The Evening Times

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1900.

Publication Office.
THE HUTCHINS BUILDING
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Subscription by Mail—One Year:

MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY	$6.00
MORNING AND SUNDAY	4.00
EVENING AND SUNDAY	4.00
SUNDAY ONLY	1.00

Monthly by Carrier:

MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY	*Fifty cents*
MORNING AND SUNDAY	*Thirty-five cents*
EVENING AND SUNDAY	*Thirty-five cents*

Telephone Numbers:	Editorial Rooms	486
	Business Office	1640
	Circulation Department	263

THE TIMES COMPANY,
WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, *President.*

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended November 3, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, October 28	19,943
Monday, October 29	39,739
Tuesday, October 30	39,619
Wednesday, October 31	39,259
Thursday, November 1	39,410
Friday, November 2	39,283
Saturday, November 3	39,135
Total	256,389
Daily average (Sunday, 19,943, excepted)	39,407

Democratic Reorganization.

Four years ago the bolters and traitors who left and fought against the Democratic party confidently believed that after it had been defeated by their efforts they would be summoned to command and to own it. Exactly on what theory this notion was based we do not know. It was a mistake, however, and it is being repeated by the same men. Mr. Cleveland is quite sure that Democracy requires reorganization, and Mr. Carlisle is satisfied that it ought to be made on Democratic principles, which is rather a rapient remark for a person of his intelligence to make.

What kind of Democratic principles, for example, would Mr. Carlisle favor? Those he advocated during his whole public career, or would he prefer the sort that he adopted as a member of the Cabinet, when he and his chief were working with industry and malice prepense to destroy the Democratic party?

Do men of the Cleveland and Carlisle stamp really think that honest Democrats who, to the number of seven million, voted for Mr. Bryan last Tuesday, would for a moment think of tolerating them in any position of leadership or any sort of party prominence? If they do, then the sooner they disabuse their minds of the idea, the better. At their time of life there is not a vestige of hope that they can ever be more to the organization than miserable and repentant sinners barely allowed to cast their votes for it. If they do not like that prospect, there is always the Republican door open to them, and, as they logically belong on the inside of it, nobody would feel sorry were they to go in and stay. The "Democrats" who claim that they furnished the balance of power which has just secured Mr. McKinley's victory over the people's candidate, need not expect that the citizens who supplied the great popular vote for his opponent will submit to advice or dictation from the traitors who compassed the downfall of their cause. The Democratic party needs no reorganization. It is a party of principles and not one merely of expediency. It will keep on fighting to the end with the same devices on its spotless banner. Cleveland, Carlisle, J. Sterling Morton, and individuals of that ilk have no proper place and are not wanted in the procession.

Russia's Queer Play.

It is perhaps unfortunate that, just as the diplomatic situation respecting China appeared to be clearing up, and an amicable agreement among all the powers possible, Russia should feel called upon to make a second break of the general concord. Probably it might be said on the other side that the Manchuria protectorate scheme, and the seizure of land at Tientsin, are natural results of the threat suspected in the third article of the Anglo-German agreement. Be that as it may, it is unfortunate that the prospects for an early understanding are not better than they appear to be.

If the Russian play means anything in particular, it would seem to be a challenge to both England and Germany to uncover their hands. They have said in effect that they will jointly oppose the seizure of Chinese territory by any State. Unless there is some mistake about the news in our Tientsin despatches, Russia has effected such a seizure and announced it to be by virture of the right of conquest. The area of the annexed land is insignificant, but it is quite large enough to establish a precedent. If the Czar can take a dozen square miles by right of conquest, unopposed by his rivals, there is nothing apparently to prevent him from grabbing a thousand square miles, or ten thousand, on exactly the same grounds.

We shall watch the action of the Berlin and London Cabinets in connection with this matter with exceptional interest. What they do may let us fairly well into the secret of that mysterious third article.

Practical Charity.

In these autumn days, when the winds begin to whistle somewhat disagreeably through cracks and crevices, and the thrifty householder begins to look after double windows and storm doors, it is not amiss to think of the poor folk who have to get on without these luxuries. Owing to the way in which the price of various commodities has gone up, while wages remain the same, this promises to be a hard winter for the poor, and in Washington, at any rate, there is no reason why they should not be well cared for. In this latitude there is not the biting weather which makes existence expensive in some other cities, but there is cold enough to make life very unpleasant for those who live in tiny shanties or in badly built tenements.

