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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended October 27, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, October 21	19,723
Monday, October 22	39,236
Tuesday, October 23	39,090
Wednesday, October 24	39,686
Thursday, October 25	39,137
Friday, October 26	39,230
Saturday, October 27	39,419
Total	255,521
Daily average (Sunday, 19,723, excepted)	39,209

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A Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Following his previous custom and that of his predecessors, the President has issued a proclamation, setting aside Thursday, the twenty-ninth of November, as a day of Thanksgiving. As is usual with the state papers of Mr. McKinley, the document is redolent of a bursting and satisfied piety, and a consciousness that "McKinley prosperity" has come to the land as a rich and permanent blessing, unless the masses should succeed in wresting the Government from the trusts and monopolies which are its chief beneficiaries.

He tells us that "works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest!" We do not suppose that this phrase is intended to apply to Porto Rico, where the Constitution of the United States is being violated and defied, in order that the inhabitants of that American Territory may be deprived of their constitutional rights, and oppressed and starved that certain trusts may become the richer. But, probably, Mr. McKinley confines his thoughts to the States alone, and what they ought to be thankful for.

We are congratulated upon abundant harvests. Mr. McKinley is too modest to claim the credit for them; but his managers and spellbinders do that for him, so the impression perhaps gets out just the same. The gem of this instrument under seal, however, is the declaration that "labor, and the industries of the people, have prospered beyond all precedent!"

This is highly interesting, as being the first official attempt on the part of the President to differentiate the labor class from the "people." Labor, the President asserts, has been prosperous, and that, he thinks, is cause for national rejoicing. But "the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent."

We are at once led to analyze the second statement in order to ascertain who are the people. Evidently the proclamation contemplates those who own the great industries. It is quite as we had supposed. "The great industries of the people," the "people" being Rockefeller, Havemeyer, Morgan, Carnegie, Duke, Flint, and others of that ilk, certainly have been showered with rich blessings. The small merchants, traders, manufacturers, salesmen, and the like, who have been ruined by the trusts, have not much to be thankful for, although they are now a part of the army of labor owned by the "people."

The distinction between labor and the people, so deftly drawn by Mr. McKinley, is the same that divided the populus from the plebes in ancient Rome. The former, or real "people," belonged to the privileged class from which the patricians were drawn. The latter were plebeians, or what the trusts would call "labor." They were without voice in the Government, without opportunities to rise in the world. All the good things were reserved for the patricians and their relatives and friends the "populus." To be sure, the plebeians changed this after a while, but lost what they had gained later when Rome became an empire, under the forms of a republic. It is edifying to observe how significantly Roman ideas and methods are creeping into the transition period of our own Republic.

What the South May Expect.

Strong Administration journals like the "New York Herald" are now frankly admitting that it is the intention of the trusts and their political agents to partially disfranchise the Southern States, in case they can control the executive and legislative branches of the Government during the next four years. Changes in State Constitutions which have taken the suffrage as to local matters away from illiterate negroes are to be used as a basis for the movement.

Of course, this announced intention does not cover the full design of the trust combination, which is not only to cut down Southern representation in Congress and the electoral vote of Southern States, but to pass a force bill which, if enacted into law, would put the voting and returns in every Federal election in the South under military control.

This scheme is co-ordinate with the other one to secure a regular army large enough to suppress the workingmen in the North and the free ballot in the South at one and the same time.

We are glad, though a little bit surprised, that organs of the "New York Herald" type should venture to let the cat out of the bag so early in the proceedings. Perhaps the habit, general among trust editors, of looking upon the power of money in the hands of Hanna as sufficient to override popular opinion and popular majorities regardless of strength or numbers, prevents them from realizing that the masses of the people have not yet formally abdicated their power, and although enough of them were intimidated in 1896 to place Mr. McKinley in the White House, it is by no means certain that the same game can be played on them a second time.

Honest voters are duly grateful to the enemy for disclosing their plans in advance. The act will be serviceable to the cause of the people, and especially so in States like, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky, where there is little admiration for Republican force bills, or for Republican bayonet rule. Admissions of the kind we are discussing clearly foreshadow a new carpet bag "reconstruction" period in the South, should the trusts retain power over the Government. They need such a regime in their business. It would make their quadrennial struggles with the people so much easier and cheaper.

The Burchard of 1900.

The disastrous break made by Senator Scott of West Virginia at the Roosevelt dinner in New York on Friday last has created a panic in the Republican camp. The orator himself, and Odell, Greene, Bliss, and others who joined with him in demanding suppression of his dangerous remarks, just after they had been made, all now deny that Scott ever uttered the words which he arrogantly ordered "that newspaper man" not to put down in his notes.

