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As a Business Bringer there is nothing in Washington equal to an advertisement in The Even- Star. A dollar planted in its columns will bear fruit an hundred fold.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Possible Significance of M. Hutin's Visit Here.

OPPOSITION TO ANY PURCHASE

Strong Language of Senate Committee's Report.

A RAILWAY MONOPOLY

The visit of M. Maurice Hutin, president of the new Panama Canal Company, to Washington is attracting attention in political and congressional circles. M. Hutin's appearance at a time when there is a revival of discussion of isthmian canal projects, consequent upon the forthcoming submission of a new canal treaty with Great Britain, is regarded in some quarters as possibly significant. The question is being asked whether M. Hutin will present a definite proposition for the transfer of the Panama project.

The answer to this question is made more interesting from the fact that the allegation was explicitly made in an official report of Congress last session that the Panama Canal Company, which M. Hutin represents, is engaged in frustrating and preventing the accomplishment of the isthmian canal project with which the American Congress has been dealing for many years. This, it was charged, is in the interest of a transcontinental railway monopoly, with which the canal company was alleged to be associated.

In the light of past events, therefore, the persons who are interested in the interoceanic waterway plan are asking whether the Panama Canal Company is getting ready to again expose itself to charges of playing the dog in the manger, or if, indeed, the obstacles heretofore considered to be in the way of selling the Panama canal to this government have been overcome and a genuine proposition is at hand.

The proposition made by the Panama Canal Company to this government in the last session of Congress was a willingness to transfer its concessions to a company chartered in some state and to extend to the United States such an interest in the stock of the state corporation as would not violate the concessions from Colombia.

Senate Committee's Adverse Report.

The Senate committee on interoceanic canals in the last session made a report to the Senate upon this subject, presented by Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the committee. That report said:

"The acceptance of stock and the appointment of a part of the directors in such company by the United States would find no toleration in the Constitution. It would invite conflict with other powers and would sink the honor and dignity of the government in a common depravity.

"Why the agents of the New Panama Canal Company have found it to their interest to approach the President and a committee of Congress with overtures so impossible of acceptance is left to conjecture only. When the fact is recurred to that an agreement was made with the Panama Railroad Company, and all other transcontinental railroads having terminals at the Pacific ocean, as early as February 1, 1878, which agreements, with slight modifications, exist at the present time, and are intended to monopolize the vast amount of freights between the oceans that border America, as well as other great lines of ships, for the benefit of those railroads, the conclusion naturally follows that to delay action by the United States in the construction of a competitive waterway through Nicaragua is the apparent motive for the peculiar attitude and conduct of the Panama Canal Company—conduct that was insolent toward the President and indecorous and reproachful to the House of Representatives, as this committee has pointed out in previous reports. This line of action is only a reproduction in different form of the same effort by the old Panama Canal Company to prevent the construction of a canal through Nicaragua under the auspices of the United States. That effort was exposed and denounced by a select committee of the House of Representatives, of which House committee Mr. Fellows of Arkansas was chairman.

Agreement for a Trade Monopoly.

"The facts stated in the report of Mr. Fellows are further established by the sworn statement of Collis P. Huntington in his examination before the Senate committee on Pacific railroads, February 18, 1896, which is appended to this report. In that deposition Mr. Huntington furnishes a copy of the agreement between all the transcontinental railroads in North and Central America, except the railroad at Tehuantepec, for the monopoly of transportation, and in his statement he gives reluctantly a history of the monopoly created by agreement with the Panama Canal and Railroad companies covering the same trade and also the entire transportation across the Isthmus of Darien to and from all the western coasts of South America. The oppressive use that has been made of the Panama railroad will be increased by the canal if it is ever constructed, and will inflict fatal damage upon our commerce."

The report insists "It is beyond dispute that these legal, diplomatic and treaty barriers (set out at length) forbid the United States from any participation with the New Panama Canal Company in the ownership of their canal and railroad."

"We have been carefully jealous," continues the report, "of any possible encroachment of France in concert with Colombia or otherwise. The celebrated declaration of Mr. Evarts that 'any canal through the isthmus must be under American control,' that is so gladly supported by our people, originated in our watchfulness of the operations of the French in control of the Panama canal operations.

"To abandon this high national ground, to form a disreputable partnership under the New Jersey charter of the 'Panama Canal Company of America' with the promoters and speculators who are trying to unload that canal property on the United States, would be no offense to the people and a dishonor to the government."

The report, after dealing with discrepancies in the estimates of the value of the Panama canal, made at different times, says:

"If we take over these assets at those estimates, the canal will cost the United States $256,373,258, an excess above the estimated cost of the Nicaragua canal of $56,833,253, still leaving the Panama railroad (valued at $7,000,000) in the ownership of the Panama Canal Co.

