

The Times

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The People's Last Chance. There is one consideration connected with the present national campaign which it would be folly for friends of popular government and of our cherished institutions to lose sight of.

There is one consideration connected with the present national campaign which it would be folly for friends of popular government and of our cherished institutions to lose sight of. It is this: If the trusts and their political agents should be able in the year 1900 to overcome the popular will and by the expenditure of a corruption fund of twenty-five or thirty million dollars to re-establish their power over the nation for another four years, it is a fair presumption that they would be able to do the same thing by the same means in 1904 and thereafter indefinitely.

The possibility of determining a Presidential election by fraudulent means where there is practically an endless supply of money for criminal uses is not well understood by the average honest voter. But when we reflect that a change of a few votes in each voting precinct will be sufficient to turn a district or State majority into a minority, it is easy to see that with thorough organization and the conscientious use of money it is not impracticable to accomplish such a result.

It is also to be remembered that in these States the fraudulent practices of repeating and ballot-box stuffing in a few counties would be sufficient to override a popular majority.

The American people have it in their power this year, by united and patriotic action, to turn the trusts out of control of the National Administration and their creatures out of office.

The opportunity may never recur. As we have said already in effect, this campaign is the crucial test of the relative strength of the trusts with their millions and of the masses with nothing but their votes.

The people will decide for themselves whether they will be bribed and bullied into perpetrating the scarce concealed oligarchy of the Rockefeller, Havemeyers, Morgans, Carnegies, Dukes, Stillmans, Flints, and their political associates in domination over the country, or will call these plutocratic oppressors to a final account and put an end to their rule.

Politicians may say what they will, but this is the paramount and nearly the sole vital issue of the campaign, from the viewpoint of the farmer and working-man.

A Campaign of Intimidation. Yesterday's news from New York more than corroborates the view expressed in these columns on several occasions that whatever hope the Republican managers may have of carrying the Presidential election is based upon their assumed ability to bribe or bully voters and to buy election officers.

In the national metropolis the game has begun in dead earnest. On Friday the Republican superintendent of elections sent out eight hundred of his deputies to inaugurate the policy of terrorism in the tenement-house districts of the East Side.

A number of laboring people were picked up on "suspicion" and were brutally clubbed at the first sign of protest. On being taken before magistrates and no shadow of excuse for their arrests being shown the victims of this scheme of Hanneman were promptly discharged.

But the Republican managers meant the advantage of whatever fear may have been implanted among the more or less ignorant naturalized voters of the quarter, which was principally what they were after.

While this was going on, to the shame of its authors, the superintendent was coolly indifferent to specific charges that his own party had colonized hordes of Italian and negro repeaters in two assembly districts of the city.

Premises and persons were designated, but he only pretended investigation, and the matter was necessarily placed in the hands of the regular police authorities. In spite of all they can do, however, the probabilities are that the money of the trusts will prove effective in stuffing the New York ballot boxes with thousands of fraudulent Republican votes, that being the main purpose of the enormous party corruption fund.

What is happening in New York will also happen with variations in other cities. In Philadelphia the Republicans have no occasion to colonize. There they have the whole vicious and criminal element of the population at their beck and call. In the City of Brotherly Love it is only necessary for the State Committee to indicate the Republican majority it needs and he returns made out accordingly.

In Baltimore a different plan is being pursued. That city, unfortunately, has a considerable class among its inhabitants known to fame as "Plug Uglies." They have always been regarded as a purchasable commodity. Republican hopes in Baltimore, and largely in Maryland, rest upon this voting element. But in the State, outside of the city, colonization from the District of Columbia is in progress, and an election day approaches Washington is being rapidly deferred by its idle negro inhabitants.

