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The contest among Indiana Democrats for the United States senatorship has ceased.

There is perfect harmony among Indiana Democrats on the proposition that the Republicans have carried the State.

Now and then there is a man who does not know when he has had a plenty. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, belongs to that class.

Those Democrats who are finding fault because Mr. Overstreet did not come home to vote are hard to please. Wasn't his majority large enough?

It is currently reported and generally believed that Hon. Thomas Taggart has abandoned his aspirations for the United States Senate, at least for the present.

W. J. Bryn's say now is the time for the Democratic party to establish its character. It has made a good beginning by eliminating him from politics.

When Indiana was normally Democratic late and official returns invariably increased Democratic majorities. Now that the State is normally Republican the reverse is true.

The statement of the Sentinel that the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district ran a thousand votes ahead of his ticket, seems not to be borne out by the returns.

Senator Jimes, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, thinks the recent election presages Democratic victory in 1904. He is the champion rainbow chaser.

One of the men whose disappearance will follow as a result of Tuesday's election is Senator Milson, of Illinois. He has, however, the short term in which to attract attention to himself in the Senate.

Governor Ivan Sant, of Minnesota, who had the courage to resist the merging of the Great Northern, the Burlington and the Northern Pacific railroads in spite of the warning of timid friends, has received a presidential majority.

The Republicans of Vanderburg county did themselves honor in the election. They recognized the importance of keeping a first-class man in the House, and put forth every effort to keep him there, which resulted in a handsome gain.

"Holland" one of the most reliable of New York correspondents, tells the Cincinnati Enquirer that many financial men in New York city who are interested in mergers and trusts gave their support to the Democratic ticket because they are angry with the President and would break his influence.

The Republican majority of Tuesday is the largest ever given in this State except that of 1887, when it was 4,673. The largest Democratic majority ever given in the State, that of 1890, was 19,579. The Democrats have not carried the State in a presidential year since 1892, and then only by 7,154.

It will not make much difference, but it will not be good policy for Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, to oppose the reelection of Senator Spooner simply because he does not endorse his hobby of primary elections by direct vote for all candidates, as it would cause the country to compare an ordinary man with a giant.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat declares that St. Louis, with a Republican majority, has been carried by the Democrats by 12,000 because of the Nesbit election law, which practically makes every elective officer the creature of an election commission appointed by the Governor. A city in which fair elections are impossible is not the best place for a world's fair.

The States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Washington, which voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896, are now Republican. The forty-three electoral votes of these States will now more than offset New York should that State, by any chance, not be Republican in 1904. With the silver issue out those States are reliably Republican.

All of the silver-producing States except Nevada appear in the Republican column this year, and Nevada would doubtless have done so had there been any considerable number of voters residing within its boundaries. In Colorado, in 1898, McKinley re-

ceived 25,779 votes and Bryan 158,800. Now the Republican state ticket has been elected, showing that a State with varied industries and of great promise will not fight for a dead issue, even if, at one time, was an important one. The report that the defeat of Senator Teller is among the possibilities is gratifying news to Republicans. He went out of the party to serve the cause of silver, but after the silver issue was dead he continued one of the most venomous foes of the Republican party in the Senate. The result is also a rebuke to Senator Patterson, who was one of the leaders of the conspiracy in the Senate to dishonor American soldiers in the Philippines.

AS TO DODGING ISSUES. The local Democratic organ charges Republican speakers with having dodged the important issues of the campaign. "To illustrate," it says, "take the ship subsidy steel. It was an issue. The Democratic platform and speakers attacked it openly and emphatically. Not a solitary Republican candidate or speaker dared to mention the subject." Other issues which the Republicans are charged with having dodged are the trust question and the asset-currency scheme.

