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AS EUROPE VIEWS IT.

English, German, and French Press Comments on the Election of McKinley.

ROTHSCHILD'S INTERVIEW.

He Will Not Speak of the Use of His Name in the Election, But Says the Result Pleases Him—Glasgow Shippers Expect an Era of Higher Tariffs—Raised Duty on Sugar Looked for—Canadians Rejoice—Not Entirely Agreeable to Europeans.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Glasgow says the general opinion there is that Mr. McKinley's election will give a great temporary stimulus *to the* British export trade in order *to rush* merchandise forward before McKinley comes into office. Higher tariffs are then expected to be enacted. The sugar houses of Glasgow say they expect the duties on refined sugars imported in the United States will be raised 2 cents. With refined sugars selling at 9 shillings per hundred weight, the possibility of loss to speculators is small. It is believed that Americans will commence to buy largely for December, January, and February delivery. There is no doubt that there will be a rush to export woolen soft goods to America.

Ship owners foresee little benefit, as most of the steam tonnage has already been chartered for spring. The iron masters say they have done without America for two years, and are able to continue without a single American order. The chief satisfaction in business circles is felt over the maintenance of the financial status quo.

* * *

The Daily Mail in an editorial on the election will say tomorrow: "It is impossible yet to correctly estimate the meaning of the election. According to the latest news Mr. Bryan was by no means so badly snowed under as the first returns seemed to indicate. Mr. McKinley's regime will hardly fall to perpetuate and accentuate the discontent which voices itself in the free silver cry. If monopolies, trusts, and pools obtain a reward and extended power, the bitterness will increase, and the election of 1900 will prove still fiercer, with the forces of discontent perhaps better organized under a more acceptable banner than free silver. We can congratulate the United States upon the removal of an ominous cloud, giving a policy to allay the discontent. But for England it is only the lesser of two unattractive evils."

* * *

IT DELIGHTS LORD ROTHSCHILD.

Lord Rothschild said: "I, in common with all London, have received the news of McKinley's election with delight and satisfaction. Beyond this I cannot comment either upon the campaign use made of our name or discuss the monetary future."

* * *

The St. James Gazette congratulates the United States upon the result, and adds: "Especially the rout of Altgeld, the anarchist Governor of Illinois, who in his own State made the matter almost a personal fight with President Cleveland."

The same paper then adds the following comments: "The movement will take more than one such defeat before it is finally killed, and it looks very much as if our American kinsmen are more likely at the beginning of a great social and economic struggle than at its end."

* * *

The election is the one topic discussed in all circles, and the representatives of the American banks and other houses are jubilant. Howard Potter, of Brown, Shipley, & Co., said today: "The result redounds to the glory and credit of America at home and abroad, it has already had a wonderful effect upon American securities. I predict the advance will be permanent and that America will enter upon a reign of prosperity unknown in ten years past."

* * *

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 4.—Commenting on the result of the elections in the United States yesterday the World says:

"Mr. McKinley's election means a great and almost immediate revival in business and the republic; but McKinleyism will directly or indirectly antagonize Canada in many ways in the matter of bonding privileges, in the matter of fisheries, in the matter of canals and the like. Cleveland was hostile on occasions; McKinley will be hostile on principle. But this very hostility will make us more self-reliant, more determined to be sufficient for ourselves, to work out our own salvation, to meet fire with fire. We cannot play the lamb to the American wolf."

* * *

MUST FACE ISSUES.

The Globe says: "The dissatisfied classes, both rural and urban, have made a mistake in their first concerted effort. They adopted a policy that would not accomplish the end in view. That will not prevent them seeking an effectual policy at the next opportunity—perhaps a policy more dangerous than currency debasement.

"Whatever issues may arise, they must be faced and settled by the American people, for their social discontent does not find a safety valve in emigration."

* * *

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—The Herald says: "The result of yesterday's voting is a sound testimony to the existence of that wonderful patriotism to which the good sense of the people of the United States has never appealed in vain."