We have referred hitherto to the thousands of negroes who have been or are being spirited into West Virginia from the District and from North Carolina. As the latter is hopelessly Democratic, the Republican campaign managers have an almost inexhaustible supply of negroes to draw on, and for weeks they have been moving into West Virginia, ostensibly as railway laborers. The official who has this "campaign of education" in charge has had wide experience in the business, and his organization and methods are intelligent and thorough. If the trusts and their Hanna-McKinley agency should win in the

State on the sixth of November they will have this superior organizer of election frauds to thank for it.

Some people have wondered why the trusts needed to raise a corruption fund of twenty-five or thirty million dollars to make the McKinley campaign. The question is answered in the wholesale schemes of colonization and fraud which have been inaugurated in the doubtful States.

There always are votes to sell, and this year there may be more than usual; because the market is excited and the price of crimes against the suffrage has gone up wonderfully since 1896.

There is no way for the party of the people to meet and overcome this great danger save in thorough organization for the purpose of every voting precinct throughout the Union. Repeaters and salable election officers should be warned in advance that discovery will mean something short, sharp, and final; and the greatest watchfulness should be everywhere observed.

Otherwise it might be possible for the Republicans to steal the election. The case should prove to be a close one. Every able-bodied friend of the people owes it to himself, to his country, and to posterity to join with his neighbors at once in the organization of precinct vigilance committees, which shall make it their sole mission from now until after the election to prevent and to detect fraud, and, when discovered, to see that proper punishment is meted out to the perpetrators.

The Hill of Fame. The Committee of One Hundred, appointed to select the names to be inscribed on the proposed Hill of Fame in New York, has made its report, and it appears that as yet only thirty Americans have been adjudged worthy of the honor, though the committee was expected to select fifty. The thirty now decided upon, with the number of votes polled by each, are as follows:

George Washington, 97; Abraham Lincoln, 96; Daniel Webster, 95; Benjamin Franklin, 94; John Jay, 93; Thomas Jefferson, 92; Thomas Paine, 91; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 87; Robert Fulton, 85; Henry W. Longfellow, 85; Washington Irving, 84; Jonathan Edwards, 81; Saml. J. B. May, 80; David Glasgow Farragut, 79; Henry Clay, 78; Nathaniel Hawthorne, 78; George Peck, 77; Robert E. Lee, 76; John C. Cooper, 69; Eli Whitney, 67; John James Audubon, 67; Horace Mann, 67; Henry Ward Beecher, 66; James M. Smith, 65; John Adams, 61; Gilbert Stuart, 61; Anna Gray, 51.

Nothing can possibly be said against the choice of any of these men, and it is gratifying to observe that Washington is at the head of the list, as he should be, in honor for some surprise, however, in the absence of some names which should be accepted. That of Andrew Jackson should emphatically have been omitted, and if Longfellow is great enough surely Edgar Allan Poe should be. Bryant came within a few votes of being chosen, and the author of "Thanatopsis" deserves to be classed in the front rank of American poets.

But one artist has received mention in the list, that one being Gilbert Stuart. America is not altogether surprising, since American art has developed almost entirely within the last half of the century, and candidates for the Hill of Fame must have been dead ten years.

It is rather difficult to understand why the author of the Monroe doctrine should have been left out, or why Calhoun, Samuel Adams, and James Madison should not have received sufficient votes to elect them.

The decision that the selection of these names should be restricted to native Americans who have been dead for at least a decade is an extremely wise one, saving a great many complications in the future. Matthew Arnold, in one of his finest but least known poems, speaks of the "after-time, when the epoch ends, the world is still," and "one or two immortal names" rise slowly above the horizon of oblivion to shine above the lesser lights whose fame perishes with them. One need only glance over the newspapers and magazines of fifty years ago to see how different the judgment of posterity is from that of contemporaneous times.

Howells on Dickens. The literary world has received a new revelation, and it has come through the pages of "Harpers Bazar." Anyone who will take the pains to buy the issue of last week and read it will find that the literary reputation of Charles Dickens as a novelist is settled. Mr. William Dean Howells does not approve of him.

