MULLANPHY CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

Motion for an Early Hearing Filed, Signed by All the Parties to the Suit.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 24.—Before the Supreme Court in banc to-day, in the case of City of St. Louis, trustee, under the will of Bryan Mullanphy vs. Edward C. Crow, Attorney General, a motion to advance the case for an early hearing was filed, in which all the parties join.

Bryan Mullanphy died in 1851, leaving an estate now valued at about $1,000,000 to the city of St. Louis as trustee for the use of all poor immigrants and travelers coming to St. Louis on their way to settle in the West.

The present appeal is from an order of the Circuit Court of St. Louis city, authorizing the city, as trustee, to sell some twenty pieces of property belonging to the trust estate, and most of which are unproductive and yield no revenue, and are a constant expense to said estate. These twenty pieces are valued at $103,015.12, by three commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court.

The motion to advance alleges that for the last seven or eight years the St. Louis real estate market has not been active, but that at present, by reason of the fact that the Louisiana Purchase will be celebrated by a World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, the real estate market has been for some months, and is at present, very active, and that this activity is certain to increase between now and the time said celebration is to be held. The motion is signed by Eugene McQuillin and B. Schnurmacher for the city, and G. B. Wevster of counsel for the defendant.

UNION VETERANS' REUNION.

General Robert S. Dryenforth of Washington Made President.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Members of the Union Veterans' Union concluded their sixteenth annual encampment at Handel Hall to-day. The following officers, among others, were elected:

Commander-in-chief, General Robert S. Dyrenforth, Washington, D. C.; deputy commander-in-chief, General L. M. Langstaff, Dubuque, Ia.

It was decided to hold the next annual encampment at Omaha.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY UNION.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The Women's Auxiliary Union Veterans' Union practically closed its conference here to-day with the election of national officers as follows: National president, Mrs. Belle Morgan, Moline, Ill.; national secretary, Rose Tyrrell, Moline, Ill.; national treasurer, Sarah Hartwell, Moline, Ill.

WILL SUBMIT PROPOSITION.

Panama Company's Representative Gets Down to Business.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 24.—To-day M. Hutin, president of the Panama Canal Company, orally made a proposal to the United States Government, through Admiral Walker, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for the sale of the property of that corporation to the United States Government.

At the request of Admiral Walker, M. Hutin has undertaken to submit his offer in writing. He hopes to have it ready by Saturday. Both Admiral Walker and M. Hutin decline to give any information concerning the price asked, but conjecture runs all the way from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. Mr. Walker and his colleagues of the commission have impressed upon M. Hutin the absolute uselessness of asking a larger sum, as the probabilities are that Congress will give but scant consideration to the Panama project, even under the most favorable circumstances.

There is a belief that the Panama Canal Company has submitted a proposition calculated to induce Congress to hesitate before going ahead with the Nicaraguan project.

WANTED TO RIDE ON ENGINE.

President Shakes Hands With His Engineer and Fireman.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 24.—When President Roosevelt arrived at the depot in this city, he shook hands cordially with the engineer and fireman of the locomotive that pulled his train from Philadelphia.

"I wanted to get out and ride on the engine," he said, "but was afraid they wouldn't let me. Now, the next time I take a trip I want to ride on the locomotive."

A few sightseers and others were near and around the White House, and as soon as the President's carriage drove up they crowded around to see its occupants.

Miss Roosevelt, accompanying her father, at first seemed a little abashed as her eyes met the gaze of so many people, but she followed her father to the corridor with a firm step and a dignified carriage.

Miss Roosevelt will lead the quiet family life they all lead until her introduction to society on New Year's Day, when she will make her first appearance at the large reception that is always given on that day at the White House.

A dance will be given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt on the night of January 3 for their daughter, and this will be one of the gayest and most attractive social functions the White House has known in years.

BUYS HIS MOTHER'S PORTRAIT.

King Edward Purchases Picture of Late Queen Victoria.

London, Oct. 25.—King Edward has purchased M. Benjamin-Constant's portrait of the late Queen Victoria, which was so prominent at the last Royal Academy exhibition.

It will be hung in the royal dining-room at Windsor Castle.