* * *

The Gazette says: "Europe as well as America will think better of the Republic for the way in which the people have acted in this most critical of election contests.

* * *

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 4.—General satisfaction is expressed throughout New Foundland with the result of yesterday's Presidential election in the United States

EMBARGO WILL BE REMOVED.

It is belied here that the accession to power of a Republican administration will make practicable the arrangement of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, providing for the free entry of Newfoundland fish into American markets in return for the free admission of Amer. flour and pork to this colony.

The local banks will remove the embargo on American silver coin to-morrow and accept it at its face value.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS OF CANADIAN GAZETTE.

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

* * *

A press representative at Paris had an interview today on the election with M. Ribot, the former Premier of France, who returned from a visit to the United States and Canada. M. Ribot said:

"The election of McKinley does not surprise me any more than the majority he obtained. When, I left America, at the end of September, it was apparent to me that Bryan, in spite of his tremendous effort, would not succeed. Yesterday marks an important date in the history of the parties in the United States. The energy displayed by both sides in the campaign and the anxiety with which the result was awaited show clearly that the stake at issue in the battle was not simply a question of gold or silver. If Bryan had triumphed over the Republicans, even with the influence of former Democratic chiefs, with President Cleveland at their head, his success would have had, both from a political and a social point of view, the gravest and perhaps the most redoubtable consequences.

NOT ENTIRELY AGREEABLE TO EUROPE

"Still, to the Europerns, the election of McKinley is not altogether particularly agreeable, for without doubt we shall have to suffer before long by a return to an exaggerated protective policy in the United States. In regard to monetary questions, yesterday's election shows in a manner most evident that the solution can only be arrived at through international agreement. I have several reasons for thinking that the French government is not altogether uninterested in this question, and now that the Presidential crisis is ended, we may, without doubt, expect some initiative on the part of France toward the other powers."

M. Doumer, who was Minister of Finance in the late Radical ministry was also interviewed in Paris today. He said in part: "It is without enthusiasm that the election of the promoter of the American customs tariff is received here. In Europe it is generally apprehended that McKinley's Presidency will be unfavorable to the development of commercial relations between the new and the old worlds. On the other hand, the election of Bryan would have had such economic consequences and the perturbation caused in the great financial markets of the world might have been so great that few were those who could have desired his election. In fact, in was never believed that he could be elected, and for a month we have had reason to feel absolutely certain of McKinley's success."

* * *

PARIS, Nov. 4.—There is general jubilation in the American colony over the election of McKinley and Bryanites virtually have no existence in Paris. Although the triumph of McKinley was generally expected in the American colony here, there were still persons among them deriving their incomes from home who feel greatly relieved.

Bankers, exporters and insurance men are especially grateful. Hon. J. Meredith Read, United States consul general in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, and later the United States Minister to Greece, describes the election of McKinley as a victory of common sense.

Hon. J. B. Eustis, United States Ambassador, declined to express any opinion regarding the result of the election. One of the heads of the American banking house of Monroe & Co. said to a representative of the United Associated Presses that he could not remember an American Presidential election of parallel interest to thinking people, nor could he recall a result which had elicited such general satisfaction.

Manager Fabor, of the Paris branch of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, said that immense impetus had been given to the insurance business by the result of the election especially abroad, as well as to the commerce of Europe and the trade of the United States generally.

In the Paris Chamber of Commerce to-day the President of that body said that shippers had been greatly relieved by the result of the Presidential contest in America.

* * *

The German Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The North German Gazette devotes a leading article to comments on the Presidential election in the United States, in which the paper discusses the contest from the German point of view that the success of McKinley means a high protective tariff in America and therefore did not possess the sympathy of Germany.

"But the Gazette says, if Bryan had been successful, Germany would not have been any better off.

"The victory of McKinley, however, need not arouse too great fears. There will, of course, be a very strong desire for higher tariffs, yet it is impossible that they can go much higher considering the needs of the population of the United States. Moreover, there are other political factors which will sensibly limit the powers of the people.

* * *

The Berlin Post records McKinley's brilliant triumph and likens him to Napoleon the Great.

