The Evening Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.
WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
THE HUTCHINS BUILDING,
CORNER TENTH AND D STS. NORTHWEST.

Subscription Rates.

BY MAIL—ONE YEAR:

Morning, Evening, and Sunday	$6.00
Morning and Sunday	4.00
Evening and Sunday	4.00
Sunday only	1.00

MONTHLY BY CARRIER:

Morning, Evening, and Sunday	Fifty cents
Morning and Sunday	Thirty-five cents
Evening and Sunday	Thirty-five cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.	Editorial Rooms	486
	Business Office	1640
	Circulation Department	263

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended April 21, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, April 15	19,693
Monday, April 16	38,950
Tuesday, April 17	41,016
Wednesday, April 18	40,968
Thursday, April 19	41,125
Friday, April 20	40,384
Saturday, April 21	42,143
Total	264,289
Daily average (Sunday, 19,693, excepted)	40,762

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

The Monroe Doctrine.

An utterance of the Hon. Elihu Root in his Grant Birthday speech in New York last night is certain to attract the widest attention both in this country and in Europe. Mr. Root said:

"No intelligent man can read the signs of the times today and not realize that the hour is coming and coming before many years when we, the American people, will be forced either to abandon the Monroe Doctrine or else fight for it.

"And unless greater wisdom and diligence in legislation is displayed in the future than has prevailed in the past that time is likely to arrive and find us in a state of unpreparedness.

"Should that happen, are we going to abandon the Monroe Doctrine? Never. We may have to fight for it, but we can never abandon it. Should such a crisis find us unprepared, oh, what would we not give then for one hour of Ulysses S. Grant."

The surprising thing about this declaration is that it is directly in conflict with the views of the Administration as the same are indicated by its policy and actions. While Mr. Root would go to war rather than sacrifice the Monroe Doctrine, his colleagues, Messrs. McKinley and Hay, would abandon and surrender it at the present time. Plainly the Secretary of War cannot believe that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty stands any chance in the Senate, or he would not be talking about fighting over something which that sample of British diplomacy would settle forever and a day.

But how does it happen that the Administration is divided against itself on this question? Why does the War Department think the Monroe Doctrine should be maintained even at the cost of a war, while the State Department considers it negligible and tries to get rid of it altogether?

The Preconsulation of Cuba.

The Times has been among the few American papers which have boldly advocated the annexation of Cuba. We have never favored that step at the cost of national good faith. When Congress declared that "the people of Cuba are and by right ought to be free and independent," the country was at that point estopped from ever attempting to force union upon the inhabitants of the island. The declaration was emotional, and, on the whole, noble. It was not exactly called for or expedient. It would have been much better to have notified the struggling revolutionists of Cuba that, if they chose to accept American citizenship rather than Spanish tyranny, they might have it.

In our scientific relation to Cuba, both the thinking part of our own citizenship and the intelligent people of the island fully realize that it must be dominated and controlled by the United States. We have presented the ground for this assertion so often that readers of The Times must be familiar with it by this time. Cuba, physically considered, is part of the North American Continent. In the possible contingency of its control and occupation by a strong military power, it would become too dangerous to our institutions and even to our existence as a Republic to talk about. If we were to turn Cuba loose and allow the almost uncivilized majority of its inhabitants to wreck it, as Haiti and San Domingo have been wrecked, we should be in hourly danger of some local act which would excuse or even justify European interference and perhaps European occupation. We cannot afford to take such a risk. We must keep Europe out of Cuba, and, to do so, we shall be forced to see that Cuba always has a "stable government," capable of preserving peace and good order near our shores, and capable of assuming and observing necessary obligations to other States.

Ultimately, Cuba will have to be annexed to the United States. Just now we are under a pledge to its people to give them local independence. This pledge, however, is not necessarily to be construed as one which would force us to leave them entirely to their own devices relatively to international matters which are of vital importance to the United States. Whether the present or future connection between this country and Cuba be viewed from a military or political standpoint, it must be evident that the United States cannot consider the possibility of any regime in the island which might threaten the political interests of this nation, or affect the integrity of its position as the paramount American power. If the Cuban people should insist upon the letter of our Congressional promise to them, there is no honorable way in which we could avoid a specific performance of it. But, in performing, we would be entitled to act in accordance with the supreme law of self-preservation. We should be false to our own interests, institutions, and citizenship if we permitted Cuba to take her place in the family of nations as a fully independent State. It is to be doubted that the population of the island, considered on the basis of an unrestricted suffrage, is fit for self-government; but, irrespective of that, it is possible that we may be compelled in honor to grant free local self-government. At the same time every instinct of self-protection should impel us to accord it only under conditions of the most definitive and complete suzerainty. There is in principle no objection to a free Cuba. There is every reason why Cuba should not be free to menace the United States by anarchy, or by her relations to or entanglements with foreign countries.

