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Mr. Holtzman is not running on his record; he is running away from it.

The colored citizens of Indianapolis are self-respecting. They have no disposition to intrude themselves upon Mr. Keach's "white man's party."

Certainly the Republicans have waited long enough for the findings of the Citizens' League on the Holtzman record. The election is but a few weeks off.

Reports from both the navy and army carry the very satisfactory assurance that Americans are not forgetting the art of shooting straight. This is the thing that counts in modern methods of warfare.

It is really unfortunate that the mission to Menelik does not meet with the approval of the German press. The President must have overlooked the formality of consulting the editors of Berlin.

Does any Republican doubt that with Holtzman mayor of Indianapolis and Keach chairman of the Democratic committee it would be an uphill fight for the Republicans to carry the city and county next fall?

In return to Bulgaria's audacious proposal of a joint commission to settle matters in Macedonia the Porte sends back the most delicate reminder of Turkish suzerainty over Bulgaria. Score one for the untutored heathen.

During Mr. Taggart's three terms as mayor there was always a floating contingent of voters known as Taggart Republicans. Now they reappear as Holtzman Republicans. Why not adopt the name of Democrat Republicans?

The second conviction of Curtis Jett shows that justice has not wholly fled from Kentucky. As Jett was sentenced to life imprisonment for one murder and now to be hanged for another, it may become a question which sentence shall be executed first.

Descriptions of America and the American people in foreign journals and books have something of passing interest to the curious, but the time when we care much one way or the other is past. The United States grew too large for that some decades ago.

It was almost cruel to arrest that enterprising person who established a floating saloon on the lower Wabash and was retailing intoxicating liquors in two States without having a license in either. It is a pity that so acute an intellect should not have occupied itself with questions of international law.

Mr. Holtzman publishes a letter in which he promises that "the evils which have grown up under this administration shall and will be eradicated." The main fault of this administration is that in two years it has not been able to eradicate all of the evils that grew up under six years of the Taggart regime, which Mr. Holtzman indorsed during every day and hour of its existence.

The argument now going on before the Alaskan boundary commission, in London, is a sharp contest of wits, and as all the members of the commission on both sides are lawyers, the case will probably be decided on legal points. The contention on the part of the United States that its claim rests on the Russo-British treaty of 1826, and cannot be affected by subsequent events is entirely consistent, and if admitted, there will be an end of the case.

That Philadelphian who criticised Booker T. Washington because he talked too much about manual training and too little about Christ was evidently not aware of the fact that there are several thousand negro preachers talking religion one or more times a week, but there are precious few negro leaders talking the gospel of industry and thrift. The Christian religion has done and is doing wonders for the negro race, but more of industry and more of provision for the future of their children is a need secondary only to that of good morals.

In reply to a letter addressed to the Citizens' League by a committee of Republicans asking the league to investigate Mr. Holtzman's official record the league replies that it is now making a careful investigation of the record and qualifications of all candidates for office at the approaching election, more than fifty in all, including, of course, that of Mr. Holtzman, and that when its investigation is completed it will publish a report. Such an investigation comes within the scope of the original plan on which the league was formed, and if made in good faith and with a view of getting at the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, it should help voters to a true understanding of the situation. To be of any use, however, it must be made in a spirit of absolute justice and without any preconceived bias, and the report must be based on facts and not on newspaper charges or street rumor. The league has assumed a difficult task, and one which to execute properly will involve much labor and the exercise of careful discrimination. It is a delicate matter for any committee to undertake to pass on a man's qualifications for office after he has been regularly and duly nominated according to law, beyond making a plain statement of facts.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Since the canal treaty has died by limitation the President is free to take up negotiations with Nicaragua with a view to digging the canal over this route, and will probably do so in earnest. Unless there is something in the recent communication of Dr. Herrara to the State Department the public knows nothing about, it seems useless to trifle longer with the statesmen of Colombia, who seem as blind to the interests of their own country as they are to those of the rest of the world. If the American government were to try again with them it would probably be the old story of much high-sounding talk in the Colombian senate, much dirty railroad money in the pockets of the members, and another year frittered away with nothing done. More than five years have now elapsed since, at the close of the Spanish war, the American people declared emphatically and with practical unanimity for an interoceanic canal, and they seem as far away from it at this moment as ever. The first obstacle was the old treaty with England, which prevented us from obtaining the necessary sovereignty for the route of the canal through Nicaragua, and this meant long negotiations, a long fight in our own senate, rejection of the new treaty, and then more negotiations. Then a switch was made to the Panama route, a deal was made with the French company, and a law passed giving the President discretion as to which route to follow. Then came negotiations for a treaty with Colombia, necessary for the completion of the French deal, and now, after a long siege in the Colombian senate, this falls to the ground. But the American people are by no means worn out on the subject or ready to give up the canal project. The impulse in favor of it in 1898 was military, but every day the commercial necessity becomes more apparent. The demand for it is even more insistent to-day than it was five years ago, and the people have no thought whatever of letting the project die.

