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The Evening Star.

No. 15,196. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS.

A padded circulation is an abomination to the advertiser, but an honest statement is his delight.

SIXTEEN AT LARGE

Ten Escaped Convicts Have Been Killed or Captured.

OTHERS ARE CLOSELY PURSUED

Rumor That the Leader Has Been Wounded and Captured.

CASE OF POFFENHOLZ

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., November 9.—Ten of the convicts who escaped from the federal prison here on Wednesday afternoon have been accounted for. Two of them have been killed, two wounded and six others have been captured unhurt. Of the sixteen still at large four are being pressed closely by the armed prison guards and citizens, and word is expected at any moment that they have been captured or killed. The other fleeing convicts, according to reports received at Warden McClaughry's office, are still making for the Indian Territory.

Warden McClaughry expressed confidence that he would ultimately capture every one of the fifteen missing convicts, and said he expected to take several today.

A message from the sheriff at Lawrence to the warden this morning said that ten guards, a number of deputies and a crowd of citizens, all heavily armed, were on the track of Frank Thompson, a negro convict, the originator and ringleader of the conspiracy to escape, who is traveling with two other convicts between Lawrence and Nortonville. Thompson is considered a desperate man and is sure to give battle before he surrenders. He and his comrades are armed. The sheriff at Lawrence also reported that Gilbert Mullins, another of the ringleaders, is reported twelve miles southwest of that city, where he had impressed a horse into service this morning and was making south.

Result of Yesterday's Chase.

The net result of yesterday's chase follows:

Dead, at Nortonville, Kan.:

James Huffman, aged twenty; white; from Goffeyville, Kan.; killed instantly.

Jay J. Poffenkolz, aged twenty-five; white; a military prisoner from Chicago; killed instantly.

Wounded and captured, at Nortonville:

John Green, aged twenty-one; white; from Vinita, I. T.; shot in hand and knee; wounds serious.

Willard Drake, aged nineteen; white; from Southwest City, Mo.; shot twice in arm; wound slight.

Captured, unhurt, at Nortonville:

Fred Moore, aged sixteen; negro; from Shawnee, O. T.

At Jarbalo, Kan.:

Donald Norie; white; from Ryan, I. T.

R. L. Davenport, white.

At Lawrence:

Ole Bobe, a half-breed Indian from Marquette, I. T.

Joseph H. Deekin; white; a military prisoner.

Jay J. Poffenholz was a German soldier, who enlisted in the United States army at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He was a private in Company A, 4th United States Infantry, and was arrested and convicted by a court-martial at Balor, southern Luzon. His crime was burglary. He was brought to the federal prison July 28, 1901, and his sentence was for five years. He claimed Chicago as his home.

James Huffman was convicted of robbery and brought to the prison December 28, 1897, to serve for five years. He had a bad prison record.

Capture Near Leavenworth.

At noon today James Wilson, colored, was captured in the outskirts of this city, making the tenth convict to be taken. Wilson's feet were still shackled. In this condition he had got two miles from the scene of the outbreak since Wednesday afternoon and had come out from cover to get food. Wilson was a five-year prisoner sent up for larceny.

A report reached here at noon of the wounding and capture south of Tonganoxie of Frank Thompson, the negro leader of the outbreak, but it has not been confirmed.

The dead bodies of Huffman and Poffenholz were brought in today and prepared for burial in the prison grounds. A letter from Poffenholz's mother, written in Chicago, on the day of the outbreak, to her son, was received at the prison today. Mrs. Poffenholz urged the prisoner to make a fine record, as she was, she said, trying to get one of the Illinois senators to take up his case with the War Department to secure a pardon.

THE ILLINOIS SELECTED.

Will Be Flagship of Admiral Crowninshield on the European Station.

The battle ship Illinois will be assigned as the flagship of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, when that officer takes command of the European station. The Illinois is one of the finest and most formidable ships in the navy, and in view of the approaching coronation ceremonies it has been deemed advisable to have a larger ship at the head of the European squadron on that occasion than the Olympia, which had been originally selected for that assignment.

Some surprise is expressed at this change inasmuch as it had been generally understood that the Olympia had been fitted up at great expense for this special service. That vessel was Admiral Dewey's flagship in the memorable battle of Manila bay and since its reconstruction at the Boston navy yard, is one of the most elegant ships in the navy and better adapted for the purposes of a flagship than probably any other vessel. Although the officials of the Navy Department are not inclined to be communicative on the subject there is an impression that the Olympia is being held in reserve for the purpose of taking Admiral Dewey to England as the special representative of the United States navy on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII. If that is not done it is possible that the Olympia may be made the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron in place of the battle ship Kearsarge, which will soon require an overhauling.

