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Sunday, September 1	18,503
Monday, September 2	39,118
Tuesday, September 3	39,331
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Friday, September 6	47,140
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The Honors of Santiago.

Today is to witness a notable event in the history of the American navy. The commander who next to Admiral Dewey crowned the service with glory in the Spanish war, at his own request is to face the traducers and conspirators who have sought to rob him of the laurels he so nobly won off Santiago Harbor on July 3, 1898, by accusing him of disobedience of the orders of the subordinate officer illegally placed over him.

Of the composition of the court it is difficult to speak within the bounds of propriety. Every American hopeful that justice will be done is delighted that its president is Admiral Dewey, and we are unaware of any objection that could be offered to Rear Admiral Benham. Concerning the third member of the tribunal, the situation is not so clear.

What the nation hopes and wishes is that the work of the Court of Enquiry may result in burying the Sampson scandal forever, and in placing the honors of the Santiago victory where they belong.

The Political Power of Trusts.

In the September number of "Gunton's Magazine," the influence of corporations upon Government is discussed at some length. The conclusion reached is that it is not necessary for great corporations to control governments in order to make money; that the largeness of the combinations enables them to reach the desired financial ends without controlling governments. Then that magazine refers to the great Steel Trust as possessing control of sufficient sources of ore, the process of manufacture, methods of transportation, and adequate marketing of products, to make it practically independent of government. It has thus got all that government could give it and by economic forces. Thus runs the reasoning of the magazine mentioned. This view can hardly be accepted in all its length and breadth.

It is very true that the massing of capital into great corporations and the practical monopoly of sources and methods of production, give such combinations a tremendous industrial advantage, and opportunities for making money which it would seem should satisfy the most grasping. But nothing is clearer than that the great corporations are not satisfied with their economic advantages alone. They want political power at the same time, and they are constantly laboring to hold what they have and get as much more as possible. The question is, Why? To answer the query in full would require an essay, but a few of the principal reasons may be here suggested.

In the first place, it is not true that the economic advantages alone will enable the trusts to make all the money which they desire or which it is possible for them to make. There is no practical limit to their ambition on financial lines. They go on rolling up millions, and even hundreds of millions, just as earnestly and energetically as if the additional accumulations were necessary for the personal comfort of the individual members. It is not strictly avarice, but ambition, which inspires them. They want more millions, not as aids to physical comfort, but as a source of power. The multi-millionaire, as a rule, spends comparatively little of his income in supplying his own personal wants or those of his family. The bulk of it goes back into his business ventures. So with the huge trusts, which usually are composed of many multi-millionaires.

The ownership of untold millions of wealth, and the employment of many thousands of men, makes a trust potent in a political way. This is gratifying to the ambition of the magnates, and at the same time it enables them to so shape legislation as to increase greatly the economic advantages which they possess. They are in a position to head off whatever they may regard as unfriendly or injurious legislation, and in many cases to secure the enactment of such laws as they think will benefit them.

The most obvious desire of the trusts at this time is to prevent what they are pleased to term "tinkering with the tariff." They do not really need tariff protection. That is to say, they could make fair and reasonable profits without it, but they are not content with such profits. They want all that they can get. If by means of high duties they can bar foreign goods out of the American market, it gives the trusts not only control of the sources of supply in this country, but of the home market also. As a result they can put up the prices to the American consumer while lowering the rates abroad to whatever extent may be necessary in order to secure the foreign trade. Thus we see that the control of legislation does enable the trusts to make more money than they could solely from a monopoly of raw materials and manufacturing processes.

The heads of the great industrial combinations now under consideration are shrewd and able men. They are weighing carefully every economic and legislative force which in any manner bears upon the question of their profits, and it is perfectly clear that they do not accept the view that political power brings with it no substantial gain. In fact, they know better. They understand that it adds to their immediate profits, and also enables them to safeguard their interests against the effects of future competition. The stronger the trusts can make themselves economically and legislatively, the more completely they have the great consuming public at their mercy.

Government by Party.

Prof. Goldwin Smith seems to think that government by parties is a failure. He cannot see the logic or the wisdom of the people of a country lining up in two great political organizations, solidly pitted against each other upon questions of national policy. In this he is referring more especially to conditions in England, but the idea applies equally to our own country wherein the people have generally been divided in much the same way.

