The Evening Times

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 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 September 14, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, September 8	39,006
Monday, September 9	65,345
Tuesday, September 10	51,713
Wednesday, September 11	42,600
Thursday, September 12	42,124
Friday, September 13	54,182
Saturday, September 14	62,757
Total	358,017
Daily average (Sunday, 39,006, excepted)	53,168

An Impartial Court.

The distinguished members of the Court of Enquiry yesterday gave the country about the best evidence in their power that the tribunal is and will be absolutely fair and impartial in its conduct of the investigation asked for by Rear Admiral Schley. The Court had asked Rear Admiral Higginson, who was on the stand, if, in his opinion, the commander of the Flying Squadron had done all that he should to destroy the Colon as she lay inside of Santiago Harbor from May 26 to May 31, 1898. The witness answered that he did not think he had done so. Rear Admiral Schley's counsel objected to the reception of individual opinions as evidence, and cited a number of military and naval cases to show that the weight of authority was against their admissibility. Upon the conclusion of the argument, Admiral Dewey promptly announced that the Court had decided to withdraw the question objected to, and thus established a precedent which will exert a most important influence upon the character and length of the proceedings.

It has been well known ever since Rear Admiral Schley asked for the Court of Enquiry that it was the purpose of the navy ring to call as many of his enemies and unfriends in the service as possible, in order to secure from them expressions of opinion which might be considered as calculated to prejudice the members of the Court against him. That opportunity has now been cut off, by the conclusion of the tribunal that its duty is to hear facts alone and from them to reach its judgment. In other words, the officers composing the Court are the only persons entitled to express opinions, and they must be based upon all the facts and proper evidence submitted during the hearing.

The just decision of Admiral Dewey and his colleagues very effectually clears the deck for action, and satisfies the American people that justice will be done. The navy ring was well supplied with such ammunition as personal enmity, suppressed despatches, misrepresentations, spite, and so on, but its lockers have always been bare of facts useful to its purpose of destroying the man who fought and won the sea battle off Santiago, that another who was behind the horizon at the time might the more easily be given the glory of that victory.

Since only facts will be considered by the Court it is to be conjectured that Sampson and Crowninshield will be in a bad way. Of course, there are many to which the former might testify, but possibly not greatly to his advantage. He could state why he shaped a course for the north shore of Cuba from Cape Haitien on hearing that Cervera was about to leave Curacao for Santiago. Perhaps he could explain why the shore signal code arranged by Captain McCalla at Cienfuegos was withheld from Admiral, then Commodore, Schley, while it was communicated to all other commanding officers. He could tell why, when the evidences of Cervera's preparations to attempt a sortie were reported to him on the evening of July 2, he should have thought it prudent to turn over the command and retire completely from the scene on the morning of the battle.

Perhaps he may be called upon to inform the Court and the country on these points. But as we have observed, the facts at the command of the ring are not the kind of facts they would naturally care to emphasize. Their real stock in trade has been jettisoned at the outset.

Our Foreign Policy.

In discussing the probable character of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, the "London Spectator" today predicts that "it will be neither for nor against England, but merely for his own country." This course, continues the "Spectator," "should not at all bring about any diplomatic hitch between England and America. Mr. Roosevelt's declarations regarding the Nicaragua Canal in no way conflict with what is best for England."

It is rather unusual for British newspapers to give advice to their Government favorable to the American position on the Isthmian canal question, but the "Spectator" ventures to do so in language which shows how strongly the press and public of the United Kingdom have come to be impressed with the desirability of close and friendly relations with this country. It deprecates the idea that the British Government should assume that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty gives it a right to veto American plans, compared with the importance of having the canal constructed, and by a friendly power. The "Spectator" concludes as follows:

"The outburst of English national feeling for America in her sorrow gives our Government a unique opportunity of going a step further by giving America a free hand on the isthmus and accepting the Monroe Doctrine despite the protest of other European Powers."

It is to be regretted that such sensible views and sentiments have not been more common in England in the past. Had they been, a vast amount of bad feeling in the United States toward Great Britain would not have existed. It is unnecessary to thresh over the old straw of the Clayton-Bulwer controversy at this time. Every English statesman and diplomat knows that were an old, still-born, violated, and abandoned convention like the Clayton-Bulwer monstrosity dug up and shaken in the face of Lord Salisbury, as he has shaken it at us, he would laugh it to scorn as too ghostly a thing to excuse serious consideration. Even at this late day it would be a graceful and emollient act on the part of Great Britain to consign that ancient instrument to the wastebasket and drop it from English diplomacy forever.

