THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Business Office, 11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
S. H. KAUPPMANN, Pres't.
New York Office: 126 Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: Boyce Building.
The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the U.S. or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month. Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.08.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)
☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 15,195. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

Stopping a clock is a poor way to save time, and stopping an advertisement is a poor way to save money. The steady advertiser, who uses a medium like The Evening Star, is the sure winner every time.

CALL TO COMMITTEE

Chairman Goldsborough Announces Meeting Next Wednesday.

WILL TAKE UP ELECTION FRAUDS

Probable That Contests Will Be Instituted in Many Places.

WHAT THE RETURNS SHOW

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 8.—Chairman Goldsborough of the republican state committee has summoned his committee to meet in Baltimore next Wednesday to devise means to prevent the party from losing the points of the victory won on Tuesday. Mr. Goldsborough will also recommend the committee to appoint subcommittees to manage the republican side of the contests which will be instituted in the courts of several counties to determine the rights of those who have been counted out by the canvassing boards in their respective localities. The committee will also take a hand in the endeavor to secure the punishment of the men who have perpetrated the frauds alleged to have been committed in several counties by means of which the republican majorities were overcome and the democratic candidates declared elected.

At the present time it looks as if the democrats will be able to organize the house of delegates and thus gain control of the general assembly. The recount of certain precincts in Baltimore city will enable the democrats to return as elected to the house of delegates three of their candidates, namely: Messrs. Straus, Campbell and Little. This will give them fifty-one members to forty-four republicans, and no one doubts that they will find means to enlarge their majority as soon as the session opens.

Indications as to the Senate.

The indications are that the senate will stand seventeen democrats to nine republicans, and that on joint ballot the vote will be sixty-eight democrats to fifty-three republicans, unless the republicans find some means not now visible to get certificates of election for several of their candidates who were supposed to be elected when the result was first announced after the votes were counted.

The strange feature of the case is that all the revised returns and recounts up to date have favored the democrats, who are now certain that Mr. Gorman will be chosen to succeed Mr. Wellington in the senate.

The republicans and anti-Gorman democrats are very sore over the situation, and intend to do all in their power to prevent a consummation of the fraud. To that end every step will be contested up to the very time the general assembly decides the case, and so far as possible the courts will be appealed to to redress the wrong.

The Latest Returns Today.

The latest returns today indicate the election of Mr. Thomas Parran, republican, as clerk of the court of appeals. Who has been chosen controller cannot be determined until the official count in Baltimore is completed, but the indications seem to favor Dr. Joshua W. Hering, the democratic candidate who now holds the office.

Senator McComas and ex-Senator Gorman are both at Rennert's Hotel directing operations for their respective sides. They met in the lobby this morning, but so far as could be observed did not see each other. At any rate they did not show any sign of recognition.

The following table indicates, according to the returns, the number of republican and democratic senators and members of the house of delegates from every county:

	House of Del. Rep.	House of Del. Dem.	Senate. Rep.	Senate. Dem.
Allegany	4	1	..	1
Anne Arundel	..	4	..	1
Baltimore city:				
First district	5	1	..	1
Second district	4	1	1	..
Third district	6	..	..	1
Baltimore county	..	6	..	1
Calvert	2	..	1	..
Caroline	6	2	1	..
Carroll	2	2	..	1
Cecil	1	2	1	..
Charles	2	..	1	..
Dorchester	..	4	..	1
Frederick	5	..	..	1
Garrett	2	..	1	..
Harford	..	4	..	1
Howard	..	2	..	1
Kent	2	..	1	..
Montgomery	..	4	..	1
Prince George's	1	3	..	1
Queen Anne	..	3	..	1
Somerset	2	1	1	..
St. Mary's	..	2	..	1
Talbot	1	2	1	..
Washington	5	..	..	1
Wicomico	..	3	..	1
Worcester	..	3	..	1
Total	44	50	9	17

Doubtful—One member from the second legislative district of Baltimore city.

The republicans have decided to make a contest in Prince George's county.

Chairman Goldsborough's Statement.

Chairman Goldsborough last night issued a statement, in which he said:

"The final act in the election conspiracy has taken place. It began with the extraordinary session of the legislature, held in March last, and ended on November 7, when the willing and pliant tools of the democratic bosses of this state did the bidding of their masters and disfranchised in Maryland not less than 20,000 men who had cast honest ballots, which should have been counted, but were thrown out on the fraudulent plea that they were improperly marked or that they had upon them some mark other than the cross mark which should have been placed there by the voters. In a great many instances hundreds of these ballots were declared void by reason of printer's marks thereupon and by marks having been designedly placed upon some part of the ballot, particularly in and around the constitutional amendments, before they reached the hands of the voter. In other instances these ballots so rejected were thrown out upon the mere pretense that one prong of the cross extended slightly outside of the box or square, and again because ballots were not properly folded when returned by the judge.

