far as Lord Salisbury suggested in his speech, when he said: 'It has been a matter of no small satisfaction that we should remove from the board at all events any semblance of political difference which might hinder our common action in defence of the common heritage of society.'"

In regard to the plan for the perpetual arbitration of all quarrels, not concerning vital national interests, less progress has been made, as the English State Department notifies the Journal to-day. Yet this scheme is actually under discussion, and both sides acknowledge that the Alaskan boundary dispute is sufficient incentive for hurrying to completion a plan promising greater advantages for English-speaking people and greater safeguards for the peace of the world than any project now enlisting the attention of mankind.

How the Result Was Reached.

As to the details of what has been done between the two countries up to the present time, the first point is that the United States Venezuelan Commission stood in the way of arbitration and threatened embarrassment to both countries until by a later arrangement we agreed that the commission should merely gather and classify all records bearing on the boundary dispute. This obstacle removed, the next series of letters which passed between Washington and London dealt with arbitration and what scope it should have.

Neither country opposed arbitration, but England stood out for securing protection to all well established English settlements within the disputed territory.

In gaining this point Lord Salisbury scored a great victory, though nothing like the American triumph by which the Monroe doctrine has now been riveted to international law. That is an epoch-making victory, and establishes our right to maintain the policy which Lord Salisbury, only ten months ago, bade us remember was not recognized as law, by any people except ourselves.

But to return to what has been done. It is now agreed that fifty year settlements shall not be arbitrated or disturbed. All settlements within the disputed boundary and of shorter duration than fifty years shall be submitted to arbitration for appraisement and purchase.

England has at different times suggested many different boundaries for her British Guiana possessions. She now agrees that areas occupied by the English for fifty years shall, by their boundaries, mark the colonial boundary. England's first proposition to Mr. Olney was to confine arbitration to disputed areas outside one of her claims. England now agrees that arbitration shall be upon all territory not occupied by fifty-year settlers.

No Call for Royalty.

There has not yet been any talk of calling [illegible] in the old-fashioned way to preside over the arbitration and cast the deciding votes. The only proposition now under discussion by both countries is that the commission shall consist of two judges of England's High Court, two judges of our Supreme Court and that the fifth person shall be a jurist of neutral character and of undoubted ability.

The most significant point of all is the fact that Venezuela is not represented on the commission. As the Times says, this morning in an article inspired by the Government:

"The concession admits the principle that, in respect of the South American Republic, the United States may not only intervene in disputes, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations. Great Britain cannot, of course, bind any other nation by her action in this matter, but she has set up a precedent which may in the future be quoted with great effect against herself, and she has greatly strengthened the hands of the United States Government in any dispute that may arise in the future between a South American republic and a European power in which the United States may desire to intervene. This is a diplomatic success of a somewhat signal kind, and one which, we presume, interests the people of the United States much more keenly than any mere rearrangement of Venezuelan territory."

Not a New Proposition.

The proposition to name a jurist is not new. Indeed, no part of the present plan is at all novel. England and Portugal both agreed to accept the decision of an international lawyer, who was also an Italian Senator, in the recent African boundary dispute, and we ourselves referred the Bering Sea difficulty to a commission of statesmen and jurists.

In fact, I am told that before it was agreed that our Venezuelan Commission should confine itself to clerical work a proposition that interested both London and Washington was that the decision of the commission should be submitted to the Lord Chief Justice of England and to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that if these two did not reach a satisfactory decision they were to choose a third to cast the deciding vote.

SIX KILLED IN THE WRECK.

A Russian Express Crashes Into a Train of Freight Cars.

Warsaw, Nov. 11.—The St. Petersburg & Warsaw express, while running at a high rate of speed, came into collision with a freight train this morning, completly wrecking the engine and the entire number of cars comprising the express.

Six persons were killed, thirteen others, some of whom will die, were injured.

Negro Burglar Confesses His Crime.

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 11.—Walter Walters, colored, of this city, was brought here yesterday from Providence, R. I., where he was arrested while attempting to pawn some of the jewelry stolen from the residence of Mrs. E. C. Jones, in this city, on October 16. Walters later confessed to the burglary of the entire $5,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels, and showed the officers his plunder, secreted on his side.

