The Evening Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended October 13, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, October 7	19,421
Monday, October 8	39,034
Tuesday, October 9	39,572
Wednesday, October 10	39,797
Thursday, October 11	39,161
Friday, October 12	39,426
Saturday, October 13	39,218
Total	255,629
Daily average (Sunday, 19,421, excepted)	39,368

Roosevelt on Law and Order.

In Kentucky the other day, the cowboy candidate gave another of his instructive and amusing imitations of a man of glass throwing stones at himself. It was at Elizabethtown, and the audience he was about to address received him with enthusiastic cheers for Mr. Bryan. It is needless to say that this put Roosevelt in a livid rage, and he screamed: "It is not extraordinary that the men who have stolen the Governorship and who seek to steal it again should not dare hear the truth of history, but should seek to gag an American citizen even before he had uttered one word of his opinions in a political controversy!"

A Republican candidate stumping in Kentucky is not in the best position in the world to indulge in remarks concerning the stealing of Governorships. The fact is too notorious that the leaders of his own party, less than a year ago tried to steal a Governorship in the Bluegrass State, by the cowardly murder of the rightful claimant to that office. It is particularly boomerangous for Theodore Roosevelt, of all men, to stir up such a subject. It was because they knew "the truth of history," and his law-defying connection with it, that the decent citizens of Elizabethtown resented his coming among them to laud the vile assassination conspirators of last January. It was because they saw in him a disgraced Chief Magistrate of a great State who, for partisan purposes, had been willing to trample upon a plain mandate of the Constitution, that he might harbor and protect Taylor, the fugitive from justice, who on the strength of evidence given in the Youtsey trial, stands before the country as the instigator of Governor Goebel's murder.

On the outskirts of the small crowd at the Elizabethtown meeting, a number of small boys were marching around, waving Bryan flags and cheering the Democratic Presidential candidate. Roosevelt glared at them through his teeth and shouted: "I call your attention to the attitude of Mr. Bryan's friends on the subject of law and order!" "It is our privilege to call Mr. Roosevelt's attention to the attitude of his Kentucky friends on the same subject.

One of them, that eminent Republican leader from the mountains of Clay county, the Hon. "Jim" Howard, is under sentence of death for the assassination of the legal Governor of Kentucky. Another, the Hon. Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State, is serving a life sentence as an accessory to that crime. Another, that bright young Kentucky Republican, Henry Youtsey, is being tried as a principal in the same connection.

According to two unimpeachable witnesses, this miscreant has twice confessed that he procured the rifle and cartridges with which the deed was committed, and stood by with two other evident Republicans—one colored—from the eastern part of the State, while Howard fired the fatal shot, and all under the direction and orders of that "peerless leader," the Hon. W. S. Taylor, now in hiding from Nemesis, in the adjacent Commonwealth of Indiana, under the protecting wing of its Republican Governor, Mount, who, like Roosevelt, is perfectly willing to assist in defeating the ends of justice, when the criminal is an honored member of his own party.

Trouble in the Strike Region.

Our despatches bring news of trouble and threatened bloodshed in the Panther Creek Valley district of the anthracite coal field, where two thousand armed strikers confront the Fourth Pennsylvania National Guard Regiment, and are attempting to induce the Panther Creek miners, who, so far, have not participated in the strike, to join it. Serious fears are entertained that there may be a collision before nightfall.

It is quite possible that the worst may be averted by a temporary and voluntary shutting down of the mines pending a settlement of the strike, which, according to popular opinion, is likely to occur before many days. For the moment there is no indication of such a movement, but if the Coal Trust has really surrendered to the influence of Hanna and the other trusts, probably the same pressure will be exerted to coerce the Panther Creek operators into an avoidance of bloodshed. This morning they were having details of troops posted at their various shafts and showed every intention of proceeding under military protection; but, as that will surely involve riot, it is safe to presume that Hanna will move heaven and earth to prevent hostilities. A clash between troops and strikers in Pennsylvania would set organized labor ablaze from ocean to ocean, and the trust campaign manager knows well enough what that would mean on election day. So, from considerations of selfish interest, we are convinced that the whole force of the general trust combination, acting with the Administration, will be used to avert such a party calamity.

We sincerely hope that the effort will be made, and will be successful. The object lesson presented by past and present conditions in the anthracite region, where thousands of miners and their families have been kept in a state of semi-starvation by the Coal Trust and its allies, ought to be sufficient to teach voters what the masses may expect should the trust again win control of the Government, and have four years more in which to perfect their organization, and to secure the legislation and control of the Supreme Court necessary to finally fasten their chains permanently around the necks of the American people.

If they cannot be roused to duty and action by what they have seen and know, we have no wish that they should be further instructed through the spectacle of a crowd of fleeing miners being shot in the back by Governor Stone's infantry.

