The Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended November 10, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, November 4	19,810
Monday, November 5	40,111
Tuesday, November 6	44,743
Wednesday, November 7	62,549
Thursday, November 8	40,318
Friday, November 9	39,774
Saturday, November 10	39,629
Total	286,964
Daily average (Sunday, 19,810, excepted)	44,523

Consequences.

We observe with regret that our esteemed Republican contemporary, the "New York Sun," is disposed to mistake the attitude assumed by The Times since the election. "The Times," (says "The Sun") "continues the discussion in the form of lamentation."

The "Sun" is quite in error. The Times has uttered no lament over the results of last Tuesday's balloting. On the contrary, it has recognized the Republican victory as sufficiently overwhelming to drown all criticism and dissent. If the American people have committed one of the greatest blunders in their history they will discover the fact in good time. If in later years they are to look back with horror on the debauch on which they have started the Hanna organization the truth need not now worry them or us. It is sufficient to know that the debauch has been authorized and that nothing can interfere with it between now and March 4, 1903. The formal kick-off by the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna will take place on the first Monday in December next ensuing.

The trouble with the "Sun" is that it does not seem to realize the enormity of the Republican triumph. Considering the certain consequences nothing like it has ever been known. The Times in its condition can afford to be more frank and sum up those consequences in seventeen plain propositions, thus:

I.—The Democratic party, as a party of effective opposition, has suffered a stroke of paralysis. It cannot move hand or foot for two years and three months.

II.—Hanna knows this and he intends to proceed accordingly without delay and without mercy. Therefore,

III.—The representation of the Democratic South in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College is to be cut down one-fifth.

IV.—The Harrison Force bill is to be revived and enacted into law.

V.—The Dingley Tariff is to be revised (using the War Revenue bill as a means of approach) in the interest and for the exclusive benefit of its children, the trusts.

VI.—The large military establishment needed to protect the trusts in the accumulations wrung from the necessities of the people is to be provided.

VII.—Government by injunction is to be distinctly legalized and every detail provided for.

VIII.—The Currency laws are to be amended on lines laid down by the national banks.

IX.—All strikes hereafter are to be adjudicated by Federal judges and settled by Federal troops.

X.—The Ship Subsidy bill to be passed, with other steals to follow.

XI.—The Nicaragua Canal is to be abandoned.

XII.—Cuba is to be annexed and looted.

XIII.—Porto Rico is not to be admitted as a Territory until its resources are entirely within the control of the trusts.

XIV.—The Philippines (subdued) are to be held as a Crown Colony and squeezed dry.

XV.—The alliance offensive and defensive, now secretly existing between the McKinley Administration and England, is to be formally confirmed.

XVI.—The Imperial Republic ordained by the American people on November the sixth, 1900, is to be brought into being on the day of Mr. McKinley's inauguration.

XVII.—For the people have sold their birthright for a full dinner pail and they are to be firmly held to their bargain.

Not one of these things can be prevented or much delayed by anything the Democrats can do in Congress before the Fourth of March, 1903. A Democratic House of Representatives, if elected in 1902, would come into power too late to be of any service.

"The world is ours for two years and more," cry the Hannaites, "and we will delay not in seizing upon our inheritance. The people have spoken and now our will is law. The Constitution does not and need not follow the flag, not even in the forty-five States of the Union. If the Supreme Court objects to this our remedy is in that thoughtful provision of the Constitution which endows a Republican Congress with the right to enlarge the Supreme Court for any purpose and to any extent."

Does the "New York Sun" like the picture? If it does not yet let it still be silent. It was exhibited to the American people on Tuesday last and they said that it was good.

Mr. Quay's Situation.

The Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay is doing a good deal of crowing, though it is evident that he is not out of the woods yet. Scarcely were all the returns of the election in before he claimed complete control of the Legislature that will meet at Harrisburg in January to elect a United States Senator. Apparently, however, a conservative analysis of the roll of both houses of the Pennsylvania Assembly shows that neither the "regulars" nor the "insurgents" are in a position to proclaim victory.

The causes that conspired to keep Mr. Quay out of the Senate last winter on appointment of Governor Stone may be still at work against him. If they are it is safe to predict that he will not control the Legislature at Harrisburg. The stupendous Mr. Hanna assumed all the responsibility for Mr. Quay's loss of his seat last winter, and Mr. Hanna may assume a similar responsibility at Harrisburg this year.

Undoubtedly there is a breach somewhere in Quay's former relations to the Dovetail interests which he so long represented in public life, and unless he has healed this breach his case probably is hopeless. If he were minded to do so Mr. Hanna could tell the exact cause and the exact location of the breach, but as long as matters are satisfactory to Mr. Hanna there is no likelihood of his talking out of school.

