PART II AND JOURNAL JUNIOR

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Battle On in Good Earnest in Gotham

There's Nothing So Important Now as the Political Contest—Candidates Train Like Athletes—A Novel Negro Colony Scheme With a Flavor of Politics in It.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Oct. 12.—With less than a month remaining before election day the rival political parties have gone into the fight headlong. Like two pugilists, fretting eagerly under training, they waste no time in fancy sparring. Both have jumped to the middle of the ring and are at it—hammer and tongs. Banners, transparencies and show window lithographs of Low and Shepard meet the eye on all sides. The boards flaunt the glories of one party and the iniquities of the other, wherever one turns. The street cars, elevated trains and ferries blazon aloft civic morality and high-sounding precepts from exactly opposite standpoints. It is to be a battle of publicity, and printer's ink will be shed to an almost unprecedented extent.

To all but a chosen few the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for mayor on the Tammany ticket has come as a surprise. In no sense is be the typical Tammany man. In fact he has been a bitter anti-Tammany campaigner in the past, a leader in reform movements, and an advocate of principles at which the more practical apostles of Mr. Crocker sneer. His nomination is due in part to Croker's wish that the candidate should be able to offset Low's well recognized strength in Kings county. Shepard is a Brooklyn man and is expected to run well there, but with the Tammany rank and file the choice has been an unpopular one, as evinced by the hooting and hissing in the convention. So marked was the disapproval that many republicans believe that Croker expects Tammany to lose and has foredoomed Shepard to defeat for two purposes; first, to strike at Controller Coler, who would have made the strongest nominee against the fusionists and who wanted the nomination; second, to revenge himself upon Shepard for attacks made upon the Tammany boss in former campaigns. In the republican camp there is jubilation. They were afraid of Coler. With the young controller eliminated they are confident. For the first time in many years a big Tammany bet offered at even money early in the campaign has been snapped up. The bet was $10,000 and the Low end of it was taken by a Wall street man. There is more Wall street money at the same terms. But the sporting element is putting its money on Tammany. They remember that the present mayor, Robert A. Van Wyck, was just as unexpected a nominee and a far less well-known and practiced politician than Shepard, notwithstanding which the power of the Tammany organization landed him a winner by a safe majority. Even at its worst, Tammany is hard to beat.

IN ATHLETIC TRAINING FOR THE CAMPAIGN

To say that a man is "going in training for an office" has come to be an accepted bit of political slang. But here in New York it may be interpreted in literal earnest. So demanding are the exigencies of a mayoralty campaign that a candidate must of necessity be in the best of physical condition. To pass judgment upon the thousand details of management of a political battle, to be always at the beck and call of the party managers for addresses, receptions, presentations and various other public functions; to answer numberless letters, to receive numberless callers, and to be ready at any and all times to make speeches to the most diverse organizations, leaving such minor considerations as sleeping and eating to happy chance—this is indeed the "strenuous life," such as only our athlete-president, who invented the phrase, can withstand without special preparation. The two men who are now leading the fight will hardly come through without materially shortening their normal lives, though neither of them is by any means a pigmy. Mr. Low, being a methodical person, has already begun his course of hardening; had begun it, in fact, before his nomination. He is a rather short, plump, ruddy man, sturdy of build, but too prone to fat to suit a trainer of men. For several weeks he has been building up on country air, long walks, bicycle riding and much sleep. He is now in excellent condition, and in order that he may remain so has put himself into the hands of a physician, by whose orders he will be rigidly guided so far as political exigencies will permit. Simple diet, early hours, and a daily spin awheel, have been prescribed for him. He may be able to stick to the diet, and, if he gets up early, to do the wheeling, but it is safe to say that the sun will shine brightly on the midnight that sees him abed after the season of the big meetings sets in. It is also said that he is under treatment looking toward strengthening his throat, as his voice, while very clear and distinct, requires great effort to make it audible in a large hall.