But something more needs to be done, if our sympathizing trans-Atlantic cousins really mean to be frank, friendly, and honest with us. To the same extent that they realize the emptiness of their contention in Central America, they also understand the utter baselessness and bad faith of their claim to American territory in Alaska. They should drop that out of hand, and show repentance and a better mind by instantly marching out of the Porcupine District which they have seized and declared annexed to the British Northwest Territory.

A Fresh British Reverse.

One would think that he had previous experience enough of trouble with Boers at Vlakfontein to guard that place carefully and in sufficient force to protect its garrison from successful assault; but it seems otherwise, for Lord Kitchener is sorrowfully compelled to report an attack upon the station and the capture of a company of mounted infantry and two guns by Botha's forces. Coming as it does on the heels of the disaster two or three days ago, in which one hundred and fifty British soldiers fell into the hands of the enemy, this incident cannot fail to exert a depressing influence in the United Kingdom.

It seems already to have broken the back of the English press patience with the Government, and the editors of several leading London dailies are asking the authorities whether it would not be better to abandon the recent war policy in South Africa, and begin again to conduct hostilities with cavalry, artillery, and mounted infantry, rather than with threats and proclamations. The fiction, which was to have been a popular and fetching one, that the war ended on September 15, because Lord Kitchener said so, has been rudely overset by actual events the truth concerning which for some reason has been allowed to escape the censorship. The British public is awake at last to the fact that the struggle is going on as desperately as ever, and that Botha's operations are on a scale considerably more important and respectable than mere guerrilla warfare. As a result John Bull has the uncomfortable consciousness that the drain upon his resources which must still amount to a million dollars a day for war expenses, is to continue indefinitely.

The Anarchists Who Murder.

It is worthy of note that the anarchists who actually murder Presidents and Kings are neither the leaders and preachers of the sect nor persons in greatly distressed conditions of life, whose sufferings might be invoked as a sort of excuse for crime. The leaders are usually shrewd enough not to kill anybody themselves, and people who are suffering for the necessaries of life seek some other method of obtaining relief. The murdering anarchist is, as a rule, some person not overstrong of intellect in the first place, whose mind has been warped and perverted by false teachings.

Some of the world's leading anarchists are now busily explaining that they do not believe in murdering executives in a free country like this. Their doctrine, though, does not make the exception. If it did, the creed would still be an execrable one, but as it is, it is simply horrible beyond expression. As a result of its propagation, the most amiable of Presidents, voluntarily chosen by the country's electorate, is no safer than the cruel despot. The Empress Elizabeth and King Humbert were both slain without a motive that is appreciable to the ordinary mind. The Austrian Empress exercised no real power whatever, while Italy's King was a monarch whose authority was strictly limited. It was impossible for anything to be gained by killing either.

The assassin of Mr. McKinley does not pretend to have had a grievance. He objected to nothing in particular or in general that the President had done. He had been able to make a good living for himself. Indeed, for some time he had actually lived without working, which is more than most people can do. The murder was committed merely because the assassin did not believe in any government, however free and beneficent, and this belief had been formed upon the basis of anarchist teachings. The most fertile mind put to the extreme limit of its imagination could not conceive a stronger argument in favor of completely suppressing the sect than is furnished by this utterly senseless and inhuman act.

Business Again Normal.

Everything indicates that the country will at once resume its normal business swing. The melancholy death of the late President held matters in abeyance for a time, and it is, perhaps, well that it was so. There was no good reason why there should have been the slightest uneasiness in commercial and financial circles, but sometimes feelings exist there and things happen for which there is no good reason. For a day or two after Mr. McKinley was shot Wall Street was a little shaky, and not much in the way of unfavorable stimulus would have made the situation a serious one. But it would have come through the speculative element chiefly. Those whose gains depend upon the rise and fall of stocks are always on the alert for causes which may produce fluctuations. Men whose hopes are easily aroused, are also, as a rule, just as easily alarmed, and a panic once started no one can measure its extent or the harm it may do.

The danger at such times lies in the credit which is employed in modern business, particularly in speculative ventures. A very large proportion of the transactions are carried on with but a very small percentage of money. The rise of stocks is generally a matter of confidence, and when the confidence breaks, credit breaks with it. When a man who is doing fifty or seventy-five per cent of his business on borrowed capital suddenly finds his credit shut off while at the same time his holdings are shrinking in value, it means ruin to him, and his failure generally involves others. A crash in the stock exchanges will of necessity involve the great industrial and commercial enterprises of the country, for many of the heaviest stock operators are also largely engaged in what we may term, by way of distinction, legitimate business undertakings. Besides, when stocks break badly it usually cripples the banks more or less and forces them to curtail credits all along the line. This of course affects the merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, and the whole field of trade.