Agreement With Pacific Mail Co.

"The Panama Canal Company controls and claims to own the Panama railroad, and as early as 1878 it entered into an agreement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by which the latter was given the exclusive control of freights on the oceans that were hauled over the Panama railroad. This agreement was enlarged at a later date so as to include every transcontinental railroad that has its terminals on the North American coast of the Pacific, and this monopoly still exists.

"It converts the Panama railroad into an employed servant of the steamship lines and the railroads that own and control them.

"If the Panama canal is ever constructed under the concessions of Colombia, now existing, this monopolistic arrangement will be extended so as to include that canal, and the commerce between the oceans across this continent will be controlled by that combination in which the Panama Canal Company will be a party and monopolists will own the stock.

"The evident purpose is to keep the United States from owning or controlling the Panama canal if it is ever built by inducing the government to accept the position of a minority stockholder in a New Jersey corporation or some such corporation and thereby destroy its power to prevent this monopoly. If that canal is never built and a canal from Nicaragua is defeated, the present monopoly will continue. Each year of the enjoyment of that monopoly is so valuable to the seven transcontinental railroads engaged in it, including the Panama railroad, that Mr. Cromwell and his associates can well afford to concentrate their energies on the defeat of the Hepburn bill."

MR. HACKETT TO RETIRE.

Judge Darling of Vermont to Be Assistant Naval Secretary.

Mr. Frank W. Hackett, the assistant secretary of the navy, has asked to be relieved from that office in the course of the next few months in order to resume his law practice in Washington. He had intended to do so on the 1st of October, but remained at the request of Secretary Long, who, on account of the death of President McKinley and domestic afflictions, has been obliged to be away from the department.

Judge Charles H. Darling of Bennington, Vt., will be appointed to the vacancy by the President. Judge Darling is very strongly recommended by Senator Proctor and many other prominent citizens of Vermont, including judges of the supreme court and members of the bar. He is represented to be a successful practitioner in the courts of Vermont and a man of high standing with the judges as a well-grounded lawyer. For many years he was a judge of the municipal court of Bennington and is now a member of the legal firm of Darling & Barber.

OUT IN COLORADO.

Senator Teller Says People Feel Kindly Toward Roosevelt.

Senator Henry M. Teller was a caller at the Interior Department today in the interest of having the government protect the timber of the state from forest fires. He had a long talk with Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land office. To an Evening Star reporter he said:

"In Colorado the general conditions could not be better. Crops are excellent and we are producing more gold than ever before. I attended the state fair at Pueblo a few days ago and I am positive that no state in the Union could produce a finer display of fruits than was exhibited at our fair. I mean, of course, fruits that are grown in a temperate climate. In vegetables Colorado beats the world."

Asked regarding the political situation in Colorado, Senator Teller replied:

"There is very little interest taken in politics this year, as the elections are all local. We elect no state officials. The death of President McKinley was a tremendous shock to the people of our state, regardless of party affiliations. The day of the funeral saw in Denver one of the greatest demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in the state. There was a funeral pageant with more than ten thousand persons in line. Where the speaking was done there were acres of people.

"As to President Roosevelt, the people of Colorado feel kindly toward him. We all feel that Mr. Roosevelt is somewhat a western man himself. He has lived in our country and he knows more than any other President the country has had what our needs are. There is no apprehension as to the success of his administration. Our people appreciate his honesty of purpose and are confident that, with the best wishes of all the people, he will pilot the affairs of the country in a safe manner."

Senator Teller will depart for Denver this afternoon.

BOYERTOWN BANK CLOSED.

Cashier Has Disappeared—Receiver in Charge.

The controller of the currency is in receipt of a telegram from the president of the National Bank of Boyertown, Pa., that the bank has closed its doors on account of the disappearance of the cashier. James B. McDougal, national bank examiner, has been appointed temporary receiver to take charge of the bank.

The following is a statement of the condition of the bank, as shown by its sworn report to the controller of the currency on September 30, 1901:

Liabilities—Capital, $100,000; surplus and undivided profits, $108,713; circulation, $25,-000; dividends unpaid, $408; deposits, $413,-215; total, $6,47,336.

Resources—Loans and discounts, $120,128; United States bonds to secure circulation and premium, $25,750; stocks, securities, claims, etc., $423,695; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $8,000; other real estate owned, $15,252; cash on hand, with reserve agents and with treasurer in redemption fund, $54,510; total, $647,336.

CONVENTION GETS TO WORK.

Part of Preamble and Bill of Rights Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., October 18.—The constitutional convention assembled at 10 o'clock today, President Goode presiding, seventy-three members present.

