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The Evening Star.

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As an every day up to date product The Evening Star leads all the other papers in Washington. It has much the largest and best circulation in the city, among both men and women, and therefore has no rival as an advertising medium.

OPINIONS DIVIDED

Division Among Republicans of Ways and Means Committee.

HOPKINS AND TAWNEY CONSERVATIVE

Interests That Will Clamor for Reduced Taxation.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION

A division of sentiment in the republican membership of the House ways and means committee has developed upon the subject of reduction of the war taxes. Mr. Payne of New York, the chairman of the committee, with his following, is in favor of heavy reduction, and Mr. Payne is understood to be preparing a bill to be introduced at the opening of the session providing for the cut.

Some other members of the committee, however, are inclined to proceed with caution in that direction, notably Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Tawney. Both gentlemen are in Washington today, and in discussing the question said to a Star reporter that they would not favor depleting the revenues of the government until it is ascertained what the demands will be upon the Treasury Department by the appropriations of the session and the probable liabilities of the next fiscal year.

Appropriations to Be Considered.

"We do not know yet what our expenses will be," said Mr. Hopkins. "The appropriations committees will have to be consulted, the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury considered, and the general legislation of Congress involving the spending of money taken into account. What will the Nicaragua canal cost, and how much will have to be appropriated toward its construction out of the revenues of each year? If that ship subsidy bill gets through, what will that cost?

"There is a demand for river and harbor improvements, for public buildings and for increased expenditures on account of the government service in many directions. I think we would do better to take all these liabilities into reckoning before slashing away at our assets indiscriminately.

"It is much easier to cut down your revenues than to bring them up, and we have had experience, under democratic rule, with wiping out the surplus. We saw some hard times before the republican party could get back into power and put the country on a business basis—make its income greater than its outgo.

"I do not say that there should not be some reduction. I do not favor levying the taxes unnecessarily, but I think we ought to go about the reduction very carefully, and, as I stated, not until we find out how much we need."

Mr. Tawney Urges Conservatism.

Mr. Tawney, just in from the west, expressed similar views. He urged conservatism of action in regard to war tax reduction, and said he would like to have the policy of public expenditures determined before proceeding far along the path of reduction of the revenues.

Opinions similar to those thus expressed are widely entertained in congressional circles. The difficulties and embarrassments of a partial reduction of war taxes are beginning to become apparent. The interests are conflicting and clamorous, and Congress will have a hard task to discriminate among them and select the particular interests to be favored by reduction or removal of the war taxes.

The strongest pressure for reduction will probably be brought by the beer brewers. The ways and means committee is divided upon the question of giving the brewers further relief, and although a majority might be rallied among the republican members of the committee against a material reduction the brewers are strongly intrenched in the House and Senate, and when the war tax reduction bill gets out of the committee's hands it will meet with some vigorous treatment.

It is now said that the whisky distillers are organizing to secure lessening of the internal revenue tax on their product. The tobacco men are rallying for further reduction, and the "bucket shops" are expected to have a lobby in Washington to have their tax removed. Every interest has its faction of friends in the House and Senate, and once started on the rocky road of tax revision, no one can foresee the end.

Sugar a Bone of Contention.

Sugar may be a great bone of contention in this Congress. Signs are beginning to shape up into indication of a very lively fight over sugar. The sugar trust wants free sugar from Cuba. Many senators and representatives think that justice and generosity to the Cubans dictate a policy of reciprocal commercial arrangements when Cuba establishes a government, by which the Cuban sugar product can find an easier market here, and our dairy produce and machinery, clothing and shoes have advantages in Cuba.

But the beet sugar growers of the western states say no; the cane planters of the south say no; the Hawaiians, whose product now enters the mother country free, say no; the Porto Ricans, just beginning to enjoy free trade, say no. Just as soon as Cuba cuts adrift from the United States and begins to paddle her own canoe the fight will commence, but in the meantime the interests affected are working up sentiment and agitating the question in their own favor.

Question of Reciprocity.

Incoming Senators and Representatives are very indefinite in their expressions of opinion upon reciprocity. They talk in a bland and general way, but get them in a corner and try to pin them down to a definite statement and it is found immediately that there is a conflicting interest to be considered. Reciprocity will be declared all right as a principle, but its application must not touch this or that certain article of home production. "Use the other fellow's articles to trade with, but keep off my knit goods, or my jewelry, or my farm truck," they say.

Reciprocity, however, finds some advocates it did not possess the day when Mr. Blaine smashed his hat on the finance committee table and declared the McKinley bill would not sell another barrel of flour or cask of pork to foreign countries. Then the lumbermen of the northwest were anxious for a high tariff on Canadian lumber. Now the changed conditions cause these same lumbermen to be willing to let the Canadian lumber in free.

