.

She Stranded on the Rocks Near San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—The Australian steamer Olga, Capt. Boscowitz, went ashore in a heavy fog to-night in front of the United States life-saving station near the Cliff House, a short distance south of the entrance to San Francisco bay. The steamer went ashore at low tide, broadside on. She lies in a bad position. Tugs have gone to her assistance. The crew is safe. The Olga is from South Soura Bay, Java, with a cargo of sugar. She is a vessel of 2,055 tonnage, 340 feet long, and 45 feet beam.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Great Britain Taking the Question Up on a Large Scale.

London, Nov. 9.—The Daily Mail this morning makes the following announcement: "The postal departmental commission which has been enquiring into the subject will shortly report, after some months of deliberation, in favor of the earliest possible addition of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy by the postal authorities. The commission is also arranging as to the terms for the acquisition of the Marconi patents, and negotiations with France and Germany regarding their attitude towards Marconi's inventions. This means a complete revolution in the telegraphic system.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Dividend For the Year Totals Four Per Cent.

New York, Nov. 8.—The directors of the Northern Pacific railway, at a meeting to-day, declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock of the company. In February the board declared a regular semi-annual divident of 1 per cent., with 1 per cent. extra. In August the regular semi-annual dividend was declared, but an extra declaration was omitted. To-day's extra dividend of 1 per cent. brings the total of the year up to 4 per cent.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berin, London.

WEILER BROS.'

GEN. BULLER REACHES HOME

Greeted at Southampton by Lord Wolseley and An Immense Gathering.

Southampton, Nov. 9.—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, on the Dunvegan Castle from Capetown, reported at Southampton last evening at 8:30. He was greeted by Lord Wolseley and his staff, as well as an immense assemblage of townspeople. At 9 o'clock he sat down to the mayoralty banquet, the first of a series of banquets to be given in his honor.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

Six Men Killed and Many Injured Because of a Careless Miner.

Hanhoy City, Pa., Nov. 9.—Six were killed and twenty others more or less seriously hurt in an explosion of gas at the Buck Mountain colliery, about two miles from here. The dead are: Jas. Griffith, Jos. Storkenas, Ed. Gallagher, Chas. Jones, of Buck Mountain, and Henry Bright and Glenn, of Manoy City. As far as can be learned, the explosion was apparently due to Gallagher, repairman at the colliery, going into an abandoned working with a naked lamp and igniting a body of gas which had accumulated.

MORE SOLDIERS.

Five Western Men Reach Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Nov. 9.—Five more Westerners from the Canadian contingent in South Africa returned this morning. These were Lance Corporal Wood and Privates Baker and J. Moore. The other two are Private James Fletcher, of Calgary, and Private George Holbrook, of Green River, one of the British Columbia men.

There was a very heavy fall of snow throughout Manitoba to-day. The weather is mild.

Gen. Dewet Is Wounded

He Was Struck in the Leg in Fight at Rensburg Drift.

Accordnig to Native Reports Boer Commander Nearly Was Captured.

Pretoria, Nov. 7.—Surrendered burghers assert that Mr. Steyn, after a council of war with Gen. Botha and Gen. Delarey, addressed the burghers with great passion, urging them to continue the war. He told them he was going south and hoped to return with 5,000 men, assuring them that he knew that Germany had delivered an ultimatum to Great Britain demanding the retrocession of the republics.

Pretoria (undated)—By rail to Charlestown, Natal, Nov. 7.—Gen. Dewet has been wounded in a leg in a fight with the troops of Gen. Knox at Rensburg Drift. According to native reports, the Boer commando narrowly escaped capture.

London, Nov. 9.—The Times this morning gives prominence to a two-column letter from Mr. Leonard Courtney, who represented the Bodmin division of Cornwall in the late parliament, protesting against the burning of buildings on farms of the burghers and other harsh measures adopted against the Boers. Referring editorially to Mr. Courtney's argument, the Times justifies the measures taken by Lord Roberts as necessary, and as "no worse than the means employed by other European nations in similar circumstances."

METAL WORKERS.

Formation of an International Trades Association Being Discussed.

Washington, Nov. 8.—An important conference is being held in this city at the headquarters of the Federation of Labor, by representatives of 300,000 metal workers in the United States and Canada. The conference is held with a view to the formation of an international metal trades association, composed of the metal trades organizations.