Persons in trouble or affliction are entitled to sympathy, but the organ of a defeated party should not make itself ridiculous by trying to excite sympathy on false grounds. The late Democratic candidate for Congress caused considerable amusement during the campaign by his efforts to make the asset-currency scheme an issue, but the election being over he should drop it. The introduction in one branch of Congress of a bill that has not been voted on and that has no more chance of passing than a bill to establish a government bureau of dentistry or chiropody, does not make it a national issue. Neither is the ship subsidy bill, which has passed one branch of Congress without the slightest prospect of passing the other, a national issue. As for the trust question it was discussed by Republican speakers in an intelligent, candid and convincing manner. The result of the election shows that the people understood and indorsed the attitude of the Republican party toward trusts and corporations, and that they prefer to leave the settlement of the question with a party that has settled many great questions rather than with one which, as Secretary Root said in a recent speech, "for half a century has constructed nothing but the Southern Confederacy and the Wilson tariff."

As for dodging issues, the entire Democratic campaign was an attempt to get away from issues raised by their last national platform. In that platform they denounced the policy of the administration toward Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; they demanded independence for the Philippines, "our former allies"; they denounced the efforts to maintain the flag there as "a war of criminal aggression"; they declared imperialism to be "the paramount issue of the campaign"; they opposed that they were pleased to term "militarism" as "a constant menace to our liberties"; they condemned what they called "the Republican alliance with England"; they demanded "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited college of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation"; and they demanded "the retirement of national bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them." All these issues were raised and made by any Democratic candidate or speaker in the recent campaign? Not one of them. It was largely because they were seen to be running away from their own platform and dodging issues raised by themselves that the party was so badly beaten.

Every general election in this State, and particularly in this county, emphasizes the necessity of the substitution of the voting machine for the present method of voting and counting and returning votes. In Marion county there were more than fifty candidates to be voted for. Two parties had candidates for all positions, and two allied parties had candidates for the larger part of them. It stands to reason that with so many names on the three ballots, with the best motives and the utmost vigilance mistakes are made in counting when it comes to the large number of ballots that are not straight. Many of the election officers are men whose usual occupations do not fit them for the canvassing of votes. So tedious a task was the counting of the votes of Tuesday's election in this county that not a half dozen of the officers in the smallest precincts completed their work before 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, and at 4 o'clock the counting had not been completed in scores of places. With a proper voting machine the counting would be done accurately as soon as the polls were closed, and at the latest, an hour would be sufficient to make the returns. The machine being locked, any mistake in the return could be verified by its dial. While the Journal takes very little stock in the charges of fraud in the making of returns under the present system, with the machine it seems that it would be impossible.

The machine would prevent the careless voter from disfranchising himself, since if he touches the key for the straight ticket he can do no more voting. If the voter should wish to select names on different tickets he must touch the key for every name. To do all this accurately not half the time would be required to vote that is now taken in marking and folding ballots. Twice as many men can vote in the same time by machine as can vote under the present system, and only half the present number of precincts would be necessary, thus saving half the expense of officers and the large amount paid for ballots and other blanks. Those who have investigated the matter say the saving in election expenses would pay the annual interest on the money invested in machines. So superior is the machine to the present method of voting that there is every reason to believe it would have been adopted in many counties in Indiana had not the manufacturers ask such exorbitant prices for them. Those who have investigated the subject say there would be a handsome profit in making a large number of machines at a price about half that now asked for them. If a good machine could be purchased for \$400, or even less, there is little doubt that hundreds would be in use at the next general election. But, as

the present prices, it would be quite as economical and in every way better to have the machines in Marion county. It seems that both parties and the various commercial and political associations should begin an agitation in favor of voting machines.