The work of caring for the destitute in this city is not as thoroughly systematized as it might be. On general principles the police are the best distributors of charity; they know where want exists and how to relieve it; and anyone who sends a hundred dollars to one of the police stations can be reasonably sure that none of the money will go where it is not needed. It would not be a bad plan, however, for charitably inclined citizens to co-operate with the police by helping in the work of distribution with their advice and guidance. In this way people not in desperate need, who yet are in want of help, could be found and assisted. Generally speaking, it is better to keep people from becoming paupers than to help them after they have reached that condition. There are persons who are willing to work, and work hard, but cannot find enough to do to support life comfortably. After they have carried on this fruitless struggle for a certain length of time sickness comes, or discouragement takes possession of them, and they drift into the pauper class, when they might have been self-supporting if they had had a little help at the right time.

There is something to be said on both sides of this question. The poor who wish help must be willing to render an equivalent if they can. Many philanthropically inclined people become discouraged when they find ingratitude and rapacity among those whom they try to help, and one such disappointment to a rich person may mean that people who really need help will have to do without it because the benefactor has lost faith in human nature. If a woman asks for charity and offers to work in return the work must be done as well as she knows how to do it. Then the gift will become a business transaction and she will be under no obligation. The philanthropist, on the other hand, must not be grasping and demand more work than is in justice due. The mean rich people who take advantage of the poverty of a worker to extort an undue amount of labor, and the poor who have become possessed of the idea that the world owes them a living whether they work or not, are responsible for most of the uncomfortable problems of the day.

Inherited Instincts.

It is reported that a kitten belonging to a vegetarian family has been brought up exclusively on vegetable food and does not care for rats or mice. The frivolous will be tempted to enquire what earthly use that kitten is supposed to be, and what it will do if, when a cat, it loses its vegetarian friends and has to work for a living. However, the incident is cited as a proof that inherited instincts may be overcome and that the whole world will eventually become vegetarian and the lion lie down with the lamb without the risk of the lamb's disappearance in the process.

The fact remains that in spite of all vegetarian talk the human race is carnivorous and will probably remain so for many generations to come. Inherited instincts cannot be overcome in a year. The mistake which most reformers make is in supposing that this can be done. They do not make allowance for the fact that generations of a certain mode of living have implanted in the nature of man certain desires, tendencies, and qualities which cannot be suppressed or eradicated in all individuals without harm. Some people, brought up as meat eaters can eschew the use of flesh and remain healthy; others cannot. The analogy holds throughout all phases of human life. The instincts evolved in the days of feudalism are still cropping out, though more than eight hundred years have passed, and one large branch of the Anglo-Saxon race is living over seas with every chance to improve upon feudal institutions.

About the next number on the Administration programme will be the Alaskan boundary question, which, it is stated, Mr. McKinley would like to have settled and out of the way. We presume it will be finally adjusted by our surrender of Pyramid Harbor and our acceptance of the British pretensions generally.

Whatever may be said in criticism of the plan to increase the Army, there can be no question that the recommendation of Secretary Long to increase the number of enlisted men in the Navy to twenty-six thousand will be generally approved by the country. It is the height of folly to turn out costly battleships and cruisers only to tie them up in navy yards, because there are no men to man them. We need a large enough force to put and keep every one of our naval bottoms in commission, if need be. The establishment asked for by Mr. Long will not do that, but it will be a great improvement on present conditions.

The situation in Kentucky is close enough to give Taylor's mountain friends some hope that they may be able to pad the returns enough to count Yerkes in as Governor. In that case of course Taylor would be promptly pardoned and could return to the State. It is not probable, however, that the scheme will work. It would be an added disgrace to an already badly outraged Commonwealth.

The Danger From China.

(From the Savannah News.)

The real "yellow peril" will be present when the Chinese are awakened to the full knowledge of the resources of their empire and have their attention strongly directed to manufacturing. What the civilized world has most to fear is the arousing of China from her present lethargic condition to a realization of the possibilities within her reach. The Chinese are industrious and thrifty. They are willing to work and to work for small wages. They can easily be taught to do almost anything. They quickly become expert operatives in cotton factories and it would not be difficult to teach them to be skillful workmen in all kinds of manufacturing.

Closing the Door of Memory.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Forgetting has its pleasures, because it permits the closing of the mind's eyes to harsh experiences and depressing incidents. It is not a crime to fail, but it is a crime against one's better nature to brood upon failures. The fellow who forgets failures may succeed. He certainly will not if he goes into every new battle cowed and cowering at the recollection of past defeats. Dwellers in a swamp grow to have the lifeless look of the lowlands. Remembrance of the blues makes one blue. No man is ever born a pessimist. He becomes one by forgetting the wrong things.

Rolling Stock Going Abroad.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

In competition with European manufacturers a Pittsburg concern has obtained an order for $5,000,000 worth of rolling stock for South African railways. The American company made a bid a third lower than any other company, but in the matter of time beat the best European bidder by eight months. This winning of big contracts by Americans is getting to be almost a matter of course and is not calculated to improve the frame of mind of the British manufacturer.