Comparison With 1899.

"In 1899 there were cast and counted in Baltimore city—the year in which Gov. Smith was elected—104,825 votes. In the presidential election of 1900 there were cast and counted in the same city 112,730 votes. Under this Gorman election law there were counted 81,750 ballots. Thus it will be seen that this law, instead of bringing out in full the 'real expression of the will of each and every voter,' as claimed in the democratic platform of 1901, this law has disfranchised many thousands of registered voters who, under the constitution of the state, were entitled to the right of suffrage. Though the citizens had complied with all the requirements regarding registration and had had their names enrolled upon the registry books, nevertheless, by reason of the operation and manipulation of this iniquitous law these citizens of Maryland had no voice in the government of Maryland and were disfranchised on Tuesday last by the legislature of this state, the governor and by the boss whom they openly followed."

Official Count in Allegany.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., November 8.—The official count was not completed until 5 o'clock this morning and the only change is the election of William George, republican county commissioner, over William B. Phillips, democrat, by twenty-eight majority. The official figures also increase the lead of the state candidates in this county, Platt having 874 majority over Hering for comptroller and Parran 954 over Turner for clerk of the court of appeals. Majorities were recorded against all the constitutional amendments.

DEMOCRATIC METHODS

WHY REPUBLICANS LOST THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Appointment Clerk Langley Tells of the Campaign in That State.

Mr. John W. Langley, appointment clerk of the census office, returned this morning from Kentucky, where he has been for some time campaigning in the interest of the republican party, of which he is one of the recognized leaders in the state. In an interview today with a reporter of The Star he said:

"It was evident to any one who has had political experience, and who is at all familiar with present conditions in Kentucky, that we could not carry the legislature this year. Several influences combined to bring about the result. I should say the chief one was the methods resorted to by the democrats. While the Kentucky situation is not parallel in some respects with that in New York city, yet, so far as dishonesty in politics is concerned, it is similar. It was a long time in New York before the power of Tammany was finally overthrown. Ultimately the power of the Kentucky democracy will be destroyed in the same way by the people who want honesty in politics. It may take a long time to bring that result about, but it will come sooner or later. Another difficulty was lack of harmony among local republican leaders, but this played only a minor part. The result should not be construed as in any sense indicating that the republicans of Kentucky do not indorse the record of Senator Deboe, and if we had carried the legislature he would have been a strong candidate for re-election, as would also Mr. Yerkes, Congressman Boreing, ex-Gov. Bradley and other able republican leaders of the state.

"I want to call attention to the fact that, although we lost heavily in the state, we gained in my congressional district, electing a republican representative from my legislative district, which is now represented by a democrat."

Assassination of Goeel.

"Do you think that the assassination of Goebel had anything to do with Kentucky's return to democracy?"

"I should say not to any great extent. I have met a few men recently who are thoroughly honest in the opinion that some republicans were indirectly, at least, responsible for Goebel's assassination, and perhaps some of these men are now voting the democratic ticket for that reason. That is, however, practically a dead issue in Kentucky. There is a general feeling among the members of our party that the men charged with complicity in the assassination are not being given fair trials, and in my judgment this fact will be so thoroughly established by the time the trials shall have been finished that it will react upon the democratic party, and, together with the desire for a fair election law, aid us in ultimately redeeming the state. We call these methods Goebelism in Kentucky. They might be termed Gormanism in Maryland, but I think a better and a more nearly generic term would be Bryanites, for these are the legitimate fruits of his platform and ideas of government. While the results in the border states are discouraging, the elections last Tuesday, viewed from the standpoint of national politics, are full of hope for future republican success. There seems to be a growing confidence among all parties in Kentucky in the national administration."

TRAINING SHIP FOR FIREMEN.

New Use to Be Made of the Cruiser Cincinnati.

Orders have been issued to fit out the cruiser Cincinnati at the New York navy yard for use as a training ship for firemen, and it is expected that she will be ready to go to sea in about a month. This is the first time that a warship has been used for the purpose indicated. It is proposed to send about 300 enlisted firemen to the Cincinnati for general training for naval purposes. The cruise will last about six months, and will be made in south Atlantic waters. Commander T. C. McLean will have command of the vessel.