If Mr. Quay were not such a very wicked man he could fight back effectively in his present predicament; but the great public mind is so enthralled at the moment with admiration of Mr. Hanna that Quay would find himself without an audience if he should turn upon the President's chief political adviser with whips of scorn. A part of the truth seems to be that Quay in office is too determined and resourceful a person to suit the purposes of either Mr. Hanna or Mr. McKinley. Therefore, it can be asserted that if he wins at Harrisburg this winter it will be the first victory anybody anywhere has attained over the present leader of the Republican party.

The English Alliance.

Several weeks ago The Times intimated upon trustworthy authority that a well matured plan was on foot to send the Hon. John Hay back to the Court of St. James as the Ambassador of the United States. Now the probability of that occurrence is being generally discussed by the press generally, and the Administration organs in particular.

While Mr. Hay's administration of the State Department has aroused considerable adverse criticism in the country there is no evidence that it has not received the approbation of his amiable and forgiving chief in the White House. His transfer from Washington to London would not therefore be intended by the appointing power as an act of punishment, but rather as an expression of gratitude for faithful service and of confidence in his ability to further develop in London the feelings of friendship which now unite Mr. McKinley and Lord Salisbury. For years Mr. Hay has been in close touch with persons and interests in Great Britain that are vastly concerned in this country's future policy. When at the beginning of the first McKinley regime he was sent to Her Britannic Majesty's seat of government with ambassadorial credentials and powers he was welcomed as few other American representatives to that court have been welcomed. In him the astute Britishers recognized a fit representative of this nation through whom could be cultivated that "strong bond of Anglo-Saxon union" about which the British imperialists have been prating dulcetly for so long a time. He disappointed them neither in his personal bearing nor official conduct. Mr. Chamberlain gave voice to the British view of Hay when, in recently discussing the secret alliance between Great Britain and the United States, he declared that there could be "an understanding in the minds of statesmen," on all such topics without the necessity of resorting to the ancient forms of written contentions.

It so happens that Great Britain's policy in China is in quite as nebulous a state at present as that of the United States. Mr. Hay, by courtesy at least, is supposed to be acquainted with the minutest details of both. He knows their points of harmony and their points of divergence. It must be assumed, of course, that there are points of divergence, or else there could be no excuse for the great spectacular show of negotiations which may be looked for between Washington and London soon after the Fourth of March next. We may also expect to witness a perfect avalanche of compliments from the British press upon the growing might and prestige of this country in the world's affairs, and then a renewal of the formal efforts through the regular channels for the approval by the Senate of a treaty of alliance. Following closely upon its heels will come the full development of the scheme of exploitation in China, backed by the combined capital of Great Britain and the United States.

The Lamentations of Chandler.

Readers of The Times may not generally know that Senator William E. Chandler, political and patriotic purist, from New Hampshire, is having a hard time with his ambition to continue in the soft seat on Capitol Hill, which he has graced for fourteen years. Nothing ails him but his Spartan integrity and a record totally unsullied in Republican circles by his connection with the Hayes steal in 1876, and his career as Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur. But he is being bitterly assailed by local interests long unimpressed by the power of his influence—and eloquence of course—and now desirous of getting him out of the way, and also under cover, by the Administration which for several years has regarded him in the light of a flea in the Republican bed. The time appears to have come to undo him.

We have been favored with a copy of the Chandler Defence, published by himself. It is a lengthy and redundant document, full of the acid tears of the squeezed lemon bewailing its fate to the lemon squeezer. In it the future ex-Senator presents the sum of his offending, which appears to be that he has ever fought the sin of free railway passes in his native State, and bitterly antagonized legislation favorable to its railway monopolists. Singularly enough, we do not find any evidence in the text to show that these octopi ever have made the slightest attempt to placate their inexorable foe. The same thing, however, has been noticeable in connection with Mr. Chandler's recent career in Washington. He opposed the Administration in its desire to avoid the Spanish war, and in its gold policy. Others of his party in the Senate, starting out in unison with him, and even making less noise about it, have been met in a genial and liberal spirit, consoled and made too regular to mention. He alone has been snubbed and ignored as if he were a Wellington or a Pettigrew, not worth a second lieutenancy to square.

The lamentations of Chandler convey an awful warning to the youth of the land not to put their faith in princes, but rather in principles. The real service this ablest of New Hampshire politicians performed for his party twenty-four years ago is not mentioned in his Farewell Address. His keen sense of that party's ingratitude, added to his innate modesty, prevents him from referring to the stirring events which followed the election of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency and led to the seating of that gentleman's defeated rival through briberies and frauds perpetrated in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida.