WAR WITH SPAIN SEEMS PROBABLE.

Spaniards Hate Americans And Are Only Too Eager to Fight.

Hostilities with Us Would Enable Them to Retire from Cuba Gracefully.

Admiral Bunce Has an Interview with Secretary Herbert Lasting Several Hours.

MINISTER TAYLOR IS KEPT BUSY.

He Learns That Madrid's Foreign Office Has Sought to Learn How the Powers Will Act in the Event of War with the United States.

Washington, Nov. 11.—From a number of sources to-day the rumors relating to the probability of war with Spain are confirmed.

It is believed that the State Department possesses definite information from Minister Taylor regarding the strong and ungovernable enmity which is attached to things American in the Spanish mind. It is said that these advices have even gone so far as to sound a note of warning that an outbreak of violence might be expected in various turbulent quarters.

This information will not surprise those who recall the uncontrollable anger which burst forth in Spanish cities and towns on the occasion of the House resolutions sympathizing with the Cuban cause.

The Ill-Feeling Open.

This ill-feeling is not secret and hidden; it finds vent in music halls and the Madrid cafes, it is said, whenever the name America is pronounced or reference to this country is made.

Three good reasons are given for predicting hostilities with Spain:

One, of course, is the now commonly recognized possibility that Spain will seek trouble with this country as a subterfuge to cover the possible defeat of the Spanish army in Cuba by the insurgents. Ackers, the London Times correspondent, who has spent a great deal of time in Spain and Cuba, while in this city, last week, expressed himself as confident that Spain would wage war against the United States if for no other purpose than to cover its defeat by the Cubans and to sustain its dignity at home. Any demonstration of hostility on the part of the United States would suffice to appease the wrath of the Spanish people over the loss of their revenue producing island.

This reason has also been advanced by prominent members of the Administration, and no later [illegible] official who has the confidence of the President intimated to the [illegible] Journal representative that war [illegible] be expected if no other ground existed to enable Spain to climb behind the calamity and gracefully, if somewhat sanguinarily, surrender herself to the devastations of the persistent and relentless Cuban.

Another Cause for War.

The second cause for war with Spain would be the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the United States.

No power in or out of Madrid could stay the tempestuous outburst of Spanish passion which would rise in every city and village of that country on the recognition of Cuban independence by this country.

The mere suggestion of sympathy for the Cuban cause during the last session meant riot, insult to the American flag and attempted looting of American property. It is everywhere asserted that action by the President, in accordance with last session's resolutions, would provoke hostilities.

The third reason given as a possibility of, or reason for, aggression on the part of this country is the unmet demands upon the Madrid authorities. There are a host of claims pending, most of them growing out of the Cuban excesses, and some indirectly the result of that revolution. In many of these claims, involving indemnity for personal injury and property destruction, the Government at Madrid has preserved a disinclination to dispose of the incidents promptly or fairly, and has sometimes—notably in the Dalgado case—assumed a tone which is far from amiable.

It has been necessary to urge upon the Spanish Government a reconsideration of many of the claims, and Secretary Olney has several times instructed Minister Taylor to couch his language, in such negotiations, in no indirect or wavering terms. It is assumed in some quarters that the possible impertinence of Madrid may have made it necessary to "prepare for war."

To Be Ready for Any Contingency.

These three reasons for fearing a conflict with Spain have served to bring about a feeling in Administration circles that the very possibility of war with Spain is to be closely guarded against, but that preparations are to be made to meet any contingency that may arise.

Among other things, a story has reached this city, traceable to the British Embassy, it is said, which shows that Spanish relations with this country are not over cordial, even in diplomatic and official quarters. A dinner was given some weeks ago in Madrid, the guests including the various Ministers to Spain, among them Minister Taylor and the British Minister at Madrid. The entertainment was enlivened by the British Minister divulging to Minister Taylor a note which he had that day received from the Foreign Office in Madrid, a note similar, it turned out, to communications sent to other Ministers, with the glaring exception of Mr. Taylor.