But the critical point seems to have been safely passed. The associated banks and the clearing house of New York were prompt in their action, and the panicky feeling was checked at the very outset. This was rendered comparatively easy by the generally strong business situation which prevailed. At one time the injury to the corn crop coupled with the great steel strike threatened grave consequences. But it soon appeared that there were some substantial offsets to the crop losses, and the settlement of the strike removes the danger upon that head.

Our lamented late President has been laid to his final rest with all the tender reverence a loving people could bestow, and now they turn again to those cares of daily life upon which their own fortunes and the welfare of the country, as a whole, depend. No one can safely venture a prediction as to what the future may have in store, but it can be affirmed with certainty that no danger threatens business as a result of the recent deplorable assassination, and that any troubles which may hereafter come will be merely those which are incident to the business lives of all modern countries. At this time the industrial skies are fair to look upon, and there is no reason to doubt that the country's business will move along as smoothly as if the shocking tragedy at Buffalo had not occurred.

The Evangelical churches of Babylon, L. I., have formed a union, and have decided to compel every resident of the place to state his religious belief. The penalty for refusal is not stated. We are at a loss to know the reason for this new pseudo-pious antic. Perhaps it is a fear entertained by the truly good of the village that in the absence of drastic measures, it might grow to be as ungodly as the older and much pleasanter town from which it derives its name.

Schley has been accused of compelling the Texas to reverse her screws to avoid collision with the Brooklyn, when the latter executed the famous loop off Santiago. Captain Barber, who was the executive officer of the Texas at the time, testified yesterday before the Court of Enquiry that he had never heard of such a thing; that the Texas was increasing her speed from start to finish and encountered nothing to check it. Friday was not a good day for the prosecution!

Paris has come to the conclusion that the Czar is really going to leave France without visiting it, and the Parisians are not only desolated, but sulky in consequence. They are indeed plunged in bitter doubt as to whether or not Russian alliances are worth the trouble of making them. To the Parisian there is no France but Paris.

This appears to be a season in which corn is decidedly out of luck. First came the drought, which it is believed destroyed one-fourth of the country's crop. And now come reports of a serious frost in the corn belt. The extent of the injury is not known, but it is believed to be considerable. It has had the effect of giving that cereal another boost in the market, greatly to the advantage of those who are long on corn. But it is small consolation to the farmers whose crops have been entirely ruined.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

Seth Low Expected to Reach the Metropolis Today.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Seth Low, President of Columbia University, who has been chosen as the fusion candidate for mayor by the anti-Tammany conference, is expected to return to town today. Mr. Low has been summering at Northeast Harbor, Me.

The Republican leaders, who are members of the city committee, will have a conference this afternoon about the organization of the city convention which is to meet on Tuesday next in the Grand Central Palace. It is expected that the chairman of the convention will be a Brooklyn man and Lieutenant Governor Woodruff may be selected for the place. The leaders will also consider the question of going right on with nominations as soon as the convention is organized or adjourning until the evening. One plan proposed is to organize a conference committee, then take a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening and nominate the ticket at the same time that the convention of the Citizens' Union is in session.

TAMMANY MEN MENTIONED.

George B. McClellan a Leading Mayoralty Candidate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Representative George B. McClellan is expected to return today from Europe where he has been since early summer and with his coming political and personal friends in Tammany Hall are to make a concerted movement to have him nominated for mayor. It is said that Mr. McClellan's long absence from the country was part of a plan to prevent certain of his admirers from making him a summer candidate. His name has been mentioned for the place only in confidential whispers and now his friends believe that his chances of winning the nomination are rather better than those of any other man. The young Representative has long been a personal favorite of Richard Croker and no man is more popular with the rank and file of Tammany.

Most of the men who suggest to Mr. Croker the names of candidates for nomination for office have already handed in their slates. According to information from the Democratic Club, these names are on the list for the nomination for mayor: George B. McClellan, Lewis Nixon, Morgan J. O'Brien, Leonard A. Geigerich, and Robert A. Van Wyck.

The two first named are favorites in the guessing of the Tammany men and the general impression is that the candidates will be taken from this list of five names. Lewis Nixon is now the most talked-of man for the place, but it nearly always happens in Tammany politics that the man who receives most mention for an office rarely receives the nomination.

It appears that the name of Comptroller Coler is not yet on any of the slates that have been handed to Mr. Croker. It is not expected that the Tammany leader will consider for a moment the name of the comptroller unless urged to do so by Hugh McLaughlin, leader of the Kings county Democracy.