What he complains of is that his high respect for duty which has made him war against the pleasant but pernicious practice of issuing free passes to members of the New Hampshire Legislature has brought him into contempt of that body—and contempt unpurgeable. And that "the resources of the Boston and Maine Railway are vast and irresistible." "A very small fraction of its income" (stated at $38,000,000), he says, "in addition to abundant railroad passes, easily controls with overwhelming force the politics of the State of New Hampshire."

On his own showing, therefore, the distinguished Senator is without hope and ought to quit. But the pride and habit of place and the hope of opportunity are still strong upon him. He cannot contemplate political extinction without grief and wailing. His mortuary proclamation, therefore, is not unnaturally filled with copies of epistolary appeals to the President, in which he explains that he has always been opposed to free silver in practice while advocating it in theory. These letters remind one painfully of those the Duke of Monmouth continually addressed to his uncle, James II, before that monarch chopped his head off for rebellion against the dominant party of his day. It is agreeable to note that Mr. Chandler's missives were all politely acknowledged by Mr. McKinley, through his private secretary.

What Mr. Chandler deserves of his country is a matter of opinion which at this time need not be discussed. That he deserves better treatment from the party for whom he helped to steal the Presidency in 1876, than he is getting, is not open to doubt. But that he has a right to expect anything different we do not believe. He has only to reflect upon the contumely which, in his old days, was visited upon John Sherman, another though perhaps less responsible figure in that great political crime against the suffrage and free institutions, to realize how little such benefits are valued after they have been secured. There is but one thing for him to do. If, as he alleges, the Boston and Maine railway owns the State of New Hampshire and its Legislature, and neither will tolerate him longer, the graceful thing on his part would be to throw up the sponge, abate a fraction of his coagulated virtue, and accept a free pass to Washington; in order that he might see his endeared friend, Senator Clark, of Montana, take his seat in that splendid Senate Chamber, the doors of which will close forever upon Mr. Chandler on the Fourth of March next, unless all the signs of the day are as misleading as a poll of Indiana a week before election.

The Colonial Cases.

There is some satisfaction in believing that before a great while there will be a decision by the Supreme Court defining the constitutional status of our new possessions. The already famous case of Goeze against the Board of Appraisers of New York, in which plaintiff sues to recover duties paid under protest on goods brought to the American mainland from the American Territory of Porto Rico, was before the court yesterday. The Attorney General made a motion to postpone it until January 7, when the equally celebrated alleged smuggling case of Fourteen Diamond Rings against the United States had been set for a hearing. This is the case of the returning volunteer from the Philippines who bought jewelry in Manila which was seized on his arrival in Chicago.

The court decided to hear arguments in both cases on December 17, as the principles involved are much alike. Under this arrangement the Administration will lose a point in the game of staving off adjudication of the great colonial constitutional question. Under the Foraker bill, when the Porto Rican Council and House of Delegates shall have provided a scheme of taxation for the island, adequate to provide a local revenue equal to the insular expense budget, the President, on notice of the fact, may immediately proclaim free trade with Porto Rico. The island chambers will meet for the first time January 1 next. If a plan of taxation under the Foraker law could be rushed through before the Supreme Court had a chance to decide the Porto Rican cases, they might perhaps be prevented from settling the question of the Constitution in the Philippines; but that Administration hope appears to have been lost.

The whole matter now seems certain of disposal in the tribunal of last resort. What its final decision will be no one is now in a position to say. But the consensus of opinion among constitutional lawyers, like Benjamin Harrison and others not directly interested on one or the other side, is that the Supreme Court will hold that where the flag is there will the Constitution be found also.

The Republican State Committee in Kentucky has given up the fight, closed its headquarters, and acknowledged the election of Mr. Beckham as Governor. This is good news, in view of the fact that the seating of the Republican candidate would have involved pardon to the murderers of the late Governor Goebel. At least one of the miscreants will now hang, and, we earnestly hope, more.

The ways of Providence are strange, and so is the irony of Fate. The struggle of more than a quarter century between the rival copper kings and political leaders of Montana closed yesterday in the death of Marcus Daly only a few days after his bitter enemy, Senator Clark, finally had won the prize of a United States Senatorship, which the man now dead had kept from his grasp for long years.

As another evidence that the Presidential election is behind us, the armor plate contract is all arranged. From this we learn, in the noble words of Senator Scott: "The trusts are a good thing!" They have only to wait until the returns are in to be treated as such. Carnegie's unshaken confidence in the Administration is more than justified.

General Sir Redvers Buller arrived in London yesterday from South Africa, and was enthusiastically received. At this writing we are not in possession of full particulars, but we sincerely trust that his admirers respected the appeal of Lord Roberts in regard to returning veterans, and gave him tobacco but no liquor.