Sometimes denials go with the public, but this is not one of the instances. When the fact leaked out that a truthful report of the dinner and what had been said at it had been placed on the wires the whole influence of the Republican National Committee and of the Platt machine was used to stop the story before it could reach the country at large. Scott's remarks were not then denied, but it was represented to the press associations that they had been made in private conversation and hence were privileged.

On this view of the matter a general order was sent out to kill Scott's part of the proceedings; but it started too late to overtake the original report east of and including Chicago. Inklings of a sensation came to the ears of remoter night editors and they queried New York newspaper offices and succeeded in getting hold of the truth by means of special despatches. By Saturday night the story was under active discussion in all parts of the country, in spite of the pull and money that had been wasted in efforts to squelch it.

In the painful circumstances perhaps Mr. Scott should not be too severely criticised for his flat denial. The American public will listen to it with more amusement than credence; but he is in a tight place, and so are his dinner companions and the trust party generally. They, too, judged by Hanna standards of "good politics" and "sound business methods," are bound to help the West Virginia Burchard out if they can. It is a venerable maxim much respected in Republican circles that "a lie well stuck to is better than the truth!"

In the present instance, the sentiments attributed to Mr. Rockefeller's man are so notoriously held by him and by his political and trust associates that he would naturally and almost inevitably voice them in a congenial and convivial company presumed by him to be uncontaminated by the presence of any "newspaper man." It was only upon discovering that such an obnoxious character was in the room that Scott realized his appalling mistake, and became excited and abusive.

After all, the affair is a small matter. It has not added to the sum of human knowledge concerning the identification of the criminal trusts with the political organization of which Hanna is the visible head and McKinley the executive officer. Everybody knew already that the money to run the Hanna campaign came from the trusts; that, during the past four years, the trusts have owned and operated the National Executive and Legislature, and soon hope to capture the Supreme Court. Scott's performance, though interesting as corroborative testimony, was quite unnecessary.

Let him be comforted with the thought that the episode has brought him fame, and made his existence known to millions of citizens who never heard of him before. It has also added his portrait eternally to the valuable Burchard collection. In the composition of the picture he should not be represented as carrying a "little hatchet." Perhaps Orpheus in the background, in the act of striking, would better satisfy artistic and historical requirements.

The foreign diplomats in China are not much impressed by Chinese statements alleging the suicide of this or that official whose punishment had been demanded. If "Washington and Jackson" Tuan and his coadjutors prefer suicide to decapitation, it will be insisted by the ministers that they produce themselves and perform the act in the presence of proper foreign witnesses. Perhaps Li, Ching, and their superiors will ultimately learn that the powers are not to be humbugged much longer.

Even men in the highest places are victims of disappointment. Lord Salisbury is annoyed by the fact that a force of fifteen thousand Boers still roams the South African annexed district. Mr. McKinley will eat his Thanksgiving turkey sorrowing over a sharp war in the Philippines, and wondering why Otis declared that the insurrection was wiped out. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown!"

Reports of looting by officials in Manila are denied by the Administration, notwithstanding the specific nature of the charges brought home by Prof. Malone. As it would be impossible for the public to reach the evidence before election time, it is easy to dispose of the matter by general denial. After the election nothing is to be feared unless Mr. Bryan should be the choice of the people for President. Even then there would be four months for whitewashing and so forth.

The corps diplomatique in Pekin appears to be working harmoniously, and is rapidly approaching a basis of understanding in regard to points which must be settled preliminarily to actual peace negotiations. It is satisfactory to note that all seem agreed upon the policy of demanding punishment of Tuan and other leaders in the attacks upon the legations and the massacres of foreigners, as a condition precedent to the discussion of terms.

Do You Like It?

(From the Springfield Republican.)

Here are some tendencies: The people of Porto Rico are not American citizens, and under the legislation of the party in power it is not contemplated that they shall be. Do you like it? The Republican party intends to hold permanently by force certain distant communities as vassals of this Republic. Do you like it? The Republican Administration has killed about 30,000 Filipinos because they objected to the succession of one alien domination by another. Do you like it? The President has long since advised that the permanent standing army be raised to 100,000 men, and that is only the first of militarist demands. Do you like it? What may fairly be called plutocracy is becoming more masterful than ever before in the Government. Do you like it? Open assaults are made in influential journals upon fundamental principles of popular government. Do you like it?