A RIDICULOUS COMPLAINT. The talk which the chairman of the Democratic county committee is reported to be making about fraud in making election returns is childish. It is next to impossible to secure a fraudulent election return in this city. Four Republicans and three Democrats who are election officers must have knowledge of such a fraud. Besides, the Democratic county committee has the right to have a watcher in every voting place during the counting. In a large number of voting places the prohibition party had watchers. The Democratic watchers, as the Journal is informed, had blanks for recording the vote as counted. Each inspector, judge and clerk is required by law to take a copy of the return, signed by all the officers except sheriffs. So, aside from the copy of the return of votes put into the bag and sealed, there are five copies in the hands of election officers. To change the official copy of the return the seal must be broken, which cannot be done without discovery. If there should be any discrepancy between the official returns two Democratic election officers have copies which are doubtless in the hands of the Democratic chairman.

To perpetrate a fraud four Republican and three Democratic precinct election officers must be in the conspiracy. Consequently, in intimating that frauds were perpetrated the Democratic chairman must accuse three Democrats in every precinct of accepting bribes and committing perjury. That is a grave imputation for a Democratic chairman to make against the personal and political integrity of Democrats whose selection for election officers he either made or approved. The changing of returns would also make the Democratic watcher, the special representative of the county committee, a party to the fraud. The Journal does not believe that the Democratic election officers in half a dozen precincts could be induced to take part in such a dangerous and at the same time wicked conspiracy. The Democratic chairman seems to suspect Democrats who serve as election officers, since before the election he threatened Democratic election officers who should sell out with a club.

It is here repeated with emphasis that the counting and returning of votes differently from the votes in the ballot boxes, with three Democratic election officers and a Democratic watcher looking on or participating in the canvass, is an impossibility unless it can be established that all men selected by Democrats to be election officers are likely to be venal.

The Republicans have reason to be highly gratified in the election of a House of Representatives, with an ample majority, in the middle of a presidential term, because during the last fifty years the opposition has carried the House oftener than the party in accord with the administration. In the middle of the Pierce administration the opposition elected a majority of the House. In the middle of Buchanan's administration the Republicans had the House. In the middle of Lincoln's first term the House was quite close, and no Southern State was represented. In the middle of General Grant's second term the House was Democratic and the same was true of the Hayes, Arthur and Harrison administrations. But for the solid South Mr. Cleveland would have had a Republican House in the middle of his first term, and it was quite close as it was. The Republicans had two-thirds of the House in the middle of Mr. Cleveland's second term. The Republican majority in the next House will be double that in the House elected in 1888.

The local public will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been made to guarantee the balance of the arsenal grounds fund up to \$150,000, and that the purchase of the property at that price is assured. The amount guaranteed by friends of the movement outside of the State is \$38,000. It is hoped this sum will be made up by citizens of Indianapolis without calling on the guarantors, but if not it will still be forthcoming. The arrangement is said to make the establishment of a technical school and an army post both secure. The importance of these permanent additions to the educational facilities and the social attractions of the city can hardly be overestimated, and much credit is due to those who have brought it about.

When the so-called Australian ballot law was first passed great pains were taken by both parties to instruct voters as to the manner of voting. In some instances night schools were opened and object lessons given on the subject. Latterly, however, both parties have relaxed their efforts in this direction, and the result is an increasing number of rejected ballots. It is said that no less than 300 persons in one county lost their votes by wrong marking, and it is probable several thousand votes were lost throughout the State. In a close election victory might easily go to the party that did the best work in instructing its voters how to mark the ballot.

There can be no doubt but the present method of safeguarding public funds in this State is faulty. So large a bond as that required of the treasurer in this county, aggregating to the county, the city and the school board \$1,525,000, is onerous and can hardly be made good by personal bondsmen. A surety company bond would be better, and if necessary the cost should be assumed by the parties in interest. A public official should not be permitted to appropriate interest on public funds to his own use. Even if the law permits it it is wrong in principle.

The Chicago Record-Herald presents the pictures of four Republicans elected to the next House as those whose claims will be argued for the speakership. Mr. Hemenway is not in the list because it is understood that he will support Mr. Cannon. If Mr. Cannon were not a candidate, Mr. Hemenway would doubtless become a leading candidate with far greater claims for consideration than has Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, whose portrait is the first in the Chicago paper's gallery of candidates.