Revival of Sailing Ships.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

It is a singular illustration of the way in which the general belief is sometimes in error that statistics are produced showing the widespread idea that steam has displaced sail power in ocean transportation to be decidedly in error. The fact is that sail power now carries nearly half the world's freights and a full half of the tonnage of the vessels built last year was composed of sailing vessels. The reason for this return in the direction of sail power is its evident economy.

Trade Freedom in Japan.

(From the New York Times.)

There can hardly be a more conclusive argument in favor of the freedom of trade in Japan than the progress that has been made under that policy. The essential force from which that progress has come about is the native energy and intelligence of the Japanese people. They have overcome difficulties that might well have discouraged or paralyzed any people, and they have done so by means drawn solely from themselves.

Honest Clerks in Banks.

(From the Boston Globe.)

A New York bank clerk rises to protest that "if Diogenes were living today he could find the man he was looking for in any bank in the country, yes, and not only one, but any number of the specimen for which he searched in vain"—and he is probably correct. All honor to the honest men in our financial institutions on whom dishonest men occasionally bring undeserved dishonor!

One Way to Prevent Hazing.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

The difficulty of preventing "hazing" in scholastic institutions will not be disputed, but it does seem that more civilized conceptions of academic life might be impressed upon young men before they are sent away from home. To argue otherwise is to plead the savage instinct in man that is never overcome, but only veneered over by the processes of education and training.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

Soft Places for Some of the Retiring Statesmen.

The election returns show that several of the familiar figures of the Senate as it stands today will be retired. Those States in which the political complexion of the legislature was not changed, will, as a rule return the men from those States now in the Senate and whose terms are about to expire. Three changes have already been made by Legislatures which have elected—Senator Caffery of Louisiana will be succeeded by former Governor Foster, of that State; Senator Lindsay of Kentucky will be succeeded by former Senator Blackburn, and Governor McLauren of Mississippi will succeed Senator Sullivan of that State. At least three Republicans will not be returned. They are Senators Carter of Montana, Wolcott of Colorado, and Thurston of Nebraska. Senator Thurston will not be a candidate for re-election, if the final returns in Nebraska give the Legislature to the Republicans, but will devote himself to the practice of law.

Senators Carter and Wolcott will not be re-elected, but their defeats, it is understood, will not retire them to private life. Senator Carter is already being talked of as a probable member of the Cabinet in the new Administration. He has had experience in departmental life in Washington, having been Commissioner of the General Land Office during the Harrison Administration.

Senator Wolcott has peculiar claims on the McKinley Administration. He remained with the Republican party in the campaign of 1896, when so many men from the Western States supported Mr. Bryan. There is no doubt that if he had followed Senator Teller into the Silver Republican movement he could have retained his hold in Colorado politics, and would have been returned to the Senate as a silver man.

Members of the Administration say it is too early yet to predict what will be done for Senator Wolcott, but they feel certain that an important place will be found for him. His tastes and qualifications would fit him for a foreign post, and it is not improbable that he may be given an Ambassadorship or an important mission. The post of Ambassador to Italy is now vacant, and it is possible that he will be sent there.

Senator Butler of North Carolina, the young Populist leader, will be succeeded by a Democrat, and a Republican will succeed Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who was elected as a Republican, but who followed Senator Teller into the Silver Republican movement. Senator Pettigrew is more thoroughly disliked by the Republican members of the Senate than any other man in that body, and his defeat for re-election will be particularly pleasing to Senator Hanna, who, it is said, was almost as anxious to carry the South Dakota Legislature as he was to elect President McKinley.

Senator Shoup of Idaho, who has been a member of the body since Idaho became a State, will probably be succeeded by former Senator Fred T. Dubois, once his political protege, but his foe since Dubois followed Senator Teller out of the St. Louis Convention.

WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS.

Arrangements for Bringing Volunteers Back From the Philippines.

The officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been very active lately, and through their endeavors they have succeeded in securing enough additional vessels and so arranging schedules as to make it certain that every volunteer soldier will be out of the Philippines within ninety days after the first lot of them has sailed from Manila.

The War Department set no date for beginning the withdrawal of volunteers, but in order that the undertaking may be accomplished as easil yas possible the first of the volunteers will probably leave the Philippines in January. Should it be deemed necessary to keep General MacArthur's force intact for a long period the Department can, without fear of going contrary to the provisions of the volunteer army act, postpone the departure of the first volunteer organization until about March 1. Should the last of the volunteers leave Manila by June 1 they will reach San Francisco in time to be mustered out by the 30th of that month.