DOMESTIC TERRITORY.

Ruling of Internal Revenue Commissioner as to Philippines.

The commissioner of internal revenue today rendered a decision in which he holds that beer, whisky and other articles of domestic manufacture subject to internal revenue tax when consumed in the United States are subject to this tax when shipped to the Philippine Islands. In this sense the Philippines are held to be domestic territory.

Under existing laws articles subject to internal revenue tax at home are relieved from the tax when exported to a foreign country, the exporter giving bond when the goods are withdrawn, which is canceled when satisfactory proof is furnished that they actually have been landed in foreign territory. Under a ruling made some weeks ago by the commissioner the Philippines have been regarded, for purposes of internal revenue taxation, as foreign territory, and, therefore, the whisky, beer, cigars, etc., which have been shipped to the islands have been exempted from taxation. Under the present ruling the tax in all cases will be exacted before shipment.

It is expected that exporters will pay the tax under protest, having in mind the "fourteen diamond rings case," now pending in the United States Supreme Court, in which a decision is expected at an early date. This case involves the same question which has arisen in the consideration of the internal revenue tax cases, and if the court should hold that the Philippines are foreign territory for customs and internal revenue tax purposes exporters will be entitled to a refund of the amount of the tax paid.

H. ST. JOHN DIX REMANDED

CHARGED IN LONDON COURT WITH LARCENY.

His Bank-Wrecking Operations Were Conducted in the State of Washington.

LONDON, November 15.—H. St. John Dix was brought up on remand at the Bow street police court today, charged, on a provisional warrant, with larceny committed in the United States, and was again remanded for a week. The prisoner was represented by Charles Russell, who made a strong plea for bail on the ground that his client was a British subject and that he had never been naturalized in the United States. The officials of the United States embassy opposed the prisoner's release on bail, saying that papers were expected here by December 5.

The prosecution believes that Dix's real name is Jenkins, that he was engaged in literary work in America under the name of Henry St. John and that he subsequently added the name of Dix when he started in business as a banker.

Among the papers secured at the time of the prisoner's arrest was a dishonored draft for $3,000, drawn on New York and signed "John Bruce." The prisoner denied all knowledge of the draft, and said he had never seen it. It was apparently drawn by his attorney, Mr. Bruce, with whom he was domiciled in London.

It is alleged that H. St. John Dix obtained control of three banks in the state of Washington in 1900, and that he subsequently wrecked the Scandinavian-American Bank at Whatcom, Wash., and disappeared with over $8,000.

Dix was arrested in London November 8, and was remanded after formal evidence of his arrest had been presented. Some weeks previous to Dix being taken into custody the authorities of Scotland Yard informed the officials of the United States embassy that Dix was available if required. The usual inquiries were instituted, and the authorities at Tacoma sent a request for Dix's arrest.

DEMAND FOR STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Want a Single Government.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., November 15.—Six delegates to Washington, who are to remain in that city during the present session of Congress and work in behalf of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, were appointed as a result of the statehood convention just held here. Oklahoma elected ex-Governor Barnes, Charles F. Barrett and Thomas H. Doyle, and Indian Territory decided upon S. B. Bradford of Ardmore, W. H. P. Trudgeon, Purcell, and C. E. Foley of Eufaula. Another committee appointed by the convention will raise funds to maintain the delegation at the national capital.

At last night's session of the convention at Muscogee, I. T., a resolution was adopted authorizing each territory to select fifteen members, the thirty to constitute a permanent executive committee to raise funds necessary for maintaining a delegation of six members, three from each territory, at Washington, and another authorizing the chairman to appoint a special committee of fifteen from each territory, each committee to select the three members of the Washington delegation. These special committees were named, and the two territories elected a joint executive committee.

The resolution committee's report, as adopted, accompanied by a perfunctory memorial to Congress, outlined existing conditions in both territories, called attention to their vast resources and insisted on a single form of government. The most important feature of the resolution was hailed with delight by the Indian territory, and was as follows:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission to statehood of Oklahoma with any part of the Indian territory tacked on, and the taking into said state of the Indian territory by piecemeal, but we demand the admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory as a whole, according to their present boundaries.

"That we are unalterably opposed to a single statehood between Oklahoma and Indian territory, except upon absolute equality as to point of representation based upon population.

"That the lands in the Indian territory be allotted to the individual Indians of the several tribes immediately and fee simple title issued to said lands, and the allottees be allowed to dispose of their lands other than their homesteads without restriction."

