PHILIPPINE CIVIL RULE.

SECRETARY ROOT REPORTS GOOD PROGRESS.

WINNING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE FILIPINOS BY DESERVING IT—WHAT IS STILL NEEDED.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The second and final section of Secretary Root's annual report, made public to-day, is chiefly devoted to a review of conditions in the Philippines, showing the progress made in establishing civil government. Summing up his conclusions on this point, the Secretary says:

In general the progress of good government in the Philippines during the last year has been greater than the most sanguine American familiar with the obstacles to be overcome could have anticipated. Mutual understanding and confidence are necessary elements to success in such a field. These cannot be extemporized or forced; they must come freely, naturally and slowly. I think our legislators and administrators in the Philippines are winning the confidence of the people by deserving it. For hundreds of years the Filipino people had been accustomed to fair promises never fulfilled. We have made similar promises, and what we have already done in the way of performance has been a revelation of unexpected good faith.

The organization of the Federal party in the Philippines, which has extended throughout the provinces, loyally accepting the sovereignty and asserting the sincerity and beneficent purpose of the American people, has been of the utmost value. The character of the military officers who have commanded of Governor Taft and the members of the commission, and of the assistants whom they have gathered around them, has commanded respect and dispelled suspicion throughout a field of influence widening steadily as they have become known. A country is very fortunate which can draft from its citizens such men into the public service.

I believe that each successive step in the practical development of American purpose in the Philippines will result in wider appreciation and approval of the islands, and that we may reasonably look forward to a time not far distant which will be characterized by general good feeling, established confidence and active co-operation on the part of all the peoples of the archipelago in our efforts for their benefit. The course will not be without its difficulties, discouragements and reverses, but cheerful and persistent courage, faithful to the spirit of our institutions, will prevail.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Mr. Root gives an account of the growth and character of the government, and transmits to Congress the statutes, 263 in number, enacted by the Philippine Commission. The present conditions, he says, great as has been the improvement, do not permit the abandonment of military government throughout the archipelago. He continues in part as follows:

The policy followed by the War Department has been to steadily press forward, as rapidly as it could be done safely and thoroughly, the gradual substitution of government through civil agents for government through military agents, so that the administration of the military officer shall be continually narrowed, and that of the civil officer continually enlarged, until the time comes when the army can, without imperilling the peace and order of the country, be relegated to the same relation toward government which it occupies in the United States. In this way we have avoided the premature abandonment of any power necessary to enforce the authority of the United States, and at the same time have held open to the people of every community the opportunity to escape from the stringency of military rule by uniting with us in effective measures to bring about peaceful conditions in the territory which they inhabit.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The first duty charged upon the commission was "the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order, and loyalty."

In pursuance of this instruction the commission on January 31, 1901, passed "a general act for the organization of municipal governments in the Philippine Islands." Under this act a town when organized becomes a municipal corporation having the customary corporate powers. The municipal authority is to be exercised by a president, vice-president and municipal council elected for a term of two years by the qualified electors of the municipality. Provision is made for a municipal secretary and a municipal treasurer, who are to be appointed by the president with the consent of the council. The qualified electors include all persons who prior to the capture of Manila had held certain municipal offices, and all persons who own real property to the value of 500 pesos, or pay an annual tax of 30 pesos or more, and all those who speak, read and write either English or Spanish. (Persons guilty of crime or of certain specific acts of disloyalty and tax delinquents are disqualified.)

The powers of government conferred upon the municipalities are similar in character and extent to those ordinarily exercised by municipalities in the United States.

Under this code municipal governments have been organized and are maintained in 765 towns.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The officials of the provincial governments are a provincial governor, secretary, treasurer, supervisor and fiscal. The governing body is the provincial board, composed of the Governor, treasurer and supervisor. The Governor is to be chosen by the councillors of the municipalities in the province. The other officers are to be appointed by the commission, and, with the exception of the fiscal, are to be appointed under the provisions of the Civil Service act.

