

RECIPROGITY IN ISSUE

President Roosevelt will Follow the Lines Laid Down by McKinley and Insist That the Senate Act on Pending Treaties.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Inter Ocean says:

President Roosevelt realizes that his administration will meet with opposition in the senate when the reciprocity treaties are to be considered. McKinley knew of this opposition in the senate, but he had carefully mapped out his course, and he intended to make an earnest effort to bring the senate to terms. His Buffalo speech was an appeal to the people to arouse public interest in this question before congress assembled.

McKinley had secured the extension of all the reciprocity treaties negotiated under his administration, and, contrary to the belief of some senators, those treaties are now all alive and before the senate for ratification. The opponents of reciprocity hoped to defeat the treaties by causing delay in the senate until the time limit on them expired. McKinley frustrated that plan by securing an extension of all the treaties, so that they will be alive and before the senate through the next session of congress or until September, 1902, unless sooner ratified or rejected.

President Roosevelt will take up the work where his predecessor left it. He will press these treaties upon the senate. No new treaties can be negotiated until these are disposed of. There are seven such treaties. They are with France, Argentina, Nicaragua, Republic of San Domingo, Ecuador, Denmark for the island of St. Croix, and Great Britain for the British West Indies, including Barbadoes, British Guiana, Turk's and Caisa's islands, Jamaica, Bermuda, and Trinidad.

Most of these treaties have been before the senate two years or more without action by that body. McKinley, by extending the time for ratification, served notice on the senate that reciprocity treaties could not be killed by neglect. They must be ratified or defeated. President Roosevelt will follow the plan of President McKinley. He will not withdraw these treaties, but keep them before the senate until they are disposed of either by a favorable or adverse vote. In doing this President Roosevelt will only be doing his duty. It will not be defiance of the senate, but the president, having performed his part in these treaties, he will insist upon the senate assuming the responsibility for either ratifying or rejecting them.

McKinley had carefully studied the situation before he made his Buffalo speech. He believed that the unparalleled prosperity of the present time had so stimulated manufacture that there would soon be overproduction unless new markets were secured. He saw signs of unrest because of the confession by American manufacturers that they were selling cheaper abroad than at home, and he believed that unless the republicans carried out their pledge for reciprocity there would be a demand for tariff revision without reciprocal advantage.

McKinley wished to keep the pledge of his party, and also take advantage of the opportunity to cut some tariff schedules by reciprocity agreements with other nations, whereby the United States could secure lower tariff rates on its exports. It will be argued by the higher protectionists that President Roosevelt is not a tariff expert, but McKinley was regarded as a tariff expert, and these treaties were negotiated under his administration. President Roosevelt

is carrying forward the work of his predecessor.

There will be strong opposition in the east to the French treaty and strong opposition in the west to the Argentine treaty. The eastern manufacturers of knit goods and cheap jewelry claim they have been sacrificed in the Argentine treaty. By combining the two interests they can defeat both treaties. But the western people all want the French treaty, and the eastern people want the Argentine treaty. The senators from each section realize that they would have to explain their votes against the treaty demanded by their people. They have, therefore, followed the plan of hanging up all the reciprocity treaties in the senate committee on foreign relations until the time limit on them expires.

McKinley having by agreement with the other interested powers extended the time in which they may be ratified, and President Roosevelt having taken up the work, it will be necessary for the senators to show their position on each treaty some time during the next session of congress. The eastern senators may oppose the French treaty, but the western and southern senators cannot do so without explaining to their constituents. The western men may oppose the Argentine treaty because of the reduction of the tariff on wool, but the eastern senators will support that treaty because the woolen manufacturers desire the cheaper wool.

Under the reciprocal agreement with France—not the treaty, but an agreement made by the president under power given him in the Dingley law—United States exports to France of concessional articles increased 74 per cent, while the imports of French merchandise affected by the agreement increased less than 5 per cent. It is claimed by eastern manufacturers of knit goods and cheap jewelry that the reciprocity treaty with France is not drawn upon protection lines, but it does not give American exports a lower tariff in France and greater advantage than is given to French exports to this country. There are treaties being negotiated with Germany and Russia along the same line with the French treaty, but they cannot be completed until the senate disposes of the treaty now before it.

As a result of several conferences between President Roosevelt and General Wood, Governor General of Cuba, it has been determined to negotiate a reciprocity agreement between the United States and the island, the agreement to be sent to congress early in December. Cereals and machinery from the United States will enter Cuba at reduced rates, and sugar and tobaccos will be the principal Cuban products affected by the agreement.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition.

