

THE DAILY JOURNAL. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901. Telephone Calls (Old and New) Business Office, 2314; Editorial Rooms, 2315.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS. Daily, Sunday included, 25 cents per month.

BY MAIL PREPAID. Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Daily, Sunday, per issue, 5 cents.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street.

And still the report is "the bounding prosperity of the country continues."

The casualties of football thus far this season have been unusually light, no one being killed outright and less than a score seriously maimed.

In the city of New York Tammany has 46,000 placeholders, twice as many as are needed to do the work of the city, but not too many to do the work of Tammany in a campaign.

Anonymous letters to the Powers jury, threatening its members with death if they did not convict the accused, were unnecessary, since the jury was made for that purpose.

The President is writing his message, and he invites all the prominent senators who are in Washington for consultation. This does not sustain the prediction that he will ignore the party leaders.

If the practice of carrying concealed weapons could be broken up in this State the greater part of the bloody and fatal affairs would be avoided. An organization to break up the practice could give a reason for its existence.

A foreign glass manufacturer is traveling in this country trying to induce American manufacturers to unite in an international trust to control the markets of the world. This makes it difficult to discover where the protective tariff comes in.

It is intimated that Mr. Croker secured Mr. Shepard as his candidate for mayor of New York because of his skill in drafting trust contracts; but a man may make the sugar trust invulnerable and yet fail as the attorney of the Tammany trust.

Some one has discovered that Abraham Lincoln, when present, had Fredrick Douglass as his guest at tea. The Gorman Democrats in Maryland should cartoon Lincoln and Douglass eating at the same table, as they are now cartooning President Roosevelt.

The Democratic committee in Maryland has sent out a cartoon representing the President, Booker Washington and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner, in which the latter is grossly caricatured in a manner which leads the Baltimore American to denounce it as indecent and an outrage.

The purpose of the Democratic leaders in Ohio to ignore Mr. Bryan is made clear in their refusal to accept his offer to speak in the present campaign. To prevent his speaking the state committee at the outset voted that none but Ohio Democrats should speak in the campaign.

Everybody is pleased that Germany has come to satisfactory terms with Venezuela respecting the attack upon German sailors at Porto Cabello—that is, everybody except those German editors who would like to involve Germany in a war because the jingoes in Germany dislike the Monroe doctrine.

Complaint is made that garden hose nozzles and other metallic fixtures are being stolen from city premises. Such articles would not be stolen if the thieves could not sell them. As those who purchase them must know that they were stolen they, in purchasing them at half their value, are partners in the crime.

The secretary of agriculture shows great zeal in extending home industry until we produce all that we consume. He is now seeking a place where filler tobacco can be raised. On general principles such a policy may be wise, but if we produce everything how will outsiders obtain the means to purchase our surplus of natural products?

The Supreme Court of Illinois holds that the city of Chicago is not responsible for the damages sustained by adjoining property holders consequent upon the elevation of the tracks of railroads, on the ground that in requiring such elevation the city was exercising police powers. This decision may be well for the city, but has not the adjacent property holder whose property is injured any remedy?

The attention of the Journal's city readers is called to an account in another column of a Flower Mission case which shows the need of a hospital where care for the sick can be taken in a more comfortable and less expensive manner than can be done in their own homes. An estimate has been made that for \$10,000 a hospital can be provided that will serve the present requirements. One-half of this sum has been pledged, on condition that the remainder be raised by Nov. 1. As yet the amount has not been secured, and the ladies of the Mission urgently appeal to the public to contribute promptly to the fund in order to prevent the loss of \$5,000, and to enable them to go

on with their enterprise at once. At present the work among the sick poor involves much expense and labor that would be done away with were it possible to care for the sufferers under one roof. No hospital now in operation will receive such patients, and one must be built especially for them. The charitably disposed can put their contributions to no more practical use than to place them in the hands of the Flower Mission for this purpose.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a table showing the recent decline in the values of the shares of forty-two different trusts from the high prices reached early in the year. Amalgamated Copper has fallen from 130 to 90; American Bicycle, preferred, from 35 to 10; American Lined Oil, preferred, from 50 to 45; American Sugar Refining, from 152 to 110; Continental Tobacco, preferred, from 124 to 110; United States Rubber from 34 to 15; United States Steel from 53 to 43, preferred from 10 1/2 to 9 1/2. This great shrinkage in the values of trust stocks has occurred during a period of unusual business and industrial activity, and when there was no indication of any decline in the demand for merchandise. Some of the declines noted are in the stocks of combinations which have failed to suppress competition, such as the Lined Oil, the Bicycle and the American Sugar Refining companies. If such shrinkages occur when the business of the country is in the full tide of prosperity, what may be expected when a business reaction sets in?

NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS. One week from to-day elections will be held in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska. In Massachusetts the conservative Democratic leaders, standing upon the Kansas City platform, are showing some life, but the Republicans will carry the State as usual by a reduced majority. The same is true of Rhode Island. In New Jersey the Democrats are making loud claims, but there can be little doubt that the Republicans will elect their ticket, even if the Democrats did ignore the Bryan platform in their convention. In Pennsylvania the situation is mixed. The Republicans have a State ticket. The Democrats nominated a ticket, but the state committee has joined the anti-Quay Republicans in putting a fusion ticket in the field made up in part of the Democratic ticket. The action was brought about by depositing the members of the Democratic state committee in Philadelphia and filling the vacancies with men belonging to the Pattison faction. In Philadelphia a bitter contest is going on over local officers, the opposition to the regular Republican ticket being led by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker and the Pattison wing of the Democratic party. The other wing has a ticket of its own. The chances, both in the State and in Philadelphia, appear to be in favor of the regular Republicans. In Maryland the chances appear to be in favor of the Democrats led by ex-Senator Gorman, because of the act of the late Legislature which seems designed to make it impossible for illiterate to vote, the object being to disfranchise the negroes. Mr. Gorman is making a desperate effort to get back to the Senate. While the Republicans are making a vigorous campaign in Virginia, the Democrats will undoubtedly carry the State.

General apathy has prevailed in Ohio until within a few days, particularly with the Democrats. Of late, however, they have shown increased activity, which has roused the Republicans. The unusually large registration in Cincinnati for an off year indicates a much larger vote than was expected a few weeks ago. The real contest is over the senatorship, the next Legislature selecting Senator Foraker's successor. Mayor Tom Johnson is taking an active part in the campaign, but Mr. McLean, who made the campaign lively two years ago, and who usually furnishes the sinews of war, does not appear in the canvass. The Democrats are trying to bring state issues to the front, particularly Mr. Johnson's scheme to compel railroad companies to pay more taxes. The Republicans emphasize national questions. The fact that the Democratic convention, by an emphatic vote, repudiated Mr. Bryan's policies, causes Democrats to await the result in Ohio with more than usual interest, since the cutting down of the Republican majority to a narrow margin will be regarded as an indication that the Democracy is stronger without Mr. Bryan. It is probable, however, that the Republicans will carry the State by a reduced majority and will have a majority in the Legislature, unless the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland should fall the Republicans. In Iowa it is only a question of the size of the Republican majority. Mr. Bryan is doing his utmost to restore the fusion party in Nebraska to the place it lost last November.

"The contest which is attracting most attention throughout the country is the municipal election in New York. The elements hostile to Tammany appear to be well united, but Tammany has a powerful organization, wields the power of blackmail, and has the support of the corporations which have received valuable franchises from Tammany. The struggle is determined on both sides, and the result is in doubt.

AN UNFORTUNATE DEMAND. The Journal cannot think that the demand which has apparently emanated from an organization of the Spanish-American war veterans for representation on the soldiers' monument commission represents the sentiments of any considerable number of the 5,000 gallant men who enlisted in Indiana for that war. It cannot think that at this day any man who is familiar with the history of the inception and purpose of the monument would declare that it was designed to represent the military spirit of the people of Indiana in all wars. If such is its purpose it were a folly to have built it, and it loses all its significance.

The monument was designed to commemorate the part which the men of Indiana took in the war to save the Union, and for no other purpose. The act passed by the Legislature of 1877, Feb. 17, set forth that the money then appropriated should be expended in the construction of a monument to the memory of the Indiana organizations that fought to save the Union. The act was passed upon the urgent solicitation of the Grand Army, and commemorating any other event in the history of the State than the war for the Union. Those who assume the contrary betray a lamentable ignorance of one of the prominent events in the legislative history of Indiana. In the original bill it was provided that none but men who had served in the

Union army should be commissioners to superintend the construction, and since that time, with a single exception, none but veterans of the Union army have held positions on the monument boards.