A Letter to Sile.

Dear Sile—

Yu hev now ben away morn a week an ma and me is beginnin to wonder how yer edicashun is a-gettin on an do yu notis enny elevatin effeck frum bein stabeled in the halls uv learnin.

Evrybuddy misses yu an the Gersey calf wont take no milk frum me at all. she like to but me thru the side of the barn day afore yestiddy. I wish yu hed tuk her with yu tell she old enuff to hev sum sents.

I wus to the village yestiddy an seen nancy Jones into old whittakers buyin a to cent postidge stamp. Lord yu air a sly critter Sile but the old man hes cut his eye teeth an ef he hadnt the way that thar nance gut red in the face wud a made him smell a rat. But me an ma aint sayin ennything eksept that twelve aker medder of Joneses jined onter ourn ud cut the biggest crap of hay in the county.

Yer ma sends the red necktie an she ses fool them city gals all yu please but dont giv them no grip onter you fer old man Jones is lookin kinder peeked this fall and nancys the only child.

I ben thinkin sense readin over the buk about yer colledge that ef yu cud get hold of the seed for one of them electrik lite plants I'd try a plantin on the sunny side of the cow barn. yu know what the old farm is, itil grow most annything an Im thinkin thet one of them plants ud be a big savin in kerseen and cannels. How old do they hev to be afore they are enny good. An anuther thing cud yu git me some slips of them durn elektrik currents, yer ma dont think they can make no jell like the old reds but she dont hev no objekshun to trying sum. Thars a hull lot of things in that durn buk whut wus mitey surprisin an I'm beginnin to think a heap mor uv that golblasted elektrisity thet yer studdyin. What erbout them elektrik batteries for making shocks? air they enny good for shockin corn an will they work fastern than a hired man?

The potaters is all dug and cellered an henry Thompson and jim Jenks is a pickin the appels in the uper orcherd, yer ma gut kinder skitish an thot she wud show um how to pick but she fell offen the step ladder and like to bruk her stummick but yu neednt wory nun she's all rite now an takin her fodder three times a day regler. Yer ma ses I hev writ enuff and my fingers is kinder peterin out besides bein soked full of ink.

Ef you want suthin reel silk to put inter a letter to thet nance Jones Ill send yu sum potry whut I onct writ in yer mas album when she wus sally Green an wus trottin me roun erbout roses red an vilets —I forgit the rest but I can dig it up if yu want it. Ma sends her love and ses tell yu the dood necktie wus bot with the butter munny sent its her present. The letter smells kinder linnymenty cos I ben a rubbin sum on the whar the darn calf butted me inter the side of the barn. respeckfully, yer father, JOSHUAY K. SMITH, ESQ.

—Detroit Free Press.

—By a Republic Photographer.

Drafting-rooms of the Department of World's Fair Works in the Odd Fellows' building. Chief Designer Masqueray is on the extreme left and facing him at the same table Chief Engineer Phillips is engaged in solving a problem of design. Supervisor of Sculpture Ruckstuhl leans on the drafting table just in the rear of Engineer Phillips.

MRS. ROOSEVELT MAY START DRESS REFORM.

Washington Society Women Are Discussing Her Declaration That $300 a Year Is Sufficient to Maintain a Fashionable Wardrobe—Cabinet Ladies Approve the Sentiments Expressed by the Wife of the President.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Washington society women are much interested in Mrs. Roosevelt's statement that $300 a year, if wisely expended, is sufficient to purchase a fashionable wardrobe. They warmly applaud the good sense shown by the first lady of the land in setting the example of simplicity and economy.

Mrs. Root, wife of the Secretary of War, and Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, are the only Cabinet women now in the city. Both ladies expressed approbation of Mrs. Roosevelt's sentiments, and agreed that it is not the amount of money expended which makes the well-dressed woman.

Mrs. Root, whose husband has a large income, is one of the best gowned women in the official set, but she has not a great variety of changes. Her toilets are rich and becoming, but like the other cabinet women, she does not fear being seen several times in the same gown. Miss Wilson selects her gowns carefully and is rather partial to French creations. Both ladies believe that in the ordinary run of life $300 is ample to purchase an up-to-date outfit for a year.