Light at Last.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Now that the election is over we begin to hear the truth about the Philippines. General MacArthur now says that the way the Filipinos stick together is on account of "ethnological homogeneity," which induces them to stick to "sanguineous leadership." We knew this all the time, but if we had mentioned it before the election it would have been denounced as a campaign lie.

The Labor Vote.

(From the Houston Post.)

The comment of the foreign press on the reelection of McKinley demonstrates very conclusively the fact that we are now considered to be a part of the happy family of imperialistic countries of the globe. The workingman should be able to derive much consolation from this fact. He helped by his vote to make it so.

THE NATIONAL REVENUES.

Statistics From the Annual Report of Treasurer Roberts.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. The growth and prosperity of the nation, he declares, have been reflected in the transactions of his office. The report in part is:

The net ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year were $567,240,852, the largest in the history of the country, exceeding those of 1866, the next highest, by $47,291,283. The increase of $51,280,232 over the preceding year was contributed to from all the general sources, but chiefly, of course, from customs and internal revenue.

On the side of the expenditures there was a net decrease of $117,358,388, in comparison with 1899, so that the deficiency of $89,111,560 for that year was converted into a surplus of $79,527,060 in 1900. The gross receipts under warrant, including those on account of the public debt, were $1,387,299,262, and the disby June 30, $307,125,350, or 33.6 per cent, of them, had been converted into the new 2's. The premiums allowed under the provisions of the law amounted to $20,773,552, and in the transactions $20,404,850 was paid out of the Treasury, after the adjustments of interest and some other accounts. The saving of interest effected by the operation is placed at $42,592,771, and the net saving at $8,604,217. On October 1, out of $296,755,130 in bonds held by the Treasurer as security for the circulating notes of national banks, $263,075,000 was new 2's.

The aggregate amount of money of all kinds in circulation on October 1, 1900, is estimated at $2,113,294,983, an increase of $180,810,744 in fifteen months, of which $94,440,930 was due to the enlarged use of gold and gold certificates. The increase per capita was from $25.38 to $27.01. The per capita of gold at the latter date was $10.60, which is greater than that of all the currency in 1862, when the total of gold is greater than all the circulation at any time previous to July, 1879.

The act of March 14 strengthened the guarantee for the maintenance of the gold standard, both in providing for the setting apart of a reserve fund, and in adding one-half to the $100,000,000 which, in the practice of the department, was formerly maintained without specific statutory requirement. The ratio of the reserve to the fixed volume of United States notes was raised from 28.85 to 43.27 per cent. The inflow of gold in consequence of material conditions, prominent among which is a favorable trade balance averaging $563,283,209 in the last three years, will also co-operate with the state.

The amount of paper currency stamped with the seal of the department and prepared for issue during the year ended with September, 1900, was $523,192,000, against $362,412,000 in the year preceding. The redemptions of worn material were $303,219,824 in the later period and $255,627,980 in the earlier. The increasing demand for notes of small denominations have been so heavy and so fully met by the department that, taking into account the gold coin, of the estimated total circulation of $2,113,294,983, on October 1, only $426,045,022 was in denominations larger than $20.

The operations of the Treasury and its branches are conducted in increasing ratio in gold, the receipts of the fiscal year in that coin having increased $641,080,001, and the disbursements $560,642,128 over 1899. There is an increase in the circulation of standard silver dollars in the autumn of each year, followed by their return to the Treasury a few months later. This is an incident to the movement of the crops, and to the free delivery by the Treasury of such coins. The amount in circulation November 1 was $73,479,469.

The provisions made by Congress for the increase of the subsidiary silver coinage to $100,000,000 have been a great convenience, and the Department, through the mint, has been able to supply all demands for these coins. The amount of them in circulation, which in January, 1899, was only $54,202,140, rose by October 1, 1900, to $79,432,193. The distribution of minor coins from the offices of the Treasury and mint during the fiscal year amounted to $3,174,971.01, against $1,926,983 the year before. There were transferred from the Treasury to the mint, during the year, $403,210 in gold, $5,256,621 in silver, and $158,801 in minor coins, to be recoined.

The Treasury each year is called upon to furnish small denominations of paper currency for use in the movement of the crops. The transfers are effected chiefly by the deposit of funds with the Assistant Treasurer in New York, in exchange for which the currency sought for is paid out at the sub-treasuries in New Orleans, St. Louis, and Chicago. The amount of these transactions during the past season, up to November 1, was $8,436,000 against $3,970,000 in 1899.