The article in which Mr. Howells discusses the character-drawing of Dickens is entitled "Dickens' Later Heroines," and is made up mostly of extracts from the books of the writer whom the critic is doing his best to damn. Some people might consider this adding insult to injury. If Mr. Howells gets paid at the rate of so much a column for his article disparaging Dickens to the readers of the "Bazar," it might perhaps be thought a strange exhibition for him to make that article up almost wholly from the pages of Dickens himself. But that is a matter for Howells and the Harpers to settle between them. The point at issue is that the author of "The Silver Wedding Journey" and "An Open-Eyed Conspirator" and other examples of the sarsaparilla soda-water type of literature thinks Dickens could not write at all.

The first of the heroines whom Mr. Howells selections for maceration is Dora Spenslow—little Dora, with her curls and her dimples, and her April ways. One would think that she, at least, might have been spared by Fate. But this critic is as relentless as Atropos, and his critical shears do not spare even so irresponsible and harmless a creature as David Copperfield's child-wife. All that Mr. Howells has to say about that honeymoon over which so many readers have smiled and sighed is this:

"Perhaps the natural exuberance of Dickens is less unusual in the affair of young love than it is in other matters, and certainly it is less offensive; one is willing to stand it."

But Howells explains in the course of his remarks on Dora that his grudge is not altogether against her, but against women in general. He says:

"Women are of all impossible kinds, and perhaps the most of all possible sort as some critics."

It is quite true that women, in Mr. Howells' novels, are "of all impossible kinds." Most of them seem never to have had a sane thought in their lives. Howells dubs Dickens a fakir and a fantastic artifice, a man who lived all in the glare of the theatre-lives, and in whose work "there is never the open air." This sounds queerly to one who has looked through the fiction of "Oliver Twist" and "Bleak House" and seen the great, generous, earnest soul which burned to avenge the wrongs of the weak and to destroy abuses, and which, using the only means in its power, relentlessly and unceasingly caricatured those abuses and dragged them forth to the light of day. If there ever was a man who hated fakes and pretences it was

Dickens. There is not a line, out of all that he has written, which is even an attempt to gloss over a hypocrisy. Sin, in his pages, is openly portrayed in its ugliest; social pretensions are unparingly ridiculed; religious and philanthropic hypocrites called forth all the bitterness there was in the nature of this singularly wholesome-minded man. In an age of cant, of social fiction, of overorganization, and oversublimity, Dickens was the revolutionary influence. He strode through the formalities as if they were spider-webs, and threw open shutters which deforcers would have feared should be closed. He created types rather than people, but nobody, up to that time, had done much more. His types were so multifarious and so infinitely numerous that his books as a whole give a fairly good picture of human nature; and he never repeated himself. As to his women, critics have differed; but Mr. William Dean Howells is not a critic. He is simply a pushing person, poorly educated, who has managed to thrive on the production of ten or twelve of the stupidest novels known to English literature.

We are in agreement with another Russian proposal. It is the one previously discussed in these columns to refer any disagreement of the powers to the international court of arbitration at the Hague. France also has acceded to the proposition, the beauty of which is that it affords Russia an opportunity to disagree at convenience and thus to secure any desired delay in the process of reaching a settlement of the Chinese question.

With the support of two great powers to start with, there should be a fair chance of accomplishing the coup. Russia, meantime, will be strengthening her hold upon Manchuria, and by the time the tribunal in Holland has deliberated passed upon a few successive disagreements submitted to it in northern China; and in the Laoting peninsula, both of which he will cheerfully surrender after the last tael of an enormous money indemnity has been paid to him which, according to precedent and the ability of the Chinese Empire to raise money, will be one day after never. We wonder which one among the several great financial and industrial combinations in partnership with the Administration is to reap the harvest soon in this playing of the cat-and-paw for Russia?

