

The Evening Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

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WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

Circulation Statement: The circulation of The Times for the week ending September 1, 1900, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Total.

The Quantitative Theory: Mr. Bryan delivered a speech to farmers yesterday at the Shepherdston, West Virginia, county fair, and in it made some of the always fresh and telling points for the always fresh and telling points for the prosperity cry of the opposition, he said.

Republican farmers, do you believe that times are better than they were, do you believe that there is any connection between better times and more money? If you do, you are wrong.

In 1896, Mr. Bryan explained, the Republicans scouted the idea that the country needed more money. They could not well argue otherwise, since they had themselves cut the volume of redemption in half, and thereby paralyzed business and ruined millions of American traders and farmers, and cut wages to the starvation point.

Unless the comprehensive arrangements made by our excellent Weather Service should be overtaken by some unforeseen accident, a large and vigorous West Indian hurricane will be up as far as Norfolk tonight, and ought to do a little heavy zephyring around here tomorrow.

Mr. Hanna expresses himself as being eminently satisfied with the results of the Cleveland election. He is in a happy, happy mood, and is feeling as if he has found his place in the world.

It is a commentary upon the trend of political movement in this campaign that the Cleveland Cabinet members, Messrs. Olney and Fish, have declared opposition to Mr. Bryan, whom they bitterly antagonized four years ago.

Among the stories of the late King Humbert told by the London press, is the one that King Humbert, "said it was not his fault, but that of the king."

Shorter Hours for French Workmen: A personal letter to the present secretary of France reveals the fact that the hours of work in various industries range from seven to fourteen per week, depending on the industry.

The Increase in Crime: An interesting little book on criminology, by Dr. J. Santeron Christison, formerly of the New York City Asylum for the Insane, contains the startling statement that crimes are nearly five times as numerous as forty years ago.

A Chameleon Candidate: It is estimated that William McKinley has changed often than anything or anybody, not even excepting the weather.

Breaking Faith With Cuba: When our country ordered Spain out of Cuba it expressly pledged itself to exercise "sovereignty" over the island.

Candidate Yates Unsees: It is rumored that Richard Yates, Illinois, is somewhat embarrassed by the too demonstrative devotion of the Governor of Illinois to the cause of the people.

Kwang Hwa's Hanna: If the Emperor could get back to Peking it is possible that a government might be set up in the Far East.

A Fair Division: Mr. Yates' wonder how Sadie manages to keep up her popularity with the men.

People That Have an Account: She—Yes, I'm going to call on the new neighbors.

At the Seneschore: "Dear me! There are those unpleasant people we met on the train; we don't want to be bothered with them."

At the Seneschore: "No; and we can't go on the plan that they don't want to be bothered with them."

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

West Virginia is Safe—Washingtonians who have recently given attention to the situation in West Virginia have no doubt about that State swinging back into the Democratic column this year.

The economic changes which have taken place in the last twenty-five or thirty years will probably account for other criminals.

While no one of these facts is probably responsible for the general increase in crime, all of them together probably will account for most of it.

It is quite evident that the Sea Serpent has taken account of recent remarks in the Times concerning his inexcusable absence from his usual haunts this year.

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COMPTROLLER MORGAN DEAD.

Expired Soon After His Renomination by New York Republicans.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—State Comptroller William J. Morgan, who was renominated by the Republicans at Saratoga yesterday, and who has been ailing for the past two weeks, died last night at his home, No. 1 Main street, in this city.

His three daughters, Deputy Comptroller Theo. P. Gilman, and Dr. Milbank, the attending physician, were at his bedside when death came. Heart failure was the immediate cause.

William J. Morgan was born in Canada in 1840, and was brought to this country by his parents when he was ten years old.

He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, and at the opening of the civil war enlisted as a private in the 116th New York Volunteer Infantry.

He took part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, including Cedar Creek, and in the attack on Fort Hudson, May 27, 1863.

Colonel Morgan was wounded four times. He returned from the war in 1864, he became a member of the editorial staff of the "Buffalo Commercial."

In 1880 he was appointed canal appraiser and was elected president of the board by his associates.

In January, 1894, State Comptroller James A. Roberts appointed Colonel Morgan to the place of deputy State Comptroller. During his term of office he was elected to the Legislature in 1895.