Earning Their Fee.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

Recently an Indianapolis jury brought in a verdict of guilty against a woman charged with profanity and then paid the fine imposed upon her themselves. At first it was supposed that they were influenced by gallantry, until it was revealed that their own fees for service in the jury box depended upon a conviction. For superlative nerve that jury is entitled to the blue ribbon.

Why It Is a Lift.

(From the Boston Herald.)

King Edward will speak of the new $25,000 elevators that are being installed in Buckingham palace as "lifts." He quotes a London hotel "lift" operator as authority. The cockney rejected the word "elevator" for this reason: "I could helevate yer hup, but 'ow could I helevate yer down?"

The People's Tribute.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The common people know best what to do when the deeps are broken up by some great sorrow. The simplest are the wisest. What could have been more touching than to bring flowers and strew them upon the railway tracks before the coming of the funeral train?

The Finish.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

This is the "finish" that President Shaffer says he would fight to.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FUELS.

The Manufacture of Briquettes From Lignite and Peat.

On the subject of the high cost of fuel the State Department has received the following from Frank H. Mason the United States Consul General at Berlin:

"The unprecedented scarcity and high cost of fuel last year and the unrelenting policy of the coal-producing syndicates in restricting their output to maintain high prices since the stress of demand has subsided, have combined to stimulate experiments and inventions which have for their purpose the better utilization of the vast deposits of peat and lignite with which Germany is endowed. It is stated upon official authority that the turf peat beds of the Empire cover an area of 4,942,000 acres, and it has been deemed a reproach to German science that with such a wealth of material, the people should suffer for want of fuel.

"Already during the past dozen years great progress had been made in the manufacture and use of briquettes from brown coal or lignite, held together by a matrix of bitumen, either developed in the material itself by heating or added as a by-product of gas and coke manufacture. These briquettes sell in Berlin for from $2 to $2.75 per thousand, are clean to handle, make no smoke, kindle readily, yield a quick, though somewhat evanescent, flame, and are the standard domestic fuel of the poorer and middle classes in most German cities. But the supply of brown coal is limited and its area restricted in comparison with that of peat, which has heretofore played an insignificant role in the fuel supply of Germany. This has been because of its large percentage of impurities, especially water which in the humid climate of North Germany was difficult to eliminate, and which with the best preparation held the caloric value of weather-dried peat below the limit of availability for manufacturing purposes or even domestic fuel.

"The problem has been to devise a new and inexpensive process by which peat can be deprived of its excess of water, and, without admixture of bituminous or other coal, converted into briquettes of sufficient heating power to replace those made from other and more costly materials. Numerous processes more or less successful have been perfected and tested on an industrial scale, until finally one invented by Engineer Stauber is announced, which has the endorsement of the Royal Chemical Testing Station, at Berlin.

"According to the published report of this institution, the briquettes made from turf by the Stauber method contain 45.44 per cent fixed carbon, 4.54 per cent hydrogen, 29.34 per cent oxygen, and 9.69 per cent ash, and have a thermal value of 4,796 calories. This is fully up to the standard of brown coal, which latter has the defect of containing from 1.04 to 2.64 per cent of sulphur, whereas the new turf briquettes are wholly free from that impurity, and are therefore adapted to a number of uses for which charcoal is now employed. German brown coal of average quality contains as it comes from the mine 60 to 65 per cent of water, and the secret of successful and economical briquette manufacture from that material is to reduce the proportion of water to about 12 per cent, by the application of just sufficient heat to melt the bitumen which it contains and soften the whole mass to a consistency at which it yields readily into briquettes or blocks, which on cooling harden and become solid and clean to handle.

"The Stauber process for working peat consists, so far as has been thus far revealed, of a series of specially contrived machines by which the crude turf is pulverized, fibres, roots, and other impurities eliminated, the water removed by compression of the proper proportion, and the cleansed material reduced to a uniform consistency and pressed into molds by automatic machinery. To what extent heat is used, or whether coal tar is ever employed as a matrix to strengthen the structure of the briquettes, does not as yet appear. What is asserted on apparently trustworthy authority is that by the new process peat will to a large extent replace lignite as a cheaper and far more abundant material for briquettes, and that briquettes so made will have sufficient thermal value not only for domestic heating, but for making steam and various minor processes of manufacture for which bituminous coal has heretofore been deemed indispensable. It is expected that the new process will not only serve to greatly relieve the scarcity of fuel in Germany, but eventually furnish a surplus for export to Switzerland and Italy."

DEATH OF GEORGE WEST.

The Former Representative Passes Away at Ballston, N. Y.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Ex-Representative George West died here last night, after an illness dating from an attack of apoplexy in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, three years ago.