The act of April 12, 1900, provides for the substitution of United States coins for the Spanish coins of Porto Rico, estimated by experts at 5,929,000 pesos, at the rate of 60 cents for each peso. The exchange was begun on May 1, when the provision went into effect, and by August 20 the sum of 5,470,227.82 pesos had been received and paid for in $3,282,136.69 of American money.

During the fiscal year there were detected and destroyed at the offices of the Treasury $11,146.79 in counterfeit silver coins, notes, and certificates, 3,277 5-cent pieces, and 121,652 1-cent pieces. Comparison with the previous year shows no significant changes, excepting in the number of spurious minor coins in circulation, which are rapidly on the increase. Counterfeit gold coins are rare, only thirteen having been presented at the Treasury during the year.

The operations under the new financial law involved great changes in the bonds held by the Treasurer in trust for national banks to secure circulating notes and public deposits. The total of these bonds in the Treasurer's hands increased during the year from $229,688,110 to $284,378,040. Bonds of the State of Arkansas, for $160,000, formerly belonging to the Indian trust fund, have been paid.

The national bank notes presented for redemption during the year amounted to $96,982,607, or 37.25 per cent of the average volume outstanding, an increase of $6,144,206 over 1899. The expense incurred in the redemption and assortment, including $21,767 for transportation, amounted to $122,985, which sum will be apportioned among the banks at the rate of $1.22558 of their notes redeemed.

The Aftermath.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Senator Hanna's remark during the campaign, that "there are no trusts," was thoroughly disproved by facts and figures before the campaign ended, and since its close the trusts have gone right on demonstrating that they have a very real and active existence. The Standard Oil Company, the greatest of them all, has declared a dividend which brings its distribution of profits for the past nine months up to 48 per cent on its capital stock, and now the Chicago Beef Trust has just announced a raise of 1 cent a pound on all kinds of meat, an advance that will net it, on the basis of last year's business, $20,000,000. This is the advance on wholesale prices. The retailers, to recoup themselves, have advanced their prices to consumers from 2 to 5 cents a pound. Not all of them have done this; butchers both here and in New York say they have not raised their prices—yet; but that they will and, in fact, must do so, there is no question. If a combine that can thus force up the price of meat throughout the country is not a trust, what is it—and what is a trust?

Berks County, Pennsylvania.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

Amid all the mutations of the popular will, it is pleasant to have in view such a picture of fidelity as Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Old Berks gave Thomas Jefferson a vote of [illegible]. All the way through the years this figure was kept up, and sometimes exceeded, for the Democratic candidate. Berks rejoiced with Buchanan, did not desert McClellan, jumped into the band wagon for Seymour, was caught in the trap with Cleveland, and has just given a majority of 5,200 for Bryan.

THE COST OF THE NAVY.

The Estimates for Next Fiscal Year Increased $30,000,000.

An increase of more than $30,000,000 for the expenses of the naval establishment is provided for in the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The estimates just submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress call for appropriations aggregating $87,172,630, an increase of estimates over appropriations for the current year of $31,183,531. The new items in the estimates aggregate $9,241,837. The largest single item of increase of estimates over appropriations is $9,032,218, credited to the cost of construction and machinery for new vessels. This year the amount available for this purpose is $12,740,699, and the estimates call for $21,772,917 for the next fiscal year.

Other large items of increase are the following: Pay of the Navy, $15,125,684, increase $2,314,787; Bureau of Equipment, $4,464,802, increase $1,020,756; public works under the Bureau of Yards and Docks, $12,302,540, increase $8,735,760; public works at the Naval Academy $3,000,000, increase $2,650,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $4,843,849, increase $2,112,617; Bureau of Construction, $8,070,824, increase $1,840,000; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $3,772,900, increase $1,148,600.

The estimate under the various heads are as follows:

Pay of the Navy, $15,125,684; pay, miscellaneous, $600,000; contingent Navy, $10,000; emergency fund, $500,000; Bureau of Navigation, $701,725; public works—Bureau of Navigation, $116,420; Naval Academy, $219,575.45; Bureau of Ordnance, $2,601,455.75; public works—Bureau of Ordnance, $856,400; Bureau of Equipment, $4,464,802.52; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $662,017.24; public works, yards and docks, $12,302,540; public works, Naval Academy, $3,000,000; public works, Naval Observatory, $28,600; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, $205,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $4,843,849.28; Bureau of Construction and Repair, $8,070,824.25; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $3,772,900; Marine Corps, $2,918,520.27; increase of the Navy—Construction and machinery, $21,772,917; armor and armament, $4,000,000; equipment, $400,000.