We have endeavored to make the position of The Times clear on the general proposition of a proper American attitude toward Cuba, because there is much in our current one that deserves adverse criticism. We ought to be frank and honest with the people whose cause we adopted, and whose release from the burden of Spanish rule we intervened to secure. But we are not. We hold Cuba by military occupation only. We do not pretend to any intention of acquiring the country against the will of the Cubans. Therefore, we have no shadow of right to impose upon the inhabitants oppressive or, to them, obnoxious American laws and regulations. Perhaps it is proper enough to stop bull fights, while our armed control is maintained. Bull fights are brutalizing—almost as much so as the "glove contests for scientific points" that disgrace our own home civilization. But we have really no excuse for imposing our Puritanism, our sumptuary laws, or Sabbatarianism, or any of the other things that make the majority of people unhappy to please the puristic few, upon a country that cannot understand, appreciate, or tolerate the perfunctory sanctimoniousness of Anglo-Saxon provincialism.

If we should be chary about sitting in judgment upon Cuban vice, we certainly ought to avoid interference in things which the Cuban people regard as virtuous and sacred. At this time there is a decree which has been prepared, and is in danger of being promulgated, and which, if made law, would revolutionize island society. It is a decree now under consideration by Mr. McKinley's proconsul, General Wood, providing for divorce. Nearly all Cubans are Catholics, and to Catholics divorce is only another name for the destruction of society. Why should such a thing be even thought of? What excuse have we for oversetting the whole fabric of a Christian civilization which is not ours—not anything like it; which may seem a poor and contemptible thing to us, yet is one which, as merely an army of occupation, we are bound to respect? Why should we go to the trouble of making laws which strike at the root of Latin social organization, and enforce them upon an unwilling people, when we pretend to be only doing for them such things as are imposed by the necessities of our position as a nation intervening to give them liberty? Is that sort of thing "liberty?"

Damon and Pythias at Columbus.

We are much concerned at the evidences of pain and alarm which protrude from Representative Grosvenor's explanation of an alleged scene in which he was an actor in Columbus, Ohio, the other day. It has been asserted in the Buckeye papers that when the news of Quay's defeat reached Columbus, Grosvenor rushed off to congratulate Hanna on the success of the latter's strategy, and that the two politicians shook hands over the event with boyish glee.

Grosvenor does not wish this version of the incident to be considered the official one. In a communication to a local paper, he says: "Let me state the facts!" He then proceeds to do so, from his own point of view, of course:

"I was absent from the Neil House for two or three hours in the afternoon of Tuesday, and on my return, as I passed through the lobby, some one said to me that Mr. Quay had been defeated by a vote of 33 to 32. I was met by another gentleman who said that Senator Hanna had just made a speech in his room to a delegation, in which he had spoken in very complimentary terms of himself, and gave me quite an outline of what Senator Hanna had said. I felt very keenly impressed with the kindness of Senator Hanna, and said: 'I must thank him.' I went up stairs to Senator Hanna's room, and as I passed in an Associated Press reporter said to me: 'Quay has been defeated by 33 to 32.' When I got into Senator Hanna's room I shook hands with him, and thanked him for what he had said. There was a crowd standing around, and I did not go into details. I merely said: 'My friend, I thank you very much.' He said: 'What for?' I said 'For what you have said,' and I turned away to hide the feeling of gratitude and emotion that I had. I then heard the same statement made by the same Associated Press reporter, 'Quay is defeated,' and I turned and said to the Senator: 'Did you hear that Quay was defeated?' He said: 'No, I did not.' There was no word of congratulation nor any sign of manifestation of pleasure on the side of either of us, and, speaking for myself, there could not have been."

Grosvenor, turning away to hide a feeling of gratitude and emotion, must have bathed the crowd in the Neil House in tears. Perhaps he blushed too. He is liable to wear a blush when feeling particularly innocent of guile. Naturally, where emotions were so large and damp nothing to speak of could have been said about the Quay vote. That was a good thing too, because the latest returns from Pennsylvania do not represent the astute and by no means dead colonel as at all pleased over the report of that little Hanna-Grosvenor war dance in Columbus.

Certain Democrats in the Senate may consider it "good politics" to hold up the Army Reorganization bill; but it is certainly not good patriotism. What is the use of snarling at an increase in the artillery arm of the service, when every citizen knows it must come or leave our expensive seacoast batteries unmanned and doom them to destruction. The objection of one or two Senators to an expanded West Point is also small business. We need more educated soldiers in this country and we need them badly at that. The result of the hold-up will be that nothing can be done at this session to provide against the time, only a year and a few weeks hence, when the present military establishment will cease to exist. There will not be time for careful study and debate during the short session, and the Army will suffer.

