

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00. DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00. SUNDAY, Per Year, \$3.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City, and elsewhere. PUBLISHED BY THE SUN PUBLISHING CO., 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

The Actual Scope of the Investigation.

The official Danish opinion of the alleged scandal now under investigation has been expressed both at Copenhagen and at Washington.

On Sunday a member of the Danish Government was reported as saying:

"Neither CHRISTMAS nor GØN ever received credentials as agent for the Danish West Indies. They never negotiated with Washington and have in no way influenced the negotiations. . . . The alleged scandal is the result of a quarrel between CHRISTMAS and GØN. The latter claimed he effected the sale and that, hence, he wanted a commission. CHRISTMAS made a similar claim, accompanied by a confidential report to the Danish Government, containing statements regarding bribery. . . . GØN, seeing it was hopeless to expect a commission, started for Washington with CHRISTMAS's report in his pocket, boasting to the anti-salvage advocates here that he would be rewarded by influencing Congress to decline to pass the appropriation. . . . Before the opening of the negotiations CHRISTMAS and GØN actually tried to become connected with the matter as agents."

On Monday the Danish Minister at Washington, Mr. CONSTANTIN BRUN, called upon the Secretary of State and officially informed him that there was absolutely no foundation for the allegations of CHRISTMAS, and that the man had not during the negotiations been employed as an agent of Denmark.

"These charges," said Mr. RICHARDSON in demanding the investigation, "have been made by a diplomatic agent of the Danish Government in a secret report. I state upon my honor as a member of this House that I have what purports to be and what I believe, from the evidence which I have before me and which I propose now to offer to the Speaker and to the House and to the country, to be the report, less one page, made by this secret agent to the Danish Government. Now, I say that, Mr. Speaker, with a full responsibility of the words."

"And again Mr. RICHARDSON declared: "This is a grave charge. I have not brought it here for the purpose of seeking a mere political advantage. Here is a charge made by an official of the Danish Government that he has \$500,000, or will have, of the purchase money to be paid, and which has not yet been paid, by this Government for the express purpose of bribing American Congressmen. I say that I have evidence to sustain me in the statement which I have made upon my honor."

"And again: "I am not exaggerating, I am not straining my conscience at all in making that statement."

"It is apparent, therefore, that the only valuable purpose of the investigation now beginning will be either to determine the extent of the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON'S credulity and capacity for party leadership, or to measure his intellectual honesty."

The Retirement From New York of the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton.

The intention of the Rev. Dr. HEBER NEWTON to resign the rectory of All Souls' Church at an early day, with the view, as it is understood, of accepting an invitation from the trustees of Leiland Stanford University at San Francisco to become the special preacher at that institution, as announced from his pulpit on Easter Sunday by his associate, Dr. Newton is in many respects and for many years has been the most striking figure among the Episcopal clergy of New York. Moreover, his selection as a religious teacher by the great California university is suggestive, for Dr. Newton's religious views, frankly liberal and even radical, so far disturbed the repose of the Episcopal Church of New York that, in 1881, Bishop POTTER was urged to discipline him, and a vigorous movement was started by the Rev. Dr. De Costa to have him brought to trial for heresy.

Bishop POTTER simply cautioned him discreetly to avoid giving occasion for discord. When again in 1881 a petition was addressed to the Bishop by several clergymen asking that an inquiry concerning Dr. Newton's teachings be instituted, and it was followed up by a request to the same effect from the accused minister, it is true that a committee of clergymen and laymen was appointed by the Bishop for the purpose, but nothing came from it since that time Dr. Newton has been left free from interference, though he has modified his teachings in no way, unless to make them the more open to the objections which had provoked the agitation for his trial for heresy, and his eloquent and persistent fearlessness in proclaiming them later attracted to him and proved of him, far rather to the hope that a change of scene and activity will be of benefit to his health, somewhat impaired by the labors of the long pastorate in New York. For several weeks past he has been forced to seek rest and recuperation at his seaside home at East Hampton on Long Island.