The Cincinnati will be unique among naval vessels in other respects than the one mentioned. For instance, she is probably the only all-steel vessel in the world with an ornate life-size figurehead at her bow. The Cincinnati displays a heroic figure of Liberty in steel and wood, standing straight out from her graceful stem. A simple shield representation of the coat-of-arms of the United States is the only ornamentation of the prows of all the other United States warships. The many-oared galleys of ancient Greece and Rome were adorned with prominent figureheads, and the same custom prevailed in all the navies of the world up to the time that iron and steel displaced wood in the construction of naval vessels. Since then the figurehead has been lacking on all warships, and the Cincinnati is the first ship of the United States navy to return to the ancient custom.

Another respect in which the Cincinnati differs from other vessels in the navy is that she is almost absolutely fireproof. All her furniture and interior equipments are made of metal; her bulkheads are of steel and wire and metal have been generally adopted throughout the vessel where wood has heretofore been used.

SENATOR QUAY'S HEALTH.

Afflicted With a Troublesome Cough, but is Not Seriously Ill.

Regarding the report of Senator Quay's illness, it was stated at his residence in this city today that the senator, while afflicted with a very bad cough, is not in a serious condition. The senator has been unable to get rid of this cough, which he contracted last winter. It bothers him most while lying down, and as a result he is often much exhausted. His physicians, it is understood, have advised him to remain in this city and not take his contemplated trip to his plantation home at St. Lucie, Fla.

FAVORS IRON SHELVING.

Commissioner Evans Urges Extra Precautions Regarding Pension Papers.

Pension Commissioner Evans will make a supplementary report to the Secretary of the Interior within a few days recommending that the shelving in the admitted files rooms on the top floor of the pension building be changed from wood to iron, thereby reducing the danger from fire.

There are stored on this floor more than 2,000,000 files of widows, invalids and old war and navy cases. These include the cases of pensioners of the revolutionary and all subsequent wars. The papers are invaluable as an individual biography of every person who fought for his country and was carried on the pension rolls.

Extra precautions are taken now to prevent any possibility of fire. Watchmen make the rounds every half hour through the night, and some one is constantly among the files during the day. Fire extinguishers are also placed every one hundred feet. But Commissioner Evans is desirous that the danger of destruction by fire of these precious archives shall be reduced to a minimum.

CONVICTS AT LARGE

They Escaped From Government Prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

MOUNTED GUARDS IN PURSUIT

All Are Desperate Men and Will Make Hard Fight.

TWENTY-SIX GOT AWAY

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., November 8.—Forty mounted guards are beating the country for a radius of five miles around the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth today in search of twenty-six convicts who succeeded in escaping from the guards late yesterday. The country is wild and rough, and affords ample opportunity for escape, and as all of the convicts are desperate men and armed conflicts will doubtless result before they are captured.

The net result of the mutiny and the following fight with the guards was one convict killed and four guards shot or otherwise hurt, but it is believed that many of the fleeing convicts received wounds from the bullets sent after them by pursuing guards.

The dead:

Quinn Fort, a desperate criminal from the Indian territory, who is believed to have been the leader in the outbreak.

The wounded:

Joseph B. Waldrup, prison guard, shot in the forehead and breast; condition still critical.

Arthur Trelford, captain of the guard, shot in leg; not serious.

C. E. Burrows, guard, shot in neck; slight.

Andrew Leonard, guard, leg broken.

Mutiny Planned Some Time Ago.

It developed that the mutiny was planned several months ago, but that the men had never found a favorable opportunity to carry it into effect until yesterday. The general plan was not new, but it proved effective because of the limited number of guards. As the better behaved prisoner are used in the outside work, the conspiracy was hatched among the men in the inside gangs.

The convicts chose the most favorable moment of the day, while many of the guards acting as foremen of construction of the new cell house were unarmed.

Since last night the old prison has presented an air of activity that it has not known for years. As soon as the alarm was given guards were formed in marching order, and mounted men, armed to the teeth, were drawn up in front of the main entrance. Most of the guards were old plainsmen. The escaped convicts were counted the most desperate criminals in the southwest, and the guards started out on their hunt in full realization of this fact.

Scene of the Mutiny.

The scene of the mutiny, however, being some distance from the prison proper, the convicts had secured a good start and, aided by the rough, wooded country, they had, before darkness fell, placed a good gap between themselves and their pursuers. The guards at best could make but a desultory attempt at pursuit and were compelled to await daylight to take up the search.

The alarm was sent out in all directions, the officials of Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, Topeka and Leavenworth being asked to keep the police on the lookout and all night in each of the cities armed police and detectives patroled the outskirts.

During the night reports came in from all directions of thefts of horses and vehicles, clothing and food by the convicts, and as the report spread that the convicts were at large, citizens in the outlying districts became terror-stricken and barred their houses.

More Guards in Pursuit.