It is said that the United States has refused to accept any roundabout settlement of the Armenian claims, and has popped another strong note at the Sultan. We are beginning to feel a little sorry for that individual. He means well, but he is badly at sea in the matter of his intermediaries. The right broker could fix up the missionary business and the cruiser in an hour. Abdul Hamid should engage somebody formerly connected with the purchase and sale of transports.

If Mr. Hanna for many days longer continues to protest vehemently that he never promised to vote for Colonel Quay, the effect upon public opinion will be convincing, but not perhaps in the way desired by the protestant.

Grades of Laborers.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

The American skilled laborer is alert and keen to advance himself and the special branch of trade to which he belongs. For example, many of the most practical improvements in locomotives have come from the engineers and firemen. Oilers and wipers have been known to master every complexity of the wonderful mechanism that draws our trains. That was their method of rapidly advancing themselves to the grade of engineers; but the European workman will not adopt such a course. He will not learn anything that he does not and of immediate value. He is satisfied to work, just as did his father and grandfather. The same is true of the British farmer.

Awaiting Proof.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)

John Wanamaker says that Quay's power is broken in Pennsylvania, but we have heard that from Wanamaker before. It is true that Quay has been turned out of the Senate, but the other Pennsylvania Senator pleaded hard for him, and most of the Pennsylvania politicians are at his beck and call. Quay has been bunged up, but we have no idea that he is politically dead. He is a shrewd manipulator and a fine organizer, and will be heard of in politics again.

A Distinction.

(From the Minneapolis Tribune.)

The Washington Times advises the people of Nebraska to lock the English language in a burglar proof safe when E. Benjamin Andrews becomes chancellor of their university. The Times seems to insinuate that Andrews would attempt to murder it, but this is a mistake. He would only dislocate it a little.

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Threw Foraker Down.—The platform which the Hon. Mark Hanna carried from Washington to Columbus contained a plank specifically endorsing the party's Porto Rican legislation. Why that plank was eliminated is very well understood by the friends of the Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker. It was a plain and deliberate "throw down" of Foraker by Hanna. Senator Foraker, at the behest of both Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley, has stood sponsor for Porto Rican legislation, Oxnard tariff and all. With his characteristic courage and openness he has assumed full responsibility for whatever odium may attach to the Administration's treatment of Porto Rico. In doing this Senator Foraker has simply "toted fair" with his new political partners. He now understands that he cannot trust them to deal fairly with him. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Hanna could have had the Porto Rican plank adopted in the platform at Columbus if he had wanted to. He was the absolute master of the convention. Senator Foraker had asked that the plank be adopted as an endorsement of himself. He was assured at the White House that this would be done. Last Saturday he held a conference with Mr. Hanna and Colonel Dick, and was promised by them that his wishes with regard to Porto Rico would be complied with at Columbus. These statements are based on an intimate acquaintance with the facts in the case. They were made today to a Times representative by one of Senator Foraker's closest friends. The failure of the convention to specifically endorse the Porto Rican legislation is taken by the country as a slap at Senator Foraker. By Foraker's friends it is viewed as one of Mr. Hanna's characteristically mean tricks. A few years ago Foraker very cordially despised both Mr. McKinley and Hanna. It is not reasonable to believe that he has any love for either of them now. But it is a fact, attested by his course in the Senate and in Ohio politics, that he is keeping faith with them under the terms of the political partnership that exists between him and them. How long he will meekly submit to their treachery remains to be seen. It is thought to be not unlikely that he will break away from them soon as the only means of saving himself from destruction. He has alienated the greater part of his old-time personal following in Ohio by his unswerving loyalty to Hanna and Mr. McKinley during the past four years. It is doubtful whether he has gained any new friends to take the place of these. If he continues to keep company with the Hanna-McKinley crowd in Ohio there is no telling what will happen when the time comes to elect his successor in the Senate.