A British Opinion.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

Mr. Marshall Field, who arrived in this country from Europe two days ago, says that there is no doubt of McKinley's election. This will be most reassuring to the Republican campaign managers, coming, as it does, from a gentleman whose residence abroad for some months has afforded him such excellent facilities for forming an accurate opinion of the political sentiment in this country.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

"The majority of the department clerks who are going away to vote," said one of that multitude of officeholders in this city, "are men who have exhausted their leaves of absence, but they can have all the time they want, chargeable upon next year, provided they are going home to vote the Republican ticket. Their expenses are paid by the National Committee, and they are having a fine jaunt. No matter who is elected, however," said this observer, "these same men who are claiming residences in various States will never leave the District of Columbia as long as they can make a living here. There are some men who are going home to vote who will have difficulty because of their long absence from home in finding the precincts in which they reside."

* * *

Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, emerged from his Platt-imposed obscurity long enough to make a few remarks at the Roosevelt meeting in New York last Friday night. Mr. Platt's candidate, whether instructed or not, carefully avoided the main issues of the national campaign and devoted himself mainly to State issues. What he did have to say about matters concerning the General Government referred to the currency.

* * *

It is said that since last Friday about seventy printers have been put to work in the Government Printing Office. They were appointed on the emergency roll, and will continue at their cases as long as the rush of the departments' "copy" for the various annual reports keeps up.

It was but a few weeks ago that some sixty printers—all Democrats it was charged—were dismissed by the Public Printer on the ground that there was a scarcity of work. But it was claimed by the victims that the dismissals were made for political purposes, because if there was a scarcity of work at the time, which was not denied, the men could have been furloughed for a week at a time the same as was done with the men in the specification room. A large number of printers who are Republicans have been granted leaves of absence to go home to vote, and the force in the Printing Office is therefore somewhat depleted, hence the appointment of the emergency force.

* * *

The Free Delivery Division of the Postoffice Department, it is charged by persons who ought to know, has been run during the campaign as an adjunct to the Republican National Committee. In other words, it is claimed that the machinery connected with the establishment of rural free delivery has been used in the interest of the Administration. Democrats point to the fact that the record for October will show more rural free delivery service ordered to be established beginning November 1 than any previous month this year.

The one significant fact connected with the orders issued establishing this popular service, it is said, is that the bulk of the service is distributed among the States known to be doubtful—that is, States which are placed in the doubtful column by the Democrats. Indiana, it is pointed out, has been most fortunate in this matter. She leads all of the doubtful States in the number of rural free delivery routes established, thus showing that the Administration realizes that the Hoosier State is indeed doubtful. Ohio, Illinois, and New York have come in for a good share of the rural free delivery service, while Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan have not been overlooked. Of course, some of the States that are known to be sure for McKinley are not neglected by the Free Delivery Division, as orders are issued every other day establishing a rural free delivery route; but it's in the doubtful States that the free delivery routes are established in bunches.

For some cause the Southern States seem to have been overlooked in furnishing this service to the people. It may be that the force of the Free Delivery Division is not sufficient to meet all the demands made, but the requests for rural free delivery from the South, it is said, will receive attention after the election.

* * *

The Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department has never since it was organized exhibited so much solicitude for the newspapers as at the present time. This is perfectly proper, since the press is the medium of communicating information from the Government and other sources to the people. The people are entitled to know the doings of the Government, while they are taxed to support it. But the information to which the people are entitled is supposed to be trustworthy, and not misleading and distorted. Attention has been called on several occasions to the manner in which the head of the Statistical Bureau, manipulates the meaning of the bulletins which are given out by him to the press. The Bureau appears to have degenerated into a division of Mr. Heath's literary bureau of Hanna's machine. The value of the information which it gives to the public is almost entirely questionable, if not altogether lost.

* * *

The "Rome (Ga.) Tribune" is of the opinion that one of the potent reasons why the solid South remains solid is found in "such screeds and diatribes as the 'New York Sun' published against that pure and perfect Christian soldier, statesman, and gentleman, Gen. Robert E. Lee."

Samples of Strenuosity.

(From the Boston Post.)

"That's a lie," shouted "Teddy" back at one of his interlocutors on his tour through New York. And when someone in the crowd at another station on his lightning course through the State called out "Down with the trusts!" he attempted to silence the interrupter with tirade: "You look like one of those men who work exhaustively with their mouths. You interrupt this meeting because you are a hoodlum and nothing else. Now, then, go back to your fellow-hobos." This may be "strenuous," but it is what we ought to expect from a man who aspires to be Vice President of the United States?

The Fiddler Must Be Paid.

(From the Cedar Rapids Gazette.)

Five years of war were required to abolish slavery in the United States and there is an impression that the gain was worth the effort. It may therefore be figured that the expense and trouble of controlling the trusts will be repaid, and moreover the trusts can be made to pay the expenses of their control and there need to be no lives lost. The people who are the Government, are unlikely to stand around and tremble when the trusts are making the threats as to what they will do in case the results are not satisfactory to them.