After the dinner Minister Taylor procured a copy of the note, which in substance presented an inquiry as to the attitude which would be assumed by England and other governments in the event of war between Spain and the United States.

So bold and pointed a query exerted much comment among the diplomats at Madrid, and the transaction invited much criticism. That it found no sympathetic response is shown by the fact that Minister Taylor early learned of the inquiry and was able to go, as he did, without delay, to the Spanish Foreign Office and enter a protest against the action. The note, upon the demand of Minister Taylor, was recalled and the incident probably ended with that surrender, although the implied insult and the suggestiveness of it could not be removed.

Taylor Well Informed.

Mr. Taylor's advices, moreover, are supposed to contain full and complete exposition of the impressions which are rife in Spain, and it is upon this information that the State Department people are said to base their apprehensions. The Secretary of State is known to have detailed a clerk to remain at the State Department each night until midnight, to receive and translate from the diplomatic cipher code any messages which may come in, and it is presumed that something interesting is looked for from Minister Taylor. It is said at the department that Mr. Olney left word that any messages from Madrid should be brought to him without delay. The Secretary, too, is quoted as voicing such fears as have been expressed by the subordinate officials of his department, and while Mr. Olney does not usually unbosom himself to his personal friends on important subjects, he is said to have dropped hints of impending danger which substantiate the stories now afloat in less distinguished and less informed quarters.

Arrival of Admiral Bunce.

Another incident which has to-day excited the observers was the appearance at the Navy Department this morning of Admiral Bunce, the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron. He came to Washington at the request of Secretary Herbert, and spent nearly two hours in the inner office of the latter, protected from intrusion by strict orders to the card-bearer in the anteroom. The conference was evidently carried on over numerous charts, which the Admiral conveyed into the Secretary's office in a huge roll. It could not be learned whether he had brought them from New York, but they were of some importance, and absorbed the time and attention of Secretary Herbert and the Admiral for half the afternoon.

It was expected that the Departmental authorities would venture the statement, usual upon such occasions, that Bunce had come here to consult the Secretary regarding his Winter cruise or the manœuvres which he might attempt off Hampton Roads. The fleet will, however, have no cruise beyond that from New York to Norfolk, and it is improbable, in the light of present and prophetic events, that there will be any evolutions.

Should there be war with Spain, the United States will be found in a splendid condition. Its ships, barring the Texas, are all in fine order, fully officered and manned. The home squadron, under Admiral Bunce, presents an array of floating force which will match anything Spain may put forth from its enfeebled maritime preserves. We have, too, a fleet of some strength in the Mediterranean, watching the troublesome Turk, who would have to be ignored for the time being while Spanish obstreperousness was being overcome.

Can be Quickly Protected.

Our coasts are capable of rapid protection, if it ever came to a question of home defence, but all theories of a war with Spain contemplate the use of our navy in Spanish waters, where there could be but one result, and that a speedy one—the prompt defeat of the enemy. Spain has a few good ships, but most of the others, however, are antiquated ironclads of no special speed and practically without decent armament.

The coast defences of Spain are fairly good. Its army is capable of distension to 1,083,595 men, according to advices in the Bureau of Military Information. Its naval personnel is inferior to our own. The officers are ferocious rather than fearless, the men are obtained by conscription, and no one is expert in the methods of modern warfare such as have been the study of our officers all their lives. It would be a fruitless task for the Spaniards to attack this country, although our opponents would not lack for volunteers from among its hot-headed patriots or contributions from its excitable people. It is said that no more popular claim could be put forth for Spanish funds than that they would be used against the common enemy, the United States.

SURROGATE ARNOLD ASSAILED.

Lawyer Townsend's Bitter Criticism of His Action in the Brant Will Contest.

Surrogate Arnold, on Tuesday last, brought to an end the long-drawn-out contest over the will of the late Henry B. Brant, by deciding in favor of its probate. Just previous to the rendering of the decision, both sides having announced that all the evidence was in, Lawyer John D. Townsend, counsel for the widow, who contested the will, asked for an adjournment so that he might sum up. Surrogate Arnold refused to adjourn the case, telling Lawyer Townsend to say anything he had to say at that time.

