

TEAPOT TEMPEST

Stanford Loses Another Member of Its Faculty

PROF. ALDRICH QUILTS

The Sympathetic and Indignant Advocate of the License of Speech Takes Exception to the Alacrity With Which Dr. Jordan Accepted the Resignation of That Voluble Martyr, Dr. Ross.

Stanford University, Nov. 19.—Professor M. A. Aldrich, an assistant in the department of economics, tendered his resignation to Professor Jordan today as a result of the controversy over the dismissal of Professor Ross, head of the economics department.

In giving the reasons for his resignation, Professor Aldrich wrote as follows: "I protest with equal emphasis against your action in the matter since Dr. Ross made public his statement concerning his resignation. I refer to your statement, which appeared in the San Francisco papers, but most of all to your action in asking Dr. Ross to cease teaching at Stanford University at once, instead of at the close of the present semester, for the sole reason that he had made public his statement.

"I prefer not to appear as acquiescent in the course which has been pursued in regard to the case of Dr. Ross. I wish to make this statement of the reasons for my resignation public. I ask that my resignation take effect at once."

Dr. Jordan, in accepting the resignation of Professor Aldrich, takes exception to the statement in which Professor Aldrich criticizes him for asking Dr. Ross to resign at once, after making public his statement. Dr. Jordan takes the position that his action was based wholly on the character of Dr. Ross' public statement and was unavoidable. It is not known what influence Dr. Aldrich's resignation will have on the other members of the faculty, but it is rumored that other resignations may be expected.

NOT A FOREIGN PORT

Decision of a Federal Court in a Porto Rican Case.

New York, Nov. 19.—An interesting decision was handed down by Judge Brown in the United States district court, southern district, New York, today, says the Evening Post, in the actions brought by Joseph Bigley, Christian Huus and Thomas Torgerson against the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company, for pilotage dues for services offered and rejected for the steamship Ponce and the schooner O. E. Whittier in June last. It was agreed that the libellants were entitled to dues amounting to \$17,188, provided that the vessels were bound to or from a "foreign port" and were not "engaged or employed in the coasting trade."

A CLANDESTINE AFFAIR

Involving the Duke of Manchester and a Cincinnati Belle.

London, Nov. 19.—The Duke of Manchester was married to Miss Helen Zimmerman, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, a Cincinnati millionaire, at Marylebone parish last Wednesday. The affair was accomplished with great secrecy, even the young man's mother and the father of Miss Zimmerman denying the story emphatically last night. The dowry which was shown the records this morning and she manifested great displeasure.

ANTI-CIGARETTE LAW

Upheld Yesterday by the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The United States supreme court today rendered an opinion in the case of Win. B. Austin vs. the state of Tennessee, involving the validity of the state law regulating the sale of cigarettes. The law was attacked as an infringement of the right of congress to regulate interstate commerce. The Tennessee court upheld the law and in today's decision the supreme court sustained that decision.

GREATER PHOENIX

Measures For the Extending of Corporation Limits.

About a year ago efforts were begun for the extension of the corporation limits of Phoenix. Heretofore work was done, as it was desirable to have formally annexed previous to the taking of the census, all those contiguous tracts that were thickly settled and geographically already a part of the city. Thereupon Bennett, Dennis and Murphy additions were bodily conjoined and jerked in out of the cold, not in a high handed manner, however, but

in accordance with what was deemed at the time to be a legal method. University addition fearing that it would be overlooked, petitioned for admission, its voice was heard and it was also made a part of the city.

Then appeared a spirit of opposition by some residents of the annexed areas and technicalities were brought up all but the University addition were "struck out again." That addition assisted in a friendly suit in the district court by which its annexation was legalized.

It came to light that the consent of a sufficient number of property holders had not been secured on the petition for the Murphy addition, so that was necessarily thrown aside. The census followed, including the enumeration of Bennett and University additions. Following that an order was issued and Bennett additions, resulting in the release of the latter, the suit in the district court never being pressed. As the situation now stands the city has but one new addition—University—in full fellowship.