The plans outlined at the conference will be presented to the meeting of the representatives of the various organizations during the conference of the American Federation of Labor at Louisville, Ky., when the organization will be completed. Another meeting of the conference will be held at the Federation headquarters to-morrow.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

ARRAIGNED.

Bank Teller Accused of Embezzling Over Half a Million Dollars.

New York, Nov. 8.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the former note-teller of the First National Bank, accused of the embezzlement of $690,000 of the bank's funds, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court to-day. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

FRENCH DEPUTIES.

Angry at Government For Surrendering Sipido to Belgium.

Paris, Nov. 8.—At the close of a long session yesterday, culminating in several exciting divisions, the chamber of deputies adopted a resolution of confidence in the Waldeck-Rousseau government by 329 votes against 222. The chamber had previously adopted a resolution expressing regret that the government had surrendered to Belgium, Sipido, the assailant of the Prince of Wales.

Newfoundland In the Throes

The Ancient Colony Is Going Through an Election Contest.

Both Sides Claim a Victory—Regrets Over Results in Canada.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 8.—The polls have closed in all the districts throughout the island for the colonial general election to-day. No disorders have been reported, but intense excitement prevails. The older voters say that nothing like the present ferment has been known since the election in 1869, when the question before the country was confederation with Canada, which was rejected by an immense majority. Both sides claim victory, but the betting odds are in favor of the Bond government.

Those who favor confederation with Canada are sorely depressed at the defeat of Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton, which is regarded as a set-back for the confederation project.

FASHIONS BY SOLDIERS.

Almost Everything We Wear Was Adopted in Tribute to Famous Commanders.

From The London Mail.

Those who keep their eyes about them must frequently have wondered why so many Frenchmen affect the curious pointed beard and mustache known as the "imperial." It is their unconscious tribute to that unfortunate soldier, the late Emperor Napoleon, who set a fashion which has successfully survived upwards of thirty years of republicanism.

The soldier has always exercised a great effect upon Parisian fashions. During the Boulanger crisis everything from boots to bonnets bore the name of the brave General; while, quite recently, the Dreyfus blouse of blue and gold, with military braiding, was openly worn by every fair sympathizer with the prisoner of the Ile du Diable.

To Italy we owe the celebrated "Garibaldi" blouse, which has completely revolutionized the every-day dress of modern womanhood, and the comfortable sleeveless Garibaldi vest. To Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, our grandparents were indebted for the curious hats and packets worn by them at the time of the Crimean war. This last war, with its thrilling charge of Balaklava, was destined to give yet another war fashion to the world. Lord Cardigan, who led that glorious charge, was an exceedingly delicate man for a soldier. The terrible cold of the Russian winter so pinched him that he procured a warm knitted waistcoat of Shetland wool, with sleeves to match, which he wore under his uniform. Hence the comfortable "Cardigan" jacket, which has survived to this day.

The successes of Wellington brought the usual crop of fashionable mementoes, chief among them being the Wellington military cloak of dark blue Melton cloth, such as the mounted policemen still wear; the much-braided Wellington frock coats, beloved of the mid-century Dundrearys; and the knee-high Wellington boots.

Our Highland regiments have been responsible for more than one change in the fashions. During the Indian mutiny the splendid daring of Colon Campbell's men so won the hearts of the British public that little Britishers were immediately arrayed in all the glory of kilts. Their elders, however, drew the line at such abbreviated decency, and contented themselves by annexing the Highlander's spats. We still wear them.

At the present moment there is a distinct feeling of soreness in certain branches of the clothing trade anent the frost in khaki. The boom has not yet arrived, and beyond a few khaki riding breeches, and a few slouch hats sold to patriotic costers, there has been literally no business doing. The clothiers made one fatal mistake—khaki is not becoming.

BRYAN'S STATEMENT.

He Talks About "the Contest Between Plutocracy and Democracy."

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8.—Mr. Bryan tonight gave out the following statement concerning the election:

"The result was a surprise to me, and the magnitude of the Republican victory was a surprise to our opponents, as well as to those who voted our ticket. It is impossible to analyze the returns until they are more complete; but, speaking generally, we have gained in the larger cities, and have lost in the smaller cities and in the country.

"The Republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all their voters who were away from home, and this gave them considerable advantage.