May Bring About Dress Reform.

Among the social leaders who indorse Mrs. Roosevelt's statement is Mrs. William R. Merriam, wife of the Director of the Census. Speaking of the latter, she said:

"Dress reform is much needed in fashionable society, and to have the movement inaugurated by the mistress of the White House augurs well for its success. Many women pay $500 for a single evening gown, and $300 for a walking costume. It is encouraging for those who cannot pay such prices to know that a woman who has filled such high positions as the President's wife considers herself well gowned on the modest sum of $300 a year.

Friends of Mrs. Roosevelt say that her plan in regard to evening gowns is worth recording. She has stated that every gown she has had was so selected that it would wear, with slight repairing, for three seasons. Her evening gowns, always considered the most perishable part of a woman's garb, possessed a five years' lease of life. These gowns were of the richest and heaviest silk, satin or grenadine, and were simply designed. For three years, they were remodeled and adorned with the latest trimmings, or some of the priceless lace which Mrs. Roosevelt has inherited from her maternal grandmother, who was an English woman and a connoisseur of lace. When they would no longer permit rebuilding, this thrifty housewife had them made into waists or dressing sacques. An assortment of silk waists is a large item these days but, with Mrs. Roosevelt's plan, it is possible for the woman of small means to possess a number of these pretty adjuncts to a complete toilet.

Cabinet Ladies Favor Simplicity.

Another feature of Mrs. Roosevelt's wardrobe, when the wife of a man who had no private fortune, was to buy gowns of complementary shades. She wore black and white almost exclusively for evening and street wear and only in house gowns or demitoilets did she select bright colors. No materials have a longer life than black and white. They clean without fading, and according to Mrs. Roosevelt are the most elegant in appearance, and when one has not a great variety of costumes they are the least remarkable. Gowns of the same color can be combined, and the mistress of the White House has often worn a gown which made a handsome appearance but which was made of three other gowns.

The ladies who compose the Cabinet are noted for their simplicity in dress and Mrs. Roosevelt's announcement is in keeping with their tastes. The late lamented Mrs. Gage was always well gowned, but she purchased only two evening dresses for the official season and she would have the gowns of the preceding season remodeled each winter.

Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, although a woman of large fortune, dresses simply and, like Mrs. Root, often appears at official functions in the same apparel, something which the fashionable women of New York and other cities would not think of doing.

Women Who Dress Elaborately.

The most elaborately gowned woman in Washington society is Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, wife of the Denver millionaire. She owns a gown which cost $7,000. Mrs. Leiter has some magnificent toilets, as have Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. Charles E. Munn of Chicago and Mrs. Richard Townsend.

The wives of the diplomats are not especially noted for richness or taste in dressing. Discussing this subject, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, wife of the retired Chief of Constructor of the Navy and the mother of the beautiful Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., said:

"Good judgment in purchasing wearing apparel is as necessary as the means to obtain. My daughter was considered well gowned and many of my friends believed that her wardrobe was extravagant. She never spent even as much as $300 a year, but what I purchased was of the best. In selecting evening gowns in silk, satin or soft wool, a durable material is preferable to the gauzy fabrics. They keep their freshness and they will last several seasons if freshened with new ribbon and lace. The same is true of street gowns. Some cloth fades and spots, while other will look presentable as long as a piece remains. In regard to hats, shoes and gloves, the wise woman will get the finest quality which comes from the manufacturers. They give that undefinable air which belongs to the true lady. The good quality will look better and will certainly outlast three of an inferior kind."

MANY PROMINENT AMERICAN WOMEN INDORSE MRS. ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

Prominent society women and leaders of fashion throughout the country indorse the sentiments of Mrs. Roosevelt, that $300 a year is sufficient to squander in dress, thus shattering the popular belief that a fortune is required to clothe a fashionable woman.

What Mrs. Roosevelt said was, in brief, that by selecting good, strong material that would wear for three seasons, by remodeling them, making over the worn-out skirts into waists and by other ordinary economic devices, $300 a year ought to suffice to clothe any woman in society.