George West was born in Bradninch, England, on February 17, 1823, and after obtaining a common school education he was apprenticed to a paper maker, and served seven years. He married Louisa Rose in 1844, and in 1849 came to this country and settled in New Jersey. Later he went to Massachusetts, where he made the first watermark writing paper manufactured in the United States. In 1862 he bought the Empire Mill, in Saratoga county, N. Y., and from time to time other mills, until he owned eight paper plants and a bag mill with the largest output in the country. He sold the Union Bag and Paper Company for $1,500,000 in February, 1889.

Mr. West was a Republican, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1871, and re-elected three times. He was chosen Representative in 1880, was defeated by Edward Wemple in 1882, and elected again in 1884. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Franklin Lodge, Warren Chapter, Washington Commandery and Oriental Shrine, and was also a major in the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias. The West Museum, costing $17,000, he gave to Round Lake Camp Meeting, at Round Lake, N. Y. He also gave half the cost of the Methodist Church in Ballston, N. Y. Mrs. West died a year ago. A son, George West, jr., and a daughter, Mrs. D. W. Mabee, of Saratoga, survive.

CHARLES DELMONICO DEAD.

One of the Famous Caterer Family Expires at Colorado Springs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Word was received in this city yesterday announcing the death of Charles Crest Delmonico at Colorado Springs. The cause was consumption of the throat. Charles Crest Delmonico succeeded his uncle Charles on the latter's death as the head of an establishment known the world over. All of the last generation of Delmonicos—Lorens, Ciro, and the elder Charles—died bachelors, but the race of famous restaurateurs was preserved by the marriage of Miss Delmonico to Charles Crest, by whom she had two sons and a daughter. Charles, the elder son, assumed the name of Delmonico by an act of the Legislature, and eventually fell heir to the business.

His friends often said that apparently he had intended to follow the example of his uncles and remain a bachelor, but on October 11, 1900, he married Miss Jennie Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Edwards, of Brooklyn. The couple met at Virginia Hot Springs, where Mr. Delmonico had been ordered for a slight touch of rheumatism. Miss Edwards was at the Springs with her parents and was a leader in social life at the place.

Delmonico's has been a New York institution for seventy years. The business grew from a little French shop in William Street established by John Delmonico to the present establishment at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. Delmonico went to Colorado some time ago in the hope of overcoming throat trouble, but did not improve. He was a member of the Bacquet, New York Athletic, Lambs, Larchmont Yacht, and Liederkranz clubs.

Labor Saving.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Speaking of faith cure, the captain of a Gloucester schooner thinks it would be a great saving in money and hard work if they could cure fish that way.

Growing Sensible.

(From the New York World.)

The German Kaiser has refused to accept a luxuriously bound copy of Mrs. Eddy's book. This confirms the general impression that the older he grows the more sensible he becomes.

RETURN OF THE CASTINE.

The Gunboat Home After Three Years' Absence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The United States gunboat Castine, eighty-nine days out from Manila, dropped anchor off League Island Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. It was only when she arrived at quarantine, off Marcus Hook, about 1 o'clock yesterday, that her officers and crew of 131 men learned of the assassination of President McKinley. They were greatly shocked by the news. Capt. T. C. MacLean had observed the black-draped and half-masted flags coming up the river, and surmised that someone of importance in the nation had died, but he did not dream that the signs of mourning were for the Chief Magistrate. On learning of President McKinley's death all flags on the Castine were immediately put at half-mast.

The Castine has seen much service, though at no time engaged in active warfare, since she arrived at Manila in the spring of 1899. For almost a year after her arrival there she was used as a patrol boat, engaged mainly in the work of intercepting arms which were being conveyed to the Filipinos. She made a trip among the islands of the Zulu group, and it was largely due to the tact of her then commander, Capt. Samuel W. Berry, that the inhabitants of the archipelago were brought to accept American rule. It was Captain Berry who made arrangements in person for the surrender of Zamboango, the capital of the Sultan of Zulu's dominions.

When the Boxer outbreak in China was at its height the Castine was ordered to Shanghai, where she lay for eight months. Many American, English, and German refugees were received on board the gunboat during the time she lay at that port. Her officers and crew were in daily expectation during this period of participating in the fight, but they were disappointed. Her ill-luck, as they considered it, again confined her to police duties exclusively. Shortly before the American troops were withdrawn from China the Castine was ordered back to Manila, and several weeks later her crew received the welcome news that she was ordered home.

She sailed from Manila June 23, and seven days later arrived at Singapore, where she lay for three days. Her next stop was at Colombia, Ceylon, where she stayed six days. Leaving Ceylon, she struck a course for the Seychell Islands, to avoid a fierce southwest monsoon and to lay in a supply of coal. Her subsequent stops were at Port Said, Gibraltar, and Madeira. She sailed from Madeira on the morning of the day on which President McKinley was shot, and had had uneventful trip across the Atlantic.

