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The persistent waste of natural gas for several years furnishes a strong argument for the control of public utilities by the State.

It is late in the day to begin to enforce the law against carrying concealed weapons, but better late than never. Indiana has never been without such a law.

The evidence increases that there has been gross and criminal waste of natural gas, and that the legislation intended to prevent it has had very little effect.

The color line and the race question in all their aspects, North and South, are a legacy of slavery. It is the visitation of the sins of the fathers upon the children for many generations.

Such executions as that of Czolgocz are calculated to make Anarchists reflect that assassination makes the victim a hero and martyr and the perpetrator of the crime a wretch to be put out of the world and out of sight in the most ignominious manner possible.

Now that the Tilden Democracy has organized in Chicago in hostility to Mayor Harrison, he loses his temper and denounces the leaders as "growlers, knockers and grafters." It is not so bad to be called a growler, but grafter is a vicious term for one Democrat to apply to scores of the same party.

The statement is made that the actual loss to the government by the irregularities in the Quartermaster's Department in Manila will be about $1,100, but when the discovery was first made the loss was put at hundreds of thousands, involving scores of officers. Only three officers were implicated, and they were court-martialed and convicted.

The postmaster general has $3,500,000 to expend upon the free rural delivery the present year, and will ask for $6,250,000 for next year, so wide is the demand for extension of the service. As the department is likely to save the additional amount by the new rules curtailing second-class matter, Congress can well afford to vote the sum asked by the head of the Postal Department.

Maryland Democrats are making fun of Republicans for teaching illiterate negroes just the one word "Republican" to qualify them to mark the right ticket on election day. They ought to feel ashamed that a negro who can read only one word can vote straighter than many white men who, as an admirer of a certain Indiana Democrat said of him, "can read Junius in the original."

Under the heading of "Foraker or Hanna?" the Cleveland Plain Dealer discusses Senator Mason's suggestion of the former and Representative Landis's suggestion of the latter as the Republican candidate for President in 1904. It is much too soon to discuss the question, but a prediction may be ventured that the next Republican candidate for President will not be from Ohio. If he is not from Indiana he will be from a State much further East than Ohio.

While the law making the first appropriation for the soldiers' monument does not declare in specific terms that it shall be a memorial in honor of the Indianians who fought for the Union, all the addresses on the occasion of its passage, both by the officers of the State Encampment of the Grand Army, who waited upon the Legislature in a body, and of the members of that body, contain the single idea that the shaft should commemorate the part taken by Indiana in the civil war.

It is hoped the committee recently appointed by the president of the Indiana Bankers' Association to solicit contributions to the Harrison monument fund will go about the work promptly and do it thoroughly. Aside from his services to the Nation and their reflected honor upon the State the monetary interests of the country owe much to General Harrison for his steady and able advocacy of sound finance. It would be a great credit to the bankers of Indiana if they would double the fund now in hand for the monument.

The decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of the compulsory education law is based on sound principle and reasoning. The State has a right to protect itself against the evils of illiteracy, and to this end has a right to require parents to send their children to school during stated ages and periods. Parents can do a great many unwise things in spite of legislation, but the State has a right to say they shall not bring up their children in ignorance when the means of education are provided at public expense.

The demand of the white employes of a department in the malleable casting works that all the colored employes be discharged seems to be an unreasonable one, and the strike of the white men on that ground will not have public approval. If there are some quarrelsome or bad men among the colored employes they ought to be singled out for discharge, though even then the superintendent should be sure he was not doing an injustice. There are quarrelsome and bad white men as well as colored. But an indiscriminate demand for the discharge of all the colored men is clearly unreasonable. If there is any ground for the race feeling which is said to exist in Haughville now it would be increased by the wholesale discharge of men on account of color, thus perhaps making vagrants of those who are now wage earners. Men should be employed or discharged on their individual merits, and not on account of color. If white men and black men can serve side by side peaceably in the police and fire departments, as they do, there is no reason why the color line should be drawn in factories.

GENERAL HARRISON ON THE GOEBEL-TAYLOR CASE.