At last night's council meeting a resolution was passed instructing the city attorney to bring the suits in the district court, necessary for the legal annexation of Bennett, Murphy and Dennis additions, and the south half of Montgomery's addition, a tract that heretofore no attempt has been made to annex.

A committee representing the carnival association and headed by Director-General Lewis and Manager Buckley appeared before the council with a petition for the privilege of erecting booths in the streets and the granting of permits to various attractions during the carnival and street fair. The petition was granted, though it was provided that all permits and privileges should be passed upon and approved by the mayor.

The council appropriated \$500 to be used in decorating the city buildings during the carnival.

The carnival committee was also given permission to erect all the street lights they wanted for illumination during the festival season.

A great deal of trouble has been made of late by persons who continually applied for the borrowing of city pavers, wagons and other property and to put a stop to it an order was passed prohibiting the lending of any city property by any city officer from mayor to dog catcher.

THE AMERICAN BATTERY

The Best Engaged in the Attack on Peking.

Washington, Nov. 19.—As a result of disparaging criticisms upon our field guns in China, Adjutant General Corbin addressed a query to General Chaffee, which elicited the following reply: "Our battery is better than any other in the campaign. A German battery just arrived has some features superior to ours. The powder charge is in a case, fired like a pistol, and is more rapid. Our battery is highly praised, especially by General Linvitch, who said he felt like taking off his hat whenever he saw it. No battery was as effective as ours in the attack on Peking."

"CHAFFEE."

A STOLEN PACKAGE.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—A \$5,000 package of money sent to St. Louis City by the Sheldon, Ia., bank on Friday via the American Express company, is missing. It was stolen some time between its sending at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon and 9 p. m. the same day.

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WAGES IN ENGLAND.

Report by the Labor Department of the Board of Trade.

London, Nov. 19.—A report just issued by the labor department of the board of trade, showing the standard rates of wages now prevailing in several important industries throughout England, contains some interesting figures. The report shows that in the London building trades at the present time, the wages for plumbers and plasterers is 22 cents per hour, or about half the rates paid to American workmen in the same trades. Carpenters are receiving 21 cents per hour, bricklayers and masons, 20 cents, painters 17 cents, and laborers 14 cents. Iron foundries are receiving \$10 and \$12 a week, which is but a trifling increase over the wages they received a quarter of a century ago. Shipwrights' wages have been steady at \$10.50 for the last ten years. Compositors in the printing trade are receiving \$5.50 a week, which is an increase of 50 cents over the rate paid ten years ago.

THE CZAR'S CONDITION.

Livadia, Nov. 19.—The following bulletin was issued this morning by the physicians of the Czar: "The Czar passed a good day yesterday, and a good night. This morning his condition was excellent. His strength is well maintained. His temperature 100.7, and his pulse 68."

WRANGLING AT HOME

One of the Expected Consequences of the Chinese War

A German Party Accuses Germany of Having Started It and a French Opposition Blames France for Engaging in it.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—At the session of the Reichstag today there was a denial of the report that the Chinese imbroglio is traceable to the German occupation of Kiaow Chiao. It was greeted by the social democrats with cries of "It is true."

Von Buelow expressed regret that such a cry should be heard in the German parliament. He said: "We, with proverbial modesty, restrained ourselves the longest of all the powers— even until the massacre of our missionaries in Shan Tung."

The statement that Von Ketteler, in his labors to bring the Chinese officials to reason, "went without fear to his death, worthy of the land he had represented and the name he bore," elicited tremendous applause.

TROUBLE TO COLLECT.