Early today an increased number of guards, well armed and mounted, were started out from the pentientiary.

It is believed that all the convicts will ultimately be captured if not overtaken by the guards and shot. Each prisoner has undergone an examination under the Bertillon system, and today these descriptions were mailed to every chief of police in the country.

Warden R. W. McClaughrey was in Kansas City when the mutiny broke out, arranging for the annual convention of the National Prison Reform Association, which is to convene there tomorrow. He arrived home at the prison about three hours later and immediately set to work to recapture the convicts.

"I haven't completed my investigation," said he today, "but I am of opinion that the outbreak was not due to the fault of any of the guards.

FRANCE GAINS EVERY POINT.

Turkey Agrees to All the Demands for Indemnity.

PARIS, November 8.—France has scored a complete triumph in the Turkish dispute. The foreign office this morning received advices announcing that the sultan has yielded to the entire demands formulated by the French government, and only the question of form regarding the execution of the engagements remains to be settled. This may be done within the next twenty-four hours or, it is expected, at the latest, in two or three days. Then Admiral Caillard will relinquish his occupation of the Island of Mitylene.

An official note was issued at 1 p.m. today to the effect that the porte had decided to yield to all the demands of France, and that as soon as the sultan has issued an irade ratifying the decision the French squadron will leave Mitylene.

President Loubet presided today at the cabinet council. The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, announced that the porte had just advised him that it had decided to give satisfaction in the case of the various French demands, to which M. Delcasse replied that so soon as the sultan's order regarding the porte's decision was communicated to him Admiral Caillard's squadron would leave the Island of Mitylene.

BOARD HAS NO JURISDICTION.

Case of the Southern and Mt. Vernon Railway Crossing.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., November 8.—The board of public works yesterday afternoon took up for consideration the case of the crossing of the tracks of the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon railway by the Southern railway. The board decided that it had no further jurisdiction in the matter. The question whether the Southern can change the elevation of the rails of the electric company at the point of crossing will be submitted to the circuit court of Fairfax county for decision in the suit now pending in that court.

Fruit Canning Combination.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—According to the Chronicle a deal is about to be consummated by which all the leading fruit canning establishments outside of the California Fruit Canners' Association will pass into the hands of an eastern syndicate.

TOWN OF TUMACO TAKEN

SUCCESS OF INSURGENTS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Report From Our Consul General at Panama—Several Hundred Soldiers and a Ship Captured.

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch dated October 28 from the United States consul general at Panama, reporting that the liberal forces have captured the town of Tumaco, south of Panama, some 500 miles, taking prisoner 400 to 600 soldiers and capturing five or six cannons, a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition with one small ship, the Gaitan.

Advices From Naval Officers.

Secretary Long today received mail advices from the naval officers on the United States steamers Iowa and Machias at Panama and Colon, respectively. Captain Perry of the Iowa says, under date of October 28, that all is quiet and peaceful in and about Panama. The activities previously reported on the part of the insurgents and government forces quickly subsided, he says, and nothing whatever came of them.

Tumaco, near the Ecuadorian border, had fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The Chilean cruiser Ministro Zenteno, with the Chilean minister to Ecuador on board, visited Panama on her way to Costa Rica. The French cruiser Protet is the only man-of-war at Panama besides the Iowa. The British gunboat Icarus is at Taboga.

Commander McCrea of the Machias reports, under date of October 29, that the usual quiet conditions prevail at Colon and along the north coast of the isthmus. A similar condition of affairs is reported at Bocas del Toro and in the west. Commander McCrea transmits papers showing to what miserable straits the local authorities have been reduced to raise funds, and says he is not surprised that the steamship companies have agreed to protest.

Doubling the Harbor Duty.

"If this path is once opened," says Commander McCrea, "to collect the sinews of war and no protests are made there is no limit to the annoyances which will follow and traffic over the railroad would be seriously interfered with. This resolution doubles the harbor dues, which are lumped together and called 'the commercial contribution.' If meekly acquiesced in steamship lines might be diverted from running here, which would, of course, injure the traffic on the railroad."

The department has been informed as to the various ways by which the local authorities have raised funds, such as hypothecating all the dues from the Panama Railroad Company for six months to come, adding 20 per cent, and then doubling the custom dues on all articles, and by levying "war taxes" or assessments upon all solvent Colombians. These measures, if taken by the republic of Colombia and enforced throughout, would perhaps be justifiable as war measures. But when associated with the discontent almost amounting to revolt among the soldiers because of no pay it looks as though the funds being raised are for some other purpose than suppressing the revolution.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

OPINIONS IN SEVERAL LOCAL CAUSES HANDED DOWN.

