The Evening Times

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Sunday, September 3	39,876
Monday, September 4	42,034
Tuesday, September 5	42,537
Wednesday, September 6	42,753
Thursday, September 7	43,204
Friday, September 8	43,072
Saturday, September 9	56,300
Total	290,995
Daily average (Sunday, 20,876, excepted)	45,029

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chicago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of August, 1899, was 40,034 copies.

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ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY,
By J. R. MASON, President.

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THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired.

Communications intended for publication in THE TIMES must be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1899.

A Compromise Campaign.

It is to be hoped that Mr. McKinley is not permitting himself any illusions with respect to the very unfavorable impression his indescribable vacillation in the Philippine matter is making throughout the Union. When Alger was evicted from the Cabinet, and his place as War Minister filled by the appointment of a man with courage and brains, the American people had a right to expect that the influence which had dominated Alger's military policy would no longer direct the course of the President.

Secretary Root had not been in office a month before he began to impress the country with confidence in his ability to put his heel on the neck of War Department bureaucracy, backed by political and army contracting corruption, and compel the Administration to remove Otis and Denby, that a sane and efficient commander and governor general might be sent to direct our operations in the Philippines.

Now, if what is given out from official quarters be true, Secretary Root's claws have been clipped, and Mr. McKinley is still in the hands of his worst enemies, did he but know it. The plan of campaign, which is said to be a compromise between the Root proposition and the determination of the Adjutant General's office to keep the old Manila syndicate in power, is one that will not fail to excite the ridicule of every war office in Europe. The idea of conducting a campaign ten thousand miles away with nobody in chief command in the theatre of war, but with two segregated forces each to be directed independently by a civilian cabinet officer in Washington, is a revelation in military science which ought to be patented and its use forever prohibited by a permanent injunction, issued by a court of alienists.

Otis, forsooth, is to be retained in nominal command. When we say Otis we include Denby, because they are one, and the latter is by far the bigger half. But Otis is to be deprived of authority over MacArthur in the north and Lawton in the west. They are to divide the army and the honors, if any should be picked up. They are to look to Secretary Root for orders, while the governor general and his lord high chancellor conduct the contracting, commercial, and fiscal affairs of the "combination" in Manila.

The game is as plain as day, and we are sorry it is being played. It could not be without some knowledge of the fact appearing to the Commander-in-Chief. Why does he permit it? He knows that its bankers, dealers, cappers, and protectors are hardly concealed from the public eye. He ought to be aware that its continuation will raise a howl of indignation at his expense. He is fully advised that he should stop it at once. Why does not he do so?

What private influence is so powerful that it compels President McKinley to ignore his manifest duty to his country and its Philippine interests, and to defy public opinion?

Kruger and Arbitration.

The persistency with which the Transvaal President sticks to his contention for international arbitration of the difference between his country and England, is the reverse of encouraging to the idea of peace. It would seem to signify something more than the mere pig-headedness of the old Boer leader and his advisers. He and they are presumably aware that the proposition is an utterly impossible one. But Kruger still insists upon arbitration. He wants a tribunal to consist of two of his people, two nominated by the British Government, and a fifth to be selected either by the President of the United States or the President of the Swiss Confederation.

This scheme would be well enough if the South African Republic were a completely independent state, with international privileges, responsibilities, and voice, but it is not. Except for internal purposes it is a subject state, whose relations with foreign governments can only be conducted legally through the foreign office in London. For the British Government to consent to international arbitration in the case of the Transvaal, would be absolutely to surrender its suzerain power and recognize the little republic as a completely independent country and a full member of the family of nations.

Of course such an abandonment of power and influence in South Africa is utterly out of the question. Yet the hope that England will be driven to it by the fear of widespread native rebellion, to be added to the prowess of Boers and Afrikanders, or, beyond that, by the objections of Queen Victoria to war, appears to grow with every day of delay in bringing the crisis to a climax.

Whether the hope is real, or assumed to cover other expectations, it would be hard to say. It is evident, however, that it is not allowed to paralyze the arm of the Boer authorities in getting ready for hostilities. The arming of the burghers, the concentration of troops and artillery within strike of strategic positions on the frontier, goes on incessantly, and the military situation is acute enough to justify fear of a spontaneous outbreak, whether the directing powers desire it or not.