Trusts Large and Small.

Mr. Alger has contributed his crumb to the heap of testimony on the trust question. He says that there are trusts which are not trusts.

This is perhaps the prettiest example of word-juggling which has yet come to light in the literature of the present campaign. It bestrides the fence most successfully, admitting as much on one side as it denies on the other. It only half agrees with Mr. Hanna, who says that there are no trusts, but so far as heard from Mr. Hanna is the only one who is entirely in accord with that opinion.

The people know that there are such things as trusts, and they know what these are, and what their effect is. They have been educated up to this knowledge by a sort of kindergarten method. The principle of these combinations of capital is so deep-seated and far-reaching that almost everyone has seen a small illustration of it in his own community. In most villages there are, or have been at some time, monopolies held by one man or a syndicate of men. They may have had to do with either business or social life. Sometimes there is one man who, by dint of overbearing will and superior executive ability, craft and determination, has made himself the controlling factor in the lives of the villagers. Nothing can be done in town meeting without his influence; the church must please him; the social affairs of the town must be graced by his presence; no business deal can go through against his wish. The effect of such domination is always bad. It is essentially contrary to the American spirit, and it never lasts. There is no village, however small, in this country, where such a monopoly of power and privilege has been held for long. This proves as clearly as anything can the essentially democratic spirit of the people of this country. Sooner or later some barefooted, tow-headed boy on a hill farm, observing the haughtiness of the village magnate and the demoralizing effect it has on the citizens of the place, grows up with a burning determination to overthrow this influence; and he generally does it. When, therefore, that same tow-headed boy, grown to manhood, sees a big combination of capitalists doing to the whole country precisely what the "squire" or the "judge" or simply "old Mr. Skinflint," did in his native village a quarter of a century before, he knows what the effect is likely to be, and sets his wits to work to find some way to destroy the demoralizing influence. There is no aristocratic tradition in America. There is nothing to support a plutocracy. When all is said, all social systems rest on sentiment; and there is no sentiment in being ruled by a syndicate.

Only a few days ago the State Department renewed its "expressions of the most distinguished consideration" to Minister (and editor) Wu, and congratulated him upon the good faith and promptitude shown by his Government in degrading and banishing the bloody and execrable Prince Tuan to the Siberian frontier. Today the China despatches announce that Tuan is still doing business at the old stand; that he is in absolute control of the court and of the Imperial seal, which he is stamping on edicts of a most sanguinary nature, on commissions appointing all the torturers and butchers of foreigners to high office, and generally acting the part of a regularly chartered and licensed Chinese Hanna. The moral which we deduce from this situation is, that it is sometimes desirable to withhold congratulations until one can get direct news from Siberia.

What may be considered as one of the early fruits of the Administration Chinese cut and scuttle policy is to be seen in the general outbreak in southern China by which the lives of hundreds of Americans and a vast aggregate of property belonging to citizens of this country are placed in extreme and imminent peril. Mr. Wildman, our Consul at Hongkong, has gone to Manila to consult General MacArthur about the situation; doubtless with a view to learning whether or not there is any chance of getting military protection for our menaced people. Probably, this is a bad move for Mr. Wildman to make. He may see more of the conditions in the Philippines than his superiors would like him to, and MacArthur may tell him things concerning the war situation which the Washington authorities desire to keep in the refrigerator until after election. The Consul, therefore, in his zeal for his country, may stand a chance of losing his official head.

If the public knew exactly who was promoting the proposed Russian loan of one hundred and fifty million dollars, in New York, it might not be difficult to understand the recent sudden warming of our "splendid diplomacy" toward the Court of St. Petersburgh. There is something back of the rapprochement, of a substantial business character, or our amiable and kind-hearted President would not smile and chirp so sweetly over a power that had the inhumanity to order the massacre of the five thousand Chinese men, women, and children who were ruthlessly marched to the banks of the Amur River and bayoneted into it, and drowned, at Blagovestchensk!

New York State Swinging Back.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)

New York has well-earned the title of "pendulum State" in national politics. With a uniformity that is surprising she has swung back and forth between the two great parties, giving victory or defeat as she swung to or from one or the other. In 1880 it remained with the Republicans for Garfield, but in 1884 it swung to Cleveland. In 1888 it swung back to Harrison, but in 1892 it swung back to Cleveland, and in 1896 returned to McKinley, and now, as it must in obedience to this motion, it is gracefully swinging beack to Bryan.

They Sanctioned Polygamy.

(From the Buffalo Times.)

All the facts that the American people desire about this un-American treaty with the Sultan of Sulu are contained in a few words. President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay sanctioned a treaty with a barbarian king whereby he retains 300 wives, with the American flag floating over his harem and the United States Government paying him a monthly salary of $250, while his retinue of officers receive salaries in proportion.