The President had a hard and hand-shaky day it yesterday. First, the Supreme Court called on him; next, a football team punished His Excellency in the most condescending and muscular manner. It was an Indian school team, and the members delighted Mr. McKinley with their collegiate warwhoop. Finally Jefferson M. Levy capped the climax, as sore as a bear with a broken head over his turn-down in New York. Our Chief Magistrate was naturally exhausted when the trilogy of his day closed, but he has a wonderful personal constitution. His "plain duty" to which he never departs from, and which he never violates. At a thoroughly respectable hour he seized his bedroom candle and retired, humming the words of that beautiful poem which begins: "How pleasant is Saturday night, when we've tried all the week to be good!"

The Corps Diplomatique and society in Washington will miss a distinguished and pleasant personality in the withdrawal of Baron Speck von Sternburg from his present post to accept the consulate generalship of Germany at Calcutta. The baron, whose experience in Oriental affairs and countries renders him eminently fitted for his new duties, is to be congratulated upon a change which must be regarded as a promotion in the service to which he belongs. But, as one who, in a delicate diplomatic situation almost amounting to a crisis, has conducted the affairs of his sovereign with this country in a way to earn him the respect and esteem of our Government and people, his departure will be greatly regretted. Secretary Hay voiced the general feeling in this Capital when, in taking formal leave of Baron von Sternburg, he expressed the hope that the latter would return to Washington at no distant day.

Mr. Woolley, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, is campaigning in Ohio, where he is speaking to good audiences, largely composed of former Republicans. The army canteen is the paramount issue with him, and while it is not probable that his vote will be considerable it will amount to a little bit of the top of the McKinley and Roosevelt aggregate.

The Shadow of Tyranny. (From the Baltimore Sun.) Another four years of McKinleyism, with a New Jersey trust lawyer in the Attorney General's office, and all laws hostile to trusts practically suspended by a trustee Administration, will leave no large industry, trade or business of any sort outside the power of the trusts. Monopoly stands ready and eager to grasp everything in sight the moment McKinley's second term begins. Competition will be no more, and with the line, and there will be no room in any branch of business for individual enterprise. The days of the small independent business man will be gone forever. The trusts will be absolute kings, and all the rest of mankind will be their subjects.

Boer Immigration to America. (From the Indianapolis Press.) There is no place in the world where the Afrikaners can have a finer opportunity to practice self-government and enjoy to the full the rewards of industry and thrift. And we know of no class of immigrants more desirable than they. We have many Hollanders here, and Georgia has in reality the most to do with the hardy likely that two or three generations on the veldt have changed their character much, and even from our British informants we know that the Boer is a man of unsuspected courage and sturdy independence of spirit.

The Presidential Election. (From the Atlanta Journal.) The present method of electing the President of the United States is a delusion and a snare. Georgia has in reality the most to do with the choice of a President than does the District of Columbia. It is practically left to less than a half dozen States, representing but one-fifth of the country's population, to decide who shall be President. If the President were elected by popular vote, the matter in what State it is cast.

Plain Despotism. (From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.) What the people of Porto Rico actually do hold at the hands of the United States is the next of government is simply the right to suggest local laws, to propose local laws, and that is all. It is a mockery of the term. It is nothing less than an unqualified despotism which is imposed for the sake of alien character.

Apathy in Connecticut. (From the Hartford Courant.) The campaign in Connecticut puzzles some observers. There is undoubtedly not the outward sign of enthusiasm on either side that there has been in other States. The atmosphere is full of electricity. Today there are the kind of