TWO MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Reorganization of the Division of the Philippines.

On the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, the Secretary of War has issued orders for a reorganization of that division. Up to this time the division has comprised four military departments, as follows: Department of Northern Luzon, commanded by Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton; Department of Southern Luzon, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade; Department of the Visayas, commanded by Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes; Department of Mindanao and Jolo, commanded by Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis.

In accordance with the action of the War Department today the division will be divided into only two military departments, to include within their limits the entire Philippine archipelago. They will be known as the Departments of Northern and Southern Philippines. The northern department will be commanded by Major Gen. Wheaton and will include the islands of Luzon, Mindora and Masbate and all the intervening territory.

The southern department, which will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Wade, will embrace the remainder of the archipelago, and include the large islands of Samar, Panay, Mindanao, the Visayas and Jolo.

The consolidation of these departments is in accordance with Gen. Chaffee's plan to institute a vigorous aggressive campaign against the insurrectionists who have recently become active and troublesome in the islands of Samar, Leyte and in the extreme southern portions of Luzon. It is understood that large bodies of troops are to be concentrated in the districts where outbreaks have occurred, under the command of officers of high rank, with the full purpose of promptly stamping out the spirit of insurrection. It is said furthermore that the reduction in the number of the departments, in addition to making the military forces more compact and efficient, will result in a reduction of expenses.

WORK ON THE WARSHIPS.

Condition of Vessels Being Built for the Navy.

Advances of 3 per cent in the work on the battle ships Maine and Missouri and good starts on the new battle ships Georgia, New Jersey and Rhode Island are shown in the report of the naval bureau of construction and repair, just made public, showing the state of the work on the vessels building for the navy. The Maine now stands at 70 per cent completed and the Missouri at 48. Two per cent of the work on the Georgia, New Jersey and Rhode Island has been completed. The battle ship Ohio, at the Union iron works, stands at 43 per cent, at which figure she has held for several months past.

Work on the new armored cruisers went along at a good pace during October. The Pennsylvania advanced two points to 6 per cent, the Colorado two points to 9 per cent, and the West Virginia and the Maryland each advanced one point, and now stand at 2 per cent completed. The California and the South Dakota, however, building at San Francisco, have not yet been started.

Of the protected cruisers, five—the Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston and Cleveland—are about half completed, and the advance on them during October varied from 1 per cent in the case of the Cleveland to 5 per cent in the case of the Galveston.

The monitor Arkansas advanced four points to 75 per cent, and the Florida went up three degrees to 74 per cent. The Nevada and the Wyoming remained at 91 and 75 per cent, respectively—their standing on October 1.

Only one of the torpedo boat destroyers—the Stewart—is less than 75 per cent completed. The Chauncey advanced 3 per cent during the month, and the Truxton and Whipple two points each. There is likewise but one torpedo boat which is less than three-quarters finished—the Tingey. There are gains of 3 per cent on the Wilkes and 2 per cent on the Nicholson and the Goldsborough.

The submarine boat Plunger showed a gain of 10 per cent, the Moccasin 3 per cent, and the Adder and the Porpoise 2 per cent each.

NEITHER ROUTE RECOMMENDED.

Attitude of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The isthmian canal commission, which will meet next Tuesday to add the finishing touches to its report, it can be stated by authority, has not reported in favor of either project, Nicaragua or Panama. Consequently the matter has not figured before the cabinet up to this time, and the administration has not expressed any preference in the routes. It is expected that the commission will not itself undertake to either accept or reject the proposition of President Hutin looking to the acquisition of the Panama canal, but it will lay that proposition before the President and Congress. It is stated that in view of the overwhelming majority shown in Congress heretofore in favor of the Nicaraguan project the commission and the President will continue their adherence to that route.

TO REDUCE INRERNAL REVENUES.

Feeling of Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

Representatives Charles Addison Russell of Killingly, Conn., a member of the ways and means committee, who has been in the city for a couple of days conferring with Chairman Serene E Payne, Representatives Grosvenor and Steele and other members of the committee, said today:

"There is a strong feeling on the part of the members of the committee in favor of reducing the internal revenues that were imposed as a war measure for raising money for the government. I look for early legislation in Congress for a reduction, perhaps to the extent of almost wiping the internal revenues from the statute books."

Referring to the recent elections, Representative Russell said:

"The results taken as a whole are most gratifying and encouraging to the republicans. It is an evidence that the large majority of the people of the country have confidence in the ability and integrity of the republican party to administer their affairs of state."

Interior Department Changes.

The following official changes in the Department of the Interior were announced today:

Office of the secretary—Appointment, Gerald Van Casteel of District of Columbia, copyist, $900.