"We have no way of knowing at this time how much money was spent in the purchase of votes and in colonization. But while these would account for some of the Republican gains, they would not account for the widespread increase in the Republican vote. The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by the Republicans. They compared present conditions with the panic times of '93 and '96, and this argument had wrought with those who did not stop to consider the reasons for the change. The appeal to stand by the President while the war is on had a great deal of influence upon those who did not realize that a war against a doctrine of self-government in the Philippines must react upon us in this country. We have made an honest fight upon an honest platform, and, having done our duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret.

"We were defeated, but not discouraged. The fight must go on. I am sure that the Republican policies will be repudiated by the people when the tendency of these policies is fully understood. The contest between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is completely triumphant."

Russia Is Land Grabbing

Annexes Chinese Territory—Consuls of Other Powers Will Protest.

Rumored Death of Dowager Empress Not Confirmed Nor Believed.

Tien Tsin, via Shanghai, Nov. 8.—Gen. Linevitch, the commander of the Russian troops, has officially notified the foreign consuls, through the Russian consul, that the land on the riverside opposite the British and German settlements has been annexed to Russia by right of conquest. Unless all foreign owners of property immediately deposit documents proving their ownership, no claims will be entertained. Much railroad property, as well as the east arsenal, are included in the territory annexed by Russia. The consuls will protest against the annexation.

Pekin, Nov. 7, via Shanghai, Nov. 8.—The ministers had another meeting yesterday, at which considerable progress was made. It is expected that they soon will be ready to meet the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

In the usual course they will appoint a committee to prepare the demands of the powers and their work will then be submitted for approval. It is likely that this will cause some delay, owing to the time occupied in telegraphing to the several governments.

It is certain that the ministers' note will contain the names of the officials responsible for the trouble, including the princes, with a demand for their punishment, and further demands for adequate atonement, and the construction of a monument to Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German minister. In these demands all the ministers unite.

The Chinese realize that it is necessary for the government to punish those responsible for the outbreak. Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching again have telegraphed to the throne, declaring that the powers will insist upon the infliction of punishment, and that escape from the demand is impossible.

Gen. Wilson sailed from Taku on Monday. He is due to arrive in San Francisco on December 7.

Your correspondent learns from Chinese sources that Li Hung Chang asked the Washington government to make Gen. Wilson a peace commissioner, because of his wide knowledge of Chinese affairs.

A rumor of the death of the Dowager Empress caused much excitement here, but it has not been confirmed and not believed.

The Chinese officials declare that they have not heard anything official on the subject.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

A Plan Will Be Outlined to Reorganize the Democratic Party.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Nearly complete returns show: McKinley, 150,352; Bryan, 112,283; plurality for McKinley, 38,069.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—A special to the Chronicle from Detroit says: "Don M. Dickinson is authority for the statement that within three weeks a meeting will be held in New York city to outline a plan of reorganization for the Democratic party. He says the call for the meeting will have the signatures of prominent Democrats. The meeting, Mr. Dickinson says, will be attended by Democrats of both gold and silver leanings. The call for the meeting will be mailed in a few days throughout the land, appealing to all Democrats, gold and silver alike.

PORTO RICO ELECTIONS.

Indulge in Riots in Which One Man Is Killed.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 8.—The official returns of Tuesday's election are all at hand from the various parts of the island. They show, as was anticipated and forecasted, the election by the Republicans of house delegates and of Senor Federico Degetau as commissioner to congress. Only 151 federals went to the polls, the total Republican vote being about 58,000. The only disturbance reported occurred last evening, when some 20 Republicans of San Juan, who were celebrating the victory, visited Rio Piedras, a federal town. They were met on the outskirts by the federals with the mayor and police. Shots were exchanged and one person was killed and two wounded. There was some rioting in the town throughout the night. Police reinforcements were sent them this evening o present threatened disorders.

The Battle Is Over

And Now the Results of the Contest Are Being Considered.

Mr. Foster's Opinion as to What Defeated the Conservative Party.

Choice of Several Constituencies Has Been Offered Sir Charles Tupper.

By Associated Press.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 8.—Hon. George E. Foster has issued a statement ascribing the defeat in New Brunswick to too much Tartism. Continuing, he says: "Do not imagine we are discouraged. Not a bit of it. Laurier is a skin disease, and like the measles, must have its run, but the body politic will return to sane conditions. Ontario's condemnation is the grim spectre which haunts the feast even now—a ghostly reminder of what is ultimately in store for the pledge-breakers and the sham purists."