Officers and men are all glad to get home. The three-year enlistment of many of the men has expired and they will be mustered out of the service. The Castine will go out of commission after receiving a thorough overhauling. She is a 1,290 ton gunboat, with an armored deck, and carries four 6-inch guns. She was built at Bath, Me.; has a length of 204 feet, 32 feet beam, 12 feet draft, and is capable of developing 2,113 horsepower. Her officers are Capt. T. C. MacLean, Lieutenant Commander A. J. Werlich, Lieuts. D. V. Allen, and R. C. Moody, and Ensigns A. C. Owen, C. T. Owens, H. C. Dinger, E. J. Grow, and Paymaster F. A. Sackett.

"No more of the Philippines for me," said Lieutenant Allen, who came ashore last night, "though I suppose I shall have to go back. The climate is all right, except from July to October, when it rains almost all the time. We didn't see much of the country, of course, but what we did see impressed me with its beauty and fertility. Living out there, however, is poor. I haven't tasted butter or milk in three years. No, they don't seem to have any use for cows in Luzon. Condensed milk is all you can get. The caribou, a kind of ox, is one of their domestic animals, but it is used only for draught purposes, and, as you may suppose, is very poor eating. We are glad, I can assure you, to renew our acquaintance with our native land. You have got to live in the Philippines or in China to appreciate home."

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Structure Said to Have Been Found Dangerously Weak.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Notwithstanding the startling report of the experts employed by District Attorney Philbin, that the margin of safety in the Brooklyn Bridge is so small that immediate repairs are needed to give it increased strength, people continue to cross it every day by the tens of thousands. Familiarity breeds contempt. They have crossed the bridge so many times that they cannot persuade themselves to believe there is any danger. Moreover, the Bridge Commissioner and the Bridge Engineer scoff at the district attorney's experts, and say there is no ground whatever for any alarm.

There is no other way of crossing the river, except by the slow-going ferries, and no steps are being taken to increase the facilities of the ferries and their trolley connections, and thus divert some of the bridge traffic that way.

Twenty years ago an East River warehouseman named Miller used to assert almost daily, in the Board of Trade, that the East River Bridge would some day go down in an awful crash. He said that De Lesseps, the canal builder, after a visit to the bridge, shook his head gravely over the question of its permanent safety. But Miller was prejudiced. His warehouse business was ruined by the bridge. Yet in a few short years the safety of the structure is called in question by two great experts. Even now few will believe that there is any real ground for alarm. So there is none, in an immediate sense. But it is evident that any increase in traffic without increase in strength might cause a disaster.

The report of the experts is said to be much more serious than the district attorney admits. It is said that they find that only a few more tons of weight would make the bridge unsafe, and that there are several danger points in the structure. It is alleged that trust has eaten into some of the parts, greatly weakening them. It is, of course, unwise to alarm the people obliged to use the bridge, but surely those responsible for its management should take immediate action.

THE MARQUAND FAILURE.

Financial Condition Shown by the Assignee's Report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The report of the assignee of Henry Marquand & Co. throws little new light on the history of the failure of the firm. The causes of the failure were well known at the time it took place. The assignee's report does, however, give in detail the exact financial condition of the firm.

The liabilities are $9,198,676; nominal assets, $8,992,230; actual assets, $5,088,496. The difference between the liabilities and actual assets is $4,100,180. The value of the securities held by bankers as collateral is given as $4,918,330.62, but the actual value was only $2,598,659.34; the value of collateral held by creditors other than bankers, nominally $298,000, but actual value only $147,218.40. To bankers the indebtedness of the firm was, gross, $2,572,472.25; to secured creditors, gross, $122,956.

Among other secured creditors for money loaned to the firm were the following: American Exchange National Bank, $244,094; Bank of America, $101,183; Bowling Green Trust Company, $150,558; Colonial Trust Company, $154,496; First National Bank of Shenandoah, $267,000; J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., $230,593; Ninth National Bank, $100,279; North American Trust Company, $145,157; Pacific Improvement Company, $248,760; Russell Sage, $366,029; Seventh National Bank, $1,607,523; Union Trust Company, $173,776; Underwriting Syndicate, Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, $659,600.

Trouble Ahead.

(From the Chicago Journal.)

It is, perhaps, a little early to speculate on the subject, but it is safe to say that the ring in the Navy Department will not be able to run things to suit itself hereafter.

Respect the Law.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Wherein are the men who would kill an anarchist without process of law better than the anarchist himself?

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

GROWTH OF GARRET COUNTY.