The provincial government has jurisdiction over roads, bridges and ferries not within the inhabited pueblos or barrios; over the administration of criminal law in the province; the protection and entertainment of the courts; the assessment and collection of taxes conjointly with the municipal officers, extensive visitorial and supervisory powers over municipal officers, and over the local constabulary or police. The commission has from time to time organized thirty-three of the provinces in the archipelago. Three of these—Cebu, Bohol and Batangas—proved to be prematurely organized, and have been turned back to the control of the military officers. The governments of the remaining thirty are in full operation. The organization of these municipalities and provinces was necessarily a long and painstaking proceeding, and to accomplish it the commissioners have journeyed through the islands, familiarized themselves with the conditions, meeting the inhabitants and consulting with the principal men. The first provincial governors were necessarily selected by the commission, but in every case they were selected upon consultation with the citizens, and with due regard to their informally expressed wishes.

The city of Manila has been placed under a special government quite similar to that of Washington, provided by act No. 183, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Manila," passed July 31, 1901.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The judicial power of the government of the islands is vested in a supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and six associate justices, sitting in Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and a court of first instance in each of fourteen judicial districts, which include the entire archipelago, both of these being courts of record, and a justice's court in each municipality. The judges are to be appointed by the commission.

Justices' courts have been organized in the 765 established municipalities, courts of first instance in the fourteen judicial districts, and a supreme court, with Cayetano Arellano, the most distinguished lawyer of the Philippines, as chief justice, and Fiorentino Torres, of Manila; Joseph F. Cooper, late of Texas; James F. Smith, late of California; Charles A. Willard, late of Minnesota; Victorino Mapa, of Manila, and Fletcher Ladd, late of New-Hampshire, as associates.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary Root speaks of the inauguration of Judge Taft as Civil Governor, the transfer of military command from General MacArthur to General Chaffee, the organization of separate executive departments and the appointment of Commissioner Wright as Vice-Governor. The Civil Service law enacted by the commission, he says, has been put into successful and satisfactory operation. Experiments seem to show that a native police force can be made faithful and effective, can be trusted with arms and will be of constantly increasing value in the maintenance of order. About six thousand natives are employed in the various municipal police forces and about one thousand in the insular constabulary.

LANDS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Three religious orders, the Dominicans, Augustinians and Recolletos, who were established under Spanish rule, had at the time of American occupation a holding of about 403,000 acres of agricultural lands. These lands are occupied by a native tenantry intensely hostile to the friars, and that hostility is unquestionably shared by the vast majority of the people of the islands. The relation of these landlords to their tenants and to the entire people was one of the chief causes of irritation and rebellion under the Spanish Government.

The new conditions make it manifestly for the interest of the religious orders that they should convert into money this property, which they can manifestly no longer peacefully enjoy or practically make useful. At the same time, the peace and order of the community, the goodwill of the people toward the government of the United States, and the interest of an effective settlement and disposition of all questions arising between the church and state in the islands make it equally desirable that these lands should be purchased by the state, and that title upon proper and reasonable terms should be offered to the tenants or to the other people of the islands. For this purpose it will be necessary that money should be obtained from other sources than the ordinary revenues of the Philippine government. The receipts from sales of the lands to natives can be devoted to the payment of any bonds issued to raise money for the purchase.

SLAVERY.

It is gratifying to report that the efforts of the American officers to bring about a cessation of the practice of slavery among the Moros are not fruitless. The character of the slavery practised is quite unlike that formerly practised in the United States in this, that the Moro slave, so called, becomes a member of the owner's family, enjoying many privileges, often having voluntarily sold himself into slavery to better his condition. The so-called slaves themselves exhibit no special anxiety to change their condition. All who seek freedom receive it upon coming into the American lines.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

The policy followed by the American Executive in dealing with the government of the Philippines (and also in dealing with the government of the other islands ceded or yielded by Spain which have been under the control of the War Department) has been to determine and prescribe the framework of insular government, to lay down the rules of policy to be followed upon the great questions of government as they are foreseen or arise, to obtain the best and ablest men possible for insular officers, to distribute and define their powers, and then to hold them responsible for the conduct of government in the islands with the least possible interference from Washington.

EDUCATION.

The Secretary reports good progress in educating the natives, and says:

Many more teachers must be obtained; many buildings must be constructed. Time and persistent energy and very large amounts of money will be necessary to put the system in working order. No regular system of reports has yet been possible, but from the reports received it is estimated that not less than 150,000 children are actually enrolled in the free primary schools; that one-half of these are being compelled to wait because there are not adequate school rooms, and that there are 75,000 children in actual daily attendance upon the schools already established. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 native elementary teachers employed. About 2,000 of these are receiving daily instruction in English.