The convention adjourned sine die.

EARTHQUAKE IN UTAH.

Damage in Sevier County Estimated at Nearly $100,000.

SALT LAKE, Utah, November 15.—A special from Richfield, Sevier county, states that the damage to property in that county from the recent earthquake will amount to almost $100,000. Scarcely a building escaped damage of some kind. The Mormon tabernacle at Richfield was damaged to the extent of $2,000. In many parts of the country landslides have occurred, blocking railroads, changing the course of streams and causing general disorder.

GATHMANN GUN TEST.

Chance That It May Take Place This Afternoon.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Early this morning the strong west wind which had been blowing a steady half gale for the past twenty-four hours began to vary, swinging to the southwest. This made it possible for the inward-bound vessels anchored within the range of the Sandy Hook proving ground guns to get up their anchors and run to port. The heavy seas caused by the strong wind diminished, and indications were that the Gathmann gun would be tested today.

Death of a Noted Inventor.

MONMOUTH, Ill., November 15.—Wm. S. Weir, late president of the Weir Plow Co., is dead, aged sixty-six years. He invented the first straddle row cultivator and manufactured it for some years. He was president of the People's National Bank of Monmouth, the State Bank of Alexis and Bank of Little York.

Fire at Wellsville, Pa.

YORK, Pa., November 15.—The whip and fly net factory at Wellsville, owned by the Wellsville Whip Company, was destroyed by fire early today. Loss, $100,000; partly insured.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Matters Discussed at the Cabinet Session Today.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. Knox Declines to Discuss Report of Action Against Trusts.

SOME OF TODAY'S CALLERS

Appointments in the different departments were talked over by the President and cabinet at the regular meeting of the President's advisers today. Probably the most interesting matter discussed was the sending of an expert from the Department of Agriculture to the Philippines to assist the people of those islands in building up their agricultural pursuits. Secretary Wilson has given study to the subject of agriculture in the Philippines and declares that the various products and seeds of the islands have deteriorated a great deal. Vegetables are smaller than they ought to be and the people do not raise enough rice for their own use.

The Secretary believes this is because no science has been shown by or to the Filipinos in their agricultural work. New seeds have not been used and new ideas have not been introduced. The Spaniards paid no attention to this, and the fact is that the vegetables grown in the islands are smaller and contain less flavor than they should under different conditions. It is to change all this that the expert will go over under the auspices of the War Department and teach the Filipinos not only how to farm, but to use government seeds that will be distributed to them free. Mr. Wilson says that Congress doubled the appropriation for seeds for the present fiscal year, and he has ample authority to send seeds wherever the flag floats. The expert will make a careful study of the soils and what will grow in different kinds of earth. He will furnish seeds accordingly, and will give instructions as to the most modern methods of working the crops and gardens.

As more men are needed they will be sent over by the department. Secretary Wilson thinks the field is a great and interesting one, and that the Filipinos should be given all the aid possible by the government to build up the farms and make them rich and productive.

As to Proceedings Against Trusts.

Attorney General Knox declined to discuss a report that he has instructed three United States district attorneys to begin action against three trusts under the Sherman law. Mr. Knox said there had been so much misrepresentation of his attitude on these questions that he did not care to talk. It is regarded as possible, however, that instructions have gone out to the attorneys, as stated. It is said that an indictment was procured yesterday in Mississippi against the cotton seed oil trust.

Mr. Knox is exceedingly close to the President, and as the President has always opposed trusts the belief is general that the President has requested the Attorney General to press the trusts as far as possible. Just what will be Mr. Roosevelt's message on trusts is not definitely known. There has been a good deal of speculation on the President's views to Congress, but the stories are based on the various recommendations Mr. Roosevelt made to the New York legislature while governor of that state. Elsewhere than in his messages Mr. Roosevelt has stated his position strongly. In his letter of acceptance in September, 1900, Mr. Roosevelt declared that there should be publicity of facts as to capitalization.

In Minneapolis, in September last, just before President McKinley was shot, Mr. Roosevelt declared that it is getting more and more evident that the nation must possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations, "which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations that derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency." As Mr. Roosevelt has always been a consistent man, there has been no trouble in fixing his attitude on this subject.

Amount of Bonds Purchased.

Secretary Gage informed the cabinet that so far this month he has disbursed $7,300,000 on account of the purchase of United States bonds.

The President philosophized to the cabinet members on the conflicting stories told him by different people as to the characters and attitudes of men who are under discussion for office, and even after appointments have been made. The President is getting heartily sick of this. He says that he can hardly make an appointment before he receives telegrams from unknown people telling him that a mistake has been made; what a bad man has been selected and what a good man the other fellow was.