These being the facts in the case, it would be an imputation upon the ability of Union veterans to perform the duties of commissioners to place other men in those positions. As long as there are three veterans of the Union army able to fill those positions they should be selected, because it is a monument in honor of them, and in honor of no other men. It is a monument to remind the people of Indiana in all coming time of the part which her sons took in the most notable event in the world's history during the nineteenth century. To claim that the shaft was built to commemorate the military spirit of Indiana in all wars that have been or may be is little better than sacrilege.

OUTSIDE CORPORATIONS AND STATE LAWS. A correspondence is published between James F. Buckner, superintendent of the Louisville Board of Trade, and Secretary of State Hunt in which the latter construes the law of March 15, 1901, requiring every foreign corporation doing business in this State to have and maintain a public office in the State for the transaction of its business and to comply with certain other conditions prescribed in the law. The question was whether this applied to foreign corporations which did business in this State wholly through commercial travelers, by telegraph or mail. The secretary of state thinks it does not, though it seems a local court at New Albany has taken a different view. Mr. Buckner states the case as follows:

The Peter-Bauer Truck Company, of this city, some time back sued a party in Indiana for a debt (note). I think, to close account, when the defendant answered that the Peter-Bauer Truck Company was a foreign corporation, which said company complied with the act of March 15, 1901, and was therefore not entitled to recover, etc. The plaintiff submitted the case to the court, and the act applied to them, and if so contended that it was unconstitutional, etc. The trial judge overruled the case was appealed by plaintiff. This action has caused the greatest uneasiness in business circles here, and I hope you can give me some information on the lines asked.

Replying to this the secretary of state, while disclaiming any wish to join issue with the New Albany court, which may have had facts before it unknown to him, says that after consultation with the attorney general they have both reached the conclusion that corporations doing business in this State wholly through commercial travelers or by telegraph or mail, and having no warehouse or supply depot in the State do not come within the provisions of the law referred to.

The law provides as follows: That every corporation for pecuniary profit formed in any other State or Territory or country before it shall be authorized or permitted to transact business in this State, or to continue to do so, with an office established, shall have or maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where proper books shall be kept to enable such corporation to comply with the constitutional and statutory provisions governing such corporations; and it shall designate an agent or representative in this State on whom service of process may be had; and such corporations shall be subjected to all the liabilities, restrictions and duties which are imposed upon corporations of like character organized under the general laws of this State, and shall have no other or greater powers.

The phrase "before it shall be authorized or permitted to transact business" is a broad one. Strictly construed it might include the transaction of business within the State in any manner whatever, but it would not be competent for the Legislature to prevent the transaction of business in the State by means of telegraph or mail or by commercial travelers. The law was evidently intended to apply to such outside corporations as come into the State to do a local business through branch offices and agents, and if a New Albany court has decided otherwise it will probably be overruled.

THE HUMORISTS. Naturally Disappointed. Fack. Blanche—Why did she break off the engagement? Edith—Why, they had been engaged a month and he never once told her she was too good for him.

Vain Ambition. Baltimore American. "It seems impossible to break into society," moaned the parvenu. "This is the fourth time I have been rejected for an appendicitis, and the only invitation I have received is one to call and settle with the surgeon."

Her Ability. Fack. Reader—I saw an item last night which said that it is estimated that there are 50,000 muscids in an elephant's trunk. Hennepeck—I'll bet a cooky my wife could have packed it and not left one of 'em out!

Unsolicited Testimonials. Philadelphia Press. "I am Mr. Phake, sir," said the obtrusive stranger, "maker of 'Phake's panacea'." "Ah, yes?" remarked Gredley. "Your medicine, sir, has benefited me greatly." "Glad to hear it, I—". "Yes; a rich uncle of mine took it and I was his sole heir."

The Wise Husband. Chicago Post. "John," she said, "do you think you can afford a new gown for me?" He looked at her sharply. "Have you ordered it?" he asked. "Yes." "Then," he said, with a sigh of resignation, "I can afford it."

The Maternal Idea. Washington Star. "How do you like your neighbors?" "Not a bit," said the woman who was tying a little boy's hat on. "You see they don't like children."

How do you know? "How do you know?" "When he throws stones at their dog, or plays the hose on their window, they look real cross at him!"

his sentimental mood, and when he read the book his voice would quiver and his eyes moisten at a pathetic passage. He was fond of ordinary music—but frankly confessed that Beethoven put him to sleep.