Judgment Reversed in Suit to Prevent Croquet Playing at Certain Hours.

The Court of Appeals has handed down an opinion, written by Mr. Justice Shepard, affirming the decree of the lower court in the case of Francis H. Smith and Martin L. Kohler, appellants, against Laura L. Olcott. The action was a suit in equity instituted by Laura L. Olcott against Smith and Kohler, trustees, for an account.

The court below refused to be bound by the provisions of the act of assembly prescribing auctioneers' fees, rendered in the account in this case, but made an allowance therefor of $100, and entered a decree compelling the trustees to pay over the remainder of the fund to the complainant, to whom costs were also awarded.

The Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Morris, has affirmed the order of the court below in the case of the United States, appellant, against Emma J. Frizzell, committee of John H. Righter, lunatic. The appeal was from an order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the matter of the statement of an account in the equity branch of that court.

In an opinion written by Mr. Chief Justice Alvey the Court of Appeals has reversed the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case of James O. Akers and Margaret Lacey, appellant, against Wm. I. Marsh and Margaret L. Marsh, his wife.

The bill in the case was filed July 19, 1900, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to restrain the defendants from playing the game of croquet on a vacant lot on Huntington place nearby and opposite the dwelling house of the complainants, upon the ground, as alleged, that the playing of the game at the time and place constituted a nuisance to the complainants whereby the enjoyment of their home was seriously impaired.

The Supreme Court of the District, the 6th of last June, perpetually enjoined the defendants from playing the game at the place and in the manner described in the bill of complaint at any hour that might necessitate the use of artificial light to enable the game to be played. From this order the appeal was taken.

"We have carefully examined this case," says Chief Justice Alvey, "and while fully appreciating the importance of it, not only to the parties concerned, but to the general public to be affected by the precedent, we do not find in the case anything that justifies the interference of the court by injunction, and we therefore reverse the decree below and direct the bill to be dismissed."

TO TEACH TORPEDO WARFARE.

Regulations of the School of Submarine Defense.

Orders have been prepared at the War Department for the government and regulation of the school of submarine defense at Fort Totten, New York, changed from the torpedo school, which was the first name selected. The object of the school is to instruct officers and enlisted men in the various mechanical and electrical appliances in seacoast fortifications, and all subjects pertaining to torpedo warfare, submarine mining and defences of a submarine character. The commandant of the school is ordered to keep himself fully informed as to any new discoveries, inventions, or improved methods in the care and use of apparatus pertaining to the electrical and steam plant of modern fortifications, and will recommend the publication of such instructions as he may deem useful. He will prepare lists of questions and answers relating to new inventions and methods as will explain. The board for governing the school will be similar to that of other schools in the army.

Gen. Coppinger's Condition.

A change for the worse was noted last evening in the condition of Gen. John J. Coppinger, who is ill at his residence on Prospect avenue. He was seized with a chill in the early part of the evening and special treatment was necessary.

TO SHIFT THE ISSUE

High Tariff Men Suggest Lower Internal Taxes.

FIGHT OVER REVISING THE TARIFF

Arguments Presented to the President.

HE HEARS BOTH SIDES

The presence in Washington within a day or two of Mr. C. M. Schwab, president of the steel trust; of Senator Hanna and of Representatives Payne, Steel and Russell of the ways and means committee, advocates of the high protective tariff, all of whom have talked with President Roosevelt, has aroused renewed interest in the subject of the possible action of Congress upon the tariff at the coming session.

When the late President McKinley made his famous Buffalo speech, in which he fairly launched the reciprocity question as a subject for the republican party to consider, he explained to his close friends and advisers his views. Mr. McKinley believed that tariff revision was inevitable; that the country west of the Ohio river would demand it, and that the demand would grow stronger each year.

It was Mr. McKinley's idea that the republican party should meet the popular wish, and he thought that this could be done through a system of reciprocity whereby this country could obtain an equivalent for concessions. He thought that while conforming to the demand for reduction of some of the higher rates, we could expand our foreign trade in a way that in the long run the American workingman, for whom the tariff was devised, would not suffer.

Both Sides Heard.

The high protected interests immediately raised a clamor against the proposition to touch the tariff, claiming sanctuary for that protege of the republican party. They have conducted a campaign of aggression through their newspaper organs in the east, and since President Roosevelt has been in office have constantly ding-donged their claims in his ears.

The President, however, has heard the other side of the question. Western congressmen without number have apprised him of the feeling in their sections favorable to revision. Some of the latter class who have talked with him represent the President as not being oblivious to that sentiment in the west.

It is considered that the recommendations of the President upon this subject in his annual message will have an important effect upon the legislation. Both sides are trying to enlist him as their advocate.