LIABILITY FOR ACCIDENTS.

The recent trial in the New Jersey courts of a number of directors of the North Jersey Street-railway Company on a charge of criminal liability for a crossing accident has attracted not a little attention, not merely in railway and trolley circles, but among large industrial corporations as well. The civil liability of all such corporations for damages in cases of accident due to carelessness of employes has, of course, been long established, and is regularly taken into count in the financial estimates of current revenues and expenditures, but the effort to fasten a criminal charge upon the directors was something new. The chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring that criminal liability did not attach, and the decision was concurred in by the two other justices sitting with him. In brief the court declared that, while the accident plainly resulted from an infraction of the rules by an employe, the directors could not for this reason be held guilty of criminal carelessness in the selection of responsible managers or to have neglected their duty in a felonious manner. They were far from the details of management, being largely engaged with the financial affairs of the company and leaving details of operation with officers carefully selected. Had the decision been otherwise it would have put very considerable difficulties in the way of industrial and transportation corporations in obtaining men of standing and good financial judgment to serve in their directories.

As the law and practice stand in the civil courts, juries are prone always to stretch law and precedent in damage cases in favor of the victim of an accident and against the corporation on whose road or in whose plant the accident occurred. This is a fact so well recognized that railroad and other corporations will invariably compromise rather than fight such claims if there is any chance of getting off with reasonable damages.

A NEGATIVE FIGHT.

It is undoubtedly a very fortunate thing for Mr. Bookwalter that the "anti-Bookwalter Republicans" have declared for Mr. Holtzman, the Democratic nominee, instead of for Mr. Hitz, the independent-Prohibition candidate; not because the latter was in any particular danger of being elected, but because the action of this committee cuts off most of what might have been its following and will bring back to Bookwalter much of the independent Republican support that might otherwise have been lost to him. Dr. Ridpath and his friends doubtless mean well, but an appeal to stick to true Republicanism by voting for Holtzman and the return of the old Democratic gang is too ridiculous to be seriously considered by thinking Republicans.

And they are "satisfied from the statements made to us by Mr. Holtzman that he is so far separated from the lawless and vicious elements in the city that they could not control him, if elected, if they should try." Since when did Holtzman separate himself from Polster, his chief lieutenant in the ante-convention campaign? When did he get away from the baser element that has always been at the beck and call of Keach in Indianapolis politics? When did he get away from the saloon keepers in whose places Democratic precinct meetings are held nightly? In short, when did he get away from the element in control of the Democratic party in Indianapolis?

These gentlemen are working in a purely negative cause. They are not satisfied with Bookwalter and they are fairly well aware of the shortcomings of Holtzman, but they are willing to take a chance on anything to beat Bookwalter. That sort of a fight does not appeal to the average American, who prefers to fight for something positive.

Opened by Lightning.

Orleans (Ind.) Progress Examiner.

Wesley McBride, living a few miles south of Paoli, has a spring of pure, fresh water that was produced by the maneuvers of a flash of lightning. During a severe electrical storm, a bolt of lightning struck the ground near the house and opened up a deep fissure in the earth. The water began immediately to pour forth, and has since been a never-failing spring that produces an abundance of water. There had hitherto been no evidence of there being water at this place.

THE HUMORISTS.

Discretion.

Judge.

"She asked me to try and guess her age."

"Did you do it?"

"Oh, no. We are still friends."

Sentiment.

Yonkers Statesman.

Patience—Did you say your brother's automobile is unmanageable at times?

Patrice—Why, yes; this afternoon when he had his wife out it stopped twice in front of millinery stores and three times in front of saloons.

A Society Memorial.

Detroit Free Press.

Edmonia—This lovely frock always makes me sad.

Eustacia—Why?

Edmonia—Oh, I bought it last season for a garden party that I wasn't invited to.

Rapid Transit.

Chicago Tribune.

"That horse," said the sporty-looking man, impressively, pointing to the sad-eyed quadruped that he was trying to sell, "went a mile once in a good deal less than a minute."

"Did he?" asked the customer. "They must have brought him up from the country on a very fast train."

Very Dull.

Philadelphia Press.

"Oh, yes, I've opened an office," said the young lawyer. "You may remember that you saw me buying an alarm clock the other day."

"Yes," replied his friend. "You have to get up early these mornings, eh?"

"Oh, no; I use it to wake me up when it's time to go home."

Small Profits.

New York Weekly.

Burglar Bill—Got any children?