Over 10,000 adult natives are studying English in evening schools under American teachers, and many more are applying than can be cared for as yet. The greatest eagerness is manifested to learn English. There is a widespread desire to send boys to the United States for education. Many of the towns are arranging to send and support boys here for that purpose. The educational situation is, briefly, as follows: There is a widespread and earnest desire for education among the people of the islands. There are more people anxious for education than there are teachers to furnish it. There are more teachers than there are school buildings or rooms for them to teach in. I think no one can become familiar with the facts without deep interest and a strong desire to press forward provision for education. All the good influences of American civilization may enter through this open door.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

A forestry bureau has been organized and a bureau of agriculture created. Plans for harbor improvements, public works and roads are reported under way. The Secretary calls attention to the urgent need of reforming the currency of the Philippines, which is in the worst possible condition. There is great need for increased banking facilities, and he recommends the extension of the National Banking act to the Philippines, with such modifications as the circumstances demand. A report on this subject by Charles A. Conant, secretary of the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, is presented. The tariff bill prepared by the commission has been completed.

BUSINESS AND REVENUE.

Notwithstanding the serious disadvantages under which it has labored, the business of the islands has increased during the last year. The total value of merchandise (exclusive of army supplies) imported during the fiscal year 1901 was $30,279,406, as against $20,601,436 for the fiscal year 1900, and the total value of merchandise exported during the fiscal year 1901 was $23,214,948, as against $19,751,068 for the fiscal year 1900—an increase of 47 per cent in the value of imports and an increase of 17½ per cent in the value of exports.

The imports from the United States show an increase of 72.4 per cent over the imports of 1900, and the exports to the United States show a decrease of 27 per cent from the exports of 1900. The imports from the United Kingdom, from Germany, from France and from the British East Indies have increased in a greater proportion than the imports from the United States.

The revenues of the Philippine government during the fiscal year 1901 amounted to $10,817,062 31, as against $6,723,852 18 during the fiscal year 1900. The total expenditures during the fiscal year 1901 amounted to $6,763,821 68, as against $5,218,381 12 in 1900, making an increase of revenues of over $4,000,000, and an increase of expenditures of about $1,500,000, and a surplus of revenues over expenditures of $4,053,840 63, as against a surplus of $1,505,471 06 for the preceding year. The great expenditures which have been undertaken for public works, education, insular constabulary, extension of the judicial system, etc., will rapidly dispose of this surplus.

LEGISLATIVE RELIEF.

Speaking of the limitations imposed on enterprise by the Spooner amendment, the Secretary says:

It is of the highest importance that the law, instead of prohibiting, should facilitate in the Philippines, under proper safeguards against undue exploitation and imposition, the same kind of healthful enterprise and industry which have made this country great and prosperous. Nothing will tend to do away with conspiracies, uprisings and guerilla warfare so powerfully as the attractions of profitable employment for the people. The present limitations which prevent new enterprise practically give a monopoly of business in many directions as against Americans to the foreign houses who occupied the field under Spanish rule, and at the same time prevent the government of the islands from according to the people of the Philippines the material privileges and rights which were denied to them by Spain, and to which they are entitled. It is much to be desired that the next session of Congress shall not pass without adequate relief in this respect by appropriate legislation.

SCHOOLS FOR THE INDIANS.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR THE EDUCATION OF ITS WARDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is an interesting document, showing what the government is doing for the practical education and advancement of its wards, and embraces ideas gleaned from personal observation in the field, together with the views of various superintendents, workers for the Indians and prominent educators throughout the United States. The general superintendent has outlined a uniform course of study and makes a strong argument for education along practical lines which will improve the Indians' mode of life. Agriculture is taken up, embracing dairying and other branches of farm study, as well as domestic science for the girls. Speaking of agriculture, the superintendent says:

No occupation will so soon dispose the Indian of his nomadic instincts and fix upon him permanency of habitation as agriculture. Tilling of the soil will necessarily oblige him to remain in one spot, and the performing of certain duties at proper times of the year will instil into him the necessity for systematic work and for giving attention to details. To make any real progress the Indian must have a home, wherein will centre all his interests, hopes and ambitions, and a home on a farm will best fill these requirements. As there is no field in which he can so readily contribute to his own support, he should not only be encouraged, but urged to cease leasing his allotment, to cultivate more acres, raise better crops, and live the thrifty, independent life that falls to the lot of tillers of the soil.