The religious views expressed so fully by Dr. Newton and which years ago had no longer the novelty they then had. The conviction of a "higher criticism" of the Bible, which in general may be said to have furnished the basis for them, have since affected

very profoundly the teachings of Protestant Churches very extensively, and they are accepted if not actually propagated by professors in practically all their leading theological schools. Thus the religious public has become accustomed to views which provoked astonishment and resentment when they began to be proclaimed as frankly by Dr. NEWTON. Outraged by this indication of indifference to the ancient faith Dr. DE COSTA went over to the Roman Catholic Church. Encouraged by it Dr. BRIGGS, so notable as an expounder of the "higher criticism," passed from Presbyterianism to receive holy orders in the Episcopal Church.

Dr. HEBER NEWTON has commanded deserved respect because of the courage with which he has proclaimed his opinions. He has made no attempt to conceal them and threats of ecclesiastical discipline have been powerless to restrain him from their bold expression, and even from going to the extreme of the conclusions to which they lead with a logic so irresistible. His intrepid honesty has made him a distinguished figure in the New York pulpit, so that his withdrawal from it will leave a large vacancy. He has long been influential in awakening in minds unaccustomed to sceptical inquiry the spirit of criticism, whence has come the revolution in religious conviction through which so many people have passed or are now passing.

Youth and Age.

The London Spectator begins an essay on "The Unpopularity of Youth" by laying down as a foundation for its discussion the assertion that "young men, especially young men of promise, are, generally speaking, disliked."

Now, in England, that may be the "curious fact" but the Spectator calls it, but the "curious fact" here is rather the prominence won by young men in affairs, more especially, and the respectful consideration with which their judgment is received by older men who have been successful likewise in that sphere of activity.

In Wall Street, for example, are many young men who have demonstrated so strikingly the sort of ability required for the successful pursuit of its business that even old heads in that mart will listen respectfully, even eagerly, to their counsel and pay humble heed to their criticism. The sight of gray-headed capitalists and financiers gravely considering relatively juvenile opinions and even inviting them as of very serious value is not infrequent. Difference of years yields to actual achievement. The alert mind of youth is recognized as having an advantage over duller age, more especially, at this period of new business development.

Meanwhile the distinction in dress which formerly separated youth from age has passed away. The time was when the seasoned man of fifty aged and distinguished by their very costumes. Now they all dress alike. The bank President and the hustling young broker wear the same cut of garments, and in their manners they are very much the same. They meet on the same plane, or it may be that the younger look down on the older from a higher elevation of fortune and consequent importance.

With us, too, it is the young man who is the greater figure socially. The society of fashion is composed chiefly of young people, and they give to it its most marked tone. The older generation lives and strives for the new generation, and why not? Youth represents the future. It is hope, and by its energy the car of progress is to be pushed forward. The old plant that the new may reap.

Will England Finance Japan?

According to a telegram to the London Times from Tokio the real purpose of the visit to England by Count MATSUOKA, recently arrived at San Francisco on his way thither, is to arrange a loan which was secretly promised by Great Britain in order to "equalize the advantages" of the British-Japanese alliance.

It is by no means improbable that an informal promise to that effect was given and will, soon or late, be fulfilled. The words which we have put in quotation marks are intelligible enough when we recall that, although Japan possesses the very thing which England lacks in the Far East, yet a large and efficient army, her own financial resources are unequal to the maintenance of it in the field for a considerable period. The Mikado has no fear of the czar, and would not shrink, apparently, from undertaking, single-handed, to bar him out of Manchuria, provided he could obtain the guaranty that the French fleet should not combine with the Russian, and provided, also, he could find means to mobilize his military forces and support them during the conduct of prolonged operations. The British-Japanese alliance, on its face, provides the guaranty against French interference, but it says nothing about the loan which is almost equally necessary if Japan is to confront cheerfully the prospect of a war with Russia. From Japan's point of view it must seem reasonable enough to seek from her ally the loan which will finance her resources from France. That is why it seems likely that the telegram from Tokio concerning the object which Count MATSUOKA has in view in visiting London is well founded.