It should be observed that the almost amazing patience of the British Government goes hand in hand with energetic preparations for eventualities of the most serious character. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller is going to South Africa in chief command. He is not an officer of the peaceful, negotiating kind like our own, and we hope only, Otis! Where he goes it may be safely considered that there is a lively prospect of active operations. Part of the Indian contingent is already on its way to Natal. The home regiments drafted for foreign service are on the point of leaving. Artillery is being hurried to the Cape and to Pietermaritzburg. In two or three weeks there will be a British army at the scene of danger, of sufficient size to enforce the demands of England, or invade the Transvaal.

The Dutchmen of the Veldt undoubtedly believe that their suzerain, through fear, hesitates to attack them, and they grow vainglorious and truculent as the days roll by without the sound of a cannon. But, when the Lion gets ready to spring, they are likely to detect their mistake. Then it will be a short shift for Kruger and the Boers. They will accept the maximum of Sir Alfred Milner's terms, or they will have to fight, with the moral certainty that fighting will mean the subjugation of their state, and its reconstruction as an integral part of the British colonial empire.

Public Opinion.

Unless some enterprising individual, full of devotion to the army and, also, of absinthe, should first bore a hole through some vital organ of President Loubet we feel reasonably certain that he will not lose much time in "pardoning" Captain Dreyfus for a crime he never committed, and thus endeavor to end an incident which, it is plain, still contains the seeds of much trouble for France. The prisoner is to be spared the pain of a second public degradation as, beyond question, the government will act upon the recommendation of the court-martial in that regard.

The prospects, then, are that Dreyfus will shortly be restored to his family. As to his rank in the army, that is lost to him. If it were not he could not resume it without living in an endless hell of ostracism, insult, and humiliation. Neither he nor his friends need lament the fact that his connection with a body as foul and rotten as the French military establishment is at an end. As to his vindication, that has been achieved already by the vote of the whole civilized world against a minority of five perjured and contemptible little tools of the liars, forgers, and traitors, Roget, Gonse, Mercier, and their confederates. The only further interest necessary to take in the victim of French injustice, is to support his cause until he is free and safely out of the perfidious country he has served honorably and which has served him brutally and fiendishly.

His troubles, we trust, are nearly over. There is another court-martial in progress now. France is the accused at the bar, and the enraged people of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, and Russia are the judges. The defence is unable to offer any plea other than that of "guilty." Indeed, it filed that plea at Rennes on Saturday last. The tribunal waits to see what it will do to mitigate its offence, and so reduce the penalty which certainly will be imposed.

This view of the situation is beginning to dawn upon the government and all classes in Paris. The spontaneous world-wide movement to boycott the Exposition of 1900 is casting a pall of alarm over the French capital. Foreign states may not desert the project officially, but the business classes of all civilized countries and the millions who purposed visiting the fair are quite another consideration. Even official representation will be without much eclat, as far as America, England, and Germany are concerned, for public opinion, unless it changes radically in the meantime, will resent governmental participation. It may even be doubted if Germany and Italy will be in evidence at all. France has mortally affronted both nations, through the miscreant Jouaust, and it would take a great deal in the way of amende to wipe out the effects of that offence.

The sentiment of the American people today is largely and vindictively in favor of the boycott. It is impossible that an outrage upon humanity as diabolical as that committed by the Dreyfus court-martial should not be resented by freemen. There are signs that an organized movement against the exposition, of continental proportions, will be in active progress within the next ten days. It promises to carry force enough to compel Congress to act. After that Mr. McKinley may exercise his veto power if he dare. The verdict of the country will have been registered, all the same.

The Ingersoll Monument Association.

It has been suggested, naturally, since the death of Robert G. Ingersoll, that his memory ought to be perpetuated by a monument, and to this end the Ingersoll Monument Association has been formed at Peoria, Ill. The plan of this association is to erect a monument at Peoria, and it requests that contributions be sent by admirers of Colonel Ingersoll in all parts of the country. The scheme is likely to interest Washington people, since this city was for a considerable time the home of the great agnostic.

It may be asked, however, why Peoria should be selected for the site of this monument. Illinois did not do much for Ingersoll. His fame was won in various other parts of the country. It is true that Peoria was his early home, but that is all.