All this confirms the President in the view that the harder he seeks to find good men for office the more likely he is to run up against statements that are calculated to temporarily at least shake his confidence in selections. All this came about during the discussion of appointments when the President was talking of his earnest efforts to find only the best men for positions.

After the cabinet meeting Secretary Gage introduced a delegation of Illinois people who are here on their way to Newport to present a silver service to the battle ship Illinois. Among those present were: Ex-Representative George E. Adams, John A. Clark, Ferdinand W. Peck, Wm. Penn Nixon and Representative Prince.

Senator Gallinger's Views.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who was one of the President's callers today, is one of the republican senators who not only opposes a revision of the tariff, but also any concessions to other countries through reciprocity treaties. He is hostile to any treaty looking to the reduction of duties on Canadian imports. "We sell three times as much to Canada as the dominion sells to us," said Senator Gallinger, "and why should we make concessions? In my opinion there will be no reciprocity with Canada. The old treaty that expired in 1866 was a failure. I was in Toronto recently and heard Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, say in a speech that Canada was through with sending delegates to Washington looking after various matters. He declared that in future negotiations the initiative would have to be taken by this country."

Under the old reciprocity treaty with Canada provision was made for an interchange of commodities absolutely free of duty. The list included grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, poultry, eggs, fruits, hides, stone, marble, butter, cheese, lard, ores of metals, coal, unmanufactured lumber, firewood, dye stuffs and many other articles.

Senator Gallinger gives it as his opinion that the Nicaraguan canal will be provided for at the coming session. He does not think any other canal will be provided for. In view of the fact that the canal will be built, Senator Gallinger does not think there ought to be any reduction of internal revenue taxes. "The fact is," he observed, "I like to see a surplus, and do not think it will be wise, in view of probable important legislation, to cut off any of the government's revenue. Let us spend some of the money for a canal, some on the navy, some on a merchant marine and for other worthy things the people want. We do not have to be extravagant, and should not be, but we must not reduce revenues until we know what our appropriations will be."

The New York Indians.

Representative Vreeland of the thirty-fourth New York district, accompanied by J. S. Whipple, clerk of the state senate of New York, had a long talk with the President this morning about the affairs of the New York Indians, of which there are a number of tribes. President Roosevelt is familiar with the subject, having given it thorough consideration while he was governor. Mr. Roosevelt appointed a commission which made a report.

Representative Vreeland and Mr. Whipple urged upon the President to recommend to Congress that the old tribal system of the Indians be broken up and the lands divided in severalty. It is held by many statesmen, missionaries and others that the New York Indian will never be fit for citizenship until he is put upon his resources and made to set aside his tribal habits. It is declared that whatever law is passed must provide against the sale of the lands of the individual Indians. The Seneca and other Indians own about 90,000 acres of land in the state, the Senecas having 55,000 acres of this amount. The Indians are not located on government lands, but in places they occupy stake lands. It is claimed that the national and state governments will have to co-operate in whatever is done. The suggestion is made that a commission ought to be appointed to divide the lands among the Indians.

President Roosevelt will make a recommendation to Congress as to the affairs of the Indians.

Find No Revision Sentiment.

Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey, the secretary of the republican congressional committee, was at the White House today. He says he has been in Washington for several days, trying to ascertain the strength of the sentiment in favor of a revision of the tariff, and thus far he had not, he said, found the existence of any movement worthy of note in that direction.

Senator Burrows was in conference with the President about several matters. One thing the Michigan senator asked was that Col. Baldwin of the army be made a brigadier general.

Rev. Lyman Abbott of New York had a talk with the President today.

Mayor-elect Low of New York will reach Washington late this afternoon, will take dinner with the President, and have a long talk with him over New York affairs.

The President today appointed Chancey Thomas to be a commander in the navy.

Doesn't Permit Photographs.

President Roosevelt has refused to permit photographs of himself and his cabinet to be taken, and objects to snap shots while he is on the streets. So far not a single picture of the President and his cabinet has been taken in the cabinet room, as is usually done. Several photographers who have been refused this privilege have gone to work to prepare a composite picture, taking Mr. McKinley's cabinet and substituting Mr. Roosevelt at the head of the cabinet table instead of President McKinley. The latter never objected to photographers, and there were many who took him in various attitudes, with and without his cabinet.

Shoeing of the Horses.

The White House stablemen have given careful attention to the shoeing of the new horses bought in Baltimore for the President. The best blacksmith in Washington was secured for the purpose. The most modern pads and shoes have been used on the front feet of the pair of animals, and the back feet have been shod so as to increase the hock action. The pair are said to be "high hock actors," quite uncommon among horses. The animals are being instructed in their work, and it is thought they will prove exceedingly satisfactory.