Paris, Nov. 19.—During the morning of the Chamber of Deputies, M. De Constant interrogated the government on the Chinese situation. He declared the war would cost a great deal of money and an indemnity could not be relied upon to cover the expense as it would be necessary to continue the expenditure to enforce payment. The speaker also expressed a fear that the execution of an indemnity would lead to a dismemberment of the Chinese empire, resulting in a universal war. Sembat, a radical socialist, challenged the government for engaging in the war without the consent of parliament and declared that Field Marshal von Waldersee was unfit to command the allied troops.

MORE ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

Canton, Nov. 19.—Refugees arriving here report that anti-Christian riots have broken out in the province of Kiang Si. Non-Christians are wearing badges and all not decorated are in danger of death.

BLIND BANK OFFICIAL

Theft of a Sum Greater Than the Bank's Reserve.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Oliver P. Tucker, bank examiner, has been appointed temporary receiver for the German National bank of Newport, which was closed today on account of the \$200,000 defalcation of the assistant cashier, Frank M. Brown. Officials here consider it astonishing that a defalcation amounting to more than the reserve fund of the bank could have remained undiscovered any length of time. They attempt, however, no explanation, as Tucker has not yet furnished any details.

BROWN'S BOND.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19.—Experts who have been working today with Receiver Tucker on the books of the bank place the shortage of Frank W. Brown, the missing assistant cashier and individual bookkeeper, at \$19,500. According to reports from those who were with Brown when he left last Tuesday night, he had less than \$500 with him. Brown's salary was only \$1,500 per year. Cases are cited where he spent more than that amount in one day. His bond was for \$10,000, and it was good so far as it goes.

MARICOPA COUNTY VOTE

The Official Count Made By the Supervisors Yesterday.

The official count of the vote of this county at the last election was made yesterday by the board of supervisors. The result differs from figures already published in the Republican by the inclusion of figures from New River, which had been obtainable only by rumor, and complete returns from Agua Caliente and McDevell, the unofficial returns having contained only the votes in the territorial and legislative tickets.

The total returns are as follows: Delegate to congress—N. O. Murphy, 1,481; Marcus A. Smith, 1,706; Chas. H. Davidson, Pro, 125; Smith's plurality, 15.

Councilman—Jerry Millay, R, 1,534; J. M. Ford, D, 1,790; J. W. Thomas, Pro, 132; Ford's plurality, 256.

Members of the assembly—Thomas Armstrong, Jr, R, 1,556; H. A. Fowler, R, 1,765; Samuel Brown, R, 1,265; A. P. Showman, R, 1,262; P. P. Parker, D, 1,741; James P. Ivy, D, 1,695; Efron Gonzales, D, 1,435; Charles Peck, R, 1,780; James A. Leach, Soc. Lab, 61; Wilson C. Collier, Soc. Lab, 49; William Van Horn, Soc. Lab, 63; Willam E. Gillett, Soc. Lab, 41; B. Abbott, Pro, 70; pluralities, Fowler, 142; Parker, 311; Ivy, 291; Peterson, 277.

Sheriff—E. W. Sheridan, R, 1,552; Sam T. Stout, D, 2,164; Stout's majority, 812.

Treasurer—M. W. Messinger, R, 1,691; J. Elliott Walker, D, 1,867; Walker's majority, 282.

Recorder—George A. Mann, R, 1,552; B. Frank McFall, D, 1,597; McFall's majority, 312.

Assessor—C. W. Barnett, R, 1,719; Henry C. Orme, D, 1,691; J. C. Hammeis, Pro, 95; Barnett's plurality, 58.

1,638; J. H. Langston, 1,894; Langston's majority, 166.

School Superintendent—J. W. Stewart, R, 1,239; A. W. Fulton, D, 2,162; Fulton's majority, 924.

Supervisors—J. T. Priest, R, 1,691; Frank H. Parker, R, 1,493; Alexander Hunsaker, D, 1,757; F. Coleman Norris, D, 1,818; S. S. Gray, Pro, 108; pluralities, Hunsaker, 166; Norris, 217.