Three additional clerks are appointed at the local Navy Yard and the salaries of the telegraph operator and copyist are increased from $900 to $1,000. The sum of $199,849 is estimated for machinery and tools for the local Navy Yard, and $19,600 for new buildings at Indian Head. The estimates for extensions and improvements at the local yard amount to $681,240, as follows:

Extension of store No. 1, $18,000; paving, $50,000; underground conduit system, $22,000; fireproof floors for pattern shop, $15,000; boiler house for heating plant, $14,500; skylight for north gun shop, $3,202.32; storehouse for combustible material, $4,000; coal shed and coal-handling appliances, $40,000; fire-protection system, $40,000; tool shop, $86,300; gunners' workshop, $80,800; extension of forge shop and new roof, $32,300; completing shop and office building for construction and repair, $30,000; yards and docks building, $80,000; purchase of land, $133,700; electric light plant (increase), $20,000; miscellaneous shop for ordnance, $86,300; seamen gunners' shop, $40,000; alterations and new roof, ordnance boiler house, $42,600; fireproof storage for fuses, acids, paints, etc., $9,000; physical and chemical laboratory and office, $99,330; extension and remodeling of forge shop, $73,310.

The estimates for salaries of the employes of the Navy Department is $570,618, as follows:

Secretary's Office, $47,900; library of the Navy Department, $4,730; office Naval War Records, $38,690; Office of the Judge Advocate General, $14,860; Bureau of Navigation, $49,900; Office Naval Intelligence, $9,660; Bureau of Equipment, $14,240; Hydrographic Office, $146,958; Naval Observatory, $55,620; Nautical Almanac, $22,900; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $12,540; Bureau of Construction and Repair, $16,180; Bureau of Ordnance, $11,780; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $60,680; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, $10,620; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $11,960; contingent expenses Navy Department, $12,000.

ADMIRAL RICHARD HERE.

The French Naval Officer Calls on the President.

The President yesterday morning held a special reception in the Blue Room of the White House for Rear Admiral Richard and the chief officers of the French Atlantic squadron. The vessels are now in port at Baltimore. The officers came over from the Monumental City on Sunday evening especially to pay their respects to Mr. McKinley.

The party included Admiral Richard, Captain Juhol, commander of the flagship Cecille; Captain Le Bris, commander of the cruiser Suchet, and Lieutenant Deman, the admiral's aide. They were accompanied by M. Thiebaut, French Charge d'Affaires; Capt. P. Vignal, the Military Attache of the Embassy, and Lieutenant Commander De Faramond, the Naval Attache.

The first call was made upon Secretary Hay at the State Department. Afterward, escorted by Mr. Hay, the French officers went to the White House and were received by Mr. McKinley in the Blue Parlor. About ten minutes was spent in mutual expressions of good will.

After the reception at the Executive Mansion, the party was driven to the State, War, and Navy Building where calls were made upon Secretary Long and General Miles. Afterward they paid their respects to Admiral Dewey at his home on Rhode Island Avenue. Captain Vignal entertained the party at lunch. In the afternoon formal calls were made upon the various Ambassadors.

Admiral Richard was formerly naval attache at London. He served for several months in the fall of 1889 as chief of the French delegation to the International Maritime Conference in Washington. As he speaks English fluently, he made many friends here then, and is now renewing pleasant acquaintanceships.

The officers express themselves as highly pleased with the reception they have met with in this country. At New York and at Baltimore their presence in port has been made a social event, and they have been elaborately entertained.

The headquarters of the squadron, which includes four vessels, is at Martinique, in the Windward West Indies. The Cecille and the Suchet have been making a trip through the North Atlantic for the benefit of the men's health. The two vessels will leave Baltimore for the South in a day or so, and will probably be in New Orleans on Mardi Gras day.

The visiting officers, accompanied by the members of the French Embassy, will be in Baltimore today to be present at a reception for Cardinal Gibbons to be given on the French flagship, the Cecille.

Cuba Should Be Free.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

The independence of Cuba was both ostensibly and actually the cause for which we went to war with Spain. When Spain, as a result of the war, withdrew all claim of control, our responsibility ceased. Congress had declared that Cuba was, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State. This being so, it is for the Cubans to adopt their own form of government free from outside interference.

Secretary Root and Cuba.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Secretary Root's visit to Cuba, to add his own personal impressions to the stock of knowledge he already possesses about the Cuban situation, reminds the story of the old miller and his son. "Tom, did you take toll from this grist?" he asked of his eldest hopeful. "Yes, father," was the reply. "Dick, did you take toll, too?" "Yes, father," answered Dick. "Harry, did you toll it, too?" "Yes, father," replied Harry. "You are such liars," retorted the father, "that I can't believe any of you. I will take toll myself to make sure," which he proceeded to do.

RIGHT TO BUILD PIERS.