Office of Indian affairs—Resignations, Louis M. Ballister of New York, stenographer, $1,000; Ray D. Lillie of Michigan, clerk, $1,200; Miss Emma J. Campbell of Virginia, copyist, $900. Promotions, Charles G. Porterfield of Ohio, clerk, $1,000 to $1,200; Robert P. Capps of Tennessee, copyist, $900 to clerk, $1,000. Appointments, Daniel M. Hanger of Virginia and Grover C. Niemeyer of Illinois, copyists, $900.

General land office—Appointments, Henry L. Chandler of Oregon, examiner of surveys, $5 per diem; Miss Sara M. Summers of New York, copyist, $900. Resignation, Otis Wesner of Illinois, copyist, $900.

Pension office—Appointments, Thurman W. Jessup of Washington, Robert L. Corwin and Francis W. Hailer of New Jersey, Fred J. Vandewall and Edwin M. Sabin of Wisconsin, Frank I. Teeter of Missouri and William M. Gulick of North Carolina, copyists, $900; Daniel F. Leahy of the District of Columbia, messenger boy, $900. Resignations, George E. Worcester of Massachusetts, clerk, $1,000; Miss Mary M. Reagan of Pennsylvania, clerk, $1,200; James R. Hanna of Indiana, copyist, $900.

Patent office—Appointments, Miss Mary H. Helff of Pennsylvania, copyist, $720. Promotions, George A. Nixon of Kentucky, first assistant examiner, $1,800, to principal examiner, $2,500; Webster S. Ruckman of Pennsylvania, second assistant examiner, $1,600, to first assistant examiner, $1,800; Charles Arnold of Pennsylvania and Louis M. Sanders of Michigan, third assistant examiners, $1,400, to second assistant examiners, $1,600; George W. Colles and Walter M. Fuller of Massachusetts, fourth assistant examiners, $1,200, to third assistant examiners, $1,400. Resignations, Eugene A. Byrnes of New York, principal examiner, $2,500; Mrs. Etta S. Chapman of Connecticut, second assistant examiner, $1,600. Edward W. Vaill of Massachusetts, fourth assistant examiner, $1,200; Walter C. Erwin of Mississippi, messenger boy, $360. Transfer in grade, Arthur L. Russell of Texas, clerk, $1,200, to fourth assistant examiner, $1,200.

Geological survey—Appointments, Miss Eva E. Evans of North Carolina, copyist, $720; Miss Susie W. Denny of Virginia, typewriter, $75 per month.

Republican Congressional Committee.

The republican congressional campaign committee is now, and will be until the end of the next campaign, located in a suite of rooms on the fourth floor of The Evening Star building. Chairman Babcock will also make his personal headquarters there during the coming session of Congress.

THE OFFICIAL NEWS

Minister Wu Notified of Li Hung Chang's Death.

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY IN DISPUTE

Nothing Known at the Legation of Prospective Change.

READY FOR A TRANSFER

Minister Wu Ting Fang has received from Pekin an official notification of the death of Li Hung Chang, sent in answer to a dispatch from him requesting confirmation of the news of Earl Li's death.

The State Department has never had a copy of the treaty negotiated by Li Hung Chang and the Russian agent at Pekin relative to Manchuria, to which reference was made in the published accounts of Li Hung Chang's death. But our government has naturally kept a close eye on the developments in that quarter, having, next to Japan, perhaps a larger legitimate interest than any other country than the two principals to the treaty. As the negotiations have been going on for months past it was unavoidable that some details should leak out, so that all the powers signatory to the protocol have what is believed to be a generally accurate idea of the scope of the proposed convention which has now been blocked by the death of Li Hung Chang. Officially our government is accepting the Russian pledges of a purpose to withdraw from Manchuria in a reasonable time as bona fide, and finds no reason to question the integrity of the Russian purpose. Meanwhile, following a practice inaugurated five or six years ago, a United States warship, the Vicksburg, has been ordered to winter at Niuchwang, the principal port of Manchuria.

It is stated at the Chinese legation that the minister has not yet been informed of his reported relief as Chinese minister at Washington. As already stated, the minister will not be surprised at such news. He has been minister at Washington since 1897, and would undoubtedly welcome a chance to return to his native land, although it is equally true that he will not want to remain there permanently. The minister states that he has no idea as to what post will be assigned him if he is relieved of his present one. It was said a short time ago that an important post in the Chinese ministry of foreign affairs awaited him, but now all the posts in that branch of the government have been filled. It is felt here that the appointment of Wang Wen Shao to take the place of Li Hung Chang as the throne's adviser in China's foreign affairs will be beneficial to Minister Wu's interests.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Special Committee Appointed to Consider Sessions of the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., November 9.—President Goode, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday, named the following committee to report what action, if any, was necessary in reference to the meeting of the general assembly: Messrs. Boas, Ayers, Keesel and Thom. The resolution named the president as chairman of the committee. About a score of memorials were presented praying for the adoption of the Quarles-Barbour resolution.