Mr. Townsend was angry at the Surrogate's action, and on Tuesday evening addressed an open letter of criticism to him. In this letter Mr. Townsend calls Brant a crazy inebriate, who willed away from his child all the property he could put his hands upon and gave it to two lawyers in no way connected with him by kin or by ties of affection. Mr. Townsend then goes on to say that he and his friends noticed an apparent prejudice on the Surrogate's part throughout the contest in favor of the proponents of the will.

"I received a typewritten letter from Lawyer Townsend to-day," said Surrogate Arnold yesterday. "I do not intend to reply to it. His attack upon me is unwarranted and unexpected. I do not consider it just to me to publish such an attack as Lawyer Townsend's. Why, every lawyer who loses a case might do the same thing if he could find a newspaper to publish his abuse. I was fair and impartial in all my rulings in the Brant case."

BANKERS PROVE INSOLVENT.

Wall Street Surprised by the Assignment of Clapp & Co.

The assignment of Clapp & Co., an old and well established firm of bankers and brokers, with offices in the Mills building, No. 17 Broad street, which was announced yesterday, occasioned considerable surprise in Wall Street. The assignee is William F. Davis, Jr., for many years cashier of the firm.

The assignee said there was no statement to be given out. He said he was making an investigation of the books to ascertain the exact condition of affairs.

The elder Mr. Clapp was a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and still retains his membership in that institution. The firm were also members of the New York Cotton and Produce Exchanges.

The firm did an extensive banking business and it is said carried nearly 2,000 accounts, mainly of individuals and concerns in the interior districts. Their business was mainly in cotton and grain.

There was a rumor in circulation that the direct cause for the assignment was the withdrawal of nearly $200,000 on deposit by one of their largest customers.

A statement was made by one of the head men in the office late in the afternoon that the concern would be reorganized and would probably be formed into a stock corporation. The many friends of the house, it was said, would rally to its support and the business would be resumed.

Chicago Fast Mail, Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after Sunday, November 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a fast mail train to Chicago, leaving New York 8 a. m. and arriving Chicago 8 a. m. the following day. No extra fare other than the regular Pullman charges in the through buffet sleeping car; no passengers taken for points east of Pittsburg.—Adv.

FOUND THIS SAFE'S COMBINATION, TOO.

Mysterious Robbery in Henry Gade's Broome Street Warehouse.

His Safe Found Wide Open Yesterday, Not a Scratch Nor a Dent on It.

Mathematical Burglars May Have Studied Out the Figures That Unlocked It.

LIKE THE NEW BRUNSWICK ROBBERY.

These Cool and Calculating Thieves Picked Out What Was Valuable by the Light of the Bowery Electric Lamps.

For the second time within a week a merchant has locked his safe at night and returned to his office in the morning to find the safe has been looted. For the second time the safe door stood wide open. It was not blown open it was not forced open by those powerful instruments that safe burglars use; there was not a dent in the safe; there was not a scratch on it. It was opened by some one who knew the combination that locked the safe and opened it; who knew the combination or learned it by calculation; by some one who knows more of figures and their possible combinations than of explosives; more of mathematics than jimmies.

The mathematical safe burglar is an extremely interesting figure. If he really exists safes are not safe. It seems that he really does exist, although the men who make safes will tell you it is impossible to discover by calculation the combination of figures that governs the safe door.

Is it possible? The patient, industrious and deserving burglars who robbed Philip M. Walsh's safe, in New Brunswick, last Thursday, left behind them in the coal office three sheets of foolscap paper. These sheets were covered with 168 combinations of figures. As the burglars tried each of these combinations they crossed it off the list. The last combination they tried was 4—44—4. No need to go further. That was the right one. That opened the safe. Mr. Walsh had locked his safe with that combination.