His rival is of the more enduring type. Mr. Shepard is thin, and not so broad as Mr. Low, but he is sinewy and of that caliber which does not easily tire. His voice—and it is the voice that is the crucial point in campaigning—is sharp and strident, admirably adapted to overcoming the turmoil of a public meeting. He will probably come out in better condition than his opponent; but whatever the result of the campaign, there will be two very tired and worn men, badly in need of rest and relaxation on the day after election.

THE MEGAPHONE BEAT OUT THE WIRELESS

Wirelesss telegraphy has its little failings, like other inventions. When the Deutschland came in on her last trip she was to receive the late news, by this medium, from Nantucket. It was very dark and thick when she arrived in what was supposed to be easy wiring distance, supposably within a few miles at most of the lightship. The instrument began to spit fire, ticking furiously. No reply came. Interested passengers stood about watching and listening while one of the officers discoursed upon the wonders of the Marconi invention.

"Here we are," said he, "out of touch with the whole world but for this space-annihilating contrivance. In a moment we shall be receiving the important news of the day." Aside, to the operator—"Have you got 'em yet?"

"No, sir; they don't answer. Things seem to be out of order."

"The value of the wireless telegraph," continued the lecturer, "is best exemplified under such circumstances as these. No other human agency could open communication with us. If we were in Mars we could not be more isolated."

At this moment a hoarse voice, with the bellowing intonation peculiar to megaphone transmission boomed out loudly from the darkness to windward.

"Hey, out there, what in hell's the matter with that wireless telegraph?"

It was Nantucket lightship. The lecturing officer hastily went below amidst the howls of the passengers. The rest of the communication was conducted by megaphone.

A SPORTSMAN'S SCHOLARLY TRIBUTE

This city is still in mourning for the late president. Everywhere one sees flags at half mast, buildings decked in the heaviest of black drapings, and the familiar crape-bordered lithographs of Mr. McKinley in the windows. To most of the pictures is appended either a stanza of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," or the last words of the president. But a more impressive legend—in fact the most impressive I have seen—is that framed in the window of the Hotel Bartholdi and selected by the proprietor, Milton Roblee, who is better known as a sporting man and backer of Bob Fitzsimons than as a literary connoisseur. Under the picture which he has put up are the five lines from Macbeth commemorative of the murdered Duncan:

"He
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off."

A NEGRO COLONY EXPERIMENT ON LONG ISLAND

A young negro lawyer of Brooklyn is working out a scheme of negro colonization which will be of the greatest interest to sociologists, not only from its bearing on the Afro-American question, but also as an industrial experiment. Rufus L. Perry has for several years been quietly getting options on land in Suffolk county until he now controls enough for the inception of his scheme. He has also raised more than half of the money required to start the work and expects soon to get the rest by subscription. His plan is, in brief, to establish a colony for negroes alone. It will have its own rules and regulations which will be tantamount to laws. Violation of them will be punished by fine or expulsion from the colony. Negroes of good character will be brought from the south, and will receive apportionments of land on which cottages will be built for them. Factories will be built for capitalists, who will be drawn thither by a guarantee of all the labor they can use at a set rate, probably lower than the market rate. Mr. Perry has now the promise of shoe factories, broom factories, knitting mills, and other industries, and hundreds of colored people from all parts of the south have sent in applications for apportionments in the projected colony, so there will be no lack of workmen. Five hundred will be the original number, which Mr. Perry expects will have grown to 25,000 within two years. Outside capital—white of course—will have its representatives there in the form of superintendents and overseers, but these will be merely day residents. No white person will be permitted within the colony limits after curfew. That 1,500 acres of Long Island land will be the only spot in the world from which the white man is barred as a resident.