To Shift the Issue.

The high tariff men are now trying to shift the issue from the customs tariff to the internal revenue. They say that if taxation is too great, that if the receipts of the government from taxes threaten to create a surplus that may be a menace, why not reduce the war taxes still further. But, they plead, do not tinker with the tariff.

The great industrial trusts claim that they are not so much interested in the tariff, after all; that the tariff operates to the advantage of the small manufacturer, who will be hurt by its reduction. This is the plea, it is believed, that has swung many republicans into line for the maintenance of the existing high rates all along the line.

Division in the Committee.

Mr. Steele of Indiana, on the ways and means committee, is one of the strongest supporters of the high tariff. His colleague, Mr. Overstreet, from the Indianapolis district, a manufacturing center, is in favor of revision. It is said by those who know that the sentiment of Indiana is overwhelming for practical and wise revision. Mr. Payne, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Russell, representing eastern districts, are of course absolutely iron-clad in their devotion to the extreme rates of duty. Mr. Babcock and Mr. Tawney are the only republican members of the committee who oppose them, but they have a considerable following in the republican delegations in the House.

Wool and Beet Sugar Interests.

The high protectionists are drawing into the fight, on their side, the wool growers and the beet sugar raisers of the west against possible reciprocity treaties that may admit sugar and wool to the detriment of their products. A strong community of interests is being thus built up between the eastern manufacturers and a few western producers to counteract the rising tide of popular opinion in favor of revision.

The game is at a very interesting stage this week. If the high protectionists can sway the President to their side to the extent of inducing him to deliver a ringing message against tariff revision it is realized by the western advocates of revision that their cause is seriously damaged. It is considered doubtful if effort would be made this session for revision in the face of a declaration of policy from the White House adverse to reduction of duties.

FOR CLEAN ADMINISTRATION.

Postmaster Merritt's View of the Election in New York.

Postmaster Merritt returned this morning from Lockport, N. Y., where he has been for the past few weeks looking after the campaign in Niagara county. Mr. Merritt is chairman of the local committee, and is permanently identified with the republican machine of the state. To a reporter of The Star this morning he said:

"Yes; it was a grand victory—a victory for clean administration and a rebuke to dishonest politics. There was never any doubt in my mind as to the outcome of our municipal ticket. I felt confident from the first that with such a standard bearer as Seth Low, Tammany would be signally and effectually beaten. This corrupt organization overstepped the bounds of the most questionable kind of politics, with the result that discontent and dissatisfaction sprung up in the wigwam.

"Many of our votes came from democrats who believed in honest government, and who were tired of submitting to the outrages of their party leaders. I look for great improvements in the political conditions of the state. While the empire state is naturally republican, we need just such an election as this last one to put it on a sound political footing. No party can hope to continue in power which makes corruption a part of its platform. It may continue for a while, but the people can always be trusted to repudiate such methods."

HOLDING DAILY MEETINGS.

Report of the Industrial Commission Being Prepared.

The final report of the industrial commission is now in course of preparation. Daily executive sessions of the commission are being held and the various subjects to be reported on are being taken up separately. These include agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, trusts and the labor problem. The subject of agriculture, it is understood, will be finished this week and the trust questions taken up Monday.

There is understood to be a wide difference of opinion among the members of the commission on the recommendations to be made for regulating trusts, industrial combinations and corporations. Several members have not yet given expression of their views to the commission, so that the probable action of the body on the trust question is as yet conjectural.

TRACTION COMPANY SALE

IT WILL TAKE PLACE AT NORFOLK THE 23D INSTANT.

Notice Issued by the Special Master, Giving the Terms and Condition.

Another step toward the carrying out of the proposed plan for the consolidation of the properties controlled by the Washington Traction and Electric Company was taken Wednesday, when Judge Nathan Goff of the United States circuit court at Norfolk, Va., entered a decree of foreclosure and sale in the case of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, against the Washington Traction Company, which case was pending in the United States court there.

Richard B. Tunstall of Norfolk was appointed special master commissioner, and was authorized to sell at public auction all of the property covered by the collateral trust mortgage made by the Washington Traction and Electric Company to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee, dated June 14, 1899.

A notice of sale was issued today by Mr. Tunstall, stating that he will sell at 12 o'clock noon the 23d instant, as above authorized, at the front door of the United States court house, Norfolk, Va.

