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SPAIN'S ATTITUDE

In Regard to Philippines Seems to be Very Uncertain.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MADRID

Claims that the Commissioners will not Accept the Conditions of the United States—May Refuse to Sign a Treaty of Peace—Washington Officials do not Believe Spain will Refuse to Accede to our Terms, as that Government has Nothing to Gain and all to Lose—That Remarkable Syndicate Scheme.

MADRID, Nov. 15. — According to semi-official statements here, the Spanish peace commissioners will maintain their present attitude in regard to the Philippine Islands, and will certainly not accept the conditions of the United States.

Further, if the discussion does not return to the limits of the protocol, as viewed by the Spaniards, the Spanish commissioners have decided, in spite of contrary reports, not to sign a treaty of peace.

It is also learned from the same source that complete accord prevails between the Spanish government and its peace commissioners.

Want Money Consideration.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Spaniards declare that their refusal to sign a treaty based on any Philippine terms thus far suggested by the United States is irrevocable. They say that they do not not and cannot yield the taking of the Philippines as anything else than wanton ravishment of their possessions, unless it is accomplished by a financial consideration of appreciable size.

FEELING AT WASHINGTON.

Government Officials do not Think Spain will Withdraw.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The officials of the state department do not expect that to-morrow's meeting of the peace commissioners in Paris will be the last. On the other hand, it is not expected that the Spaniards will come in with an unconditional acceptance of our last demand. Still, substantial progress may be regarded as having been achieved if the Spaniards show a disposition to discuss in any phase the cession of the Philippines to the United States, even in connection with a money indemnity. The amount of that indemnity after all, it is believed, will be the principal point of difference between the two sides. It has been made into the charter of projectors of a remarkable syndicate scheme for the purchase of the Philippines for the sum of $400,000,000. The result has been to show that they are irresponsible parties, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the project has been put forward as a means of enhancing the price which the Spaniards may demand for the relinquishment of the Philippines. In other words, the Spaniards might claim justification for demanding a sum as large as two hundred million dollars if they could point to the fact that a syndicate stood ready to pay double that price for the islands. However, this has not lead to any modifications of the American demands, as far as can be learned, and it is probable that several sessions of the joint commission will be consumed in haggling over the mere amount of money to be paid over on account of the Philippines.

Nothing to Gain, all to Lose.

Administration officials do not share the opinion expressed in some quarters that the Paris peace commission will fail in its efforts to agree upon a treaty. Their opinion is not based upon any specific information received from Paris, but rather upon the fact that by withdrawing from the conference Spain has nothing to gain and all to lose. It is undoubtedly true that should the Spaniards adopt this course they would sacrifice the indemnity this government is now disposed to grant, and would also precipitate trouble for themselves all along the line. The United States undoubtedly would immediately take forcible possession of the entire Philippine group, and at once enter upon a military and naval campaign which would end only upon an unconditional surrender of whatever territory this government might see fit to demand. It is believed that the United States would at this time consent to a cash payment of from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 rather than to renew the war, but the longer the final settlement is delayed, the smaller will be the indemnity. In any event, the President is not disposed to brook unnecessary prolongations of the negotiations, and it is believed has so indicated to our peace commissioners.

Porter's Report on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Hon. Robert P. Porter, special commissioner of the United States for Puerto Rico and Cuba, presented his report to the President and secretary of the treasury to-day. The report submitted contains 60,000 words, and goes very fully into the financial and economic conditions of Cuba, analyzing the budget of that island for fourteen years, showing the sources of income and the causes of expenditure. There are some supplementary reports yet to be made. There are also among the data and the testimony collected many valuable general statements in relation to the financial, industrial, commercial and social conditions of the island of Cuba, which form a nucleus for a report on the possibilities for American enterprise and the opportunities for American capital and labor when the more pressing questions of the government and revenue and taxation of the island have been settled.