The regular and volunteer forces in the Philippines, numbered about 63,000 men at the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1. Since then they have been augmented to about 79,000 by the regular troops sent across the Pacific in the expectation that they would be needed in China, but directed to the Philippines when the legations at Pekin were relieved. The marine force in the Philippines has been augmented recently. Within the next three or four months, therefore, General MacArthur will have an army sufficient for all purposes. He has been told that he will not be hampered by orders from Washington, but he has been told to strengthen weak garrisons and to conduct a vigorous campaign against the Filipinos.

SLAIN ON A STEAMER.

Seaman Found Murdered in His Bunk After a Quarrel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—John Collins, a sailor, was murdered on the British steamer Dunston early this morning. Bernard Colligan, another seaman, on the same ship, is under arrest. The trouble occurred shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. The Dunston, which plies between Glasgow and Brooklyn, is now lying at pier 4, Martin's Stores, at the foot of Furman Street.

Colligan will be arraigned before Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, today. Three witnesses, John Pupper, Frank Kirby and Leonard Shipman, able seamen on the Dunston, were also arrested and will be held.

It seems that the men were in New York last night celebrating. On the way home Collins and Colligan quarreled. Collins was cut in the fall. His wound was dressed in the ship's hospital and he went to his bunk. An hour later the men arrested as witnesses told the police that they saw Colligan sneaking to Collins' bunk with a monkey wrench in his hand. When they ran to the man's sleeping place his head was crushed in and the bloody wrench lay in the companionway.

Woman's Enlarged Sphere.

(From the Minneapolis Times.)

Women earn their daily bread in almost every branch of human industry. Women make or help to make coffins, bricks, tiles, sewer pipes, tools, boxes, barrels, furniture. They are in all the professions; they are stockholders and partners in various kinds of business, and as to the more conventional occupations of women they are galore. In the more unusual ways we have had a woman anthropologist, a woman forester, women who mine and women who deal in stocks. One woman spent fifty years in making a bead house and lately was found dead with her unfinished work before her.

Democracy Must Rise Again.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

Common sense and common honesty alike demand that the democracy of the Constitution and the laws shall rise again. It is necessary as a check upon the avarice and injustice of the powerful. It is equally necessary as a restraint upon the misguided, the revengeful and the desperate. Standing for equal rights, for justice and for truth, a powerful democracy is the mightiest bulwark of a republic. It is indispensable to free government. It is the one thing, which more than anything else distinguishes a republic from an empire—a free people from a people enslaved.

Hint to Thrifty Husbands.

(From the New York Herald.)

Ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have begun a crusade against the waxen images used to display the dressmaker's art, because arms and neck are bared. Thrifty husbands should encourage these ladies and insist that these artistic, fascinating—and expensive—creations shall be displayed to the public gaze upon broomsticks.

GOOD TIDINGS OF PEARY.

American Explorer Hopeful of a Successful Arctic Dash.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Nov. 9.—Lieutenant Peary, the American Arctic explorer, is confident of making a successful dash to the North Pole. This information was brought here today by Dr. Leopold Kann, of Cornell University. With him are Messrs. Robert Stein and Warmbath, of Washington, who were on Lieutenant Peary's ship, the Diana. The party reached here on a whaler, returning from Davis Straits.

Dr. Kann and the two Americans became separated from the Peary expedition while making a tour of exploration in Ellesmere Land. It had been arranged that they were to be picked up by the Diana, but were missed.

Kann, having to return to America, started overland several hundred miles to Cape York. After a difficult but successful journey he caught a whaler. Dr. Kann states that Lieutenant Peary is determined to push forward at all hazards. Supplies are holding out well, and it is expected that the dash to the pole will be attempted in the spring.

The crew of the Diana when seen by Dr. Kann were in excellent spirits and suffering very few hardships, as every comfort had been provided for. Lieutenant Peary according to the Americans, owing to his energetic nature, has suffered more than any of his party. He has had his feet severely frostbitten and walks with difficulty. When Dr. Kann and the two Americans left the Diana it was Peary's plan to drift as far north as possible and then desert the vessel and make a quick dash for the Pole on foot and sledges. Every facility has been provided for this mode of travel. Dr. Kann says the party has ample provisions for several years' stay in the north.

While Dr. Kann makes no mention of Mrs. Peary being with her husband it is thought that she has now reached the explorer's winter quarters. She left Washington several months ago with her little daughter to join the Diana's party. Mrs. Peary has lived in Washington for some years and has always taken an active interest in the work of her husband. She accompanied him on one of his former expeditions and her little daughter and only child was born in the Arctic regions.

It is said here that Lieutenant Peary stated before he left this city that there would be no turning back from the accomplishment of his purpose. The Messrs. Stein and Warmbath referred to in the above despatch are old Arctic explorers and have accompanied Lieutenant Peary on former trips.