It was known only to him and to his bookkeeper, A. H. Burnett. Mr. Walsh certainly did not rob his own safe. Mr. Burnett is far above suspicion, but for his own satisfaction accounted for himself for every moment of the night on which the safe was opened. It really seems that the interesting mathematical burglar does exist and that he found by calculation and experiment the combination of Mr. Walsh's safe, and he has mechanical knowledge as well as mathematical, for right there in Mr. Walsh's office he filed a brass key to fit the cash box he found in the safe.

Mathematical Safe Blower at Work.

Did he visit Henry Gade's paper warehouse, No. 349 Broome street, some time between 7 p. m. on Tuesday and 7 a. m. yesterday? Mr. Gade is inclined to believe so. The door of his safe there stood wide open yesterday morning. It had been unlocked by the combination that locked it, not blown open, not forced open, not even scratched.

"How did they get the safe open?" says Mr. Gade. "That's puzzling, unless it is thus explained: It is an old Butler safe, and has been in use many years. The lock hangs almost stop when one of the numbers of the combination is reached. An expert cracksman might be able to strike the combination in that way."

Mr. Gade's warehouse, fronting on Broome street, is in the Occidental Hotel building, at the corner of the Bowery and Broome street. The warehouse extends from Broome street to a deep passageway in the rear. This passageway is about four feet in width. On one side of it is the rear wall of the building and on the other the wall of the yard. Surrounding the yard wall is lattice work about five feet in height. Across the top of the passageway are iron bars at a distance of ten feet from each other. A window and two doors of the warehouse open upon the top of this passageway.

Victim Has a Theory.

Mr. Gade has a theory as to the manner in which the burglar or burglars entered his warehouse. The police do not agree with him, but can offer no other theory. Mr. Gade thinks the burglars climbed down the rear fire escape of an Elizabeth street tenement house, adjoining his hotel, dropped into the yard, scaled the lattice work fence crept across the passageway on one of the iron bars, forced open the wooden shutter, raised the window, which had no clasp or bolt, and entered the store. One of the window shutters was open yesterday for the first time in years. A partition stands three feet from the rear wall. In that space is stored a lot of rubbish. On the wall hung spiked bills and letter-heads. Several of the spikes were found on the floor yesterday morning. Mr. Gade believes that the burglars knocked them down in entering or leaving the store. But the dust of years on the other rubbish is still there, undisturbed.

Philip Krieger, manager, closed the warehouse about 6:45 p. m., Tuesday. With him there was John Mayer, assistant bookkeeper. Meyer is absolutely certain he closed the safe and turned the combination. The safe is under the bookkeeper's desk in the main store. It can be easily seen from the street. Meyer says that just before the store closed on Tuesday night he saw a man stop and watch him through the window as he put money and checks into the steel box.

There are two street doors. Both were padlocked Tuesday evening. Yesterday morning Mr. Krieger unlocked the main door, entered and went behind the bookkeeper's desk. The door of the safe stood open. Scattered about were the books and papers valueless to the burglars. Partitioned from the main store is Mr. Gade's private office, into which one street door opens. In the private office Krieger found an iron box which had been taken from the safe. The box was empty. It had contained $100 in gold, $150 in bills of various denominations, $200 in checks, a list of bonds and stocks, valued at $200,000, and the key of the box in a safe deposit vault where the bonds and stocks are kept. A large iron bar for rolling paper was found on the office floor. Dents in the box proved the burglars had tried to smash it with this bar. Failing, they found a truckman's hook in the warehouse with which they tore open one side of the box.

It is surprising that no one discovered these calculating burglars at work. Not one gas jet was lighted in the warehouse, for Mr. Gade, after twenty-one years, believed his warehouse to be safe from thieves.

It is within a few yards of one of the busiest corners on the Bowery. But the burglars found the light they needed from the electric lamps at Broome street and the Bowery. And to get the light they actually drew aside the curtain of the office window. Then they calmly sorted the papers in the iron box.

Employes Not Suspected.