A man like Prof. Smith, who is constantly looking for the highest ideals, might very easily reach the conclusion that government by means of party organizations is so full of defects as to merit unqualified condemnation. Still, he fails to point out where any better method has yet appeared. He suggests that in Germany, France, and Italy parties have been completely impotent, and it has been mainly because they have been so numerous in each country that no party has possessed the requisite power to formulate and carry out a national policy.

In Great Britain and the United States there have been rather exceptional reasons for the party divisions referred to. Both Governments are largely representative in character. Therefore, the party which represents a majority of the people can substantially shape the course of the Government. From this comes the very natural desire of the electors to form political organizations strong enough to accomplish something. To this end minor differences have been ignored, and the voters have aligned themselves according to their views upon what they have deemed to be the most important issues with which the country has found it necessary to deal. This has been comparatively easy for the reason that generally some one great question of overshadowing importance has loomed up on the political horizon. Sometimes there have been more than one, but close analyses will show that they have usually been allied in principle.

If with the adoption of the Federal Constitution the American people had broken up into a half dozen factions, and had remained so divided, the Republic would have had no clearly defined national policy to this day upon the questions that were uppermost in the public mind. The whole scheme of government was a new one, and most of the problems to be solved were also new. The leaders of thought, such men as Jefferson and Hamilton and Madison and Adams, naturally grouped themselves into two bodies, and the masses of the people instinctively did the same. To say that the result has satisfied the highest aspirations of the political philosopher would be going entirely too far, but to assert that the outcome has not been measurably successful would be narrow and unreasonable.

Absolute perfection in government has never yet been attained, and probably never will be; but it certainly is hard to see how government by factions is preferable to government by parties. The former makes the government of a country along well-defined and pre-determined lines of policy impossible. When the factions get together in legislative assemblies the situation is almost chaotic, and what takes place in a law-making way is usually the outcome of the most unnatural combinations and absurd compromises. This may do in a measure where the Government is a monarchy, with considerable power lodged in the Crown, or where the policy of the Government is well-established in a general way and the differences are chiefly upon minor points. But in the United States everything connected with our national polity has related to matters that may be termed formative. The country was growing rapidly, new States were being admitted, industrial development was taking place on a gigantic scale, the Government was complex in its nature, and the problems presented were beyond the reach of any party so weak as to be merely factional in character.

Again there is an impression abroad in Pittsburg that the steel strike is likely to be settled almost if not quite immediately. At last it seems that a majority of the Amalgamated Association executive board are satisfied that nothing is to be gained by continued resistance, and that the best thing now to do would be to call the strike off on the most favorable terms procurable. What they are is well known. Every day's delay will make them harder for the strikers. Submission at this time would leave the Amalgamated Association in control of some mills, though not as many as it dominated on the last day of June. But a fight to the last ditch, as matters now appear, would leave the organization without a single plant in which it could make a stand. There are conservative men in the executive board who think that discretion is the better part of valor. If their advice is heeded the strike will be at an end in less than twenty-four hours.

Most sensible people will regard the excitement in Maryland, over Senator Wellington's characteristic vulgarity in speaking sneeringly of the President's attempted assassination, as uncalled for. Maryland made the inexcusable mistake of sending such an individual to the Senate. Having done so, and having learned what an utterly inconsequential creature he is, the best thing to do would be to ignore him. Who on earth cares a pinch of snuff what men like Wellington say or do?

PERSONAL.

Justice Martin J. Keogh, of the Supreme Court of New York, visited the Four Courts, Dublin, the other day and for some time occupied a seat on the bench in Nisi Prius Court I with Justice Barton.

King Edward VII is not only the possessor of a remarkably musical, distinct, and penetrating voice, but he uses it with the skill of a trained elocutionist.

Art news from London is to the effect that Edwin A. Abbey is already hard at work making preparations for the execution of his great commission, the painting of the coronation picture.

Joseph Ramsey, jr., the new President of the Wabash Railroad, is a native of Pittsburg and a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course in engineering. He went to St. Louis in 1883 and has since made that city his home.