During the recent visit of the Casarina of Rome to the Pan-American Exposition a great deal of talk was given to the resemblance which was observed by some to exist between the empress and a statue known as "Madame France," by Gaston Michel, which is placed at the foot of one of the supports of the Alexander III bridge? The statue is a female figure, seated and holding an emblem of peace in her hand.

A remarkable story is current with regard to General Sir Ian Hamilton's spectacles. It appears that the officer, then a subaltern, lost a pair of spectacles in the city of Manila, and they were picked up by a Boer. He was hunted, and who kept them for twenty years. In the early part of the present year the spectacles were found on the body of a dead Boer. The case had General Hamilton's name on it.

Mr. Sargent has given up his proposed visit to this country, in order to complete two portraits upon which he is at work, or has undertaken to do. He is said to have commissions enough for portraits to keep him busy for the next sixty years. He should be asked to paint the other hand, Chartran, the French portrait painter, accepted a number of commissions in New York, and is expected early next month.

Among the interesting things on view with the collection of books by negro authors at the Pan-American Exposition is an autograph of Webster, dated March 19, 1847. It may have paid \$100 for the freedom of Paul Jennings. He agrees to work out the same at \$8 a month, to be found with board, clothing and fuel. He was picked up by a Boer. His freedom papers I give him. They are recorded in this district."

CADET NOA'S DEATH. Press Advances Confirmed by a Dispatch from Admiral Rodgers. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Long has received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Rodgers at Catagan:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The transport Medea arrived to-day from Manila and Nagasaki with 1,068 soldiers, including nine companies of coast artillery, the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-eighth, Seventieth and Seventy-first, under command of Major H. H. Dimes, Maj. H. H. Ludlow, Maj. Clarence Meens, Lieut. C. B. Lloyd, Maj. H. H. Dimes, Maj. H. H. Ludlow, Merriam, R. H. Felmer and Augustus McIntyre. The companies have been sent to Manila in the Philippines, and a few discharged soldiers and eleven military prisoners.

Condemned Man Escapes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The War Department has been informed that Phineas Foutz, a soldier convicted of murder in the Philippines and under sentence of death, has escaped. Foutz was a soldier in the regular army and enlisted from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1878. He was captured in the Philippines, and was sentenced to death after his conviction. Foutz was taken to the Philippines, where he was sentenced to death. The execution of Foutz was delayed because he had a few discharged soldiers and eleven military prisoners.

Transit for the Twenty-Eighth. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Orders have been issued to send transport Grant to Portland, Ore., to take the twenty-eighth Infantry to Manila if it is found that there is sufficient depth of water for the ship to go up the Columbia river.

ZIMMERMAN MAY NOT PAY. Wanted His Son-in-Law to Have an Heir Before Settling His Debts. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, England, to the Standard, says that the Duke of Devonshire is the child of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester is a daughter and not a son, Eugene Zimmerman, the father of the duchess, will not make the settlement expected. It is positively stated that the duchess has received nothing from her father since her marriage, except the income from her own property.

How the Duke Was Imposed On. LONDON, Oct. 28.—During the course of the hearing to-day of the claims against the Duke of Manchester it transpired that in order to secure £300 cash the duke was obliged to take a Bible which the money-lender valued at £75. The duke was obliged to take a Bible which the money-lender valued at £75. The duke was obliged to take a Bible which the money-lender valued at £75.

Northern Pacific Storm-Swept. VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 28.—The severest storm of the season broke over the northern coast last week, and for three days deluged the coast with a standstill. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rain, and the sea was very rough. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rain, and the sea was very rough.

Illinois Town Partly Burned. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 28.—The business district of Cooksville, a village in this county, was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire started in a saloon, and spread to the other buildings. The fire started in a saloon, and spread to the other buildings.

MILES' OUTSPOKEN WAR DEPARTMENT SHARPLY CRITICIZED BY THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. He Says It Is Trying to Usurp the Entire Conduct of the Military Establishment.

DANGER IN CENTRALIZATION AN EVIL WHICH HE BELIEVES DEMANDS CONSIDERATION. Abolition of the Canteen, the General Asserts, Has Resulted in No Injury to the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Lieutenant General Miles, in his annual report, gives the total strength of the army at the present time at 84,513, of which number 23,874 are in the United States, 42,339 in the Philippines, 4,471 in Cuba, the remainder in small detachments, being in Porto Rico, Hawaii, China and Alaska. He says it is expected that the force in the Philippines also can be reduced.