Slippery Sam (moodily)—I had a son onct. I trained him up to snatch pocketbooks from ladies out shopping.

"Wot became of 'im?"

"He starved ter death."

A Precautionary Measure.

Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Kidder—Ah, how-der-do, doctor! If you have a few minutes to spare I wish you would come over to my house and chloroform my youngest boy.

Dr. Price—What is the matter with the lad?

Mr. Kidder—Oh, his mother wants to comb his hair.

A Placid Character.

Sometimes I'd kind o' like to show
How angry I can be,
An' let folks understand I know
How they impose on me;
But when there's leafy roads to walk
An' blossomin' hills to climb,
I somehow lose my taste fur talk.
I haven't got the time.

Such lots of energy it takes
To show you're downright mad!
I half admire the man who makes
The neighborhood feel bad!
But when the fishin' is so good,
An' weather so sublime,
I can't get angry as I should—
I haven't got the time.

—Washington Star.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Thomas Gahin, of Chicago, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois, is in the city, a guest at the Grand. His mission is one of business, he says, and has nothing to do with politics, but last night he talked political affairs long enough to express the hope that Thomas Taggart, of this city, may be elected chairman of the Democratic national committee next year.

"What do you think of Mr. Taggart's chances of securing the chairmanship?" he was asked.

"I believe they are good," he replied. "I believe Mr. Taggart can be elected and I certainly hope that he will be. Of course at this early date it is difficult to forecast what may be done in the national committee. Chairman Jones has not resigned and he may not retire until the next meeting of the committee.

"I have not discussed the chairmanship question with many members of the committee, but I have met several and they are all favorably inclined to Mr. Taggart. Last week I met Mr. Guffy, of Pennsylvania, and talked over the situation with him. He is very anxious that Mr. Jones come to our relief and permit us to elect a new chairman, and so am I. Mr. Jones was not a happy choice for chairman, simply because he knows nothing about fighting Republicans. All his political training and experience have come from fighting Democrats for control of the party organization. He has always had a fight for supremacy in his State and was for a time successful, but when it came to fighting Republicans he was not so successful. He knows little or nothing about Republican methods and about how to meet the opposing party in a great campaign, and I am led to believe that a new man at the head of the national organization is an imperative necessity.

"I regard Mr. Taggart as extremely well qualified for the place. He is naturally a shrewd politician and he has had wide experience in practical party work. He is well liked by the members of the committee and I know of no one who comes so near filling the bill for what the party needs at the head of the national organization."

Mr. Gahin is largely interested in canning factories and is at present especially interested in a new patent process for peeling tomatoes by steam. He has been visiting several Ohio factories and has stopped off in Indianapolis to visit several establishments in this vicinity. He was with Mr. Taggart last night at the Grand and met a number of prominent Indianapolis Democrats.

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Senator John W. Parks, of Plymouth, is just completing a trip up and down the State to visit the new state forestry reserve in Clark county. His home is well toward the northern line of the State. Tuesday night he came down to Indianapolis, and early yesterday morning left with State Forester W. H. Freeman for the reserve at the southern end. They spent the day in the woods, returning to this city last evening, and to-day Senator Parks will find his way home again.

"Any one who has made the trip up and down the State knows that I must have been pretty anxious to see the forestry reserve," said the senator last night at the English. "Well, I was. I was interested at once when the proposition that the State establish a forestry reserve was brought before the Legislature last winter, and ever since the tract in Clarke county was purchased I have been promising myself a visit there. I am glad to say that I feel well paid for my interest in the matter and for the tiresome trip I have made.

"The Legislature provided for the purchase of a tract of 2,000 acres, at a cost not to exceed $8 per acre, and I felt at the time that the result of such an investment might not prove altogether satisfactory, but I was convinced to-day that the money has not only been well invested, but that the State made a great bargain, and has started a movement toward the preservation of Indiana forests, the good effects of which will be far reaching. Mr. Freeman is getting the reserve in excellent shape. He has a force at work clearing out the underbrush and dead wood in the tract of about four hundred acres of natural forest, and making roadways, and he is getting things in shape for the planting of a large number of trees. He has comparatively little money to work with, but he is making that little go a long ways."

Senator Parks says he is rapidly forgetting all about politics, and knows little or nothing of what is transpiring in his part of the State. "This is my year to practice law while the other fellows look after the politics," he said. "I have paid no attention to political affairs, other than what I read in the newspapers, and I expect I know as little about the situation in the Thirteenth district as any one you could find."

Senator Parks will probably not be a candidate for renomination, as, if the plan of rotation is followed, the nomination next year will go to Kosciusko county, which is thrown in the senatorial district with Marshall county.