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NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"Something Doing."—It will be recalled that about three months ago a statement was made by the Adjutant General of the Army, ostensibly at the direction of the Secretary of War, that the thirty-five regiments of volunteers now serving in China, under the German flag, and expressively in Manchuria, were to be withdrawn about the 1st of November. The Times and a few other newspapers anticipated this formal announcement two or three months, and when the Adjutant General issued an official statement on the subject the country was so well prepared for it that the statement did not produce the political sensation that had been planned. Around the War Department, and especially in the office of the Adjutant General, there is considerable activity at present indicating that the Administration is getting ready to play its last Philippine trick previous to the withdrawal of the volunteers in the Orient cannot be learned. It is believed, however, that the Administration is preparing a statement to be published in the Times, which will have a better political effect than would an order for the troops to be started home at a certain date. This statement, it is thought, will be a carefully worded declaration that in view of recent occurrences in the Philippines it is considered advisable to continue the troops there up to the very limit of their enlistment, which expires July 1, 1901. The Adjutant General, it is said, will delicately and artfully intimate in this statement that the agitation in this country against the Administration's—or "Government's"—Philippine policy has brought about such a condition of affairs in the archipelago that it would be dangerous to withdraw a single soldier from the islands at this time. He will thus assign the responsibility for holding the volunteers in the Philippines longer than the Administration—or the "Government"—had originally intended that they should be held. A statement embodying the ideas and allegations here touched upon will be issued either by the Adjutant General in the name of General Miles or in the name of the Secretary of War. It is expected that it will be issued in the next ten days, so it is intimated in high circles. It will be a great joke and with a very characteristic joke, if General Miles is the author of it. A statement of this kind is perfectly well understood by every intelligent American that General Miles has been permitted to have nothing more to do with the direction of the army for the present. The statement will show in itself that it is a purely political device. Still, General Miles is very popular and is regarded by the public as a soldier and not a politician. The use of his name, which is for the purpose indicated, would serve the Administration at this point quite well.

Richardson Joined.—The Hon. James D. Richardson has joined Mr. Bryan in Ohio, and will accompany him to Washington this week. It is thought that Mr. Richardson's mission to Mr. Bryan at this time pertains wholly to the Congressional campaign. He is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and for a month has been directing the affairs of that organization from headquarters in Washington. He has been in the city since the arrival of the train, and a force of intelligent clerks have been carrying on the business in the absence of the present manager. Mr. Richardson's presence in New York will make a plea in all of his speeches in the East for the Democratic cause. It is thought that Mr. Bryan already has begun to do this in Ohio, and it is confidently expected that his pleas there and elsewhere will be effective. Democrats interpret this to mean that Mr. Bryan is now certain of his own election, and believes it incumbent upon him to plead for a House to back him in the earliest aims and purposes of his Administration. Mr. Richardson's presence in Washington will miss a distinguished and pleasant personality in the withdrawal of Baron Speck von Sternburg from his present post to accept the consulate generalship of Germany at Calcutta. The baron, whose experience in Oriental affairs and countries renders him eminently fitted for his new duties, is to be congratulated upon a change which must be regarded as a promotion in the service to which he belongs. But, as one who, in a delicate diplomatic situation almost amounting to a crisis, has conducted the affairs of his sovereign with this country in a way to earn him the respect and esteem of our Government and people, his departure will be greatly regretted. Secretary Hay voiced the general feeling in this Capital when, in taking formal leave of Baron von Sternburg, he expressed the hope that the latter would return to Washington at no distant day.

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LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Dr. Morrison Gives Further Proof of Chinese Duplicity. LONDON, Oct. 12.—Today's New York despatches tell Englishmen that American opinion is pleased that American troops have no part in military enterprises in China, under the German flag, and expressively in Manchuria, which tolerates this subordination to a foreign flag.

It is certainly noteworthy that no trace is to be found in the press here of British annoyance at the suppression of British propaganda by Germany, the China League and the China Forwards, who are always seeking to push Lord Salisbury forward, remain silent. Even Russia's assistance in Manchuria leaves them unmoved. This is largely due to the predominance of the general election and its South African issues in public mind at the moment.