The property referred to, as described by Mr. Tunstall, is as follows:

"Consists of all the shares of stocks and bonds of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, the Columbia Railway Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, the Georgetown and Tenleytown Railway Company of the District of Columbia, the Brightwood Railroad Company of the District of Columbia, the Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railway and Power Company; the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company the Washington and Rockville Railway Company, the United States Electric Lighting Company and the Potomac Electric Power Company, and also all additional shares of the capital stock and all bonds or other obligations of any one or more, or all, of the above-mentioned corporations which the Washington Traction and Electric Company may have acquired; also any and all other property which the said company may have acquired by means of bonds of the issue secured by said mortgage, for a more specific description of which property reference is hereby made to the said decree made herein on the 6th day of November, 1901."

Sold in One Parcel.

It is further announced that the property will be sold in one parcel to the highest bidder, subject to the confirmation of the court, but it is stipulated that before receiving a bid from any person Mr. Tunstall will require him to deposit the sum of $10,000, "either in cash or in a check payable to the special master commissioner and certified by a national bank either in New York city or in the state of Virginia," or at the option of the bidder, bonds secured by said mortgage to the amount of $50,000.

The Payments.

If the sale is confirmed by the court there must be paid in cash upon the confirmation of such sale and from time to time thereafter such further portions of the purchase price of the said properties as the court may direct. The purchaser may use in payment of the purchase money the bonds secured by the said mortgage to the extent and upon the terms prescribed in said decree. The purchaser at such sale shall, as a part of the consideration for such sale and in addition to the price bid, take the property purchased upon the express condition that to the extent that the funds in the receiver's hands and the earnings and income therefrom during the receivership shall be insufficient to pay and satisfy any and all indebtedness incurred by the receiver pursuant to the order of the court, such indebtedness, unless paid out of the purchase price received at the sale, as provided in said decree, shall be paid by said purchaser. Upon confirmation of the sale by the court and compliance by the purchaser with the terms of sale and delivery to him of a proper instrument or instruments of conveyance, assignment and transfer of the property so sold the said property will be delivered to the purchaser, except such thereof as the complainant, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, may be entitled to hold pursuant to said decree for the protection of the prior liens specified in said decree.

ADOLF F. KRAUS DEAD.

Famous Sculptor Passes Away in a Sanitarium.

HYDE PARK, Mass., November 8.—Announcement was made here today of the death of Adolph F. Kraus, the famous sculptor, which took place at the Danvers Insane Hospital last night. Mr. Kraus had been receiving treatment at the institution since last July. He was fifty-one years of age. A widow, four sons and two daughters survive.

A pensioner of the Prussian government and winner of the grand prize of Rome, the name of the sculptor was established in Europe before he came to America in 1881. In this country he continued to win fame, and it was the disappointment of his ambition to produce a masterpiece which is said to have caused his mind to give way. He had partially completed a model in clay of a heroic figure of Belshazzar at the moment of seeing the handwriting on the wall when it began to crumble, and Kraus was compelled to abandon the work. His mind became unbalanced soon afterward.

Among his noted pieces in America are the Theodore Parker and the Crispus Attucks monuments and the Iowa state soldiers' monument. He was the sculptor of the winged figures of victory that crowned the towers of Machinery Hall at the world's fair at Chicago and which received great admiration.

BIG FIRE AT BRADFORD, PA.

A Dozen Buildings, Including the City Hall, Were Burned.

BRADFORD, Pa., November 8.—One of the worst fires in the history of this city occurred this morning. It originated in the livery stable of Frank P. Beamer, and consumed a dozen buildings, including the $35,000 city hall. Thirty-seven horses in one livery stable perished in the flames, and the $10,000 library of Brown & Shoonmaker, city attorneys, was totally destroyed, together with valuable maps. The fire was discovered at 3:30 a.m., and it burned fiercely until 5:30 o'clock, when the firemen gained control of the flames. The fire burned buildings on Kennedy and Boyleston streets and Patent avenue. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

LONDON'S FOG LIFTS.

More Collisions Between Vessels Reported Along Coast.

LONDON, November 8.—The fog has lifted and numerous vessels damaged in collision have been arriving at various ports. No fatalities are reported.

The British steamer Middleton, from Buenos Ayres October 15, for Hamburg, and the British steamer Scotian, which arrived at London October 21 from Palermo, have been in collision off the Goodwin Sands. Both vessels sustained much damage. The Middleton is full of water.

VICEROY OF CHI LI

Yuan Shi Kai to Succeed Li Hung Chang.

AN EMINENT CHINESE STATESMAN

Commissioner Rockhill Praises the Appointment.

OF MARKED ABILITY

United States Minister Conger has advised the State Department that Yuan Shi Kai, the present viceroy of the province of Shangtung, has been elected to succeed Li Hung Chang as viceroy of the province of Chi Lo, and Wang Wen Shao has been named as deputy viceroy.