If anything were needed to justify the action of the late Governor Mount in the Goebel-Taylor case and to determine Governor Durbin to follow his example it is furnished by the conviction of Caleb Powers by a packed jury led by a biased judge, in the judicial farce recently enacted at Georgetown. The second conviction of Powers on probably the weakest evidence that ever went to a jury in a capital case shows that the judicial vendetta which is now being carried on in Kentucky and which aims at the punishment of a certain number of prominent Republicans by way of reprisal for the murder of Mr. Goebel is organized on a permanent basis and actuated by a vindictiveness that will require years to obliterate. The Kentucky vendetta sometimes outlasts a generation. The reasons given by the late Governor Mount for declining to surrender Governor Taylor under the new form of lynch law administered by Judge Cantrill are even more convincing since the second conviction of Powers than they were before.

In this connection it is worth while to recall the fact that the late President Harrison fully approved of Governor Mount's action in the case and virtually said that if a similar requisition had been made on him as Governor of a State under like circumstances he would have refused to honor it. A recent publication entitled "Views of an Ex-President" contains General Harrison's speech as president of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in April, 1900, in response to the welcome of President McKinley. After referring in a dignified way to the kindness shown by the President in coming so far to welcome the conference, he spoke in a lighter vein of Governor Roosevelt:

> Of course, it was no trouble for Governor Roosevelt to come here. Indeed, I think he rather likes to get away from Albany, and if we may believe those unfailing chroniclers of the truth, whose representatives are here before me, he is not unfrequently here for the purpose of having consultations. He availed himself of the few moments that we spent together in the reception room to consult me about a matter, and when I had given him my opinion, he said: "Well, that is what I was going to do anyhow, no matter what you would say." I felt very lucky that I had hit upon the conclusion at which he had already arrived.

The Journal is able to state on positive information that the consultation referred to related to the Goebel-Taylor matter. About that time it was rumored that Governor Taylor was going East, and that when he reached New York a demand for his extradition would be made on Governor Roosevelt. The latter asked General Harrison informally what he would do in such a case, and the result is stated above. Thus we have positive proof of what Governor Roosevelt would have done had the demand been made upon him, and of what General Harrison would have done had he been Governor. The latter was one of the greatest constitutional lawyers the country has ever had, and he was a strict constructionist in questions of law, but he found no difficulty in piercing through the flimsy contention that the Governor of a State has no alternative but unquestioning compliance with any and every demand that may be made upon him by the Governor of another State, provided it be in legal form. He saw clearly enough that the constitutional provision could only apply to cases in which the course of justice was free and unimpeded, and that the Governor of one State could not be required and ought not to be expected to lend himself to the consummation of a conspiracy in another State for the prostitution of justice and the execution of private revenges under the forms of law. And Governor Roosevelt had reached the same conclusion before he asked General Harrison's opinion.

NO TIME TO FALTER.

A year ago the opponents of the election of Mr. McKinley pushed the issue of the future of the Philippines to the front. As often as these opponents delivered a speech or wrote an editorial they declared that the re-election of President McKinley would be an indorsement of his policy to retain the Philippines and rule them. By an unprecedented majority of the popular vote the lamented McKinley was re-elected and, if his opponents were honest in raising the issue, the country decided to retain our sovereignty over the far-away islands. At that time the Philippines presented much more unfavorable conditions than they do at present, as most of the islands were overrun by bands of insurgents under a military organization, with Aguinaldo as their director. To hold the islands at that time seemed to invite the sending of larger armies to them, with consequent loss of life and heavy expense. Yet, under those unfavorable conditions and the hopeless outcome, as presented by Mr. Bryan and his followers, the American people decided that the Philippines should be held.

Since that time all but two or three leaders have either been captured or have surrendered. Comparative peace reigns in Luzon, and the most reliable reports indicate that the more intelligent natives accept the sovereignty of the United States as the only source of security. The inhabitants of the island of Negros asked for the rule of the United States more than a year ago, and its people are now living under a government of their own, upheld by American authority. In Samar it is different. Its people have never been under any sort of a government, Spain never having been able to establish its despotism in that island. Our authorities did not undertake to exercise authority there as early as elsewhere, thus giving the insurgents a chance to take possession of the island and win the sympathies of the natives. The success of the surprise of a company of the Ninth Infantry has given courage to the insurgents, so that more troops are required to establish our supremacy. It may take time to do that, but it is a much less formidable task than has been performed in other islands. The assassination of President McKinley has been used, it is said, by the leaders to convince the ignorant people that his death by the hand of an assassin means the downfall of the government of the United States and the abandonment of the Philippines. It is said that this belief is causing unrest throughout Luzon that may result in local disturbances.