Several petitions were presented urging the adoption of the Barbour resolution to regulate the liquor traffic.

The convention took up the bill of rights and adopted the first seven sections as reported from the committee of the whole. The sections adopted, in substance, are:

1. Enjoyment of life and liberty and the possession and protection of property.
2. The declaration that power is vested in the people.
3. Recites the purpose and design of government and the right of the people to alter or amend.
4. Protesting against heredity in office and exclusive privileges.
5. Pertains to separation of departments of government and favors frequent elections.
6. Relates to free elections and the right of owners of property assessed for taxation to representation.
7. That the laws should not be suspended unless with the consent of the representatives of the people.

Section 8 as reported was discussed, whereby juries are allowed to be waived by consent of accused and prosecuting attorney in all misdemeanor cases and in felony cases where the accused pleads guilty. This was not disposed of, but was discussed at length.

The convention adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Acting Chairman Flood of the suffrage committee today named the following subcommittees, ordered yesterday, to report on the subjects named:

Apportionment—Flood of Appomattox, Thom of Norfolk and Stuart of Tazewell.

Time of election and qualification for office—Watson of Nottoway, Wise of Richmond and Harrison of Winchester.

HE PRAYED FOR MR. McKINLEY.

Yet Mr. Rice's Congregation Ousted Him for Treason.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 18.—Rev. F. J. Rice, the Marysville, Kan., minister who was ousted from his church yesterday because of alleged lack of patriotism after the death of President McKinley, is attending the Baptist state convention in Kansas City, Kan.

"This talk of my refusing to pray for McKinley is a mere pretext, used by those who have been against me since long before the President was assassinated," said Rev. Rice today. "I eulogized President McKinley, and after he was shot and before his death I offered prayers for his recovery."

CAUGHT BY CAVE-IN

Forty Men Entombed in Rapid Transit Tunnel in New York.

FOUR DEAD ALREADY TAKEN OUT

Fate of Balance in Doubt, With Chances Against Them.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS

NEW YORK, October 18.—Fifty tons of rock caved in in the Rapid Transit tunnel at 167th street and Broadway today, carrying death to an undetermined number of the forty men who were at work far down below the surface in the burrow. The known dead are:

Peter O'Hara, aged sixty-five.
Daniel Kelleher, aged sixty.
Luigi Dahise, aged twenty-five.
Patrick Madden, foreman.

Foreman Madden was found pinned down by tons of broken rock, only the feet being clear of the mass of debris. Many of the other workmen were imprisoned in a small chamber of the excavation and their fate will not be known until the rescuers who are digging toward them reach the point where they are entombed. They are 600 feet south of the great shaft, at the intersection of 167th street and Broadway, and 110 feet underground.

Air Enough for Few Hours.

It was estimated by some of the engineers that there was air enough in the cavern to keep the imprisoned men alive for several hours. The engineers decided that the only way to get to the cavern was to tunnel around the rock which had fallen. This would necessitate a small tunnel through the dirt, the length of which would not be estimated just as that time.

The contractors, McCabe Brothers, are unable to explain the disaster. They said it was the west side of the tunnel work that had collapsed, and that it had seemed on inspection to have consisted of solid rock and to have been very firm. The cave did not extend to the surface.

TO IMPROVE THE INDIAN.

Commissioner Jones Explains His Views at Conference.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., October 18.—William A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, was the principal speaker at last evening's session of the Indian conference. He said that the most important step taken by his department during the year was securing the record of Indian births, marriages and deaths. In working for Indian reform grave obstacles were encountered. The indiscriminate issue of rations, unwise appropriation of money and the leasing of allotments were some of the obstacles.

Another grave obstacle was the educational policy which prevailed.

The schools gave the Indians too many things, including not a few luxuries, for little or nothing. Not earning their education in too many cases they failed to appreciate it. The Indians were hardly more self-reliant than they were a quarter of a century ago. The time had come to make a vigorous move to end such guardianship and to throw the Indian on his own resources. In conclusion, Mr. Jones defended the policy which he had pursued in regard to the Sioux reservation.

Other speakers of the evening were General Whittlesey of Washington, who presented an abstract of the forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs; Representative James S. Sherman, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and Captain Pratt of the Carlisle Indian School. The latter said he was in favor of doing away with Indian schools, including the one at Carlisle, at an early day. He was opposed to the policy which provided for such separate schools.

WILL TRY CAPT. TILLEY.