Miss Reel points out that the Indian owns his land and should be taught to farm it himself, in preference to his oldtime custom of renting to his industrious white neighbors and himself living in idleness. This idea instilled into the red man will be a long step toward actual reform. Attention is called to the fact that the first government appropriation in 1819 was only $10,000, while in the last year $3,244,250 was expended for Indian schools, and the total number of pupils enrolled was nearly twenty-five thousand. The superintendent points to the benefits resulting from the introduction of the outing system, and suggests systematic methods of selecting pupils for school attendance calculated to reduce to the lowest possible degree evils which have heretofore existed.

A gratifying feature of Indian education, as indicated by the report, is the rapid growth of industrial training methods in the Indian schools. Practical industrial training, with elementary literary studies applicable to industrial work, should make the Indian a useful citizen, and this is the aim of the Indian school service under its present management.

MISS STONE'S FATE.

NO CREDENCE GIVEN TO REPORT IN WELL INFORMED QUARTERS—ALIVE NOVEMBER 24.

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—The Turkish authorities at Salonica hear that Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captured American missionary, and Mme. Tsilka, her companion, are both dead, and that their bodies were buried at the village of Alidere, in the district of Dubnitza. Mme. Tsilka is reported to have died after childbirth, and Miss Stone is said to have succumbed to grief and hardship. The brigands are alleged to have dispersed after the death of their captives.

The report is discredited at the United States Legation and at the United States Consulate.

The feeling here is that the strongest pressure by the United States is necessary to compel Bulgaria to effect the release of the prisoners.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 28.—A telegram received from a private agent at Dubnitza says that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were alive on November 24.

HOW REPORT REACHED WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The rumor of the death of Miss Stone and her attendant Mme. Tsilka, which reached the State Department yesterday, came from Turkish sources, the first informant being the Vali of Salonica. The two women were said to have been held captives at Vvesnej and Myejrjoza, two towns supposed to be on the Bulgarian frontier, but which have not been located in the atlases. The fact that both Mr. Eddy and Consul General Dickinson emphatically discredit the report of Miss Stone's death is regarded here as indicating their purpose to continue without relaxation their efforts to secure her release.

AMERICAN TRADE COMPETITION.

WHY GREAT BRITAIN FAILS TO GET HER SHARE OF SUPPLYING NEEDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

London, Nov. 28.—British business men gathered this afternoon, in response to the London Chamber of Commerce's general invitation, to hear Seymour Bell the commercial agent of Great Britain in the United States, expound his views on American trade competition. He said that what America wanted from abroad was daily getting smaller, but that Great Britain was being cut out of even this small portion of the market by France and Germany. Mr. Bell attributed this to Great Britain's backwardness in using labor saving and automatic machinery. He declared the working classes of Great Britain must be educated up to them and be convinced that their use was essential before Great Britain could compete with America.

Mr. Bell also said there was no doubt that the reciprocity movement in the United States would result in the removal or reduction of many of the duties now enforced, but it would be in the case of articles in which the United States was entirely free from foreign competition.

Mr. Bell said there was a growing need for tea and Scotch whiskey in the United States. The statement disclosed the fact that the India and Ceylon tea merchants had entered into a pooling arrangement for the purpose of promoting the sale of their brands in the United States.

The commercial agent denied the statement that American cement was inferior to Portland cement.

One of the few merchants present declared that American trade was completely ousting British trade from Central and South America.

Discussing what became of old men in America, Mr. Bell said that a man over forty-five years had hard work to get any position there, and that this was one of the most serious factors of future American business life.

Scotch whiskey, it was also said, is now being made in New-York and exported in large quantities to South America.

Mr. Bell reassured his hearers that there was no prejudice in America against British goods, only they could not expect them to be bought when, as in the case of agricultural machinery, the American article was lighter, more durable and cheaper. Nor could the colonies be blamed for patronizing America in preference to Great Britain in this branch of machinery. He praised the specialization adopted by American manufacturers, and concluded with declaring that while nothing which could not be remedied existed to prevent Great Britain from holding her own, her manufacturers must get more modern machinery and must compel their employes to use it.