Forgetful of their declarations a year ago, some of the opposition are now discussing the advisability of abandoning the Philippines to save the loss of life and the expense incident to control. In this respect their talk recalls the objections made in 1864 to continuing the war to save the Union. After the country has indorsed the policy of the late President, in what attitude would the American people stand in the eyes of the world if the government should relinquish its sovereignty over the Philippines, withdraw its armies and leave the thousands of people who have become the friends of the United States to the mercy of their foes? We would lose our prestige among the nations, and our name would be a term of reproach throughout the civilized world. Our foes would insult us, and nations which are jealous of our rising commercial importance would heap insults upon us to force us into war, as some of them even now show that they would like to do because of the Monroe doctrine. To sneak out of the Philippines after we have gone so far, leaving the islands to anarchy and to be seized by our commercial foes would be to invite the sneers and insults of all the nations, and to sacrifice our self-respect and forfeit our high position as a controlling power in the world.

The future of the Philippines, so far as their relation to the United States is concerned, is not settled. The foremost nation in the world's progressive march, we can raise the millions in those islands to something like civilization. We can give them just government, education, freedom, and teach them self-government. Now that we have begun the work and made considerable progress, we cannot abandon it and thus confess that we have not the stamina to complete it.

THE INTERURBAN CONTRACT QUESTION.

The gentlemen who have undertaken to settle the interurban contract question have a knotty problem on their hands and several conflicting interests to harmonize. The true solution of the problem will be found in an honest effort to do strict justice to every interest, keeping in mind that as the whole is greater than a part so the public is bigger than any corporation or than all corporations combined. Next to that it should be remembered that while the city should not interfere with the vested rights or legitimate business of the Indianapolis Street Railway, it should do all in its power to encourage the establishment of interurban lines, and as their first object is to promote outside or interurban traffic, they should not be required to accept onerous terms in regard to local city traffic. It would be very unfair to interurban lines to impose on them such terms regarding city tickets or city passenger fares as would seriously interfere with their outside traffic, for which they are primarily if not solely built. It must be remembered that the interurban system is in its infancy and onerous conditions imposed now may prevent future extensions of great importance to the city. Another matter to be considered is the congestion of Washington street. No addition should be made to the obstruction of that street that can possibly be avoided. Instead of adding to the number of cars that use it they should be decreased if possible. What with street cars, private carriages drawn up in front of stores, and other vehicles, the busy squares of that street are even now badly crowded much of the time, and a little addition to present obstructions would make the street almost impassable. This congestion might be relieved by the Indianapolis company changing the routes of some of its cars or laying new cross lines, as it will have to do eventually, and by the interurban companies establishing their stations a little distance away from Washington street without actually traversing it. This would also greatly lessen city traffic on the interurban cars. Those who have the matter in hand should remember that they are acting for a large and growing city, and for the distant future as well as the immediate present.

There is so much to commend in the manner of Czolgocz's execution that it might almost be said that "Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it." It must be added, however, that the lesson of the closing scene was due not to him but to those who had charge of his execution. The New York law regulating the infliction of capital punishment is a good one, and in this case it was carried out with a stern dignity and strict regard for public propriety that are worth remembering and emulating in all executions. The trial of the assassin was all that the friends of justice could desire, though a public trial involved a degree of exploitation that could not be avoided. But from the moment he was sentenced and turned over to the State authorities his seclusion from the outside world was complete and he was wholly under the shadow of death. Of the many hundreds of letters and packages addressed to him by sympathizers or cranks not one was allowed to reach him. The refusal of the authorities to permit even his relatives to witness the execution and their decision to burn all of his clothes and belongings and to bury his remains within the prison walls was in keeping with their plan to make the assassin's ending as ignominious as possible and to cut off every possible chance of its being invested with heroic or sentimental interest by sympathizers or relic hunters. The swiftness of his conviction, the relentlessness of his punishment and the degrading disposition of his effects and remains are not calculated to invite imitators of his example.

THE HUMORISTS.

Had Him Parsing.

Washington Star.

"Don't you think it will rain to-day?" said Mr. Meekton's wife, casually.

"My dear," said Leonidas, "would you object to repeating that sentence?"

"For what purpose?"

"I wish to make sure whether it is imperative or interrogative."

Melodrama.

Philadelphia Press.

"But," hissed the heavy villain, "suppose our plot should leak out."

His miserable accomplice shivered at the thought.

"But it can't," cried the low comedian, emerging at that moment from behind a stage tree, "because from now on the plot thickens, you know."

A Bard's Conclusions.