There is another objection to the monument idea, though in so far as it commemorates a brave, honest, and brilliant American it is certainly good. A stone shaft, or even a statue, is, after all, an empty sort of tribute. Would it not be more in accordance with the ideas which Colonel Ingersoll advocated during his life if, instead of a monument, a building should be erected and devoted to the use of some of the needy people whom, in his lifetime, he delighted to assist? There is not much doubt that, could he direct the disposal of a monument fund, he would not spend it in a stonecutter's yard. He would be more likely to go to an architect and order him to build a free library, or art gallery, or concert hall, or clubhouse. If there was one thing which he thoroughly believed and preached with all his might and main, it was that human time, energy, and wealth should be so expended as to secure the greatest good of the greatest number. He wished to reach the hearts of the people, to stimulate their thoughts. If, therefore, a building could be erected, bearing his name, and given in some way to the use of the public which heard his lectures on the brotherhood of man, it might be at once the most appropriate memorial and the most successful refutation of the slanders which have now and then found their way into print. It would prove that whatever was good and inspiring in his life has borne fruit, even after his death, not only in the private lives but in the public acts of those who admired him. Why not an "Ingersoll Clubhouse?"

The mayor of Jackson, Mississippi, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people not to run away from one case of yellow fever. On its appearance Governor McLaurin's family promptly left town. We do not hear that the chief magistrate of the commonwealth accompanied them. He is probably too brave a man to leave his capital on the strength of a small scare. The governor has a record.

It is very satisfactory on some accounts to know that Otis is out of the country. If he had been home he might have been in command of the West Virginia deputy sheriffs who attacked the fort of the notorious Hatfields. Then it would not have been captured.

President Loubet has it in his power to redeem his government from some of the disgrace the Jouaust court-martial has inflicted upon it. As Emile Zola suggests, he could ask Germany and Italy for the documents mentioned in the bordereau, and thus get at the truth of the headquarters treason. Will he show the courage to do so?

The French council of state has voted three hundred thousand francs for use in preventing the introduction and spread of the bubonic plague. This action is timely. The money is no doubt badly needed by the half dozen officials who will embezzle it. Aside from that consideration the government at Paris ought to make itself easy in respect of the epidemic. If it once gained a foothold in France, it might do a world of good in killing of a few million degenerates and making room for immigrants with clean blood and sane minds.

THE NAVAL BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Interesting Cases to Come Before the Court Next Month.

Among the most important matters to come up for argument before the Court of Claims next month, when the court reconvenes after its long vacation, are the naval bounty cases. These cases will attract wide attention, for it will be a judicial settlement of the question whether or not the Spanish ships destroyed by Dewey in Manila and Schley in Santiago were superior, equal, or inferior to the ships of the American navy which engaged them in battle. And on the court's decision will depend the size of bounty that will fall to the lot of Dewey, Schley, Sampson, the officers and men.

The Navy Department has requested that the naval bounty cases be made special, and the probabilities are that they will take precedence over the issues pending when the court took its recess on July 12 last. The Old Corcoran Art Gallery, which has been rented for the use of the court, has been thoroughly altered and will be in excellent shape by the time the court reconvenes.

SAGUA LA GRANDE'S COMMERCE

A Statement of the August Exports and Imports.

The War Department gave out the information today that the imports at the port of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, for the month of August amounted to $34,451. Of this amount Spain only contributed $172 worth and Nova Scotia $3,686 worth.

The exports for August amounted to $171,542. Of the amount exported the United States received $171,498 worth in the shape of 6,565,245 pounds of raw sugar and other articles sufficient to round out the sum above mentioned.

Heroes of Peace.

(From the Chicago News.)

The age of heroes may have passed, but it will be noticed that scarcely a day goes by that strong men do not risk their lives to save the drowning in the river, lake, or sea. The present year has been marked by scores of such courageous battles with the water—some successful, some in vain, and many ending with the death of both the would-be rescuer and the one he went to save. Heroism is not a lost quality, nor are its exhibitions confined to the firing lines on far-off battlefields. We have it nobly demonstrated on our lake fronts every summer day.

Should War Ensue.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

If war comes, the intelligent sympathy of this country will be with England. There will be much unthinking, because uninformed, sympathy with the Boers. There is an element in human nature which naturally sympathizes with the little fellow in a fight; which naturally admires "straight shooting," and an element in American human nature easily deceived by names, and hence quickly sympathetic with a republic. We have an idea that France is a republic, and that the Transvaal is a republic, and so on, but events in France are demonstrating that that unhappy land is a military despotism, under the form of a republic, while Oom Paul's dominion is a civil despotism. Equal rights are a mockery, and monopoly is an appanage of the Dutch dominion.

Monarch of an Archipelago.

(From the London Chronicle.)