Betting Shows Nothing.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)

The gambler has no way of knowing how the vote will go. He sees so much indifference to questions of principle in his immediate circle that he gives no consideration to the important principles now before the people. The betting in 1888, when Cleveland was defeated, and in 1892, when Cleveland was elected, demonstrated that the election gambling is not always a safe guide. In a campaign where a large silent vote is apparent the trend of the betting is absolutely no guide.

Reward Their Friends.

(From the Toledo Bee.)

Political parties always reward their friends. Whom will the Republicans reward if they are elected? Why, the trusts, of course, for they supply the money to run the campaign. The Democratic party is under obligations to no trust. Did you ever hear of a trust running after the Democratic party to help it in a campaign? The Democratic party is under obligations to all the people.

Imperialism Is a Live Issue.

(From the Wheeling Register.)

The issue is not a political man of straw, but a stern reality, and those inclined to skepticism should stop and reflect upon the dangers which confront and menace the liberties of the people. With the power lodged in ambitious hands, it is often easy to work a revolution in a form of government, even though nine-tenths of the people are opposed or indifferent.

CHANGES IN THE CAPITOL.

Twenty-nine New Rooms Take the Old Library's Place.

Steadily the work of alteration and repair at the National Capitol is advancing toward completion under the direction of Edward Clark, architect, and of his able lieutenant, Elliott Wood, who has supervision of the construction.

Twenty-nine rooms are being constructed out of the old Congressional Library rooms, made vacant by the removal of the library to its new and paramountly elegant home. Fourteen of these rooms are on the House side of the Capitol building and an equal number will be built on the Senate side. These rooms are to be given over to the use of Senate and House committees, who are now quartered in the dingy rooms of the basement.

The remaining room is to be built over the central lobby, on the west side of the rotunda, and will be known as the Conference Committee room. It is here that House and Senate committees will hold joint sessions.

Besides this work, four elevators are being built in the Capitol. Two of these elevators will replace elevators, one on each side of the building, that are considered superannuated. The other elevators to be constructed are additions to the ascension accomodations of the building, one to be erected on the Senate side and the other on the House side.

In the plans of construction, the lines of the old building are followed faithfully. Great brick arches have been introduced in the passage ways, in conformity with the rest of the building, and immense solid brick walls divide one room from another. The work of constructing the groined arches is most difficult. Few brick masons today are versed in this branch of the guild, and it is a matter of considerable pride that the results obtained are so worthy a duplication of the original work. With the exception of the floor to the conference room, the work of the brick masons is nearly completed.

Plasterers are now at work covering the unsightly brick work, and tilers are laying the floors in the passageway and in the rooms. In the two great shafts on each side of the lobby, the walls are being lined with glazed bricks.

The central lobby when completed will be the feature of the new work. Here will be found great marble columns, and tiled walls and flooring, that while in conformity with the other details of the original construction will be distinctive in the excellence of the materials which will be employed to add to its beauty.

The 15th of November will find the last workman departed and the work of construction fully completed. Then will begin the furnishing of the rooms for the use of the committees. No expense is to be spared in the selection of such articles as may be required to add to the comfort or to supply the necessities of those who will use the rooms, and general elegance will be observed.

A FORTUNE IN ENGLAND.

A Connecticut Baggagemaster Heir to $2,000,000.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—Benjamin Franklin Decamp, one of the best known employes of the Consolidated Railroad, has received a communication from the Court of Chancery in England which leaves no doubt in his mind that he is heir to $2,000,000. The money has been accumulating in Chancery for 150 years, and Decamp says that he and his brother Edward, who lives in New York, are the next of kin. He has retained Adolphus Patten, a New York lawyer, to look after his interests.

Decamp has been employed by the railroad for thirty-three years, and has been baggagemaster for seventeen years on one of the Stamford specials. He lives with his wife and daughter in this city. He has two sons, one a clerk in Stamford, and the other a ticket agent in the Grand Central Station, New York. In speaking of the legacy Decamp said:

"There lived in England about 1748 three brothers of the name of Moore. Two of these died. The survivor, Joseph, emigrated to this country, married, and had eleven children, one of whom married Ezekiel Decamp, my grandfather.

"The estate of the brothers in England never was claimed by their nephews and nieces. There are other heirs, but I am informed that I am under the law the favored one, and the notice from the Court of Chancery says I am entitled to about $2,000,000."

The baggagemaster is about his usual duties, loading and unloading trunks and valises, and the expectation of becoming a millionaire does not seem to disturb him.

COAL FOUND IN MAINE.

Said to Be Enough to Supply the World's Demand.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 29.—James Kelley, a miner of Portland, has made the discovery that there is enough coal hidden away under the forests of Northern Maine to supply the whole world for many years.