I wrote a poem years ago.
Its meaning is obscure.
It isn't interesting, so
I guess it's literature.
—Washington Star.

Fancy's Flight.

Harper's Bazar.

Miss Pickley—I thought you said her Thanksgiving dinner could not possibly be a success?

Mrs. Criticise—I did. But I had no means of knowing that her roast turkey would accidentally go through her meatchopper.

A Good Thing.

Baltimore American.

"It's a good thing," mused Noah, as the ark whirled around for the two hundredth time, "that this voyage isn't occurring five or six thousand years later. We have already made more loops than there are in a crochet pattern."

METHODIST BISHOPS.

They Will Hold an Important Business Meeting This Week.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are now in this country, meet here to-morrow for a session of one week. Most of them arrived to-night. Those who will participate are S. M. Merrill, Chicago; E. G. Andrews, New York; H. W. Warren, Denver; B. D. Foss, Philadelphia; J. F. Hurst, Washington; W. F. Mallalieu, Auburndale, Mass.; C. H. Fowler, Buffalo; J. N. Fitzgerald, St. Louis; C. C. McCabe, Omaha; J. W. Hamilton, San Francisco; I. W. Joyce, Minneapolis; J. M. Walden, Cincinnati; D. A. Goodsell, Chattanooga; Earl Cranston, Portland, Ore., and Thomas Bowman, East Orange, N. J. Among the absentees is Col. D. H. Moore, formerly editor of the Western Christian Advocate and now the bishop located in China; Bishop Hartzell is in Africa; Bishop Warren in Indian and Bishop Vincent in Europe. There was an informal reception to-night and there will be several social functions during the session.

Owing to the death of Bishop W. X. Ninde, of Detroit, several bishops may change locations. According to precedent the senior effective bishop, R. S. Foster, may elect that place as his home. It would cause other changes in the order of seniority whether he so elects or not. Dr. Edward Thompson, son of Bishop Thompson, formerly president of Ohio Wesleyan University, is mentioned for corresponding secretary of the Methodist Church Extension Society, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This vacancy was recently caused by the death of Dr. W. A. Spencer, of Atlanta. The selection will not be made until the trustees meet next month.

ADDRESS TO NEGROES.

North Carolina's Governor Says They Cannot Expect Social Equality.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29.—Governor Aycock to-day opened the negro state fair in an address in which he urged the negroes to build up society among themselves, founded on culture, intelligence and virtue. In the course of the address he referred to President Roosevelt dining Booker T. Washington and saying to the negroes that their best friends lived in the South. He told them they did not need recognition by the President, as it would avail nothing in the South. He said: "The law which separates you from the white people in the State socially has been and always will be inexorable and it need not concern you or me whether the law is violated elsewhere, it never will be violated in the South. Its violation would be to your destruction as well as to the injury of the whites." He pledged the best efforts of the whites to aid the negro, but told them that social equality was an idle dream.

In reply Dr. C. H. King, a prominent negro minister of the Methodist Church, said that the negroes did not want social equality; that neither he nor his people wanted to sit down to the dinner table of the whites and that they were not in sympathy with any such idea.

STILL UNDER FIRE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

that composed it. Those were the motives which caused that movement. The ambiguity of the telegram from the department, I think, is manifest almost at once, because it states first specifically that all the department's information indicated so and so. That is, that the Spanish fleet was still at Santiago. I pointed out a place which, at that time, was not accessible, and, lastly, it looked to me to determine and report whether the enemy was in port or not. Those were the influencing motives."

Captain Lemly—And you were satisfied from these, without taking any steps whatever to ascertain if this order or those reports were correct?

"I ascertained for myself through the medium that the department had placed there to keep me informed. Those scouts composed very largely the cavalry of an army, and if they were unreliable they should not have been placed there. I must have relied upon what they said."

Reminded by Captain Lemly that Admiral Sampson had thought that when Commodore Schley left Cienfuegos the enemy would leave Santiago, the admiral replied: "Of course, if I had gone to the eastward and exposed the westward there might have been serious consequences."

FORTUNATE HE DID NOT LAND.

Admiral Schley said he thought it fortunate he did not attempt to make a landing near Cienfuegos. If he had done so his force might have fallen into the hands of the Spanish. Later on in the cross-examination Captain Lemly asked:

"If, having brought the flying squadron to the vicinity of Santiago and having in your possession a dispatch from the Navy Department dated Washington, May 25, 1898, which directed the Harvard to proceed at once and inform you and also senior officer present off Santiago, 'All department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago,' whether you did not, with this dispatch in your possession from the department, signal, 'Destination Key West,' without consulting the commanding officers of the several vessels composing your squadron?"