Another "paradise" has come into view in the Pacific. The "King of the Conflict Islands," in the person of H. A. Wickham, has been in London lately, giving glowing accounts of the picturesque little archipelago where he rules supreme, under a concession granted to him some four years ago by the Government of British New Guinea. The Conflicts constitute a group lying off the east coast of British New Guinea, between the mainland and the Louisiades. There is a rough chain of islands spread around a central one, on which Mr. Wickham has made his home and headquarters, and he has already opened out several cocoanut plantations in various parts of the group. The islands are rich in natural resources, and as the "King" is able to get all the native labor he needs from the mainland, he seems to be in a fair way to make his fortune in the out-of-the-world spot which he has chosen for his home.

American Green Corn in Paris.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Julian Ralph tells of his delight in finding green corn in Europe. In the course of many years of extensive travel on the Continent he had never seen an ear. He recently stopped at a hotel in Paris and met a porter in the hall carrying a basket of genuine American green corn. "Green corn!" he shouted. "Is it possible that this is what I see?" "Yes, monsieur," said Mme. Brunel, the wife of the proprietor. "It is veritably the green corn of America. We grow it upon our farm. So many of our guests are Americans and so fond are they of this peculiar food that we have seen it to be to our advantage to make for them this singular product in our fields in the country." "I took Mme. Brunel's hand," says Mr. Ralph, "and pressed it. I raised my hand as one does woh bestows a benediction. 'God bless you, madam,' said I, with such evident piety that she could not take offence. 'You are the most magnificent and the most wonderful woman in France.'"

A Blockade Point.

(From the Omaha Bee.)

The fact that the insurgents are getting supplies from foreign sources has suggested a blockade of ports in the Philippines. This could easily be done, but there is involved a novel question in international law. It is urged that such a blockade would afford foreign nations an excuse for recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, on the ground that a nation cannot lawfully blockade its own ports, and that consequently a blockade of the Philippine ports would be equivalent to an acknowledgment on the part of the United States that it was at war with a power which was fighting for the maintenance of its own autonomy within its own territory. However, should it be decided to close the Philippine ports there is not the slightest probability that any nation would use that fact as an excuse or justification for recognizing the insurgents as belligerents.

MR. WASHBURN ON TRUSTS.

Sharp Criticisms From the Former Senator From Minnesota.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—William D. Washburn, former United States Senator, and head of extensive flour interests in Minnesota, who had been in New York for several days, before leaving for home made some sharp criticisms of trusts and pointed out what he regarded as the danger to the Republican party in case they are not curbed.

Mr. Washburn said that if they were not checked by legislation the trusts would probably bring about the defeat of the Republican party. He said the McKinley Administration must do more than adopt resolutions against trusts, it must abolish all protective duties where it is evident that a trust is making exorbitant profits by reason of those duties.

As illustrations Mr Washburn mentioned the steel rail and tin plate industries, where, in his opinion, the tariff duties should be immediately withdrawn. A year and a half ago, he said, steel rails were selling for $17 a ton, and there was a profit of perhaps $1.50 a ton at that price. Today they are selling for $29 a ton, and there are exorbitant profits for the manufacturer. He declared that it was an outrage upon the public and shortsightedness on the part of manufacturers, because they cannot long sell rails at this price outside of this country.

"The result," said Mr. Washburn, "will be a tremendous collapse, and it will come much sooner than some persons imagine. When it occurs the ruin will be general, and few persons will escape except the promoters, who no doubt, will have drawn their money out.

"The natural conditions today are better than ever before, and with the balance of trade in our favor prosperity should continue for some time to come. But this prosperity has resulted in inflation and the issuing of millions of shares on wind.

"The flour trust is a sample. I am interested in two mills which are making fair but not vast profits. Most of the other mills were not doing so well, owing to a lack of capital. Along came a promoter with his trust scheme. We did not go into it, but the others did. Only one concern that went into the trust, I am told, was making any money. But here is the trust spending money lavishly and paying enormous salaries, and there is certain to be a collapse before long—I should think inside of two years. The security holders will then be the real sufferers.

"I am disturbed by the fact that the Republican party, whether justly or unjustly is associated with trusts in the minds of the masses. We have reached a crisis, as a party, where we have got to call a halt. The party must disconnect itself from trusts. It should put forth its entire strength and legislate against them. The feeling in the Republican party against trusts is so intense in the West that unless something is done it will break ranks.

"When I was in the Senate I did my best to advocate a heavy duty on imported tin plate. I believed that we should establish and build up the industry; but now that this has been done and domestic manufacturers are making an exorbitant profit and these duties are being used to put up the price of tin plate, I am satisfied the time has come to discontinue the duties.