Candidate Durbin. — Indianans in Washington declare that the nomination of the Hon. Winfield Taylor Durbin by the Republicans of their State is a victory of the Administration machine. It was plainly shown in the convention that Durbin was Senator Fairbanks' candidate. This of itself is sufficient evidence that the Hanna-McKinley crowd wanted Durbin nominated. It is said that the deal by which his nomination was effected was made in this city nearly a year ago. Durbin was the colonel of one of Indiana's best regiments raised for service in the war with Spain. At that time he was an applicant for a brigadier generalship. Being a member of the Republican National Committee he naturally expected the support of Hanna for that place. But it seems that it did not then please the big boss to favor Durbin. When the new Volunteer Army was being raised last summer Durbin applied for a commission as colonel of one of the regiments destined for the Philippines. Again Mr. Hanna threw him down. This made Durbin mad, and he threatened to make trouble in Indiana. He stormed at and Washington for a day or two last summer, and finally he was conducted to the White House by the oleaginous Perry S. Heath. There he met the President and Mr. Hanna. They told him if he would keep quiet they would make him Governor of Indiana. Forthwith Colonel Durbin went home and organized his forces to capture the gubernatorial nomination. The Federal officers in the State were quietly set to work for him. One of his principal supporters was Collector Henry, of the Terre Haute district. All of the postmasters in the State were ordered to work for him. This they did. Whether or not they will be able to elect him is another question. The Hoosier Democrats just now are quite hopeful of redeeming the State this year. If the Hon. Tom Taggart, of Indianapolis, will not give up the mayoralty of that city for the gubernatorial nomination it is believed the Democrats will nominate the Hon. B. F. Shively, who is considered an even stronger man than Taggart.

Ruined by Cleveland.—The presence in the city at the head of the St. Louis World's Fair delegation of the Hon. David Rowland Francis, is a reminder to Missourians of the blight that overtook so many of their most promising statesmen during the closing days of Cleveland's last reign. The most conspicuous example of this is Mr. Francis. Through a high sense of personal loyalty, he accepted a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet just before the "consecrated one" went out of the White House. In doing so Mr. Francis appreciated fully the risk he was running. He knew it meant for him political death. This he has suffered without murmur, though public life is fascinating to him. It is conceded that had he refused to make the sacrifice involved in his acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Interior he would have succeeded Senator Vest in the Senate. It is well understood in Missouri that Senator Vest had selected Governor Francis as his political heir. Such a high opinion of his abilities is entertained by Senator Vest that it is said even yet he is anxious to do something to get Francis into line for the Senatorship. But it is belived that he will not be able to do anything for him. Hundreds of Missouri Democrats tried to keep Francis out of Cleveland's Cabinet. They told him what it meant. He agreed with them. He realized as keenly as did any of his friends that loyalty to Cleveland meant political annihilation. Cleveland knew this, too, but still he demanded the sacrifice of Francis. It is said that but for this Governor Francis would now occupy the place in the national Democracy held by the Hon. William Joel Stone, who has grown so big since Francis' eclipse that now he is regarded as the most likely successor to Bryan in 1904, to say nothing of the certainty of his succeeding Senator Vest.

CROKER LIKES ENGLAND.

The Tammany Hall Chief Purchases a Residence.

LONDON, April 28.—Richard Croker, it is said, likes England so well he intends to live the most of his time in England. It is reported he has purchased the freehold of Moat House, Wantage, where for several years he has maintained extensive racing stables. He tells his friends that in the future he will pass much more of his time on this side of the Atlantic. Monday he turned up unexpectedly at Moat House and hurried up the workmen who are engaged in repainting and decorating it throughout. He said he expected his two sons from the United States and wanted to have the place ready for them as well as for friends he is expecting.

Sir Blundell Maples' firm have carte blanche in the matter of the decorations and furniture. Moat House will be a very smart residence when the changes are completed.

TREASURY CHANGES.

List of Recent Appointments and Promotions Announced.

The following appointments and promotions in the Treasury Department service have been announced:

John W. Grinder, Missouri, $1,400 per annum; John J. Bisseger, Pennsylvania, $2,000 per annum, both in Supervising Architect's Office; John D. Wallace, Mississippi, $720 per annum, and Reed A. Webb, Arkansas, $720 per annum, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Appointments by transfers from other departments are announced as follows: Mrs. Marie H. Smith, California, $660 per annum, office of Auditor for War Department, by transfer from San Francisco Mint; Charles E. Brayton, New York, $900 per annum, office of Comptroller of Currency, by transfer from War Department; Joseph A. D. Garber, Virginia, $900 per annum, Secretary's office, by transfer from Navy Department.