"I did not get that dispatch until the 27th of May, although dated the 25th at Washington, and I did hoist the signal afterward for the reason, as I stated a little while ago, that the information in my possession at that time from Captain Sigsbee, his positive assertion that the Spanish squadron was not there, supported by the testimony of Nunez that they could not get in on account of certain difficulties of draught and narrowness of channel, I considered then that I had to act on my own responsibility. I did not call the commanding officers on board, as I stated in my direct testimony, because I was always ready to assume the responsibility of any movement that might involve censure rather than throw myself back upon anybody else. That was the motive and reason for this action."

The admiral said that he had in his possession the department's communication of May 25 on May 27, when he had again signaled indicating a purpose to go to Key West.

In reply to questions as to why he did not coal the Brooklyn on May 27, Admiral Schley said that it was on account of the motion of the ship, adding that she did not need coal at that time. He volunteered the statement that the great vessels constituting the fighting force of the fleet burned about 150 tons of coal a day in merely turning their engines over, adding: "I do not wonder that they were very much concerned about coal." He said, in reply to a question as to why he had telegraphed that Admiral Sampson would relieve him when he went to coal, that he did not leave Santiago unblockaded. He also stated that his reason for not having Wise and Jewell come on board the Brooklyn was that Sigsbee had supposedly given all the information they possessed. He also said that he had practically blockaded Santiago for the first time on the evening of May 28, and that in view of the information he received he considered this a compliance with the department's order of May 23. The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Voted Against a Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The meeting of the employes of the Union Traction Company, which was in session all night considering the advisability of a strike, adjourned early to-day after defeating, by a large majority, the proposition to tie up the street-car lines of the city. The meeting was open to all trolley men, union or otherwise. The employes of the Union Traction Company, which controls all of the street-car lines in the city, have demanded increased pay and fewer hours, but their demands have, thus far, been ignored by the company.

REWARDS FOR OFFICERS

NEARLY 300 DECORATIONS BESTOWED BY KING EDWARD.

His Majesty Said to Look Aged and Palid—Preparations for Welcoming the Duke of York Party.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—King Edward to-day personally conferred the insignia of various orders on 250 to 300 officers and others recently decorated. The investiture, which was held in St. James Palace, was attended by all the state ceremonial for which the King is such a stickler. While the route between St. James Palace and Marlborough House is only a few hundred yards long, King Edward disappointed the crowds today by driving from his residence to the palace and back in an entirely closed carriage. The King looked aged and pallid. An incident which evoked some comment was the presence of Sir Francis Lakin, the King's physician, at St. James Palace to-day. Sir Francis left the palace and drove to his home, opposite Marlborough House, just before his Majesty returned there.

Most elaborate plans have been made for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at Portsmouth and London. It is not generally felt that the tour of the duke and duchess has been a success, as, on the whole, comparatively little interest has been taken in it, the war and other events having completely overshadowed the royal journey. The officials, however, are determined that it shall end in a blaze of glory. At Portsmouth an effective naval display has been arranged. Fifteen battleships and cruisers will sail to-morrow to meet the royal yacht Ophir and escort her to Portsmouth. Other ships there will join in the reception and Friday evening the whole fleet in the harbor will be illuminated. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and other members of the royal family, on board the Victoria and Albert, accompanied by a flotilla of smaller royal yachts, will meet the Ophir in the channel Friday and escort her into the harbor. The royal party will take a train on Saturday and reach London at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Here ten thousand troops will keep the streets clear for the procession from Victoria station, by way of Constitution hill, Picadilly and St. James street, to Marlborough House. All traffic on the London and Brighton Railroad will be suspended between the time of the departure and the arrival of the royal train.

The Italian newspapers, according to dispatches from Rome and other Italian cities, report that King Edward will pass the winter at San Remo.

Americans Libeled.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Several members of the Duke of Cornwall and York's party visited the Pan-American Exposition. One correspondent, writing home, says Buffalo is a dirty city compared to Canadian towns. He says, writing from Toronto: "All the correspondents noted the extraordinary difference in the aspect and manners of the people here and across the border. We appeared to have suddenly got out of a region of wholesome, fresh-complexioned people into a land of a meager, pallid race like one sees in some of our manufacturing cities—an active, brisk people, lacking the courteous manners of the Canadians. To some of the young French-Canadians of our party this was their first experience in the United States, and they recrossed the frontier more downright in their expressions of loyalty to Great Britain than they had ever been before."