Prosperous Conditions in a Rich Section of Maryland.

OAKLAND, Md., Sept. 21.—While Garrett is the largest county in the State territorially considered, it is one of the smallest in population. When the county was formed out of a part of Allegany county in 1872 it had barely population sufficient to satisfy the constitutional requirement for a new county. Not only was this true, but very little of the land in the county was used for agricultural purposes. Nearly the whole of the territory of the new county was covered with virgin forest and a large proportion of its inhabitants were making a living, such as it was, out of the timber. Some of them owned timber land, some purchased timber and manufactured it, while others cut timber wherever they could on the timber land owned by non-residents. Scattered all over the county were sawmills, engaged in cutting the timber into lumber. The sawmills have destroyed the forests and the land has been cleared and devoted to agriculture.

A wonderful and agreeable change has been wrought in thirty years. There are at the present time whole neighborhoods, in every section of the county, covered by beautiful farms and splendid crops. The little cabin which used to be seen here and there has given place to fine farmhouses and large barns which clearly indicate the prosperity of their owners. The sawmills have nearly disappeared, the lumber men have turned their attention to farming, and the men who a few years ago were living in the loggers' camp are now occupying comfortable homes on the farm.

It is safe to predict that Garrett at no distant day will be one of the foremost agricultural counties in the State. Her material growth and prosperity may be fairly illustrated in several ways. For instance: The Garrett County Bank was opened for business in 1888. It was regarded by many as a wild enterprise and it was not believed that the deposits would ever reach $100,000. On December 31, 1899, they had reached $86,195.82. From that time to the present the deposits have gradually increased, and on July 27, 1901, they reached the sum of $234,249.84. Besides, there has been another bank organized in Oakland which is also growing steadily. There are now three banks in the county, where there were none prior to 1888. Another thing which more strongly illustrates the growth is the assessable basis for taxation, which in 1874 was $3,201,117. In 1884 it had increased to $3,752,525, with the county tax rate at $1.40 on each $100 of property. At the present time the assessed value of property is $7,234,405, with the tax rate 72 cents. The election expenses have increased from $325 in 1884 to $2,928 in 1901. There are three times as many schools as formerly and three times as many miles of public roads, nevertheless the tax rate has been reduced from $1.40 in 1884 to 72 cents in 1901. While the county has increased in all that adds to material growth and prosperity litigation is decreasing. At the September term, 1896, the civil trial docket numbered 175 cases. At the present term, which is now in session, the same docket has only 62 cases.

AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

A Cablegram of Sympathy From Argentine Republic Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 21.—The following cablegram has just been received by the cadets of the United States Naval Academy, translated from the Spanish:

"The irreparable loss that afflicts your country obliges the students of the Naval Academy of the Argentine Republic to unite with you to make indignant protest against the crime that has terminated the life of the great citizen who had the honor of directing your destinies."

The following is the reply sent to the naval cadets of the Republic of Argentine at Buenos Ayres:

"The cadets of the United States Naval Academy appreciate deeply the gracious expression of sympathy and condolence from Los Alumus de la Escula Naval Militar de la Republica Argentina at the sad loss of the Commander-in-chief of the United States Navy."

Lieut. J. S. McKean and Lieut. F. S. Sawyer have reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

The medical board for the physical examination of candidates for the United States Naval Academy convened today, comprising Medical Director A. A. Hoehling, Medical Director J. C. Wise, and Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholtz.

R. C. Jack, a candidate for admission from Virginia, was passed by the board. Candidates C. C. Smith and F. Harter failed.

The examination for alternates for entrance to the Naval Academy were completed today, and the following passed mentally:

P. E. D. Nagle, New York; Virgil Baker, Tennessee; L. Minor, Texas; E. A. Swanson, Iowa; W. S. McClintic, Virginia.

O. C. Rabennock, Illinois, will take the Civil Service examination at his home. H. E. Kyes, Arizona, will be given a separate examination. Only five out of the thirty-seven candiates passed the first examination.

Governor Smith has made the following appointments: William J. Ogden, justice of the peace for the Third Legislative district of Baltimore city; Thomas B. McAllister, justice of the peace, Seventeenth ward, Baltimore city, vice George McCaffrey, resigned; W. R. Getty, notary public at Grantsville, Garrett county.

CURRENT HUMOR.

On His Knees.

(From Life.)

"Was he on his knees when he proposed to you?"

"No, I was."

Practice Makes Perfect.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

She—Ferdy, have you ever loved before?

He (unabashed)—Why, of course, dear; else how could I now love you to perfection!

Evidence.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"You oughtn't to complain, ma'am," the busy grocer said, "if only one basket of those peaches turned out bad. Three dozen boxes of 'em rotted on my hands last Saturday."