The following promotions are announced: James W. Marshall, Idaho, $1,000 to $1,400 per annum; Miss M. E. W. Clarke, Maryland, $900 to $1,000, both in the office of the Secretary; Edward J. Taylor, District of Columbia, $1,600 to $1,800 per annum, in Supervising Architect's Office; J. H. Reeth, Maryland, $1,200 to $1,400 per annum, in office of Coast and Geodetic Survey; George W. Ashworth, Maryland, $1,400 to $1,600 per annum, in office of Auditor for Treasury Department; Warren W. Rich, New York, $1,600 to $1,800 per annum, in office of Auditor for Interior Department; A. P. Tasker, New Hampshire, $1,200 to $1,400 per annum; Patrick H. McNulty, Mississippi, $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; Ida W. Whittington, District of Columbia, $1,000 to $1,200; all in the office of Auditor for the War Department; Joseph W. Polloch, Georgia, $720 to $840 per annum, in office of Auditor for Navy Department; Mrs. Victoria Alexander, District of Columbia, $470 to $720 per annum; W. T. Murphy, New Jersey, $720 to $840 per annum; Thomas B. McCarthy, District of Columbia, $840 to $900 per annum; Mrs. Emma L. Beck, District of Columbia, $900 to $1,000 per annum; Miss Lucy E. Cartwright, Maryland, $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; George Robertson, Ind., $1,200 to $1,400 per annum; Charles T. Chapline, West Virginia, $1,400 to $1,600 per annum; L. T. Squire, Michigan, $1,600 to $1,800 per annum; A. M. McBath, Tennessee, $1,800 to $2,000 per annum; Miss S. E. Hammond, Ohio, $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; Miss M. F. Hall, Pennsylvania, $1,200 to $1,400 per annum, all in office of Auditor for the Postoffice Department; William B. Harris, District of Columbia, $720 to $840 per annum, in office of Internal Revenue.

ARMERICAN PORK IN TURKEY.

Its Admission Prohibited by an Order of the Porte.

According to a report from Consul General Dickinson, of Constantinople, dated March 27, the admission of pork products from the United States into Turkey is prohibited by an order of the Porte. This order, it seems, was made about seventeen years ago, and, in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the Consul General and of Minister Straus for several months past, the order has not yet been repealed. Mr. Dickinson adds:

"In the last six months, I have secured the admission of several consignments of American hams, bacon, and other pork products at this port; but during this period American hams have been refused admission at Smyrna and Beirut, and one consignment spoiled at Smyrna while the question was being discussed at the Porte.

"In view of the facts, I consider it unsafe to ship American pork products directly to Turkey until the order referred to is repealed. It is understood that a very large part of the hams, bacon, etc., received in this country is American, but that they are first shipped to Hamburg, Liverpool, and other European cities and then resold to dealers in this country."

On April 5, Mr. Dickinson writes that the Porte has given notice in effect that the order prohibiting the importation of American pork will not be repealed, but will hereafter be strictly enforced.

TRAMWAYS IN GERMANY.

Large Increase in the Use of Electricity During the Last Year.

Consul Hughes, of Coburg, on March 7, quotes from a trade journal the statement that the length of electric lines in Germany shows an increase of 45 per cent over last year, the available power has gone up 97 per cent, and the growth of accumulator installations is represented by the figure of 164 per cent. The tramway accumulators now aggregate almost exactly a fourth of the dynamo power of the power stations; yet there are very few pure accumulator lines. Overhead conductors continue to predominate.

Apart from the two pioneer lines of Siemens & Halske, at Berlin and Frankfort, of the years 1881 and 1884, all the electric roads have been built within the last nine years. The total length is 1,274 miles. Most lines have only a single track, which is made feasible by the almost universal practice of stopping at certain points only.

The gas tram line at Dessau, which was considered so successful, will adopt electricity the coming summer.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

A German Cure for the Hoof and Mouth Disease.

Under date of March 6, Consul Schumann, of Mainz, transmits the following:

"Prof. Dr. Winkler, of Giessen, Hesse, claims to have discovered an extremely simple means for preventing the spread of the hoof and mouth disease (Eczema epizoctica), a disease which is unusually prevalent mong the cattle of this country, and which it seems impossible to stamp out. Prof. Winkler claims that well-boiled milk of cattle afflicted with the disease given to healthy cattle causes the latter immunity to the disease.

"To make cattle immune it is necessary to feed four to six quarts of the said milk daily to each animal for a period of about eight days. Even though this remedy has not been given such thorough trials as to prove its infallibilty beyond doubt, it is nevertheless so simple and inexpensive as to recommend itself at least for trial."

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

It Will Proceed to League Island From Bahia Monday.

A despatch was received at the Navy Department announcing the arrival of the training ship Hartford at Bahia, yesterday. The South Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Schley, including the ships Chicago, Wilmington, and Montgomery, are at present at Bahia.

The Indiana has been ordered to proceed from New York to League Island, Monday, where she will be placed in ordinary. Her officers and crew will probably be assigned to the new battleship Kentucky, now at Newport News. Lieut. W. L. Rodgers now on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, has been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, for duty on the Kentucky.

Torn Car Tickets.

To the Editor of The Times:

Will you kindly inform a mechanic if the city railroads are not compelled to accept their car tickets when there is a small piece torn off? I got on one of the Columbia cars yesterday, and when I gave the conductor my ticket there was a small piece missing. He said he could not take it unless I had the other piece, consequently I had to walk. I get $2 worth of tickets every month, but this was the only one I had with me.