General Miles does not approve of the present organization of the military corps, saying that it establishes another bureau in Washington. He believes in the former regimental organization. Speaking of the army reorganization law, he says no injury has resulted, and, in the main, the law has been beneficial.

General Miles states his objections to the management of military affairs of the War Department in the following language: "While Congress has made ample provision for the management of military affairs in the organization of the army, whereby the companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and departments are made the units of administration, and by statute has clothed the officials not only with executive authority, but with judicial powers relating to the organization, management and control of the army, yet the tendency has been to absorb and usurp the entire conduct of the military establishment in the staff departments. This has been found most injurious in other armies and is one of the principal defects in our own system.

The evil has been increasing during the service of the war, and it is now at a point to an extent that, in my judgment, requires serious consideration, and I recommend that the tendency be checked as far as possible, and that all proper and lawful authority be restored to subordinate officials who are properly qualified to exercise it, and who can be safely entrusted with responsibility for the efficient and faithful administration of military affairs commensurate with their important commands.

As a large portion of the army is stationed in the western part of the West, and in the mountainous and mountainous regions, General Miles recommends the establishment of a military school in southern California, to be known as the "Army School of the West," and to be under the management of a war college in the city of Washington.

General Miles refers to a number of recommendations that he made in former reports looking to the improvement of the condition of the army, and which have been issued during the year to accomplish this purpose. He speaks especially of the recommendation that he made in his report of the troops of the United States and the success they have had in China and the Arctic regions, and in the mountains of the American army. He recommends that the military posts throughout the country be improved, and that the troops be returned from services beyond the sea.

GEN. BUFFINGTON'S REPORT. Work of the Ordnance Bureau of the Army—An Improved Rifle. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—General Buffington, chief of ordnance, in his annual report, argues strongly against the detail system so far as concerns his own department, and in favor of a professional corps of ordnance officers.

General Buffington submits a bill looking to the improvement of the National Guard with the Krags-Jorgensen. He says this rifle has met with approval, but he has not been content with that, and has made a sample rifle much simpler, cheaper and stronger, which will give a ball velocity of 2,000 feet per second more than the existing model, and will be equipped with a Ford magazine.

Reference is made to the disapproval of the ordnance department's efforts to supply the army with an improved rifle, and to the fact that the department has been unable to procure a three-inch caliber rifle with separate loaders, and it is pointed out that as a result of the failure to procure such a rifle, the army must remain for a considerable time with what has been called antiquated and obsolete rifles. He says that the department has been unable to procure a three-inch caliber rifle with separate loaders, and it is pointed out that as a result of the failure to procure such a rifle, the army must remain for a considerable time with what has been called antiquated and obsolete rifles.

Objection is taken to periodical sensational reports in the press of the want of a store of "shells" for the coast defense, and it is stated that while gunpowder cannot be kept in most of the magazines and fortifications, it is possible to store a large amount of supply near enough to be got to the fortifications before they could be captured.

THE MARINE CORPS. Brig. Gen. Heywood Says Its Command Should Be a Major General. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In his annual report upon the condition and services of the United States marine corps for the past year Brigadier General Charles Heywood recommends that the rank of the commandant of the marine corps be raised to that of major general, and that the rank of the commandant of the marine corps be raised to that of major general.

Closing his testimony for the day Admiral Schley said he had anticipated difficulties which had been encountered they had also been overcome. He said that the capture of the Spanish fleet was a great success, and that the capture of the Spanish fleet was a great success.

Gold Found on a Colombian Reef. MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—The captain of the British schooner Attractor, from Grand Cayman, West Indies, reports the finding of a large quantity of gold on a reef off the coast of Colombia. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold. It is thought it was the work of the Spaniards, and was discovered by the crew of the schooner. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold.