TWO VOLUMES OF BISMARCK'S LETTERS.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The long delayed correspondence of Prince Bismarck was published here to-day. The work is in two volumes. The first is made up of the letters between Emperor William I and Bismarck, many of which are extremely interesting, while the second volume is composed of miscellaneous letters exchanged between Bismarck and various notable personages.

RICHARDSON TO LEAD THEM

BRYAN APPARENTLY STILL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BOSS.

DE ARMOND WON'T GET BACK FROM THE PHILIPPINES IN TIME TO MAKE A FIGHT FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP NOMINATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 28.—At their first caucus on Saturday morning the Democrats of the new House will face a rather remarkable situation. The object of the caucus is to organize the minority for the work of the session. Except for a curious circumstance there would be a lively contest, with the usual Democratic accompaniment, for the chief honor to be bestowed, which is the nomination for Speaker, carrying with it the titular leadership of the party in the House. The nomination will again go to James D. Richardson, of Tennessee; but this time he will get it by default. The altitudinous and angular Tennesseean, known among his Congressional associates as "Slippery Jim," owes his present good luck to the singular misfortune that has befallen David A. De Armond, of Missouri, who is now somewhere in the Pacific Ocean, on his return from a trip around the globe, which he made ostensibly for the purpose of studying the Philippine question at close range—a diversion that is becoming quite popular with Democratic statesmen since they have learned that through the courtesy of the War Department they can travel around the planet on an army transport free of all cost, except the small item of $1 a day for food. Mr. De Armond was a member of the Congressional party that left New-York last July in an army transport for the Philippines via the Suez Canal, and is returning home by the Pacific route. These Congressmen were scheduled to arrive at San Francisco on November 1, but their arrival has been indefinitely delayed by accidents to two or three transports on which they have been deadhead passengers since they left Manila nearly two months ago.

At the close of the last Congress the Missouri delegation, with a loud flourish of trumpets, nominated De Armond as that State's candidate for the minority leadership of this Congress. The Democrats were so dissatisfied with Richardson's leadership last year that it was predicted he would stand no show for the enjoyment of the same honors in the LVIIth Congress. De Armond's supporters among the Missourians say that if he were here they would "mix it" with Richardson in the caucus Saturday, but since the fates have conspired with Neptune to prevent his being in Washington on schedule time, they do not intend to present his name to the caucus. Therefore Richardson will carry off the honors without a contest.

SITUATION PLEASES REPUBLICANS.

House Republicans are greatly pleased with this situation. They say it foreshadows for them an easier time than they could have expected had De Armond been made the minority leader. The Missourian is an alert and vitriolic fighter, and believes in opposing everything that is indorsed by the Republican caucus. The Tennessee man, on the contrary, is mild mannered and peace loving, and would rather compromise at any time than fight. It is suspected also that the unanimity with which the Democrats have turned to Richardson for leadership is of more than ordinary importance. Mr. Richardson was chairman of the last Bryanite national convention, and owed his selection to that post to the personal influence of Bryan himself. He also was ex-Governor William J. Stone's chief lieutenant in the ridiculous Bryan campaign in the East last year that was conducted from the Hoffman House, under the general direction of Richard Croker. Bryan, it is said, sent word to Washington a week ago that Richardson must again be made the minority leader of the House. This indicates that "the Peerless" is still the party boss, and that he is watching the reorganizers so closely and with such suspicion that he will not even consent to a change of leadership in Congress, even though that leadership may have proven weak and incompetent.

It goes without saying that if Bryan is thus bossing his party in the House, he is also trying to boss it in the Senate. Hence he is insisting on the minority in the upper chamber sticking to the banner of Jones, of Arkansas, who as the Bryanite national chairman has enjoyed the honors and immunities of Democratic leader of the Senate since the retirement of Gorman, of Maryland. But the chances are that Bryan will not have such easy sailing with his Jones craft as he is having with that of Richardson. The younger and more vigorous element among the minority of the Senate seem determined to repudiate Jones's leadership at the forthcoming session, irrespective of Bryan's demands. They say that Jones "threw them down" at the last session by not fighting the Army Reorganization bill and other similar measures which contained what the Bryanites denounced in the campaign of 1900 as "imperialism." The Arkansas Senator was also derelict in other important respects, according to this view of him, and the opposition probably will bring forward Senator Bacon, of Georgia, for the titular leadership of the minority until Gorman returns, two years hence. Bacon, by the way, is with De Armond out in the Pacific, and there is no telling when he will get here. But the Jones opposition will see to it that the minority caucus is not permanently organized until the Georgian arrives.