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Joseph M. Cravens, of Madison, who was a member of the House last winter and is now looked upon as a probable candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination in the Fourth district, against Representative Griffith, of Vevay, was at the Claypool last night. He still declines to commit himself as to his political intentions, but his expansive smile when the congressional proposition is suggested to him is sufficient evidence that he is giving the matter some little consideration.

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John T. Stout, of Paoli, was one of the visitors at the horse show last night and he was one that was more than pleased with the affair. "It is a splendid show," he said, "one that would do credit to a much larger city and one that should be much more largely attended."

Mr. Stout has been deliberating for some time whether he should become a candidate for the Republican chairmanship in the Third district, to succeed George W. Self, of Corydon, who will retire to become a candidate for the nomination for reporter of the Supreme Court. He says he is still undetermined what to do.

"To take a place of that kind and do the work that should be done would mean a considerable sacrifice to me, for my business occupies about all my time at present," he said last night when the subject was brought up. "I am always glad to do anything I can for the Republican party, however, and have never yet refused to step in where I was needed. But it will be some months yet before the chairmanship will be settled. Our convention will probably not be held until just before the meeting for the reorganization of the State committee."

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Dr. William A. Spurgeon, of Muncie, who was in the city yesterday, predicts that Representative George W. Cromer, of the Eighth district, will be renominated. Dr. Spurgeon says that while Mr. Cromer will have a good deal of opposition, he is in the lead and will stay there. He regards Mr. Cromer as a very shrewd and successful politician.

"There is a class of politicians who use what little temporal power they obtain while in office to punish their political opponents," said the doctor. "Such a course is little short of suicidal. Mr. Cromer does just the other thing and never overlooks an opportunity to do his political enemies a great kindness, which demonstrates his long-headedness and makes him a growing power."

Dr. Spurgeon says there is some little talk in Muncie at present over the suggestion of Ralph S. Gregory, of that city, as a desirable candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

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Fred Rohrer, of Berne, Adams county, the newspaper man whose home was recently wrecked by dynamite, was here yesterday. It is generally believed that the attack on him was due to the vigorous fight which he has been making against the liquor traffic in Berne, but he says he has not been frightened a little bit and is going ahead as if there had been no hostile demonstration.

"The affair hasn't interfered in the least with the work of fighting the saloons," he said, "and as a matter of fact, I am trying to make the fight warmer than ever through my paper, the Witness, which is published semi-weekly. The sentiment of our people is with us and it is growing and we believe that the three saloons in Berne will soon be put out of business."

Mr. Rohrer says the grand jury is investigating the dynamite case and has already examined fourteen witnesses, but he expressed the belief that no indictments will be returned, as the evidence has been too indefinite.

CHICAGO'S DOUBLE CRIME

MAN AND WOMAN KILLED SOON AFTER TUESDAY MIDNIGHT.

Bodies Found Early in the Morning and Later Identified—Two Theories Concerning the Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Early this morning the dead bodies of Harriet Elizabeth Weber and Innocenti Talamini, a marble cutter, were found on Lexington avenue, just south of Fifty-fourth street. Both had been shot twice, and while there are indications that the man shot the woman and then killed himself, there are other features of the case that make it somewhat mysterious. Arthur M. Laurie, with whom the dead woman had made her home, will be held by the police until after the inquest. There is no evidence connecting him with the shooting, but he is detained as a witness. The shots that killed the man and woman were heard by residents of the neighborhood at about 1 o'clock last night. No move was made to investigate the shooting, however, and nothing was known of the tragedy until this morning, when the bodies were discovered by a newspaper carrier.

The body of the woman was identified in a short time as that of "Mrs. Laurie," but when Laurie was brought to the police station he said that she was not his wife and that he did not know the man whose body was found with hers.

To-night, in going through the effects of Miss Weber, an envelope was found addressed, evidently in the handwriting of a man, to Innocenti Talamini. In seeking Talamini to find what he might know of the woman or the shooting, the officers identified the dead man as Talamini himself. No cause is known why Talamini should have shot the woman, but she had told several of her friends the day before of a Jew who had been following her and of whom she was afraid. Talamini has a Hebraic countenance, and it is the general theory that he shot her because she refused to marry him. The woman, when found, had been shot twice through the left arm and through the breast. Talamini was shot twice, once through the neck and once upward through the chin, the bullet coming out at the top of his head.

In the man's hand was a revolver with four chambers discharged, accounting for the four shots fired. The people living in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred declare that more than four shots were fired, and one bullet crashed through the window of Mrs. S. Caswell, at 5410 Lexington avenue. These facts have led the police to believe that there may have been a third party to the shooting, although there is so far no direct proof that such was the fact.

The Weber woman was a native of Detroit, Mich., having come here from that city several years ago.

FARMERS AT THE FALLS.