"One unfortunate result of the extensive building up of trusts is that it puts a stop to fair and equal opportunities for young men. They cannot enter into business for themselves in competition with organized capital. Most of them must join the procession and become clerks, and unfortunately most of them are destined to remain clerks for the remainder of their lives. I think the banks make a great mistake in lending their support to the organizers of these trusts, and it is high time that the financial interests stood aloof and declined to handle any more of them."

WAR ON THE BEEF COMBINE.

New York's Retail Butchers to Mature Their Plans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—It is expected that the regular monthly meeting of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, which is to be held tonight at Bloomingdale Hall, in Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, will be important, because of the probability that definite action will be taken in the matter of establishing a slaughterhouse plant for the purpose of fighting the Beef Trust.

Much has been accomplished by the association of late in maturing its plans to fight the trust, but those interested in it are very reticent. It is said, however, that it has more than $250,000 on deposit in four banks in New York to be used to pay for an option which it expects to obtain on a slaughterhouse plant in Jersey City or in the West, or for both.

One proposition which is said to be under consideration and which will come up for discussion at the meeting of the association tonight is that of Jacob Dold, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., who has a large slaughterhouse in Kansas City and another in Wichita, Kan., as well as a smaller one in Harrisburg, Pa. It is alleged that he has offered to build a slaughterhouse near Jersey City for the retail butchers of Greater New York and Jersey City, and that he is willing to invest $1,000,000 in the enterprise, and to allow the retail butchers to hold the greater part of the stock, which may amount to $5,000,000.

Among the men whose names are mentioned as willing to become stockholders are W. G. Wagner, president of the National Retail Butchers' Association; A. S. and I. Bloch, George H. Schiffer, Charles Young, Edward F. O'Neil, and Aaron Buxbaum. Mr. Dold's agent is said to be now in New York for the purpose of conferring with the retail butchers.

The Jersey City Retail Butchers' Protective Association was formed in Jersey City last week with three hundred members, thus adding strength to the movement.

Closed by the Trust.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 12.—Orders have been issued for the indefinite closing down of the Cumberland tinplate mill, which is in the hands of the Tin Trust. The shut-down will occur Thursday evening. The suspension, it is said, is for repairs, but the men employed are of the opinion that the mill will be closed permanently.

About 150 men will be thrown out of employment. William Jordan, for the past three years, night superintendent at the mill, has gone to Washington, Pa., where he takes charge of an independent mill. Fellow-workers in South Cumberland presented Mr. Jordan with a handsome gold watch before he left.

Educational Revival in Georgia.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)

Never before has the interest in popular education and the demand for improved educational methods been so general in Georgia.

The people are waking up to the tremendous importance of this subject. They realize that it involves the progress, welfare, and safety of the State. It is probable that the increased returns of property which will be insured by the tax reform bill now in preparation will enable the State to reduce the tax rate materially, and at the same time appropriate much more money to its schools.

We look for a great improvement in Georgia's schools, from the lowest to the highest, in the next few years.

The Schoolboy Author's Plot.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

The teacher of a school in the rural districts assigned each pupil the task of writing an original story. On the day when the stories were read a bright little towhead arose and started in as follows:

"On the green slope of a mountain stood a first-class Jersey cow with three legs."

"That won't do, Johnnie," interrupted the teacher. "You are one leg short."

"No, I ain't," replied the future author; "you don't wait to git my plot, which is that a railroad train cut off one leg, and the owner of the cow got $2,000 damages, an' moved his whole family to Paris in time for exposition, where the girls will be married to rich Frenchmen and be happy ever afterwards!"

RESCUED BY LIFE-SAVERS.

Three Yachtsmen Taken From Their Doomed Boat.

QUOGUE, L. I., Sept. 12.—In a tremendous sea off this place yesterday morning three yachtsmen were rescued from a sloop by Capt. Charles H. Herman and a crew from the Quogue life-saving station.

The yacht was the Arrow. She was sighted at 5:30 o'clock in the morning anchored some distance off shore. She was pitching and heaving in the heavy sea, while every now and then big billows swept over her from stem to stern. She threatened every minute to part her cables and go ashore.

Running a lifeboat through the terrific surf the life-saving crew put out for the distressed yacht. For more than an hour they battled to reach the Arrow, but despite their labors the sea carried them to the westward until at length they landed a mile up the shore.

Here a short rest was taken. Then the lifeboat was again run down opposite the yacht and once more launched. This time the life-savers got beyond the line of breakers, and in less than half an hour were alongside the heaving yacht. The three men were taken off and brought to land.

Hardly had they left the yacht when she came tumbling ashore, and in a few minutes was knocked into kindling wood.