Recognizes No Class.

(From the Quincy, Ill., Journal.)

During a campaign it is common for even aristocratic party representatives to pander to the common people, but Bryan panders to no class. His speeches are sincere, direct and as earnest as they are forceful, and they leave no doubt, in the spirit they manifest and the impression they convey, that he is for equal and exact justice to all, irrespective of class, color, religion, or social condition.

Flouting the Nation's Fathers.

(From the Cedar Rapids Gazette.)

The Republican campaign book maintains that colonies are really good things. This is taking a slap at the men who thought differently some years after they are no longer able to defend in the public prints their action in rebelling against England.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

In reckoning on their chances of success or failure in the State campaign, the Democrats of Missouri are taking into account the attitude of Governor Stephens during the St. Louis street car strike troubles last summer. On this subject the "Kansas City Star" remarks: "For all of these obstacles and drawbacks the Democrats have to thank Lon V. Stevens and his administration, and if Joseph Flory is elected Governor of Missouri it will be directly through the successful efforts of his predecessor to heap reproach and odium upon the Democratic organization in the State."

* * *

One of the clever epigrams of the campaign was that to which Mr. Bryan gave utterance at Portsmouth one day last week. He was greeted by some one in the audience as the "farmer President." This brought forth the answer: "I do not wish to be elected under false pretences. I am not a farmer. I am an agriculturist. —you know the difference between them. A farmer is a man who makes his money on the farm and spends it in town, while an agriculturist is a man who makes his money in town and spends it on the farm."

* * *

The following "prosperity" news note comes over the wires from Utica, N. Y.:

"The Franklin furnace and Clinton iron ore mines which have been operated for the last eighteen months by M. A. Hanna & Co., of Cleveland, will soon shut down and go out of blast. About 400 employes will be affected. No explanation is made as to why the fires will be drawn."

* * *

The first even wager of any size on the result of the Presidential election to be recorded has just been made in Brooklyn. It is for $2,500 and former Sheriff William J. Butling is credited with taking the McKinley end, while Louis C. Behman, the theatrical manager, risks his judgment and cash on Bryan.

* * *

Requests from clergymen in a dozen different States for permission to stump Ohio for Bryan have been received at the Democratic headquarters within the past two or three days. Altogether twenty-one ministers have tendered their services, sixteen of the number having previously voted the Republican ticket.

Five have been assigned to speak for Bryan in Ohio. They are: Rev. A. D. Maynard, Warren Centre, Pa.; Rev. J. D. Howell, Fort Recovery; Rev. Alva Crabtree, Rio Grande; Rev. A. E. Hatch, the famous blind singer and preacher of Iowa, and Rev. S. S. Bartlett, of Painesville, Ohio.

* * *

David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, says: "There are four enemies that have stood in the path of man. These are aristocracy, militarism, slavery, and imperialism. There are various other enemies, but those are the four arch enemies in the political sense. They all spring out of the idea that man belongs not to himself, but that he belongs, body and soul, to somebody or something else which owns him. These four enemies, in a dangerous garb, confront the United States today.

"Schiller says that the tyrants reach hands to each other that they reach to each other the hands. They stand together now. These four stand together now. Wherever there is one, the other is. Aristocracy, slavery, militarism, and imperialism. They reach each other's hands."

* * *

"I can select twenty election districts and figure from the registration in them last Friday and Saturday that the county would give Bryan 300,000 plurality," said Mr. Croker in New York yesterday. "That would be just as trustworthy as the claims made by the Republicans that the registration here and up the State favored them.'

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "no safe calculation can be made from registration returns. You can assume what you like, but until the votes are counted on election day no man can give a correct estimate of what is to happen.

"I wish you would deny that I have given $50,000 to the national campaign fund. Nor has Tammany as an organization done so. We have very little money. All we have has been raised by small subscriptions. We are having hard work to get together enough to run the campaign.

"A morning newspaper says the dinner to Colonel Bryan is to cost $50 a plate. That also is untrue. As I understand it this dinner is to be a $5 a plate affair."

* * *

Representative Bartlett has returned to his home at Macon, Ga., from Indianapolis, where he went as the representative of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Bibb County. He says he is convinced that the Democrats will overwhelmingly defeat the Republicans in the coming elections.