There is reason to believe, however, that a change has come over the temper of the British Government, and of British capitalists since they so lavishly distributed loans and subsidies among their continental allies during the war against the French Republic and Empire. Before London bankers made a loan to Japan they are likely to probe more inquisitively into her fiscal resources than Paris bankers have shown themselves willing to do. There are limits, by the way, even to the fields which Paris bankers were willing to loan for the sake of patriotism. For we observe that the latest Russian loan, amounting to more than thirty million dollars, is offered for subscription, not in France, but in Germany and Holland. As for the victory of Japan, it is, perhaps, a calcu-

lated coincidence that definite data on the subject were published the other day in the London Morning Post.

Assuming that the silver yen is worth fifty cents in gold, we find that Japan's revenue is now \$135,000,000, and that the present expenditure is slightly less. The public debt is \$200,000,000, which pays an average interest of 4 per cent. The army, comprising 610,000 men, costs on a peace footing \$20,000,000 a year, and the navy rather more than \$10,000,000. The reserve held by the Treasury aggregates \$115,000,000 in cash or in gold bonds deposited by way of security for an issue of bank notes to an equal amount. This statement is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it is undisputed that taxation in Japan cannot be largely increased. It would seem to follow that, while Japan may be regarded as able to borrow a moderate sum, her ability to provide interest and sinking fund for a large loan is questionable. So small, however, is the pay given to Japanese soldiers, and so thrifty is the management of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, that \$100,000,000 at 4 per cent. would probably be made to go as far as double that sum in the hands of Russian administrators.

When the pinch comes, if not now, Japan will doubtless get some pecuniary help from England, but the amount will be strictly graduated to her debt-paying capacity.

Again and Always, "Scuttle!"

Another Philippine debate is soon due in the Senate, this time upon the bill for the temporary government of the islands.

The substitute bill and accompanying report of the minority of Mr. LODGE's committee indicate the course of the opposition. Now, as at every previous stage of necessary legislation concerning the Philippines, the alternative policy is simply Scuttle.

This time there is a slight variation or addition to the main idea, the abandonment of American sovereignty. The minority substitute proposes that the United States shall hold the islands until peace is established, the obligations of the Paris Treaty are carried out, and elections have been held for the adoption of a Constitution and the establishment of an independent Government. Then, having proclaimed to the world the fact that the Philippine Republic is an independent and sovereign nation, we are to proceed to negotiate with Great Britain, Germany, France, and such other powers as the President may deem necessary, for the perpetual inviolability of that sovereign nation from foreign interference.

In other words, having relinquished all claims to American sovereignty, and having withdrawn from the islands, we are yet to be responsible to the rest of the world for the new republic's behavior, and also responsible to the Filipino republic for the continued preservation of its independence against assault by other nations!

Suppose the experimental republic fails? Suppose the proposed negotiations with the other great powers fail? Suppose that one of them finds a pretext for breaking its treaty obligations? We are out of sovereignty, but up to the ears in responsibility for the Filipinos.

Protection without sovereignty, responsibility without power—scuttle is the logic of the logicians of Scuttle.

The Police.

If the refusal of the police to stand for violation of the Excise law is because their own innate honesty revolts against the lawlessness of their superiors, then it is an unprecedented and somewhat shocking lesson to those in authority.

If their movement is the result of fear lest they be held accountable for neglect of duty, then it is an impressive demonstration of what can be done by the influence of an honest man at their head.

It is unnecessary to say that in this case the honest man is District Attorney JEROME.

These are prosperous days for the Hebrew theatre of the lower East side. Three of them now, in addition to producing plays by their own playwrights, written to order, give repertories ranging from "Hamlet" to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in forestal Yiddish, and the theatre-going public has increased so rapidly that a fourth Hebrew theatre is soon to be established. No more enthusiastically appreciative audiences can be found anywhere than in these particular theatres and the plays produced are beautifully and refreshingly free from those moral and anti-religious complications that distinguish the modern secular dramas on other boards. Before the last curtain falls virtue wins and the villain "gets all that is coming to him."

The Hebrew Actors' Union, to be exclusively raised its initiation fee recently to \$100, which was expected to be prohibitive, and along came two non-union actors who were qualified for membership by paying it. It is said that the unionists are angry at the new members, but it is also said that the new members are angry at the unionists.