The Czar of Russia is described as having been a bright but rather shy little boy of thirteen when his father, Alexander III, was crowned. His schoolroom at the Anitchkoff Palace, on the Newski Prospekt in St. Petersburg, was an uncarpeted and very barely furnished room, with desks and forms running round it, like a room in an English village school. The only decorations on the walls were those which had been put up by the imperial children themselves, and consisted chiefly of pictures of the Russo-Turkish war from English papers.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Deaths of persons of note affect the British public in an unsuspected fashion and a number of characters in each town are "backed to die." Many poor men in England gamble in penny-a-week policies. This form of speculation is a favorite one in the big towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. In one place there lived until recently a man insured by penny-a-week premiums for an aggregate to represent a moderate fortune. Nearly everybody in the town was said to have "something on him." There never was a character whose death was so anxiously awaited by so many. He was always giving promise of such a consummation, being always in brawls or some other danger. At last he died—of a draught of "closed" beer, it is suspected—and that town rioted royally for weeks over the return of the pennies it had hazarded, accompanied by the sums stipulated upon.

It is believed that the decease of the Empress Frederick will be largely reflected in the English property market. Leases of property were drawn to last during the empress' lifetime, and, of course, ended upon her death. The death of Queen Victoria had far-reaching results of this nature, for during the earlier period of her late Majesty's reign this form of speculation had considerable vogue.

An organization known as the "Diamond Fields Teachers' Association," of Kimberley, South Africa, has presented a statement to the British Colonial Office regarding the imminent language question in the colony. The statement is accompanied with a set of resolutions. The policy suggested in the statement is that there should be no suppression of the Dutch language, but a strong and consistent encouragement to use English. It points out that the difficulties attending the use of English are less than is frequently supposed. The Orange Free State as it existed before the war was the only part of South Africa where education was compulsory, and it was there a general practice for about half of the subjects to be taught through the medium of Dutch and about half through the medium of English, and the inspectors examined accordingly. For this reason it is concluded that there is no obstacle other than political why English should not be made the medium of instruction in the Orange River Colony. Even less difficulties would be encountered in the Transvaal, and in towns none at all. The statement, after showing in detail how English as a medium of instruction may be made to prevail in South Africa, closes with the resolutions, which are as follows:

"(1.) That in the interests of education it is of the highest importance that English should be the medium of instruction in the State aided schools of the new colonies.

"(2.) That in view of the fact that certain teachers formerly in the service of the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange Free State may be unable to teach through the medium of English, it should be permissible for these teachers, if reappointed, to use Dutch as the medium of instruction for a period not exceeding three years, during which time they are required to qualify themselves to use English.

"(3.) That under no circumstances should Dutch be used as a medium of instruction in these schools after a period of three years from the time when a settlement is effected.

"(4.) That it is undesirable that grants should be made by the State to any schools not directly under its control."

The assassin who stabbed Hoshi Toru, ex-Japanese Minister to this country, has been sentenced to hard labor for life. According to the Japanese idea the punishment inflicted on the assassin of Minister Hoshi is more severe than death. The assassin's name is Iba. He is a teacher by profession and said he slew the Minister because he judged that his act was necessary for the good of the country. The murder took place on a street in Yokohama June 21 last.

Iba is a master of swordsmanship and a descendant of one of the famous Samurai families of Yeddo. For the murder of Hoshi he employed an antique sword of great beauty and value. The killing was accomplished so quickly that all was over before those near Hoshi realized what had happened. Six cuts with the sword were made.

Before committing the murder Iba wrote to his wife as follows:

"I pray you to think of me as a dream. Desiring not to bring any trouble on you, I hereby divorce you. Live comfortably at the charge of your son-in-law. Though the house of Iba fall, I feel no guilt toward my ancestors, for I shall have accomplished my purpose."

The population of Sweden in 1898 by actual count was 5,062,918, and the estimate for 1901 is 5,150,000, nearly the same as London. The men number 2,466,638 and the women 2,596,280, which is 1,000 men to 1,053 women, while the ratio for all Europe is 1,000 men to 1,024 women. The excess of women in Sweden is caused by the emigration of men.

Sixty per cent of the population live by agriculture, 15 per cent by manufacturing and lumbering, 10 per cent by commerce and trade, 5 per cent by mining, and the remainder are in the professions and the army and navy, and engaged in different employments.