Here are the views of prominent society women from different parts of the country:

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24.—I am sure that Mrs. Roosevelt is right and that the woman with an average income to spend should not exceed $300 a year. To do this she must use careful economy and put some thought into her purchase. A good tailor suit can be bought in the dull season for $65, and such a suit should last three years. One handsome evening dress will do service for two or three years, and I should recommend a white satin one season and the third season a black tulle with jet. An expenditure of $300 a year on dress is amply sufficient for a woman who has the spending of an income of $6,000 or $8,000.

MRS. HELEN HENROTIN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 24.—I have no doubt that a woman of good taste and some genius in designing dresses could easily carry out Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestion.

Many women display only bad taste with all their extravagance in dressing. I certainly entirely approve of Mrs. Roosevelt's reported method of gowning herself.

MRS. JOHN L. GARDNER.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Roosevelt's idea on dress cannot but command respect. I have always thought that costly dresses were worse than waste, even for those of great wealth. It is not only one kind of questionable form, as form is understood, but it excites envy among the less fortunate and leads to expenditures that can ill be afforded. Mrs. Roosevelt's ideas are eminently sensible, and I am glad they have become thus prominent.

MRS. ROGER WOLCOTT.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.—Wraps are the most expensive part of a woman's wardrobe. I dress on $250 a year, which does not include my real laces or valuable furs; but I am very handy myself, and do most of my own sewing. I buy one good hat each season, and make all the rest. I do not limit myself to $250, but for several years I have kept an account purposely, and my bills have not exceeded $275. A woman must know the purchasing value of a dollar, must be a judge of material, and must study her own style. How clothes are worn makes all the difference in the world. Some look well in cheap muslins and others look dowdy in French gowns.

MRS. T. HOLLINGSWORTH ANDREWS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 24.—I know many women who spend much less than $300 a year on clothes, and are comfortably and prettily dressed for all occasions. Mrs. Roosevelt is certainly right.

If a woman has taste and tact, and a certain something which the New England women call "faculty," and in New York passes for "style," she can do well on the specified sum.

If she has not this nameless ability she will not look well on any sum. To be explicit every lady should have a well-made, well-fitting tailor suit, with several silk or flannel waists and plenty of shirt waists. She is then ready to go to market or to church, or to the theater, or to make calls.

She should have a pretty silk dress, with several sets of trimming, to make it grave or gay, as occasion requires. Inexpensive woolen or wash dresses may be worn at home with good effect.

Every woman wants one "love of a bonnet" and several plain ones. She must have wraps and neckgear and nameless furbelows, as well as necessary footwear, hosiery and underwear. She must not indulge in any silk garments; they are pretty and pleasant to wear, but are a delusion and a snare to the pocketbook.

Three hundred dollars will go a long way in these days of wonderfully cheap but elegant fabrics, and choice designs on inexpensive materials. Sewing materials and patterns and the page of fashions in the daily paper making dressing not only a fine art, but bring it within the reach of small incomes. I think there is a growing sense of propriety and refinement in woman's dress which is an indication of real culture.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

ENGLAND MAY CALL ALL HER VOLUNTEERS.

War Office Plans for Renewed Activity in South African Campaign.

London, Oct. 24.—An error, committed by some of the provincial police has led to the premature leaking out of the fact that the War Office contemplates the possibility of having to call out every volunteer in the country.

The War Office has distributed to the police offices throughout the kingdom bills, ordering all reservists, militia, yeomen and volunteers to report themselves without delay to headquarters, with a view to active services.

These bills are accompanied by letters, ordering that the bills be kept in a safe place until telegraphic orders to post them up, are received.

The police of Lancaster overlooked the letter and posted the bills, causing widespread pertubation.

JIM HOWARD AS A WITNESS.

Taken From Frankfort Jail Under Heavy Guard.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 24.—When court convened to-day Attorney Smith, for Bowers, asked for an order to bring Jim Howard here from the Frankfort jail to testify in the prisoner's behalf. Howard was condemned to death for Goebel's murder, but was granted a new trial. The Judge granted the order for Howard's removal, but said if Howard was not here by the time the defense closed, the Court would not wait on him.

Howard was brought from Frankfort under a heavy guard.