Mr. Dady's friends in China may be stirred to utterance and agitation by today's remarkable detailed disclosures from Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, of the premeditated treachery of the Dowager Empress and the Chinese Government throughout all the recent happenings; their derisive contempt of the powers, and their calculated policy in China, under the influence of the Dowager Empress. After this lesson, how can the powers seriously talk of negotiating with such persons? That is the inevitable question that Englishmen will propose, and behind it there stands the further question: "If no negotiation, what then?" There seems to be two alternatives; either the re-creation of the Chinese Government, which Lord Salisbury has expressly put on one side as too gigantic a task even were the powers of one mind, as they notoriously are not, or else renewal of the old hand-grabbing, each power seizing what it is prepared to hold against all Chinese corners. China is a greater perplexity than ever.

As to the British elections there is only this to be said: Last week's forecast has been realized. There is no overwhelming khaki Road-drowning Liberalism. The Ministry of Education, which stood at the close of the last Parliament. Its net gain to date is three seats, increasing the majority of 128 to 134 on division. In other words, the Ministry which started in the last Parliament with 150 majority will start in the new Parliament with a somewhat similar advantage. Under the inevitable reaction the 150 became 128 during the last Parliament, and the present majority will show in the new Parliament to say a writer of parables today, alluding to khaki, remarks, "They say it, thinking to be a goodly number of years away." This expresses a pretty widespread notion.

From Marseilles today comes the report of an interview with Dr. Yersin, famous as the discoverer of the anti-plague serum, who arrived yesterday from Tonkin. He described the large laboratory which he has organized in that country, where the culture of the bacillus of a new and improved serum, which he is highly satisfied with the results obtained, and which he has administered under normal conditions. The terrible epidemic that raged among the herds of Indo-China has been almost entirely stamped out, thanks to the use of this improved serum. He employed there do not suffer at all from the treatment, and when other horses come to take their places can be easily utilized for work. The Yersin serum has surprised at the news of the appearance of the plague at Glasgow, and regards it as an isolated case. He says that the source necessarily is isolating force, because it is now so easy to stop it.

ADIEU TO AMERICA. Baron von Sternburg to Leave the German Embassy. Baron Herman Speck von Sternburg, First Secretary of the German Embassy and Charge d'Affaires in Washington, called on the Secretary of State yesterday to say farewell. He will sail from New York on the steamer Deutschland next Thursday, and after a short visit in Berlin, will proceed to Calcutta to assume the duties of German Consul General there. He was accompanied to the State Department by Count Albert von Quadt, the new Counselor of the German Embassy, whom he presented to Mr. Hay.

Secretary Hay expressed to Baron von Sternburg his regret over the latter's departure from this Capital, and hoped that he would be returned here. The post which Baron von Sternburg will assume at Calcutta is one of the most important in the German consular service, on account of that country's great trade relations with the Far East.

Baron von Sternburg is a close friend of Governor Roosevelt and Gen. Leonard Wood. During the early part of the present Administration, when Governor Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, General Wood, then a surgeon in the army, was attending physician to army officers here, and with Baron von Sternburg they took long walks during the winter of 1897, had great sport practicing coasting on the ski or Scandinavian snow shoe. Baron von Sternburg had served in the German Army and from 1891 to 1892 was General Staff Surgeon during the Spanish-American war, and had been through the Gronimo campaign. Governor Roosevelt learned much of military tactics and the life of a soldier from Baron von Sternburg during the Spanish-American war, and rendered service of great value to his Government. It was he who, as special commissioner of the German Government with this Government and that of Great Britain for the division of the Samoan Islands between Germany and the United States. His courtesy and thorough diplomatic tastes made him very popular in Washington.

NO STRINGENCY LIKELY. Secretary Gage Says He Sees No Signs of Tight Money. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Secretary Gage paid a flying visit to the United States Treasury in Wall Street today. He was on his way to Washington from Bridgeport, Conn., where he spoke at a national meeting on Friday night. He was accompanied by the State Assistant Treasurer, and conferred with him regarding the plans for a new Sub-Treasury silver vault.