Must Get out by January 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The government has renewed and strengthened its determination that the Spanish evacuation of Cuba and the American occupation shall not be deferred beyond January 1 next. This conclusion has been communicated to the Spanish government within the last few days in answer to an urgent request that the date of evacuation be put off, because of the large number of Spanish troops remaining on the iland, who it was represented, could be treated by the commissions at Paris or Havana. The request of the Spanish government was forwarded to Washington through the French embassy, which received also and forwarded by cable the refusal of this government to put off the date of assuming American control.

BISHOP DOANE'S ADDRESS

To the Priests of his Episcopal Diocese on the Attitude of the Church in Reference to the Spanish War.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, in his annual address to the priests of his diocese today, made important reference to the Spanish war, the alleged abuses and the Episcopal church's idea of acquisition of territory. He said in part:

"Hateful and hideous in its essential nature and bringing inevitable horrors in its train, of disease and death, of broken hearts and desolate homes, and of evil passions roused (not hatred so much as lust of spoil and pride and boastfulness and the accustoming to cruelty), there is that, nevertheless, in any righteous war which develops the loftiest virtues of our race, patriotism, self-sacrifice, patience, clemency, chivalry, heroism and the loving not of our own lives. In the midst of the mass of materialism and the covetousness of earthly possessions, out from the smoke and dust of battle, comes the element of idealism of other and higher thoughts than the mere taking of ease in the possession of this world's goods, or the uneasiness of envy or hunger for their acquiring. Setting aside the lower motives, which, like alloys in purest ore, must enter into every national or individual action, the torch which lighted up this flame of light was kindled by the divine spark of pity for the suffering and the oppressed. And step by step, in the unaccounted for destruction of our battleship, in the unparalleled victory of Manila, in the blind blunder of Cervera, in the matchless siege of Santiago, God has wrought out his will and revealed his way. Not less, it seems to me in the humiliation than in the honor of the war has he spoken to chasten any spirit of vain glory by the dark shadow of the sufferings in camp and hospital, which an administration of military affairs accustomed to such duties and expecting the emergency would have avoided.

"Just or unjust, wise or unwise, necessary or avoidable, the decision has been taken out of human hands as to whether there should or should not be war with Spain, the capture of Manila, the occupation of Porto Rico, the responsibility for Cuba. I shall be sorry if it begets in us land hunger, which has been called the disease of the Anglo-Saxon race. I look with grave anxiety upon the tremendous problems which demand the utmost wisdom of a statesmanship, for whose creation we have need to pray. But the duties are upon us and the dangers are before us and we must meet them like men and in the fear of God and not apply to the conditions of to-day counsels that were wise a hundred years ago, nor whine like babies at a bitter dose of medicine, or schoolboys over a lesson that is hard to learn. The brave and honest, and it seems to me, the sensible and the only attitude is that of waiting upon God to learn and to get from him the wisdom and the grace to work out his will, which has carved out with sword and cannon and musket, by fleets and armies, a new place for this people among the nations of the world. The courage and not complaining, prayer and not vain regret, confidence and not cowardice, ought to be the spirit of the Christian citizen of America to-day. We have won, not a victory over a brave but feeble foe, but we have won unity among ourselves, the knitting together of the English-speaking race, the deliverance of an oppressed people, an open way among the nations for a purer faith, a truer liberty, a finer civilization. And we must pay the penalty, too, of the grief and losses of the war and of its heavy burden of national responsibility.

"Of the duty of this nation to the world to-day we ought to think and speak upon our knees. It is God who has wrought this out and who hath changed the face of the world, who has made the little ones a strong nation, who has wiped out, piece by piece, off the map of America, the name even of the nation whose illustrious son discovered the existence of its southern hemisphere, who has built up the domination of the Anglo-Saxon over the Latin races who has almost reversed the miracle of Babel by the mastery of the English speech in all civilized nations of the world. These are the conditions which confront us. We cannot go backwards to the circumstances or the duties of a century ago. Not conquest, but the acceptance of responsibility in the world of which we are a part, among the nations and peoples of the earth to whom we have a message; this is our duty, written it seems to me for him who runs to read.