Surveyor—W. A. Hancock, R, 1,542; George R. Sturdevant, D, 1,671; Sturdevant's majority, 224.

Phoenix precinct officers—Justices—Gilbert D. Gray, R, 1,240; C. W. Johnson, R, 1,123; John M. Burnett, D, 1,156; D. F. Greenwood, D, 579; T. J. Hill, Pro, 63; pluralities, Gray, 117; Burnett, 54.

Consuls—D. P. Kyle, R, 1,541; Federico Madrid, R, 993; Joseph M. Balz, D, 1,124; E. H. Martin, D, 1,155; E. O. Reynolds, Pro, 68; pluralities, Kyle, 139; Martin, 21.

Shortly before the election Charles W. Barnett, the successful candidate for assessor, made the only bet of the campaign, that every county candidate who received as many as 1,700 votes would be elected. It was such a remarkably good estimate, that it is a pity that Mr. Barnett lost in the single instance of George P. Bullard, who received 1,704 votes for district attorney.

THE STOCK MARKET

It Receives a New Impetus From Later Election Returns.

New York, Nov. 19.—As a result of the election the stock market has broken away from all restraints; stock sales have averaged 1,205,023 shares a day, and prices have advanced materially since Wednesday morning. No one can be surprised at the improved situation. The results of the election were so much better than most people dared to anticipate, and they projected such light and promise into the far future, that the street became "alive with sudden hope," and discounted in many cases not only the prospects for coming months, but more remote expectations. Had the good news stopped with Mr. McKinley and a republican senate and house elected, transactions might have kept within bounds; but to have Bryanism get such a severe blow as to make it impossible for the errors, of which the democratic candidate was the embodiment, to find a party to support them through another campaign, was a little too much for the speculative spirit to withstand. Such a complete success comes as a blessed relief to industrial affairs. Indeed all interests that make for progress cannot help expressing a good riddance to the apostle of fanaticism, to his declamations intended to seduce classes of our population at odds with one another, to the everlasting talk about trusts and other combinations of capital, that are in most cases the offspring of progress while also bringing by the lower prices they introduce so many commodities within the reach of the poor as well as the rich. Of course this spirit on the exchange does not foreshadow a new speculation. Affairs are not prepared for such a movement. Business prosperity is assured, but inflated values can find no facts or sentiment to support them.

ROBSON AT HIS BEST

His Oliver Goldsmith a Very Fine Piece of Work.

In a role which gave him an opportunity for his best work since "Bertie," in "The Henrietta," Stuart Robson entertained a large and select audience at the Dorris theater Monday evening. In his addition to his play offering to "Oliver Goldsmith," the latest effort of Augustus Thomas, Robson brought a very excellent company.

In mock epistolary Garrick said of Goldsmith: "Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll; Who wrote like an angel and talked like poor pol!"

It must indeed have been a difficult task even for such a master hand as Thomas to have depicted Goldsmith as he really was without somewhat disturbing our ideal of one of the most beloved of all the writers who have adorned English literature. But Thomas did his work well and chose probably the best actor in a thousand who could handle the character properly. As "Goldsmith" Mr. Robson is just as one likes to think of the author, a blundering fellow, with the biggest heart in the world and gentle Irish wit. The miseries which actually beset the real Goldsmith were but faintly suggested in the play and the suggestion was in a humorous vein. The play itself has originality in its generous quantities through every one of the lines, which is really without parallel in the literature of the true personification of the living man on the stage. The company which supported Mr. Robson was probably as thoroughly capable as could be given him. John E. Henshaw was "David Garrick," a part second only in importance to that of the character of Goldsmith; Stephen Gratton was "Edmund Burke," H. A. Weaver, "Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson," Mr. Beaumont Smith played "Boswell," Mr. Frank Robbins, "Kenrick," Miss Jeffrey Lewis was "Mrs. Featherstone," Ellen Mortimer, "Catherine Horneck," and Maude White was "Mary Horneck."