* * *

A decision has been rendered by Justice Hooker, at Medina, N. Y., in an action brought to determine the legality of the election in Shelby, and other towns which have adopted ballot machines and have reduced the number of districts for that purpose. The town board of Shelby in June last bought two balloting machines for use at the election in that town. Previous to this action there were four districts in the town. The town board passed resolutions reducing the number of districts to two. An application was made to Justice Hooker for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the board to provide polling places for four election districts with the proper number of inspectors and clerks. Justice Hooker's decision allows the writ. He holds that the action of the board in reducing the number of districts from four to two cannot take effect until after the next town meeting. The town board of Shelby will be called together at once and it is probable that two extra ballot machines will be leased for the election this fall and until after the next town meeting.

* * *

"Whether John Hunn, the Republican nominee for Governor of Delaware," says the "Wilmington Every Evening," "is of Quaker or German ancestry, one thing is certain: He is a Union Republican. The Union Republican party is absolutely controlled by J. Edward Addicks. Is it not reasonable to infer, therefore, that Mr. Addicks would control its nominees for office in the event of their election?"

* * *

"After Secretary Long's last conference with the Bethlehem and Carnegie steel companies," says the "Savannah News," "it is believed there will be no necessity of building a Government armor plate plant. That, however, will be more definitely determined after the election. If McKinley wins the trust will get the contract, and it will come pretty near dictating the figures."

European Nations Careful of Horses.

(From the London Express.)

In France there is a rule by which horses and mules in excess of needs are handed over to be fed and cared for at a price, to farmers, who agree to reproduce them in good condition or pay for deterioration. In Germany, where horses are bought between three and six years of age, they are kept at remount depots till matured. Italy has two horse-training establishments where new purchases are handled and developed till fit for cavalry service. In Switzerland the individual drawn for the mounted arm is entrusted with the care and custody of his horse till they are both called up.

Alarmed.

(From the Seattle Times.)

There is no question but that the leaders of the Republican party are most thoroughly frightened and that Hanna is desperate in his efforts to organize his forces, to raise a corruption fund which he deems to be necessary, and to arouse that "apathy" which the great political "boss" claims to prevail among Republicans everywhere.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Pamphlet Just Issued by the Geological Survey.

Henry Gannett, in a pamphlet just issued by the United States Geological Survey on the boundaries of the United States, has the following to say regarding the Alaskan boundary:

"There is no possibility of a misinterpretation of the language of the treaty with Russia of 1867 concerning the portion of the boundary running along the 141st meridian from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the neighborhood of the coast near Mount St. Elias, and in recent years points upon this boundary, notably at the crossing of the Yukon, have been established by the United States and Canadian surveyors by astronomic means and marked.

"Concerning the remaining portion of the boundary, however, from the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias southeastward to the mouth of Portland Canal, question has been raised in recent years by Canadian authorities.

"It has long been known that the coast of this part of Alaska is extremely broken, containing many fiords extending far inland, and that no contiguous range of mountains parallels the coast. It was for many years tacitly admitted by both sides that the second alternative of the treaty that the boundary should follow a line ten marine leagues distant from the coast and following its windings should be the one finally adopted when the question of making the boundary arose. This position was taken by the United States and consistently followed from the time of the acquisition of the territory to the present. All maps, United States and Canadian, agreed on it. Many acts of sovereignty were performed by the United States within this territory, no question being raised by the Canadian authorities, and the claim of the United States to a strip of territory ten marine leagues in width from the main coast was universally admitted by the Canadian authorities.

"The discovery of gold in the basin of the Yukon, in Canada, and the fact that the only feasible means of access to this region lay through United States territory, made it extremely desirable for Canaday to possess a port or ports on this coast as the starting points of routes to the Yukon mines, and it was only when this necessity appeared that any question arose concerning the interpretation of the definition of the limits in the treaty.

"The claim made by the British Government before a joint Commission on the Boundary was that the boundary, instead of passing up Portland Canal, should pass up Pearse Canal, connecting with Portland Canal, up which it follows to the summit of the mountains nearest to the coast, and then should follow them, regardless of the fact that they do not form a continuous range, crossing all the inlets of the sea up to Mount St. Elias. This, of course, was refused by the United States Commissioners. A proposition made by the British Commissioners to refer the matter to arbitration was also refused by the United States Commissioners, on the ground that there was nothing to arbitrate, since the territory in question was in possession of the United States, and had been for many years without dispute, such possession being in full accord with the terms of the treaty. The Commission was then dissolved, the only outcome being an agreement that the summits of White and Chilkoot Passes and a point upon the Chilkat, above Pyramid Harbor, were temporarily adopted as points upon the boundary."

AIDED WOUNDED RUSSIANS.

American Mining Company in Korea Lends a Steam Launch.

Horace N. Allen, United States Minister to Korea, says in a report to the State Department that at the request of the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Seoul, the American Mining Company, operating the mines of the Unsan district in northern Korea, placed its steam launch Helen, at the service of a party of wounded Russians to convey them from a point near the northern border of Korea to the port of Chinampo. These refugees were a portion of the force of the Russian Railway Company in Manchuria and had fought their way from the neighborhood of Mukden to the Korean frontier, persistently attacked by Chinese regular troops and by Boxers and forced to leave killed and wounded behind.