Mr. Kelley has been conducting submarine explorations at Small Point, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, where for the past ten years quantities of coal have been washed up by the sea after every heavy storm, and he declares that there is a vast deposit of coal under the bottom of the sea there.

Mr. Kelley has found a much larger deposit underlying the hills of the region through which flows the West Branch of the Penobscot. Whole townships in this region have been bonded by Mr. Kelley, who acts for a syndicate of speculators. Several Maine guides assort that they know that vast coal fields exist in Northern Maine.

Apathy.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

Apparently the public has had so much excitement in the past three years that even the spectacle of a Roosevelt hurling defiance and angry repartee at his audiences causes hardly a ripple of enthusiasm. Reports say that Bryan's crowds of admirers are often smaller than they were four years ago. This is bad enough, but now worse is coming to light. It appears that the great American public is even apathetic over the football campaign! A large portion of our respectable community seems to be utterly indifferent to the question whether Yale or Harvard has the better rush line, and even the announcement of the injury of a prominent halfback is received with cold, callous, and almost cruel indifference. Can nothing be done to arouse the people of this Republic from this remarkable and almost dangerous indifference to the great, vital issues of the day?

England Venerates the Oak.

(From the London Express.)

It is only too true to say that our state forests have been neglected and mismanaged in the near past. Alice Holt and the New forest are instances in point. Then there is Windsor forest, which has also suffered in the same way. In many places oaks were being grown where there was no prospect of their ever becoming good trees. The soil was unsuited to these trees, though capable of growing excellent Scotch pines. There are plenty of woods in the south of England, the property of private individuals, where the ground is oaksick; yet the owners make no attempt to plant any other sort of tree. A tree which is now very common throughout Surrey and other counties is the locust tree, or acacia.

Welsh Beer and Cromwell's Family.

(From the Cardiff Western Mail.)

The rise of the family of Oliver Cromwell was due to the excellence of old Welsh beer. The retinue of Henry VIII, himself Welsh, was for the most part Welsh; so was the retinue of his uncle, Jasper Tudor. The Welsh servants and bodyguards lived around Putney and longed for their familiar beer. This led John Morgan, a Cardiff brewer, with his two sons, John and Griffith, and his nephew, Morgan Williams, to build a brewery at Mortlake. The latter remained in charge of the brewery and public house, and married Catherine, the eldest sister of Thomas Cromwell.

For Young Men to Consider.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)

The young men of America are called upon to make their choice between being the clerks of giant trusts at whatever rate of wage the trusts see fit to pay or being allowed to enter the field of business with equal chances and confident of success if ability warrants.

MR. BOUTELLE'S CONDITION.

The Maine Representative Said to Be Hopelessly Insane.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Representative Charles A. Boutelle, who has been an inmate of the McLean Asylum for the insane at Waverly since last spring, and who was recently re-elected by the people of his district in Maine, is regarded by the physicians at the institution as being in a hopeless condition. They had held out encouragement for months, but now they say that he will never be a well man again.

Mr. Boutelle has a suite of three rooms at the asylum, and his board bill is $60 a week. His daughter, Miss Grace Boutelle, is devoted to him. She has taken apartments with a private family in Waverly, and calls daily upon her father to take him out for a drive. He receives no other visitors, and is closely watched by the attending nurses.

His malady, which the physicians say results from a clot of blood on the brain, does not yield to treatment, and he has not improved at all since he was taken to the asylum; in fact, a more violent change has been noted of late. His moods vary. At times he appears and talks rationally for half an hour, and then he will become confused in attempting to express an idea, and will rave and storm about his rooms, and swear the world is against him.

He tries to scare his nurses with maniacal speeches, but failing, will subside, and his fury spent, he is left very weak. He never talks about his life in Washington, and the only mention he has made of politics was when he was informed that his constituents had re-elected him. He did not understand at first, and then he asked questions such as a five-year-old would put, and finally he said: "Well, how kind of them."

He does not read newspapers or letters, his nurses reading the letters from his family, and explaining the meaning of much of their contents. He shows delight upon the reading of a letter from his youngest daughter, Annie, and when permitted has shown the letters from her to workmen about the grounds.

STUDENTS FOR AFRICA.

An Expedition Being Fitted Out by Booker Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Booker T. Washington, called the "Black Moses," is here to fit out an expedition of negro students for South Africa. These negroes will be sent in compliance with the request of the German Government, which hopes, by the importation of American colored men, to civilize the savage subjects of Emperor William on the west coast of Africa and aid them in industrial development.

It is the most novel race experiment of the decade, and may culminate in a general exodus of the Southern negroes to the Emperor's tropical territory, for the German Government has offered homes to all intelligent negroes.