In conclusion, Mr. Foster urges the members of the party to draw closer and begin a contest for correct principles, consistent action and prudent administration at Ottawa.

It is said that George Kidd, Conservative, elected in Carleton county, will retire to make room either for Sir Charles Tupper or Hon. G. E. Foster. It is also stated that Sir Charles may run in either Yale-Cariboo or Burrard.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—(Special)—Mr. McKeller, Liberal candidate in Carleton, lost his deposit. It is stated that Sir Charles Tupper already has been offered the choice of three seats.

Local Conservatives will demand a recount; Champagne, Conservative, is only 28 votes behind Belcourt, elected Liberal member.

Mr. Costigan returned from New Brunswick delighted with the general result.

The ministers are naturally elated over the result of yesterday's polling. Sir Richard Cartwright attributes the big Conservative majority in Ontario to the fact that the "Brutal gerrymander of 1882 still strangles the will of the people."

Toronto, Nov. 8.—(Special)—Gould, Liberal, is elected in Ontario West by 800 majority.

MORRISON ELECTED.

Westminster, Nov. 8.—With one small poll to hear from, the figures are: Morrison, 1,760; Dewdney, 1,629; Morrison's majority, 131.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—McNeill, Conservative, has been elected in North Bruce, Ontario, with a majority of 25 over Campbell, Liberal.

McKinnon (Lib.) defeats Martin (Con.) the old member in East Queen's, P. E. I.

Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—(Special)—A Halifax despatch received here says Sir Charles Tupper left there for Winnipeg to-day. He will probably take part in the Algoma and British Columbia election contests.

Sifton's majority over Macdonald is about 800.

ELECTION RESULTS.

	Con.	Lib.	Ind.
British Columbia	2	1	1
N. W. T.	1	3	..
Manitoba	4	1	2
Ontario	51	38	1
Quebec	7	56	..
Nova Scotia	6	14	..
New Brunswick	5	9	..
P. E. I.	1	4	..
Totals	77	126	4

There are six elections yet to be held in the Dominion. These are Burrard, B. C. (election December 6); Yale and Cariboo, B. C. (election November 21); Algoma, Ont.; Nipissing, Ont.; Chicoutimi-Saguenay, Que.; and Gaspe, Que.

LONDON COMMENT.

London, Nov. 8.—The morning papers express unbounded satisfaction at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's victory. The Daily News utilizes it to read a lesson to the British anti-war Liberals, and says: "It is a fact which Liberals nearer home would do well to ponder, that no more eloquent statements of the justice of the British cause have been made than by Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

All the papers discuss the coincidence of three notable cases in which the swing of the political pendulum has been arrested, and the Daily News remarks:

"Does it portend a new factor in democratic politics? The only safe conclusion that what has happened is not because Lord Salisbury, Mr. McKinley and Laurier have discovered a new way of governing without mistakes, but because in all three countries there has been a stirring of national life to new and great issues, and because the opposite parties have been found out of touch with national conditions."

The Chronicle believes that Sir Wilfrid owes his success to the fact that no man has yet arisen to fill the place of the late Sir John Macdonald.

The Daily Mail points out that England has thus far failed to make any return for Canadian loyalty, and urges that some compensation be made for Canada's fiscal concessions.

A LARGE SCHEME.

Attempt to Secure All Tram Lines and Sugar Plantations in Cuba.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Following a meeting of New York, Philadelphia and Canadian capitalists in this city last night, Sir William C. Van Horne, chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific railway, and his son, of Montreal, sailed from here to-day on the steamer Admiral Sampson for Santiago, where they will make an effort to secure options on all the horse and trolley lines in Cuba, and also on all sugar plantations on the island. The departure of the two men was the result of the permanent organization at last night's meeting of the Cuba Company. Sir William presided at the meeting, and the others present were his son and William Elkins and Thomas Dolan, of this city; R. A. C. Smith, president of the Cuba Mail Steamship Company; Percival Farquhar, of New York; and Dr. T. W. Sheppard and M. L. Evans, of Montreal.

The entire capital stock of the company, it is said by those interested, has been subscribed.

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Airship For War Purpos

The German Government Bought Count Zeppelin's W derful Invention.

Further Experiments Wit Will Be Conducted at Berlin.