By the last census there were 333,000 farms, of which 280,000 were occupied and tilled by the owners, and 50,000 were leased. This is a larger percentage of ownership than can be found in any other country excep. Norway. The Swedish peasants have always been free and independent, and have owned the land they till. They have occupied it for 4,000 years at least, and during all that period have not assimilated with any of their neighbors, nor have their blood been diluted by mixture with any other nationality, so that, except the Norwegians, they claim to be of purer blood than other Europeans.

One anniversary previously kept at the British Court for sixty years was not observed this year. It was the birthday of the prince consort, who was born three months later than the Queen, on August 26, 1819. During his lifetime it was the family festival of the year, and after his death at first it was held as a day of sorrow. Time, however, softened even the Queen's grief and highland games were given "in memory of the birthday of the beloved prince consort." At dinner, by the Queen's command, there was but one toast: "The pious memory of the ever-lamented prince consort." This was the only gathering of loyal subjects at which when there was a toast list, the toast of "The Queen" was not given. The last year or two of Victoria's life she kept the day at Osborne, where it was celebrated on the same lines as at Balmoral.

That British manufacturers have not been slow to take advantage of the steel strike in this country has been made very evident of late. The English press is rejoicing and urging local steel interests to greater efforts. The "London Mail" recently contained the following significant editorial:

"The famous engineering strike injured our steel trade so much that it was crippled for many a day after; now the American strike is giving us a chance again. On all sides American agents are seeking to place orders. Prices are steady and rising and manufacturers are turning work away. This is particularly shown in the tin plate trade. The story of this industry is one of the most pitiable instances of overcomplacency on record. Ten years ago it was supreme in the world; then America came in and by improved methods of manufacture left England far behind. But now we see Welsh tin plate once more keenly demanded, and the Americans are snapping up every ton they can lay hands on.

"Apparently the tin plate makers are failing to rise to the occasion. They are notoriously apathetic, and now, instead of striving might and main to increase their output, they are assuming airs of independence and curtly informing would-be buyers that they can fill no more orders for three months ahead. This is quite in accordance with the settled policy that long made the tin plate trade a byword.

"The traffic in American machine tools and apparatus, which was so keen here a year ago, has for some weeks been singularly dull. The Germans seem to be copying the American devices and underselling them here. The royal mint has recently been making lengthy experiments with American gas annealing furnaces. At first there was some little trouble with them, owing to oxidization, but this was overcome, and the American furnaces are declared a great success. About fifty of them are at work in Woolwich Arsenal."

COAL IN AUSTRALIA.

Coal was the first mineral discovered in Australia, its existence having been ascertained shortly after the work of settlement had commenced on the shores of Port Jackson. This was in August, 1797, and the following reference is made to the event by Mr. Collins in his account of the establishment and progress of New South Wales. Mr. Collins says: "Mr. Clark, the supercargo of the Sydney Cove, having mentioned that, two days before he had been met by the people in the fishing boat, he had fallen in with a great quantity of coal, with which he and his companions had made a large fire and had slept by it during the night, a whaleboat was sent off to the southward with Mr. Bass, the surgeon of the Reliance, to discover where an article so valuable was to be met with. He proceeded about seven leagues to the southward of Point Solander, where he found in the face of a steep cliff, washed by the sea, a stratum of coal, in breadth about six feet and extending eight or nine miles to the southward.

"Upon the summit of the high land, and lying on the surface, he observed many patches of coal, from some of which it must have been that Mr. Clark was so conveniently supplied with fuel. He also found in the skeletons of the mate and carpenter of the Sydney Cove an unequivocal proof of their having unfortunately perished, as was conjectured. By the specimens of the coal which were brought in by Mr. Bass the quality appeared to be good; but from its almost inaccessible situation no great advantage could ever be expected from it, and, indeed, were it even less difficult to be procured unless some small harbor should be near it, it could not be of much utility to the settlement."

The place is now known as Coal Cliff, and is extensively worked, as are other rich coal mines in the vicinity. During the following month of the same year—in September, 1797—coal was found to the north of Sydney. According to Mr. Collins, "Lieutenant Shortland proceeded with a whaleboat as far as Port Stephens. On his return he entered a river, which he named Hunter River, about ten leagues to the southward of Port Stephens, into which he carried three fathoms of water in the shoalest part of its entrance, finding deep water and good anchorage within. The entrance of this river was but narrow, and covered by a high rocky island lying right off it, so as to leave a good passage round the north end of the island between that and the shore. A reef connects the south part of the island with the south of the entrance of the river. In this harbor was found a very considerable quantity of coal of a very good sort, and lying so near the waterside as to be conveniently shipped, which gave it in this particular a manifest advantage over that discovered to the southward. Some specimens of this coal were brought up in the boat."