Yuan Shi Kai, who succeeds Li Hung Chang as viceroy of Chi Li, is the very best appointment that could have been made from all China, according to Mr. Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States to Pekin. He is about forty-five years of age, and came originally from the province of Hunan, where he began his public career as a military officer. He was made minister to Corea, and for many years ably defended Chinese interests in that troubled country. As governor of Shangtung he showed surprising ability in tranquilizing that dangerous province, while his gift for diplomacy was fully exercised in preventing friction between the turbulent population of the peninsula and the Germans when they were steadily encroaching from their original holdings at Kiao Chow on the north coast. As a military man Yuan showed his ability by the organization of what is undoubtedly the best military force in China, and they were his troops that occupied Pekin last September when the foreign forces were withdrawn. They are thoroughly disciplined and well officered, and considering Chinese conservatism, they form a magnificent display of Yuan's ability.

New Deputy Viceroy.

Wang Wen Shao, who is made deputy viceroy of Chi Li, is also a man of marked ability, and, fortunately, he has always been friendly to foreign ideas and is not a reactionist. He was one of the grand secretaries of state, and is at present one of the two ministers appointed to form the new Chinese foreign office, which will replace the Tsung Li Yamen. Wang is a man of affairs, and was himself a member of the Tsung Li Yamen some years ago, besides having been director of mines and railways. He has been with the imperial court ever since it fled from Pekin and during its stay at Singanfu, and the records show that he has always exerted his influence in the direction of reforms.

Minister Wu's Tribute.

"China has suffered a great loss by the death of Li Hung Chang," said Minister Wu last night, "and the position he held in Chinese affairs will be a most difficult one for China to fill. He was a great man. He was also a good man, and practically devoted his life to the betterment of the empire and to doing good."

Minister Wu was a protege of Li Hung Chang. His friends here fear that in the death of his protector and patron he has been exposed to the attacks of the many enemies in the Chinese court which his liberal policies have created.

Mr. Wu was for some time Earl Li's legal adviser in foreign affairs, and superintended, while acting in that capacity, the construction of the first Chinese railway.

Upon the receipt of the official confirmation of the death of Li Hung Chang from Pekin the Chinese standard floating over the legation in Washington will be half-masted, and other observance incident to such an event will be complied with.

REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Series of Accidents Delays the Commission's Communication.

Secretary Root is somewhat perplexed in preparing his annual report on account of the delay in receiving the report of the Philippine commission. The commission's report, together with a special envoy sent to the Philippines to report on the banking and currency conditions of the islands, left Manila on the transport Sheridan. Two weeks ago the Sheridan broke down in Japan and the Warren was ordered to bring her passengers and important mail. A few days ago the Warren also broke down, and the Hancock has just sailed from Manila to take her place. These accidents will prevent the report of the Philippine commission, as well as the report of the special representative on currency, from reaching Secretary Root in time to be used in his annual report. Meanwhile he is using such information as has already been prepared in the bureau of insular affairs, but it is likely that a supplemental report will be made by the Secretary covering the Philippines.

CUBAN TELEGRAPH CONCESSIONS.

Situation Before the Recent War to Be Established.

Secretary Root has instructed Governor General Wood to restore all telegraph concessions and contracts as they were before the Spanish war. The question came up on complaints made by the International Telegraph Company against the French Cable Company and by the Cuban Submarine Cable Company protesting against the transmission of private messages over the military cable lines between certain points in Cuba. The International Company, operating in conjunction with the Western Union, claimed that messages sent from the United States by way of San Domingo, Haiti and Santiago violated their concession. The Secretary denies this contention, holding that messages were so transmitted under rights acquired from Spain when she had sovereignty over Cuba.

The decision of the Secretary is also in favor of the Cuban Submarine Company, and holds that messages between Havana, Cienfuegos, Batabano and Santiago, and from one of these points to any one of the other of these points, cannot be transmitted over the military lines, but under the concessions must be sent by the Submarine Company.

STRIKE ON THE D. AND R. G. R. R.

All the Switchmen on Line Quit Work.

DENVER, Colo., November 8.—Advices received by Grand Master F. E. Hawley of the Switchmen's Union of America, who is in charge of the strike on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, called into effect late yesterday afternoon, indicate that the strike order has been obeyed by every switchman employed on the Rio Grande system, numbering 235 men. Mr. Hawley came here from his home in Buffalo early in October and has made efforts to settle the trouble between the switchmen and the company ever since. In an interview he stated that the switchmen did not expect assistance from the other trainmen's orders.

General Manager Herbert of the Denver and Rio Grande stated that the strike of the switchmen would not interfere with the company's business and that no man involved in this strike will be re-employed.