Colonel Morgan performed the duty of the department in 1898, he was elected to the office of State Comptroller.

TO FILL THE VACANCY. State Committee Will Name a Candidate to Succeed Mr. Morgan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The local Republican politicians have all returned from the State convention. They declare that a winning ticket was nominated at Saratoga.

Republican leaders were greatly shocked this morning by the news of the sudden death of Comptroller W. J. Morgan.

He was present at Saratoga, and his friends knew that he had recently been ill, there was nothing in his appearance to indicate that his condition was serious.

The vacancy on the ticket will be filled by the State Committee, and Chairman McKim will call a special meeting for that purpose in a few days.

A man from Erie county will be selected for the place, but the party leaders will not discuss the matter today.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT. A Maryland Congressional Candidate Struck by a Fatal Illness.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—J. Fred C. Talbot, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second district, was overcome by the heat yesterday noon while attending the Titonium fair.

A carriage was called and Mr. Talbot, in a half-unconscious state, was hurried to his home in Lutherville. Here Dr. T. W. Peabody was hastily sent for, and he remained by the patient's bedside until late in the evening.

Under the physician's care Mr. Talbot gradually revived, and at 10 o'clock this morning he was able to get up.

Mr. Talbot is now resting easily, and it is not apprehended any serious effects from the attack he suffered today.

He will not be able to remain quiet for several days, however.

Mr. Talbot was in the city during the early part of yesterday and went to the fair grounds about 10 o'clock.

NEW TRIAL FOR MRS. BOTKIN. Alleged Poisoner of Mrs. Denning to Have Another Chance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6.—Cordelia Botkin, who was convicted of poisoning Mrs. John P. Denning and her sister, at Wilmington, Del., by means of candy, and was sentenced to life imprisonment, will get a new trial.

The Attorney General has confessed error in the instructions of the court to the jury and the conviction must be set aside.

This action grew out of the case of Frederick Hoff, who secured a new trial because the judge gave instructions to the jury to regard the circumstantial evidence submitted during the trial.

Mr. Hoff's attorney has an appeal before the Supreme Court on the question of jurisdiction, as she was tried here though her victims died in Delaware.

In case the appeal is granted, Botkin will not go to the expense of sending witnesses out here, it is said, and she may thus escape.

A FREAK LOCOMOTIVE. Extra Wheels and Cylinders to Use in the Mountains.

One of the German locomotives shown at Paris is so singular in the salient features of its design that had not the idea of its inventor been put into effect, the designer, one would have felt impelled to regard it as a huge scientific practical joke.

It is a four-coupled compound express engine built for the Bavarian state railways. The astonishing peculiarity of this engine is that it has two pairs of bogie wheels, and that it has two cylinders between them.

The two cylinders are arranged in a line, and are connected by a common crankshaft. The two pairs of bogie wheels are arranged in a line, and are connected by a common axle.

Further, this pair of small auxiliary drivers can be raised from the rails, or pressed upon them, as desired, by means of a lever.

The object of this eccentric appliance has proved a tough puzzle to most visitors. One overhauled the conjecture that the tiny cylinders and cylinders were used to move the locomotive about the yard, so as to give the big wheels and cylinders a rest.

This suggested to him a humorous comparison with Sir Isaac Newton's absent-minded provision of a large aperture in the door for his large dog to pass through, and a small aperture for the same dog.

Naturally the designer was outraged at so disrespectful a reference, and he promptly explained that his "real intention" was to give the engine a weight in general, has the qualities of a four-coupled engine, but is able to increase, every time it is needed, its weight in the proportion of 3 to 2, so that it can exert ten times as much power.

Recruiting Colored Troops. (From the Kansas City Star.) The colored regiment, under the charge of Capt. Willis Tins, appears to offer an attractive prospect to the colored people of this city.

Subsequent Reflection. (From the Chicago Tribune.) "Oh, what a beautiful water lily!"

There, now, we're as wet as you. Go get your own water.

People That Have an Account. (From the Chicago Times-Herald.) She—Yes, I'm going to call on the new neighbors.

At the Seneschore: "Dear me! There are those unpleasant people we met on the train; we don't want to be bothered with them."