CANTON, O., Sept. 24.—Mrs. McKinley is not improving as rapidly as could be desired and has several times expressed a wish to die. Dr. Rixey says she has not yet reached the crisis and that her condition is serious.

Chicago Reds Turned Loose.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The nine anarchists held here for complicity in the murder of President McKinley were released yesterday for want of evidence. No excitement attended the proceedings.

Roosters often crow over eggs they did not lay. Same with people who sell an imitation Rocky Mountain Tea, made famous by the Madison Medicine Co.'s advertising. 35c. Ask your druggist.

HIS HEART IN HIS MOUTH

Witness in Schley Case Gives Sensational Testimony.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Lewis C. Heilner, navigation officer of the Texas, was the star witness at Monday's session of the Schley court of inquiry. He told how his heart was in his mouth when he saw the great gray hull of the Brooklyn looming up through the smoke after it had made the famous loop. He testified that Captain Philip had stopped the engines of the Texas at this critical moment of the great naval battle, but that afterward the captain had ordered this fact erased from the log of the Texas. A great battle had been won, he said, and Captain Philip did not wish to leave any record in the log which afterward might put a cloud on the actions of any one who contributed to the victory.

The testimony that the log had been altered by Captain Philip was listened to with astonishment by the naval officers who were in the court chamber. Heilner's testimony settled the fact that the engines of the Texas were stopped and explains why there is no official report on this fact. He also asserted that the Texas was in greater danger from the Brooklyn than it was from the guns of the Spanish warships. This, coupled with the assertion that a delay of three miles was occasioned by the loop, were the important features of the lieutenant-commander's testimony.

AN INCREDIBLE TALE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—Ed Sastig, who was arrested here on the charge of petty larceny, is believed to be an accomplice of Czolgosz. When taken before Chief of Detectives Desmond he made a confession, in which he is said to have given all the details of the plot to assassinate President McKinley. The details of this confession have not yet been made public.

In his confession Sastig, it is stated, implicated Frank Harrigan of the Dewey hotel, Philadelphia, in the plot. Sastig says that on the Monday previous to the assassination of President McKinley Harrigan met him and Emma Goldman in the Michelobe saloon in this city and arranged the details of the murder.

Sastig, Chief Desmond says, declares he was present in Buffalo at the time of President McKinley's assassination and tied the handkerchief about the hand in which Czolgosz carried the revolver.

Czolgosz Pleads Guilty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Leon Czolgosz entered personally a plea of guilty on his arraignment in the supreme court yesterday, but this was withdrawn by the attorneys who are appearing for him under order of court and a plea of not guilty entered, as the law requires. The twelve jurors were accepted during the day and five witnesses testified. Judge Lewis and Judge Titus apologized to the court for appearing for such a client and stated that their purpose, under his circumstances, can only be to see that the trial proceeds according to the established forms of law. They have not succeeded in getting any evidence of the prisoner's insanity and can find no ground for defense. It is not supposed that the trial will last more than two days.

Danish Town Destroyed.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 24.—A large portion of the town of Kalundborg has been destroyed by fire. The damage will probably amount to \$2,500,000.

Take Rocky Mountain Tea. See it exterminate poison. Feel it revitalize your blood and nerves and bring back that happy, joyous feeling of boyhood days. 35c. Ask your druggist.

GRAND LAMA AND RUSSIA MAKE TERMS

The Ahkoond of Swat Not Included in the Deal

A Subject of the Czar Pierces the Impenetrable Mystery of Tibetan Lamaism in its Mountain Retreat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Under a Moscow date of a month ago a Chicago paper publishes a very remarkable letter from a special correspondent, as follows:

When the Tibetan envoys sought the presence of Russia's autocrat the other day they were headed by an individual of no mean attainments. The chief envoy, Hambro Atschvan Dordjeff, is a man of vast experience and no small learning. He is in the prime of life and was born a Russian subject, in the Khorinski Buriats district, in Russian North Asia. There he was surrounded from his infancy by Buddhist influences, for the region is the particular dwelling place of a tribe of Lamaist Buriats, who have been settled there more than 300 years.

After a long course of severe study Dordjeff was admitted to the higher ranks of Lamaism at the Atzahotsk Buddhist monastery. Some further years were spent in the study of the esoteric doctrines of Lamaism and then the promising priest emigrated to Tibet, the home of Lamaism and the shrine of the most secret doctrines of that abstruse creed.