The movement is the direct result of the exhibit of the Tuskegee Normal Institute at the Paris Exposition. This is a college in Alabama over which Booker T. Washington presides. It has accomplished more toward training negroes in industrial lines than any other agency at work in the Southern States. In the daytime students are taught to operate machinery. They are made to cultivate cotton and corn on scientific principles. At night they study and attend lectures. They are trained in English and the classics.

There is no manufactured article which the black students of Tuskegee cannot make. They sell their products all over the South. They make carpets and chairs and turn the cotton which they cultivate into cloth. These articles were exhibited at Paris during the Exposition.

Representatives of Emperor William were passing through the United States Building. They were struck with the display from the Tuskegee school. They were amazed when informed that this had been done by American negroes, just a few years ago slaves. They communicated with Emperor William. It was suggested that these negroes be imported and sent to the possessions of Germany on the South African coast. This met the approval of the Emperor.

"Send for them at once," he is reported as saying. "They can teach my subjects to do things well and to become civilized."

Booker T. Washington received a long letter informing him that the German Government would bear the expenses of any expedition fitted out. Young negroes who knew how to conduct farms were wanted. It was stipulated that these negroes should be intelligent enough to go among the natives and teach them how to work. Especially was it desired that these natives should be taught how to raise cotton.

Booker T. Washington spent yesterday purchasing supplies for the expedition. It will be elaborately fitted out with American agricultural implements.

W. H. Baldwin, jr., President of the Long Island Railway, is a director in the Alabama Institute. He is a great student of the race question and a philanthropist in the "black belt" of Alabama. Most of the Northern funds for the Tuskegee College are collected by him. He will assist in fitting out the expedition.

Mr. Baldwin said last night:

"This movement to South Africa may be general. It may be that thousands of the colored people will move to Germany's possessions. It has often been suggested that the solution of the race question was for the colored man to return to his native land."

HEAVY TAX ON CLOTHES.

Leading Wool Raiser Tells of Trust and Tariff Tyranny.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—H. Halthusen, of Colorado, who is one of the greatest wool raisers and buyers in the United States, declares without reservation that the wool tariff as it now stands is a menace to all woolgrowers. For many years Mr. Halthusen has been one of the largest wool purchasers in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and other Western States.

"The people of the United States," said he, "are taxed 100 per cent on the clothes they wear. The per cent goes to the Eastern manufacturers and the favored classes, and the farmer pays the bill. A trust would be an impossibility if it were not for the miscalled protective tariff. Open competition with the world would quickly wipe out the trusts. Mr. Bryan is right in his arguments that all articles and goods upon which trusts are founded should be put on the free list. That is the thing the trusts are most bitterly opposed to.

"The wearer of clothing in this country is a contributor to the Woolen Trust. This gigantic corporation has the country at its mercy. It can turn out such goods as it likes and the people have no redress, for the imported goods are too costly in price for the great body of the people. The trust manipulates cotton and shoddy and mixes them with wool in such proportions as to shut out all competition. The people are actually compelled to buy what the trust offers or go without clothing. The trust regulates the quality and the price, and yet tens of thousands of wool raisers are bamboozled into voting the Republican ticket by specious arguments which are wholly false. They are bamboozled by the delusion of McKinley prosperity, when in truth the alleged prosperity was caused by decreased supply in other countries and conditions ever which no Government had any influence.

"The wool situation is duplicated in the hide industry. The trusts have almost ruined all traffic in hides. The American Hide and Leather Company and the Sole Leather Trust control all business in hides. They have so manipulated the market that there has been a decline of 30 or 40 per cent since January 7. Manufacturers are in bad shape, as they are at the mercy of these trusts, and the outlook for next year bodes no good for either wool or hide men."

A REPLY TO JUDGE TAFT.

Charged With Misrepresenting Facts in His Report.

S. E. De Rackin, a newspaper man who spent many months in the Philippines, and who is now attached to the literary bureau of the Democratic Congressional Committee, has given out the following statement concerning conditions in the Philippines:

"Judge Taft, of the Philippine Commission, has informed President McKinley that 'all northern Luzon, except two provinces, is substantially free from insurgents.' This information may be true, but even if it is, it is misleading. In the north half of the island of Luzon there are but six provinces. Two of these provinces—Cayagan and Isabella—are still infested, according to Judge Taft. These two provinces are double the area of the four provinces he claims are 'substantially free from insurgents.' The morning despatches from General MacArthur, however, would indicate that Ilocos Sur, one of the four provinces Judge Taft claims have been pacified, is one of banner opposition to American rule, since 1,400 insurgents are reported to have defeated a large force of American troops in that province on October 24.