Henshaw, as "Garrick," fared well, and deservedly, with the audience. Mr. Gratton, too, was the recipient of praise for his clever work. Miss White handled the most difficult feminine part, her elocutionary ability and a very handsome form and face going far toward helping out the character.

THE CANAL PROJECT

Lively Contest Probable as to Choice of Routes

The Walker Commission Will Report to Congress That the Panama and Nicaragua Routes Are Both Practicable.

New York, Nov. 19.—The Herald publishes today the following from its Washington correspondent: Senator Harris, of Kansas, a member of the Inter-oceanic Canal committee of the senate, is one of the first National legislators to arrive in Washington since the election. He told me today that he did not anticipate any great delay in the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill, which, under a special order adopted late in the last session, will be taken up on December 19.

"I know of no disposition on the part of any senators to unduly delay the bill, or to offer any amendments of a radical character," said Senator Harris. "The greatest danger of delay lies in the fact that opposition may be expected from those who favor the Panama route rather than the Nicaraguan route. The strength that they will be able to muster will depend to a very large degree upon the report of the Walker Isthmian Canal commission by the time congress convenes. This report will contain the conclusions of the commission, which are all that we need."

Rear Admiral Walker said today that the commission was making satisfactory progress, and would have its preliminary report in the hands of the president in ample time to be transmitted to congress at the opening of the session. He said that his report would be full enough to meet all the requirements of congress, as it would give all the conclusions which the commission had adopted. The additional will not discuss the conclusions of the commission, but it is understood that both the Nicaragua and the Panama canal routes were found to be practicable from an engineering standpoint, and it is found that the cost of completing the Panama canal would be practically the same as constructing the canal by the Nicaragua route. The questions to be considered by congress are, therefore, which of the routes is the most favorable from a commercial and military standpoint, and where the most favorable terms as to concessions and control can be obtained. It is expected that there will be a lively contest between the advocates of the two routes, but unless a very strong case can be made out for the Panama canal, it is probable that the Nicaraguan route will be adopted.

THE GROWING CARNIVAL

The Rapidly Progressing Work of the Committees.

The committee on parades has had several very important meetings outlining a plan for making this feature of the carnival one of unexcelled grandeur. It will be, as usual, arranged in divisions, the two most important parts being those of the military and civic societies. It is expected that not less than five military companies will be in line, and at the conclusion of the parade these companies will give a drill for territorial championship honors, in the street in front of the queen's throne at the grand stand. All societies and organizations of the city have been invited to participate in that division of the parade and it would be well if they would devise some special features in the way of a float or extra or drill marching corps to render more conspicuous their particular part of the parade.

There will be the usual turnout of cowboy and range riders, and several hundred Indians in line attired in their war paint and finery. One of the best parts of the parade will be the exhibition of marching and drilling by the Indian school cadets and by a specially selected company of 100 Indian girls. This latter will be a decidedly novel feature and worth seeing.

The merchants of the city will build floats which will be in a section by themselves. The line of march of the parade, the marshals and aides and all of the various particulars will be given in the daily papers after the next meeting of the parade committee. During the absence of Mr. J. W. Benham in Los Angeles on carnival business, General Robinson is acting chairman of the parade committee.

For the entertainment of her gracious majesty, the queen of the Phoenix carnival, a number of little children beautifully arrayed, and well drilled by Mrs. E. Henshaw and her committee, will give a series of fancy dances and a juvenile cake walk before the queen on one evening during the fair. This will be a very beautiful ceremony, and all who desire to participate should notify the chairman of the committee on children's fancy dances, carnival headquarters, at once.