The Supreme Court's Decision in the Scranton Case.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday rendered an important decision in a case involving the power of Congress to regulate commerce between States as implied to improvements to navigation. The case was that of Gilbert G. Scranton, the owner of lands in St. Mary's Falls, Minn., who brought suit against Evan S. Wheeler, the Government superintendent in charge of the improvements to navigation there, for damages to his riparian rights by the erection of a pier on submerged lands in front of his property.

Under the law of Minnesota the riparian rights extend to the middle of the river or lake, and Scranton based his suit for damages on the constitutional provision that private property should not be taken by the Government without just compensation therefor. The case was tried first in the Michigan courts, afterward in the Circuit Court of the United States, and finally in the Supreme Court of Michigan, which decided the plaintiff had no cause for action.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court, from which Justices Shiras, Gray, and Peckham dissented. After disposing of the Michigan law governing riparian rights by the assertion that it was overawed by the Federal laws controlling navagable waters, the opinion says:

"The vital question was whether the constitutional inhibition upon the taking of private property for public use without just compensation has any application to the case of an owner of land bordering upon a public navigable river, whose access from his land to navigability is permanently obstructed by a pier resting upon submerged land away from, but in front of, his upland, and which pier was erected by the United States for the purpose only of improving the navigation of the river. Undoubtedly compensation must be made or secured to the owner, if what is done amounts to a taking of his property."

The opinion proceeds: "Of course every part of the Constitution is binding upon Congress as upon the people. The guarantees prescribed by it for the security of private property must be respected by all. But whether navigation upon waters over which Congress may exert its authority requires improvement at all or improvement in a particular way are matters wholly within its discretion, and the judiciary is without power to control or defeat the will of Congress so long as that branch of the Government does not transcend the limits established by the supreme law of the land. In the broad power with which Congress is invested burdened with the condition that the riparian owner, whose land borders upon a navigable water of the United States, shall be compensated for his right of access to the navigable part of such river whenever such right ceases to be of value solely in consequence of the improvement of navigation by piers that rest upon submerged lands away from the shore line? We think not. The primary use of the waters and the lands under them is for purposes of navigation, and the erection of piers in them to improve navigation for the public is entirely consistent with such use and infringes no right of the riparian owner. Whatever the interest of a riparian owner in the submerged lands in front of his uplands, his title is not as full and complete as his title acquired to fast lands which has no direct connection with the navigation of the river or water on which it borders. It is not a title at his absolute disposal, but is to be held at times subordinate to such use of the submerged lands and of the waters flowing over them as is consistent with or demanded by the public right of navigation. * * * In our opinion it was not intended by the framers of the Constitution that the paramount authority of Congress to improve the navigation of the public navigable waters of the United States should be crippled by compelling the Government to make compensation for the injury that might indirectly result from an improvement to a riparian owner's rights to navigability. The subject in which Congress dealt was navigation on the waters in question, and the agents designated to perform the work ordered or authorized by it had the right to proceed in all proper ways without taking into account the injury that might possibly or indirectly result from such work to the right of access to navigability of riparian owners."

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Michigan was, therefore, affirmed.

The dissenting opinion delivered by Justice Shiras differs radically from the views of the majority. He holds with Justices Gray and Peckham that the power of the Government to control and regulate navigable streams and to carry into effect schemes for their improvement is not directly given by the Constitution, but is only recognized by the courts as an incident to the power expressly given to regulate commerce between the States and with foreign nations.

"Now," says the opinion, "if it be held that Congress has power to take or destroy private property lying under or adjacent to navigable streams, without compensating their owners, because it is done in the exercise of the power to regulate commerce, then it must follow that the same unlimited power can be exercised with respect to private property not in or bounded by water. The power of Congress to regulate commerce is not restricted to commerce carried on in lakes and rivers, but equally extends to commerce carried on by land. If Congress, yielding to a loud and increasing demand that it should take possession and control of the railroads of the country, or should undertake the construction of new railroads as arteries of commerce, this novel motion that the existence of the right to regulate commerce creates of itself and independently of the law of the State a Federal servitude on all property to be affected by the exercise of that right, would apply to all kinds of private property wherever situated."

ARMOR PLATE CONTROVERSY.

Secretary Long Brings Matter in Dispute to Settlement.

With the return of Secretary Long to Washington comes the settlement of the armor plate controversy which has retarded the construction of a number of battleships and cruisers.

Some minor details of the agreement between the Navy Department and the armor makers are to be arranged today, and the formal contract will probably be signed tomorrow. The terms of the settlement are withheld, but it is admitted that the armor manufacturers have made a substantial reduction in the prices they asked for armor plate treated by the Krupp hardening process. The naval authorities express much satisfaction over the terms of the agreement.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Convention of the Catholic Educators in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—There will be a convention in this city of the members of the organization known as the Brothers of the Christian Schools on November 13, 14, and 15. There will be services at St. Patrick's Cathedral every day, and on the evening of the third day there will be a service for all pupils who have ever attended the Brothers schools in any part of the world.