Perhaps the rumor that a syndicate of French and Italian bankers had offered \$50,000,000 for the purchase of the Panama Canal is a mere fabrication. It is said that the offer was made by a syndicate of French and Italian bankers, but it is also said that the offer was made by a syndicate of French and Italian bankers.

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Gravestone Outside the Hall

Gravestone outside the hall men who played a gallant part in their day. New York cannot afford to lose St. Paul's, and we may well congratulate ourselves on the fact that the Trinity Corporation can afford to decline all such offers as that of the ambitious French and Italian bankers.

Good Luck to the Meteor

Good luck to the Meteor on her maiden voyage! Her bad luck is already behind her in the shape of a broken stern plate. As she has got rid of that may no more of the same sort again catch up with her!

CRISIS IN COEDUCATION.

President of Northwestern Warn Trustees That Change in Policy is Needed.

From Chicago Tribune. "Coeducation as a system not only has ceased to make new converts, but there are indications that it is losing ground in the territory which it has won. A new period of questioning is upon us. Recent events point to a serious crisis in the history of this movement. It is plain that the way out of this difficulty lies not in diminishing or abridging the privilege of young men, but in doing for the men what we have been doing for the women for years past—making the college an increasingly profitable and pleasant place for them."

This was the warning note sounded by Edmund J. James, the new President of Northwestern University, before the Board of Trustees of that institution yesterday. It was the first public utterance pertaining to his policy, and the seriousness with which he treated a subject which has been worrying the university authorities made an impression on the minds of the trustees.

A comfortable and modern dwelling place, a first-class thoroughly equipped dormitory, and a large and well-kept gymnasium may obtain lodgings suitable for the purposes of coeducation.

A college campus where the young men may obtain a reasonable price for a comfortable and well-equipped gymnasium, sufficient to meet the needs of the students. The social side of college life must be considered. The new students may come together in an informal way, and where all college organizations, the Young Men's Association, the Athletic Committee, the editors of the college papers, etc., may have their headquarters. The conditions which confront him at Northwestern, President James said.

As to the cases which have led to this condition of affairs, he said:

"I had a considerable degree being offered special inducements to women—may have even to some extent to the men. In our curriculum we have been expanding those subjects in which women are especially deficient, and advanced scientific subjects in which men are chiefly interested. In our college life we have had a marked increase in the number of women, and at the same time we have had a marked decrease in the number of men. This is a serious situation, and it is one which we must face."

That other educational institutions had changed their attitude toward this system, President James said was proved by their policy.

The Leland Stanford University, he continued, had reported to have accepted in its deeds of gift a provision that the women students should not exceed a certain percentage of the total number of students. Middlebury has limited the number of women to a fixed proportion, 20 per cent of the men. The University of Chicago has treated with the intention of making certain important subjects of the same character as those which are separating the men and women in the lower classes. With Northwestern University, he said, the present diversity of policy pointed question in his last annual report to your body. "Is the system of coeducation, as it is now being conducted, a trial or an answer to it with a 'perhaps'?"

The International Brick Issue.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I read an article in your valuable paper on Sunday about the relative merits of American and English bricklayers, and the remarks made by Mr. Oldham. In answer I would say that any ordinary bricklayer in New York is supposed to lay at least 1,000 brick on a mixer work, such as chimneys, arches, etc., and as high as 2,000 on straight heavy walls. An apprentice that could not lay more than 300 brick in a day would not get on at the business would get fired out of the job.

I consider the American mechanic equal to any other in the world. I have had over fifty years experience at the trade in different countries, such as France, Germany, India and the United States—and as yet have never found the smart Englishman could give me any advantage in any of the quantities. I am at present over 50 years old and can still lay as well as any of the younger men, and I can produce 500 brotcher mechanics that can do almost any younger man's work. I am, I think, a MAGILL.

A Card From Dr. Savage.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I read your editorial of the morning, "Two Eastern Women," seriously misrepresents what I said on Sunday. Of course, it was not so intended, but the point is important and I would have your readers understand it.