"If we would make ourselves more true and faithful citizens, if we would do our share towards good government by the selection of the governors, if we would surround those that are in authority by the atmosphere of a reformed and elevated public opinion, if we would leaven the mass of our political and social life by the leaven of our own higher lives; if we would govern ourselves, our homes, our cities purely and well until the influence spread up and out and on to the state and to the federal government we should help on the time when God can use us as fit instruments to establish his sovereignty in the world."

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Of Republican Party will be Opened in Washington Next Month.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—The Republican national headquarters, according to Secretary Charles F. Dick, will be opened in Washington as soon as Congress convenes and preparations for the campaign of 1900 will go forward rapidly.

Discussing the subject, Colonel Dick said: "The national Republican headquarters will be opened by the time Congress convenes and will continue until after the presidential election in 1900.

"We will go on keeping in close touch with our different state and district organizations and keep them together. Our idea is to always have them in good working order, ready for any kind of work, and not to depend upon organization at the last moment. The day after the nomination for President we shall have literature to send out. It was after Mr. McKinley was nominated in 1896 that we commenced to think of literature. This time we intend to be ready."

Knights of Labor Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The annual convention of the Knights of Labor began here to-day. Over one hundred delegates were in attendance when General Master Workman Hicks, of New York, called the convention to order. The proceedings will probably last a week or ten days. The meetings are held behind closed doors. It is said that the Knights will pass resolutions combating the assertion attributed to President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor that organized labor is against the acquisition of conquered territory.

WARM FIGHT IS ON

n Pennsylvania Against Senator Quay's Re-election.

STATE SENATOR MAGEE DENIES

That he Has Made a Deal of any Character with Him—Neither has Martin, of Philadelphia Had any Understanding. The Business Men's Republican League is out in an Address to the People—Quay is Accused of not Being Loyal to Certain Republican Candidates for Congress. The United States Senatorship.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 15.—A report has been in circulation for some time to the effect that Senator C. L. Magee had made a deal with Quay. It was reported yesterday that it had been agreed that in return for Magee's support of the state ticket the latter was to "audit the claims" of those who aspired for positions under the state government. Senator Magee was asked about the reported deal and he replied:

"There is not the shadow of truth in that report. I have made no deal with Quay and furthermore, I shall make none. I supported the Republican ticket because I felt that it was my duty as a Republican to do so. I realized that it was highly necessary for every good citizen to come to the support of the ticket in behalf of the national administration."

"Has Martin made a deal with Quay?"

"No, sir; I don't think so, and I don't believe he will make a deal with him. He supported the Republican ticket for the same reason as I and every other good Republican did."

COME BACK AT QUAY.

Address of Business Men's Republican League—Accuse Him of Treachery to the Republican Party in Regard to Congressional Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 15.—The Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania issued a statement to-day on the result of the recent election. Among other things it says:

"It is an incontrovertible certainty that a majority of more than thirty of the next legislature have been elected upon a platform in opposition to the return of Senator Quay to the United States senate, and are pledged to stand against all harmful machine legislation. Of the one hundred and thirty-three members of the last legislature who voted for Senator Penrose, and thereafter followed the dictates of the Quay machine, but twenty-four have been re-elected, or only eighteen per cent; while of the "seventy-six" who supported Hon. John Wanamaker, thirty-two have been returned, or more than forty-two per cent. Of the fifty Quay men who attempted to collect mileage bills for expenses never incurred, only seven are re-elected, while the four anti-Quay men on the same committees, who refused to render bills for money not expended, have all been re-elected.

"Senator Quay had a senatorial opponent in but one county of the state, Tioga, where both he and his opponent submitted their names to the people, and Quay was overwhelmingly defeated by Hon. Charles Tubbs. In the Republican strongholds of Blair, Chester and Union counties, seven members were instructed at the primaries to vote for Senator Quay, because no candidate was announced against him, but at the election these seven members instructed for Senator Quay were defeated.