The convention went into committee of the whole and took up the question of the election and terms of county treasurers. A number of amendments were offered, and the matter was finally sent to convention with the recommendation that the section of the report be referred back to the committee on organization and government of counties.

Section 2 of the report—election and duties of the boards of supervisors—was next taken up.

The date for the election of a successor to Virginius Newton, whose resignation as a member of the constitutional convention was accepted yesterday, was changed today, a writ being issued revoking the order fixing the election for November 21 and designating December 3 as the day for the election.

The change was made to conform to the requirements of the law, which provide that candidates for the office shall give the clerk of the hustings court twenty days' notice of candidacy.

No conclusion had been reached by the committee of the whole at 1 o'clock on the matter of supervisors for counties when the committee rose and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The conference of the democratic members of the convention on the suffrage question will be resumed Wednesday night. Senator Daniels has written to Subchairman Anderson, requesting that there be no delay on account of his absence. He writes that he is improving, and expects to return to the convention soon.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY FINISHED.

Minister DeWitte Telegraphs the News to the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 9.—Replying to a congratulatory telegram from the finance minister, M. DeWitte, announcing the completion of the Siberian railroad, the czar telegraphed as follows:

"I thank you sincerely for your joyful communication. I congratulate you on the completion within so short a time, and amid incredible difficulties, of one of the greatest railroad undertakings of the world."

M. DeWitte's telegram recalled the fact that the czar turned the first sod of the railroad to Vladivostock, May 19, 1891, and that on the anniversary of his accession the line was completed.

The minister added: "With the laying of rails a distance of 2,400 versts, from Transbaikal territory to Vladivostock and Port Arthur, our enterprise in Manchuria is practically though not entirely concluded. Temporary traffic is now possible along the whole system, and we hope that within two years it will be opened to permanent, regular traffic."

ENGLAND NEEDS MORE MEN.

Volunteer Recruiting Has Proved Inadequate for the War.

LONDON, November 9.—During the lengthy cabinet conferences this week a representative of the Associated Press learns the question of reinforcing the old ballot laws came up for discussion. Many of the cabinet ministers were strongly in favor of putting in practice this form of conscription, for which certain obselete laws already provide. Thus, new legislation would be obviated. The war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, has already caused guarded feelers on this matter to be circulated in the press, for it appears to be almost impossible to keep the home forces up to adequate strength and supply the necessary reinforcements for South Africa on the volunteer system of enlistment alone.

Such a strenuous measure, however, doubtless will cause a storm of disapproval in Great Britain, and it will not be enacted unless the war situation becomes graver. Why changes have come over the state of the country in two years can be judged from the fact that the war office has closely examined the old ballot laws, and has prepared an elaborate plan by which they can be sprung upon the public at a moment's notice.

KENTUCKY FEDERAL OFFICES

REPUBLICAN LEADERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Deboe Says That Dissensions and Lethargy Caused Defeat in the Blue Grass State.

A number of prominent Kentucky republicans are in Washington, having arrived here since the election Tuesday, and the claims of the various factions of that party in the state are being presented to President Roosevelt for his guidance in filling the federal offices.

As a result of the election the legislature of the state has a democratic majority of sixty-two on joint ballot. This legislature will have the duty of electing a United States senator to succeed Senator William J. Deboe.

Cause of Republican Defeat.

Senator Deboe is now at the Raleigh Hotel in this city. In answer to a question as to what caused republican defeat in the state he replied to a Star reporter: "Factional dissensions and lethargy among the ranks of the republican party and high-handed frauds on the part of the democratic party.

"I wish to say also," continued the senator, "that at the door of the Louisville Post can be laid much of the blame for republican defeat. This paper, although formerly an independent democratic sheet, was supposed to support the republican ticket, but it turned and worked against the party at the last moment."

Although Senator Deboe will not be reelected to the Senate, he was by no means cast down by democratic victory. Commenting on who his probable successor would be he mentioned ex-Representative McCreary as probably the strongest democratic candidate. "If I were a democrat I should vote for McCreary," he remarked.

Two Collectorships.