They Discuss Agriculture, Labor and National Legislation.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 23.—The Farmers' National Congress to-day considered several questions affecting the distributive side of agriculture. Most of the time of the congress will be given to the distributive problems, as the farmers consider that they have solved nearly all the productive questions, and that national assistance should now be invoked to aid American farmers in finding a market, rather than helping them grow products. James Wood, of Mount Kiscony, delivered an address on "How We Can Enlarge Our Foreign Markets for Farm Products." To help a bigger market, he said, an increased merchant marine should be had, and by following these lines American farm products will find foreign markets easy.

Aaron Jones, master of the National Grange, addressed the congress on "The Extension of the Facilities of Our Mail System." He favored the immediate expansion of rural free delivery and the readjustment of the parcels post system.

This afternoon the committee on resolutions met to consider what resolutions should be brought before Congress at this session. Among the important subjects to be considered are agricultural reciprocity with Canada, the ship subsidy bill, the attitude of the farmers to labor unions, the trusts, and the extension of rural free delivery. There appears to be a strong sentiment in favor of reciprocity with Canada on fram products.

HIS SEVENTH ELECTION

EDGAR A. PERKINS IS AGAIN PRESIDENT OF THE A. F. L.

Miss Fredericks, of Indianapolis, Is a Vice President, and a Complete List of Officers Is Named.

EFFORT TO INJECT POLITICS

FEDERATION SITS DOWN ON TWO DELEGATES FROM LOGANSPORT.

Sharp Fight on the Floor Before the Resolution Is Tabled—Criticism of Geologist Blatchley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 23.—Edgar A. Perkins was to-day re-elected president of the Indiana Federation of Labor. Perkins has filled the position for seven years. Other officers were elected as follows: George Derrick, Muncie, first vice president; Miss Lilly Fredericks, Indianapolis, second vice president; Wellington O'Connor, Staunton, third vice president; James E. Hegearty, Terre Haute, fourth vice president; John W. Peters, South Bend, secretary-treasurer.

An effort by F. B. Livingston and George W. Burkhart, of Logansport, to turn the State Federation of Labor into a political machine was nipped in the bud, but the action brought on a fight in which the discussion was unusually heated. Livingston's idea was to organize the trades unions in the industrial field and unite them on the political field, in which the unions would be compelled to support candidates representing the wage earners. After much spirited discussion, the federation decided that politics, whether Democratic, Republican, Socialistic or Prohibition, had no place in the conventions of trades unionists, as the obligations as unionists accorded political and religious freedom to all members. The opposition to Livingston's resolution was led very effectively by the printers. Addresses were made by Charles L. Kiser, of Alexandria; John L. Sessler, of Muncie; Edward P. Barry, of Indianapolis. The opposition intimated the resolution was Socialistic in its nature and should have been consigned to the waste basket. It was pointed out that any political affiliations would disrupt the federation. The supporters claimed they wanted an organization to defeat men who were foes to the labor unions.

The Federation placed itself on record as being heartily in favor of the State account system and opposed to an extension of the time limit of contract labor in the penitentiary at Michigan City and the Reformatory at Jeffersonville. President Perkins said the reformatory was in a poor condition and asserted that State Geologist Blatchley had formulated a plan for establishing a brickyard for making bricks and building a new institution, the same to be built by the convicts. He said the prisoners could be used for improving roads and thereby would come in competition with union labor but very little.

At to-night's session an address was made by C. E. Hawkes, vice president of the International Typographical Union, and delegates made written reports of conditions in their locals.

No Action on Miller's Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor to-day considered the case of W. A. Miller, the foreman of bookbinders, who was dismissed from the government printing office because he had been expelled from the local bookbinders' union and who was subsequently reinstated by order of President Roosevelt, but took no action in the matter, deferring that until later.

The dispute between the machinists' association and that of the allied metal mechanics was compromised by an agreement that the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics shall call a constitutional convention to be attended by a delegation of the International Association of Machinists for the purpose of effecting a working agreement between the two organizations. The Central Labor Union of Indianapolis was advised that the local union of plumbers should be accorded full recognition and representation.

AN ARIZONA MINING TOWN

DOUGLAS, NEAR THE MEXICAN BORDER, PLANS GREAT FUTURE.