The defense asked Howard if he was one Statehouse Square when Goebel was shot.

"I was on the Statehouse Square or in the Executive building until 3 o'clock that afternoon," he answered.

"Were you clean-shaven that day, or did you have a mustache?" was asked the witness.

"I was clean-shaven as I am now," was the answer.

Howard was introduced to refute the testimony of ex-Chief Justice Hazelrigg, who testified that he saw a man with a black mustache on the steps of the executive building after Goebel was shot and that when he saw Jim Howard on trial he thought it was the same man, but he could not be certain.

"Are you the Mr. Howard who was convicted of the murder of William Goebel?" asked Campbell.

"Yes, and the judgment set aside," replied Howard.

Howard was then excused and taken to the Frankfort Jail on an evening train.

The State rested its case this afternoon, after spending the day in introducing witnesses who contradicted the witnesses of the prosecution.

The State began its rebuttal testimony by introducing ex-Congressman John H. Wilson. Wilson swore that Lon Butler, a witness of the defense, told him on January 25, in Louisville, that Goebel would be killed before the Republicans would submit to being robbed. Butler testified that no such conversation had ever occurred.

At the night session rebuttal testimony was introduced to show that witnesses of defense had foretold the Goebel murder. A dozen witnesses swore that different witnesses of the defense had said, ominously: Goebel will never be seated; he will be killed; it is fixed," or words to like effect.

The State concluded its rebuttal testimony to-night and the defense will not introduce any witnesses in rebuttal. The jury will be taken to Frankfort to view the scene of the tragedy.

Z. S. HOLBROOK.

Boston, Oct. 24.—The death of Z. S. Holbrook of Brookline, which occurred suddenly near here last night, after a surgical operation, was announced to-day. He was known in Boston principally by reason of his connection with the independent telephone movement. Mr. Holbrook was engaged in business in Chicago from 1881 until 1898, when he removed to Boston. During this period his life in Chicago was one of constant activity in a public, business and literary way.

During the scandal in Chicago in 1896 in the Assessor's office he organized and was president of the Taxpayers' Defense League, and it is said that it was through his efforts mainly that the Assessor was convicted of malfeasance in office and was sentenced to a term in the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER'S COMMENT ON "IDEAL CITY" TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 24.—Under the caption: "Will Show St. Louis the Ideal City," the Journal this afternoon says:

"The Municipal Art Society of New York proposes to show, at the St. Louis Exposition, what a model city ought to be. Its plan is to have an entire block, with full-sized buildings, lamp posts, street signs, parkways, park seats, statuary, streets and sewers, all of ideal construction.

Mr. Ruckstuhl, the representative of the society, remarks:

'"American cities seem to be satisfied if they keep sufficiently clean to stave off epidemics; to beauty they give little attention. New York is the first city to awaken to the tendency that operates in every continental city of Europe—municipal beautification.'

"Mr. Ruckstuhl is unduly flattering. Most American cities have not even reached the point of keeping themselves clean enough to stave off epidemics. As to beauty, outside of their park systems, the thing is not merely neglected—it is completely outside the range of their imagination.

"People who go abroad and see what has been done in this direction in Paris, Berlin and other European towns, come back with the idea that the benighted foreigners do some things better than we do. But, as most Americans never go abroad, they remain totally impervious to that notion.

"The model city at the St. Louis Exposition would practically give our people a foreign tour. It would show them possibilities of which they have never dreamed, and, as they are naturally quick of apprehension, this lesson would soon bear fruit. As the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia marked the end of the era of rep and horsehair furniture, and the World's Fair at Chicago transformed our monumental architecture, so the St. Louis Exposition, with its model city, may be expected to bring on a new epoch in general municipal designing.

"We certainly need it. No single thing would add more to the comfort of life."

USED THE ISLAND AS A BATTLESHIP.

Colombian Insurgents Adopted a Novel Method of Maintaining a Blockade.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 24.—An island and not a ship is used by Colombian insurgents to blockade the Colombian port of Tumaco, near the Ecuadorian frontier. This novel method of enforcing a blockade has been officially brought to the notice of the Navy Department. Simultaneously, the department has been notified that, as a result of its application, there occurred an international incident, fortunately, satisfactorily disposed of. In order that no further international complications shall arise, the department will instruct the battleship Iowa, when she is relieved at Panama by the Machias, to proceed to Tumaco and puncture the friction raised by the insurgents.