Where Spain Has Friends.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Spain has unquestionably had enough of territorial ownership in the Americas. If she seeks revenge upon the United States for wresting Cuba from her, it is to be had by building up her commerce with peoples of Spanish nationality. The strangers are merely on her side and against the United States, for although the Latin Republics have thrown off her political yoke, they are still loyal to her at heart. As Senor Campos put it in his address to the Congress, the closest unions are born of love, not of force, and the intellectual, political, and commercial sympathies of the Spanish race will assert themselves in all parts of the world.

THE PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

Provisional Plan for the Capital Centennial Celebration.

The following provisional plan for the Capital Centennial Celebration has been decided upon by the Citizens' Committee after having taken in due consideration the suggestions as offered by the various committees:

At the Executive Mansion, 10 o'clock a. m., reception by the President of the United States to the Governors of the States and Territories. Commissioner Macfarland will make an address, as will two Governors and Colonel Bingham. At 1 o'clock the military and civic escort will proceed from the White House to the Capitol, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, chief marshal. The military organizations of the District will have a full representation in the parade and the Army and Navy Departments have promised the participation of a division of every branch of their respective services.

At 2 o'clock the parade will be reviewed by President McKinley at the east front of the Capitol, which will be followed by commemorative exercises to be held jointly by the Senate and House of Representatives in honor of the anniversary of the first session of Congress in the permanent Capital. Addresses during these exercises will be made by Senators Hoar, Daniel, and McComas and Representatives Payne and Richardson, and one other not yet decided upon.

The reception in honor of the visiting Governors will take place at the Corcoran Gallery of Art at 8 o'clock.

The Press Committee, Theodore W. Noyes, Chairman, will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the Chairman of the Committee on Exercises at the Capitol has called a meeting for tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Col. M. M. Parker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reports the following subscriptions received since last report: H. A. Willard, $25; B. H. Warner, $20; H. V. Boynton, $10; Louis A. Dent, $10; Charles Rauscher, $10; Andrew Gleeson, $10; Dr. J. Wesley Bovee, $10; Gist Blair, $5; O. W. White, $5; Eldred G. Davis, $5; Archibald Hopkins, $5; John R. Procter, $5; Lyman B. Cutler, $5; John A. Stoutenburgh, $5; Thomas W. Smillie, $5; W. H. Veerhoff, $5; Henry Wells, $5; T. F. Schneider, $10; Dr. Marcus Baker, $3; Allan Davis, $2; Dr. John E. Walsh, $5; J. M. Chamberlain, $5.

THE PHILIPPINE POSTS.

Special Agent Irwin Highly Commends the Service.

The Postmaster General yesterday received the report of Special Agent J. W. Irwin, who was sent to the Philippine Islands to examine the postal service. He said he had checked up the records of stamped paper and found that they agreed in every respect. Director Vaille, according to the report, carefully checked all the stamped paper received and issued so he could always know the amounts and no one had access to the stamped paper except the Director. He also secured an exact balance in the account of U. S. Parsons, Cashier of the Department of Posts.

A very high compliment is paid to Director Vaille, Mr. Irwin saying among other things: "What impressed me most in my examination of the affairs of the Department of Posts was the conservative character of the work of Mr. Vaille, the Director General. He is one of the most faithful and conscientious public servants. There were 205 natives, Filipinos and Spanish, on the pay roll of the postal and telegraph service in Manila at the time of occupation, of which only 40 received $150 per annum; only 19 were retained and the service in the archipelago now employs 58 Americans and 55 natives. Since the occupation of Manila the expense of living has been greatly increased, and it will be necessary to increase the pay of the native clerks."

Mr. Irwin also speaks appreciatively of the work of F. L. Stocking, postmaster at Manila; E. G. Wetzler, superintendent of mails; U. S. Parsons, cashier; W. T. Nolting, assistant postmaster, and others. The Department of Posts has now twenty-one postoffices and thirty-seven stations under military authority.

A contrast is drawn, unconsciously, perhaps, between the actions of Mr. Vaille and E. G. Rathbone, former Director of Cuban Posts. Mr. Vaille found he had to use a carriage for official business so often it was cheaper to keep his own carriage so he hired a team and driver at his own expense while the heads of other departments in Manila all had carriages at the expense of the Government. It will be remembered that Mr. Rathbone's carriages and livery cost thousands of dollars.

LITTLE HOPE