Court of Naval Officers to Sail on the Solace Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—The transport Solace will sail today for Pago Pago, Samoa. Among her passengers will be Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Capts. Cooper, Glass, Thomas, Merry, Reiter and Harrington and Capt. Meyer, United States Marine Corps. These gentlemen are to form a court that will try Capt. B. F. Tilley, governor of Tutuila, on charges preferred by the London Missionary Society, if it is found that they have sufficient foundation in fact to justify such a procedure.

The battle ship Wisconsin, with Rear Admiral Casey aboard, is now said to be on her way to Samoa, and the cruiser Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from the south, will go to Panama, relieving the Iowa, in order that that vessel may go to Pago Pago for the investigation.

ASKS BRITISH PROTECTION.

Agent at Bocas del Toro, Colombia, Makes Request.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, October 18.—The governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, has received official dispatches from the British agent at Bocas del Toro for this government and for the British government asking protection for life and property and also demanding compensation for lives and properties destroyed by the Colombian forces.

URGES AUSTRIA TO INTERVENE.

Dr. Kaiser, Vice President of Unterhaus, Makes a Speech.

VIENNA, October 18.—Dr. Kaiser was today elected first vice president of the unterhaus. In returning thanks Dr. Kaiser seized the occasion to interpellate the government on its attitude in regard to the South African war. He insisted that Austria ought to intercede to secure through arbitration an end of the "robber war now waged by Great Britain." That country, he added, should be obliged to conform to the exigencies of humanity and international law.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY DEAD.

Famous Miller and Three Times Governor of Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 18.—John S. Pillsbury, former governor of Minnesota, and one of the state's foremost citizens, died early today of Bright's disease. His illness was comparatively brief owing to his advanced age. He was over seventy-three. He was a member of the famous family of flour millers, and left a large fortune. He served three terms as governor, from 1876 to 1882.

Among his numerous benefactions was his gift to the University of Minnesota of its $150,000 science hall. He had long been a member of the board of regents, having been named a life member. He also presented to his native town of Sutton, N. H., a town hall in memory of his parents. The deceased had been a resident of Minneapolis since 1853.

KILLED BY BOLOMEN

Detachment of 9th Infantry Suffers Severely at Bangajon.

TEN KILLED AND SIXTEEN WOUNDED

Enemy Lost Over 100 and Retired for Reinforcements.

GEN. SMITH TAKES FIELD

MANILA, October 18.—Five hundred bolomen attacked a detachment of forty-six men of the 9th Infantry at Bangajon, on the Gandada river, Island of Samar, today, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over a hundred of them.

It is believed that the enemy only retired for reinforcements. As soon as the news was received at Catbalogan two gunboats were dispatched, General Smith going in person to the scene.

News at War Department.

The War Department officials were somewhat dismayed at the press report of the new setback on the Island of Samar. They had no confirmation from official sources, but they received none for several days after the last affair of the kind which happened at Balangiga. The 9th Infantry which suffered there was the same organization that engaged in the latest fight at Bangajon, although in this case the company involved is not known.

An inspection of the disposition made of Gen Smith's troops on the Island of Samar shows that he had before the Balangiga fight no less than thirty-eight separate posts. Naturally these were disposed around the shores of the island, where supplies could be conveyed to the troops by water, for the extremely mountainous interior would not be possible as a place for permanent posts, owing to the difficulty of getting in supplies through the country, which yields nothing to maintain a civilized force.

Gen. Hughes has left Samar and gone to the Island of Cebu to recuperate, which accounts for the assumption of the command on Samar by Gen. Smith. Gen Hughes was worn out, and suffered from the effects of a fall received while chasing insurrectos in the mountains of Samar.

Gen. Hughes' Report.

As of interest in connection with the report from Samar Adjutant General Corbin this morning made public a report by General Hughes, to General Chaffee, dated August 29, on the situation in that island. General Hughes says: "The progress in Samar is satisfactory in some ways and not in others. The subduing of the fighting propensities of the war faction is reduced almost to a nullity. The growth of our strength in the estimation of the people is also quite satisfactory. The fact is their love for the flesh pots, and incidentally for the Americans who represent said pots, is growing burdensome as the securing of the hemp with which to pay for rice is becoming a heavy business. In nearly all our posts where the commander has exercised good judgment, colonies of natives have come in and settled and concluded they would set up their Lares and Penates under our wing. These colonies differ in strength, but in this vicinity or between the Hibitan and the Gandara rivers about 16,000 have come in. In the interior, Blanca Aurora, Taviran, Matuguinao, Oquendo, etc., have their colonies. The correspondence the troops have captured shows that the armed forces are deserting and breaking away from military control of the Vicol leaders.