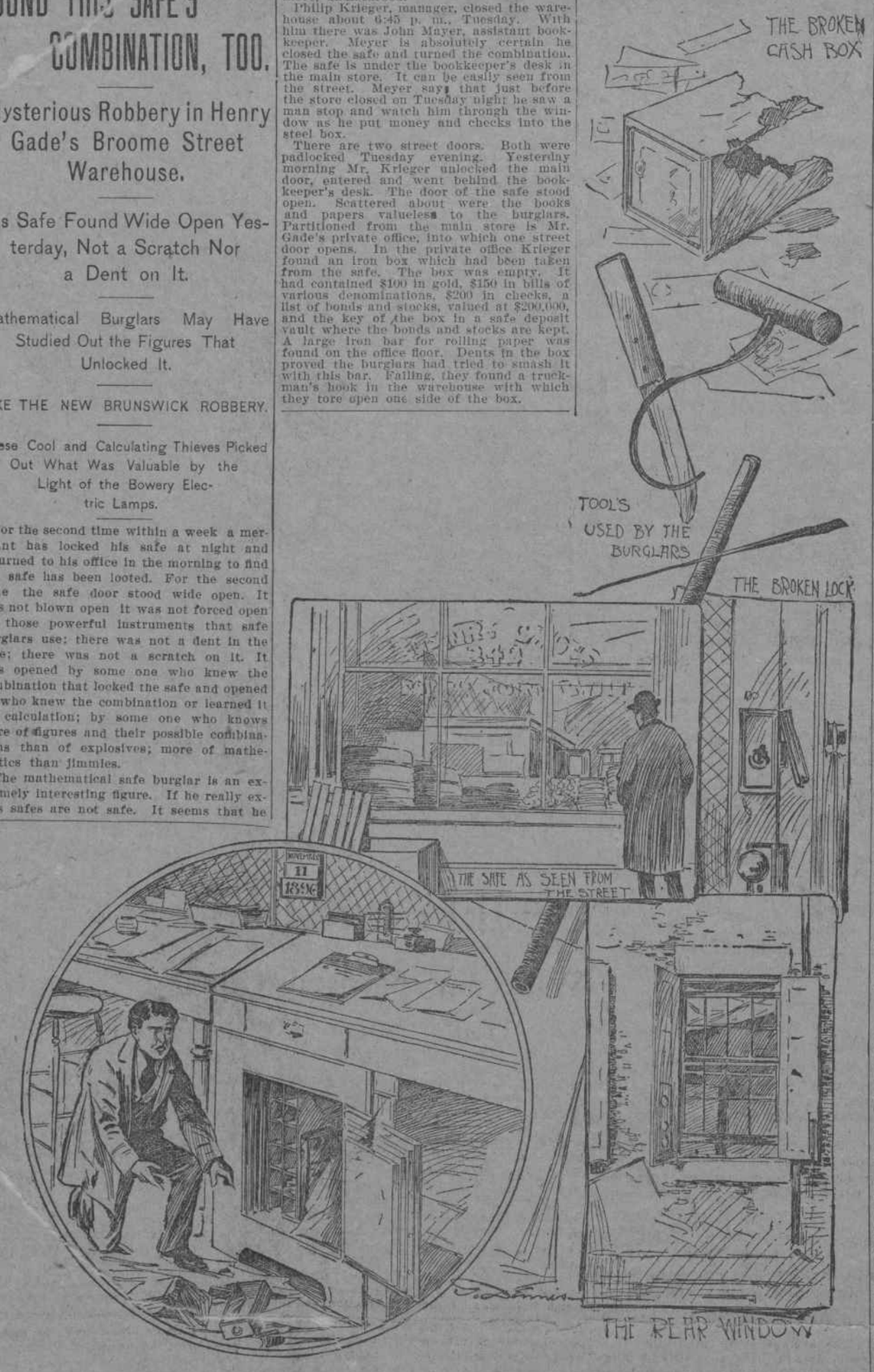
Having chosen the valuables, the burglars forced the lock of the office street door, but it was padlocked on the outside. So was the main door. There was one other exit, the rear window, and the open shutter of that rear window is the only clew the burglars left.

If they did not open that safe by calculating the combination, they must have known the combination. The police think the burglar was employed in the warehouse. Mr. Gade does not.