New York, Nov. 9.—The German ernment has bought Count Zepp airship for military purposes at a price, says a Geneva despatch t World. The ship is to be remov Berlin shortly, and further experi will be carried on there. The Ka interested in the invention. It is through his influence that the pu was made.

Since the first balloon trip was says the New York Sun, the great p of aeronautics has been to achiev same control over a ship of the air t sailor has over the ship in the wate problem was two-fold; it required the vement of propulsion and directio the aggregate millions of dollars, hu of years, and scores of lives have be voted to the solution. From time t announcement has been triumphantly of an airship that could be steered, single trial of the contrivance has in failure at the best or disaster worst. Of late investigators have from the idea of the balloon to that soaring aparatus, seeking to imitat bird rather than the steamship in efforts to navigate the air, but one s of aeronautics steadfastly held to th of the gas airship, and now, in the c year of the nineteenth century, Coun pelin announces to the world that the ible airship is a demonstrated fact.

Two successful flights form the ba Count Zeppelin's assertion, which i versally accepted since his most rece periment on October 17 at Friedrichs a German town on Lake Constanc each he demonstrated that his airship be raised, lowered and steered in any tion at will while carrying five passe This amounts, broadly speaking, to that the first step forward has been in aerial navigation since the flight first balloon. At the beginning of b ing it was shown that the great ga could be raised or lowered to some in accordance with the will of the ope In all the years since no man has succ in controlling its lateral movemen overcoming the pressure of the air cu until the German Count built his huge What remains of the problem now i ply a matter of mechanical ingenui lighten the structure of the airship preserving its strength, and to increa motive power without adding materi the weight of the engines.

More time, thought, endeavor and have been put into the Zeppelin than in any previous enterprise in navigation. It is thirty years since Zeppelin, an officer in the German first turned his attention to it as an of war which should render the na possession of it irresistible by enabl officers to scout without fear of the e fire. From that time up to the pres has been at work with little inter upon his great idea, spending his lavishly in experiments which were, most part, failures; but failures of th that lead to success. His constant en was to find a structure which sho light, yet firm, and properly balance to supply it without much added motors capable of driving it throu air. He long ago made up his min to be of practical value his airship able to attain a speed of more than miles an hour, since the currents upper regions of the air, where he p to operate, are often of that or velocity that a contrivance unable t stand them would be useless. In the time he did not take the world i confidence, and the many aerona various parts of the world who, lik grave of Australia, Chanute of this c and the ill-fated Lilienthal of Ge were following the line of soaring f means of aeroplanes were inclined on him as a visionary who would o one more to the already long list ures.

It was not until two or three ye that the world heard about Count Ze airship. Then what it heard was nite, being the general informatio the biggest balloon ever built was completion in a boathouse on La stance, a balloon bigger than a man On July 1 of this year such of the as chanced to be in the vicinity Constance or had come thither in tion of the event, had opportunity ifying the various rumors about called balloon. What they saw, great structure was moved out floating boathouse for the first ti a framework that looked like a c feet long and 38 feet in diameter the tapering ends. At the sides pellers and at each end big, fin-l tuberances which were to serve as It was not like any balloon that an spectators had seen before, and, i was not strictly speaking a balloo series of balloons, seventeen of the inclosed in a frame of aluminu work. That day no flight was at on account of the wind.

On the evening of the following airship made the first really succe trip on record. Released from th that anchored it to the barges, it ro ly and so steadily that the swiftne flight was hardly appreciable to t sands who watched it. When it ha ed an altitude of between twelve teen hundred feet its upward prog checked, for that is the air str which it is expected that most of velling will be done. Then the ma began. Beneath the body of the hung two aluminum cars, one a hundred feet from the prow of t holding the inventor and two com the other about an equal distance other end, containing two other pa The operating of the craft was d these two cars. The eager mult sow with their field and opera glas see from the decks of the fleet of boats most of the details of opera a cable suspended beneath the bod ship they saw a weight which f to time moved backward and When it was moved toward the r ship the prow was elevated and t ing propellers drove the craft u an angle. When the weight wa forward the great cigar-like objec on its axis and slowly pointed e As soon as the weight was stopp centre the ship moved on an eve Presently the air vessel made and graceful sweep in a full circl the time necessarily travelling a breeze. This proved sufficiently lute dirigibility of the contrivan