"The unsatisfactory features are the slowness of the process of conversion, the failure to get the rifles and the slowness and the difficulty in making roads and trails. Every foot presents its peculiar obstacle, but the troops are doing all that can be justly demanded of them, and while efforts have been made to push things faster I am entirely satisfied with the results thus far secured. I inclose a map which will show the commanding general at a glance our situation, with the exception of two stations now on the map which it is hoped to occupy when all the infantry is in position. The commands are small, but I hope I have not made a mistake in underestimating the fighting ability of the forces now in the field against us.

Uneasy About His Officers.

"I would feel quite easy if all officers of the organization were present, but it is fully appreciated that some of the detachments are commanded by officers who have really never been shot over.

"Just at this date the bulk of the rifles seem to be in the region just west of the Catubig river. There are now five detachments in there making it uncomfortable for people—one on the Pambujan, one on the Mondragon, two moving east from the upper Catarman and one moving north from Taviran and San Enrique. The Pambujan mountain is the objective, speaking generally, of all these detachments.

"The people of Bohol seem to be gradually coming to the opinion that they made a mistake, and are showing symptoms of a change of front.

"Our cause is growing stronger with the people in Cebu, and while the outlaws there will have to be roughly dealt with, there is no doubt that we will find much assistance from the natives themselves in doing so. I hope to be able to go over there in person by the 1st of September and try and push matters.

"In Leyte the latest surrender was that of the Chief Pacheco. The Capilli brothers are still out, and will probably have to be killed; but to do so it will be necessary to find them, which is difficult. They have not made any aggressive move for months.

"Negros and Panay continue in entire tranquility. It is my intention to leave one battalion of the 6th Infantry and the Native Battalion in Negros; in Panay six companies of the 6th Infantry, four troops 10th Cavalry and two battalions of natives. Two companies of the 6th Infantry, I expect to bring, temporarily, at least, to the west coast of Cebu."

Gen. Chaffee's Report.

The following brief cablegram from Gen. Chaffee, reporting the fight of the 9th Infantry in Samar yesterday, was received at the War Department this afternoon:

"MANILA, October 18.

"Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington:

Forty-six men, Company E, 9th Regiment, United States Infantry, under First Lieut. George W. Wallace, in field, lower Candara, Samar, were attacked by 400 bolo men October 16. Our loss, ten killed, six wounded; names not received. Eighty-one of the enemy left dead on the field. Enemy beaten off.

(Signed) "CHAFFEE."

ANARCHIST GOES TO PRISON.

Salvatoro Quintavalli Was an Associate of Bresci.

LONDON, October 18.—A dispatch received here from Rome says that Salvatoro Quintavalli, the anarchist who returned from the United States with Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has been committed to prison by the court at Porto Ferrajo, Island of Elba, on the charge of being an accomplice of Bresci.

Wintry Weather at Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., October 18.—There was a snowfall of an inch and a half here last night.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

A Very Short Cabinet Session Held Today..

EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF THE BOERS

Pressure for Irrigation of Western Arid Lands.

SOME OF TODAY'S CALLERS

The cabinet meeting today lasted less than an hour, the shortest under the new administration There were so few things to talk about that Secretary Wilson entertained the cabinet with a talk about the growth of tea in this country. Secretary Wilson was especially complimentary about the culture of tea in South Carolina. He said that the green tea of South Carolina is the best grown anywhere in the world.

Secretaries Gage and Root were the only absentees from the cabinet meeting.

Before the Cabinet Meeting.

President Roosevelt had only an hour to give to a large number of callers before the cabinet met this morning. In that short time he saw ex-Speaker Reed, Senator Kearns of Utah, Senator Stewart of Nevada, Senator Simon of Oregon, Representatives Payne and Cannon, Representative Adamson of Georgia, Cornelius Roosevelt of New York, General James R. O'Beirne of New York and ex-Attorney General Miller, who was in President Harrison's cabinet.

General O'Beirne is the special representative of the Boers in this country, but he did not speak to the President on this subject today. He will seek, however, to go over the situation informally with the Secretary of State in the hope that some steps can be taken on the part of the United States government, either by a tender of good offices or by an expression of a desire that hostilities cease, to bring about a settlement of the war in South Africa. General O'Beirne says that his latest advices indicate that the Boers may be able to get possession of Delagoa bay and make it a base of operations

Representatives Payne and Cannon, the republican leaders of the House, discussed some legislative matters with the President, but there was little time for an extensive talk.

Ex-Speaker Reed said that he was in the city to argue a case before the United States Supreme Court, and that he had merely called upon the President to pay his respects.

Ex-Attorney General Miller said that his only purpose in calling was to make his devoirs.

Wants Indian Reservation Opened.