* * *

The Neuste Nachrichten says it is likely that the Democrats will be satisfied with a mitigation of the harshness of the McKinley tariffs, and for this reason the Republicans will probably be unwilling to yield immediately to the demands of the extreme protectionists.

* * *

BRYAN NIGHTMARE REMOVED.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "McKinley's victory is complete, and Bryan and free silver have been annihilated. The workingmen deserted Bryan because they would have felt the ill effects of his policy upon their own bodies. The Bryan nightmare has been removed from the whole civilized world by McKinley's triumph. The Democratic party deserted its principles and is visited with condign punishment."

* * *

The Lokal Anzeiger says that the hitherto invulnerable "solid South" is broken.

* * *

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The leading bankers and bourse operators declared here to-day that they were very well satisfied with the result of yesterday's election for President in the United States. Exporters say that they will not execute large orders, which were placed upon the condition of McKinley's election.

The official world of Germany fears that a high protective tariff in the United States is impending. Ambassador Uhl says that trade with the United States will now be revived.

ROTHSCHILDS SENDS GREETINGS:

"LONDON, November 4th.—Lord Rothschilds, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press to day, said: I, in common with all London, have received the news of McKinley's election with delight and satisfaction."

GOV. ALTGELD TO DEMOCRATS.

The Party in Better Shape Than Before and Ready For Victory in 1900.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Gov. Altgeld gave out to-day a statement addressed to the Democrats of Illinois, in which he says:

"Although defeated, I desire to thank you for the loyal support you have given me, and I congratulate you on the heroic fight you have just made. Consider that only six months ago our great party lay prostrate; it had been betrayed into the hands of stock jobbers and monopolies by President Cleveland; it had been robbed of everything Democratic except the name; it stood for no great principle; it was loaded with political deadheads, yet it cut loose from the domination of trusts and syndicates; it repudiated the men who betrayed it, again proclaimed Democratic principles, and espoused the cause of toiling humanity. It was confronted by everything that money could buy, that boodle could debauch, or that fear of starvation could coerce.

"It was confronted by a combination of forces such as had never been united before, and could probably never be united again, and worse still, the time was too short to educate the public. While we are defeated, our party is more vigorous and in better condition generally than it has been for a third of a century. We have dug the grave of the British gold standard. One more campaign of education will forever bury the palsied form of that curse, which has blighted prosperity and the happiness of mankind. We may assume that the coming administration will be controlled by the men who have been so prominent in securing this election.

"I believe that at the next general election the people will reverse the verdict of yesterday. The return of prosperity will not come as promised. It was the great common people of America, and not the rich, who saved our institutions in 1861, and it will devolve on the great common people of this country to save free government in 1900."

If Russell is Elected.

We will have four years of "Russellism." But what that is has so far existsd only in the minds of his opponents and friends; to the one all evil. To the other all good. We may all give him in advance the credit of being a man of good sense. As Governor he would teach a lesson to the rising generation, which will last until that generation has passed. Political changes are needed to establish the cause of prejudice against a political party or to remove it, if it ought to be. If he is elected, we will have the opportunity of fairly seeing what the success of his party means. If he should make an administration creditable to the State and honorable to himself, he would make great strength for his party; if he should make a disgraceful administration, the people in this State will judge his party by it, and act according to that judgment for twenty years to come.

And the same may be said of the other candidates for Governor—Biblical Recorder.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. BRYAN.

Bimetallists Have No Reason To Be Discouraged—Let Silver Clubs Retain Their Organizations.

ALLEGIANCE TO THE CAUSE.

The Contest This Year Has Been Waged Under Great Odds—Commends The Work of The National Committees—Defeat Not a Personal Loss—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Touched by The Devotion of Friends.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—Mr. Bryan gave out the following:

To the Bi-metallists of the United States:

"Conscious that millions of loyal hearts are saddened by the temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted than those who espoused the cause of bi-metallism. They have fought from conviction and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether they are right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret. The Republican candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people, those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally, those of his supporters, who do not belong to the office-holding class or the privileged classes, will suffer in common with those who opposed him. The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished, they have all simply been overwhelmed. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and until convinced of their error, they will continue the warfare against it.