So much for the scheme as outlined by Mr. Perry. But there is another side to it quite distinct from the industrial. The projector of the plan is a clever and ambitious politician. Within two years, if his scheme goes through, he will have an absolutely solid political organization of some 8,000 or 10,000 voters. With this he will control his county and wield a tremendous power in state politics. That he will be able to swing it as he wishes is obvious, for he can shut out all outsiders and bar all politics but his own. It will be the unit vote perfected. Whether the cry of "no negro domination" will be raised by the whites in that vicinity remains to be seen. Many of them declare that they will move out of the county. Some of the hot-headed ones are for organizing against the negro irruption and preventing it, by force, if necessary. The land in that part of Long Island, they declare, will become worthless if the colored people are permitted to build up their private government there, and Mr. Perry has this in mind, too, for he expects to be able to buy land very cheap if increasing numbers should make it necessary to extend the bounds of his principality. He promises, however, that the colony shall be absolutely orderly and that any member of it who interferes with the whites, either within or without its borders, will be instantly expelled.

WALL STREET LAMBS GETTING WISE

The financial situation has not cleared recently. The stock market has been left entirely to the professional operators, and they have worked faithfully without much courage, for lower prices. Neither the public nor the big operators stood in their way and they have succeeded in depressing the stocks of the minor industrial shares and of some of the local traction companies which either have made no statements at all or have reported conditions that fully justified the sale of their securities for speculative purposes. A long bear campaign usually begins in just this way, and the reason the bears are so cautious is that they miss the opposition which commonly resists their preliminary efforts. They cover frequently, fearing—what is more likely to happen—one more big bull move. It is well known that the large operators in Wall stret have not marketed their securities. There is nothing for them to do now, with the money market in the dark and no light ahead. Given an abundance of money, after the interior demands are supplied and a large short interest, and the bull leaders will undoubtedly take hold again and push up prices. In some well-informed quarters you will hear that this last campaign will be the most brilliant of all.

As for the public, they seem to be discriminating with the wisdom acquired during years of bitter experience, between the good and the bad stocks. A little more of that and the next period of depression would be less of a catastrophe than any we have ever had.

—Duane.

GEMS FOR MY LADY

$400,000 Offered for Sapphire Ground at Yogo, Mont.

TRUE CORN FLOWER BLUE TINT

American Gem Mining Syndicate Is After a Monopoly—Rubies From Rock Creek.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 12. — The sum of $400,000 has been offered by the American Gem Mining syndicate, composed of Charles D. McClure, of St. Louis, L. S. McClure of Los Angeles, Paul A. Fusz, of St. Louis and David Jankower, of Helena, for the sapphire ground owned by the New Mines Sapphire syndicate at Yogo, Fergus county, Mont. The American Gem Mining Syndicate has lately taken up a bond on a large group of sapphire ground at Yogo. It also owns a large group of claims on Rock creek, Missoula county. It evidently intends to monopolize the mining of the true corn flower blue sapphires from the Yogo fields and also the fine stones found in Rock creek.

The New Mines syndicate at Yogo produced last year about 60,000 carats of the Yogo stones and the American Gem Mining syndicate about 50,000 carats. These stones are of the true corn flower blue tint similar in character but of better fire and luster than the oriental stones which have been the standard sapphires of the world. The stones are found in a true fissure vein in the limestones, the vein filling being at the surface a soft yellow clay, but as depth is attained it changes to a hard blue volcanic clay similar to that of the diamond fields of South Africa. This is the only place in the United States where true blue sapphires are mined and where they are found in the original matrix. Ordinary sapphires of greenish blue and yellow tints are found in all of the placer mines in Montana, but the stones are of off color and comparatively of little value. The Rock Creek mines of the same company produces some very fine stones of straw colors, deep yellows, pinks and occasionally a ruby, some of the latter of true pigeon blood tint.

The men associated with the enterprise are of large means and ripe experience in mining. The fact that they should have offered so large a sum for the New Mines syndicate ground, when they already own such a large area of ground themselves both at Yogo and Rock creek, proves the value of the new gem fields beyond a question of a doubt and also indicates with certainty that large operations are being planned.