These plans are now in Washington and require some of the attention which will be increased by one quarter. Secretary Gage stated, when questioned as to the view of the present stringency, that he saw no signs of tight money. He was asked whether the Government would come to the relief if there was a money stringency, he replied: "I think there will be no such stringency. It should be necessary the Treasury Department will step in as it always has done. Meanwhile, we are getting monetary relief from Europe. We are not going to be forced to do anything but import. It is coming as payment for cotton and manufactured goods and so forth."

OLMSTEAD & TAYLOR FAIL. Suspension of a Brokerage Firm Announced in Wall Street. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Wall Street was startled today by the failure of Olmstead & Taylor, bankers and brokers at 62 Broadway. Their assignment was announced on "change immediately after the opening. The firm dealt in stocks, bonds, and other securities. Their assignee is Edward Swann. It was rumored in the street, however, that a large sum and many creditors figured in the crash.

Unlimited. (From Puck.) "Billings seems to be a pretty self-confident sort of fellow."

"Self-confident? Why, he's got more confidence in himself than a woman has in her family physician."

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Michael Dady Desires \$100,000 for His Sewer Work. HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Now that the Ayuntamiento has decided that the contract for sewerage and paving the city must be put up at public auction, three appraisers will be appointed to decide the amount that Michael J. Dady can claim for his plans and for whatever work he may have performed. The Ayuntamiento will name one of the appraisers, Mr. Dady will select another, and these two will decide on the third.

It is estimated that the amount to be paid to Mr. Dady should not exceed \$100,000 and should be paid to him by the Ayuntamiento for the work. If some one should underbid Mr. Dady and then refuse to pay the amount awarded by the appraisers the matter would have to be fought out in the courts.

Mr. Dady has the opinion of two secretaries of justice that he is entitled to this compensation if the contract is not awarded to him. The debate before the Ayuntamiento was well conducted. The parties interested were debated all the time they wished in speaking on the question, which was discussed in all its phases.

Lemuel E. Quigg, who accompanied Mr. Dady to Havana, is a New York lawyer who has been secured by the Ayuntamiento. Before leaving he said he thought the decision reached by the Ayuntamiento was a good one for the city. While Mr. Dady would have been pleased to have secured the contract without public bidding, because Mr. Dady is prepared to begin the work at once, while a new contractor would not be prepared to start the work for six months. Mr. Quigg considers that Mr. Dady, according to the resolution of the Ayuntamiento, has the right to the work at the price named by the lowest bidder.

The board of provincial school superintendents finished its discussions today. A scheme was drawn up for an examination of teachers in January, the subjects being history, geography, Cuba, grammar, and proper methods of teaching. The teachers will select a board for the examination of the papers from among their own number.

This board will ask all the principal school book firms in the United States, by advertisements, to send seven copies of all kinds of elementary text-books printed in English or with typewritten Spanish translations. These books will be submitted before the middle of November, in order that the board may have time to make selections. No books will be probably have a chance of being selected unless they will last a couple of years anyway." This expresses a pretty widespread notion.

From Marseilles today comes the report of an interview with Dr. Yersin, famous as the discoverer of the anti-plague serum, who arrived yesterday from Tonkin. He described the large laboratory which he has organized in that country, where the culture of the bacillus of a new and improved serum, which he is highly satisfied with the results obtained, and which he has administered under normal conditions. The terrible epidemic that raged among the herds of Indo-China has been almost entirely stamped out, thanks to the use of this improved serum. He employed there do not suffer at all from the treatment, and when other horses come to take their places can be easily utilized for work. The Yersin serum has surprised at the news of the appearance of the plague at Glasgow, and regards it as an isolated case. He says that the source necessarily is isolating force, because it is now so easy to stop it.