"The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centered upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts upon the part of our opponents to prevent it. The Republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallism, while Republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallism. Gold standard Democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket, while they labored secretly for the election of the Republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness, while they have been defying the law, and American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of national honor, while they were secretly bartering away the nation's financial independence. But in spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters; in spite of the threats of money loaners at home and abroad; in spite of the coercion practiced by corporations and employers; in spite of trusts and syndicates; in spite of an enormous Republican campaign fund; in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetallism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few States, and that, too, by a very small plurality, has defeated bimetallism for the present.

"I desire to commend the work of the entire national committees which have joined in the management of this campaign. Co-operation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers of the national committee of the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties for their efficient, untiring and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation for future success and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

"No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than enjoy the honors of office. Therefore, defeat brings me no feeling of personal loss. Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done.

"In love of millions of our fellow citizens, so kindly expressed, in knowledge gained by personal contact with the people and in broadened sympathies, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by the devotion of friends and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection which we prize the richest reward which this campaign has brought.

"In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the engagement and urge all friends of bi-metallism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as we believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error let each advocate of bimetallism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking about 'sound money' and 'an honest dollar' they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by these silver clubs. Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation, even more than it has been studied.

"The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives international bimetallism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold standard Democrats will become bimetallists and be with us or they will become Republicans and thus open enemies; before that year arrives trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and to public safety; before that year arrives the evils of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now and the people will then be ready to demand an American policy for the American people, and will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

THE FIGHT JUST COMMENCED.

So Says Mr. Bryan—Sends a Telegram of Congratulation to President-elect McKinley.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—"The fight has just commenced." Thus spoke Wm. J. Bryan tonight when he asked if he considered that the election had been a serious blow to the cause of bimetallism.

He had just sent a message to Maj. McKinley conceding his election and tendering his congratulations.

Mr. Bryan surrendered at 8:30 o'clock. He had just received the signal and responded within the next ten minutes with a telegram to his successful rival. This signal was a brief message from Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic committee, informing him that he did not consider it wise to longer withhold the concession of McKinley's election. The message was received by Mr. Bryan a few minutes after he had returned with his wife from an evening stroll and in the presence of a dozen callers, gathered in the parlor and reading room of their unpretentious residence. The receipt of the telegram created no scene whatever, and one unacquainted with the facts would never have suspected from the surface indications the importance of the occasion, or that the chief actor in the drama had more than a passing interest in it. He handed the telegram to Mrs. Bryan, who was standing near him, and without a word, except to explain the purport of the message, sat down at his desk and penned the following telegram to Maj McKinley:

"Senator Jones has just informed me that the returns indicate your election, and I hasten to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issue to the American people and their will is law."

While writing the message and after it was completed Mr. Bryan chatted pleasantly with the newspaper correspondents who surrounded him, indicating by his manner that he felt relieved to have the matter definitely determined, even though the result was against him.

He also showed very plainly that Senator Jones's message was no surprise to him, as it indeed was not, for as those who have been in his confidence knew, he had considered the battle as practically lost ever since the first night after the election. He has, however, felt that it would be both discourteous and unwise to give out any intimation to this effect until the national committee had spoken.

Mr. Bryan announced that he would tomorrow issue an address, but he declined to make any statement tonight or to submit to an interview, further than to say that the fight for silver had just begun.

A Postmaster Removed For Political Offence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President to-day removed from office R. M. Ridgely, postmaster at Springfield, Ill., and appointed Chas. A. Keves to the vacancy. Mr. Ridgeley took an active part in the recent campaign on the Bryan side and his removal is due to that cause.

Five copies of THE CAUCASIAN three months for $1,00

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

Address of The Chairman of The Peoples Party National Executive Committee.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED

In The Campaign of 1896—The Nucleus of The Reform Movement in The Future—Silver Republicans Must and Will Come to The Rescue—They Will Repudiate McKinleyism Just as Clevelandism Has Been Repudiated.