Now Very Raw, Its Location in a Rich Mining Region May Cause Hopes to Be Fulfilled.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 17.—This is the newest and in some respects the wooliest of Arizona towns. Some of the boomers who are putting their best foot foremost for the town may take exception to the remark about the wool, but the facts speak for themselves, and the town is sufficiently prosperous and progressive to "stand for" the truth. Douglas is about two years of age, and was named in honor of Prof. James Douglas, the eminent scientist, philanthropist and executive head of the Copper Queen and other mines of the Phelps-Dodge group. The old smelter of the Queen at Bisbee is right on top of the mine and in a narrow gorge. The hill over the mine is creeping, and there is no room or proper expansion, so a new site was chosen, half a mile from the Mexican line, twenty-six miles southeast of the mines; and here a new smelter is being built. It will have a daily capacity of 1,500 tons of raw ore, or 50 per cent. in excess of the rating of the old works at Bisbee, and is being planned and equipped on a thoroughly modern scale, with practically everything in the way of new methods and appliances that has been proved good, though there is very little in the way of experimental equipment. Everything is planned to give steady service from a start. Work has progressed rather too leisurely to suit the boomers here, but what has been done will stand permanently. The big plant is now taking final shape, and the first furnaces will be blown in about the close of the year.

The Phelps-Dodge people have copper mines in both Cochise and Graham counties, Arizona, and another big property, the Moctezuma Copper Company, at Nacosari, Sonora. The same firm controls the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, running from El Paso along the extreme southern edge of New Mexico into the southeastern corner of Arizona, finally connecting with the Southern Pacific at Benson, Arizona, and also having a connection with the Sonora Railroad, running from Fairbank, Ariz, to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. In addition to this, there is another Phelps-Dodge line running south into Sonora from Douglas, and this is eventually to reach the Nacosari mines of the Moctezuma Company, but at present the railroad runs only to Cos, beyond which is a twenty-five-mile stage drive to the mines. The Nacosari mines are large properties, of rather low grade and highly silicious, so that a variety of problems are presented. Only a firm of the capital, experience and facilities of Phelps, Dodge & Co. could reasonably hope to make the property a success, as railroad connections and sundry other things are required to work the mines to advantage. The location of the new Queen smelters at Douglas is taken as an effort on the part of the Phelps-Dodge people to secure a central smelting point, almost equally accessible to the Copper Queen, Detroit and Moctezuma, and if this be the object Douglas was well chosen. In addition to the three big producing mines previously named, Phelps, Dodge & Co. also control the United Globe property at Globe, Gila county, Arizona, and are developing a new mine called the Sierra de Cobre, lying in the heart of the mines of the Greene Consolidated, at La Cananea. The residents of Douglas are all firm believers that the policy of the Phelps-Dodge people is to do the smelting of all Arizona and Sonora ores at this point, and are confident that the town will soon be a rival of El Paso as a smelting point.

TO RIVAL EL PASO.

While the rivalry of a little two-year-old town in the desert with such an old and firmly established smelting point as El Paso seems ridiculous at first blush, there is more in the claims than might be thought, even though the Douglas people are all boomers of the first rank. The Queen tonnage alone is a big item and the Calumet & Arizona also has its smelter here. This is now turning out nearly 3,000,000 pounds of refined copper monthly and the capacity is soon to be increased 50 per cent. by the blowing in of another furnace. The Calumet & Arizona has by no means reached the possibility of production with a single shaft in turning out fifty tons of refined copper every day in the year, and has a second shaft sinking in promising ground, in addition to which are the four "Calumet babies," all of which are likely to be making copper within another two years. It is presumable that this ore will come to Douglass for reduction and it will be but natural for such properties as the Wolverine & Arizona, Higgins and others to follow suit in locating smelters at this point. The water supply at Bisbee has been inadequate, though judging from the way in which water is now being forked from the Calumet & Pittsburg, Higgins and Copper Glance properties there is plenty of the aqueous fluid in the Mule Pass mountains when the proper strata and depth are reached. At this point, Douglas, there was suposed to be unlimited water when the town was located, and although there has been some anxiety because the supply was not up to expectations, the amount now being secured, and that can be rendered available, seems ample for all requirements.

The town of Douglas claims 5,000 people and probably has 3,000, or perhaps a few more. The way population counts up where there are Mexicans sheltered in abode buildings is a marvel. There has been a rampant real-estate boom, but this has sobered off a bit, though prices are still higher than the prospects of the town warrant. The site is an excellent one, being on a plain big enough to house all the people of Arizona in a single city. Just across the nearby line is the Mexican town of Agua Prieta (Dark Water), where there is mescal for those that have cultivated a taste for swallowing something that tastes like aqua fortis and makes the drinker a maniac if he sticks to his tipple faithfully. There are also other attractions in Agua Prieta, chief among which is the bull ring, said to be the finest in northern Mexico, and where Mexican holidays are celebrated by glorious fights between men and bulls in which the bulls have about the same chance that they would have in any other shambles, and the men take about as dangerous chances of injury as any active-footed carpenter would run in climbing a twenty-foot ladder. Lest the Mexicans should reap all the glory of this institution it may be said that bull fights are given in honor of the leading American holidays as well as for the native fiestas and are well patronized by the people from the American border. The ever-glorious Fourth of July was celebrated last summer in Douglas, ending with a bull fight at Agua Prieta. The celebration was a great success, although a deputy sheriff shot a man on the street and there were a few hold-ups and minor mishaps of that nature.