THE DEWEY ARCH DOOMED.

Subjected to Acts of Vandalism by Commercial New Yorkers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Grimy, battered, and weather-stained, the Dewey Arch, which has stirred patriotic sentiment in the hearts of hundreds of thousands since it was erected, was subjected to the extreme stages of degradation last night, when it was made a billboard for the advertisment of patent medicines. The stereopticon which has been posted upon the roof of the Bartholdi Hotel, is now engaged in spattering its southern facade with recommendations of nostrums.

There were many expressions of indignation along the sidewalks among pedestrians at the debasement of the arch to such uses. Though the city authorities are apparently indifferent to the use of the arch for advertiseing purposes, its degredation is not likely to be long continued. The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies to tear the structure down. The Municipal Council had already declared in favor of its removal. It is expected that Mayor Van Wyck will sign the resolution, and that it will be obeyed, though it has no binding force upon Commissioner Kearney.

During the Bryan and Roosevelt meetings and the sound money parade, the arch suffered severely. Apparently everybody in the political throngs took away a piece of plaster as a souvenir, and as a result there are great gaps at the bases of the columns. Even the boards upon which the plaster was laid have been torn away in places.

Feet are missing from several of the victorious figures which stand at the pillars of the approaches, holding wreaths of honor. These have gone to swell the collections of curiosity-seekers, and the forlorn figures are left poised upon one leg in a crippled condition.

SAVED FROM CREMATION.

Deck Hands Rescued From Death in a Blazing Steamer.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 9.—While lying at her dock in this city, discharging a cargo of ore, the wooden steamer Alcona, owned by Drake & Durban, of Cleveland, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire, and three of the crew were dragged from the hold unconscious from the smoke.

A row of candles had furnished light in the hold, and when the men left work one of them is supposed to have been left burning. Fire was soon afterward discovered in the forward hold. Two fire tugs poured streams into the hold, but no one could enter below decks on account of the dense volume of smoke.

A volunteer force finally jumped into the blazing hold, fearing that some of the crew, who bunked there, were in danger of death. They found three deck hands overcome by the smoke and brought them to the deck, where they were revived. The loss to the steamer is $12,000, fully insured.

SMALLPOX IN MARYLAND.

Hyattsville Residents Fear an Epidemic of the Disease.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Nov. 9.—A physician here states that unless steps are taken by the health authorities of the county an epidemic of smallpox is imminent in this neighborhood. During the past forty-eight hours at least five cases have developed at College Park, one of the cases being reported yesterday morning from the farm of George H. Calvert. Health Officer Fulton visited College Park yesterday in company with Dr. G. A. Richardson and reported the patients to be suffering from smallpox. County Health Officer L. A. Griffith was notified by Dr. Fulton that the county must forthwith take charge of these cases and Dr. Griffith will be in Hyattsville today. At present there are eight cases in the neighborhood. The patients are all colored. The physicians declare that the disease is in a mild form at present, but its rapid spread demands immediate action if an epidemic is to be averted.

Dr. Fulton says if the county fails to act the State will take the cases in hand and hold the county responsible for all expenses incurred. It is stated that some of the patients have been at large for several days and that they mingled with the crowds about the polling places on Tuesday last.

The idea now is to secure a house at College Park in which all the patients will be placed and provided with competent nurses. Mayor Tierney, of Hyattsville, stated last night that if the county did not act in the case existing in Hyattsville he would at once order a strict quarantine and have proper steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The Hyattsville patient is now in a hay loft on the place of F. E. Baukhages, and is not receiving the attention, it is stated, that is absolutely demanded. Meals are taken to the stable door and the sufferer is compelled to climb out of the loft in order to get his food.

The disease was brought to this section last July by a colored man from the navy yard, and cases have been breaking out ever since. The District of Columbia authorities, it is stated, were asked to received the Hyattsville patient, but declined.

A PART OF GREATER BRITAIN.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Thus Characterizes the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, in addressing the British-American Union of San Francisco, said:

"The British Empire was never so strong as it is today. It is truly the strongest organization that ever existed in the history of the world. It is a remarkable natural growth, without a written constitution, but joined by a common sympathy, a common belief in law and order, and a common love of the British Crown.

"I have been a good deal on British soil, and I think their allegiance to their Government through the Queen is wonderful. To them she is the historical impersonation of law and order. The people are happiest when the parts of government move smoothly one on the other. I have always believed in throwing the consciousness of the responsibilities of government closely on the people, for in that way I believe the best results are to be accomplished.

"In some ways it may be said the United States forms, with Australia and Canada and Egypt and India, a true part of the Greater Britain. Yet it is probably best that we broke away from the mother country. This country has educated the world in the idea of freedom."

MAINE MONUMENT DESIGNS.

Selections Made in the New York Competition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Gen. James Grant Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Site and Design of the monument to the sailors who perished in the Maine and the soldiers who died in the Spanish-American war, announced yesterday that the committee, after examining forty-three submitted designs, selected as the best three in the first competition those of the following: Austin Hays, sculptor, associated with Donn Barber, achitect; O. Piccirilli, sculptor, associated with H. Van Buren Magonigle, architect, and George Julian Zolnay, sculptor, associated with Joseph Henry Freedlander, architect.

The judges of design were J. Edward Simmons, W. R. Hearst, Dr. George F. Shrady, John W. Keller, Gen. Wilson, Frederick Dielman, John La Farge, Walter Cook, and W. R. O'Donovan.

The fund for this monument to the men of the Maine amounts to about $100,000. The monument is to be erected in this city. The three designs selected will be worked out in greater detail by the successful competitors, and then the winning design will be selected.

A NEWPORT NEWS FIRE.

Lumber Pier and Warehouse Destroyed by the Flames.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 9.—There was a dangerous blaze in the vicinity of the Chesapeake and Ohio piers and grain elevators yesterday morning, which for a time promised serious results and vividly recalled the fire which, in April, 1897, destroyed two immense piers, three large ships and threatened the big elevator. The flames were discovered in the lumber pier and warehouse of the Newport News Lumber Company between piers 7 and 8 and just between the two big elevators. The damage done amounted to about $6,000, partly covered by insurance.

The pier was the property of Messrs. Barrett & Vest. There was intense excitement on the piers, and the employes of the railroad swarmed around and over the big buildings to fight the flames if they got beyond control. Long trains of cars loaded with freight were taken from the endangered piers and the Old Dominion Line steamer Princess Anne, at pier 6, dropped out into the stream. Two Chesapeake and Ohio firetugs and the local fire department fought the blaze and soon had it under control. The pier and warehouse will be rebuilt immediately.

PIRACY IN CHINA.

Little Armed Violence, and Loss of Life Unknown.

(From the London Telegraph.)

The stupidity of the mandarins, the cowardice of the boatmen and the apathy of the people in general have combined to make the pirates the masters of the situation. The pirate does not belong to a caste or profession; he is simply a peasant or a boatman who turns to piracy for a livelihood in slack times, slack not only by shrinkage of trade, but by official acquiescence. Oftentimes particular villages take to it in the off season or for the purpose of revenging themselves on neighboring communities with which they have been carrying on a blood feud. Certainly in some cases pirates and soldiers are interchangeable at different times. Hardly a week passes in which some rafts or junks, or both, are not "held up" and robbed in two of three parts of the river, and this takes place in spite of frequent protest on part of merchants and consuls.

The most curious part of the piratical trade is that it is attended with little of the armed violence and skull and crossbones business of the old school. Ten or twelve men will approach a fleet of junks or a group of island rafts, and board them, armed with Belgian revolvers of uncertain shooting power. Both junk and raft carry cannon of an antique mold, six or eight to each, with shot piled up in pyramids round the guns, and provided, in addition, with racks or rifles and gingals in plenty. At a landing stage not far below Wu-Chau there was drawn up a huge fleet of salt junks heavily laden with one of the most valuable of native cargoes. Perhaps there may have been fifteen such ships, and they contained crews numbering not less than four hundred men. Only three days previously this flotilla had been held up by a dozen pirates and forced to pay enormous ransom, yet these sailors, with all their armament, had not stirred hand or foot in their own defence.

Attendant loss of life is almost unknown. A week before our visit there had been a great pirate hunt on the southern banks of the upper river, and the peasants turned out in their thousands, with their ancestral gingals, and lined the reedy shores for miles in search of the marauders. A stranger would have imagined that a strong sense of justice had impelled the people of the countryside to rise up against the "naughty" men, but it was explained that more probably it was merely a phase in a local dispute. The pirates belonged to one village, their assailants to several others, and the spoil had not been fairly apportioned among the different interests involved, hence this sudden seeking after righteousness among the alluvial community.

It is not always so. The prefect may denounce piracy in unmeasured terms of Chinese vituperation, but it is seldom he can obtain sufficient soldiers to root it out of his district. Properly speaking, he ought to have a regiment at hand to carry out his threats, but it is contrary to custom for these soldiers to have more than a paper existence. The only time in the year that they appear is for the purpose of provincial inspection, and then they are hired for the day and given uniform jackets to put over their coolie garments. When piracy becomes rebellion, and rebellion civil war, the local officials, in dire terror for their own skins, seek to raise an army by sending runners to beat gongs and blow trumpets on the neighboring hills. Any casual coolie who puts in an appearance is forthwith enlisted and marched off to battle, cheerfully engaging to stand up as a target for the consideration paid to his family for a superior funeral and a grave on the hillside of which the feng-shui or geomantic properties are above reproach. Only six months ago the crowd at Wu-Chau, enraged at some foreign purchase of land, threw themselves upon the magistrate in his own yamen, pulled his pigtail and otherwise maltreated him, without interference, in the presence of his own soldiers, but did not dare to attack a single one of the small band of foreigners in the city.

STEAMSHIP EMS SOLD.

Liverpool Firm Gets a North German Lloyd Liner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamer Ems, of the North German Lloyd line, which arrived here from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar yesterday, has been sold to a Liverpool company and will be delivered at Liverpool early in December. Who the purchasers are is not known here. Gustav H. Schwab, the North German Lloyd Company's agent here, said that he did not know the names of the purchasers nor the price paid. Capt. A. Harrassowitz, of the Ems, said he did not know. One rumor was that the British Government had bought the vessel. The Ems will sail for Liverpool about November 25, with a cargo, and this will be her last voyage under the German flag.

The Ems is one of several steamers built for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in the eighties and named for German rivers. Some others were the Werra and the Lahn. The Ems was first run between this port and Bremen, but for several years has been in the Mediterranean service of the company. She is 430 feet 5 inches long and 47 feet beam. Her gross tonnage is 5,129. Her hull is of iron. She is driven by a single screw. She was built in 1884 by J. Elder & Co. When new she was capable of doing seventeen knots an hour. Her present speed is between fifteen and sixteen knots.

In March, 1894, the shaft of the Ems was broken and she was towed into the Azores by the steamer Flower Gate. In September, 1896, her present commander, while on the way to Italy, from this port, rescued an Italian seaman who was knocked overboard in a stiff gale. The commander received a silver medal and a testimonial from the Italian Government as a reward. He accomplished the rescue in sixteen minutes, which is record time for stopping a steamer, lowering a boat, picking up a man, hoisting the boat to the davits and starting full speed ahead again.

RUINED CITY OF THE AZTECS.

Remains of Artificial Lake and Quantities of Pottery.

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Not far from the little town of Casa Grande in Arizona are the ruins of a city so ancient that there is today no tradition to tell of its departed grandeur and its teeming millions of inhabitants. The oldest living inhabitants can only offer vague theories as to the origin of this ancient city and the people who builded it, while the halfbreed Mexican or stoic Indian gives for his answer a shrug of the shoulder or a shake of his head.

Taking the stage coach for Florence and Pinal, or, if his purse can stand the strain, securing a rig from a nearby livery stable, the traveler bids adieu to the little station of Casa Grande, which, by the way, is on the Southern Pacific, and riding along on the plains which stretch to the northward, he very soon sees the stately ruins of a solitary castle rise before him. This building is Casa Grande, "the Grand Castle," which gives its name to the railroad station and the surrounding country.

Upon near approach this structure is found to be the roofless ruins of a very large three-story building. The walls are very thick and made of adobe (large sun-baked bricks), which in any other region would crumle in a few years, but which, in the dry atmosphere of Arizona, endure for ages. For what purpose this building was originally constructed is a matter of much conjecture. Some hold that in this building the unhappy captives of a bygone race dreamed away a long imprisonment, but there seems to be nothing about the ruins to substantiate this view, as there are no underground dungeons and the rooms are entirely too spacious. The only theory which seems to be at all substantiated is that it was the seat of government of this ancient city.

Its thick and massive walls, its immense size, and the vastness of its rooms all suggest that in its palmy days it was used for no other purpose than the holding of state conclaves. How many wars were planned, how many victims condemned, is a matter which history can never reveal.

Stretching away from it in every direction are broad streets and avenues, on either side of which are blocks upon blocks of shapeless mounds, which mark the site of the shops and residences of what was once the city's actual population, and this would seem to confirm my theory, for, as all roads lead to Rome, so all of these ancient streets must have led to the capital.

An aqueduct which brought water from the Gila River for city use and to irrigate the fertile fields without the gates, can be traced for miles. It also supplied water for a vast artificial lake within the city walls. The boundaries of this lake are plainly distinguishable today. It is about three squares from the capital and occupies a space equal to about four ordinary city squares. Doubtless in this hot, dry country, this lake was the evening gathering place, where the hot and dusty population sought rest and recreation from the breezes of the lake. Myriads of brilliant canoes, laden with gay and happy men and women, floated upon its surface, while all around its margin the broad esplanade rang with the joyous laughter of the happy braves and sweethearts. If they did not have toboggan slides, shoot-the-chutes, merry-go-rounds, etc., or nibble daintily spoonfuls of ice cream, they had something to take their places, and were just as hilarious and probably more free from care than the thousands who gather in our parks and pleasure gardens today.

A peculiar feature of the ruins of this ancient municipality is the enormous quantities of broken pottery which everywhere covers the ground. One cannot take a step without treading fragments under his feet, a beautiful dark-brown glazed ware of considerable thickness.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Unnoticed.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

"Listen to me," roared the stump orator. But his words were vain. Without knowing it he was addressing an audience made up almost entirely of cable-car conductors.

A Dilemma.

(From Punch.)

Driver of Terrified Pony—Pull your confounded dog away, you silly idiot!

Leader of Playful Boarhound—Beg pardon, sir, but master told me particularly not to cross 'im, or 'e might collar me!

Frightens the Moths.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Jack—Have you got a little camphor, Laura? I want to put it with these new shirt waists. I'm deadly afraid of moths.

Laura—You needn't worry a little bit. No self-respecting moth would come within forty gunshots of these hideous things.

A Saving Little Wife.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

Mr. Payne—What! Sixty-eight dollars for an evening dress? Why, I thought you were going to have your last year's black lace made over?

Mrs. Payne—I did, dear. I had it made over red satin, and that's what cost so.

Her Finish Is in Sight.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Towson—Is your daughter a finished musician?

Yorkrode—Not yet, but the neighbors are making threats.

That's What She Is.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"What is the principal title of the Empress Dowager of China?"

"Among the Chinese?"

"Of course."

"It."

No Secrets Allowed.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

Mrs. Watts—How did your husband vote, Mrs. Peck?

Mrs. N. Peck—He didn't vote at all, and he won't. I haven't allowed him to vote since the secret ballot came into fashion.

It All Depended.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

"It must be dreadfully annoying to have those young men waiting at the stage door," said the student of the drama.

"It all depends," said the leading soubrette of the road company, "whether he is there with the price of a supper or a last year's board bill."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Wine is selling at a farthing a pint in France. There are many degrees of quality in the wine manufactured in that delightful land.

An oak tree of average size, with 700,000 leaves, lifts from the earth into the air about 123 tons of water during the five months it is in leaf.

A woman has built a house with her own hands near Fountain Ferry park, Ind. It is a one-story wooden structure of four rooms with a stone foundation.

It is a strange fact that the right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat or cold.

It is the law in Maine that the bounty for bears must be paid when the animal's nose is shown, and in New Hampshire the money is payable on exhibition of the ears.

The Prince of Wales makes a point of having every letter he receives answered with as little delay as possible. For this purpose two secretaries are kept busy nearly all the time.

There is a "kick" among the old soldiers at their home near Leavenworth, Kan. The cause of the growl is because as they allege, of an insufficiency of salt and pepper in their food.

In many German villages sanitary depots have recently been established, at which private families can for a trifle borrow various things needed in a sickroom, which they cannot afford to buy.

So much war material is now being manufactured at Woolwich, England, that the arsenal is really not large enough for the purpose, and the desirability of enlarging it is under consideration.

Many of the Italian railroads are to be shortly transformed to the electric system. One of the most recent projects is that of the Naples-Castellamare line, operated by the Mediterranean Railroad Company.

The oldest dressmaker's bill was found in the ruins of a temple of the City of Nipur, and cannot be less than 3,700 years old. It contains the names of 92 vestments given to the temple by the king of Babylonia.

Sir James Joicey, the British coal king, has an income of about $5,000,000 a year and is one of the wealthiest men in Parliament. He began his business life as a clerk in Newcastle, earning $5 a week at that time.

It is the intention of the new Central London Railway Company to erect over its stations handsome mansions, which will be let out in residential flats, while in some cases where space permits, attractive business premises will also be added.

A horse fell in a well at Memphis, Mo., the other morning and for a time it was feared that it would drown. At the suggestion of some genius the well was filled with water, causing the horse to float to the top and its valuable life to be saved.

Queen Victoria holds the title of Duke of Lancaster. Most people imagine that her title of Duke of Lancaster merges in her superior title of Queen, but that is not so, as she would remain Duke of Lancaster even if she ceased to be Queen.

One of the most important industries of the Bahama Islands is the gathering of pink pearls. It is the only place in the world where these pearls are found. These pearls, when perfect, bring very high prices, it is said, ranging from $50 to $5,000.

Eight steamships cleared at the New Orleans Custom House recently for Liverpool, Barcelona, Genoa, and Hamburg, with 76,767 square bales of cotton, and 4, 921 round bales. It is said to be the largest amount of cotton ever cleared from any port on one day.

A celebrated Chinese dancing master, Hung-Foo-Choo, announces in a Chinese paper