In Tibet he was fortunate enough to gain the favor of the Lama, the Dalai Lama, as he is called. The Dalai Lama received the young Russian with every honor and speedily advanced him to a responsible position at Lhasa, the capital. Dordjeff, in his voluntary exile, was not unmindful of the pit whence he was digged. Russia continued to be to him the fatherland, the home of his childhood, loved with all the passion of an exile, and he determined to do what he could to attach the high priest and chief of Tibet to the government of his old home. Nowhere has the czar had a more faithful servant than in the Tibetan capital in the person of Dordjeff.

Lama Dordjeff speaks Russian fluently and found little difficulty in keeping up communication with St. Petersburg. Those who know say that he had many instructions from the Russian authorities how to act and what promises to make in the czar's name in order to induce the Lama to send a mission to the Russian court to seek an alliance, or rather a protectorate. Anyway in the course of time Dordjeff was deputed by the Dalai Lama to represent his "sacred person" as chief of an embassy to the court of St. Petersburg.

Lamaism is the offspring of Tibet. It is Buddhism as understood there and Lama monks have a high reputation for having penetrated not only into religious mysteries but also into the higher secrets of nature. There are 400 monasteries in Tibet. The Lamas take an oath of perpetual chastity and a vow of poverty, but that does not prevent the monasteries from becoming very rich. The principal monastery is at Lhasa, where 1,000 monks and 300 Lamas reside permanently. Here resides the Dalai Lama, who is supposed to incorporate in himself the god Buddha.

The plates that cover the ceiling of the Lhasa monastery are of pure gold, and represent an enormous value. The Dalai Lama himself is supposed to be invisible to ordinary mortals. On great occasions when crowds of pilgrims flock to the holy capital the Dalai Lama, seated on a throne of gold, ivory and ebony, on the altar of the temple, is dimly seen by the faithful through clouds of incense smoke. On such occasions the high priest's head is adorned with a tiara of gold, richly set with diamonds and other precious stones. No pilgrim is supposed to raise his head to gaze on this sublime form of the incarnated Buddha. The pilgrims, on hands and knees, creep to the base of the throne in humble adoration, and as meekly creep away.

The influence of Russia has been growing in Tibet of late. The Russian government is losing no opportunity to strengthen its power in this direction and at last the Dalai Lama, terrified with tales of what the British may do, has been induced to seek a Russian protectorate. Henceforth Russia will be all-powerful in Tibet. Dordjeff deserves well of his country. He has done admirable work in bringing about this embassy, which has now cemented the ties between the two countries and given promise that the British will still be confined to their position on the border. The enormous natural riches of Tibet will swell the Russian coffers some day and the land will be a part of this country.

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TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA

That is the Name of the Accepted Candidate for Cuban President.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Next Saturday or sooner Senor Tomas Estrada Palma will be proclaimed a candidate for the presidency of Cuba, with the endorsement of all political parties and with absolute assurance of election when the vote is taken, says the Havana correspondent of the Herald.

This has been decided by the leaders of the several parties at a meeting called to read the platform, addressed to Gen. Ruis Rivera by Senor Palma, in reply to a request from these parties for an expression of sentiments on the various propositions propounded by the Cuban people.

The greatest questions involved were those of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, a permanent treaty as prescribed by the Platt amendment, the manner of the payment of the Cuban army for services during the revolution, the system of collecting revenues for governmental maintenance and the ownership of the Isle of Pines.

CZAR SEES GREAT SIGHTS

French Army Parades in Imposing Columns Before Him.

BETHANY, France, Sept. 23.—The Czar, Czarina and President Loubet reviewed 140,000 troops on the plains of Bethany Saturday. The march past lasted from 10:45 a. m. till 1 p. m. terminating in a magnificent charge of 20,000 cavalrymen. The spectacle was very imposing, as the infantry went by 150 files deep, with fixed bayonets.

In his speech at the luncheon, which followed the review, President Loubet created something of a sensation by saying: "The Franco-Russian alliance is pledged to settlements inspired by justice and humanity."

Whether rightly or otherwise, some of his hearers took the remark to refer to affairs in South Africa.

New Sunday School Organ.

The new Sunday school which was organized in the Roberts neighborhood, five miles east, last May, has purchased a new organ, which will be in readiness next Sunday. Mr. Thornberry will preach at the close of the school, and singers from Plymouth will be present.

ASSASSIN CONVICTED

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in Part III of the supreme court, in having, on the 6th day of September, shot President William McKinley, the wounds inflicted afterwards resulting in the death of the president.

The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed eight hours and 26 minutes and covered a period of only two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case so clear, so conclusive that even had the prisoner entered the plea of insanity, it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one rendered yesterday.