David Jankover, the active manager of the syndicate, is in Helena and admitted that the negotiations were on foot and would probably be consummated. The American Gem Mining syndicate has a shop in Helena where ten men are constantly employed cutting the stones. It is asserted that with the improvements in machinery and the great skill of the American workman, the Yogo stones cut in Helena are of better fire and luster than the stones from the same mines cut in London.

THE FOLLY OF WISDOM.

Chicago Record-Herald.

"It seems to me that poets make a whole lot of absurd declarations and manage to have them accepted as words of wisdom. Here, for instance, is this line: 'It's folly to be wise.' How can any man with ordinary sense believe that?"

"Well, I don't know. There may be a good deal in it, after all. It is claimed, you know, that only intellectual people have hay fever."

RECIPROCITY IS THE THING

Hearty Editorial Indorsement of the Idea.

BEWARE FREE TRADE

True Keynote Sounded by McKinley and Roosevelt.

THING FOR CONGRESS TO DO

Several Varieties of Opinion as to the Best Way to Bring Reciprocity About.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The Tribune this morning says that no one paragraph in McKinley's last speech at Buffalo attracted more attention or excited more interest than the following:

Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales of the productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

Three days previous to the delivery of this masterful speech, Mr. Roosevelt delivered one in Minneapolis that has since become of equal importance. On the subject of reciprocity he said:

Through treaty or by direct legislation it may, at least in certain cases, become advantageous to supplement our present policy by a system of reciprocal benefit and obligation. We must remember in dealing with other nations that benefits must be given when benefits are sought.

Editors Questioned.

To ascertain the views of the leading editors in the country on this important question, the Tribune sent out the following query:

What is the best method of extending the policy of reciprocity, and what action should be taken by congress in this matter?

Nineteen replies were received, fourteen of which were from republican editors, three from the heads of indpendent republican papers and two from editors of independent papers. Thirteen states are represented—New York, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Alabama, Arizona, California, Massachusetts and Idaho. The opinions generally favor reciprocity, the only difference being as to the extent to which this national policy should be carried out.

Henry L. Stoddard, editor of the New York Mail and Express, favors reciprocity, but he advises going slow in making new treaties. He says:

Whatever changes we are to make in our attitude toward other nations should come only after careful inquiry into the probable effects of the treaties now before the senate. Reciprocity is a republican policy and it must be carried out to its intended conclusion with courage and with faith in its ultimate benefit, but also with careful regard for our home industries now so prosperous and so strong.

The editor of the New York Press, one of the stanchest republican organs in the country, inclines to the belief that reciprocity may be set down as a general benefit. At the same time he regards the institution of any reciprocity system in this country as most difficult, since the essential attribute of reciprocity, however applied, is that it reciprocates. He advises that "our reciprocity, if we can find a purchase basis, should be with real protectionist customers, like Germany."

Improved Form of Free Trade.

The editor of the Baltimore Herald, an independent paper, sums up the situation in this way:

Reciprocity is the product of the tariff; it is an improved form of free trade, with all the advantages of the latter and lacking the detrimental features of absolutely unprotected custom houses. The absolute tariff is a wall; free trade is a dead level of unprotectedness; reciprocity is a wall with gates that may be opened or shut as administrative intelligence dictates.

Edward N. Dingley, editor of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, republican, says: "Congress should avoid that reciprocity which means nothing more than free trade." He favors, however, a modified reciprocity.

John Hicks, editor of the Oshkosh Northwestern, believes in the Blaine theory of reciprocity; and Calvin Cobb, editor of the Boise, Idaho, Statesman, regards the method pursued by President McKinley as "entirely adequate to meet the necessities of the situation."

A GEOLOGICAL FIND

A Trilobite That Had Not Been Petrified.

IT WAS INCLOSED IN A "GEODE"

The Structure Was Spongey and Soft and Could Be Easily Studied.