This act of the American Mining Company was much appreciated by the Russian Charge. A similar tender of services was made by the company to Japan and the other powers.

A RAILROAD CHANGES HANDS.

Pittsburg and Western Taken Over by the Baltimore and Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—Thomas M. King was discharged as receiver of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company yesterday by the United States Cidcuit Court and the property taken over by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. John K. Cowen was elected president of the new company at a meeting held here. The directors are:

Thomas M. King, D. F. Maroney, Johns McCleave, Henry W. Oliver, M. Salomon, Orland Smith, and John Barron. Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, was elected chairman of the board; C. W. Wolford, secretary; W. H. Duffield, treasurer, and J. L. Kirk auditor.

The report to the court made by Thomas M. King shows that the Baltimore and Ohio has acquired $55,000,000 in stocks and bonds and assumed the indebtedness and the whole system is to be operated on the credit of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

The financial report for the year ended June 30, 1900, shows: Earnings, $3,835,033.84; dividends, $372,600; expenses, $2,497,172.82; net income, $1,341,587.02.

As compared with last year an increase is shown in earnings of 15.86 per cent; expenditure, 11.75 per cent; net income, 24.62 per cent. The gross income per mile was $11,045.60; operating expenses per mile, $7,192.21; net income per mile, $3,853.29.

The system will receive extensive repairs and be put in first-class condition by the new management.

Messrs. Oliver, McCleave, and Barron are from Pittsburg; Messrs. Salomon and Smith, from New York, and the other directors are from Baltimore.

The road was placed in the hands of a receiver May, 1896.

FELL OVER A PRECIPICE.

Team of Horses Killed, But Their Driver Escapes Death.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—Justice George B. Cooper, of this city, fell four hundred feet with his team, Saturday night, without receiving serious injury. During the heavy rain he was driving over Tussey Mountain, in a wagon drawn by two horses.

In the rain and darkness the horses strayed from the road and fell over an unguarded precipice, four hundred feet to the foot of the mountain. The horses were killed, and when Mr. Cooper recovered consciousness he found himself lying on the dead animals bruised from head to foot, but with no broken bones. Mr. Cooper will sue the township for heavy damages for keeping such a dangerous roadway unguarded.

Where Harrison Draws the Line.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Benjamin Harrison makes it tolerably plain that his support of the ticket does not include wearing a rough rider hat.

How Time Changes Us.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Ah, George!" she sighed, "do you remember how we used to sit on one chair at papa's?"

"That was all right at papa's," replied the practical George, "but I'm not agoing to forget that those chairs cost me good money!"

VICE IN NORTHERN LUZON.

Order to Suppress Gambling, Cock Fighting, and Use of Opium.

General MacArthur has issued a general order from Manila to prohibit cock fighting, gambling, opium smoking, and kindred vices in northern Luzon. The order prohibits all officials from maintaining, licensing, or permitting to be maintained "any public place or public resort for gambling, cock fighting, opium smoking, or kindred vices, or allowing them to be carried on in any street, road, square, park, or other public place or building." It is provided that any alcalde, chief of police, or other official who fails to do his utmost to suppress the above mentioned vices shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of from 5 to 100 pesos. Any person who owns or conducts any place where such vices are practiced and anyone who engages in such practices is liable to a fine of from 2 to 50 pesos or imprisonment at hard labor from five to sixty days, or both. The penalty is doubled for a second offence.

It is explained that the order is intended to suppress the countenancing of the vices by the public authorities and all public exhibitions of them. "It is not expected by this order," the circular says, "to change the sentiment of the mass of the people nor to change their moral natures so that they will be in accord with the ideas of modern civilization, for this dependence must be placed on the good example, practices, and teachings of the enlightened, refined, and educated people of this district. The prevalence of these vices has been a serious hindrance to the mental, moral, and material development of the Filipino people, and their continuance will, in the future, prevent them from having a place among the people of modern civilization."

ANTIMONY AND MICA.

Interesting Facts About These Two Products of the Earth.

In a monograph which is being prepared for publication by the United States Geological Survey, and which treats on the production of antimony in 1899, Edward W. Parker says: "Including the antimony contained in hard or antimonial lead, the amount of this metal obtained from ores of domestic production in 1899 was 234 short tons, valued at $43,600. To this product is added the amount of antimony contained in foreign ores smelted in the United States, the total amount of metal produced in this country in 1899 is estimated to have been 1,275 short tons, having a total value of $251,875. In making this estimate the ore imported is assumed to contain an average of 52 1-2 per cent of available metal, and the value is computed at the average price for the year. In addition to the antimony produced in the United States ore imported in 1899 2,990,915 pounds, or 1,495 short tons of metal, crude and regular, valued at $241,685, this value being at shipping port, exclusive of freight and import duties. The total domestic consumption of antimony in 1899, assuming that stocks at the beginning and the close of the year were about equal, amounted approximately to 2,770 short tons the total value of which, based on the average price for the year, was about $550,000.