No Examination for Coachman.

President Roosevelt has approved an amendment to the civil service rules, prepared by the civil service commission, which provides as follows:

"An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of laborer, with the duties of coachman, in the office of the assistant secretary of the navy may be made without examination under the civil service rules."

STORMS IN THE WEST.

Snowing in Upper Peninsula of Michigan—Gale at Cleveland.

MARQUETTE, Mich., November 15.—A heavy snow storm is raging in this section of the upper peninsula. It is as severe as any experienced last winter. The snow has drifted badly and railroad traffic is delayed. A heavy sea is rolling on Lake Superior and thirty craft are sheltered in the harbor. Disasters to vessels unable to make port are feared. Over a foot of snow has fallen at Negaunee, where the thermometer is down to zero. It is steadily growing colder and will undoubtedly put a stop to the shipment of ore from that port.

CLEVELAND, November 15.—During the heavy northwest gale of last night the United States naval reserve steamer Hawk, anchored inside the breakwater, dragged her anchors and was driven ashore on a sandy bottom. Lines thrown to the vessel by tugs would not hold and broke again and again. It is believed the Hawk can be pulled off without serious damage when the storm subsides.

RECRUITING FOR BRITISH ARMY.

St. Louis Woman Files Complaint Against an Agent.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Edward A. Rosier, United States district attorney, is investigating a complaint filed by Mrs. Katherine Gockel of this city that her sixteen-year-old son was enlisted for service in the English army in the Transvaal by a St. Louis employment agency. She says the boy has been heard from in New Orleans, where he said he was going to fight Boers. The woman hopes to prevent him from going into the British army.

NINE MINERS' BODIES RECOVERED.

Believed That Over Eleven More Are Dead at Pocahontas.

ROANOKE, Va., November 15.—Up to noon today nine bodies have been taken from the Baby mine at Pocahontas, and it is believed the list of dead will exceed twenty.

The number of injured will be about thirty.

The mine is still burning, but no more explosions are looked for.

Senator McMillan's Brother Dead.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—William McMillan, president of the American Car and Foundry Company, died today, aged sixty years, as the result of pneumonia. He was born in Hamilton, Ont., and was a brother of United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan.

Created a Diplomatic Agent.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, November 15.—Mr. Dickinson, consul general of the United States at Constantinople, has handed the foreign ministers here his credentials as diplomatic agent of the United States to Bulgaria.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Concord has arrived at Acapulco, the Ajax at Genoa, the Barney at Port Royal, the Hartford at New York and the Marietta at Key West. The Vixen has sailed from Norfolk for Key West.

The Bailey Accepted.

The Navy Department today ordered the final acceptance of the torpedo boat Bailey.

WM. DUDLEY FOULKE

New Civil Service Commissioner Sworn In.

SKETCH OF HIS ACTIVE CAREER

Has Been in the Fields of Politics, Literature and Reform.

MR. HARLOW RETIRES

At a few minutes after 12 o'clock today Mr. William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., was sworn in as a member of the civil service commission of the United States. The oath of office was administered in the board room by John T. Doyle, secretary of the commission, and there were present Maj. John B. Harlow, Mr. Foulke's predecessor, whose resignation became effective at that time; President John R. Procter and William A. Rodenberg, the other members of the commission, and A. R. Serven, chief examiner, and George R. Wales.

The ceremony was very informal. Mr. Foulke showed to the little assemblage his commission, bearing the signatures of President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, and, raising his right hand, Secretary Doyle read the oath prescribed by the law. Major Harlow was the first to grasp the hand of his successor and to extend his congratulations and best wishes. Mr. Foulke pressed the hand of his predecessor firmly and assured him that he appreciated his words of friendship. Then followed a brief season of handshaking and good fellowship. Mr. Foulke began immediately upon the duties of his new position. During the afternoon nearly all of the attaches of the civil service commission called to pay their respects and to assure the new commissioner of their loyalty.

The New Commissioner.

Mr. William Dudley Foulke, the new civil service commissioner, is a native of New York city. He is a son of Thomas Foulke, who was a minister and prominent member of the Society of Friends, and was of an old Pennsylvania family that came from Wales about two centuries ago. He was educated in the public schools and Friends' Seminary, New York, and was for four years a student at Columbia College, now university, graduating in 1869 in the class just ahead of Seth Low, who was recently elected mayor of Greater New York.