The announcement made yesterday afternoon by the attorneys for Czolgosz that the eminent alienists summoned by the Erie county Bar association and by the district attorney to examine Czolgosz and to determine his exact mental condition had decided him to be perfectly sane, destroyed the only stage of a defense that Judges Lewis and Titus could have put together.

Before adjournment the judge announced that he would pronounce sentence upon the defendant on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was taken at once through the tunnel under Delaware avenue back to the jail. To all appearances he was in no way affected by the result of the trial.

The crowd at the city hall was the largest which has seen him

since his arraignment. People were lined up on both sides of the big rotunda on the second floor where court convened, and fringed the stairs leading from the floor above. There was no demonstration except that of curiosity. A large number of women witnessed the proceedings.

At 2:44 in the afternoon the district attorney abruptly announced that the case of the prosecution was ended. Judge Lewis arose slowly and, addressing the court, said that the sudden close of the case against Czolgosz was a surprise to him and his colleagues. They had no witness to call for the defense. He asked the court that he be allowed to address the jury at once. The court assented and the venerable jurist began an address that will long be remembered by those who heard it.

Judge Lewis was crying when he finished, and the eyes of many of those in the courtroom were filled with tears.

Judge Titus then arose and said that Judge Lewis had so completely covered the ground that it seemed entirely unnecessary for him to reiterate it, and he would therefore rest.

At 3:10 o'clock District Attorney Penney began summing up. He spoke in a clear, well modulated voice, and every word could be heard in any part of the room. He was followed by the instructions of the court and the jury retired at 4 o'clock. At 4:35 they returned with a verdict of guilty, in the first degree of murder, the penalty for which is death.

DEATH STOPS SCHLEY HEARING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—For the second time death has interrupted the progress of the naval court of inquiry into Rear Admiral Schley's conduct at the battle of Santiago. Yesterday's morning session had just begun when word came to the navy yard that Judge Jeremiah Wilson, chief of the Schley counsel, died suddenly at the Shoreham hotel.

Judge Advocate General Lemly had just called Alfred B. Claxton, machinist on the Texas, to the stand when the news was brought in by an orderly. So sudden and unexpected was the sad intelligence that it was not believed at first. The proceedings were suspended until a telephone message confirmed the rumor, and then Admiral Dewey announced that the court would adjourn until today out of respect to the decedent. Attorney General Rayner and Captain Parker, the other two lawyers for Schley, will endeavor to go on with the hearing today although they admit they will be badly crippled by the loss of their colleague, who was considered the ablest lawyer at the

Washington bar. Admiral Schley and Attorney Rayner were inexpressibly shocked by the sudden death of Judge Wilson. He was somewhat indisposed Monday, but it was believed to be merely an attack of indigestion. Although an old man, Judge Wilson was hale and hearty for his years, and no serious effects were expected. As late as 10 o'clock yesterday Mr. Rayner was with him, and there was no reason to fear anything more serious than a few days' illness. Later the attorney grew worse, and the physicians who were summoned pronounced him dangerously ill. He died within an hour after Mr. Rayner left him.

Judge Wilson was considered the leader of the legal array guarding Admiral Schley's interests before the court of inquiry. While Mr. Rayner has done most of the talking, Judge Wilson planned the line of cross-examination and prepared the defense to be laid before the court later in the investigation. His death will handicap the Schley forces materially.

Donated a Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—George W. Bowman, said to be a mine owner of considerable wealth, a member of the Miners' association of Colorado, and a man who, says Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, thinks "there is nothing you can do with money if you keep it," has decided to the Peoples' church of Chicago and America \$1,000,000, earnings from two of the wealthiest gold mines in Arizona and New Mexico. He has told the pastor of the church which every Sunday for years has held services in McVicker's theater that several more millions are ready when they are wanted.

Big Fire in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 24.—A large section of Bergen was burned Sunday night. Two firemen were killed. The damage done amounts to several million kroner.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Westminster Gazette today says it understands that the three great iron-producing companies of Bilbao, Spain, have agreed to amalgamate on the lines of the United States Steel corporation, with a capital of 75,000,000 pesetas. The works have an annual output of half a million tons. This trust will be by far the biggest of its kind in Spain.

High Priestess Released.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Emma Goldman was released yesterday, there being no evidence upon which to hold her under the law, and she will resume at once her lecturing and writing on the subject of anarchy.

Imitators have been many. Thoughtful people have learned that true merit comes only with the genuine Rocky Mountain Tea made by Madison Medicine Co. 35c. J. W. Hess.