Was Asked to Kill Chamberlain.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the Old Bailey today Martial Faugeron, a Frenchman, who was committed for trial Sept. 11 on the charge of murdering Herman Jung, an old jeweler of Clerkenwell, about ten days' previously testifying in his own behalf, repeated his statement that Jung had promised him a fortune if he would stab Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, with a knife and make him suffer greatly before he died, as a lesson for the suffering he had caused by the South African war. The jury found Faugeron guilty of murder and he was sentenced to death.

German Politics Muddled.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Although Emperor William only left Berlin Sunday evening for a few days' hunting with Prince von Eulenberg at Lichenberg, Chancellor von Buelow followed yesterday for a personal conference with his Majesty. It is characteristic of the excited, muddled state of German politics that part of the press immediately inferred that there was a Cabinet crisis. The best informed political circles here, however, distinctly deny the existence of a crisis, or that there is the slightest indication of one.

Dispute Over the Protocol.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times describes the condition under which preparations are being made to give effect to the increase of tariff duties in pursuance of the protocol, as chaotic. "The Japanese and others," he says, "are raising the question whether, although the protocol refers only to maritime imports, exports should not also be subjected to a simultaneous increase. It is reported that the ministers of powers in Peking disagree as to this point."

Irish Agitators Roughly Handled.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—A force of constabulary broke up a United Irish League demonstration at Kilmain, County Mayo, yesterday, though the meeting had not been proclaimed. The police refused to allow John O'Donnell, M. P., or Peter Regan, a league organizer, to speak. William Redmond was thrown about, and Mr. O'Donnell was assaulted and dragged through the street. Mr. Regan's hand was broken by a blow from a constable's baton, and a dozen men, women and children were trampled or clubbed.

The Plague in England.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The local government board has issued a statement that two persons died from the plague during the month of October, according to the bacteriological tests made after the deaths. Three suspected cases and all who have been in contact with the suspected persons have been placed under observation. The board says the plague was at first thought to be influenza.

Poet Drachmann Ill.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—Drachmann, the poet, is dangerously ill, and has been obliged to abandon his project to visit the United States this winter. He is staying at Hamlet's castle, at Elsinore, and has been forbidden to work.

Cable Notes.

John D. Rockefeller has presented 40,000 marks to the American church fund at Berlin, which now amounts to 200,000 marks. Work on the new structure will be begun immediately.

Referring to the plans of the Duke of Abruzzi to visit American waters, the Italie, of Rome, says he will assume command of one of the fastest Italian cruisers next January for a voyage of fourteen months along the coast of America.

The Berlin Tageblatt says the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has made arrangements with the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company to postpone for one year beginning the construction of three large freight steamers recently ordered, as the North German Lloyd has sufficient tonnage for the freights offered.

The British Admiralty Court has pronounced both the White Star line steamer Oceanic and the coasting steamer Kincora, trading between Waterford and Limerick, blamable for the fatal collision of Aug. 7 last. The collision occurred at night during fog on the Irish channel, west of Tuskar light, and the Kincora sank and seven persons on board were drowned.

The French Cabinet yesterday approved the bill authorizing a loan of 265,000,000 francs in 3 per cent. perpetual rentes to reimburse the treasury for its outlay as a result of the Chinese expedition and to pay indemnities to sufferers in connection with the expedition. Simultaneously with the issue of these rentes, the minister of finance, M. Caillaux, will cancel rentes to an equal amount deposited in the public deposits funds, which will receive in exchange Chinese annuities.

In the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday Dr. Von Koerber, the premier, replying to an interpellation regarding the prevailing depression, said that, under the reproductive works bill various ministerial departments would place orders with manufacturers to a total value of 129,000,000 kroner. In order, however, to enable the government to carry out this scheme, it was necessary that the estimates for 1902 be passed without delay.

Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, speaking yesterday in Cupar, Scotland, repeated the arguments he has frequently used in justification of the British government's South Africa policy. He defended himself from the accusation that he was responsible for the war by declaring that again and again Great Britain had been on the eve of a struggle with the Boers, not over the question of franchises, but on the issue whether Briton or Boer should be predominant in South Africa.

ALL QUIET IN THE ISTHMUS.