In 1871 Mr. Foulke graduated from the Columbia Law School, being a member of the same class as the present Mayor Van Wyck, and at once commenced the practice of law. He was married in 1872 in Paris to Miss Mary T. Reeves, daughter of Mark E. Reeves of Cincinnati, a retired merchant. At that time he was engaged in the Young Men's Mutual Reform Association, which took such an active part in the overthrow of the Tweed ring in New York. During part of that period he lived in Bloomfield, N. J. In 1876 he removed to Richmond, Ind., and became one of the solicitors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, which is part of the Pennsylvania system.

Mr. Foulke was elected to the state senate of Indiana from Wayne county in 1889 and served in that capacity for four years. He was in the same legislature as W. D. Bynum, who was speaker of the house of representatives and now on the commission recodifying the laws of the United States. In the state senate Mr. Foulke introduced a civil service reform measure which failed on the third reading to get the necessary vote to make it a law.

Active in Civil Service Reform.

About 1885 he became president of the Indiana State Civil Service Reform Association, and shortly afterward a member of the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform League. This was at the time George William Curtis was president, and a strong friendship sprung up between them. During the administration of President Harrison he was chairman of a special commission appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League to investigate conditions of the federal civil service at the time. The other members of the commission were: Charles J. Bonaparte, Richard H. Dana, Wayne MacVeagh and Sherman S. Rogers. Six reports were published. One on the patent office, one on the subject of congressional patronage, one on removals by secret charges, one on changes in presidential postmasters and one on the census bureau. The report on the patent office was favorable, but in the others some serious abuses were disclosed.

About this time Mr. Foulke became acquainted with President Roosevelt, who was one of the civil service commissioners, and they have ever since been the warmest of friends. In 1890 he retired from the practice of the law and has since been engaged largely in literary work. He had previously written "Slav and Saxon," which was a monograph on the growth and tendencies of Russian civilization, which he believed was the strongest competitor of our own, and aspired at final supremacy. The second edition of this work was published during the late troubles in China.

Mr. Foulke also wrote a biography of the late senator and war governor of Indiana, Oliver P. Morton, in two volumes, containing a history of Indiana during the civil war. He also recently published a romance, the scene of which is laid in Yucatan at the time of the Spanish invasion, entitled "Maya." It treats of ancient civilization of the people of that country. He has traveled in Yucatan and is thoroughly familiar with the conditions and scenes described.

As a Political Speaker.

Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Foulke has taken part in nearly every presidential campaign in the last twenty-five years and has spoken in all parts of the country. He has been a great traveler and a mountain climber. He was recently chairman of another investigating committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League and has published a series of reports in the cases of Collector Sapp of Louisville, Col. Dillon of El Paso, Postmaster Hicks of Philadelphia, the Maryland census frauds, the Jersey City post office, appointments under the war emergency acts, appointments by special legislation, the Indian service and the employment of labor in the classified service.

For several years Mr. Foulke was president of the American Proportional Representation League, and he was also for a number of years president of the American Woman's Suffrage Association. He has been a contributor to magazines on various subjects. Four daughters, with Mrs. Foulke, constitute the new commissioner's family. Miss Caroline Foulke and Miss Gwendolen Foulke will spend the winter with their parents in Washington. The other daughters are Mrs. Lydia F. Hughes, wife of the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Richmond, Ind., and Mrs. Mary F. Morrison, wife of James W. Morrison of Chicago.

The Retiring Commissioner.

Major John B. Harlow, who retired today, was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1844, and later moved with his father's family to Pekin, Ill. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company F, 8th Illinois Volunteers; reinlisted in August, 1861, in the 47th Illinois Volunteers, and again in February, 1864, as a veteran of the same regiment. He was promoted to lieutenant in October, 1864; was brevetted captain in March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field; was mustered out in January, 1866, and discharged February 8 of the same year.

In September, 1866, Major Harlow entered the postal service as clerk on the Chicago and Centralia railway post office, and in 1868 was transferred and promoted to head clerk of the Chicago and St. Louis railway post office. He was detailed as assistant chief clerk in 1870 in the establishment of a double daily postal service between Buffalo and Chicago. In July, 1871, he was promoted to chief clerk and assigned to duty at St. Louis. He was promoted to superintendent of mails, St. Louis, in April, 1873, and was promoted and commissioned postmaster of that city in January, 1890. He was appointed a member of the United States civil service commission May 25, 1895, in which position he served with honor and distinction.

Major Harlow and family will leave Washington with the best wishes of many friends. He goes to his old home in St. Louis, where he will be cashier of the post office.

RETURNED FROM SANDY HOOK.

Why the Gathmann Gun Could Not Be Tested.