RIGHT HILL, Mo., Oct. 28.—A Schley Club has been organized here by some of Admiral Schley's Democratic admirers. Strong resolutions indorsing him for the next Democratic presidential nomination were passed.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—The captain of the British schooner Attractor, from Grand Cayman, West Indies, reports the finding of a large quantity of gold on a reef off the coast of Colombia. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold. It is thought it was the work of the Spaniards, and was discovered by the crew of the schooner.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—The captain of the British schooner Attractor, from Grand Cayman, West Indies, reports the finding of a large quantity of gold on a reef off the coast of Colombia. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold. It is thought it was the work of the Spaniards, and was discovered by the crew of the schooner.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—The captain of the British schooner Attractor, from Grand Cayman, West Indies, reports the finding of a large quantity of gold on a reef off the coast of Colombia. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold. It is thought it was the work of the Spaniards, and was discovered by the crew of the schooner.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—The captain of the British schooner Attractor, from Grand Cayman, West Indies, reports the finding of a large quantity of gold on a reef off the coast of Colombia. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold. It is thought it was the work of the Spaniards, and was discovered by the crew of the schooner.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—The captain of the British schooner Attractor, from Grand Cayman, West Indies, reports the finding of a large quantity of gold on a reef off the coast of Colombia. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold. It is thought it was the work of the Spaniards, and was discovered by the crew of the schooner.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—The captain of the British schooner Attractor, from Grand Cayman, West Indies, reports the finding of a large quantity of gold on a reef off the coast of Colombia. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold. It is thought it was the work of the Spaniards, and was discovered by the crew of the schooner.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—The captain of the British schooner Attractor, from Grand Cayman, West Indies, reports the finding of a large quantity of gold on a reef off the coast of Colombia. The gold bears date of 1823 and resembles Mexican gold. It is thought it was the work of the Spaniards, and was discovered by the crew of the schooner.

the corps at the various stations in the far West. Before closing his report General Heywood takes occasion to express his appreciation of the cordials extended to the army in the way of transportation and supplies. In conclusion he says: "I am pleased to say that the corps has been so promptly and satisfactorily supplied and varied demands which have been made upon the corps have been met in a manner and in a manner which has maintained its high reputation for efficiency."

SECRETARIES OFFENDED. Same Report Says the Brigands Who Abducted Her and Madame Taitakka Have Dispersed. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 28.—A slight misunderstanding occurred at this morning's session of the Pan-American Conference. When the members of the Congress had assembled in the Hall of Sessions the Mexican delegation announced that it desired to hold a secret session of delegates excluding the secretaries of the delegations. Some of the secretaries took offense at this and one leaving the room declared they would not return. It developed that the subject which it was desired to reveal in the secret session was an incident at the banquet of the City Council when only the delegates were invited and no secretaries. This was a necessary measure and no room in the City Hall would have been large enough to contain the party had the secretaries been invited, especially as some of the South American delegations have as many as more secretaries than delegates. It was desired at the secret session to explain the occasion for non-invitations of the secretaries to the banquet and to say that no slight had been intended. But sufficiently enough the action taken with a view to holding a secret session resulted in giving offense to some. The session was postponed and was taken up with discussions on regulations.

Gen. Rafael Reyes, the delegate to the Pan-American Conference, from Colombia, the president of that country, said in a day in allusion to the Washington Convention on his speech at the banquet of the Mexican delegation that he had been expected to pay tribute to Spain, that he had nothing to modify in his words, if properly understood. He added that he had been congratulated on his speech by Mr. Davis and John Barrett, the United States delegates, and that they had been congratulated by him. He said they had been congratulated by him.

"COMBINE" IS LAWFUL. Chicago Gas Consolidation Act of 1897 Is Declared Valid. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Judge Hancay in the Circuit Court to-day declared valid the gas-consolidation act of 1897, by which a number of gas companies were merged into the People's Gaslight and Coke Company. The matter before the court was a petition by the people and State's Attorney Densen for a writ of prohibition to compel the People's Gaslight and Coke Company to show by what authority it operated, the complainants averring that the consolidation act was invalid. Judge Hancay vacated a previous order by Judge Tukey allowing the bringing of quo warranto proceedings and dismissed the case, in so doing he said the question was not so much one of the rights of private individuals as it was one of public interest. He said that the consolidation act was valid, and that the people would resume business under their old franchises when the price of gas ranged from 15 cents to 20 cents per 1,000 feet of gas, as at present. The case will be appealed.

SCHLEY WAS CALM. (CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) confined to between May 19 and June 1, 1898, and that he was in command of the U. S. S. Albatross, and that he was in command of the U. S. S. Albatross, and that he was in command of the U. S. S. Albatross.

"But in your letter to the Senate you state that you were in command of the U. S. S. Albatross, and that you were in command of the U. S. S. Albatross, and that you were in command of the U. S. S. Albatross."