"I believe him, mamma," said Tommy, in a loud whisper. "His hands look like it."

The Cause of the War.

(From the London King.)

First Soldier (after missing a Boer)—Bill, you bounder, what's this here war about, eh?

Second Soldier (after sniping a greybeard)—Somethin' about them outlanders 'aving to pay too much rent.

First Soldier—Who the dickens are Outlanders?

Second Soldier—Well, I ain't sure; sort of Irish-Africanders.

First Soldier—Seems to me it would have saved a sight of trouble, Bill, if they'd shot their bloomin' landlords at the start.

(Picks off his man and reloads for another shot.)

No Ground for Hesitancy.

(From the Boston Courier.)

Frette—Do you know, it's got so with me now that when I start out in the morning to go down to business I have to stop at the corner to study which route will be the least apt to confront me with a creditor.

Callous—Thank goodness, I am no longer a victim of any such sensation as that.

Frette—What! You surely don't mean to say by that you don't owe anyone.

Callous—Far from it. I simply mean that there is no direction I can take that will insure any such exemption, and as a consequence it doesn't pay to hesitate.

Heavy Swells.

(From the Chicago News.)

Rodick—Some of those society sports got young Caxton in a game and broke him.

Van Albert—Oh, yes; there are a great many breakers in the social swim.

In Georgia.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

This unique marriage notice is from a rural exchange:

"Uncle Davy Sprawls, aged ninety, was married to Aunt Sally Higgers, aged seventy, on Wednesday evening last. They left for their honeymoon in an oxcart soon after the ceremony. We wish the happy couple a long life of joy and happiness. No cards—although we have a job office, and offered to print them cheap, for cash."

Headache caused by indigestion promptly cured by Royal Headache Tablets. Safe, sure.

$2.50 to Luray and Return, Including Admission to Caverns, Via B. & O. R. R.

Sunday, September 22. Leave Washington 8 a. m., and stopping at intermediate stations, returning leave Luray 6 p. m.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Compulsory education has for ages been in vogue in China.

To crush a half-inch cube of granite requires a weight of eleven tons.

China's silk crop is 21,000,000 pounds, of which two-fifths is exported.

It is reported that only forty novelists are able to live on the profits of their books.

A London publisher has started a fine art quarterly, whose subscription price is $50 a number, or $100 a year.

New York has now 60,000 telephone stations, which rank it as the largest of the world's city telephone systems.

A Santa Barbara, Cal., man has over 1,000 turtles, with which he expects to stock a "turtle ranch" in that county.

The biggest incubator in the world is at Batary, near Sydney, in Australia. It accommodates 11,440 ducks' or 14,080 hens' eggs.

The malapteurus, a fish only eight inches long, can develop a shock of 200 volts of electricity in the two-thousandth part of a second.

The largest lightning conductor in the world is on the Lugspite weather station, in Bavaria. It runs down the mountain side for three and a half miles to a lake.

An ordinary lead for casting at sea weighs seven to fourteen pounds, and has at the bottom of it a hole filled with tallow to bring up samples of the sea bottom.

The actual number of immigrants arriving in Canada last year was about 50,000, 75 per cent of these people being of the farming class and moving directly to the Dominion lands.

The longest horse-drawn railway in the world runs from Buenos Ayres to the town of San Martin, a distance of fifty miles. Thirteen hours is allowed for the distance, and trains run every hour.

A Philadelphia firm of auctioneers recently offered at one of their sales Robinson Crusoe's musket. It was a fine old flintlock. It was in the possession of a grandniece of Alexander Selkirk, and its pedigree is much more unclouded than is usually the case with objects of this kind.

A wedding without a ring seems incongruous, but in Cadiz, Spain, no ring is used. After the ceremony, the bridegroom moves the flower in his bride's hair from left to right, for in various parts of Spain to wear a rose above your right ear is to proclaim yourself a wife. Thus the rose takes the place of the ring.

Marion M. Ford, of Elmwood, Tenn., is the owner of the finest freshwater pearl in the world. It is perfectly round and white, weighs 116 grains, has a fine lustre, and is the size of a large "ringman" used by boys in playing marbles. A New York man who desired to buy the gem told Mr. Ford that the pearl had no equal. Mr. Ford paid $2,000 for it.

There are 5,000 requests on file for Mr. McKinley's autograph. It had been the custom of the President to devote spare moments to the gratification of these demands in so far as he could, but during a few months' absence or through a period when the President would be busily occupied with affairs of state, these letters asking for autographs would pile up.

The precious woods and rubber trees of our new possessions in the Orient are of incalculable value, says an expert just back from Manila. Not much is known