The rescued men were Walter C. Coffin, William A. Murray, and Charles Williamson, all of New Rochelle. Mr. Coffin is a builder in New Rochelle, and Mr. Murray and Mr. Williamson are both well known there. All three are expert yachtsmen. The yacht was thirty feet long and worth about $1,500.

Mr. Coffin had bought her at Long Beach, and, with Mr. Williamson and Mr. Murray, had gone there on Saturday to sail her to New Rochelle by way of Montauk Point. Mr. Coffin says he had purchased a revised chart of the Long Island coast for the current year from a reliable place in New York city, but it is to the inaccuracies of this chart that he attributes the loss of his boat and the peril in which his friends and he were placed.

He says they left Long Beach on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and, getting outside the Rockaway inlet, fell into a calm. They remained in the vicinity of the bell buoy until midnight. Then a head wind sprang up and they beat up along Fire Island with the intention of making a harbor off Shinnecock, which was shown on the chart and described as a safe anchorage. They arrived off Shinnecock in the teeth of a southeast gale, but found no inlet or harbor, as designated on the chart, and finally were compelled to anchor. It was necessary to put out both anchors to keep from going ashore. Mr. Coffin says that if the life-savers had been five minutes later in making the rescue his companions and he would have been drowned.

THE LATE JUDGE ROBERTS.

Cardinal Gibbons Will Conduct the Ceremonies at His Funeral.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Sept. 12—The death of Judge Charles B. Roberts, of the court of appeals of Maryland, has caused profound sorrow in Carroll county. The bereaved family have received messages of condolence from every section of Maryland, besides from many other States. Telegrams were received from Governor Lowndes, Attorney General Gaither, Cardinal Gibbons, Judge Clabaugh, the judges of the court of appeals and other State and Federal officers.

The Bar Association of Carroll county, in connection with the judges of the orphans' court and all the officers of the circuit court for Carroll county, were called together yesterday afternoon at the courthouse to take appropriate action. Mr. Charles T. Reifsnider was elected chairman and Mr. Michael E. Walsh secretary. The courthouse will be draped in mourning until the November term of the court. All the members of the bar, as well as the court officials, will attend the funeral in a body. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Charles T. Reifsnider, former Judge James A. C. Bond, David N. Henning, Charles E. Fink, and John M. Reifsnider, to draft a memorial which will be read at the first day's session of the November court.

Judge Roberts' funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at St. John's Catholic Church in Westminster, and he will be buried in the church cemetery. The pallbearers will probably consist of near relatives. Cardinal Gibbons will conduct the ceremonies.

STRUCK A DYNAMITE WAGON.

The Vehicle Hit by a Car, But No Explosion Follows.

SING SING, Sept. 12.—Charles K. Ryder, a dealer in dynamite, demonstrated Sunday afternoon that under certain circumstances a wagon load of dynamite is no more dangerous in a collision than a ton of feathers. A wagon loaded with the explosive was struck by a trolley car in Croton Avenue and overturned, but no particular damage was done. Mr. Ryder was hauling the dynamite along Croton Avenue to his warehouse, three miles east of this village. When the trolley car approached he tried to turn out of the track, but a bolt gave way and he could not clear the track. The car, of which George Hammond was motorman, struck the wagon with considerable force, knocking one wheel off and upsetting the vehicle.

Ryder, alone aware of the dangerous contents of the wagon, was overcome for a time by the danger in which he and those on the car had been placed. When he realized that the ton of dynamite had actually been a collision without being exploded, he aided in transferring it to another wagon. There were several passengers on the car, and they became greatly perturbed when told that the wagon was loaded with dynamite.

Ryder has been in the habit of receiving a large consignment of dynamite on Sunday, and hauling it to his storehouse. It is a violation of the local ordinances to haul dynamite through the streets on any other day. Although all present at yesterday's accident escaped without injury, the local authorities are considering the idea of forbidding the hauling of dynamite through the streets of the village at any time.

Married on an Electric Car.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

A unique wedding occurred in one of the suburbs of Columbus when Eugene Smith and Miss Lillie Satcher, young people of East Highlands, were married on a street car. The preacher who was to wed them, the Rev. J. W. Simmons, was on the car hurrying to meet an appointment, and did not have time to leave the car. Accordingly the car stopped for a minute or so at Wildwood Park. The young people stood up in the car and the minister married them in the presence of the passengers. The marriage was followed by congratulations all the way round as the motorman turned on the full current to make up for lost time and the car whizzed through space. It was not a runaway match, the couple merely failing to meet the pastor at his house on time as by appointment.