In 1799 it seems to have become customary to send regularly to the Hunter River for supplies of coal, and under the heading of April, 1799, Mr. Collins has the following entry in his journal:

"The discovery of vast strata of coal must be reckoned among the new lights thrown upon the resources of the colony. The facility that this presents in working the iron ore (some of this iron ore, which has been smelted in England, has been reported to be equal, if not superior, to Swedish iron), with which the settlement abounded, must prove of infinite utility whenever a dockyard shall be established here; and the time may come when the productions of the country may not be confined within its own sphere."

In the early days of the State the Hunter was for some time known as the Coal River. In September, 1800, another entry records the discovery of coal, although in this case the seam appears to have been valueless: "It having been reported that coal had been found upon the banks of Georges River, the Governor visited the place, and on examination found many indications of the existence of coal, that useful fossil, of which, shortly after, a vein was discovered on the west side of Garden Island Cove."

During the last few years it has been ascertained that the Newcastle coal beds extend under Sydney Harbor and southward along the coast, and pits on an extensive scale are being sunk, and will soon be in active operation. The Australian Agricultural Company, formed in 1826, with a capital of £1,000,000, and a free grant of 1,000,000 acres of land, gave the first impetus to the great coal trade now carried on in the State. The charter possessed by the company conceded to them the sole right to work the Newcastle coal beds. This monopoly expired in 1847; and since then the New South Wales coal mining industry has reached large proportions. Newcastle, the principal coal port, not only of the State, but of Australasia, is situated at the mouth of the Hunter River, about seventy-five miles north of Sydney, to which city it stands second in commercial importance, although its rise has been so recent as to be within the memory of comparatively young men.

The first commercial recognition of the port, which was named after its busy prototype on the Tyne, to which town it presents many points of resemblance, was in 1846, when the first sub-collector of customs was appointed. Yet in 1899, little more than half a century later, the customs collections were £103,282—a large sum for a young port in a free trade country. In 1861 the annual export of coal from the port amounted to 131,283 tons. In 1899 it had reached 2,478,357 tons. In 1861 the Newcastle imports amounted to the value of £35,362, but thirty-eight years late, in 1899, the value had risen to £522,446. The total quantity of coal raised in the State to the end of 1899 was 85,969,136 tons, value £35,647,004.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

An assassin's blow at the life of a President is a blow at the principles and purposes of government, and such an attempt to take the life of a Chief Executive should be made a treasonable act, punishable by death.—Baltimore World.

According to Representative Hull, the war in the Philippines is really over, if we are careful not to interfere with polygamy, slavery, and other amusements of our friends in the southern part of the archipelago.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Surely, it does seem as if there were no end to the development of the United States. In our domains now are grown or found practically everything that man can use in any way, shape or form. This is not a boast, but the recognition of a fact that is made more patent every day.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Liberty of political belief and free speech are guaranteed, but it is questionable whether anarchy is entitled to be called a political belief, and it is certain that illegal speech is punishable.—New York World.

Whatever the merits of these other suggestions which look to changing the legal character of anarchistic assassinations or to aggravating the penalties to be paid by the fanatics attempting them, Major Sylvester's proposal to apply a check to anarchy through an administrative device like his bureau of identification seems to stand on sensible and solid ground of its own, and should receive a careful consideration at the next session of Congress.—New York Tribune.

In point of fact, the President is right in standing by the Pension Commissioner and the latter is right in so acting that the President can stand by him. Those who have snarled at both have no case—and are glad of an excuse to get away from their own difficulties, by the plea of sympathy for a wounded man.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The presence of Admiral Sampson would certainly be missed at the coming Schley hearing, and that for more than one potent reason.—Boston Globe.

The people of the South like Mr. McKinley. This is true of those who voted against, as well as those who voted for him, and nowhere else is there more genuine and universal regret at the misfortune that has befallen him, nor more earnest desire for his safe recovery.—Nashville Banner.