News of the action of the insurgents reached the Navy Department to-day in a report dated October 14, forwarded by Captain Thomas Perry, commanding the Iowa. Captain Perry states:

Insurgents Capture an Island.

"It appears that the insurgent forces under General Perez, one night the last week of September, captured El Morro Island, near Tumaco, his force being about 1,000 strong. About eighty were killed on one side and more than 100 on the other in the attack, the Government troops finally retiring to Tumaco.

The insurgent force has six three-pounder guns mounted on El Morro Island, which completely command the channel leading to Tumaco. With these guns, but without any vessel, the insurgents then established a blockade of Tumaco, and when the P. S. N. Company's steamer Quito, flying the English flag, passed on her way to her regular port of call, Tumaco, she was fired upon by the insurgent force without warning, one of the three-pounder projectiles penetrating her side and exploding in the cargo. She subsequently proceeded on her voyage, but without having touched at Tumaco.

Saluted the English Flag.

"When the Icarus arrived at El Morro Island her commanding officer held an interview with the insurgent General Perez, the result of which was a salute of twenty-one guns fired by Perez to the English flag hoisted at his headquarters, and in the presence of several of the Icarus's officers and many of the insurgent troops; but Perez maintained his right to continue the blockade, and averred that he would fire upon any merchant vessel attempting to enter Tumaco, after warning her not to do so. His apology in the Quito case being because he had neglected to warn.

"At this point I desire to state that the P. S. N. Company issued instructions, after the firing on the Quito, that their vessels would not call at Tumaco for the present, so there is not likely to arise any complications by further firing on British vessels."

Weak Points in the Blockade.

The blockade established by the insurgents is defective for many reasons. In the first place, the belligerency of the insurgents has not been recognized. In the second place, no public notification of blockade has been given. Furthermore, blockades to be binding must be effective, and to make them effective, a naval force must be available sufficient to warn off innocent and capture offending vessels attempting to enter.

While American commerce with Tumaco is not important, the authorities believe that it will be well to convince the insurgents that they are acting contrary to international law, and that the only effect of the procedure will be to bring them into disrepute with foreign nations.

Quiet in the Isthmus.

So far as the Isthmus of Panama is concerned the situation is quiet. Captain Perry reports that there has been no interruption or interference with the traffic across the isthmus at any time since the incident of August 6.

Lieutenant Commander Henry McCrea, commanding the Machias, at Colon, says that no material change has occurred in the condition of affairs at Colon, though he "hears of wars and rumors of wars" at various points all over Colombia.

Lieutenant Commander McCrea says that the Liberal leader, Diaz, feeling much encouraged over the reported successes of his party at Bocas del Toro, and the well known discontent existing amongst the Government troops on the isthmus, due to their having received no pay for five weeks, has issued a proclamation calling upon all loyal Colombians to join him near Panama, where he has plenty of arms and ammunition for everybody. Diaz has also invited General Alban to meet him outside the city limits, the only known reply being that General Alban is building stone barricades on the outskirts of Panama toward La Boca.

RUSSIA WILL NOT ACT.

Efforts to Have Czar Take Up Boer Question Fails.

London, Oct. 25.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times the recent visit of Doctor Leyds and M. Van der Hoeven, Secretary of the Transvaal Legation, in Brussels, with a view of persuading Russia to initiate a movement to bring the South African issues before The Hague Court of Arbitration, accomplished nothing.

HOMEOPATHS ADJOURN.

Officers Elected by the Missouri Valley Association.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 24.—The morning session of the conference of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association was given up to papers on sanitary science, led by F. E. Way of Wahoo, Neb.; ophthalmology and otology, led by Doctor J. M. Patterson of Kansas City, and surgery, by Doctor J. L. Hanchett of Omaha. The election of officers was then taken up and resulted as follows:

President, J. P. Montgomery of Council Bluffs; vice president, A. P. Hanchett, Omaha; secretary, L. P. Crutcher, Kansas City; treasurer, William Plimpton, Glenwood, Ia.