Mr. Richard P. Ernst of Covington, a member of the republican state committee, is also in the city. Mr. Ernst is here to use his influence for the appointment of George W. Leiber as collector of internal revenue for the sixth district. This office is now held by D. M. Commingore, whose second term has just expired. It is understood that the prominent members of the party in this district are generally in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Leiber. Mr. Commingor, however, is a candidate, and saw the President in his own behalf a few days ago. George W. Yerkes and State Pension Agent Combs are also said to head a faction of the party which is strongly supporting the present occupant of the office in question.

The collectorship in the Louisville district has been one of the knotty problems which was handed down to President Roosevelt for solution. Mr. Sapp has resigned, and the chief deputy has been temporarily appointed. Representative Irwin recommends that his successor be Mr. Sam D. Brown, while Representative Boreing will be here in a few days to recommend the appointment of J. A. Craft for that place. Craft is a bolting democrat. Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Combs are advocating the appointment of Col. Stone for this place.

Ex-Gov. Bradley Invited.

In order to familiarize himself with the seemingly tangled situation, it is understood the President has requested former Governor Bradley to come to Washington. Although a republican of prominence, Mr. Bradley has not entered the White House, it is said, since President Harrison occupied it. His relations with the national leaders of the republican party are said to have been strained during the McKinley administration, and while he was governor of the state. The story is that he received a request from Senator Hanna asking him to call a meeting of the state legislature for the purpose of electing a United States senator. His reply, it is said, was more curt than polite. At that time the administration was very desirous of having Dr. W. G. Hunter elected to the Senate from that state. Dr. Hunter was afterward appointed minister to Guatemala. The present invitation to Governor Bradley to come to the White House for conference is looked upon as a move to get him back into the working harness, where it is conceded by all that he is very much needed by his party in the state.

ADMIRAL CAILLARD'S REPORT.

His Marines Well Received on Island of Mitylene.

PARIS, November 9.—Admiral Caillard has telegraphed particulars of the seizure of the customs at the principal port of the Island of Mitylene. He says that in consequence of the sympathetic welcome extended to his squadron he landed only a single company of marines, who were received with marked confidence by all the inhabitants.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Mitylene is now restored. The latest dispatch from M. Bapst, councillor of the French legation at Constantinople, notifies the French government that the porte has handed him the drafts on the customs covering the entire Lorando claim, and payable monthly from February 1 1902, to May 1, 1903.

82 WANT HELP TODAY

The advertisements for help published in today's Star on page 12 are as follows:

MALE.	FEMALE.
Managers	General house workers
Clerk	Cooks
Salesmen	Needleworkers
Upholsterers	Manager
Tailor	Millinery trimmers
Helpers	Apprentices
Agents	House cleaners
Carpenters	Salesladies
Boys	Cook and housework
Canvassers	Cook and laundress
Choir singers	Illustrator
Typewriter	Cashier and typewriter
Paperhangers	Chambermaid
Farm hand	Stenographer
Collectors	Private secretary
Patent Attorney	Chambermaid and seamstress
Solicitors	Bookkeeper
Messengers	Waitress
Laborers.	Hairdresser.

This interests every one who wants a good situation.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Senator Burrows is Against Reducing Taxes.

REPRESENTATIVE LANDIS' VIEWS

Delegations as to the Vacant Virginia Judgeship.

COLLECTOR SAPP RESIGNS

Senator Burrows and Representative Landis of Indiana were two prominent representatives of each body of Congress to confer with the President today on the subject of legislation. They are leading men in their respective houses and have most pronounced views as to what ought to be done in revising the tariff, in reciprocity and in reducing revenue taxation. Senator Burrows said that he thought there would be reciprocity action in line with the republican platform of two years ago and the speech of President McKinley at Buffalo just before his death. He did not believe that taxation would be reduced or the subject of touching the treasury surplus taken up by Congress until it was known how heavy the appropriations would be. He considered that it would be unwise to reduce the revenues before it was known what would be done about the inter-oceanic canal and other proposed legislation requiring millions of dollars.

No General Tariff Revision.

Representative Landis held about the same views. "There is no demand for a general revision of the tariff," said Mr. Landis. Throughout the Ohio campaign Senator Hanna and others preached the doctrine that no changes ought to be made and that things were good enough as they now are. The people heard this doctrine with satisfaction. The fact is that I have not received a single letter favoring a revision of the tariff."

Senator Burrows believes that the reciprocity agreement finally acted upon will provide for such foreign goods as are not made in this country, and that no home industry will be interfered with.

Fighting Over a Judgeship.

The contending Virginia politicians having in view the federal judgeship of the western district besieged the White House again today, but there was apparently no change in the situation. Another large delegation waited upon the President to still further urge the claims of A. P. Gillespie of Tazewell county. It is said that Mr. Gillespie is showing strength and, next to ex-Judge L. L. Lewis of Richmond, is looked upon as the strongest man in the field.