ADIEU TO AMERICA. Baron von Sternburg to Leave the German Embassy. Baron Herman Speck von Sternburg, First Secretary of the German Embassy and Charge d'Affaires in Washington, called on the Secretary of State yesterday to say farewell. He will sail from New York on the steamer Deutschland next Thursday, and after a short visit in Berlin, will proceed to Calcutta to assume the duties of German Consul General there. He was accompanied to the State Department by Count Albert von Quadt, the new Counselor of the German Embassy, whom he presented to Mr. Hay.

Secretary Hay expressed to Baron von Sternburg his regret over the latter's departure from this Capital, and hoped that he would be returned here. The post which Baron von Sternburg will assume at Calcutta is one of the most important in the German consular service, on account of that country's great trade relations with the Far East.

Baron von Sternburg is a close friend of Governor Roosevelt and Gen. Leonard Wood. During the early part of the present Administration, when Governor Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, General Wood, then a surgeon in the army, was attending physician to army officers here, and with Baron von Sternburg they took long walks during the winter of 1897, had great sport practicing coasting on the ski or Scandinavian snow shoe. Baron von Sternburg had served in the German Army and from 1891 to 1892 was General Staff Surgeon during the Spanish-American war, and had been through the Gronimo campaign. Governor Roosevelt learned much of military tactics and the life of a soldier from Baron von Sternburg during the Spanish-American war, and rendered service of great value to his Government. It was he who, as special commissioner of the German Government with this Government and that of Great Britain for the division of the Samoan Islands between Germany and the United States. His courtesy and thorough diplomatic tastes made him very popular in Washington.

NO STRINGENCY LIKELY. Secretary Gage Says He Sees No Signs of Tight Money. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Secretary Gage paid a flying visit to the United States Treasury in Wall Street today. He was on his way to Washington from Bridgeport, Conn., where he spoke at a national meeting on Friday night. He was accompanied by the State Assistant Treasurer, and conferred with him regarding the plans for a new Sub-Treasury silver vault.

These plans are now in Washington and require some of the attention which will be increased by one quarter. Secretary Gage stated, when questioned as to the view of the present stringency, that he saw no signs of tight money. He was asked whether the Government would come to the relief if there was a money stringency, he replied: "I think there will be no such stringency. It should be necessary the Treasury Department will step in as it always has done. Meanwhile, we are getting monetary relief from Europe. We are not going to be forced to do anything but import. It is coming as payment for cotton and manufactured goods and so forth."

OLMSTEAD & TAYLOR FAIL. Suspension of a Brokerage Firm Announced in Wall Street. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Wall Street was startled today by the failure of Olmstead & Taylor, bankers and brokers at 62 Broadway. Their assignment was announced on "change immediately after the opening. The firm dealt in stocks, bonds, and other securities. Their assignee is Edward Swann. It was rumored in the street, however, that a large sum and many creditors figured in the crash.

Unlimited. (From Puck.) "Billings seems to be a pretty self-confident sort of fellow."

"Self-confident? Why, he's got more confidence in himself than a woman has in her family physician."

WATSON'S NEW BOAT.

A Possible Line on the New Shamrock. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Now that the British skipper, Capt. Edward Sycamore, came here on a visit a few months ago, he was loud in his praise of George L. Watson's latest creation, the Sycarita. Captain Sycamore had taken out the new yacht, and with her unfired and untried, he had been over and over again the German Emperor's crazy yacht, the Meteor. The captain admitted that he had been over to "take a look around" and see the seventy-footers, and that he had been engaged by Sir Thomas Lipton, if not to sail the next challenger, at least "to do a little with the Shamrock in the Mediterranean." Nobody doubts that Capt. Edward Sycamore will be the professional skipper on board Shamrock II, and second in command only to the flag amateur in Europe, the Irish yachtsman, William G. James, who was thirty years ago sailed his own yacht, the Inverna, to a dead heat in Wexham Bay with the Meteor, and then, in the hands of the British and American team, the Prince of Wales' Britannia time and time again, and over to "fame