Golf.

(From the London Telegraph.)

A golf story, which should be added to the already excellent number to which the game has given birth possesses an advantage which cannot be claimed for all of them—that of being absolutely authentic. An enthusiast, who was somewhat of a tyro at golf, though of great distinction at other forms of athletics, had a series of misfortunes, with which most people can sympathize. He was playing against a man whose opinion he valued, and he consistently topped his ball, sliced it, pulled it, lifted it into a tree, played a fine clock stroke into a bunker, and made extraordinarily straight long-distance puts in which the ball hopped genially across the hole into the long grass which skirted the green. At first the player's demeanor was ominously sweet, he spoke positively to enjoy his strokes; then he grew mad, then he grew apparently careless, though his caddie noticed the carelessness was only assumed, as he was playing horribly. The worst of golf is that you can never deceive either your caddie or your ball. At last, at the seventh hole, he grew wonderfully calm, and marched off to the next teeing ground, remarking to his trembling caddie that he would not trouble to hole out. After an easy preliminary swing or two he topped his ball, which trickled away about twenty yards to the right. Then the man took all his clubs and broke them one by one across his knee, remarking quietly to his opponent that "it is better to break your infernal clubs than to lose your infernal temper."

PEARY FEELS DISCOURAGED.

Physical Disabilities May Upset His Polar Exploring Plans.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 12.—The Windward's people say that Lieutenant Peary feels keenly the accident to his feet and is much broken in spirit owing thereto. Though he plans a northern advance for next season, on a somewhat changed basis, they do not believe that he will ever be able to carry it out, because of the frosting of his feet and the consequent amputation of the toes. His withdrawal to Etah they attributed to an increasing dependency upon the Eskimos, whom he will endeavor to have replace him in much of the work. His increasing years willl also tell upon him for Arctic work.

The ice was of exceptional thickness during the last season. Kane Basin never opened, and no ship could make latitude 81. The winter's inaction proved very trying to the steamer's crew, none of whom, save Robert Bartlett, the mate, will venture north again. He will replace his uncle, Capt. John Bartlett, as master when the Windward goes north next year, the latter having determined to abandon further Arctic work.

The Norwegians in the Fram who foregathered with Peary's hunting party in May are very depressed over their ill-fortune, especially the death of their surgeon, Svensen. Though the Fram did so well in her last cruise, she has failed to realize expectations in this. The ice in the Greenland seas is much more difficult to navigate than in the open polar ocean north of Franz Josef Land. In the former huge bergs add to the dangers of navigation, and her peculiar build proved no advantage to her in coping with them.

The Norwegians are disappointed most over their failure to outdo Peary, added to which is the very meagre result of their year's scientific work. They had not even the satisfaction of working north to the confines of hitherto explored regions, as Peary had, and their time and stores have been expended on work which is really but the subject for a summer cruise.

Owing to her inability to get far north this season, it is believed the Fram will abandon her present expedition next spring.

BASE INGRATITUDE CHARGED.

Grave Complaints Against a Church Member by a Pastor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—According to the statement of the Rev. J. T. Oxford, there was never a worse case of ingratitude than that which he has received at the hands of Patrick Orr. Oxford is the pastor of the East Point Baptist Church and six years ago, in that capacity he administered Baptism to young Orr. ater the minister started a grocery store and placed Orr in charge as bookkeeper and manager. Mr. Oxford charges that in return for kindness Orr received from him, he has defrauded his pastor of $700, forged his name to two checks, and attempted to blacken his character. Orr was recently indicted by the grand jury for larceny and for forgery. He is under bond in the sum of $500 in each of the cases which will be in order for trial at the next session of the superior court.

Recently Orr moved from East Point to Stone Mountain, and he was given a letter by the East Point Church to deposit with the church at Stone Mountain. The letter which Mr. Orr presented at Stone Mountain contained the following grave charge against Mr. Oxford: "We have no pastor, as our former pastor, Rev. J. T. Oxford, on account of his conduct, was forced to resign on the 22d day of June." The East Point minister was highly indignant when the letter containing this statement was returned to him. He states that it is absolutely untrue and is a rank forgery, inserted by Orr in the letter after it was passed upon by the church.

OFFENDED BY A PICTURE.