Judge Lewis himself was at the White House, having been summoned by President Roosevelt. He came on here in answer to the summons and had a talk with the President. Judge Lewis said later that he is in no sense a candidate for the position and has made no efforts to secure it. Furthermore, he would not attempt to secure the position.

Ex-Governor Wise of Virginia saw the President and recommended Judge Lewis. He told the President that if Judge Lewis could not be prevailed upon to accept the place the next best man was Mr. Gillespie.

The friends of a number of the other candidates are urging that Judge Lewis ought not to be appointed, because he has never been as active a republican as he could have been in times when his party needed his aid and services.

J. L. Gleaves, Major John T. Hamlet and Captain W. P. Kent called and made an appointment to see the President on Monday in the interests of W. S. Poage of Wytheville. Mr. Poage was a law partner and nephew of the late Gen. J. A. Walker.

Thomas L. Jones of this city has recommended Judge Lewis. Mr. Jones also told the President that he was glad to know that Recorder Cheatham is to be reappointed.

A. C. Walter of Orange county was at the White House to see the President in favor of Mr. Powell of Big Stone Gap.

T. M. Alderson, United States attorney for the western district of Virginia, accompanied by C. C. Lincoln, saw the President. Mr. Alderson is a candidate for reappointment.

Governor Tyler of Virginia saw the President, but did not discuss the judgeship.

Collector Sapp Resigns.

Senator Deboe and R. P. Ernest of Kentucky were in conference with the President a short time today and will have a longer talk with him on Monday. Just after they left the White House it was announced that C. E. Sapp, collector of the Louisville district, had sent his resignation to the President, and that it had been accepted. It is understood that Senator Deboe, who is Mr. Sapp's friend, handed the resignation to the President himself. The resignation settles a bitter fight as to the collectorship. It was pretty well known that Mr. Sapp would not be reappointed. He was charged with having grossly violated civil service laws on numerous occasions and the reform element of Kentucky republicans had fought him hard. Who will be recommended by Senator Deboe is not known.

The deputy collector at Louisville will act until a successor is appointed.

Leslie Combs, pension agent of Kentucky, was a caller at the White House today, and sat on an opposite side of the room from Senator Deboe.

A Bad Missouri Election Law.

The evils of the "Nesbitt law" of Missouri were placed before the President this morning by Representative Joy and Mr. Eugene Brockmeyer of St. Louis. Mr. Brockmeyer is a son of a former democratic lieutenant governor of Missouri, and during the last campaign stumped the state for the republican candidates.

"The Nesbitt law," said Mr. Brockmeyer, "practically disfranchises the republican voters of St. Louis. The President is determined to take some action that will restore the rights to those who have been robbed, but exactly what he cannot yet say.

"Ex-Governor Francis held of the world's fair company, is being groomed for the democratic nomination for the presidency. He exercises a wonderful influence over Governor Dockery and is in daily telephonic communication with him regarding executive business.

"Governor Francis is down in Alabama now, ostensibly to urge the legislature to appropriate money for an exhibit at the world's fair, but in reality to become acquainted with the people.

"Governor Dockery is anxious to wear the senatorial toga. He would like to succeed Senator Vest, but will probably miss the plum if Mr. Vest's health continues to improve."

Mr. Brockmeyer is understood to be one of the Missouri republicans who is arrayed with that faction which has opposed R. C. Kerens, member of the republican national committee, in his program of patronage disposal. Representative Joy has made an open fight against Mr. Kerens, and is supposed to have received assurances at the White House that indicate that he, with Representative Bartholdt, the only other republican member from Missouri, will be consulted in the future disposition of patronage. The President is understood to have taken the position relative to Missouri patronage that he took in the Delaware matter—that of recognizing the elected officers first.

Appointments on Records.

The President is being besieged by the friends of captains, majors and colonels in the army who are willing to serve their country as brigadier generals. Scarcely a day passes without one or more petitions for promotion being presented at the White House. This morning Senator Cullom of Illinois urged the claims of Major Ballance of Peoria and Major McClernand of Springfield for brigadier generalships. Both men have good records in the army. Major McClernand was General Shafter's adjutant during the Cuban campaigns. The President stated that every appointment in the army would be based on the record of the man appointed.

South Carolina Patronage.

Col. John G. Capers, district attorney and republican national committeeman of South Carolina, was in conference with President Roosevelt today. They went over the South Carolina situation pretty fully. An agreement has been reached that as far as possible representative colored people shall be given some good places in the state. One of these is to be ex-Representative Murray, colored. It is understood that he is to be made deputy collector of internal revenue in place of E. H. Deas.