Senator Thomas Kearns of Utah had the longest talk of the morning with the President. He called by appointment and discussed three or four matters besides appointments. He urged the rebuilding of Fort Douglas for the uses of the army, especially for winter occupancy, and went to the War Department to still further push his efforts. Senator Kearns likewise urged the opening of the Uintah Indian reservation in Utah and laid before the President some plans for irrigating the arid lands of the west. Senator Kearns says that Fort Douglas was an ideal winter resort, high and healthy and having a salubrious climate. Of late years the fort has not been kept up, and unless something is done it will go to ruin. It is now being used, but Senator Kearns thinks it ought to be extensively improved.

There are few Indians on the Uintah reservation, and a large tract of land could be opened. It is said to be especially rich in mineral resources.

Senator Kearns will devote much time at the coming session to obtaining some congressional action looking to irrigation. The rich valleys of Utah and other western states could be made to bloom if water could be had.

The President talked with Senator Kearns about several important matters that the latter did not care to discuss.

A Pony for the Roosevelt Children.

A Shetland pony has been ordered for the children of President and Mrs. Roosevelt and will soon be in the White House stable. It will make thirteen horses in the stable, which now contains seven animals belonging to the government and five to President Roosevelt. The three new carriage horses are named "Admiral," "General" and "Judge." The two first named are mates, but in case of sickness or injury to one of them "Judge" works with the other. The three horses are much alike in appearance, height and carriage. The two other horses belonging to the President are his saddle horse "Bliestein" and Mrs. Roosevelt's rider "Yagenka."

Period of Mourning Exercises Tomorrow.

The official period of mourning ordered as a mark of respect to the memory of President McKinley will expire tomorrow. The White House will be open on Monday for visitors for the first time since the death of President McKinley. It was closed on September 14. Visitors are not allowed in any portion of the house except the east room.

Senator Bailey of Texas and Representative Tayler of Ohio paid their respects to the President after the cabinet meeting.

Senator Bailey got out of a sick bed to urge the President to make a brigadier general in the regular army of Major Luther R. Hare, who commanded the expedition in the Philippines that rescued Gilmore and his party. The President said he would give the request consideration.

With the President at dinner tonight will be Wayne MacVeagh, Justice White of the Supreme Court, Attorney General Knox and Douglas Robinson, the President's brother-in-law.

President Roosevelt has appointed Frank R. Mowrer of Ohio as consul of the United States at Ghent, Belgium.

The appointment of George Sawter of New York as consul at Antigua, W. I., has been decided upon, and will be announced in a few days. Mr. Sawter was consul at Glauchau, Germany, for seven years, having been appointed under the Cleveland administration. He made an excellent record while there and his new appointment will be in recognition of his consular service in Germany.

President Roosevelt is going out riding this afternoon with Attorney General Knox, whose team of fast travelers is one of the most noted in the country.

Presidential Postmasters.

The President has appointed the following postmasters:

Alaska—Nome, Frank W. Swanton. Hawaii—Wailuku, Vetle A. Vetleson. Idaho—Mullan, Ella A. Wade. Massachusetts—Huntington, Clarence W. Daugherty. Michigan—West Bay City, Daisy A. Cone. Oklahoma—Okarche, E. A. Humphrey. Pennsylvania—Kingston, Thomas P. McFarlane. Texas—Rosebud, Lulu M. Brewington. Porto Rico—Mayaguez, Fred Leser, jr. Texas—San Saba, Andrew R. Hill. Wisconsin—Sun Prairie, Charles Hidden.

HAWAII NEEDS LABOR.

Natives Dying Off Rapidly, According to Secretary Cooper.

Mr. Henry E. Cooper, territorial secretary and for several months prior to his departure for the United States acting governor of Hawaii, has discussed with Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department the conditions in the territory. One of the main aims of Mr. Cooper's trip here is to acquaint the administration with the actual situation in Hawaii. In his conference with Secretary Wilson he emphasized the seriousness of the labor problem. The natives are dying off rapidly, the mortality being in the neighborhood of forty deaths to the thousand, and foreign laborers are getting out of the country much more rapidly than they are coming in.

The encouragement of Chinese labor, he said, is regarded as the most promising solution, and he said the territorial government is anxious that large numbers of laborers shall come in from China. The sugar cane crop, that should have been harvested at the beginning of July, he said, is not yet off the field, and will not be harvested before next month. The natives generally will not work. The coffee industry is languishing and many things that should be raised there have to be bought outside the islands.

Secretary Wilson informed Mr. Cooper of a report from the superintendent of the agricultural station in Honolulu showing, among other things, that it costs $26 an acre to fertilize the cane crop in Hawaii, and pointed out the big farm wage which had to be paid to farm laborers, viz., $40 a month, including board, which is, approximately, $10 more than in this country.