"Even the influence of Senator Quay in his own county of Beaver was insufficient to renominate the two men who had done his bidding in the last legislature. State Chairman Elkin was forced to take down the two members from his own county of Indiana whom he had led into betraying the people, and whom he desired returned in the interest of the machine.

"Ex-State Treasurer Haywood could not renominate his two servile followers from Mercer county, though by precedent they were entitled to another term, yet a member of the "seventy-six" in this county broke all precedents, and was re-elected for the third time against the opposition of the Quay machine. Not one of the four members from Crawford county will be controlled by Senator Andrews. Ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth Frank Reeder lost the four members he formerly controlled from Northampton county. Chief Clerk of the Senate Smiley's two men from Venango were defeated. Resident Clerk of the House Fetterhoff failed to elect any of the five members of the house or the state senate from Montgomery county. President pro tem-elect Walton, of the senate, was not returned to enjoy the honor purchased by his subserviency to the Quay machine. Senator Andrews, whose presence in the past has done more to debauch and demoralize legislatures than any other agency, is left at home. In twelve out of the fifteen counties visited by Hon. John Wanamaker and other speakers under the auspices of the Business Men's Republican League during the last three weeks of the campaign, all elected anti-Quay members of the legislature.

"The Business Men's Republican League wishes to draw attention with emphasis to the fact that throughout the entire campaign just ended, it consistently and earnestly supported all candidates of the Republican party for members of the national house of representatives from this state, and had the Quay machine done the same the Republicans would not now be regretting the calamity caused by the defeat of Hon. Charles W. Stone, a consistent Republican member of Congress, and the election in his stead of that apostle of free silver and free trade, Hon. Joseph C. Sibley. This is but one example of how traitorous the Quay machine has become. Even while preaching from the stump the support of President McKinley, his administration and the principles on which the Republican party has won so many and glorious victories, they used their efforts to weaken and deplete the Republican majority in our national house of representatives, though so badly needed to make effective President McKinley's wise and patriotic purposes, for the sole reason that they might revenge themselves on one who had courage to appeal to the people in his candidacy for governor, instead of to the (rule or ruin) machine.

"In the work before us, the Business Men's Republican League confidently appeals to all lovers of honesty and patriotism among Pennsylvania's citizens for support in whatsoever way each finds he can give it best. It is not asking support for any man, but for the redemption of the great Republican party of our commonwealth."

SURPRISING RESULTS

In the Recount of Taylor County's Vote, Republicans May Gain the Member of House of Delegates—Crookedness is Alleged.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Nov. 15.—At this hour, 11 o'clock p. m., the recount of the ballots cast at the election in this county has not been completed, but so far as it has been done, there are some surprising results—very surprising to Republicans, as it looks now as though the Republican candidate for the house of delegates, who had a majority of 31 on the face of the returns, would be counted out.

Thirteen of the nineteen precincts of the county have been recounted, which has resulted in a net loss to the Republican candidate of 70 votes. He is now but eleven ahead of his opponent, Dent, and if the proportionate losses keep up in the rest of the precincts yet to be counted Dent will have a pretty safe majority, thus sending a Democrat to the legislature from Taylor.

A recount is being had also on congress, but no material change has been made, leaving Dayton's vote about as at first reported.

Republicans here are non-plussed over the recount on the legislature, and they have only a slight hope that their candidate will get through. No satisfactory explanation can be made of the surprising change. It seems strange that the commissioners of election could have made so many errors on first count, but that they did is the only explanation now to be offered. The Republicans here think there is some crookedness in connection with the affair. The change in the recount is too much to be accepted as a mere accident. The change occurs in two precincts in Grafton principally.

Kanawha County's Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Kanawha county's official vote as completed by the county court at midnight, is as follows: For Congress—Edwards, Republican, 4,439; Johnston, Democrat, 4,080. For state senate—Shirkey, Republican, 4,441; Ashby, Democrat, 4,131; Stephenson, Democrat, short term, no opposition, 4,038. For house of delegates—Hunt, 4,299; Malcolm, 4,451; Morris, 4,458; Martin, 4,458.

Flournoy, 4,140; Drew, 4,057; Ray, 4,210; Blackwood, 4,064.

SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

General Breckinridge Mildly Roasts General Shafter on its Conduct.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Gen. Breckinridge continued his testimony before the war investigation commission to-day. His testimony to-day dealt with the campaign in Cuba and the transportation of troops to that island. He had, he said, gone to Cuba as inspector general, arriving at Tampa on the 5th of June. He had observed casually the preparation for the disembarkation of troops before the expedition left and had concluded that they were quite inadequate. "I made no report, however," he said, "as General Miles was on the ground and could observe for himself."

He was questioned at some length concerning the conduct of the campaign in front of Santiago, and replied that the result was what he had expected it would be. Everything there, he said, was strained to get men on board and consequently there was comparatively little effort to secure equipment. While he knew nothing definitely of the plans of the campaign he was sure there was a plan. He was quite certain from a conversation he had had with General Miles that he had a plan, though he did not say that this was the plan carried into effect.

"Of course," suggested Governor Beaver, "Santiago was the goal of the campaign."

"Certainly, the fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign he said he thought it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted it what was to be expected from the limitations of General Shafter. I think it would have been different if General Miles had been in command—that it would have been more satisfactorily conducted. I think he has more of the spark and genius of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had had charge he would have been in the front rank."

Ex-Governor Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won within eight days of landing.

General Breckinridge in reply, said the victory had been won "when General Toral's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the war was the Lord's war and that this wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet it must be remembered that the distance between the battlefield and Siboney was less than half a day's march, but while he considered the result as marvelously commendable he did not feel that Gen. Shafter was above criticism in the conduct of the campaign. He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the army was one which was capable of meeting all calls. "No matter how it was tangled up," he said, "it went to victory." He had at the time quoted Lord Beresford when he said to his army upon a certain occasion: "I have led you into a devil of a fix and it is now your duty to fight like h— to get me out of it." He was sure at least that all engaged in the war had acted with zeal and every man had done the best of which he was capable and he had never known a war in which there was not criticism at the close of it.

Senator Hanna Explains.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—Senator Hanna said to-day that in his interview concerning the necessity for a revision of the war revenue and tariff laws he intended to cast no reflection upon the Dingley bill.

"What I said," declared the senator, "was that a revision of the tariff must eventually come. I did not mean that revision should necessarily be attempted at the coming session of Congress. The revenues from tariff duties are, however, declining because of the decrease in imports. I repeat that I am in favor of putting duties on tea, coffee and other articles which we cannot produce."

Senator Hanna objected to the imputation that his views on the tariff and war revenue measures were associated with the policy of expansion. "I said nothing whatever about expansion in my recent interview," said the senator to-day. "And nobody had authority to put words in my mouth on that subject."

BRYAN RECOVERS

From the Severe Attack of "Military Lockjaw"

WHICH HE PROFESSED TO HAVE

And Talks on the Results of the Recent Elections—Claims that the Silver Question is not Dead, but was Forced into the Background During the Campaign. Says the Boustrous Chicago Platform has not Been Abandoned—The Colonel's Sophistical View of the Political Summersault in Own State.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 15.—Col. W. J. Bryan to-night gave to the Associated Press the following interview, relative to the late election:

"While I do not understand that service in the volunteer army prevents a soldier from expressing opinions upon political questions, I declined to take part in the late campaign lest I should be accused by partisan opponents of attempting to embarrass the administration. Now, that the election is over, I shall exercise a citizen's privilege of discussing the returns.

"Compared with the election of 1896, the Republicans have gained in some places and lost in others. It was not a sweeping Republican victory. On the whole the result is not surprising when it is remembered that the administration is just concluding a successful war.

"While a majority of the soldiers are probably anti-Republican, the management of the war has been entirely in Republican hands, and the strongest argument used during the campaign was that a Republican defeat would discredit the President in the eyes of the foreign nations while his commissioners are engaged in making a treaty.