I had no intention of having evidence for the return to life of the physical body of Jesus. This, I think, will be plain to any one who considers the matter without prejudice. The number of bodies which have been reported as having been seen by some of his disciples after the death of his body on the cross. The first-hand testimony we have is that of Paul, and he tells us definitely that he saw the risen body of Jesus. I give my reasons for holding this position.

It is too great a subject to handle in a note, but I will try to do so. The two questions are: (1) How long did the body of Jesus remain in the tomb? and (2) How long did the body of Jesus remain in the tomb?

Beats of Applause.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I read your editorial of the morning, "Two Eastern Women," and I was glad to see that you had given me the credit of having been the first to suggest that the women should be given the same rights as the men.

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IN THE FAR EAST.

Forces Which Russia and Japan Respectively Control.

The sharpened antagonism between Russia and Japan created by the conclusion and publication of the Anglo-Japanese alliance gives a special interest to the question of the naval and military conditions of the two countries in the event of war between them. It is undeniable that circumstances seem to be largely in favor of Japan. Her forces are concentrated, ready for action and, as events during the past six years have proved, admirably organized and commanded. In a war with Russia her base of operations is within easy reach of any army she can put into the field, and its communications by sea would be fairly well-protected by her fleet. That this is felt by the Japanese Government is shown by the announcement that it is about to present a new shipbuilding program to the Japanese Parliament. This is so far good that it makes for a postponement of the possible conflict, during which the cause of peace may be promoted by other means than fighting for it. The prompt and emphatic declaration of the French and Russian Governments so quickly after the promulgation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance makes for peace, as it enlarges the area of conflict, which is against the interest of Europe, and forces Great Britain out of the conditional attitude assumed in the treaty into the fighting line at the start should war break out. For this neither the British Government nor people are ready, which was well understood when Russia and France agreed on their joint declaration of neutrality. For the moment, therefore, Japan has been isolated and the responsibility for a war thrown on her Government.

The actual modern fighting strength of the Japanese Navy is, in battleships and cruisers of various classes, 204,200 tons, comprising six battleships, one of which is still in England, and twenty cruisers. This is far in excess of the force Russia could put into the line just now, her Far Eastern squadron having been recently reduced to a few ships. Europe of two second class battleships and three cruisers rated second class for speed. Reinforcements, however, are going out later or are on their way, which, when assembled, would bring the Russian strength up to 163,780 tons of modern battleships and cruisers, comprising six battleships and eleven cruisers. If considered necessary, further reinforcements will be sent out. The torpedo-boat strength of the Russian fleet is also superior to that of the two squadrons may be reckoned nearly equal, with the advantage on the side of the Japanese. In the matter of cruisers the Russians are weak in numbers, but none of the ships is under 6,200 tons, while of the Japanese there are ten under 4,500 tons, down to 2,700 tons.

The strength of the French squadron in China sea is given at about 91,000 tons, but only a part of it is modern. It would, however, bring the Russians up to a parity with the Japanese, the British squadron, whatever its strength might be, being left the arbiter of the situation.

It has been assumed that a war between Russia and Japan would open with a great naval engagement which would go far to decide the issue. But this is improbable. Under any circumstances, the interest of Russia would be to avoid a general action at sea, and still more to risk her ships against fortifications. The fact that her two great stations, Port Arthur and Vladivostok, are separated by Korea and the Japanese islands, and that a squadron at Port Arthur would be in danger of finding itself blocked by a superior force, leads to the supposition that the Russian naval operations would be based on Vladivostok, which is believed to be impregnable and has the advantage of being connected with the interior by two lines of railway not so liable to interruption as the line from Port Arthur. The radius of action of a Russian fleet based on Vladivostok is less than six hundred miles to any part of the Japanese coast within the sea of Japan from La Perouse Strait to the Strait of Corea. But the greater probability is that the Russian fleet would be based in such a way as to distract the attention of the Japanese fleet and that of their ally if circumstances permitted of Great Britain giving the support promised in the treaty of alliance.