Colombian Insurgents, However, Continue to Blockade Tumaco.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 29.—The Colombian government is confident that the insurgents will not be able to maintain the blockade at Tumaco. The insurgents secured their position there during the temporary absence of the Colombian gunboat Boyaca, and the government is hopeful of being able to raise the siege very soon. The gunboat General Pinzon sailed for Bocas del Toro last week. Having found everything quiet there, she returned to Colon Sunday, towing a large steam launch, which is destined for Panama. The General Pinzon anchors nightly at the mouth of the canal, which is the best vantage point for observing possible movements of the insurgents at this end.

There is no change in the situation on the isthmus. The foreign warships maintain a strict watch and study the course of events.

Peace in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Under date of Caracas, Oct. 28, E. Gonzales Esteves, Venezuelan consul general, has received the following cable from President Castro, of Venezuela: "Internal peace has been today proclaimed." Commenting on this dispatch, Consul General Esteves said: "The revolution, so far as Venezuela is concerned, is quashed. This proclamation was made on the anniversary of the birth of that great patriot, Bolivar. The day was a holiday throughout all Venezuela. Fighting has ceased on the Colombian frontier, though troops are still retained at important points to safeguard and guarantee the peace that has been proclaimed."

HOME MARKET CLUB AROUSED.

Wants No Industry Sacrificed Through Commercial Treaties.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Chosen to voice the sentiment of the Home Market Club to hasten a more general reciprocity of trade, and at the same time to protect the home market, a committee has reported and the executive committee has authorized the publication of the following statement:

"Among the most gratifying conditions of the time, which is attended with so much prosperity at home, is the fact that we have already vastly extended our trade abroad and have conquered so large a place in the markets of the world. The time is now auspicious for continuing and completing this conquest. It must go on without delay and must be thorough and permanent. To that end every step must be wise, successful, unretreating, and must command and retain the confidence and approbation of the American people. We must injure no existing American industry and throw no large body of workmen out of employment.

"We respectfully request Congress, therefore, to collect without delay from every available source full and exact information as to the effect of all proposed treaties on industries now successfully established, so that none may be sacrificed, and in that way whatever may be accomplished shall be both beneficial and enduring."

MABEL EDITH MISTAKEN.

Countess Russell Will Get No Apology from Mr. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury Department, has received a cablegram from London, signed Mabel Edith, Countess Russell, in which she says: "Statement made by you regarding divorce granted Earl Russell in America is entirely untrue. No papers were served on me. My first notice came through London newspapers. Divorce was obtained by fraud and invalid in America. This was proved by Judge Curler, of America, before the House of Lords. I am entitled to public apology from you through press."

Mr. Taylor declines to make an apology, for, he says, he never made the statement attributed to him. He knows nothing about the countess' divorce proceedings, except from the newspapers. When the report of Earl Russell's probable coming to the United States, together with a protest against his landing here, was brought to Assistant Secretary Taylor's attention a few days ago, he held, it will be recalled, that the earl should be permitted to land in the United States unless some other charge than his conviction by the British House of Lords for bigamy should be brought against him.

TO BE TAKEN TO SPAIN.

Body of Vice Admiral Villamil Honored by Americans.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—The body of Spanish Vice Admiral Villamil, commander of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, who was killed at the battle of Santiago, was transferred today to the steamer Montserrat to be taken to Spain. The ceremony of transfer was in charge of Captain of the Port Young, representing the United States navy. A salute of nine guns was fired at Morro Castle.

Vice Admiral Villamil was wounded on board the destroyer Pluton and was taken ashore by Spanish sailors, dying shortly afterwards. His body was left in a sitting posture in a chair in a cave about four miles west of the entrance to Santiago harbor, and it remained there about eight months before it was discovered, when it was transferred to the Santiago arsenal. From an international standpoint the United States navy was still in charge of it and the Spanish consul requested a formal transfer. The ceremony was attended by the Spanish colony and representation of the military government.

RIVER TOWN TRAGEDY.

Doctor and Wife Seriously Wounded and a Man Killed.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Last night at 11 o'clock Dr. S. T. Lowther, of New Martinsville, a river town thirty-five miles below Wheeling, returned home from the interior of the State. On the street near his drug store while in company with his wife and daughter-in-law he met Friend Cox, an oil contractor, Joseph Yaeger and Clifford Anderson. A shooting melee followed, both sides participating, and Cox was shot through the head and killed instantly. Dr. Lowther was seriously wounded and Mrs. Lowther was shot through the right lung. Both may die. Early this morning a coroner's jury held an inquest. Dr. Lowther's little girl, an eyewitness, testified that Cox shot and killed himself, but this is not credited. Cox and his wife separated some months ago, and from that date started the enmity between Cox and Lowther.