Some Prominent Visitors.

There was a constant stream of visitors at the White House all day. Among the more prominent visitors were Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, who desired to pay his respects; Senator Quay and Timothy E. Byrnes of Minneapolis.

The President received Col. J. Edwin Brown, commander of the Union Veteran Legion, accompanied by D. O'Connor, J. F. Allison, D. A. Babcock, R. B. Mackenzie, W. W. Dudley and other officials of the organization.

Judson Lyons, register of the treasury, presented Rev. Messrs. Reeves and Bolden, a committee from the Baltimore Zion conference of the A. M. E. Church, appointed to deliver a message of loyalty and good will to the President.

The President also received Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Hattie Paul, Mrs. Allen Hill and Miss Caroline I. Griesheimer, lawyers of the District bar.

Dinner Guests of the President.

President Roosevelt had as his guests at dinner last night Senator Hanna and Mr. John G. Milburn of Buffalo.

DEATH OF COL. C. R. PAUL.

Promotions in the Infantry Arm That Will Follow.

Acting Adjutant General Ward was this morning informed that Col. Charles R. Paul of the 30th Infantry died in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, yesterday after an illness of several months. Born in New Jersey, Col. Paul was appointed to the army from Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the 7th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and at the close of the war was mustered out as a brevet lieutenant colonel. He was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Petersburg, Va.; as major of volunteers for gallantry through the campaign before Richmond and particularly in the engagements at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and in the valley of the Shenandoah; and lieutenant colonel of volunteers for services before Petersburg, Va. Entering the regular army as second lieutenant of the 16th Infantry in February, 1866, he served successively at various posts in Tennessee, Georgia, Montana, Indian territory, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and in the Philippines. He became colonel of the 30th Infantry in September last, while he was in this country on leave on account of sickness resulting from his services in the Philippines.

Col. Paul's death will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. J. M. Lee of the 6th Infantry to be colonel of the 30th Infantry; Major Henry Wygant, 24th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel of the 6th Infantry and Captain Z. W. Torrey of the 7th Infantry to be major of the 24th Infantry. Col. Lee was recently ordered to duty at headquarters of the army as inspector of rifle practice, but in view of his promotion he will undoubtedly be ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines. Col. Lee took part in the battle of Tien Tsin last year and was commended in official reports for his services on that occasion.

WORD FROM MISS STONE.

Consul General Dickinson Hears That She is Still Well.

Consul General Dickinson, from Sofia, reports to the State Department by cable the receipt by him of another letter from Miss Stone, as already noted in the press dispatches of last night. He quotes Miss Stone as saying:

"We are still well, in spite of all our hardships."

There are other matters treated in the letter which it is not deemed wise to publish. Mr. Dickinson complains constantly of attempts to interfere with the line of communication he is seeking to establish with the brigands. Although no explanation is afforded by him as to the reasons for this interference, it is believed here that the Bulgarian authorities are seeking to pave the way for a denial of all responsibility for an indemnity, by exhibiting great activity in the pursuit of any persons who might be supposed to be able to inform them of the whereabouts of Miss Stone.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which are daily encountered by the State Department in its efforts to reach Miss Stone, the belief is strong among the officials that in the near future they will succeed in securing her release. It is true, as reported from Constantinople, that the principal issue is one of the amount of ransom to be paid, and this delays the close of the negotiations, for the brigands, fully aware of the exact amount of money at the disposal of the United States agents in Turkey, are evidently holding back in the hope of having that amount increased by further subscriptions to the original demand, at least.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

No Disaster Occurred Nor a Life Lost During the Year.

Col. Bird of the quartermaster general's office has made a long and comprehensive report of the army transport service, which he concludes as follows:

"The important movements of armies during the year, viz., the army sent to China, the volunteer army returned from the Philippines to the United States and the army from the United States and China to replace the returned volunteers, together with the transportation of the immense quantities of military stores, including small arms, field and siege guns and their ammunition, camp equipage, subsistence supplies for men and beasts and the animals and wagons required for the transportation of these stores on land, necessary for the successful operations of armies in the field, entailed a vast amount of labor in promptly and successfully providing the means for transporting these large bodies of troops.

"That there might be no delay in meeting the needs of the military service at all points the utmost vigilance, care and foresight has been required on the part of the officers and men intrusted with the conduct of the army transport service. It is gratifying to report that no disaster has occurred to mar the successful conduct of the service, and not a human life has been lost through any defect in the provisions made for these large movements of troops by sea."

A Deserter's Alleged Crime.