"Judge Taft also informs President McKinley that the 'railway and telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan has not been molested for five months.' This, also, may be true, but if it is, it is likewise misleading. While I was in Manila, the railroad tracks were being torn up daily, and as a means of preventing it, an order was made permitting all natives to ride from one end of the road to the other free. This order effectually put a stop to the wrecking of the road. If this order was rescinded today, tomorrow would see the road torn up in twenty places, and the military authorities know it. So does Judge Taft.

"President McKinley in his letter of acceptance says that for the American people to make the Filipinos the architects of the new Philippines commonwealth would make possible and easy 'the commission of such atrocities as were secretly planned, to be executed on the 22d of February, 1899, in the city of Manila, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldiers and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings.' The truth of the matter is this: On the 22d day of February, 1899, a poster was found on the walls of the city of Manila, calling upon all patriotic Filipinos to rise and slaughter the Americans and foreigners then in the city.

"Strange to say, the military authorities would not permit these posters to be torn down, but left them on the walls of the city as a means to fire the American imagination and set all soldiers and foreigners against the Filipinos. The native press came out indignantly repudiating the plot and called upon the military authorities to remove the posters from the walls of the city, charging that this scheme had been adopted by the American authorities for no other purpose than to influence the soldiers against the native people. This view is entertained by every foreigner who was in Manila at the time, they pointing out that it was absolutely necessary to adopt some scheme which would keep down mutiny in the ranks of American soldiers. It was stated by every soldier then in the Philippines that they had enlisted to 'remember the Maine,' and not to shoot down the liberty-loving Filipinos. They openly proclaimed that they had no quarrel with men that desired freedom and who had already enlisted their sympathies and admiration by their plucky and determined struggle for liberty. So great was the opposition to further service in such a cause that mutiny was openly talked, even in the ranks of the regular regiments. A desperate remedy was needed and applied as above.

"President McKinley says that 'when the city of Manila was taken the insurgents took no part in the attack.' No attack was ever made on Manila. There was a complete understanding between the Spanish and American officers that each army was to fire a few volleys into the air, the Spaniards were to run up a white flag on Fort San Antonio, and the Americans were to march into the city. But the necessary orders were not given to the right wing of the American Army, and this wing, including, the Astor Battery, armed only with revolvers, was pushed forward with orders to charge, and soon found themselves mixed up in actual warfare. General Merritt, for the sake of military glory, decided that some of his men must be killed, and consequently news was sent to the United States of a great battle. President McKinley knows this to be a fact; he also knows that for their share in the farce battle of that occasion the Spanish officers responsible for it are now serving life sentences in a military prison in Spain. This, too, in the face of the testimony taken at the court-martial which showed that the Spanish soldiers could not have held the city of Manila against Aguinaldo another week. The Spanish soldiers had all been in open trenches, rained upon continually without relief or proper food for fifty days.

"President McKinley says that the 'Filipinos wanted to share in the occupation of Manila with a view to looting the city.' Mr. McKinley knows that during the ten months of Filipino reign in the island outside the city of Manila no charge of loot or plunder was brought against any of Aguinaldo's soldiers. The rich cities of Malabon, Caloocan, San Pedro Macate, Pasig, and dozens of others held by Aguinaldo's troops testified to this fact on the fourth day of February, 1899. But now, let the mute, ruined walls, violated altars and desecrated tombs of these cities testify to the triumph of American civilization over Filipino barbarity.

"The love of liberty is not exclusively an American sentiment, and President McKinley should remember this truth. When Dr. Rizal, the Filipino patriot and martyr, was offered up as a sacrifice to Spanish tyranny, his blood became at once a holy libation to liberty. When he said to those who taunted him, that 'Every drop of my blood will become an armed soldier to avenge my country's wrongs upon you,' he spoke an inspired truth. Every Filipino invocation to liberty since then has been made in his name.

"So long as this martyr's example is fresh in the memory of the Filipino people, and so long as lifeblood springs from the heart of the meanest of their race just so long will they fight for their liberty. And just so long as the reading of the Declaration of Independence is not prohibited in America just so long will our people sympathize with and applaud them in their fight for independence."

CURRENT HUMOR.

Even the Street Cars.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

It was on the night of the Bryan meetings. The street car was stalled by the crowd and the passengers were grumbling. Suddenly the electric lights of the car went out.

"Say, conductor," said a fussy gentleman, testily, "what's the matter with these lights?"

"Oh, they are out to see Bryan," returned the conductor in an affable manner.

A Compromise.

(From Judge.)

Casey—Me wife wants him named Percy, but I want him named Pat.

Cassidy—Why not name him Patrick Percy? Thin if he turrns out a cop he can call himself Patrick P. Casey; an' if he turns out a poet he can calls himself P. Percy Casey.