The public schools of this city have had many complaints, but never a more emphatic one than the holding of a convention of Ohio teachers here, mainly for the purpose of visiting the schools. They will find them deserving of all the praise they have received, and while the city does not appear at its best at this season of the

year, they will find that it possesses many points of interest besides its excellent schools.

THE HUMORISTS. Sine Qua Non. Teacher—John, why did the Romans steal the Sabine women? "Dunno. Maybe they was goin' to have a horse show."

Delicate Organ. Alma—Wish me luck, Carrie; yesterday the doctor gave me his hand and heart. Carrie—'d advise you to have it replaced as soon as possible, when; only last week he told me I broke it.

Worse than the Disease. Washington Star. "Have you ever tried the faith cure for headache?" "No. Some one explained the faith cure to me and I got a worse headache than ever trying to understand it."

Don't Ft. Said a naughty, irreverent St. "I'm tired of all this rest. Perhaps it is queer. But my long suit is beer. You don't think I'm saintly? I t."

Of Course. Philadelphia Record. Skorcher—He a chauffeur? Huh! Why he doesn't even know the principle of the motive power of an automobile.

Miss Ina Sents—And what is the principle of it, Mr. Skorcher? Skorcher—Why—er—it's—er—electricity, you know, and—er—all that sort of thing.

The Only Exception. Chicago Post. "She's unusually conscientious, you say?" "Yes, indeed; even in the smallest details of life."

"Unquestionably." "Has she ever been to Europe?" The champion of woman looked startled.

"Oh, well," he said, "of course, if she had a chance to smuggle a few gowns into the country, why—why—that's a different matter."

SAYS RATES ARE TOO LOW A. C. BIRD TALKS PLAINLY TO INTERSTATE-COMMERCE COMMISSION. Ascerts that the tariff on all freight is not high enough to compensate for carriage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A. C. Bird, third vice president of the St. Paul road, took a bold stand before the interstate-commerce commission to-day when that body began an investigation into rates on cattle and packing-house products between Chicago and the Missouri river.

Mr. Bird was the first witness of importance before the commission, and when asked if he desired to defend the reasonableness of the St. Paul's live-stock rates he declared that they were not reasonable. "Not only are our live-stock rates unreasonable," he declared, "but all our freight rates to-day are unreasonable because they are entirely too low to compensate for the service rendered. All freight rates should be raised, and I am surprised that the railroads, for during that period the volume of traffic had greatly increased, whereas before that period railroading had not, as a general proposition, been remunerative. With respect to cattle rates Mr. Bird declared that the rates on the Missouri river points had not for years, paid their just proportion of transportation charges, and that the rates on the Missouri river points were to be made a bad situation worse. When asked what governed the scientific making of the rates on the Missouri river points, he said that the rates on the Missouri river points were to be made a bad situation worse. When asked what governed the scientific making of the rates on the Missouri river points, he said that the rates on the Missouri river points were to be made a bad situation worse.

INDIANS HOLD AN ELECTION. Republicans Win on the Reservations of Western New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Tuesday was an important day on the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations in western New York, the Indians holding their election. They used the blanket ballot. The Allegheny reservation Indians voted at the Council House in Cold Springs, while the Indians of the Cattaraugus reservation voted at the Council House in Versailles. A bitter contest was on between the Democrats and the Republicans, and the latter, Elijah Turkey was the Democratic candidate for president, while Frank Patterson, a Republican, was a candidate for reelection.

Wants News of Tarkington. Roswell Field, in Chicago Post.