Catholics Complain of Church Desecration in the Philippines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Holy Name Society attached to the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Madison Street, Brooklyn, at a meeting held on Sunday, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas a copy of "Collier's Weekly," under date of September 9, publishes as its frontispiece a picture from a photograph taken by a correspondent in the Philippines, representing a field telegraph station set upon the altar of Caloocan Church, with wires attached to the tabernacle, and showing an operator sitting at a table in the sanctuary, while behind him stands a lieutenant and in front of him a captain smoking, both officers of the United States Army; be it

Resolved, That we, a Christian organization of 502 American citizens, do solemnly protest against such action as represented in the picture as altogether sacrilegious.

Resolved, That since the Government of the United States claims jurisdiction over this territory, in our opinion, it owes to the people of the Philippine Islands the protection of their religious rights as well as the protection of their property; furthermore, that the President of a nation of churches is to be absolutely condemned; be it further

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the action of these United States officers is reprehensible, odious to the American spirit of right, and worthy of the severest punishment; be it further

Resolved, That we submit these resolutions to the Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies of Brooklyn asking the delegates thereto to draw up a formal protest to the honorable Secretary of War, in the name of the 10,000 Holy Name members in Brooklyn.

STARVING YET HAVING MONEY.

A Destitute Widow With a Pankbook in Her Pocket.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Mary Lyons, a widow seventy years of age, living at 26 Grove Street, Flushing, L. I., who was believed by all her neighbors to be in destitute circumstances, was taken to the Flushing Hospital yesterday in an emaciated condition. She lived alone. For the past two weeks she had not been seen and her neighbors reported the fact to the police. A patrolman went to the house and found her ill in bed. She was suffering from neglect and starvation. When taken to the hospital she was searched and in her clothing was found a bank book with $900 to her credit. She will recover.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Two Views of It.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Oh, it's such a grand thing!" exclaimed the enthusiast, "to be a young man, with the whole future before him!"

"Yes," said the cynic; "what interests us in the case of a man is his future. All we want to know about a woman is her past."

Modern Childhood.

(From the Detroit Journal.)

The bright boy of fiction is playing with his Noah's ark.

"What are these two chips of wood?" asks the bright boy's father.

It is necessary for the bright boy of fiction to have a father, you know; there has to be somebody to draw him out.

"Them," replied the bright boy, without hesitation, "is the microbes."

Of course, if we think a minute, we perceive that there must have been a pair of microbes on the ark.

No Time to Think.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"So you are the only one of the family now at home?"

"Oh, I'm not lonesome; my wife left the house plants in my care."

Advancing Friendliness.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"I hope," said the pastor and confidential friend of the family, "you and Mrs. Meeker have adjusted your difficulties, and are living in peace and concord with each other again."

"Well," answered Mr. Meeker, hesitatingly, "we are not exactly on the old footing as yet, but—but we have established a modus vivendi."

A Modern Miracle.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

She—Colonel, what was the narrowest escape you ever had?

He—It happened only a few nights ago; I was at a wedding and ate both chicken salad and ice cream without being poisoned.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Congress created a National Bureau of Labor in 1884.

Persia first grew the cherry, the peach, and the plum.

The largest starch factory in the world is in Oswego, N. Y.

People of melancholic temperament rarely have clear blue eyes.

Nearly every member of the Russian imperial family rides a bicycle.

The first post of the G. A. R. was organized at Decatur, Ill., on April 6, 1866.

A Louisville man has a little house-dog that chews chewing-gum with a relish.

A Maine hunter claims to have once had his pipe lighted by a flash of lightning.

Germany manufactures 70 per cent of the world's production of coal-tar colors.

In 1896 Russia had a mercantile marine of 2,838 vessels, of which 608 were propelled by steam.

The government of Uruguay is about to expend $15,000,000 on harbor improvements at Montevideo.

The Minnesota fish hatchery has placed 2,500,000 brook trout in the inland waters of that State this year.

The richest acre of land in the world is that near Lionsie, in Tibet, on which grows the sacred tree of Tibet.

Philadelphia can boast of the longest asphalted street in the world. Broad Street has that unique distinction.

Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia has a private telephone line connecting his palace with the offices of his ministers.

Bishop Hanlon writes from Uganda that 7,000 natives have been converted to the Catholic Church during the last four years.

Half a million dollars in first-class securities would not represent the fortune made by the man who first thought of copper tips to children's shoes.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, a son of Charles Dickens, has lately been appointed a rabbit inspector by the government of New South Wales.

The reading rooms of the Whitechapel district of London have been visited by 1,750,000 readers in two years, and their numbers are rapidly growing.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado has been deeply interested in the education of the Eskimo lad, Mene, whom Peary brought back with him