To aid the revenues of the carnival a splendid souvenir programme in the form of a pamphlet with illuminated covers will be issued by the committee officially. Advertisements and writings will be taken for it, and these pamphlets will be placed on sale during the carnival at 5 cents per copy. This little brochure will contain the official daily programme, bureau of information entries for the bicycle road race, cowboy tournaments, cowboy races with the colors and numbers of the list of the queen's court; the names of the children in the fancy dances and cake walks, entries in the

baby show and baby coach parade, ribbon parade, industrial parade, the various committees, officers of the carnival, names of the ladies' committees, reception committees, etc. It will have illustrations, picture of the queen, and will be of value in years to come to all the possessors of one. It is expected that several hundred dollars will be secured on this programme and all should patronize it.

Dick Hall, secretary of the carnival committee, and Solicitors Hill and Picotte have started to work soliciting for advertisements for the programme. The latter is going to Tucson tonight to work up a special edition for that city.

If the plans of the decorating and lighting committee do not go astray, the streets of Phoenix will be simply beautiful and will make the carnival long remembered. Dynamite will be brought into the city to furnish extra current and thousands of incandescent lights will be strung along Washington street, through the Midway, and wherever necessary to make the streets as light as day.

The executive committee has decided that the time being short, and the desire of the ladies being against having any voting for the queen or maids of honor for the carnival this year, that that part of the programme will be abandoned, and that the ladies' committee composed of Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Taibot, Mrs. Heyman, Mrs. Price and Mrs. Oberfelder shall have the selecting of the queen, and of her entire court with the exception of the prime minister, who will be chosen by the queen herself. The court will consist of nearly forty persons all gorgeously costumed, and will occupy a magnificent throne. The coronation ceremonies with the various reviews and functions of the queen's reign of 1906, will be splendid throughout. As soon as it is entirely formed, probably in a day or two, it will be announced by the committee, the costumes will be ordered, and rehearsals will take place at once.

A photograph will be taken of the queen and her court in their costumes, and of the queen alone, of the maids of honor separately, and of the ladies of the coronation committee. The rehearsals will take place in the hall under the charge of Manager Buckley and the ladies' committee. The executive committee is meeting with the greatest success in obtaining names for the guarantee fund, and it seems as though the merchants and business men of Phoenix are unanimous in agreeing to make this carnival one of the greatest and grandest amusement affairs ever held in the southwest. From now on for the rest of the week the sub-committees are urged to hold meetings as often as possible at carnival headquarters and to report their action to the director-general.

THE PERILS OF CAVE CREEK

W. D. Piles, postmaster at New River, arrived in town late yesterday evening, having had a perilous time crossing Cave creek, swollen by northern floods. He was two hours. He entered the flood at 2 o'clock and emerged from it at 4. At one time he believed his life to be in imminent peril, and there were several times when he was sure his horses would never reach the eastern side. The water was not so very deep anywhere, but there was an alarming tendency of the bottom of the country to fall out and let him down to unknown depths. Mr. Piles understood for the first time why that intermittent waterway is called Cave-creek. He believes that the name, while not inappropriate, should in the interest of perfect accuracy be called "Cave-in-creek." He declared the Republican warm people to try to cross it until the water runs away and the bottom begins to get dry and solidify again. An inexperienced man caught in his plight yesterday would have at least lost his horses. When he found them sinking he detached them from the wagon and finding a log, a log and temporarily solid place, hitched them to the wagon again by means of a long tie rope. By frequent hitchings and unhitchings he was able at length to reach firm ground. He brought with him samples of ore from a claim opened by him about five miles from New River. It is called the Lily May. A part of the ore contains that valuable mineral, wolframite, of which none was supposed to exist in this part of the country. It is found in various places within a ledge twenty-four feet wide, but whether it may be found in paying quantities is yet to be ascertained. The mine is a copper property, and the ore taken from the principal shaft will contain from fifty to sixty per cent. of wolframite. The ledge seems to be converging. Ever since Isabella signed away the liberty of Spain to the pope, there has been an legitimate alliance between statecraft and priest craft, against human liberty and human progress. The applause which followed this rally was as tremendous as it was spontaneous.

MINING IN THE NEW RIVER COUNTRY.

Expensive Election.