To The People of the United States:

In the remarkable campaign just closed the People's Party was the only party that supported solidly and unitedly the great vital issues represented in the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. This was natural, for the People's Party came into existence to bring to the front and to press to victory the principles of Lincoln and Jefferson, already long discarded by the two old parties. The money power, feeling reasonably sure of its control and domination of the leaders and the controlling influences in the Republican party, in 1892 gave its support to the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for the especial purpose of having him, through the use of patronage and otherwise to crush out the silver sentiment in the South, and make the leaders in that party as completely subservient as those in the Republican party. To accomplish this purpose four cabinet ministers were elected from the South, and an unusually large amount of patronage used on political leaders to the same end. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland demanded that the Democratic Senators and Congressmen give a decisive vote in the interests of the gold standard before he would even give out the postoffices.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TO THE FRONT.

This deep laid plan might have succeeded had not the People's Party at this juncture sprung into existence, exposed the plot, stood in the breach and appealed to the patriotic hosts of both parties to check the scheme of the people's despoilers and rally to the common defense. Thus the People's Party forced the Democratic organization to repudiate Clevelandism and return to correct fundamental principles. Not only this, the People's Party then forced the Republican party to cease hedging and straddling for the purpose of deceiving the people, and drove them to take a stand on one side or the other of the vital issues at stake. The issue now being squarely joined, it was evident that those influences in the Democratic party which had dominated and debauched the party for a quarter of a century would be driven to the support of the party that took a position on the side of trusts, monopolies and money gamblers. While on the other hand, it is evident that even a larger per cent. of the Republican party favored the principles now squarely forced to the front, yet only a small per cent. would in this campaign support them because they found them under the Democratic banner.

WHAT CAUSED DEFEAT THIS YEAR.

Had it not been for the prejudice against the Democratic name as well as a want of confidence in Democratic promises, for which it must be frankly admitted past experience furnishes ample ground, a majority of the voters of the country, in spite of the tremendous and unparalleled forces put forward by the Republican managers, would have cast their vote for financial reform and American independence. The Peoples party with a high patriotism and an unselfish devotion to principle, greater than ever before exhibited by any other party, stepped outside of its organization to throw its two million votes solidly for Mr. Bryan. Had not more than this number of those who called themselves Democrats in 1892 given their support to Mr. McKinley, the cause of the people and American principles would have triumphed this year.

This class of Democrats will surely support the party of monopolies and trusts in the future. Besides there are numbers of so-called Democrats of the "regularity" stripe who have claimed supported Mr. Bryan though radically opposed to his principles. These men will try to take the machinery of the party back to the side of trusts and monopolies. If they fail, they too, will go over to the Republican party in the next fight.

Their places in the ranks of the reform hosts must be taken by patriotic Republicans. In fact, Bryan would have been elected in this contest had even 25,000 more silver Republicans come to the rescue.

M'KINLEYISM MEANS FOUR MORE YEARS OF CLEVELANDISM.

The election of McKinley and the triumph of the gold standard does not express the desires and sentiments of the American people. The majority oppose the policy for which he stands, and will so vote whenever an opportunity is presented for a proper alignment. The remarkable and brilliant campaign of William J. Bryan would have aligned these and marched them to a triumphant victory if any candidate or leader in America could have done so under the Democratic banner.

The administration of McKinley cannot bring prosperity to the American people. The mills cannot be kept open, idle labor given employment and general prosperity restored and maintained until the wealth producers receive fair returns for their labor, and are thus enabled to purchase. The gold standard and monopoly rule, to a continuation of which Mr. McKinley stands pledged, means four more years of falling prices, four more years of lock-outs and strikes, four more years of reduced wages and idle labor.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY IN 1900.