THIEVING SOLDIERS SEVERELY PUNISHED

Washington, Nov. 28.—Brigadier General Randall, commanding the Department of the Columbia, is making a reputation as a severe prosecutor of soldiers guilty of small thefts. The record of a court martial, just received here, shows that a recruit, Alexander Reese, of the 10th Field Battery, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be confined at Alcatraz Island for one year for the larceny of a shirt. General Randall approved the sentence reluctantly, because it imposed simply confinement, when in his opinion it should have included hard labor.

BATTLE ABBEY PURCHASER.

SIR AUGUSTUS FREDERICK WEBSTER, BART., WHOSE FAMILY ONCE OWNED IT, SECURES IT.

London, Nov. 28.—The mystery surrounding the sale of Battle Abbey at public auction has been solved by the announcement that Sir Augustus Frederick Webster, Bart., is the purchaser. The new owner is a descendant of Sir Thomas Webster, who bought the Abbey from Viscount Montague in 1719, and whose family retained possession of it for 130 years.

NEW TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.

MINISTER MERRY IN DAILY CONFERENCE WITH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 28.—William L. Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, is in daily conference here with Dr. Fernando Sanchez, the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the matter of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and the terms under which the undertaking shall be carried out. A new commercial treaty between the United States and Nicaragua is also under discussion.

Mr. Merry expects to start from here on December 3 for Costa Rica.

MARQUIS ITO SEES CZAR.

AN EFFECTIVE ENTENTE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN REGARDED AS PROBABLE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—The Czar granted an audience to Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, at Tsarsko-Selo this afternoon, and later Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, gave a dinner in honor of the visitor.

An effective entente between Russia and Japan is regarded as the probable outcome of the audience between the Czar and Marquis Ito, although it is not anticipated that permanent or binding obligations will be undertaken by either government.

POL ROGER & Co. CHAMPAGNE

The Society Wine in London.

Messrs. Pol Roger & Co.'s *BRUT SPECIAL VINTAGE 1893* is now on sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for U. S.

New York, Nov. 13, 1901.

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"Should old acquaintance be forgot,
Let new ones come to mind;
Let bad things come to the bad one's lot,
And good things come to the kind."
—*Joe Davis.*

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We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. Established 1793.

REMEMBERS BOYHOOD'S FRIENDS.

A. R. PEACOCK GIVES LESS FORTUNATE COMPANIONS NEW HOMES.

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 28.—A. R. Peacock, the wealthy steel manufacturer of Pittsburg, Penn., has created a sensation here by visiting two old friends of his boyhood and presenting them each with a fine house and lot on one of the best streets in the town. The beneficiaries are Abram Suydam and Charles Holcomb. Mr. Peacock told his friends that he would not, like Andrew Carnegie, give away public libraries, but he meant to dispose of some of his millions in gladdening the hearts of his old friends and fellow men.

Both Messrs. Suydam and Holcomb are old men of limited means, who can no longer do hard work. When Mr. Peacock told them to each select a house in town as a Thanksgiving present from him, they were dazed at their good fortune. Mr. Suydam selected the house of George W. Abbot and Mr. Holcomb the house owned by Miss Carrie Gildersleeve, both on High-st. Mr. Peacock purchased the properties at once for $4,000 and turned them over to his old companions, with a fund sufficient to equip them with all modern improvements.

WAITS FOR SWEETHEART WHO IS DEAD.

LOVER FINDS HER LIFELESS BODY IN HER ROOM, WHERE SHE SUCCUMBED TO EPILEPSY.

For two hours yesterday Bernard Swarskopf, of No. 222 East Sixty-eighth-st., waited for his sweetheart, Millie Sanders, to keep her engagement with him. Then, when she did not appear, he went to her home where he found she had been dead for a number of hours, death being caused by strangulation during an epileptic attack. The young woman was twenty-six years old. She had been employed as cashier in a restaurant at No. 385 Broadway.