READER.

[Unless the ticket was badly mutilated the conductor had no right to refuse it.]

MR. HANNA UNDECIDED.

Has Not Made Up His Mind About the National Chairmanship.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—"I have not made up my mind about the chairmanship of the National Committee. It is a matter on which I am still undecided and I do not know what I will do," said Senator M. A. Hanna here last night.

He came to Pittsburg to attend the fourteenth anniversary Grant birthday dinner of the Americus Republican Club at the Schenley last night. He responded to the toast: "The Close of the Greatest Century." He did not begin speaking until midnight.

There were 480 plates laid for the dinner. For the first time in the history of the club ladies were allowed to be present. The guest of honor was Mrs. U. S. Grant, who came from Washington to attend. The toastmaster was Clarence Burleigh, city solicitor of Pittsburg.

The toasts and speakers were: "National Developments," Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith; "Grant," Congressman Robert W. Cousins; "Close of the Greatest Century," Senator Hanna.

Senator Boies Penrose was on the card for an address on "Our Country," but he wired his regrets. His place was taken by Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia.

A letter of regret from President McKinley was read.

The banquet souvenir was an engraved menu book in the form of a Grant campaign hat.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Damages of $30,000 Awarded in an Admiralty Case.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 28.—The United States Supreme Court has refused to take up the famous admiralty case of the master and owners of the schooner John C. Haynes vs. the Boston Towboat Company, owners of the big tug Minnie and barges, the result of a collision in Hampton Roads in 1893, when the schooner was run down and completely wrecked. This means that the owners of the schooner get judgment for something like $30,000, with interest from the time of the collision, and also the costs in the case, which amount to $2,000.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Virginia, Judge Hughes sitting, the plaintiffs got a verdict several years ago. The defendants appealed the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which affirmed the verdict of the lower court a few weeks ago. The defendants then applied for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has just refused to take up the case.

SMALLPOX IN CANADA.

Germs Supposed to Have Been Brought From Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 28.—Canada is alarmed by the fact that passengers on Oriental steamers can be stripped, examined, fumigated, and vaccinated, after fourteen days' voyage, and die of malignant smallpox in other parts of Canada three weeks after. A case is now puzzling the provincial medical health officer, Dr. Fagan. A passenger of the steamship Empress of Japan, named Finlayson, was pronounced well and free from disease at the British Columbia quarantine. He had been fourteen days on the ship, ample time for smallpox to develop.

On arriving here he lived six days in Vancouver, left Vancouver well and went to reside in Winnepeg, 2,000 miles distant from Vancouver on April 11. On April 28 he died of malignant smallpox, or thirty-six days after leaving Japan. His was the only case of smallpox in western Canada. Several nurses have, however, contracted the disease from this case and the disease is spreading.

VISITING THE ACADEMY.

British Vice Admiral Henderson at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 28.—Vice Admiral R. H. Henderson, of the English Navy, visited the Naval Academy yesterday. Lieut. E. W. Eberle, aide to Superintendent Wainwright, met him at the depot, and they went together in the Superintendent's carriage to the Academy. A marine guard was at the gate and an admiral's salute of thirteen guns was fired for his coming.

At the Academy library the Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets Colohan met Admiral Henderson, who later made a tour of inspection of the Academy grounds, expressing great pleasure at his visit. He returned to Washington in the afternoon.

A CENTENNIAL EAGLE.

The Bird May Have Escaped From the Philadelphia Zoo in 1876.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 28.—Bernard Hance, one of the best known farmers in this county, discovered an immense eagle yesterday in the act of carrying off one of his choicest lambs. Securing his shotgun, he fired twice at the bird, but only slightly wounded it. The eagle attacked him viciously and tore his face, neck, and breast in a most severe manner, destroying the sight of one eye and tearing off part of one ear. His cries for help brought his hired man and two sons, who finally killed the monster with clubs.

The eagle measured nearly eight feet from tip to tip of wings, and was of the bald variety. On one of the bird's legs, imbedded in the hard flesh, was a metal band to which was attached a silver tag on which were the words "Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, July 4, 1876," which would indicate that the bird was placed there during the Centennial, and perhaps escaped.

A CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Lizzie Terry Had Reached One Hundred and Eight Years.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—On the farm owned by the late George B. Gibson, in Chesterfield county, there died an old colored woman who undoubtedly had passed her one hundred and eighth birthday. This old woman was generally known as "old Aunt Lizzie Gibson," though her real name was Lizzie Terry. Her great age made her an object of much curiosity. She retained her mental faculties and was in fair physical condition until within about ten days of her death.