The afternoon session was given over to the Bureau of Neurology, Doctor A. V. Holmes of this city leading. His paper was discussed at length.

After a short session to-night, the convention adjourned sine die.

MRS. HELEN BOICE HUNSICKER,

Distinguished Philadelphia woman of affairs and vocalist of international reputation, who has been appointed a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair by the National Commission. Her selection is regarded as a high honor by women of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hunsicker was the nominee of Commissioner Thurston of Nebraska.

WHY AMERICAN GOODS ARE SOLD CHEAPER ABROAD THAN AT HOME

Leading Exporters Submit Various Explanations to Industrial Commission, Chief Among Them Being the Drawback, or Tariff Rebate, on Raw Material Imported to Be Manufactured for Export and the Necessity of Working Off Surplus Product Without Disturbing the Domestic Market—The Steel Trust Ignored Commission's Questions.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The Industrial Commission has tried to refute the statement made by Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, that the United States Steel Corporation has been selling its products abroad more cheaply than at home, and it has failed.

Its failure is not due to the discovery that Mr. Babcock's allegation is correct, but to the refusal of the Steel Trust to answer questions which might disprove the statement.

It has been ascertained by the commission, however, that certain manufacturers in this country whose products are protected against foreign competition sell their goods at lower prices in the foreign market than to the domestic consumer, although the number of such manufacturers is small when compared with the whole number engaged in export trade.

As a rule, American manufacturers obtain as good prices from their foreign customers as they do in the United States, and, in some cases, higher prices.

This particular line of inquiry was instituted by the commission because of the proposal of Representative Babcock to place on the free list most of the products of the United States Steel Corporation and other great industrial combinations because, as he asserted, they were selling more cheaply abroad than at home.

A list was made of thousands of manufacturers who do an export business, and all were asked specific questions, answers to which would disclose the real state of affairs. All manufacturers thus addressed were assured that their identity would not be disclosed, and, thus protected, they responded in large numbers.

The Steel Trust ignored the commission's request for information. This is true, also, of certain other large trusts which were asked for the same kind of information. Thus, while the replies received by the commission demonstrate beyond all doubt that a majority of the small manufacturers of the United States do not favor the foreigner in the matter of prices, that body will be unable, in its report to Congress, to make a definite announcement upon the question raised by the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee: "Do the Steel and other great trusts use the American protective tariff to the disadvantage of the home consumer and to the advantage of the foreigner?"

Questions Put to the Exporters.

Twelve questions were asked of the exporters by the commission. Half of them were purely formal and related to the name and character of the establishment, its place of business, etc. Then followed these inquiries:

"What percentage of the total value of your manufactured product do you export?"

"Do you sell in foreign markets for a price less than charged for exactly similar articles in the United States?"

"If so, please name leading specific articles so sold and state the price received therefor at home and abroad."

"If you sell goods for lower prices abroad, please give reason."

"What business policy or method, if any, would you suggest to secure for our home consumers equality of price with that charged in foreign markets?"

Of paramount importance and interest are the reasons given by such manufacturers as sell more cheaply to the foreigners than to the domestic buyer. These reasons may be set down categorically, and they present a theme of earnest study to economists and national legislators. Ten different explanations are offered by the manufacturers. Briefly, they are:

To meet foreign competition.

To work off surplus product.

To secure foreign trade and then establish a permanent market.

Because the foreigner is required to pay cash, while the domestic buyer demands and secures long time and credit.

To offset foreign duties.

To offset freight and transportation charges, which the foreigner must pay.

To drawbacks or rebates in duties on imported raw material.

To difference in cost of selling; that is, the elimination of commission to agents.

To reduce the percentage of fixed charges per single article.

Because of the fluctuation of the home market, while the foreign market is uniformly more stable.

Results of the Investigation.

In the report which the commission will submit in December, exhaustive tables appear, giving these classes of exports upon which returns were received: Machinery and metal products, agricultural implements and vehicles, leather and leather products, wood manufacturers, paper and wood pulp, textiles, food products, beverages and tobacco and miscellaneous.