Literature triumphed yesterday when Winston Churchill was elected to represent the town of Cornish in the New Hampshire Legislature, and we have every reason to believe that Mr. Tarkington achieved a corresponding triumph in Indiana, though, strangely enough, the dispatches are silent on this point. To think that the papers should be filled with idle gossip about Odell and Pennybacker and Mark Hanna and Tom Platt, with not one word about Tarkington, is a breach of good manners that Indiana will not soon forget. Here Mr. Tarkington has voluntarily surrendered recent times that might have been given to the historical romance of the reformation of politics, and in the moment of his triumph he does not receive even the testimonial of an also ran. Why should young men desert the highest peaks of literary success if they are to be so rudely ignored? Why should Mr. Tarkington bother about the Indiana Legislature if the Indiana Legislature is not conspicuously and continuously held up before the public gaze? Hundreds of thousands of readers of this country are not interested in the high-sounding names of Odell or Pennybacker; they want to know what happened to Tarkington. Let us hear from Indiana and Tarkington.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES ARMY. Necessity of Providing Quarters for Troops Urged and Tribute Paid to Officers.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY MARKERS. REPORT OF LIEUT. EMMONS SUBMITTED TO SECRETARY HAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The annual report of Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the army, is a brief review of the reports that have been submitted to him by other officers. He indorses the recommendation of General Brooks for a readjustment of the geographical limits of the different departments, with a view of equalizing conditions. General Miles calls attention to the necessity of quarters for troops, saying that while hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent for quarters of cavalry, very little is being used to afford shelter for artillery, which is exposed to severe climates along the coast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Capt. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, two months' extension; Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, two months' extension; Capt. William M. Crofton, First Infantry, until Nov. 28, 1902.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A flag arose recently as to the correctness of the design of the coat of arms as displayed on the President's flag which has been in use in the navy for many years. Attention was first called to the matter when a foreign attaché remarked that it was strange that the army and navy should have two different flags for the President. The matter was referred to the President, but he sent it to the department for decision. The Acting Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, not formally decided the matter he inclines to follow the State Department.

Treaty Pigeonholed by Palma. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Contrary to the common understanding here it appears that the draft of the Cuban reciprocity treaty has not yet left Havana on its return to Washington, but instead is now reposing in a pigeonhole in the desk of President Palma. The misunderstanding as to the location of the treaty arose from a statement to the department from Minister Squires at Havana to the effect that he expected the treaty to be dispatched to Washington by the day following the sending of his message. However, it did not start there nor has it yet. Cuban habits of procrastination rather than any disposition to actually refrain from entering into treaty relations with the United States are supposed to be the reason for the delay.

President's Southern Trip. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Roosevelt will leave here Monday night and will not return to Washington until after the reception to Vice Governor Luke Wright, of Tennessee, at Memphis Nov. 18. He will be accompanied by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday and Tuesday night will make a speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner. The next day he will go to the West and South. His exact itinerary has not been announced, but it is believed he contemplates a bear hunt in one of the Southern States before going to Memphis. Upon his return he will stop in Washington only one day, as he has accepted an invitation to give the Union League banquet at Philadelphia Nov. 22.

Alaska's Gold Output. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Mr. Roberts, director of the mint, to-day made public his final statement of the gold output of Alaska for the last ten months. These figures, which are based on receipts at San Francisco, Seattle and the Selby refinery, show that the output for the entire year 1901 (Canadian), \$3,811,665; Nine, \$5,088,380. This total is something over \$4,000,000 in excess of the output for the entire year 1900, the figures for that year being \$4,575,575. In the output for the last ten months is included \$250,000 expected to arrive from the Klondike before Jan. 1, and \$1,200,000 expected from Nome.