This will cause the patriotic rank and file of the Republican party to condemn and repudiate McKinleyism, as the patriotic rank and file of the Democratic party has condemned and repudiated Clevelandism. I cannot believe otherwise, for I have not less confidence in the patriotism of this class of Republicans than the rank and file of the Democratic party has already demonstrated. Therefore, a large per cent who, though not fooled by the specious pleas of "honest money" and promised prosperity, yet who would not in this campaign fight under the Democratic banner, will surely join hands with the majority of the American voters outside of the old parties to overthrow a government of trusts and monopolies run in the interest of foreign capitalists. The Peoples party has made this possible; in fact, inevitable. The position of the Peoples Party in this great contest has convinced every patriotic American that the party can be trusted to stand for the principles of good government and the interests of the people under any and all circumstances. Therefore, the People's Party will be the nucleus around which the patriotic hosts must and will gather to redeem a betrayed republic and to restore prosperity to an oppressed and outraged people.

MARION BUTLER,
Chairman P. P. Nat. Ex. Com.

WASHBURN ON THE SITUATION.

He Says the Campaign of 1898 and 1900 Will Open To-Day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Chairman Washburn closed the Chicago headquarters of the People's Party National Committee to-night, and will depart for his home in Boston tomorrow. In about ten days he will go to Washington to confer with Senator Jones and Butler in regard to the future policy of the silver forces. In this connection Mr. Washburn said to a representative of the Southern Associated Press:

"As a result of the present campaign we find victory in defeat. The fact that so much was accomplished in so short a time with the limited means, inspires the belief that we can win four years hence. We were confronted with a united army and an unparalleled campaign fund, while our own forces were divided, with secret forces in our midst as well as fusion difficulties, and the amalgamation of opposing forces to contend with, Mr. Bryan made the greatest campaign recorded in political history, and stands unrivalled as a leader. Revolutions never go backward, and the momentum of this campaign will be continued by the allied silver forces.

"I believe this election will result in separating the gold chaff from the silver wheat, and force the traitors in the silver ranks to unite with the Republicans, where they belong. It is worth all our effort to shake off these barnacles and start afresh with renewed hope. In order that all the elements constituting the movement—the silver Republicans, the silver Democrats and the Populists—may be satisfied, it may become necessary to merge all the forces into one great army under a new name. It is rarely that a new great issue succeeds under an old party name.

"We begin the congressional fight in 1898 and the presidential fight of 1900 to-morrow. We shall have a conference of our national leaders within a short time, when the plans of the contest and the policy of the future may be determined upon. Let no one believe that silver is defeated. The movement is simply purified and regulated. In a new form, with a new hope and vigor, and with the goldbug traitors eliminated from the movement, we emerge from this contest stronger than ever, to march forward to victory which awaits us."

MRS. CASTLE SENTENCED.

To Three Months Imprisonment—Her Husband Released.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The case of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, who are accused of shoplifting, came up for trial in the Clerkenwell Sessions this morning. There were seven indictments against the prisoners, charging them with stealing articles, the total value of which was £33 10s. Chairman McConnell, presided, and on the bench with him were half a dozen magistrates. The court-room was crowded, many of the spectators being ladies. A number of the officials of the United States Embassy were present, including Secretary Roosevelt and Chief Clerk Hodson.

The prosecution stated that it appeared that Mr. Castle was not a party to thefts, therefore no evidence could be offered against him. By direction of the chairman, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Castle was found guilty on all the indictments and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Application has been made to the home Office for Mrs. Castle's release, and it is understood that she will be liberated in a few days.

It is said that Mrs. Castle was formerly a Miss Weill, of Wilmington, N. C. She and her husband were arrested some weeks ago for shop lifting. Mr. Castle pleads that his wife is a kleptomania and on this plea expects to secure her release.

DIVINE HEALER AT RICHMOND.

CLAIMS TO BE POSSESSED OF MIRACULOUS POWER—SAYS HE CAN CURE BY THE TOUCH.

He Affects the Appearance of the Son of God, and Claims to Be an Emissary of Christ—He Fasts Forty Days Each Year.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

In the presence of August Schrader, who claims to be a Divine healer, Richmond has a curious visitor, and one who has created much excitement all over the country.