Mr. Cooper suggested that the average farm wage might be even greater.

Secretary Wilson told Mr. Cooper of the plans the department was making for Hawaii, and said that he intended to build up the coffee, spice and rubber and other industries and to help to diversify the Hawaiian industries. No attention will be paid to the sugar industry there, as Mr. Wilson contends that that already is developed to the limit. The department intends, said Mr. Wilson, to make all these islands within the United States raise whatever is adaptable to them individually and to furnish everything that is needed among themselves.

THE TORPEDO SCHOOL.

Major Arthur Murray Assigned to Its Command.

The United States torpedo school at Fort Totten, N. Y., which was formerly a part of the engineer school of application, has been detached from that institution and will hereafter be operated as an independent organization under the direction of the lieutenant general of the army. Orders issued today assign Major Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, as the commandant of the torpedo school, and the following named officers are directed to report to him for assignment to duty: Major Charles D. Parkhurst, and Captains John W. Ruckman, Charles F. Parker and George F. Landers.

The school will be utilized for the special instruction of officers in torpedoes, sunken mines and other submarine defences. A class will be organized as soon as the necessary details can be made out.

TO FORM SULPHITE COMBINE.

Maine Capitalists Organizing to Buy Up Mills.

BANGOR, Me., October 18.—A number of Maine capitalists are interested in the efforts now being made to form a combine of nearly all the sulphite mills in the United States and Canada. It is understood that a meeting of manufacturers concerned in the proposed consolidation of interests is be held at Boston, probably today. It is said that the proposition provides that each manufacturerer will be paid for his plant in stock, preferred and common both going to the makers whose mills show a profit and common stock to mills not showing any earning capacity.

Among the mills named by those interested as likely to join the combine are: Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Lincoln, Me.; Burgess Sulphite Fiber Company, Berlin, N. H.; J. & J. Rogers, Ausable Forks, N. Y.; Howland Pulp Company, Howland, Me.; Carthage Sulphite Pulp Company, Carthage, N. Y.; Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, Dexter, N. Y.; Hinckley Fiber Company, Hinckley, N. Y.; Pyrites Paper Company, Pyrites, N. Y.; Interlaken Pulp and Paper Company, Appleton, Wis.; Dilis Paper and Pulp Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; Kaukana Fiber Company, Kaukana, Wis.; Wolf River Paper and Fiber Company, St. John, N. B.; Sulphite Pulp Company, Musquash, N. B.; Central Paper Company, Muskegon, Mich.

TOOK OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Fiske Warren, a Suspect, Allowed to Land at Manila.

MANILA, October 18.—Fiske Warren, the first man to take the oath of allegiance required under the recent act of the Philippine commission of all suspects attempting to land, has been closely identified with Sixto Lopez. Many treasonable and inflammatory proclamations were found in his baggage. Regarding these he said he had only one copy of each, having retained these as souvenirs. It is known also that he was intimate with the members of the junta in Hong Kong. He at first objected to taking the oath, saying that he was a loyal citizen, but he signed it when notified that on no other condition would he be allowed to land.

Some of his fellow-passengers told Civil Governor Taft that Warren and Lopez shook hands and retired for consultation upon hearing of President McKinley's assassination.

Gov. Taft considers the action of the commission in requiring all suspects to swear allegiance perfectly justified.

MR. McKINLEY'S DEATH IGNORED.

Count Goluchowski of Austria Responsible for Slight.

VIENNA, October 18.—The Arbeiter Zeitung today makes the remarkable statement that Count Goluchowski, the imperial minister of foreign affairs, is responsible for the president of the chamber of deputies not referring to the death of President McKinley on the reassembling of parliament, the contention being that, although it is customary to refer to the deaths of foreign sovereigns, President McKinley, being only an elected president, was not entitled to such a distinction.

COL. MEADE TO BE TRIED.

Recommendations of the Court of Inquiry Approved.

Secretary Long has approved the recommendations of the court of inquiry in the case of Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., and will order a court-martial to try Col. Meade on charges of intoxication while on duty, of giving false testimony and of violating the regulations in failing to respond to charges preferred against him by Col. Denny and Lieut. Col. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C.

Personal Mention.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones went to New York today.

Mr. John D. Nixon of the interstate commerce commission, who has been seriously ill for the past ten days with pulmonary trouble at the Garfield Hospital, is reported to be much better.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Frank Campbell has gone to Cleveland to attend the marriage of a niece.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones left Wednesday evening for Lake Mohawk, N. Y., to attend the nineteenth annual Indian conference, which is in session there.

McKinley Post Office Established.