Afton, Ill., Oct. 12.—Local geologists are much interested in what is believed to be a rare discovery made while a steam shovel, working alongside the Chicago and Peoria and St. Louis railroad tracks, was digging out a bank of sand and gravel at Lockhaven, the earth being hauled from Lockhaven to Alton to be used in constructing an embankment to replace an old trestle at the Illinois approach to the Alton bridge. The steam shovel had been turning out many small stones from the bank of earth, and the appearance of the stones led to the conclusion that the bank was a drift formation. One of the stones turned out of the bank, more rounded than the others, was broken open by the edge of the steam shovel, and it proved to be a hollow geode, about three inches in its greatest dimensions. Reposing within the geode was a trilobite, perfectly preserved and unpetrified. The trilobite was imbedded on one side of its pretty tomb in a bed of rock crystal, the appearance being as if it had been carefully mounted there by a skilful artisan. During all the time that this little creature of the Silurian age had been reposing in its casket of rock crystal, the processes of petrifaction that had turned to stone all its fellow creatures, thousands of which are found in the quarries along the bluffs at Grafton, had been stayed by the perfect sealing of the little trilobite in its geode cell, and, instead of the creature turning to stone, it had dried, and the material of its construction could be studied. The fleshy parts of the trilobite were dried, leaving only the framework, or skeleton. The skeleton is of a brown hue and consists of a series of cells, the walls of which run parallel across each lobe of the body. The structure is spongy and soft, and, when compressed, springs back to its former condition. The trilobites were among the earliest living creatures on earth and were among the lowest forms of life. Geologists say that, from the vast numbers of the petrifactions of the trilobites found in quarries far beneath the surface of the ground, they must have lived in shoals and were able to move about but little. The specimen picked up in the Lockhaven bank was the first one ever seen by Alton geologists, and the find is being held by John Maxwell, who picked it up, as a treasured curiosity. Trilobites may be found by the bushel in perfect form at Grafton, but every one that had been picked up before the trilobite in the geode was found, has been in a state of petrifaction.

GAVE HIMSELF AWAY

Letters Written by an Iowa Man Lead to His Arrest.

Webster City, Iowa, Oct. 12.—D. C. Mundell was arrested at Williams, fifteen miles east of here, as an accomplice of the man arrested in Chicago a few days ago with $1,500 worth of postage stamps on his perosn. The clew which led to the arrest was the discovery of letters found on his person. The clew which led to the by Mundell, requesting his friend to write to him at Williams, Iowa. Government officers had been shadowing the Williams postoffice for several days.

IT DON'T PAY.

John Bull—Here I have been putting the coin into this blasted slot machine for three years and can't get a thing out.

Red Hat May Yet Be Given Ireland

Some More Gossip as to the Cardinalate—Chinese Commissioners Coming to This Country to Solicit Funds for the Starving, or to Help Pay the Indemnity.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Gossip concerning the bestowal of the red hat on Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul is coming to the front again. The correspondent of the New York Tribune has cabled his paper today that while efforts are being made in Archbishop Ireland's behalf, other influences have started a movement in favor of Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati. Reports from the United States are that decisive action by Pope Leo is expected at the consistory to be held in Rome, Oct. 15.

At the vatican, however, the correspondent has just ben informed that the next consistory will be held about Christmas and that it is not probable that any new cardinals will be appointed then.

CHINESE COMMISSIONERS COMING TO SOLICIT FUNDS

Peking, Oct. 12.—Mr. Conger, the American minister, yesterday vised the passports of the Chinese commissioners and their attendants, who will go to New York, San Francisco and the Philippine islands to solicit funds. This plan of the Chinese, which embraces the Chinese colonies throughout the world, is condemned by the British and Dutch ministers as immoral. In reply to inquiries for information on the subject Li Hung Chang said that it was the purpose of the commissioners to sell rank and titles to obtain money for the relief of the famine sufferers in Shen-si. It was originally announced that the object was to obtain money to help pay the indemnity. Li Hung Chang denied having any detailed knowledge on the subject. He belittled the enterprise and said that since the plan was launched an edict forbidding trafficking in rank had been issued, which frustrated the interest of the commissioners. The original request that was made of the ministers to issue passports to the commissioners, which they are not empowered to do, is understood to have been a device on the part of the Chinese to sound the foreign representatives as to their attitude towards the plan.