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ALL AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Washington Speakers Heard at a Baltimore Mass Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Nearly 2,000 Democrats of the Eighteenth ward and wards in the Second Congressional district gathered last night at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Association.

Features of the meeting were the attendance of Mayor Hayes, who presided, and of three Republican speakers from Washington, Gen. William Birney, President of the Washington Anti-Imperialist League; Dr. W. A. Croft, Secretary of the League, and N. E. Dawson, for twenty-five years secretary to General Grant, Senator Allison, and General Miles.

Mr. Dawson recently lost his position, said Dr. Croft, through the Secretary of War, who objected to his anti-imperialistic views.

General Birney is eighty-two years of age. He was a major general in the Union Army during the civil war, and is a son of James G. Birney, who ran for President in 1840 and 1854 on the Free Soil ticket.

Dr. Croft attacked Maryland for McKinley in 1896, for which act he said "he would live long enough to forgive himself."

The association also swung a fine new banner across Lafayette Avenue at Strickland Street. Upon the banner were the names of Bryan and Stevenson, the name of Fred C. Talbot, the Second district Congressional Democratic candidate, and these names were surrounded by the words "Imperialism," "Republicans, I Dare You to Put a Money Value on an American Life."

As the banner was unfurled there was cheering and patriotic selections by a band.

Mayor Hayes was introduced by President John Gourley and spoke of the injustice of the tariff legislation against it and the dangers of imperialism.

He then turned the floor over to the speakers, who spoke of the welfare of the people, demanded that special and class legislation which enabled possessors of capital to consolidate and control the means of production.

The speakers were the offering of Republican legislation and administrations, and the result of the tariff legislation.

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WORKMEN POORLY PAID.

Report on Conditions in the Textile Trade in France.

W. P. Atwell, American Consul at Roubaix, France, has sent to the State Department an interesting commentary on the poor condition of textile workers at Roubaix, which he recognizes as typical of the conditions in Europe generally.

Mr. Atwell quotes a report made by Achille Leper, of Roubaix, at the recent meeting of the International Textile Congress at Berlin, and subjoins a statement of the discussion of Mr. Leper's paper at the congress.

"The many strikes at Roubaix have assured workmen, since the passage of the Millerand-Caillet law, the same, or nearly the same, wages for eleven hours' work that they once received for twelve hours. Wages for wool combers are low, varying from 47 to 77 cents per day. Night work still continues, boys working at night and women and children taking their places during the day.

It is the least remunerative of the different branches. The mean wage for cotton and wool spinners is 96.5 cents and for fasteners 53 cents. Women employed for the same work earn from 39 to 44 cents.

The weaving branch is oversupplied from the fact that, as the work is comparatively a paragon, it is preferred by children, and this creates a superabundance of labor. There are at least three months in the year when the looms are idle.

Dyeing is done chiefly by lads, and there is a surplus of production. Weaving is not brilliant either, particularly for mangle, which is done by lads, and for this work is \$2.90 per week. The price for hand work are slightly higher, but there are at least three months a year when there is no work.

Consul Atwell adds that Mr. Leper advocated an international agreement concerning the abolition of child labor, and the wages of labor as the only way to ameliorate this state of affairs.

The question of abolishing piecework was also considered, and Mr. Leper desired its absolute suppression, the French, Austrians, and Germans voted for it, and the Belgians abstained from voting.

A resolution to abolish child labor, or other means the abolition of extra hours and night work was proposed; also one in favor of transforming the means of production into collective property. The continental delegates thought that abuses suffered by textile workers could be corrected by legislation.

The English delegates believed that the remedy lay in proper organization among workmen. The socialistic resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The congress resolved that strikes lasting more than four weeks and comprising more than 2,000 people should be aided by members of all political parties.

The next congress will meet at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1902.

MINIATURE WAR MUNITIONS.

Attractions for Juvenile Pleasurers When Christmas Comes.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.) "People who don't believe in encouraging the growth of the 'military spirit' are going to have hard work picking out Christmas presents for their children this year," said a New Orleans merchant who has just returned from a trip to the North.

He said that the military spirit is the principal toy for boys, and that he had seen a lot of them in the store.

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