Lieutenant General Miles, General Gillespie, chief of engineers, and the other members of the board of ordnance and fortification have returned to this city from Sandy Hook, N. J., where they went to witness an official test of the Gathmann gun. Two attempts to test this gun were made this week, but were prevented by the stormy weather, which drove the shipping in that vicinity into a safe anchorage on the lee shore of the peninsula for protection against the high winds, and placed them directly in line of fire of the dangerous weapon. These vessels will not be able to leave their anchorage until the weather moderates, and the test cannot be made while they remain. The test has therefore been indefinitely postponed, but it is expected to take place as soon as the conditions are favorable.

FORT MYER DRINKING WATER.

Col. Miller Engaged in Building a Filtration Plant.

Col. Miller, the engineer officer in charge of the Washington aqueduct, under orders from the War Department, is engaged in the construction of a filtration plant on the military reservation at Fort Myer, and expects to have it in operation about the 1st proximo. The inability to obtain an adequate supply of drinking water at Fort Myer has been a subject of anxiety to the officers and soldiers stationed at that post for many years past. Consequently, the completion of the work now in progress is looked forward to with considerable gratification.

THE MEADE COURT-MARTIAL.

Capt. Fuller Ordered to Assist the Judge Advocate.

Captain B. H. Fuller of the marine corps has been temporarily detached from duty in charge of the New York recruiting district and ordered to assist Lieutenant A. P. Niblack of the navy, judge advocate of the court-martial appointed for the trial of Colonel Robert L. Meade of the marine corps, which court will meet at the New York navy yard next Tuesday. Captain Fuller was judge advocate of the court of inquiry which recently investigated the controversy between Colonel Meade on one side and Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer on the other.

MR. CRIDLER'S SUCCESSOR.

Assistant Secretary Pierce's Commission to Be Signed Today.

The President will sign today the commission of Herbert Pierce of Massachusetts to be third assistant secretary of state. Mr. Pierce is expected to arrive in Washington tomorrow and assume his office. Mr. Cridler has terminated his connection with the State Department as third assistant secretary and has gone to St. Louis to confer with the exposition officials respecting his European mission.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander W. A. Marshall has been detached from the Kearsarge and ordered home on waiting orders. He was an aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Higginson.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, from the Massachusetts to the Kearsarge.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. M. De Valin, from the Portsmouth, N. H., Hospital to the Rainbow.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Evans, to the Portsmouth, N. H., Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bell, from the Franklin to the Norfolk Hospital.

Lieutenant Commander Franklin J. Schell, from the Cavite station to the Princeton.

Lieut. William Truxtun, from the Manila and invalided to the Mare Island Hospital.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Ulysses G. Ammen, to his home.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capt. M. J. Shaw has been ordered to proceed to the marine barracks, Norfolk, for duty upon the expiration of his present sick leave.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell has been ordered to duty as president of the examining board now in session at the Washington navy yard. Maj. T. N. Wood has been appointed a member and recorder of the same board.

Maj. Lincoln Karmany has been ordered to New Haven, Conn., to testify in the case of Andrew H. Russell, U. S. A., against the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to assume charge of the office of the acting quartermaster at Philadelphia during the absence of Maj. Charles L. McCawley.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter, from duty as provost marshal of Schley court of inquiry at the Washington navy yard and ordered to resume his duties at the marine barracks.

First Lieut. L. M. Harding, to duty at the recruiting office at Cleveland, Ohio, to swear in recruits during the absence of Capt. J. E. Mahoney.

Acting as Judge Advocate General.

Mr. E. P. Hanna, solicitor of the Navy Department, who was assistant to the judge advocate of the Schley court of inquiry, has resumed his official duties at the Navy Department and is acting judge advocate general of the navy in the temporary absence of Captain Lemly.

The Ceremonies on the Illinois.

Secretary Long will not be able to attend the ceremonies incident to the presentation of a silver service to the battle ship Illinois at Fort Monroe tomorrow. Senator Cullom, who is to represent Governor Yates of Illinois on that occasion, called on Secretary Long at the Navy Department this morning. Owing to his recent affliction and the state of public business, Secretary Long concluded not to leave the city at this time, but made an arrangement by which Assistant Secretary Hackett would represent the Navy Department at the presentation. Among the others who will go to Fort Monroe tomorrow are Secretary Gage and Admiral Terry of the navy.

Took Advantage of Lower Tolls.

President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation was cabled to Manila today to be published in the Philippine Islands. It was found that the proclamation could not reach the Philippines by mail, and consequently it was held until today, when the new arrangement reducing cable tolls about one-third went into effect.

BIG FIGHT TONIGHT

Ruhlin and Jeffries to Meet in San Francisco.