The French and Japanese ministers will probably vise the passports of the commissioners going to Cochin, China, and other French possessions and Japan, but the Chinese representatives will be kept under close surveillances in those places. It is understood that the Dutch and British ministers will not give their vise to the passports of the commissioners going to countries under the jurisdiction of their respective governments.

A GERMAN CHEMIST'S DISCOVERY

London, Oct. 12.—A German chemist, Herr Busse, of Hamburg, claims that he has discovered the monkish secret of making the two famous liqueurs, chartreuse and benedictine, and that he can, therefore, make the real article for one-quarter what that costs which comes from France.

This is a claim for connoisseurs to decide, and they are going to have the opportunity, since the article is to be put on the market.

For this purpose, Herr Busse is now in London, where he shows the merchants a small box of powdered herbs which contains the whole secret.

It is in this unpromising form that the two raw liqueurs will be sold. The benedictine and chartreuse made from it will actually have to be "homelmade" because the liqueurs which the French monks make are so strictly protected by law that it is impossible to sell any spirits of other manufacture under this designation.

Only the ingredient herbs, all of which grow in Germany, are to be bought of Herr Busse. They have to be distilled for twelve hours with spirits of wine, sugar and water to produce the liqueur, which it is asserted is no imitation, but exactly the same as that of La Grande Chartreuse.

Those who have tasted the concoction say it is like the original, except that the spirit is a little raw and crude.

Herr Busse assures his customers that if they will keep it bottled a year it will equal the finest chartreuse and benedictine.

WHERE THE MONEY LIES UNCALLED FOR

London, Oct. 12.—The official returns to the British parliament show that in chancery there is about £56,000,000, of which all but about £1,100,000 is kept subject to the orders of the court in cases now before it. This sum, known officially as "dormant funds in chancery," is the only amount in chancery for which owners are not absolutely visible, and for a large part of these dormant funds owners are pretty certainly known.

This statement ought to have some effect on the well-established business of finding "heirs" for vast estates. Dozens of astute persons, disinclined for ordinary labor, have made comfortable livings out of credulous people who have contributed to funds to secure these estates, to which they believed themselves entitled as heirs. These claim agents have not restricted their operations to any one country—not only Great Britain and Ireland, but Canada, the United States, the continent of Europe, and the British colonies have provided a living for them. It should be almost needless to say that no estate in either England or America was ever "recovered" for the "heirs" who had contributed money.

As a fact, however, there is a very large amount of money in England for which no owners are known—how large no person can say. No part of it is to be had for the asking; no list of it is published that will in any way lead persons to the end that they would like to reach. This money may be divided into three classes. The first class is made up of unclaimed dividends on government stock. These dividends are held by the Bank of England for ten years. At the end of that time they are turned over to the national debt commissioners, who keep them until a claimant appears. When one does present himself he must prove his claim; then other claimants are advertised for. If no one else can prove a better claim the first-comer gets the money.

The other classes of this unclaimed money are naval prize money and unclaimed dividends from bankrupts. In both of these classes the procedure in the matter of claimants is the same as in the first class. A person cannot go to the window end ask: "Is there anything for Mr. Blank to-day?" He must know what he is looking for and be prepared to fight for it. He must say in effect: "I am John Blank. I have a claim against such a fund in your possession for so much, and my proofs are here." The difference between the idea of the operation inculcated by the "estate agents" and the actual procedure is evident.