"The ore of domestic production in 1899 was mined principally in California and Idaho. Small amounts were produced in Arkansas and Nevada, but no output was reported from either Montana or Utah. The discovery of extensive deposits of antimony ore has been reported in Kittitas county, Washington, from which shipments were expected to be made before the close of the present year."

Speaking of the uses to which antimony is put, Mr. Parker says: "Antimony is chiefly valuable as an alloy with other metals. It is used to large extent with lead in the manufacture of type metal, to which it gives hardness, and, what is more valuable, it possesses the peculiarity, when used as an alloy, of expanding at moment of solidifying, thus giving to the type a clean, sharp impression. From 10 to 16 parts of antimony in 100 are used in making britannia metal. Pewter contains about 7 per cent. It is also used in the manufacture of babbitt metal, an antifriction alloy used in the journals of railroad locomotives and cars and other rapidly moving machinery. It has lately been used as alloy with aluminum, to which it gives hardness and elasticity. Its effects on some metals is very injurious, particularly copper, an almost inappreciable amount (one part in a thousand) destroying its good qualities. The well-known medicinal preparation, tartar emetic, is a tartrate of antimony and potassium. The trisulphide is also used to some extent in medical practice. The sulphide was used to considerable extent by the ancients as a pigment, and women of the East are said to use it at the present day for darkening their eyebrows."

In another pamphlet which is being prepared for publication Mr. Parker says on the production of mica: "The mica production of the United States in 1899 consisted of 108,570 pounds of sheet mica, valued at $70,587, and 1,505 short tons of scrap mica, worth $30,878. The production in 1898 amounted to 129,520 pounds of sheet and 3,969 short tons of scrap, valued, respectively, at $103,534 and $27,564. This indicates a decrease of 20,950 pounds in the production of sheet mica in 1899 as compared with the preceding year, with a loss in value of $32,947. The production of scrap mica was 2,494 short tons less than in 1898, a decrease of over 60 per cent, while there was an increase of $3,314, or 12 per cent, in value.

"The reason for the decrease in the domestic production in 1899 may be ascribed to the large importations of foreign mica. The amount of unmanufactured mica imported into the United States in 1899 was 1,709,839 pounds, nearly double the imports in 1898, while the total value of all mica was the largest ever recorded.

"The development of the use of electricity during the past few years has created a demand for mica as an insulating material. Much of the small-sized mica, formerly of little value, if not altogether unsalable, now finds a market among electrical manufacturers. Part of this small mica is reported in the sheet-mica products, and as it sells for much less than the larger sizes, which are used in the manufacture of heating stoves, lamp chimneys, etc., it has the effect of making an apparent decline in values. On the other hand, part of the small-sized sheet mica used for electrical purposes is reported as scraps, and in this case causes an augmented value."

EAGLES BLOWN OUT TO SEA.

Carried to a Ship by a Fierce South Atlantic Storm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Another story of the recent storm that raged along the southeast Atlantic Coast was told by Captaine Hoppe aud Mate Breymann, of the Munson Line steamship Carytiba, which arrived yesterday from Cuban ports. Two eagles and several owls were exhibited which they say fell on the deck of the vessel when it was 200 miles off the coast.

"You can imagine the fury of the storm," said Mate Berryman, "when land fowl are driven so far out to sea. When we were off Matanzas we ran into a swarm of house bats which settled down on all parts of the ship. On the following day we were visited by the owls which fell upon the deck exhausted, and when off the coast of Florida the eagles appeared." The eagles measure more than eight feet across their wings.

A Conundrum Answered.

(From the Boston Christian Register.)

"When does a man become a seamstress?"
"When he hems and haws."
"No."
"When he threads his way."
"No."
"When he rips and tears."
"No."
"Give it up."
"Never, if he can help it."

Paving the Way for Future Trouble.

(From Life.)

Dick Wittington—Darling, you have no idea how much I love you!

"But I am willing to learn."

CLERKS TO BE DISMISSED

Work of 1,000 Punchers in the Census Bureau Nearing an End.

The period of service of over a thousand clerks at the Census Bureau is about to end. These employes whose heads are doomed to the basket, have been engaged as punchers in the population division. Their original appointment was for a stated term, at the expiration of which it was estimated that the punching would be completed. Extra temporary clerks have recently been engaged for periods of two, three, and four months, to assist in the punching, in order that the work might be finished at the date which had been set by the bureau.