A RECORD FOR HOLD-UPS.

Speaking of hold-ups, Douglas probably holds the banner for that peculiar form of diversion in the Southwest. Naco was good at the game once, but the glory of Naco departed when the railroad was completed to La Cananea, and the hold-up game flourishes only in live towns. There is plenty of open gambling in Douglas, with silver stacked up in rouleaus at the crap, faro and roulette tables. The Mexican line is also handy, and when a gentleman accustomed to the strenuous life "goes broke," what is simpler than to drop a black handkerchief over his face, with holes for the eyes, and in company with a friend similarly circumstanced, or, if necessary, alone, walk into the open door of some saloon, "throw down" a gun or two on the dealers and bartender, "stick up" the people inside, put the coin in a canvas ore sack, and "make his getaway" out of the back door and across the Mexican line. The game has been successfully worked on a number of occasions.

The population of Douglas is various. A number of the American citizens temporarily domiciled there are prepared on short notice, or at the sight of a strange sheriff from another county, to depart hastily across the Mexican line. Some of them remain on the other side permanently, for excellent reasons. There is also a considerable Mexican population on the Arizona side, some of the members of which would greatly prefer not going back, because the laws are enforced in Mexico, and shooting is the penalty for many crimes. Withal, Douglas has in the main a good class of people, and like all other new and woolly towns, will work out its own salvation in good time.

HORACE J. STEVENS.

NEARLY THIRTY MILLIONS.

Vast Array of Claims Pressed for Venezuelan Settlement.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 23.—The official figures of the claims presented by foreign nations to the mixed tribunals, now sitting in Caracas, are as follows:

France, $16,040,000; United States, $10,900,000; Italy, $8,300,000; Belgium, $3,093,860; Great Britain, $2,500,000; Germany, $1,417,300; Holland, $1,046,450; Spain, $66,000; Mexico, $500,000; Norway and Sweden, $200,000.

Views of Peace Congress.

ROUEN, France, Sept. 23.—The international peace congress, which is meeting in this city, to-day passed resolutions regretting the acts of hostility committed by Germany and Great Britain against Venezuela, particularly the destruction of property, which gave rise to claims for indemnity; expressing satisfaction that the warlike attitude soon yielded to diplomacy and arbitration, praising the intervention of the United States and congratulating President Roosevelt and United States Minister Bowen on their efforts to bring the dispute before The Hague tribunal.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

—The Army.—

Lieut. Col. William H. Clapp, U. S. A., retired, has been ordered to report to the Governor of Connecticut at Hartford, Conn., for duty with the organized militia of that State. This action was taken in accordance with the recent act of Congress designed to promote the efficiency of the militia.

Capt. Seymour Howell, paymaster at San Francisco, has been ordered to this city for duty in the office of the paymaster general.

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Thirteenth Cavalry, has been detailed to service in the pay department and assigned to duty in the Philippines.

Major Henry H. Ludlow, Artillery Corps, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Mississippi Agricultural and Botanical College.

—The Navy.—

Capt. F. H. Delano, from the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R. I., to duty in connection with fitting out the Dixie and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, to duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Surgeon S. L. Scott, from duty at the Navy Hospital, Boston, Mass., to the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D. C.

F. G. Sprengel has been appointed an acting machinist in the navy, to date from Sept. 1, 1903.

Ptomaines in Canned Beef.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Mary Russ, Mrs. G. R. Williams and two others became seriously sick last night by eating canned beef. All have recovered except Mrs. Russ, who is still in a serious condition. This is the second case of poisoning in this vicinity by eating canned meats.

Sergeant Sentenced for Cruelty.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Sergeant Buntz, of the Twenty-third Grenadier Regiment, stationed at Ulm, Wurtemberg, was to-day sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment for maltreating a private named Hils. Buntz threw a cooking apparatus at the victim and thus caused his death.

TO BE SOLD ON OCT. 1

COLLATERAL OF THE SOO COMPANY, HELD BY SPEYER & CO.

Plan to Save Property Expected to Be Formulated Before Then, as the Plant Made Good Profits.

NEW YORK CENTRAL TERMINAL

IT IS INFORMALLY DISCUSSED AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

Regular Dividends of N. Y. C. and B. & A.—Merger of New York Banks—Other Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—It was stated informally to-day that the Speyer syndicate probably would sell the assets of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company at auction on Oct. 1.