There are unclaimed estates in England, however, and some of them are large—in the hundreds of thousands of pounds. These estates revert to the crown and are to be recovered from the crown only by litigation, which is expensive. In 1879 five Italians named Freccia recovered one such estate, valued before the litigation began at upward of £200,000, but they fought for eight years before the crown surrendered its title. What the estate was worth at the end is not recorded.

Unclaimed bank deposits make up possibly another large amount of unowned money in England. Occasionally advertisements appear referring to such deposits, and then it may be possible to obtain them on proof of ownership with comparative ease. In winding up a Dublin bank some years ago these items were advertised: "Box containing diamonds and articles of jewelry, lodged by D. Andrew Blake, and George Jennings on December 22, 1795. Box containg thirty-nine articles of plate, some of them bearing a coronet."

Presumably the heirs of D. Blake and Mr. Jennings obtained the first box, but what became of the second? There was nothing in the advertisement to attract an "estate agent." In 1895 the representatives of shareholders in the West Jersey society were advertised for in England to receive dividends of that society uncalled for since 1692, and ten years earlier the Royal Exchange Assurance Company paid £3,500 to the representatives of the holder of one share, par value £100, on which the dividends had not been collected since 1722. But these are exceptional cases.

A USELESS APPEAL TO THE CZAR

London, Oct. 12.—The Czar of Russia was vividly reminded of his promise to put a stop to the prodigious increase of the armaments of the nations during his recent visit in France. The pro-Boer society in Paris distributed 1,000,000 or more postal cards in all parts of France with the instruction that those in favor of mediation in the Transvaal war should sign their names to the poetical petition on the postal cards and address them to the czar at Compiegne. Here is a free rendering of the verses:

Thou mighty Czar, who wars wouldst end,
Let bloom the hope which in The Hague took seed;
Speak now the word that peace will send,
Let France bring homage to a glorious deed.

For home and kin brave burghers fight;
Stop useless bloodshed in the valiant ranks,
And nations, freed from tyrants' might
Will kis thy hand and offer heartfelt thanks.

Though the czar personally would be only too glad to help the poor Boers in their hopeless struggle against a more numerous foe, he is powerless to do so. He is at the mercy of the diplomacy which aims at an endless aggrandizement of empire.

Russia sets a poor example to other nations as to her armaments. Never in all her history was so much expended for the strength of her army and navy. And with regard to helping a weaker nation against a mightier foe, neither Russia nor any other European power would interfere unless some signal advantage could be gained. Besides, what can be expected of a nation that has robbed Finland and Poland of their birthrights?

KIPLING CUTS LOOSE

He Issues a Poem on South African Situation.

London, Oct. 12.—The Times prints a poem by Rudyard Kipling entitled "The Reformers." The text is taken from a private letter saying: "Men who have been through this South African mill will no longer accept old and worn-out explanations. They know too much, and it is to them that we must look when they come back for real work and reform in every direction." The first stanza of the poem is as follows:

Not in the camp his victory lies,
Or triumph in the market place,
Who in his nation's sacrifice,
To turn the judgment for his race.

The poet sings how happy he who bred and taught by sleek sufficing circumstances—

Sees on the threshold of his days
The old life shrivel like a scroll,
And to unheralded dismays
Submits his body and his soul.

ROYALTY ON GOLD

N. A. Trading Company May Not Get It Because It's a Corporation.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 12.—The steamer Danube has arrived from the north with $101,000 in gold dust for the North American Trading & Transportation company. Officials of the company were here to receive it, and will offer it for sale at the provincial assay office and claim the rebate of 1 per cent of the Dominion royalty paid to Klondike miners marketing their gold here.

There is a question as to whether the government will allow the royalty to a company, it having been offered to induce the individual miners to market their gold here.

ANOTHER "LIFER" FOR STILLWATER.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 12.—James King, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing William Carlson, a bartender at Hibbing, on Aug. 24, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the state prison at Stillwater by Judge Dibell.