She was purchased by John Stegall about seventy years ago. The bill of sale stated the year of her birth to be 1792. There are many proofs as to her age.

Brave, Handsome Mr. Nagle.

To the Editor of The Times:

Percival E. Nagle, the present Commissioner of Street Cleaning of the City of New York, is a sharp contrast to the average public official in Washington by reason of his accessibility. It is doubtful if the great metropolis has ever before struck upon an appointee to city service who has more promptly and successfully met the obligations of his post than has Commissioner Nagle, yet in the midst of his stupendous undertaking he finds time for a kindly, though brief, word with all who seek his presence. Tearful wives of idle workmen, awkward men in quest of labor, shy young women eager to help, all are granted the equal privilege of an audience, there being no evidence of the red-tape methods which handicap most transactions with officials of the General Government.

Commissioner Nagle is a descendant on his mother's side of Edmund Burke and on his father's of Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, K. C. B., who was his grand-uncle. He stands six feet four, and weighs 250 pounds, which are fitting proportions for a man who can rid the streets of the city of New York of a 10-inch fall of snow, requiring the removal of 392,500 cubic yards in seventy-two hours, wearing out three horses daily in the effort, but suffering no physical injury himself other than a temporary Rembrandt hue to his storm-beaten countenance.

A WOMAN.

FOR THE KEARSARGE.

A Testimonial Being Prepared by New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., April 28.—The committee appointed by Governor Rollins to select a design for the testimonial to be presented to the battleship Kearsarge has completed its work. In its report the committee says: "The greatest naval duel of the civil war was between the old Kearsarge and the old Alabama and the Kearsarge won her glory by destroying the Alabama. So when the two great battleships, Kearsarge and Alabama, are about to enter a united nation can New Hampshire do a more worthy act than to add to the glory which surrounds the name of Kearsarge by making it a pledge between New Hampshire and Alabama that they and these two noble ships are united for the defence and welfare of a common country?"

The work on the Kearsarge will be a large bronze bas-relief to be placed on the forward turret between the two 13-inch guns. The sculptor is Bela W. Pratt, of Boston. The gift for the Alabama will probably be a large design in bronze, appropriately inscribed, to be placed in one of the turrets. Dr. Tucker, of Dartmouth College, has been asked by his colleagues on the commission to prepare the inscription. The presentation to the two ships will take place in Portsmouth Harbor, probably in June, and in the presence of the North Atlantic Squadron. There will be a land parade and it is expected that President McKinley, the Governor of Alabama, and other dignitaries will be there.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The United States Likely to Supplant Great Britain.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The announcement from Washington that Col. C. P. Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, has received official assurances form the Brazilian Government that hereafter all coal for naval vessels and railroads will be purchased from the United States, is exciting much interest among big coal companies in this city. The general opinion among men prominent in the soft coal trade is that this action on the part of Brazil marks the beginning of a general movement of the South American coal trade to the United States.

Although England has long held a monopoly in the coal trade with South American Republics, the general opinion has always been that South American countries would ultimately come to this country for their coal. England's coal trade with foreign countries has now fallen to practically nothing, as a result of the war in South Africa, and therefore Brazil's announcement that she is coming to this country for coal is not a surprise to merchants here.

HOME FOR ODD FELLOWS.

Property to Be Purchased at Ellicott City.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., April 28.—The founding of an Odd Fellows' home in Ellicott City is likely to result from negotiations now pending for the purchase of Lilburn, the residence of the late Henry R. Hazlehurst, in and adjoining Ellicott City. Officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland have the enterprise in hand and an option has been secured on the property, which includes fifty acres of the large tract. The matter of the purchase will be definitely settled on Monday next. The purchase price is not stated, but $25,000 is understood to be the figures.

A large stone mansion with every modern convenience, outbuildings, etc., belong to Lilburn, which presents a fine appearance on one of the hills overlooking Ellicott City. The plan of the Grand Lodge is to establish a retreat there for aged Odd Fellows amid the most delightful surroundings.

THE BUFFALO STRIKE.

Both Sides Await a Decision From New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—The strike situation remains practically unchanged. Both Superintendent MacBeth, of the New York Central Car Shops, and the 2,000 car repairers and yardmen who have quit work, are waiting for some word from New York defining their company's policy in the matter. Two days have passed without any steps being taken by the company looking toward a settlement of the strike.

In the meantime the strikers have refrained from calling out any other workmen in a sympathy strike and the railroad company has not attempted to place any men within the shops to take the places of the strikers. Both sides are waiting for some word from New York.

PURCHASES A NEW SHAFT.