The formal circular of Speyer & Co., announcing the sale, was given out this afternoon. The securities of the subsidiary companies held by the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, with various notes made by the subsidiary companies in the course of advancement of moneys on the loan of Speyer & Co., these notes indorsed by the consolidated company, are to be sold at public auction on Oct. 1 at 161 Broadway, New York. The terms of the sale are that the securities, etc., must be bid for and purchased in one parcel and Speyer & Co. reserve the right to bid in the properties offered for sale.

Plant Was Making Money.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—R. F. Clergue made the following statement to-day regarding the troubles of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company:

"The financial difficulties of the works at Sault Ste. Marie have certainly reached a crisis. Mr. Shields accepted the presidency at the invitation of myself with the most positive assurances from financial interests in the company of the most reliable character that funds would be provided on the first of July for the taking up of the Speyer loan and for providing $2,500,000 working capital. The unexpected continuance of money pressure in New York made it impossible for the fulfillment of their promises. The efforts made to secure funds by other means have so far failed and only within the past few days, when this result became apparent, has it been necessary for me to give personal attention to the financial requirements of the company. The Speyer syndicate is not adverse to the shareholders' interests and will be entirely satisfied, and I believe gratified, if the property can still be saved for those whose capital has created it.

"For the immediate present the company is more likely to be embarrassed by pressure from Canadian creditors who regard their claims as unsecured.

"The works represent an expenditure of $25,000,000, and the amount of expenditure has been made in the establishment of modern mills of the latest and most economical type, supplied with all necessary new machinery of the highest grade and procurable at a cost below any competitors. Not three-tenths of the capital expenditure has yet come into productive form in operating the works, although the entire plant is now completed and ready to start up to its full capacity. Yet the small fraction of the plant now in operation has earned in gross in the last four months over $1,300,000, and in net over $600,000.

"This is at the rate of $1,800,000 net per annum, with less than one-third of our invested capital productive, and with our various nickel and steel works only now come into operation, having an earning capacity from orders practically on hand of two and one-half millions annually in addition. That under these circumstances our company have not been able to provide for the Speyer loan must seem unaccountable, but such is the condition at date.

"When the certainty of this situation became apparent to me quite recently I invited an examination of our assets and resources by certain Canadian and British interests. These examinations have confirmed all of the expectations of our shareholders in making their original investments and the directors of our company will solicit a little further indulgence from the Speyer syndicate with a reasonable certainty that it will grant the brief respite which only now seems necessary for the complete financial rehabilitation.

"Although I am confident that the present shareholders will be saved their entire investment, yet should they be obliged to suffer some loss the continued operation of the plant at Sault Ste. Marie to the substantial profit of the operators is quite as certain as the continued existence of the water falls at that point. The friendly consideration and indulgence of the Canadian creditors for a few days will be of the greatest possible assistance in securing the financial relief now in sight."

New Plan Under Consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—John S. Freeman, counsel in this city for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, to-day made the following statement:

"There is a movement on foot in which a majority of the stockholders will, I believe, unite to save the property, and I think a proposition looking to the reorganization of the company is under way and will be agreed to by the stockholders. I think the details of the new plan will be made public within the next day or two."

It was learned to-day that the plan provides for a new company capitalized at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and it is proposed to raise that amount by a bond issue of $5,000,000 and an assessment of $3 per share. It is understood that officers of the company are now endeavoring to carry out this plan.

The stockholders' protective committee has approved the proposed plan of reorganization, which, it says, is satisfactory to the interests it represents.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company is a holding company controlling a large number of concerns at and near Sault Ste. Marie. It was organized under the laws of Connecticut and has an authorized capitalization of $117,000,000, of which $102,000,000 has been issued. The principal stockholders are Philadelphians, and it is estimated that about $70,000,000 of the stock is held here.

The company has been in financial difficulties since last December, and recently matters reached such a stage that President Shields, of the company, issued an order shutting down all the company's plants at the Soo with the exception of the street-car lines. This action threw out of employment about 3,500 men. It is said that about $300,000 is owed to the laborers of the company and $1,500,000 is due to contractors and others for construction work.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

N. Y. C. and B. & A. Pay the Regular Amounts—N. Y. C. Terminals.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad met here to-day and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. The matter of raising funds for the new projected terminals was discussed informally, but action in the premises was postponed until the next meeting, pending the presence of William K. Vanderbilt. President William H. Newman assured the directors that no money for terminal purposes would be required this year, and further stated that the expenses of making the changes would be so gradual that there was no need for worry concerning the source of the funds.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The directors of the Boston & Albany Railroad to-day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The present board of directors was unanimously re-elected.

Pennsylvania Stock Rights.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day adopted a resolution giving subscribers to the new stock the right to pay their subscriptions in one amount instead of two payments. The resolution says