It is on land, therefore, that the issue would be fought out. The strength of the Japanese Army we know, as also its record against the poorly trained and badly led legions of China. Its strength is 892,000 men and 1,066 guns, of which quite two-thirds could be put into the field as they are, and kept up to the full strength for a short campaign. What force Russia could assemble within a given time in Northern Manchuria there are no means of knowing definitely. It has been recently stated that there are 83,000 troops of all arms east of Lake Baikal and in Manchuria, besides the garrisons of Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and that the former is just reported to have been generally reinforced, and it is certain that for several weeks past troops and war material are being sent eastward by the Siberian railway as fast as they can be transported. This activity means that Russia will not give up her military hold on her railway communications through Manchuria to the sea without a desperate struggle.

For Japan the question is one of money. For she could not carry on a protracted struggle on her own resources. But the present moment is not favorable for negotiating a loan intended to be used in disturbing the peace of the world, and the participation of Great Britain in such a war would be fraught with danger to her Indian empire in the yet unsettled state of South Africa. Much depends on the internal condition of China.

From the Boston Evening Traveller. It is an odd case of a man who has been in the military and naval service of the United States, and who has been in the military and naval service of the United States, and who has been in the military and naval service of the United States.

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REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Secretary Long Orders Gunboat Machias to Sannam Bay.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Advices by cable to the State Department from William F. Powell, United States Minister to Hayti, and Chargé d'Affaires in the Dominican Republic, confirming the press despatches concerning an insurrection in San Domingo, caused the Navy Department to issue orders to-day for the gunboat Machias to proceed to San Domingo City and Sannam Bay to guard American interests.

The Machias is at San Juan, Porto Rico. She is under command of Commander Henry McCrea, who won the approbation of the Government recently for his prompt action in landing seamen and marines at Colon, Colombia, when the interruption of transit across the Isthmus of Panama was threatened by the hostile factions in that territory.

In connection with the San Domingo outbreak, it became known to-day that the Dominican Consul-General in New York came to Washington last week and represented to the State Department officials that if liberal tariff concessions were not granted to his country by the United States an uprising against the Dominican Government would probably occur.

He explained that the proposed reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Cuba would give such an advantage to Cuban sugar that the San Dominicans would be greatly injured. The result of this would create conditions which would bring about a rebellion against Dominican authority.

The State Department was unable to offer any encouragement, not only for the Cuba that the proposed arrangement with Cuba was so stubbornly contested, but because the Senate declined to ratify the reciprocity treaties with West Indian islands negotiated in President McKinley's administration.

Not a Good Way to Spend Money.

From the Denver Times. The Denver Secret Service officers were surprised this afternoon by being asked to return a five dollar bill which had been cut in half. They were waited on by a gentleman who stated that he owed a man \$5. In order to do away with the possibility of the money being lost, he decided to send the money in separate pieces.

He cut the bill in two pieces and mailed one of them. Then he waited for a reply from his friend, but was surprised to learn that the bill had not been returned. He supposed that he would be paid \$5 by the Denver Secret Service officers. Instead he was very much disappointed, and stated that in the future he would purchase money which he wanted to send by mail.

The practice of cutting bank notes in half and sending them by mail is not a good way to spend money. It is much followed in England, but in the United States the Federal law prohibits the circulation of currency. The law is that money can be transmitted through the mails only in the form of a postal note or a postal order. The case to-day is the first which has attracted the attention of the officers of the Secret Service for a long time.

Long Cattle Horns From South America.

From the Denver Times. The headquarter of the National Live Stock Association in the Quincy building will soon have hung up an adornment that will be the admiration of every cattleman who drives in. This morning they arrived from Chicago for President Springer at the headquarters of that association and nowhere else.

Great horns on cattle are very rapidly disappearing, owing to the improved breeding, and as a monument of a past age together with the improved beef qualities of the steers of the present day, the long horns are extremely scarce. The largest pair of horns ever seen, and their approximate value is \$500. The next largest pair was seen here by Mr. Springer, and the one that received the first prize at the Chicago World's Fair had a different allurement. The same pair had a different allurement. The same pair had a different allurement.

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