He arrived here yesterday from New York, where he had been for several weeks, making what he claims were miraculous cures, simply by laying on of hands. He says he came only at the urgent solicitation of many, who having heard of his power, wrote to him to come. He is stopping at No. 912 East Marshall street.

In appearance, Schrader is a strange-looking individual, and in his make-up he affects as close a resemblance as is possible to the conventional picture of Christ, though he makes no claims to being the Son of God, asserting only that he is an emissary of our Saviour, and is, through God-given power, carrying on His work in this world. He is a man 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs 160 pounds; has a very swarthy complexion, large, blue-gray eyes; wears a full beard and moustache, which have never been trimmed, and his hair hangs down over his shoulders in neatly-combed ringlets. He was 25 years old on the 29th of last July, and he claims to have been engaged in the work of healing since he was 13 years of age, asserting to a Dispatch man, who called on him last night, that he had never failed to heal those whom he had touched.

HIS COSTUME.

He received the reporter in his room, and wore a long black robe of soft, woolen material, which hangs to his feet, just revealing a large pair of shoes. Depending from the his robe were a number of crucifixes, and across his breast he wore a silken scarf, on which is embroidered in silk the word "Divine-Healer. Schrader." The man's attire is neat, and gives him, with his calm features and long hair and beard, an appearance strangely like the pictures that have been handed down from all time as representing the Crucified One.

Schrader, who appears to be sincere in what he says, was born in Wisconsin, and for twelve years has been traveling over the country making all kinds of marvelous cures, if the newspapers which he has with him are to be relied upon. He says he is inspired by God, and is only doing His work, and that he can cure any infirmity, no matter how severe or of what duration. His method, he explains, is only to place his hands upon the patient, resting the right hand on the back of the neck. He then prays for the afflicted one.

FORTY DAYS' FAST.

Schrader says he has never been to school a day in his life, a statement that his very limited vocabulary would render unnecessary, although it cannot be said that he does not display an average amount of native intelligence. Once a year, he says, he retires from the sight of man, going generally up into the mountains, where he fasts for forty days and forty nights, during which time nothing enters his stomach, and but few hours of sleep are enjoyed by him.

At this statement a look of incredulity must have appeared on the reporter's face, for, the healer, noticing it, said. "That is absolutely true. And the time for my next fast cannot be very far off, as it is almost a year since I last went." He explained this statement by saying that he had no control over his movements, and when he was called upon to fast he went, and whither he would go he knew not. His footsteps were directed by God.

A WORK OF LOVE ONLY.

He says his work is purely one of love, and he asks no fee for curing patients. He receives contributions from those who chose to give him, but no one is obligated to give, unless they feel so disposed.

In Schrader's room, when the reporter called, upwards of 1,500 letters from all parts of the country, which his manager was busily engaged in opening, and almost every one of them contained a handkerchief. The healer when asked about this, said that he could heal as well by blessing a handkerchief, which was to be applied afterwards to the affected parts, as he could by touching the sufferer, and, therefore, he received a great many handkerchiefs. His mail, he says, contains upward of 1,500 letters each day. Schrader said he had no idea how long he would remain in the city, but would stay here until he was called elsewhere. He will not go out of the house while here.

BRYAN WIRES MCKINKEY.

The Noble Nebraskan, Superb in Defeat, Congratulates His Successful Opponent.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—Immediately after receiving Senator Jones' telegram Mr. Bryan wrote the following dispatch:

"Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.: Senator Jones has just informed me that the returns indicate your election and I hasten to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issues to the American people and their will is law.

(Signed) "WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

MCKINLEY'S REPLY TO BRYAN.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Maj. McKinley received Mr. Bryan's telegram of congratulation on his election to the Presidency this morning after a late breakfast. He took the first opportunity to get to his library and write the following acknowledgement:

"CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1896.

"Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb:

"I acknowledge the receipt of your courteous message of congratulation with thanks, and beg you will receive my best wishes for your health and happiness.

"WM. MCKINLEY."