"It was not a trial upon the issues before the people, but a successful plea for a continuance of the case. The people have not accepted the gold standard; they have not fallen in love with the plan to give the banks a monopoly of the issue of paper money; they have not decided to retire the greenbacks; they have not surrendered to the trusts.

"These questions were forced into the background by the declaration of war, but they must be faced again as soon as peace is restored. The Chicago platform presents for public consideration certain vital economic questions. That platform has not been abandoned by those who endorsed it in 1896. It will be reaffirmed in 1900 because it gives expression to the hopes and aspirations of a large majority of the party.

"When the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans favored Cuban independence they understood that war would give a temporary advantage to the party in power, but they were willing to risk defeat in order to aid the people fighting to be free.

"Neither can the election be regarded as an endorsement of any definite foreign policy. Until a treaty of peace has been entered into, and the terms made known, the people cannot pass judgment on it. Whether the war will raise any question of sufficient importance to turn public attention from domestic problems remains to be seen."

In regard to the Nebraska election, he said: "A light vote was cast in Nebraska, but the fusionists have elected the entire state ticket and carried the same congresional districts that they carried in 1896. If Senator Allen is defeated for re-election it will be because senators are elected by legislators, instead of by the people. If a Republican senator is chosen by the new legislature he will go to Washington to represent a minority of the people of the state, and to thwart the will of the majority."

STEEL RAIL MANUFACTURERS.

Meeting to be Held in Pittsburgh to Attempt to Revive old Pool.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 15.—An important meeting has been called for the near future of the steel rail manufacturers of this city and surrounding sections. The purpose of the meeting is to attempt to revive the old steel rail pool which existed throughout the country for many years and which was disbanded about a year ago One plan that will be suggested at this meeting is the idea of establishing a central selling agency. By so doing it will give each steel rail manufacturing concern a certain allotment of orders which will be based on the productive capacity.

It is understood that this new plan or agreement will provide for the control of the rail business by a single selling agency, which will probably be organized as a company and will control all the rail mills under some form of lease or contract.

Though conducted very quietly it is understood the negotiations for the new combination have been successful and that an agreement has been reached on general terms and referred to a committee, which is at present arranging the details. The situation has been simplified to some extent by the organization of the Federal Steel Company which was instrumental in bringing together some of the elements which have previously opposed the new combination.

M'KENNA-KERENS.

Brilliant Nuptials at St Louis Attended by Prominent West Virginians.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—Miss Kathryn Kerens, daughter of Col. R. C. Kerens, national Republican committeeman from Missouri, and Lieut. Frank Borneman McKenna, U. S. A., acting captain in the volunteer service under General Brooke, and son of Supreme Justice McKenna, were united in wedlock this afternoon.

Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, assisted by Bishop Donahue, of Wheeling, West Virginia, performed the marriage ceremony, which was held in St. Alphonsus' church. After the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the Kerens residence.

The wedding guests included a large number of out-of-town people of prominence, among whom were Justice and Mrs. McKenna, of Washington, D. C.; Senator Elkins, of West Virginia; Mr. W. H. Bowers, of West Virginia and the bride's god-mother, Mrs. Anne Hoey, of Arkansas. The wedding presents were many and costly.

A Plucky Clergyman.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Rev. Maurice Rosenthal, a Jewish clergyman, was aroused from his sleep early to-day by hearing a stranger in his house in East One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Arming himself with a pistol, he went into the parlor where he was attacked by the intruder. The two men fought desperately for a few moments, the burglar proving to be the stronger. At last the clergyman fired his pistol full in the face of the burglar who fell unconscious, a bullet having torn out his left eye and entered the brain. The wounded man was taken to a hospital, where he recovered sufficiently to reveal his name and address as William Farrell, of North Third street, Philadelphia. He is about twenty-one years of age, and of powerful build. The surgeons say he cannot recover.

TEN KILLED

In a Wreck on the Grand Trunk Road, Near Trenton, Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 15.—By a wreck on the Grand Trunk railway at the Diamond crossing, near Trenton, Ont., to-day, ten persons were killed and about twenty more or less injured, several seriously and one perhaps fatally. A freight train of three cars was endeavoring to enter a siding when the Montreal express, least-bound, crashed into it at full speed, completely wrecking the freight train.