Killed Stepdaughter and Self.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—Henry Schroeder, an employe of the Home Comfort Range Company, to-day shot his stepdaughter, Katie Kirst, aged seven, through the heart, killing her instantly, and then fired two balls at his stepson, Harry Kirst, aged eleven, both of which missed him. Schroeder then swallowed carbolic acid and fired a bullet into his own brain, dying in a few moments. It is said that Schroeder hated his stepchildren.

One-Legged Teacher Stabbed by Pupil.

OWENSBORO, Oct. 29.—While Everett Bohannan, a one-legged school teacher at Beech Grove, was whipping Marshall Hardin, aged eighteen, for misbehavior to-day, Hardin kicked the crutch from under Bohannan's arm and stabbed him in the left side with a knife. Bohannan is dying, and the boy has been captured.

MISS STONE HEARD FROM

COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH THE CAPTIVE.

Advices to That Effect Received at Washington—News from Missionaries Not Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The State Department has been advised by its agents in Constantinople and Sofia that communication has been established with Miss Stone. No intimations have reached the State Department that Miss Stone is dead, as appears to be the impression in government circles at Sofia. The officials have no additional news to make public to-night regarding the case.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"It is officially stated that the United States legation in Constantinople has opened direct negotiations with Miss Stone's captors," says a dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph. "The Bulgarian government has allowed the celebrated Rilo Kloster, southwest of Samakov, to be searched and two suspected monks to be arrested."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States legation here, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, had a long conference on the subject of Miss Stone to-day. The information from the missionaries, who are near the brigands' retreat, is far from satisfactory.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 29.—United States Consul General Dickinson has left here for Samakov in order to be able to superintend more closely the measures being taken for the release of Miss Stone and her companion, Madam Tsilka.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The Russian Foreign Office is still co-operating heartily with the United States officials in the efforts to obtain the release of Miss Stone and her companion. M. Bakhmetieff, the Russian representative at Sofia, who is married to an American, is displaying much energy in co-operating with United States Consul General Dickinson, of Constantinople. In government circles at Sofia the impression appears to be that Miss Stone is dead. Measures are being taken by Mr. Dickinson and M. Bakhmetieff. Mr. Dickinson is trying to learn definitely whether she is alive or not.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Chauncey W. Walker, Accused of Being a Fugitive from Justice.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Chauncey W. Walker, former traveling auditor for the policyholders of the National Union, an insurance organization that has figured prominently in the courts during the last few weeks, and now president of the Insurance Commercial Agency of America, was arrested in Chicago to-day, charged with being a fugitive from justice in the State of New York. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in Judge Brentano's court late in the day, and as the only evidence against Walker available here was a telegram, he was released. The charge against him in New York is said to be grand larceny. He is alleged to have sold the exclusive managership of his business to various persons who could pay the required amount. Detectives say he was arrested in New York on Sept. 11, forfeited his bond before the case was called for trial, and was not heard from again until he was located in this city.

It is claimed by the officers who made the arrest that the Insurance Commercial Agency of America is the residuary legatee of the Policyholders' Union, conducted by W. B. Walker, a brother of Chauncey W. Walker, and J. T. Minehart, who were arrested in Chicago on Sept. 15, charged with conspiracy to defraud. President Minehart and Secretary Walker will appear before Justice Prindiville to-morrow to answer the charges of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretenses preferred against them at the time of their arrest, several weeks ago. Both assert that the Insurance Commercial Agency of America, of which Chauncey Walker is president, has no connection with the Policyholders' Union. Chauncey Walker also makes this statement, but he adds that the contracts and other documents of the two companies are identical except as to name.

CULTIVATION OF PEACE.

Greatest Good to the American Republics—Diaz to the Congress.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29.—The dinner given last night by President Diaz in honor of the visiting delegates to the Pan-American Congress was one of the most perfectly appointed entertainments ever given in this city. General Diaz made an address in which he felicitated Mexico and its people in being privileged to entertain so representative a body of men of the American republics and expressed the hope that the conclusion of the deliberations would "be to such a degree fruitful in benefits for the peoples of this continent that their future relations may ever be governed by the upright spirit which animated Washington, Hidalgo, Bolivar and San Martin in the most momentous and characteristic epis