The work is slow, but its value has recently been testified to by the postiff himself, who has honored us by excommunicating every one, teacher and pupil alike, connected with our institutions of learning. His effort to preserve for himself the triple crown of the papacy, he has issued a sweeping interdict against our schools and everyone passing through their gates. This, however, has only made us more determined to wipe out the system which has created out of the former man of the stripes a clinging beggar with a monkey and a grind organ.

The applause which greeted this rally was deafening. The next speaker threw a gauntlet to the church of Rome as direct and denunciatory as those of Bishop Goodsell. This was Rev. C. T. Dresser, who tried with the work of the M. E. church in South America. He said: "The Roman Catholic church at one time held sway everywhere, but now both that church and the Spanish domination have fallen off their pedestals. When Spain is arraigned, the Catholic church should be arraigned with that power as co-responsible. Ever since Isabella signed away the liberty of Spain to the pope, there has been an legitimate alliance between statecraft and priest craft, against human liberty and human progress." The applause which followed this rally was as tremendous as it was spontaneous.

SOUTHERN COTTON GROWERS.

Every State Where the Textile is Grown Will be Represented.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 19.—The Southern Cotton Growers' convention, which begins its sessions in this city tomorrow, promises to be a large and influential gathering. Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and all of the states in the cotton belt will be liberally represented by delegates, many of whom arrived in Macon today. The object of the convention is to discuss ways and means for securing to the cotton producer better prices for his crop. The movement had its inception among the Georgia planters last June. Since that time every state east of the Mississippi has organized and the effectiveness of the movement has demonstrated by the high prices that have prevailed this season.

ATTACK ON ROME

Sensation in the General Missionary Committee

GOODSELL'S GAUNTLET

Thrown in a Description of the Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy Where He Said the Effect of the Catholic Church Had Been to Lower the "Man of the Empire."

New York, Nov. 19.—Two fierce onslaughts on the church of Rome enlivened the proceedings at today's session of the general missionary committee. On each occasion an audience which filled every part of the large auditorium of St. Paul's M. E. church, where the committee is meeting, broke into applause and no effort was made by the chairman to check these demonstrations of approval. The general committee, which is composed of all the bishops and leading divines in the Methodist church of America, has been in session daily since Wednesday last. Upon several occasions during the former sessions, when reference has been made to anything pertaining to the Roman Catholic church, the same spirit of defiance has been apparent. Upon no former occasions, however, has that church been denounced in terms so unqualified nor has the approval of an audience been given vent to in so vigorous applause.

The first person to advance to the attack was Bishop Goodsell of Tennessee. In the course of an address on the work of the Methodist church in various parts of Europe, he had occasion to speak of the work done in Italy, and the conditions obtaining there. It was in a recital of the latter that the bishop used such strong language against the church of Rome. "In northern Europe, for instance, in Germany and the Scandinavian countries," the bishop said, "we have made satisfactory progress, though we have had a great deal of interference, and even opposition to contend with. Statistics show that we have made as much headway during the first thirty-five years in Europe as we have in the same period in this country, which offers a more congenial soil for our record."

"In southern Europe the conditions are somewhat different. There the struggle has been harder. There are many who doubt whether we have done any work at all in Italy, the land of superstition and priestcraft, whether we could ever hope to accomplish anything there in face of the tremendous press of adverse thought with which we are confronted. The fact is that we sent one of our workers into Italy. He soon made up his mind to leave. In Rome we had to do as Romans do. He began by training the young; by taking them into our schools and seminaries.

"The work is slow, but its value has recently been testified to by the postiff himself, who has honored us by excommunicating every one, teacher and pupil alike, connected with our institutions of learning. His effort to preserve for himself the triple crown of the papacy, he has issued a sweeping interdict against our schools and everyone passing through their gates. This, however, has only made us more determined to wipe out the system which has created out of the former man of the stripes a clinging beggar with a monkey and a grind organ."

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