General Miles's Movements. MANILA, Nov. 6.—General Miles has returned here from Daguapan, where he inspected the proposed sites for permanent posts on the Northern Railway. After an inspection of the barracks at Manila, General Miles will depart southward Saturday. A delegation of former insurgent officials, headed by General Malvar, called on General Miles to-day.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY. Lieut. G. N. Emmons's Report Submitted to Secretary Hay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Lieut. George N. Emmons, U. S. N., retired, has made a report to the secretary of state upon the results of his investigation along the Alaska boundary of certain stories which have found frequent repetition in late years to the effect that monuments have been discovered marking the real boundary line between Alaska and the British North-west Territory, at a point many leagues further from the sea than the British have been willing to admit. Lieut. Emmons was selected for the work of inquiry because he was thoroughly familiar with the country which the proposed boundary stones exist. He spent much of the past summer in the region and now has reached a conclusion that the Department at this time will not make the report public. The inquiry is regarded as but one chapter in a long series of inquiries which have been going on for the past ten years under the auspices of the State Department. It is said that the department has investigated promptly every rumor bearing on the existence of boundary monuments which presented the least shadow of plausibility.

Lieutenant Emmons declares that he has not breathed a word of the nature of the inquiry to any one, and that the officials here in Washington. Still it is regarded as a fair conjecture that he has found the stones reported to exist to the satisfaction of the department. Lieut. Emmons's report has not been referred to the ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Senator Fairbanks for their opinion. They are members of the high commission which was charged with the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question among many other important matters.

President in New Executive Offices. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Roosevelt to-day began the transaction of business in the new executive offices adjoining the State Department to-day and the interior is practically completed, and the office force has been installed. The President was in his office early, but before he reached it the public reception room was filled with visitors. The President, however, was kept busy by Secretary Conroy until the arrival at 10:30, almost simultaneously, of Attorney General Knox, Clayton McMichael, postmaster of Philadelphia, and the members of the Civil-service Commission. The President greeted them together, and after a few minutes talk with Colonel McMichael he had an extended consultation with the members of the Civil-service Commission. The President expressed to Colonel McMichael his gratification over the results of the election, saying that next to New York his principal interest was in the Keystone State. The members of the Civil-service Commission would not state the nature of their business.

Reciprocity Treaty Discussed. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert have taken up again the Bond treaty providing for limited reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland. The treaty was introduced to form before the Newfoundland premier left Washington a short time ago, but it has not yet been taken up for study here as well, and some changes may be required.

R. H. Townsend Seriously Hurt. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—While riding horseback on the Tennallytown road this afternoon Mr. Richard H. Townsend, the husband of Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend, of this city, fell heavily from his horse, which may prove fatal. He and his wife are among the social leaders of unofficial society in Washington.

National Capital Notes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President has received a cablegram from the King of Siam, extending his earnest thanks for the kindly reception accorded the crown prince on his arrival in the United States.

Prize Fighting in the Army. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The War Department is reluctant to commit itself upon the subject of prize-fighting in the army. Some time ago the commanding general of the Department of Missouri requested a decision of the department upon the question of the right of an enlisted man in the army in participating as a principal in an athletic boxing contest. In reply he was informed that there are no subjects as to which it is impossible for the War Department to prescribe a uniform rule and that this is true in respect to the subject of the strict law in the case, it is a matter of common information that local sentiment is divided in respect to the kind described and this adds to the difficulty of framing a rule were there no legal obstacle in the way of its preparation. There being no legal power in the department to establish a rule on the subject, the acting secretary of war has decided that the question presented be left to the regulation of the post commander.

Recent Army Orders. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Capt. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, two months' extension; Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, two months' extension; Capt. William M. Crofton, First Infantry, until Nov. 28, 1902.

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Wanted a Rich Wife. BARON BURCHARD VON MÜNCHEN. HAUSE'S QUEST IN AMERICA. His Journey from Germany Financed by a So-Called Marriage Syndicate of Three Tradesmen.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The relations of Baron Burchard von Münchhausen with the so-called marriage syndicate which financed his journey to the United States in 1887 to obtain a rich wife have been made public through a prosecution for blackmail brought by the baron against Hermann Pincus, Moritz Mendelsohn and Adolf Mendelsohn, three tradesmen, who were members of the syndicate. The trial has just come to its close. Baron von Münchhausen was the husband of a famous German family which dates from 1887.