The fourth assistant postmaster general has signed an order establishing a post office at McKinley, Franklin county, Wash. This is the first office established under this name since the death of President McKinley.

ABOARD THE OREGON

Commander Nicholson's Story of the Naval Battle.

TESTIMONY BEFORE SCHLEY COURT

Alleged Conversation Regarding Loop Colloquy.

BROOKLYN OFFICERS HEARD

The attendance on the sessions of the Schley court of inquiry at the navy yard is daily becoming larger. All the seats reserved for the press but not used by newspaper correspondents have been given to visitors. The audience is made up largely of ladies. Very many visitors to the city find their way to the court room to have a view of the historic scene, but in many cases they remain but a short time, giving way to others who are generally waiting in the rear of the room for seats. The first work of the day is always the correction by witnesses of the printed report of testimony previously given. Today Lieutenant Commander Griffin, Lieutenant Webster, Medical Director Fitzsimmons and Ensigns Abele, Halligan, Tracy, Hand and Marble all were called to the stand and suggested such changes as they desired to make in their testimony.

Marble Reiterates Statement.

The judge advocate today questioned Ensign Marble further in reference to his statement that Capt. Sigsbee had told Commodore Schley that the fleet was not at Santiago. He wanted to know whether Capt. Sigsbee had not said, "I have been

Lieut. Com. Nicholson,
Navigator of Oregon.

here about a week and have not seen anything of them," or something to that effect.

"No, sir," replied Ensign Marble, "as I remember it, he said they 'could not be here unless I knew it.'"

Questioned further, he said after he heard this remark the commodore and Capt. Sigsbee went aft on the Brooklyn and he (witness) went below.

The list of witnesses called for today included Lieutenant Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, who was navigator of the Oregon during the campaign of 1898; Dr. Chas. M. Devalin, passed assistant surgeon; Captain J. L. Hannum, retired, who was chief engineer on the Brooklyn during the war with Spain; Lieutenant T. F. Carter, Ensign W. P. Cronan, Carpenter J. H. Warford, all of whom were on the Brooklyn; Mr. Hunley, who was chief machinist on the Texas, and Lieutenant B. W. Wells, jr., who was Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant. It is expected that Captain Clark of the Oregon will be among the witnesses to be heard early next week.

Lieut. Com. Nicholson Called.

Lieutenant Commander Nicholson, now on duty at the Navy Department, was first called. He is the first officer of the Oregon who has appeared before the court. He was asked to describe the battle of July 3, and gave a careful and detailed narrative of events of that day from the time the Oregon got into the fight until its close.

Story of the Santiago Fight.

He was, he said, on the deck of his vessel, and added: "Occupying the position I did during the day of the engagement I necessarily saw considerable of it. The incidents of that day commenced about 9:30, or five minutes before, when the first call to quarters had been sounded. Then the Spanish ships were seen coming out of the harbor, were seen, in fact, by practically the whole crew at the same time. When the first ship started to go around the city went up, 'There they go!' I looked toward the harbor and saw the first ship. Her bow was making a turn into the last reach of the harbor on her way out. She was followed in succession by the others. I went to my station, first on the bridge, then down to the conning tower, and saw that the proper connections were made. In the meantime the signal had been sounded to general quarters, and by this time steam was coming up, all the boilers and blowers were going full tilt and a few minutes afterward Captain Clark came up. We turned the ship, going slowly at first, the speed increasing all the time; turned ship with starboard helm and started in toward the enemy. They came out at full speed, apparently much faster than we were at this time. By the time we were straightened out well to the westward they were all ahead of us. The Iowa started in, she being to the westward of us, apparently got in closer to the enemy than we did, because we passed under her stern.

"A few minutes after that on our course to the westward we passed under the stern of the Texas, apparently still in the water. I called Captain Clark's attention to this.

"Of course, firing commenced on both sides at the time the first ship cleared the mouth of the harbor. We returned the fire at long range, probably three and a half to four miles off at that point.

"When we crossed under the Texas' stern we saw the Iowa coming out on a course nearly parallel to a converging course with ours. I noticed her a little abaft our starboard beam. Capt. Clark at the same time noticed her, and called my attention to her, and told me to look out and avoid a collision. No collision was very imminent, but we did change our helm and passed on. I did not see any more of the Iowa. After the action commenced we passed the Texas and the Iowa. The only ship then ahead of us was the Brooklyn. She was well off her accustomed position, well off to the westward. All the Spanish ships had gotten out by this time, and we were pursuing them, heading for the leading ships. We noticed the Maria Teresa drop astern at less speed than at first, saw flames leaping up and out from her, which convinced us she was on fire; a few minutes after that the Oquendo appeared to be covered with smoke, and we concluded that