"That is a fact."

"As I have stated before, I wrote the communication to the Senate from memory, and the photograph of the Albatross had not been received by me."

The judge advised then called the attention of the witness to his statement that when he saw the signals at Cienfuegos he did not understand them, and asked why he had not inquired of the commanding officer of the Albatross.

"Because Admiral Sampson had stated to me that the signals were not to be understood, and that he had not inquired of the commanding officer of the Albatross."

A CONDITIONAL ORDER. Captain Lemly then asked questions about the cruise of the squadron from Key West, especially in the delay of the movements of the ships. Next he interrogated the admiral as to the orders carried by the Hawk. He remembered dispatch No. 8 distinctly.

"When you received that order why did you not proceed to Santiago?"

"Simply because the order was conditional. When I became satisfied that the fleet was not at Cienfuegos I was directed to proceed to Santiago."

The Admiral called Admiral Schley's attention to his (Schley's) letter to Admiral Sampson, dated Oct. Cienfuegos May 25, and asked him if he remembered the contents of that letter. He said that he had not inquired of the commanding officer of the Albatross.

"Does that contain all your reasons for not proceeding when you received this last dispatch?"

"Yes, I may have had other reasons, but I do not now recall them."

"The Albatross was gone over at length. Then Captain Lemly asked: 'When you saw the signals at Cienfuegos, did you determine to leave for Santiago that day?'"

"That is my impression. I remember to have sent a dispatch in the morning. I had felt that at that time the return of the Albatross, which I had sent to Cienfuegos, did you determine to leave for Santiago that day?"

"Yes, I said that."

"When you saw the signals at Cienfuegos, did you determine to leave for Santiago that day?"

"Yes, I said that."

"When you saw the signals at Cienfuegos, did you determine to leave for Santiago that day?"

"Yes, I said that."

MISS STONE'S FATE. RUMOR THAT THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY HAD BEEN KILLED. Same Report Says the Brigands Who Abducted Her and Madame Taitakka Have Dispersed. SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 28.—It is said young Bulgarians have handed themselves to search for Miss Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Taitakka, and with the consent of the Bulgarian authorities have left Samakov for Mehadia with the intention of visiting the absence of news about Miss Stone has led to a revival of the report that she has already been killed and that the brigands have dispersed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Those who have been in hourly expectation of news regarding Miss Stone and her companion have again been disappointed. Nothing definite has yet been reached in the dealings with the missionaries' abductors. A point which is much discussed by those who are interested in the case is what shall be done if the brigands insist on being paid the £25,000 (Turkish) which they at first demanded. Scarcely half that sum is available thus far, and it is believed that should the amount be reduced to £12,500 (Turkish) the offer will be withdrawn, even at the cost of the life of Miss Stone.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Mr. Dickinson, United States consul general at Constantinople, has written to Miss Stone at Belitza, requesting her to induce the brigands to consent to reduce the ransom. The Daily Telegraph correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "The Bulgarian opposition journal, the Mir, declared that the troops fraternized with the brigands and allowed the latter to escape through the cordon."

"The Porte must be aware that patience is well-nigh exhausted and that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone affair," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "is the second incident in a comparatively brief period; and, seeing how freely an anti-American combination is discussed among the European powers, it is not surprising that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone affair," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "is the second incident in a comparatively brief period; and, seeing how freely an anti-American combination is discussed among the European powers, it is not surprising that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone affair," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "is the second incident in a comparatively brief period; and, seeing how freely an anti-American combination is discussed among the European powers, it is not surprising that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone affair," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "is the second incident in a comparatively brief period; and, seeing how freely an anti-American combination is discussed among the European powers, it is not surprising that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone affair," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "is the second incident in a comparatively brief period; and, seeing how freely an anti-American combination is discussed among the European powers, it is not surprising that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone affair," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "is the second incident in a comparatively brief period; and, seeing how freely an anti-American combination is discussed among the European powers, it is not surprising that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone affair," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "is the second incident in a comparatively brief period; and, seeing how freely an anti-American combination is discussed among the European powers, it is not surprising that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone affair," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, "is the second incident in a comparatively brief period; and, seeing how freely an anti-American combination is discussed among the European powers, it is not surprising that the United States government is not likely to show any leniency to the brigands. It shows from fear of disturbing eastern Europe. The Stone