Pennsylvania Coal Company to Use It for Drainage Purposes.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 28.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company yesterday purchased the ravine shaft of the Newton Coal Company, at Pittson for $5,000 and will take possession in a few days. The Pennsylvania Coal Company will not haul coal up the shaft but will use it to drain the water from the shafts, Nos. 8, 9, and 10 and the coal from the ravine mine will be taken up No. 10 shaft.

At the same time the company has secured control from J. E. Patterson of a large tract of coal land which they will mine, and which will give them access to a large piece of coal land belonging to them which they have been unable to get at. The transaction will give employment to a large force of men.

INCREASE OF WAGES DENIED.

Reading Railway Pleads an Advance in the Cost of Material.

READING, Pa., April 28.—In answer to the petition of employes of the Reading Railroad shops of the entire system, the company posted a reply yesterday afternoon that no general advance of wages could be allowed. The business of the company shows an increase for the year, but cost of raw material and other advances makes it impossible to advance wages inasmuch as the Reading Company is paying more than other railroad companies. A few machinists will get an advance of five per cent.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Just the Man.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

"What experience have you had in handling explosives?" asked the foreman of a powder mill.

"Isky," replied the applicant for the position proudly, "was the for three yearsky a revolutionistsky in Russia, sirsky."

He Was Smooth.

(From the Chicago Post.)

"He's a very smooth man," they said, with conviction.

Nor were they in error in the matter, for he had just had a clean shave.

The Glamour Gone.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Officer Clancy—Faith, ye seem t' have losht yer howld upon th' Swellblood's cook.

Officer Grogan—I have, bad luck t' me for a blunderin' fool! Whin Oi got me new suit av citizen's clothes the other day Oi wint round an' let 'er see me in it.

Grief.

(From the Chicago News.)

Jones—I met Smith down town today. He told me his wife left him last week.

Mrs. Jones—Poor fellow! I suppose he's all broke up over it, isn't he?

Jones—I guess so. When I congratulated him he insisted on opening a small bottle.

The Musical Lion.

Said the Lion: "On music I dote,
But something is wrong with my throat.
When I practice a scale,
The listeners quail,
And flee at the very first note."

—Oliver Herford.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The great Chinese society of Boxers it is estimated numbers about 11,000,000 men.

One rule of the Mormon Church is that the young people of the faith must serve three years in mission work.

Four thousand tourists arrived in the Land of the Pharaohs between the 1st of November and 20th of February.

The report of the Ontario Department of Immigration for 1899 shows that 4,015 steerage passengers settled in Ontario.

Governor Wells, of Utah, is a student of experimental chemistry and spends much of his leisure time in his laboratory.

Prof. Joseph W. Holden, who died at Oldfield, Me., last week, preached the theory for many years that the earth was flat.

In Scotland plowing matches are taking place all over the country. The chances for practice lately, however, have been few.

The Mississippi River each year washes away an alarming amount of shore, equal to ten square miles of territory eighty-six feet deep.

The latest statistics show that the United States has over 200,000 miles of railroad, and less than 20,000 miles of good wagon roads.

In 1899 the Argentine Republic imported $10,800,000 more gold than it exported. In 1897 it exported $21,300,000 more than it imported.

By the bequest of Miss Anna H. Man, Providence is to come into possession of about $200,000 for the maintenance of Roger Williams Park.

There are now upward of 400 rural mail carriers in the United States, and during the year just closed they carried close to 10,000,000 pieces of mail.

Governor Crane's reception in Boston the other evening to the members of the Legislature was made notable by the fact that no liquor or wines were served.

Henry Labouchere is described as careless and untidy in dress and a smoker of poor cigarettes. He is fond of home life and is devoted to his wife and daughter.

In Norway and Sweden, before any couple can be legally married, certificates must be secured showing that both bride and bridegroom have been duly vaccinated.

Cardinal Gibbons denies the report that he is going to Europe this spring or summer. He will not, therefore, preach at the dedication of the Catholic Cathedral in London.

D. A. Tompkins, a cotton-gin owner of Mississippi, is to give $40,000 for the construction at Jackson, Miss., of the textile school authorized at the recent session of the Legislature.

Several gold mines are now being worked in Georgia and it is believed that both the number of the mines and the value of their output will largely increase during the present year.

It was while seated astride of a log fishing for bass that the Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals granted a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court in the governorship case.

Miss Kitty Wilkins, of Idaho, who has gained much fame as the owner of thousands of horses, is to be married. She is the most extensive breeder of horses in that State, and sells them in lots of 2,000 or more.

The sixteen electric floats built in New Orleans at a cost of $42,000 have been sold to Denver for an exhibition there, and they will then be sent to Wichita, Kas., for the next street fair. They are the first electric floats built in the world.

The hard-working laborers and cool