The testimony showed that a former convict named Elssler, living in Stuttgart, telegraphed to Frau Von Quitzwang, a noble woman residing in Berlin, who undertakes to obtain wealthy wives for army officers, saying that if she had a titled officer in active service for an American fortune of \$750,000, to let him know. Frau Von Quitzwang put Elssler in communication with Baron von Münchhausen, who is a lieutenant in the Prussian artillery. The baron, according to statements made in court, agreed to give Elssler 5 per cent. of the money of the heiress he was to wed, in the event of the marriage taking place, and he signed conditional bills for \$75,000. On these bills Elssler raised money in Berlin from a syndicate group of persons, which included Pincus and the two Mendelsohns, and Baron von Münchhausen was paid the money which was used to pay the expenses of his journey to the United States.

Elssler's partner in this adventure was a lady's maid, who had been formerly in the service of the rich American woman referred to in the syndicate. She had returned to the United States to negotiate the marriage, but her efforts were not successful. Her name was disclosed in court. Baron von Münchhausen did make a moderate fortune while in the United States of America. He was married to a woman of moderate wealth, whom, according to the German peerage, he married Dec. 26, 1888. Since his marriage he has been residing in Berlin with his wife on his estate near Schwobber, Hanover.

On his return to Germany Baron von Münchhausen had to reckon with the holders of his bills. A compromise was negotiated which surrendered his paper on the payment of comparatively small sums. Baron von Münchhausen's group of persons, which included Pincus and the two Mendelsohns, and Baron von Münchhausen was paid the money which was used to pay the expenses of his journey to the United States.

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER. Serious Loss of Life and Many Houses Destroyed in Portugal. LISBON, Nov. 6.—A severe earthquake shock has been felt at Guarda, province of Beira, and at other places. It has been a serious loss of life and many houses have been destroyed.

Students Must Have Passports. BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The authorities of the Berlin University confirm the recent statement of the Vorwaerts that Russians seeking enrollment as students here must present passports, which the chief of the Berlin police has refused to issue. The Vorwaerts says none will be admitted without the approval of the Russian police, who are not to be troubled by the university authorities said that Poles in the Prussian province of Posen are being persecuted and the object of excluding revolutionaries and Polish extremists who might raise a disturbance like that last year in the case of the Polish Schönerer, who lectures on Polish history.

Emperor William Sails for England. KIEL, Nov. 6.—Emperor William left here to-night on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern for England, where he will visit King Edward. The fleet of British torpedo boats will meet the Hohenzollern in British waters and escort her to Sherness. It is expected that the Emperor will remain at Sandringham as the guest of King Edward until Nov. 15, when he will go to Lower Castle to visit Lord Lansdowne.

Cable Notes. The Hamburg-American line steamer Graf Waldersee, outward bound from Hamburg, for New York, was in collision yesterday with a Spanish steamer Balboa, also outward bound. The Graf Waldersee was not reported damaged, but the Balboa returned to Hamburg with a broken hull. M. Lecomte introduced a bill in the French Senate yesterday, making dueling a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment and a fine. The bill provides that if a duel is fought, the punishment of the surviving duelist with imprisonment for three years and a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000.

The estate in Great Britain of John W. Mackay, who died in London July 30, has been divided. The late Mackay's will is a brief document, declaring all his estate to be community property of his wife and himself, and bequeathing everything, subject to his testamentary disposition, to his son Clarence. The will contains no other bequests.

The American exhibits have met with remarkable success at the international photographic exhibition at Turin. The New York City Camera Club secured with Italy's prizes, while altogether the United States, although its exhibits were in number far less than those of other countries, received the highest number of prizes, including five grand prix, two gold medals, four silver medals and eight diplomas.

An extraordinary instance of the superstition which is so prevalent among the peasantry of Hungary is reported from the village of Gross Zorlan near Reschitza. The house of a widow named Pova had been lately repeatedly stoned and the police were unable to discover the culprit. The widow's young