The engine and several cars of the express were derailed, burying the fireman and engineer and an extra engineer, named Riley, who was on his way to Belleville, to take charge of an engine.

A wrecking train was dispatched to the scene at once, and the crew set to work, with the assistance of the uninjured passengers, in rescuing and caring for the dead and injured. A number of the latter were taken to Belleville and placed in the hospital.

The dead are as follows; John Riley, engineer, of Brockville; George Paulin, cattle dealer, of Toronto; A. Carey, of Coburg; Albert Tracey, of Prescott; a woman and child enroute from Holland to the western states; William Lunness, of Toronto; —— Brady, of Belleville; engineer of the express; ——McDonald, of Belleville, fireman of the express; the fireman of the freight train, name not known.

STANDARD OIL INQUIRY.

Secretary of the Company Refuses to Answer Questions put to Him.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made by Attorney General Monett to-day to have F. B. Squire, secretary of the Standard Oil Company, and his attorney, Virgil B. Kline, certified to the supreme court for contempt for refusal to answer certain questions in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Squire was kept on the witness stand all the forenoon, and was closely examined by Mr. Monett, who was endeavoring to bring out the relation that existed between the Standard and the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, the Solar and the Ohio Oil Companies, and the Northwestern Natural Gas Company. Mr. Squire claimed he was unable to answer many of the questions that were asked, and many others were objected to by his attorney, Mr. Kline. Some of the objections were overruled by Master Commissioner Brinsmade. During the examination, many lively tilts took place between Mr. Monett and Attorney Kline.

Mr. Monett finally asked that the commissioner cite both Mr. Squire and Mr. Kline to the supreme court for contempt, but Col. Brinsmade refused to comply with the request.

England and America.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 15.—At the National Liberal Unionists conference here to-day, Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made his first public speech since his return from the United States.

After referring to the "thorough and complete sympathy so noticeable between the motherland and her colonies," Mr. Chamberlain continues as follows:

"What is of equal importance, our American kinfolk (Loud cheers) have begun to understand us better. If we have had differences in the past, I believe they have arisen entirely from the want of proper mutual understanding, but now the American people know that in the late trouble our hearts went out to them (cheers) and they heartily reciprocate our good feelings.

"I shall not attempt to predict what may follow this better feeling, but I may at least hope that in the future the understanding of which I have spoken, may be perfected and that in the face of that understanding we two may be able to guarantee peace and civilization to the world." (Prolonged cheers.)

The Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The court of cassation has informed the minister of the colonies, M. Guillain, that it has decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have commenced and that he prepare his defense.

The minister of the colonies has received a cable dispatch saying Dreyfus is in good health.

The decision of the court of cassation to inform the prisoner that the revision proceedings have commenced, and notifying him to prepare his defense is very significant, as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no innovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings. Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies.

Two Courtmartial Decisions.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 15.—Verdicts in two courtmartial cases which have interested the army world for some time were announced to-day. Captain F. M. Bell, second Ohio, charged with failure to disperse a riot at Chickamauga, the men having a disorderly meeting concerning their muster out, was found guilty.

Lieutenant F. T. Carr, First West Virginia, charged with failure to pay mess bills at Chattanooga, was acquitted, but found guilty of the general charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order. He received a reprimand.

W. C. T. U. Election.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—The Temple matter came up again in the W. C. T. U. this afternoon and a resolution endorsing the Temple was defeated by a vote of 76 to 277. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, of Maine; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susannah Fry, of Minnesota.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffmann, of Missouri, was re-elected recording secretary on the first ballot, receiving 292 out of 351 votes cast. Miss Frances B. Beauchamp, of Kentucky, was made assistant recording secretary.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, warmer with increasing cloudiness; variable winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and warmer; brisk southwest winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	38	3 p. m.	48
9 a. m.	42	7 p. m.	45
12 m.	47	Weather,	Fair.