The Social Balance.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"So your wife is to give a reception?"

"Yes, she has to; she's under obligation to so many people."

Art and Nature.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

"Was the country lovely, Marie?"

"Oh, just lovely; it looked for all the world like a landscape painted by somebody."

What Angered Him.

(From the Baltimore American.)

"I do not care for criticism," observed the great man.

"No, indeed," he continued. "I care nothing for them. It is the evil-minded critics that rouse my wrath."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Electricity is coming more and more into use in the tanner's business.

In time of war Russia can quickly muster an army of 3,500,000 officers and men.

Exports of cotton piece goods from Great Britain last month decreased 59,391,400 yards from September, 1899.

Denver is to have a new reservoir about fifty miles away. The dam is to be 220 feet high and will cost $700,000.

A cousin of Dr. Livingstone, Mrs. MacQueeny, who was Kate Livingstone, is alive at the age of 104 at Salon, in the Isle of Mull.

Owing to the big vintage and the scarcity of casks wine is selling at 1 cent a quart at many vineyards in the Bordeaux district.

Astronomers discover that the illumination of the earth is fourteen times greater on the moon than that of the moon on the earth.

The infancy of British manufacturing was nursed by engineers from Holland, who superintended the erection of wind and water mills.

The British Museum authors' catalogue is now completed, after twenty years' labor, and has cost $200,000. It consists of 400 volumes and seventy supplements.

In the archaic vase room at the British Museum anyone can gaze upon babies' feeding bottles of sun-baked clay which were antique when Joseph went into Egypt.

Silken raiment has a standing among the oldest garments in the world. Robes of that material were worn by men and women alike 2,500 years before the birth of Christ.

Only one pensioner, who served in the war of 1812 is left. His name is Hiram Cronk. He is 100 years old, and lives in Oneida county, N. Y. About 2,000 widows of 1812 are left on the rolls.

There is no crematory for the instant dissolution of dead bodies in Canada. People of the Dominion who favor the method of incinerating their dead send the bodies to Boston or Fresh Pond, Long Island.

The trunk of the elephant has no fewer than 4,000 muscles—at least, so said Cuvier, the famous comparative anatomist. The whole of the muscles of a man's body added together only number 527.

In England during the past few years, it is claimed, 140,320 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery, while the making of the latter, it is asserted, required only the labor of 4,000 men for one year.

Victoria, Australia, has built seven local railways on the co-operative principle. The railways were estimated for by contract at £547,908, but by working the co-operative principle they were completed for £251,211.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in spite of his years, continues to be active in the work of the Boston Associated Charities and himself does much of the necessary personal investigation and visiting among the poor of the city.

It is sad to learn that goldfinches are getting very scarce. The price of them has nearly doubled in England, where they are considered a thoroughly British institution. Perhaps the milliners are at the bottom of the mischief.

American and Canadian capitalists contemplate establishing in the rainy lake region of Western Canada the largest pulp mill in the world. Spruce in inexhaustible quantities is found in the region named and unexcelled water power is also available.

In his principles of economics Prof. Marshall says that perhaps $500,000,000 annually is spent by the working classes and $2,000,000,000 by the rest of the population of England in ways that do little or nothing toward making life nobler or truly happier.

G. S. Smith, a missionary to Japan, has lost his place, and now brings suit against the Foreign Missionary Society of this country for $33,000, so much of it due now and so much on the expectancy of his life. He says his work was a life job.

An enormous and increasing amount of burlap is used in this country, 500,000,000 yards a year, it is said. Burlap is used for making bags, it figures in coat linings, among other things, and is even entering, in a dressed-up stage, into wall coverings.

The Peruvian Legislature has passed a law granting absolute amnesty to all persons who may have been concerned in any political transgression or offences, with the right to fill public offices. All political prisoners confined at Lima have been set at liberty.

Many planters in the vicinity of Austin, Tex., refuse to sell their cotton at present prices and are yarding the staple, disposing only of enough to square accounts with the stores. Unless prices show a material advance it is believed that more cotton will be held in Texas this year than ever before.

It is likely that salt mining may in the early future be added to the industries of British Columbia. A Vancouver syndicate has properties on Salt Spring Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, which not only show good indications of coal, for which borings are being made, but also contain valuable salt springs.

Nelson Geisler, who ran away from his Milwaukee home twenty-two years ago to fight Indians and who for nearly that length of time had been thought dead, surprised his relatives a few days ago by appearing before them. He had come direct from Nome City, Alaska, which he left early last month.

The memory of Pillsbury, the chess player, is simply marvelous. At South Bethlehem, Pa., the other evening, when blindfolded, he simult