"I do not suspect any of my employes," he said, emphatically, yesterday, but again he said:

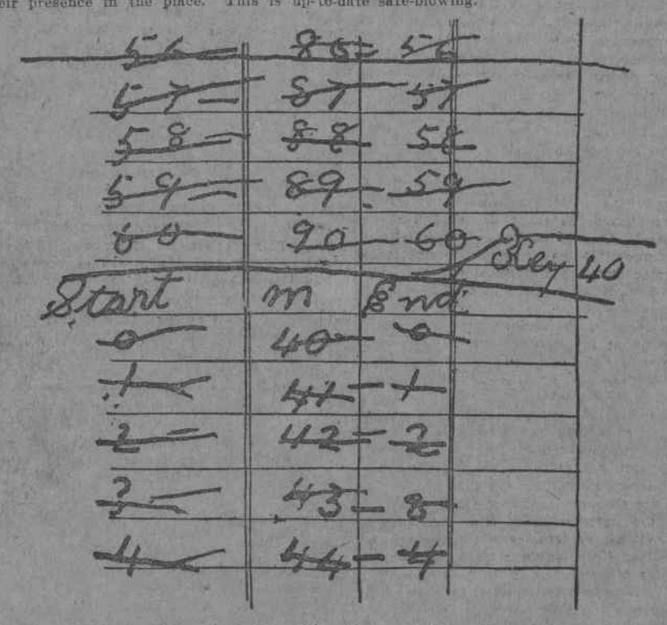
"It has been my custom to allow a large amount of money received to accumulate on Tuesday night, as I then mail checks to out-of-town creditors. On Wednesday it has been my rule to pay off my other bills except what is due my employes, who are paid off on Saturday. Sometimes I have as much as $3,000 in the safe on Tuesday. I believe whoever committed the burglary knew of my practices."

"I don't believe the burglars knew what the combination of the safe was," said Detective Sloane. "I don't believe they entered by that rear window. A man was seen last night on the roof of the hotel, and he crossed to the roof of the tenement house in Elizabeth street, but what of that? In that neighborhood such a thing is of common occurrence. It is a mysterious case."



Safe-Robbing Reduced to Figures.

The safe in Henry Gade's paper warehouse, in Broome street, was found wide open yesterday morning, and evidences were plentiful that the robbers, instead of resorting to the usual methods of forcing the door, had calmly sat down, and with a prepared set of combinations arrived at the correct figures, the reby conducting their operations in silence and giving the police no intimation of their presence in the place. This is up-to-date safe-blowing.



Experimental Combination of the Burglars.

This is a fac-simile of part of the sheet of paper which mathematical burglars left behind in Elizabeth, N. J. It contains a number of possible combinations which, as fast as tried, were scratched off.

MENELIK PROTESTS DEVOTION.

Says He Holds His Prisoners Only for the Sake of Peace.

Rome, Nov. 11.—The Vatican Official Journal prints the text of the letter recently received by the Pope from King Menelik of Abyssinia, which was brought to His Holiness by Mgr. Macaire.

Menelik protests his devotion to the Pope and maintains that, since the Italian Government continues in its attitude of hostility toward Abyssinia, he is unable to sacrifice the sole guarantee of peace that he holds by restoring to liberty the Italian pasoners he has taken and now holds. Menelik also expresses hope that the Pope will intervene in the interests of peace, and this accelerate the liberation of the prisoners.

EXPELLED FROM THE CHURCH.

The Rev. J. C. Madill Declined to Answer Charges Against him.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 11.—The Association of Western Congregational Churches, at a meeting here to-day, expelled the Rev. J. C. Madill, of the Sarnia Congregational church, on recommendation of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against him, which were preferred by the members of his congregation.

Dr. Madill refused to meet the committee to answer the charges.

FIXING A CABINET FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY.

Latest Slate Omits Bliss's Name from the Treasury Portfolio.

Sherman and Lincoln Now Mentioned as Carlisle's Probable Successor.

President-Elect Puts Off His Proposed Cleveland Visit Until Next Week.

WIFE'S POOR HEALTH THE CAUSE.

Robert P. Porter Calls at Canton, and Is Believed to Be Looking After the Superintendency of the Next Census or the Mission to Japan.