When Swarskopf had waited nearly two hours for Miss Sanders at Third-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st. he went to her home. From Mrs. Mamie Mutusotto, a Japanese woman living in the same house, Swarskopf learned that Miss Sanders had not been seen since 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening. But it was said that Jacko, Miss Sanders's fox terrier, had been wandering uneasily about the house all day, whining and barking. No one had knocked at Miss Sanders's door. This Swarskopf did, but he could get no response. Then he went into Mrs. Mutusotto's apartments and climbed out on a fire escape, from which he crossed into Miss Sanders's room. There he found the body of his sweetheart lying half out of the bed, as though she had tried to get to the window for fresh air when the epileptic attack had come on. She was in her night clothing, and her face and eyes clearly told the manner of her death.

HILL MAY NOT HARMONIZE.

EX-SENATOR'S FOLLOWERS SAY HE WILL NOT AGREE TO A CROKER PLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Nov. 28.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill's followers here say that they doubt whether he will accede immediately to Richard Croker's appeal for party harmony, although they say that he is keenly desirous of putting the Democratic party in a stronger condition in the State. Certainly, they say, Mr. Hill will not agree to co-operate with Mr. Croker in any scheme to reorganize the Democratic party unless he has satisfactory proof that his own judgment in party matters will be more respected by the leader of Tammany Hall and also by ex-Senator Edward Murphy, jr.

Mr. Hill has seen his judgment on the course to be taken by the Democratic party in this State overridden ever since 1896. He opposed, as a member of the committee on resolutions of the Democratic National Convention of 1896, the adoption of the plank in the party platform favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck for Governor in 1898, and of John B. Stanchfield for Governor in 1900, and Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy forced the Democratic State conventions of those years to nominate both these men.

In 1900 also Mr. Hill, when extremely desirous of being named a member of the committee on resolutions at the Democratic National Convention for the purpose of opposing the recommittal of the Democratic party to the 16 to 1 plank, was rejected by the New-York delegation at the dictation of Mr. Croker.

It is considered probable here that Croker's manifesto in favor of "harmony" is inspired by the Democratic national leaders, who are alarmed by the divisions in their party in this State. In New-York, Albany and Troy there are now two active Democratic factions, and Buffalo Democrats also are divided. This dissension is lessening the Democratic vote, and the success of the Republican national and State administrations also weakens the Democratic party.

TO COMMAND AUSTRALIAN FORCES.

GENERAL E. T. H. HUTTON APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

London, Nov. 28.—General E. T. H. Hutton, who commanded the First Brigade of Mounted Infantry in South Africa, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of the Australian Commonwealth.

General Hutton, who was born in 1848, is an aide-de-camp to the King. He has served in the Zulu war, the Boer war and the Egyptian war. He commanded the military forces of New South Wales from 1893 to 1896, was president of the military conferences in Australia in 1896, was assistant adjutant general in Ireland, 1896-'98, and was general in command of the Dominion militia, 1898-1900.

DADY HAS NOT YET GOT CONTRACT.

MINUTES OF HAVANA COUNCIL SHOW THE MATTER IS NOT YET VOTED ON.

Havana, Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the City Council to-day, called to approve the minutes of the meeting of November 15, it was shown by the minutes that the Council had not voted to award the sewer contract to Michael J. Dady on his reduced bid. The vote at that time was to take the report of the commission recommending his proposition into consideration, and the minutes were approved, in that form without discussion.

It was announced in a dispatch from Havana on November 15 that the City Council had that night unanimously voted to award to Michael J. Dady the contract to pave and sewer Havana at his reduced bid of $10,913,858.

FRENCH CHAMBER VOTES CHINESE LOAN.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 335 to 312 adopted the Chinese loan, after rejecting two paragraphs of the final article, which the commission had inserted against the wish of the government and which would have excluded religious congregations from the benefits of the loan, and which also provided that indemnities be distributed to private claimants only as China paid the instalments. Both paragraphs were thrown out by big majorities.

BELGIAN CHAMBER FORCED TO ADJOURN.

Brussels, Nov. 28.—Amid scenes of violent disorder the Socialists to-day forced an adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies, owing to the refusal of the government to consider a universal suffrage resolution. The Socialists also announced that they would continue their obstruction indefinitely and prevent a vote on the Budget until their demands were granted.

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