Under the first head 135 concerns are included; in the second, 26; in the third, 24; fourth, 41; fifth, 18; sixth, 19, and seventh, 57, a total of 320. Of the metal manufacturing concerns, 30 state that they sell more cheaply abroad than at home, 129 say their foreign prices are either no lower than domestic prices or the same, and 17 report that their foreign customers pay higher prices than the home consumer. Corresponding figures for the other classes of exports are:

Agricultural Implements and Vehicles—Two lower; all others either higher or the same as at home.

Leather and Leather Products—One lower; all others higher or the same as at home.

Wood Manufactures, Etc.—One lower; all others either higher or the same as at home.

Textiles—None lower; some higher, some the same as at home.

Miscellaneous—Seven lower; all others either higher or the same as at home.

Commission's General Conclusions.

Reasons given as to why the goods are sold more cheaply abroad than at home may be classified as permanent and temporary. On this subject, the Industrial Commission will say in its report:

"The permanent reasons to which are ascribed the greatest importance are those of cash payments and large purchases in the foreign trade, whereas the domestic trade is based on credit and small purchases."

One exporting house, dealing partly in agricultural implements, writes:

"In harvesting machinery and grain thrashers, which are sold in this country direct to farmers by the manufacturer, on terms ranging from one to three years, prices are higher than when sold for foreign shipments. In the latter case sales are made in large bulk to responsible dealers, who pay cash or its equivalent; but the farmer in foreign countries pays much more than the American farmer."

Here is an epitome of the general conclusions reached by the commission:

"The answers indicate that a majority of American exporters do not sell at lower prices abroad, while a considerable number get better prices. It is impossible to distinguish any rule applicable to one industry more than to another, or to large establishments, as compared with small ones. If goods are sold in foreign countries at the same prices at which they are sold to domestic purchasers, the prices at the factory or mill will be no less on the foreign trade than in the domestic trade, on account of the high expenses of shipment, boxing, transportation, insurance, commissions and managing."

In the text of its report the commission will review the information contributed by its correspondents. It analyzes the reasons why some goods are sold abroad at lower prices than in this country. Some of the principal causes to which the necessity of discriminating in favor of the foreigner is attributed are taken up individually and discussed.

Majority Oppose Tariff Changes.

Under the head of "Drawbacks and Internal Revenue Laws," the commission says:

"Another reason for permanently lower prices abroad is the drawback, or rebate, of the tariff on imported raw material of goods manufactured for export. This is particularly noticed in the sales of cut soles and sole leather, where, the duty of 15 per cent being refunded in case of export trade, permits a lower-priced foreign market. Also, in canned goods, where a drawback is given on the tin plate of the cans in which the goods are exported, and in wire rope, where the duty on copper wire is refunded.

"A number of establishments recommend a reduction or a removal of the protective tariff, but a larger number oppose any change in the tariff. The great majority of answers do not refer to the tariff in one way or another, and it is natural to assume that those not referring to it are either indifferent or prefer to have it left undisturbed."

The commission quotes several correspondents, who explain the necessity of selling cheaply abroad as an inducement to create new markets and to hold the trade thus secured. Others explain the need of working off surplus product by offering lower prices to foreign purchasers in order to prevent a glut in the home market, and partial cessation of work in their mills or factories. In cases like these two, it is generally asserted that the lower prices abroad are merely temporary.

A few exporters have indicated that prior to 1898 prices were lower abroad than at home, and that this condition was brought about in order to keep a stable market in this country, and, as one establishment put it, "We want the foreign market to cut our prices so as not to disturb the domestic market."

This is one explanation of how surplus product is disposed of. Another, given by another exporter, is:

"When American mills or factories are short of orders and trade is at an ebb they sell in foreign markets at cheaper rates in order to clear out stock or to keep their men employed and their works running. This is only a business proposition and one which admits of no argument as to its advisability and business sense."

Damaging Fire at Lamar, Ark.

Lamar, Ark., Oct. 24.—Nearly all the business houses in this town were destroyed by fire last night. The loss aggregates $150,000, partly covered by insurance.