But a few of the punchers will leave their machines during the current month. The greater number of expirations will be reached in November, and by the first of the year none of the clerks will be engaged in the punching. Those few who will be so fortunate as to have retained positions in the Bureau after that time will be assigned to other work.

A wonderful showing has been made by the punchers in disposing of work. At the last salary day it was found that but ten clerks had not become entitled by the volume of their work to an increase to $900 per annum, according to the schedule of promotions arranged by the Bureau. Five of this number, whose work was nearly up to the required standard, were afterward advanced.

The fearsome apprehension of the clerks that the shortage in their pay, as found in the semi-monthly disbursement, represented either a reduction in salary or a deducted and enforced contribution to the Republican campaign funds, has been considerably allayed by the statements of Governor Merriam, and by the circular issued yesterday by the disbursing clerk, H. A. Burrows, explaining the cause. The circular states that the shortage is not a reduction, but is made in order to prevent overpayments, of which there have been several. The remainder, and larger part, of the monthly salary will be paid at the end of the month, the circular states.

Governor Merriam stated yesterday that the action had been found necessary because the salary of the disbursing clerk had a tendency to become a vanishing quantity, owing to the individually small amount, but collectively immense sum, that was being charged to him by the Treasury Department for overpayments to employes. Many resignations from employes, said the Director, were made on the 15th of each month, and invariably in such instances, by the former method of paying salaries, the clerk had been in receipt of a small amount in excess of what he was entitled to. This overpayment the disbursing officer had to meet, nolens, volens, and he had visions of the entire evaporation of his own stipend, and contemplated a resignation made necessary by enforced poverty.

He actually, it is claimed, feared that eventually he would owe money to the Treasury, in lieu of having anything coming to him. This state of affairs he brought to the attention of Director Merriam, and the remedy was devised. Governor Merriam believes that it was an error not to have at once advised the clerks of the reasons for the change, and that it was a natural concommitant that they should misconstrue the action in the absence of information. This has been remedied by the issuance of yesterday's circular.

Clerks who receive $150 per month will be paid on the semi-monthly occasion $70, and at the end of the month the balance of $80. Clerks at $1,600 yearly receive $65 semi-monthly; $1,400 clerks, $55 semi-monthly; $1,200 clerks, $45 semi-monthly; $1,000 clerks, $40 semi-monthly; $900 clerks, $35 semi-monthly; $840 clerks, $30 semi-monthly; $720 clerks, $25 semi-monthly; $600 clerks, $20 semi-monthly; $400 clerks, $15 semi-monthly; $240 clerks, $10 semi-monthly.

It is stated that this division of the payments is made in accordance with the practice in the other Departments of the United States Government.

INCORRECT CENSUS WORK.

How Speed Impairs the Value of the Punching.

"Competition in speed on the punching machines is telling upon many of the Census clerks," said one of them to a reporter for The Times today. Continuing, this clerk said:

"The same record-breaking system is operating in the Twelfth Census that cost the Government so many thousand dollars for an 'error section,' employed to correct and repunch population cards in the Eleventh Census. One clerk operating a punching machine on the Eleventh Census punched from 2,000 to 2,500 cards daily, and his work was 'verified' and pronounced 'correct.'

"His record, with the record of other rapid punchers, was placarded in the punching rooms for the purpose of urging less rapid punchers to increase their speed.

"When this record-breaker's cards reached the tabulating machines, something appeared to be radically wrong, and a careful examination revealed the fact that two to four cards had been punched at one time, and, of course, were worthless. These cards were disgraced, punching machines resurrected, original schedules produced, and new cards punched before tabulation of this particular district could be proceeded with.

"Mr. Merriam, not having had previous experience in this line of work, may not know any better, but he has able assistants who were prominent in the Eleventh Census who know from experience that accuracy cannot be expected when clerks pretend to punch from 2,000 to 3,000 cards a day. To do the work accurately one who punches 1,000 cards a day does an excellent day's work, and it is ridiculous nonsense to advertise and hold forth as an example anyone who pretends to do three times as much as an A No. 1 worker is capable of doing correctly. This kind of record breaking causes jealousy and unrest among the clerks and is an incentive to the less conscientious worker to push to the front, regardless as to whether the work is correctly done or not."

CURRENT HUMOR.

Definition.

(From English Fun.)

May—Girls, what do the papers mean when they talk of the seat of war?

Ella—I don't know any more than I do what a standing army is for!

Belle—Why, how ignorant you are, dears. The seat of war is for the standing army to sit down on when it gets tired.

Cause for Suspicion.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

"Did you hear about Jones? He went down to the tax office and kicked because they had not assessed him high enough."