Canton, O., Nov. 11.—Major McKinley has again postponed his visit to Cleveland and it will not occur until probably the first of next week. Mrs. McKinley's health has not improved as rapidly as was expected, and Major McKinley does not think it advisable to lead her to incur any risk.

There have been several visitors here to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick arrived in the city from Cleveland at 5:30 o'clock, and were met by the President-elect with his private carriage and driven direct to the McKinley home. They will remain there over night and will probably return to Cleveland to-morrow evening. A number of friends expected Mr. Hanna to-night, but Major McKinley received a telegram from Mr. Hanna late this evening saying that he would leave New York for Cleveland Thursday morning.

Among other visitors was Robert P. Porter, of Cleveland, who arrived during the forenoon. The only significance attached to Mr. Porter's visit is that his friends say that he is early looking after the next federal census enumeration, which will occur at the close of Major McKinley's term. Still, there are some who think that Mr. Porter would like to go to Japan, where he spent several months last Summer.

Sam Roberts Fought Hard.

Kentucky's State Republican Chairman, Samuel J. Roberts, a former resident of this city, and an intimate friend of the President-elect, spent a greater portion of the morning with the Major. They drove over the city together and had quite a confidential chat. In conversation Mr. Roberts said the contest had been a desperate one in Kentucky, and that he had to fight inch by inch there.

"The State," he added, "is Republican by about 500, and we have a majority of two on joint ballot. This insures us an out-and-out Republican Senator from the Blue Grass State. There is plenty of Senatorial timber in our State. Governor Bradley, Congressman Hunter, J. W. Yerkes, St. John Boyle, Judges Holt and Denny and State Senator Debo may be mentioned."

Major McKinley received a call from about a score of members of the Ohio State Board of Commerce, and received an invitation to be present at the annual meeting in Columbus on December 9. He informed them that it would be impossible for him to accept the invitation.

The Major stole a march on his secretaries this morning, and when they arrived at the house he was hard at work upon the mail. There was nearly twice as many letters as he had received by any other mail since the election. The mail contained a great many messages of congratulation, and there was a large number of letters from people in the States which were carried by Mr. Bryan. The writers in every case expressed the heartiest satisfaction over Major McKinley's election. Several of the letters from the silver States came from men who voted for Bryan.

HIGH HONORS FOR BRYAN.

Many Thousands to Greet Him in Denver and Inaugurate the Silver Campaign of 1900.

Denver, Nov. 11.—When William Jennings Bryan shall reach Denver, on November 24, he will be greeted by such an outpouring of the people as has never been witnessed west of the Missouri. The occasion will be the opening of the silver campaign of 1900. Bimetallists of national fame will be here.

Invitation is to be extended to Chairman Jones, and prominent men of Denver, regardless of political affiliation, will join in making Mr. Bryan feel that he is among friends who will follow wherever he leads.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and another will be held to-day to complete the arrangements. The plan is to have Mr. Bryan speak in half a dozen halls, and if he can remain over two days to have a parade, so that those who cannot hear may see him.

The reception will be of national significance as sounding the bugle for the rally four years hence. All of the large halls of the city will be opened. It is a safe prediction to state that 100,000 visitors will be in the city from the mountains and the surrounding towns.

The men who are promoting the reception are ex-Senator N. P. Hill, Senator Teller, Congressman Shafroth, E. T. Jeffrey, C. S. Thomas, T. M. Patterson, E. B. Coe and President Steele, of the Chamber of Commerce.

Realizing that Mr. Bryan has been fatigued by the campaign, he will be asked to say only a few words at each meeting to the people of the commonwealth, that rolled up such a large majority for him at the late election.

CASTLES ARE COMING HOME.

Will Probably Sail for America Some Time This Week.

London, Nov. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, paid a visit to the United States Embassy this afternoon and received from the officials there a copy of the official document giving the reasons of the Home Secretary for the release of Mrs. Castle from Wormwood Scrubbs Prison.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle will leave for America immediately after arranging their private affairs here, probably this week.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

Wanted--An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Dept. F. I., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted.