The Evening Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1901.

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*

THE TIMES COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 10, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, August 4	18,730
Monday, August 5	39,185
Tuesday, August 6	38,875
Wednesday, August 7	39,718
Thursday, August 8	39,105
Friday, August 9	39,210
Saturday, August 10	39,075
Total	235,898
Daily average (Sunday, 18,730, excepted)	39,194

The Steel Strike.

As far as can be judged at this hour, although several thousand recruits have joined the army of steel strikers as a result of President Shaffer's order, compliance with it has been so greatly less general than Amalgamated Association officers confidently expected, that the movement presents the appearance of failure. Later developments may change the situation, but today it looks very much as if the strike had missed fire.

The action of the steel workers in the Illinois and Wisconsin plants, in deciding almost unanimously to disobey the strike order, leaves a big gap in the line of resistance, and there are other things calculated to discourage the Amalgamated leaders. It is said that there are serious dissensions in their executive board, and that Mr. Shaffer for some time has not enjoyed the confidence nor received the earnest support of several of his associates who are influential in the councils of the order. How much truth there may be in such reports we do not know, but for some days apparent evidences of division have been cropping out. Perhaps the dismantling of the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport, preparatory to its removal, has had as depressing an effect upon the strike as any other cause. It has created a positive scare not only in that town, but in others dependent upon Steel Trust mills for their prosperity. Whatever such communities may feel, as regards the merits of the struggle between the Amalgamated Association and the Morgan combination, the McKeesport object lesson has had the effect of teaching them that demonstrations like those of Mayor Black and others could not be repeated elsewhere without unpleasant consequences. Popular sympathy is generally plentiful enough when it costs nothing, but it is not reliably disinterested. If the people of Youngstown believed that their open support of the strike would result in the loss of the Combination Mills at that point, the chances are that they would be chary about giving it.

On the whole, the trust appears to have won the first skirmish, and the battle line of the strikers looks much weaker than it did on Saturday. Conditions may be altered later on, but now they rather indicate defeat for the Amalgamated Association. People of prominence without any direct interest in the contest are represented as having made honest efforts to end the war by means of arbitration, and Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, even as late as yesterday seemed to have some hope that he could induce the Steel Trust people to listen to such a proposition. But, as far as we can see, there is but a very poor prospect that Mr. Morgan will consider that solution for a moment—at least, not at this time. He and his coadjutors, if reports are true, believe that, for practical purposes, the general strike order has fallen flat, and that the backbone of the movement is broken. They may or may not have reason to change their minds during the ensuing days. For the present there is little doubt that they they think they have the whiphand of the situation, and, that being the case, they would not be Morgans and trust magnates if they were capable of making even the concession of arbitration.

Violating the Civil Service Law.

The disclosures of the violations of the Civil Service law in the administration of the Jersey City postoffice doubtless show a condition that is more or less general throughout the Federal service all over the country. From the report of the Civil Service Reform League Committee, it appears that the assistant postmaster was Chairman of both the City and County Republican Committees, and that these committees made written requests for contributions to the campaign funds, which requests reached the employes in the form of what were essentially demands from their superior officer. The evidence shows that failure to comply promptly led to the disciplining of those who were slow in contributing, and that those who did not contribute at all were punished by being given harder routes and receiving their vacations at the least desirable seasons of the year. The evidence, which includes the admissions of the assistant postmaster, makes the case so clear that denials and apologies are utterly futile. They simply make the case worse.

It is hard to say whether one method of violating the Civil Service law is worse than another, but if there is any difference it would seem that infractions which in their nature tend to coerce the employes into contributing to the campaign fund of a certain political party are entitled to the malodorous distinction of being the worst, for their effect is both to vitiate the public service and at the same time destroy the free political action of the voters.

The acceptance of the office of chairman by the assistant postmaster was in itself reprehensible. Its tendency was toward the coercion of the employes, for if they failed to contribute on "request," they knew that it would prejudice them with the administration of the office. The evidence goes to show that the Jersey City Postoffice was run as a political machine in the interest of the Republican party. How general this custom is cannot, of course, be stated with certainty, for the proofs are not always forthcoming. There is little room for doubt, though, that it is well-nigh universal, and that the exceptions, if there are any at all, merely mark the rule. Almost constantly the Civil Service League is unearthing infractions of the law either in its letter or spirit, and generally in both; and this despite the studied efforts at concealment and the difficulty of securing evidence.

It is noteworthy that whenever an instance is brought to light and supported by testimony that is clear and definite, the departments almost invariably seek to break the force of the evidence by discrediting and disparaging the witnesses. This case is no exception, but the effort to impeach the witnesses is essentially weak, for some of them cannot be assailed in any way, while the admissions by the assistant postmaster conclusively establish the facts regardless of the character of the witnesses. Incidentally it may be remarked that these attacks upon the character of witnesses who testify to unlawful practices cannot avail much as a defence, for if well founded they go to show that a large number of very inferior men have found employment in the public service—which reflects no credit upon those who appoint them.

The Civil Service League has made a direct demand for the removal of the assistant postmaster. The intimations are that the Postoffice Department is opposing the demand and it will be interesting to note the outcome. The charge against Mr. Woolly is so direct and the evidence in support of it is so clear, that a failure to comply with the demand can only be construed as indicating a deliberate purpose to disregard the mandates of the Civil Service law.

The South American War.

It is not easy to get at the facts regarding the course of current events on the Isthmus of Panama, and in Colombia and Venezuela. Press reports are vague and unsatisfactory owing to a rigid censorship, and despatches from official sources in Caracas and Bogota are not likely to be invariably reliable. In a general way it appears that the revolutionists under General Uribe-Uribe are making things lively between Aspinwall and Panama, and that the commander of the Colombian forces on the Isthmus is having all he can do to keep them out of the latter place. A landing party of American marines and bluejackets ostensibly for the protection of the Panama Railway, would be a godsend to him and his Government, for it would not only protect the terminal towns and ports from assault and capture, but would leave the Colombian troops free to move elsewhere.

One hardly knows what to make of Uribe-Uribe. If he is the friend of General Castro, President of Venezuela, that he is said to be, he either is taking a peculiar way to demonstrate his affection, or both of them have cranial apartments to let unfurnished. Castro must be aware that the conditions established by his Colombian ally at and about Panama have given the Washington Administration ample excuse for sending a fleet to the scene, and for occupying the ports, towns, and railway line of the Isthmus. The ships will be sent, and armed intervention in the difficulty between the two States may and probably will follow. It will be sure to if colorable reason can be found, for Castro must be out of his mind if he fails to realize that a powerful interest in this country is after his scalp, or that its influence is sufficient to shape the action of this Government in the premises. If he has any influence with Uribe-Uribe it should be used to call off that revolutionary genius. Because, if things go on as they appear to be moving now, it may not be long before Castro shall find himself on the cold outside, if alive or not in jail, Andrade in his place, and the Asphalt Trust running the country behind the scenes.

A Remedy for Nihilism.

It was rumored some time ago that the advertising mania popular in this country had made its appearance in Russia. The rumor is suggestive. If it should happen to be true, it might prove to be the beginning of peace for that unhappy country, and the Czar might, in time, be able to go to bed without looking under the bed for a bomb, and to eat his breakfast without keeping a sharp watch for dynamite in the boiled eggs.

If advertising and other American institutions once got a hold on Russia it might simplify matters amazingly in some ways. The trouble with most European nations is that they take themselves too seriously. An American never does. What with advertisements, vaudeville, and popular melodramas, and novels dealing with current events, he cannot.

He may begin by thinking that the condition of Cuba was a great and horrible wrong to humanity. Then he is treated to a series of war dramas in which Cuban maidens fly shrieking from the persecutions of Spanish soldiers, and are rescued by heroic Americans to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." It is impossible to take the Spanish war seriously after that. He may regard socialistic movements as matters of grave import, but after he has read half a dozen novels dealing with socialism, and setting up a paper collar box government, in which the people are as peaceful and as much alike as paper dolls, he is apt to conclude that he will take his country just as it is rather than disturb it with any new arrangements. He may be horrified by the possibility of international war, but after he has begun an exciting story about it in the columns of his weekly paper, and read with increasing interest to the end, only to find that it was intended to advertise somebody's cough cure, he gets over being serious about that.

It is this sort of thing which will relieve the Russian of his awful seriousness; not the American Constitution, if anybody knows where that article is at present; not the Fourth of July, for he has had enough Fourth of July racket already; not education, for he is more afraid of that than he is of dynamite.

The real remedy lies in the introduction of truly American institutions, the advertising trick doctor, the vaudeville show, and the melodrama in play and novel. It might also be well to try a small dose of yellow journalism. The censors would get tired of tracking sensations which proved to lead to nothing. At present they seize on a bit of excitement the size of a pinhead, in the firm belief that it is the symptom of a subterranean volcano. What they need to calm their nerves is a course of sensations which are all symptom and no disease whatever. A man cannot live without some excitement, and it is far better to have it manufactured than genuine. If this country did not have its yellow journals, its melodramas, its extravagant historical novels, its advertising sensations, Americans might be having attacks of the underground intrigue fever themselves. Suppressed mania for excitement is dangerous. It should be remembered that Napoleon is said to have died of a very simple and plebeian cutaneous disease, which "struck in." Old nurses testify that when a child has measles and the disease does not "break out" the results are apt to be serious. A great many things which seem to be deadly diseases are only, in a way, suppressed measles.

Shamrock II. with her convoy, Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, is safe in New York Harbor, after a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic. Sir "Tea" himself may be expected before long, and a hearty welcome awaits him. As far as performances of the contesting boats are worth anything as a guide, he ought to have some chance this time of realizing his ambition to "lift" the America's Cup. But at the same time we do not expect to see him sail away with it.

The police revelations in New York are creating a stir in that metropolis which is likely to have consequences. Sensational developments are confidently expected and they may possibly start some prominent local officials on the road to Sing Sing, while others will be lucky to get off with the loss of their places. It is also probable that one of those periodical waves of reform which strike Gotham once, but never twice in a while, is now rising and that a revolution in municipal politics may be looked for in the approaching city campaign. Richard Croker will find that polly and the dog have been having a well-known kind of a time when he returns from Wantage to resume charge of Greater New York. The trouble is so serious that possibly it may even slip from his grasp.

Both Steel and granger shares advanced in the New York Stock Market this morning, the former because Wall Street believed the strike to be weakened, and the latter probably because the Government crop report represents a better all-round condition than that which dealers had expected and discounted.

Count de Cassini is quoted as saying that the tariff quarrels between Russia and the United States were due to the fact that the Americans did not have sufficient knowledge of Russian institutions and the scope of Russian commerce. This is a smooth way of charging Secretary Gage with ignorance, for the quarrel was precipitated by him, and by him alone. The American people had nothing whatever to do with it. The great body of them knew full well that when Mr. Gage began the tariff war, he was playing a losing game. They knew that the sugar imports from Russia were a mere bagatelle compared with our export trade which was jeopardized by the act and the figures showing the enormous difference were published again and again. Even Secretary Gage can scarcely plead ignorance on that score, although it may be true that he did not comprehend the nature of the Russian regulations respecting the sale of sugar. But whatever he knew or did not know, the tariff quarrel is his and not that of the American people. Count de Cassini understands this thoroughly, and his statement is nothing less than a hard hit at Mr. Gage, diplomatically expressed.

Phillips, the corn plunger, says that he has reformed and that he will never again be a party to a corner on corn or other commodity that is dealt in on the Board of Trade. He says that hereafter his efforts will be directed to creating a sound and legitimate business. This is equivalent to admitting that the formation of a corn pool is not legitimate. No more is it. Forestalling the market with reference to any commodity is bad, but in the case of a food product it is nothing less than criminal. The time is not so very far in the past when such an act would have placed all concerned in it behind the bars of a prison for a long term of years. It is to be suspected that Mr. Phillips' sudden reformation has been owing in part to his recent failure, and in part to the strong ground taken by the Board of Trade against pooling. But, whatever the cause, it is gratifying to learn that he now intends to be good.

CAPTAIN M'CALLA'S PAY.

The Treasury Department Decides When an Increase Began.

Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, U. S. Navy, commandant of the battleship Kearsarge stationed at Newport, R. I., recently addressed a communication to the Comptroller of the Treasury asking the opinion of the latter as to whether or not the fact of his appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, a captain in the navy from the 10th of August, 1898, affected in any way the opinion rendered in the decision of June 29, holding that McCalla was not entitled to the pay of captain between the dates mentioned.

In conformity with the request, Mr. Tracewell answered as follows: "In reply I have to state that the decision in your case was made upon the assumption that you had been as effectually promoted to be a captain by the confirmation of your successor 'Vice Commander Bowman H. McCalla, advanced and promoted,' on December 14, 1898, as though the Senate had on that date taken specific action on your nomination for advancement in numbers and consequent promotion.

"The beginning of your pay as captain was fixed at December 14, 1898, because it was held that your advancement and promotion did not take place prior to that date, but only when the Senate confirmed your successor, and that you were not promoted in course to fill a vacancy occuring prior to such confirmation.

"In my opinion the recital in your commission that your were appointed a captain from August 10, 1898, does not make this appointment effective from that date, however it might effect your rank. It has no material bearing upon the question of your pay, and affords no ground for a reconsideration of the decision."

Advertising Mongers.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Prof. Triggs' characterization of Longfellow's poetry as trivial is a fresh illustration of the resourcefulness of the management of the Chicago University in the matter of free advertising. It is anything and everything to elicit a discussion.

Nemesis.

(From the Minneapolis Journal.)

When the members of the Camden (Mo.) brass band were returning to their homes from a practice meeting the other night they were attacked by a panther. At any rate this was the story sent out by telegraph. The panther was doubtless fully justified.

Limited.

(From the Boston Herald.)

A British commercial agent, writing from America, says our coal exports are limited. Yes, limited to the amounts we can mine between strikes.

The Punching Bag.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)

The Mad Mullah seems to be about the only thing England can whip.

Another Guess.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Then, again, it may be that Mr. Kipling intended it as a definition for Mr. Austin to do his worst, too.

A Mexican View.

(From the Mexican Herald.)

It grows convincingly evident that Mark Hanna does not wear the imperator crown. Mr. McKinley is very much of a boss.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Convention to Be Held at Harrisburg Thursday.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 12.—The Democratic State Convention, which will be held in Harrisburg next Thursday, promises to be more exciting than any similar gathering of that party's representatives in recent years. The sole bone of contention will be the contest between the Donnelly-Ryan delegates and those elected by the Elsenbrown faction. This is not an ordinary fight between rival delegations from a county that will be referred to the Committee on Credentials, settled in a few minutes and indifferently acquiesced in by the convention. The utmost interest will be displayed in this contest by every delegate from Delaware Bay to Lake Erie, and after it is thoroughly debated it is more than probable that a roll call will be demanded and an individual vote recorded.

Wherever a county convention has considered the Philadelphia situation it has adopted a resolution instructing its delegates to vote against the admission of the Donnelly-Ryan delegates. The most influential men in the party throughout the State, except one, have advocated this course, and are ready to lead the fight against the Philadelphia organization they charge with being in collusion with the Republican leaders here, and with being responsible for the falling off of the Democratic vote in Philadelphia from 46 per cent, when Cleveland was elected in 1888, to 19 per cent, last February.

The one man who stands between the irate Democratic county leaders and the Donnelly-Ryan delegates is National Committeeman Guffey. He refuses to withdraw his protecting influence from the leaders of the Philadelphia party organization. He has tried to appease the anger of the Donnelly-Ryan opponents by placing ex-Governor Pattison at the head of the Philadelphia City Committee, but he has seen no diminution in the clamor that the Donnelly-Ryan delegates should be ousted.

There is little doubt that ex-Governor Pattison will be in the convention to speak for the "regularity" of the election of the Donnelly-Ryan delegates, and to appeal for a suspension of sentence until he has had an opportunity to reorganize the Democratic party in Philadelphia. Thus far the ex-Governor's acceptance of the chairmanship of the Philadelphia city committee has had very little effect on the country leaders opposed to the Donnelly-Ryan organization. They argue that the city committee is the same, and that the chairman's power to prevent deals with the Republican leaders amounts to nothing with the committeemen against him. It has been said that the ex-Governor will exhibit a dozen or more resignations of members of the city committee, to show that he is master of the situation, but it is well known that the men who had written them control their ward committees, and could have themselves reelected or name their successors.

It is also reported that ex-Judge Gordon may get a substitution from a delegate, and in answering ex-Governor Pattison give reasons why the Convention should unseat the Donnelly-Ryan delegates. It is thought that if ex-Judge Gordon should consent to take the platform in opposition to the admission of the Philadelphians headed by the ex-Governor, his description of the political conditions that prevail in Philadelphia would have the effect he and his friends most desire.

THE NORFOLK CONVENTION.

Speculation as to the Character of the Platform.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.—There has been much speculation throughout Virginia as to the character of the platform to be adopted by the State Democratic Convention to be held in Norfolk Wednesday. Col. John Goode, president of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, thinks the platform should be in substance as follows:

"1. A declaration of renewed allegiance and unfaltering devotion to the principles of the Democratic party.

"2. A declaration in favor of an economical administration of the State, county and city governments, the abolition of all useless officers, and the reduction of expenses.

"3. A declaration in favor of a fair and equitable system of taxation and the correction of unequal and unjust assessments of property, both real and personal.

"4. A declaration in favor of common school education and pledging all necessary appropriations for school purposes and longer school terms.

"5. A declaration recognizing the sacred obligation of the State Government to provide for the support of our disabled Confederate veterans.

"6. A declaration in favor of a liberal provision for the care and maintenance of the unfortunate insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, and a rigid inspection of the management of all State institutions.

"7. A declaration in favor of the adoption of the most effective measures to secure the manifold advantages of good roads throughout the Commonwealth, by means of which capital and immigration from abroad may be attracted to our borders.

"8. A declaration in favor of the employment of all proper instrumentalities for the development of our material resources so as to start the Commonwealth upon a new career of industrial prosperity.

"9. A declaration committing the party to the principles of primaries and directing the State General Committee to provide for a primary to nominate United States Senators and to elect all State officers, to be held on the same day throughout the Commonwealth.

"10. A declaration endorsing the present administration of the State government."

Carter Glass, the prospective Permanent Chairman of the State Convention, writes: "I think the platform of the State Democratic Convention should be Democratic, and not contain a single declaration designed merely to catch the votes of persons who are not Democrats.

"It should reaffirm, in a word, adherence to fundamental Democratic principles in national affairs, such as Jefferson taught, and not as Tillman preaches, and as to State affairs it should stand upon its record, which has been as notably clean and praiseworthy as the exigencies created by an infamous constitution have permitted.

"It should trust the Constitutional Convention, avoid Populistic rubbish, be honest and courageous.

"Finally, it should declare in favor of some plan of uniformity as to the time and method of selecting delegates to State conventions for the nomination of candidates for office, and for cleanness in party selections as well as in general elections."

STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 12.—Judge Lunsford L. Lewis, of Richmond, has written a letter to a friend in this city, in which he says:

"I have received a number of letters from different parts of the State on the subject of my nomination for Governor by the Roanoke convention. To all of them I have responded, thanking the writers for their kindness, but saying that it would be impossible for me to become a candidate or to accept the nomination even were it tendered me. And I hope my name will not be mentioned in the convention in connection with the nomination. I could not afford to run for Governor, and, apart from any other consideration, I will never consent to run for any office in Virginia so long as election methods are what they now are."

Would Try Glasgow.

(From the London Spare Moments.)

A poor Scotchwoman lay dying, and her husband sat by her bedside. After a time the wife took her husband's hand and said:

"John, we're gowin' to part. I have been a guide wife to you, haven't I?"

John thought a moment.

"Well, just middling like, Jenny, you know," anxious not to say too much.

Again the wife spoke.

"John," she said, faintly, "ye maun promise to bury me in the auld kirkyard at Str'avon beside my mither. I could na rest in peace among unco' folk in the dirt and smoke o' Glasgow."

"Weel, weel, Jenny, my woman," said John, soothingly, "we'll just try ye in Glasgow first, an' gin ye dinna be quiet we'll try ye in Str'avon."

FOR A "GREAT COLOMBIA."

What Uribe-Uribe Is Fighting for in South America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A copy of a manifesto issued by General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, the active chief of the Colombian rebels, at Maracaibo has been received in this city. The importance of this document lies in the statement made by General Uribe-Uribe in its closing paragraph that he is fighting now for the reunion of "Great Colombia," as the federation of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador was known previous to 1830. "This," he adds, "was the ambition of the liberator, General Simon Bolivar." In this manifesto is the explanation of the present trouble on the frontiers of Venezuela and Colombia. Two unsuccessful attempts—one on last Friday—have been made to invade Venezuela from Colombian territory by a force of something like six thousand men, said to be led by General Gonzalez Valencia, Governor of the Department of Santander. A Venezuelan said yesterday, "It looks like war without a formal declaration."

The impression among Venezuelans here is that the Government of Colombia has definite knowledge of the understanding that is said to exist between President Castro of Venezuela, President Alfaro of Ecuador, and General Uribe-Uribe, to the effect that the forces of the three are to work together for the overthrow of the conservative Government in Colombia, which is the only obstacle to the re-establishment of Great Colombia. Colombia, it is suggested, has decided to strike first, with the idea that many of the Liberals might be induced to help the Government against a foreign foe and in a spirit of patriotism abandon the internal uprising.

General Uribe-Uribe, in his manifesto, mentions the causes that induced him to return to the front after he declared himself out of the rebellion. He says:

"The Bogota Government did not respond to my sincere peace manifesto issued in April with a single act of justice, or what it calls 'clemency,' nor with one word of conciliation, nor with the most insignificant measure showing its honest intention to substitute for the purely military regime, on which it is founded, some other having the semblance of legitimacy. My move for pacification met only with sarcastic words and hateful actions."

The general recalls a long list of cruelties perpetrated by the Government, and adds:

"Thus it is plain that they (the Clericals) want to add humiliation to conquest, and extermination to humiliation. So with cruelty and shame on one side and death with honor on the other, our choice is to fight desperately on and without respite. Since our oppressors do not know how to let the country breathe, we crush them to pieces or perish in the attempt."

Senor Raul Perez, who was one of the Liberal commission appointed to confer with Rear Admiral Jouett, of the North Atlantic squadron, and Captain Beardsley, of the Powhattan, in the insurrection of 1885, gave out the following statement last night regarding the possibility of the United States again taking a hand in the revolution, as it did at that time:

"It seems to me that Senor Herran, Secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington, and now acting as charge d'affaires, is a little hasty when he talks as if he were the country at large. There is no proud nation that could welcome foreign intervention in its affairs. All Colombians know how distasteful it is and that there is no foundation in the treaty for it.

"Having been one of the commissioners and the interpreter at the meeting between the Liberal chiefs and Captain Beardsley, and later with Rear Admiral Jouett, I remember clearly all that happened when the American marines interfered in Colon and to a certain extent at Cartagena. In those days the State Department at Washington could not have been well informed as to the causes of the revolution and as to how a president of the country, in order to succeed in becoming dictator for life, had called on the Clericals, who promised to submit to him unconditionally.

"Had it not been for the intervention of the United States on that occasion Dictator Nunez would not have succeeded in tyrannizing the country until his death, leaving it a prey for the fanatics who have continued the work of devastation. They have brought the once rich and prosperous republic of Colombia to the present condition of ruin, with paper currency at 3,600 per cent, no public schools, no payment of the foreign debt since Nunez enthroned himself, no securities or guarantees of any kind for life or property. Nothing but fanaticism and taxes and tithes, bribery and spoliation, shame and disorder in every branch of the so-called administration.

"The intervention of the United States in 1885 did not benefit any American interests, as every American merchant who did business there can testify. Only the Clericals profited by it, and they flatter themselves that they can deceive the Government at Washington a second time and use the most liberal Government in the world when in peril to protect them against the people whom they abuse and exploit, just by crying out that the traffic of the isthmus is menaced by insurgents. Rear Admiral Jouett told me more than once that had he known the exact conditions when he went to Colon and Cartagena he would have acted differently. If he had the struggle would have been won for progress and civilization over the conditions I have already enumerated. The treaty between the United States and Colombia is perfectly clear, and it does not give the least opening for the interpretation that this country has to interfere in case of internal strife. Besides, the revolutionists will not interfere with the traffic there, and as soon as they get the upper hand they will protect that same traffic and the lives and property of citizens and foreigners as they have not been cared for during the last twenty years."

TO DISPLAY DECORATIVE ART.

The Commission From This Country to the Turin Exposition.

The commission from this country to the International Exposition of Modern Decorative Art, to be held at Turin, Italy, in 1902, has just issued a circular telling the scope of the exposition and giving some directions to exhibitors. The space assigned to exhibits from this country is in a building now being erected. The exhibits cannot be withdrawn before the close of the exposition without special permission. At its close they will be returned, free of expense, to the owner, or his agent, in New York. They will not be sketched or reproduced without permission of the exhibitor, except in general photo reproductions for journals and reports.

Special emphasis is placed on the necessity for originality in the work submitted for exhibit. Among the prizes offered are ones for the best and most elegant room, for the best room of an economical or simple order, for the best decorative scheme for an economic suite of at least three rooms, and for the best decorative scheme for an elegant suite of at least three rooms. A second circular will be issued about August 25.

The members of the commission are L. P. di Cesnola, president; W. E. Dodge, vice president; Count F. Prat, vice president; Whitelaw Reid, vice president; Antonio Zucca, vice president; Louis Roversi, secretary; D. O. Mills, Charles S. Smith, John S. Kennedy, Celestino Piva, H. Russell Butler, H. C. Fahnestock, J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, J. Carroll Beckwith, Edward D. Adams, Riccardo Bertelli, John M. Carrere, Charles T. Cook, and F. W. Rhinelander. The State Commissioners are: Illinois, F. J. V. Skiff, of Chicago; Missouri, Halsey C. Ives, of St. Louis, and Pennsylvania, E. A. Barber, of Philadelphia.

HISTORIANS TO MEET.

An International Congress Will Be Held in Italy.

The State Department has received a note from the Secretary of the Italian Embassy, Mr. Carignani, in regard to the International Congress of Historical Sciences to be held in Rome in the spring of 1902.

The promoting committee asks that the Government of the United States send delegates to the congress and invites the participation of American scientists and men of letters. The congress will include all subjects of a historical character. The programme of exercises has not yet been definitely decided. Suggestions for themes will be received until January, 1902.

MALARIA MAKES YOU WEAK.
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic makes you strong.

SPOONER FOR PRESIDENT.

Report That H. B. Payne Is Launching His Boom.

Although national conventions are three years distant it is not considered too early by ambitious statesmen to let it be known far and near that they are willing candidates for the Presidency. The latest and the newest Presidential boom to be let loose on the unsuspecting country is that of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin.

Henry C. Payne, the Republican National Committeeman from Wisconsin, has just returned from Europe, where he has been enjoying himself for some time. His presence in the United States has given rise to the Spooner movement, which, it is said, promises to assume large proportions as the days grow apace. The impression in political circles here is that the Spooner boom has been started at this time for the purpose of checking and chilling the Western enthusiasm for Roosevelt. It is not necessary for Roosevelt to announce himself a candidate, that fact has been understood since the Republican National Convention of last year when the Vice Presidency was forced upon him by Senators Platt and Quay. But with Senator Spooner, it is different. His friends have begun the preliminary work of building a machine in each State to capture delegates, and to give force to the scheme all that is necessary is for Spooner to announce that he is in the hands of his friends and that he would be pleased to accept the nomination.

Just here it is stated with assurance that whosoever the Administration desires to succeed Mr. McKinley, that is the candidate on whom the President looks with favored eye.

It was stated this morning that the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Attorney General were permitting it to be known among officials under their respective departments that they must see to it that no delegate is chosen who is not for the Administration's candidate.

Senator Mallory, of Florida, is quoted as saying that the Republican party in the South is a farce and is only recognized by the Administration because of its power to help control the Presidential nomination. The candidate who can command the endorsement of the Administration will come near carrying off the prize, it is claimed. Hence it is said to be understood by some why Henry C. Payne is so anxious to let the country know that Senator Spooner is just the man to succeed President McKinley. It is common report that the President has high regard for the Wisconsin Senator, who on more than one occasion has championed with religious zeal the cause of the Administration.

The Spooner boom is in the air, and behind it is a bountiful supply of the sinews of war, for it will be a war to secure a solid Wisconsin delegation.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS' ESTATE.

It Proves to Have Been Much Larger Than Originally Announced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—When the will of the late United States Senator William M. Evarts, who died in this city on February 28 last, was offered for probate there was considerable surprise when the value of the personal estate was given only as exceeding $10,000. Since that time there has been much speculation as to the exact amount of property Senator Evarts left in addition to the real estate.

Papers were drawn up Saturday to be presented to Surrogate Fitzgerald for tax purposes and give the net value of the personal estate left by Mr. Evarts at $317,275.

Among the items which go to make up this sum are these:

Five hundred shares capital stock Cramps' Ship and Engine Building Company, $41,000; 1,050 shares capital stock Consolidated Coal Company, $65,100; 80 shares capital stock Fourth National Bank, $15,280; 84 shares capital stock American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $13,000; 50 shares preferred stock American Smelting and Refining Company, $4,000; 15 shares preferred stock Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, $1,329; $10,000 4 per cent bonds Union Pacific Railroad Company, $10,000; $10,000 4 per cent bonds Northern Pacific Railroad and Duluth division, $10,000; $14,880, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Southwestern division, $13,354.

In addition to these securities are some bonds and mortgages on New York and Brooklyn real estate, averaging about 5 per cent interest. The Senator's effects in his late residence are estimated to be worth $1,765, while the live stock on his farm at Windsor, Vt., is valued at $8,000. The gross value of the personal estate is placed at $358,767.

From this, however, there is to be deducted $17,500 due to Mrs. Evarts, $2,000 in debts, $1,617 funeral expenses, $13,228 as commissions due the executors, $10,000 as an allowance to the attorneys for services in probating the will, and other items making a total of $43,491, leaving a net personal estate of $315,275.

The real estate owned by Mr. Evarts consisted of the residence in which he lived for many years at 231 Second Avenue; the property Nos. 1689 to 1693 Madison Avenue, four lots at Broadway and 194th Street, a lot on the northeast corner of Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, some property at Easthampton, L. I., a farm in Maryland, two farms in Virginia, and a country place at Windsor, Vt.

Mr. Evarts bequeathed several parcels of his real estate to his children and also made specific bequests to them, but the bulk of his fortune went to his widow, Helen M. W. Evarts, for life. After her death it is to be divided among the children. The executors of the estate are Mr. Evarts' three sons, Allen W., Sherman, and Maxwell Evarts.

Mr. Evarts was the senior member of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, the other leading members of the firm being Joseph H. Choate, now Ambassador to England, and Charles C. Beaman, Mr. Evarts' son-in-law. Mr. Beaman died about two months before the death of his father-in-law and the affairs of the firm are still in liquidation. Mr. Evarts' interest in the firm has been placed at $25,000, and this amount has been placed to the credit of his estate.

The exact value of Mr. Beaman's personal estate was also made public Saturday. He leads his distinguished father-in-law by a trifle less than $18,000. His personal property is value at $374,740 gross and $333,284 net. Of real estate he owned his family residence at 27 East Twenty-first Street, property at Far Rockaway, a farm known as "Blowmedown" at Cornish, N. H., and a place on the Isle-au-Haut, Maine.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Poor Thing!

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Wigg—She is very susceptible to flattery.

Wagg—I should say so. I once told her she was as sweet as honey, and would you believe it, the very next day she had hives.

Very High.

(From the Chicago News.)

"I suppose your son graduated with high honors?" interrogated the bosom friend.

"Blamed high!" replied the candid old man. "He had to pay some literary chap $25 to write his commencement speech."

Literature.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

The author had written himself down an ass.

"But this is literature!" protested the other.

"I do not know, sir!" replied the author, respectfully. "I have reason to suspect that it is not. For not only are many publishers anxious to publish it, but I have been offered vast sums for the stage rights, as well!"

The Question Now Open.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The learned professor had concluded his lecture on "The Parallelism Between Art and Ethics" and stood waiting to answer any questions that might be propounded.

Suddenly a man in the audience rose.

"There's one thing I've always wanted to know, professor," he said, "which does a smoker enjoy the more—drawing the smoke into his mouth or blowing it out?"

Truth.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Mr. Gettit—Well, that place where we boarded this summer advertised the truth, anyway.

Mr. Hazzit—Indeed? That was a novelty.

Mr. Gettit—Yes, sir; it advertised "Summer Boarders Taken In."

The morning shape-up—Royal Headache Tablets. 'Phone doses, 10c. Prompt and sure.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The British War Office has authorized the training of dogs to carry water and provisions to sick and wounded in time of war.

As a protection against the ravages of white ants, living trees instead of poles are used in stringing the wires of the telegraph line which is intended to connect Cairo and Cape Town.

The Salvation Army has secured 20,000 acres of land in Australia as a settlement for colonists. The land is situated 120 miles from Perth, and must be cleared of timber before it can be used for agriculture.

English builders of locomotives are regaining much of the trade that at one time seemed in danger of passing into American hands. Natal has just entered into contracts with leading firms for 75 locomotives, 600 freight, and 60 passenger cars.

A Toledo judge has issued an injunction to restrain a flock of some forty ducks owned by Louis Gould from quacking at night, so they will not disturb the slumbers of Harry C. Teal, a neighbor. If the ducks disregard the injunction they will be punished for contempt of court.

The lighting of Paris is a work of a magnitude to which the ordinary wayfarer perhaps seldom gives a thought. There are no less than 50,000 lamps, and it takes 6,000 men to attend to them. The cleaning alone occupies no fewer than 3,753 men, and the cost of this army of lamplighters, cleaners, and attendants is nearly 25,000,000 francs a year.

A sixteen-year-old girl in the Yucca Mine, near Barstow, Cal., is working the sand and dirt from a deserted claim with a dry washer, and succeeds in getting from $6 to $7 worth of gold dust every day. She uses the washer as effectually as her male companions, who are also engaged in the same profitable occupation there. She can sharpen and temper her pick as well as any experienced miner.

A rose bush that has attained the age of 101 years is one of the interesting sights at the old Salem homestead in Middle Haddam. The bush was planted in the year 1800 by Mrs. Lucilla Hurd, and it is stated on good authority that it has borne roses every year for 100 years. Mrs. Hurd, who planted the rose bush, was ninety-four years of age when she died.

There would be, if all the London cabs were put in a line, a total length of 44 miles of cabs, and yet in London there is only standing room for 23 miles of cabs, leaving 21 miles always crawling about the streets. There are upward of 14,000 licenses issued to cab drivers every year in London, although there are not more than 12,000 cabs in general use.

Ben De Lamos, a prisoner in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, is preparing a unique request to the authorities. He offers to give a bond in $100,000 if permitted to attend the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Cleveland, saying he has never missed one. De Lamos was sentenced for a technical violation of the pension laws. He is the man who slept in the Speaker's chair in the Alabama House as a tramp, and within two years was elected as a member.

M. Sobolef, a Russian writer, has published a pamphlet on the subject of India which attracts attention. He says a confederation of Indian States under a Russian protectorate would expose Russia to the danger of organized rebellion and repeated efforts on the part of England to reestablish her control. He predicts that Russia, if she ever should attempt the conquest of India, will fail, but that her defeat will in the end bring about the friendship and an alliance which he advocates.

The Rev. W. P. F Ferguson, of Chicago, who is opposed to the canteen, recently declared that the soldiers while at Montauk Point were filled up with beer secured at illegal canteens, and that this course of dissipation prepared them to become easy victims of disease at Santiago. And he said that many army surgeons vouched for his statement, upon which the "Chicago Inter Ocean" remarks that the soldiers of Shafter's army sailed from Florida, while the soldiers at Montauk Point were brought there from Santiago at the close of the campaign in Cuba.

Sod houses, or, as they are locally termed, "soddies," are now being built in large numbers in eastern Colorado. They are made of oblong pieces of sod cut from the prairie, about eighteen inches in length,