"Great Scott! And I came near lending him money last week! What a narrow escape!"

Political Acerbities.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

"Our opposition friend," said the candidate, "is making great headway by kissing all the babies."

"Er—lemme see," said the manager. "I guess we better start a report that he told a citizen of undoubted veracity that he was following that plan because it was cheap."

Love Is Blind.

(From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.)

"Candidly, Jane," said a September bridegroom to his bride, in a spirit of self-abasement, "I can't perceive what you saw in me to make you willing to marry me."

"Never mind, dear," replied the bride; "that's what all my relatives say."

Was the Ax Injured?

(From the Denver Post.)

Some of the Eastern papers say that a Victor hoodlum hit Candidate Roosevelt with a flagstaff, some with a piece of scantling, and some with a pick handle. Our esteemed contemporaries are all mistaken. The assailant hit him with an ax.

Making a Pressing Engagement.

(From Life.)

He—Wasn't that you on the piazza last night?

She—No.

"Then I wonder who in the world it was I kissed?"

"You can probably tell by going there tonight at the same time."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The song of the nightingale can be heard at the distance of a mile.

The Siamese Government is in the market for 20,000 rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges.

It is estimated that it costs $550,000,000 every week to run the railways of the world.

The total number of deserters from the French army since January 1 amounts to nearly 7,000.

The British succession duties brought a revenue of nearly £70,000,000 in the last fiscal year.

A nursery near Mexico, Mo., contains 250,000 young fruit trees, pruned and cultivated to perfection.

One of the tasks of Chinese children beginning their education is that of learning the A B C at three years old.

A chameleon, when blindfolded loses the power to change its hues, and the entire body remains of a uniform color.

Mormon emissaries are at work all over the world. Their creed is making great inroads among the Maories in New Zealand.

An Egyptian newspaper says: Our whole island is now girdled with golf courses. All the world is no longer a stage, but a golf link."

Newspaper publishers in Prussia, in consequence of the high price of coal have resolved to increase the prices of their news journals.

The School Board of El Paso, Tex., has issued an order that as a sanitary measure female teachers wear short skirts while on duty.

Philip Astley, a discharged soldier, was the originator of the modern circus. He gave exhibitions of riding in a ring at Lambeth in 1770.

A man working a 14-inch radius crank, eight hours a day, whose wage is 70 cents per day, can produce a horse-power hour at a cost of 85 cents.

The Prince of Wales' famous cutter Britannia, which has been sold to Sir R. Williams Bulkeley, has a record which has never been equaled by any yacht.

Legislation against drunkenness in Belgium dates from 1887. It deals with the drunk and disorderly, supplying liquor to a drunken person or to a child under sixteen.

A floating dry dock of 16,500 tons capacity is to be built by Swan & Hunter, of New Castle-on-Tyre for the British Government. The new dock is to be located in Bermuda.

It is intended that the new regiment of Irish Guards shall have a band. It will be entitled to forty-two musicians. The band will be localized in Dublin and not in London.

A hotelkeeper in Germany who pays his waiters $6 a month declares that he would have to give them $75 a month were he to give them what they receive in fees too.

While the French population is stationary, there is a steady progress in prosperity, which is indicated by the increasing consumption of meat and the decreasing consumption of bread.

The telegraph line which France has been erecting from Lorango, on the coast of the French Congo region, to Brazzaville is completed. It does not touch any foreign terminus.

Henry Graham gives the following dates regarding the introduction of trees into Scotland: The lime, 1664; the silver fir, 1682; the maple and the walnut, 1690; the laburnum, 1704; the larch, 1727.

The Cunard Company has received the thanks of the British Admiralty for the invaluable assistance rendered during the fitting out of transports and the embarkation of troops at Liverpool.

A French writer describes Mme. Botha, wife of the Boer general, as "a slender, elegant, fair-haired woman of thirty, dressed in a well-cut violet costume relieved by a little bunch of carnations."

French hatred of Great Britain has taken a strange method of manifesting itself in Paris, where some of the more rabid boulevardiers are cultivating beards a la Kruger as a compliment to the Boers.

On the first of January, 1899, there were 887 golf clubs in the United States, 154 of them west of the Mississippi River. A fair estimate places the number of members of these clubs at about 175,000.

There are about seventy towns in England with a population of 20,000 and upward, in which Presbyterianism is entirely unrepresented. Fifteen of these towns contain each a population exceeding 50,000.

It is estimated that Stratford-on-Avon reaps £2,000 a year in fees alone from visitors to Shakespeare's home. Kenilworth takes £750 a year from visitors' fees, apart from what they may spend otherwise in the latter town.

Shipping firms at Portland and Bath, Me