The pension bureau has received information that James Henry McCarty, who enlisted in and deserted from Company F, 63d Illinois Infantry, has been arrested at Fort Dodge, Iowa, charged with having fraudulently drawn a pension on the service of his brother, John J. McCarty, who served in Company E, 30th Iowa Infantry, and died on June 28, 1869.

ABOLISH WAR TAXES

Treasury Department Will Not Initiate the Proposition.

OPPOSITION TO LESSENING SURPLUS

Great National Works in Contemplation by Congress.

INTERESTING GOSSIP

It was stated today in authoritative quarters that the Treasury Department will not initiate a proposition to abolish all the war taxes along the lines proposed by some prominent members of the ways and means committee. The Treasury Department, it is said, is not so alarmed over the existence of a surplus as some others.

The suggestion of diminishing the surplus to a considerable extent is sure to meet with opposition in Congress, if the expressions of many senators and representatives can be credited. There are a number of great national projects in contemplation this session which will require large appropriations for the next few years, and the men behind them do not view with favor the depletion of the revenues to such an extent as would result from repeal of the war taxes.

It is declared in some quarters that all this flurry over internal revenue reduction is in the nature of an attempted countermarch by the high protectionists, to head off the proposed revision of tariff duties on imported goods. The attitude of some of the present advocates of revenue reduction is contrasted with their course a year ago and comparisons drawn.

Some Interesting Gossip.

Some interesting gossip on this point is going the rounds of congressional circles today. It hinges upon the efforts to reduce the beer tax, that were partially successful last year, and which were never abandoned. On the contrary, the campaign in behalf of the beer brewers has continued with increasing vigor, and will reach its height when Congress assembles.

It will be remembered that before Congress met last December a subcommittee of the House ways and means committee sat in Washington drawing up a bill to reduce the war taxes, which was introduced early in the session. Chairman Payne was at the head of the subcommittee which included in its number well-known high protectionists.

That bill, as introduced, did not provide for reduction of the beer tax. A great cry went up from the western members, who were pledged to secure reduction. After considerable bickering within the party, and after holding a caucus upon the subject, the committee's bill was revised and in its new form embodied a partial reduction of the war tax on beer.

Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin was placed on the committee on ways and means, and was one of the most strenuous advocates of the beer tax reduction. He declared he was not satisfied with the amount of the reduction, and that he would renew the fight this session for another cut.

A Fire in the Rear.

The advocates of the high protective tariff laughed at the threats of the beer-reduction men. But just before Congress adjourned some one built a fire under the radical faction of the ways and means committee. The proposition, astounding to protectionists, was made to reduce the tariff on imports of manufactures in certain lines; those, it was claimed, which needed extreme protection no longer.

Mr. Babcock was the author of that bill, the chairman of the republican congressional committee and the exponent of republican principles in several successful congressional campaigns which he had managed.

All summer this has been talked about. Friends of the proposition were raised up in the west and prominent men in Congress came forward to support the Babcock idea. The protectionists rallied their forces to defend the onslaught of the tariff revisers.

Countermarch of the Protectionists.

Then came Chairman Payne and his high protection colleagues on the committee, with the counter proposition to reduce the war taxes, which of necessity would include further reduction of the tax on beer, if anything was reduced.

The whole situation is very much entangled and a good deal of dust is being kicked up. Mr. Payne would reduce war taxes to keep down the surplus and avoid touching the protective tariff to lower the revenues. Mr. Babcock would revise the tariff in deference to the sentiment of the country and to expand our foreign trade. He is in harmony with Mr. Payne, however, for war tax reduction, especially on beer.

The other factor in the situation is the element in Congress which opposes any reduction of revenues. Money is to be required for an isthmian canal, for ship subsidies, for public buildings, for river and harbor work, for liberal appropriations for the general and growing expenses of the government.

"If the Treasury Department is worried about that surplus," remarked Senator Hanna last night, "I will spend some of it."

That sententious remark undoubtedly voices the sentiment of an influential element in Congress. For that reason it is probable that the wholesale reduction of war revenues will not be accomplished at this session without a very vigorous fight.

BURIAL OF SOLDIERS ABROAD.

Uniform Sanitary Methods to Be Employed.

According to Col. W. S. Patten, deputy quartermaster general, a much-needed reform has been inaugurated in respect to the burial of soldiers dying abroad. Upon the recommendation of the quartermaster's department instructions have been issued placing in effect in all military departments without the limits of the United States uniform sanitary methods of burying soldier remains. This action will greatly facilitate their subsequent disinterment and shipment to this country, minimize the danger of infection and surround the work with less offensive conditions. During the past fiscal year 1,825 remains of officers and enlisted men of the army and