BOTH MEN IN FINE CONDITION

Betting Ranges From 2 to 1 to 100 to 45 on Jeffries.

THEIR SIGNED STATEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—Everything is now ready for the contest tonight between Jim Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin for the heavyweight championship of the world. Both men are in perfect condition and ready to step into the ring, which if the program is carried out to the letter, they will do at 9:15 p.m.

Jeffries will have for his seconds his manager, Billy Delaney, Bob Armstrong, Kid Egan, Jack Jeffries and DeWitt Vancourt. Ruhlin will have behind him Billy Madden, his manager; Ed Martin, Charley Goff and "Young" Gibbs. George Harting will be the timekeeper for the club. Phil Wand will act in a like capacity for Ruhlin. Jeffries has not yet selected his timekeeper.

The first of the preliminary events between Mike Curtin and Billy Condon will be put on at 8:15 p. m., and as soon as it is over "Spider" Welch and Joe Fields will step into the ring. They will be limited to eight rounds. The doors to admit the general crowd will be opened at 7 o'clock.

Doctor Examines Pugilists.

Dr. Eldenmuller, physician of the Twentieth Century Club, before which the men will fight, has examined the pugilists and filed his report with the police. "I found both men in perfect physical condition," said the physician. "I examined Jeffries after he had been at violent exercise for over an hour and his heart was then beating at a pulsation of about 68 per minute, showing that his training has been such that the extreme exercise had not quickened its action beyond that of normal. Ruhlin I found to be a phenomenon. His heart was beating at the rate of 42 a minute. The organ was perfectly sound and in regard to it I can only pronounce him a physical freak."

The betting now varies at odds of 2 to 1 to 100 to 45, Jeffries being the favorite. On the mutual board the fighters have about an equal number of backers that the fight will go the limit of twenty rounds.

Both Jeffries and Ruhlin have given out signed statements regarding the fight.

Signed Statements Given Out.

Jeffries says: "While there is no doubt in my mind as to the outcome of the battle, I am going to take no chances. I will finish Ruhlin in the first round, if possible. If not, I will fight him until I do whip him, if it takes twenty rounds. While I shall be cautious, I shall not prolong the contest. By that I mean that I shall finish it as soon as I can. I have no idea how long the battle will last, and I will not venture a guess. I expect to enter the ring at 212 pounds. (Signed) JAMES J. JEFFRIES."

Ruhlin expresses himself as follows: "I will endeavor to beat Jeffries from the start to the finish in our coming battle. Aside from that, I have no idea how or when I will win. It may be in the first round, or it may be in the twentieth; but should the contest go the limit, I will certainly expect to be returned the winner. Henry Blanken, who is a good prophet, says that I will win in eleven rounds. Perhaps he is right. However, when I step into the ring tonight it will be to put up the fight of my career, and I will not stop unless I am forced to do so.

(Signed) "GUS RUHLIN."

GALE ON NEWFOUNDLAND COAST.

Feared That Many Fatalities Have Occurred Among Fishermen.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., November 15.—A terrible gale has raged along the coast since last night, and it is feared that many fatalities have occurred among the fishermen. The hulls of all the steamers which were wrecked on the Cape Race peninsula during the past season have been broken to pieces and the cargoes, which were still on board, washed away. One man who was working on the wreck of the Swedish steamer Vera, wrecked near Renews August 2, was killed by a stone blown from a cliff. Another man perished from exposure while crossing from the wrecks through a forest to his home.

COLD AND SNOW IN ENGLAND.

Railroad Traffic Greatly Impeded in the Northern Hills.

LONDON, November 15.—The gale has been succeeded by frost and snow of unprecedented severity so early in the season. Ten and 15 degrees of frost are common, while the snow on the northern hills is seriously impeding railroad traffic and is causing the rivers to overflow. Hundreds of sheep have been drowned in the neighboring meadows. The lakes in the London parks are covered with ice.

TRANSPORT HANCOCK AGROUND.

Peculiar Chapter of Accidents in Japanese Waters.

NAGASAKI, Japan, November 15.—The United States transport Hancock is ashore on the south side of the Straits of Shimonoseki. A German gunboat is assisting her. The transport grounded on a sandy bottom.

The Hancock is the third United States transport to meet with a mishap in Japanese waters recently. First, the Sheridan, having on board a number of returning troops and the congressional party which had been visiting the Philippine Islands, was detained at Nagasaki by a broken tail shaft. Her passengers were transferred to the Warren, which sailed from Nagasaki November 3. Two days later the Warren sustained damage in the Inland sea, which made it necessary to return and dock at Nagasaki. The Hancock was ordered to