Congress might well make either a successful or an unsuccessful attack on the head of the nation punishable with death. No method of dealing with the sworn enemies of society can be too severe.—Providence Journal.

CONDITIONS IN GUAM.

The Governor of the Island Speaks Highly of the Natives.

Commander Seaton Schroeder, Governor of Guam, who is in Washington as a witness before the Schley Court of Enquiry, was interviewed yesterday in regard to conditions in Guam. He declared that reports of serious trouble between the officials and the marines and civil employes in the island were greatly exaggerated. He explained that the civil government and the military organization at the naval stations are separate, and it has been the custom to detail in the naval station enlisted men of the navy to clerical and other civil work until they could be relieved by civilian appointees.

"I have nothing but praise for the inhabitants of the island," said Commander Schroeder. "They are very peaceful and respectable, and give no trouble. The Filipino prisoners also gave no trouble whatever. When the natives of Guam first heard that Filipino prisoners were to be brought to Guam they came to me in great fear, but when I assured them that the prisoners were not convicts, but men of standing, who were merely prisoners of war, they were quickly quieted."

Commander Schroeder described the system of government in the island, saying that there are at the naval stations about ten civilian employes and forty enlisted men doing clerical and other non-military work. In addition to this there are stationed there about 170 marines.

"There is no barracks for these men like there would be in the United States, with an enclosure around it," said he. "It has been the custom to allow the men their liberty when they are not on guard duty, and as there is no barracks within which they could assemble they come and go very much at their own pleasure when not on duty. Some of them who have their families with them, live outside of the quarters, and this was the situation when it was reported that the men were not behaving properly. The conditions finally resulted in my curtailing their liberty at night. It did not place them in actual confinement, but merely restricted their movements so that they were compelled to remain in quarters after half past nine o'clock at night.

"How about the food supplied the men?" he was asked.

"Well, you know the navy regulations allow the commutation of 25 per cent of the rations so that the enlisted men can purchase delicacies and articles of food to their liking. As a matter of fact, they are not restricted to 25 per cent. I took into consideration the circumstances and issued an order allowing an increase in the commutation, and while I probably went beyond the regulations in doing so I felt that the men were entitled to it. They have an excellent mess and every transport brings groceries from San Francisco, so that they always have an abundance of good food.

"In addition to the good food supply we had an ice plant at Agana, the capital, where we manufactured a limited supply of ice. I always aim to keep a small reserve supply on hand and I notified the civilian employes that if they would form a mess I would issue to them collectively a quantity of ice for refrigerating purposes. I also kept them supplied with distilled water. This was in the same way as the ice was issued to the enlisted men's mess and to the officers.

"Now, there were several persons who did not desire to affiliate themselves with the mess and went to live in the town. Of course, I could not approve of the issuance of ice to these individuals, as they would take enough individually to keep the refrigerators of nearly the whole mess. That is how the statements originated about ice not being supplied to civilian employes.

"There is absolutely no truth in the statements that the employes of the Government were not properly cared for. Clerks came there under an agreement with the Government to stay a year, at the end of which they were to receive their passage to the United States free of charge. It was not expected that they would desire to return to the United States after a few weeks or months on the island after putting the Government to the expense of sending them, to Guam and paying their salaries during the voyage. It was found in one instance, however, that the proper course would be to send a clerk home before the expiration of the year, as he admitted that he knew absolutely nothing about clerical work and was of no service to the Government.

"Guam is beginning to recover definitely from the effects of the hurricane of last November. There have been several crops of corn and sweet potatoes, and fruits of various kinds are now obtainable. Practically all the houses have been rebuilt except the villages of Iloc and Pago, which were entirely destroyed; no attempt has been made to rebuild them at all and the sites have been abandoned. I think the people, as a rule, recognize and are grateful for the assistance afforded by the Government, the money spent in food distributed amounting to about $10,000. The roads that were washed away have been under repair and by the end of the next dry season will practically all have been rebuilt.

"The three things that appear to be of major importance to the island are education in English tongue, roads from the outlying districts, and water supply for the capital, Agana. I have just secured a schoolmaster, who has gone out in a recent steamer to take charge of the English department of the public schools, and it is hoped that work on interior communication will begin with the dry season in November.

"The Chamorros are a healthy, vigorous race, and the laborers work faithfully when employed. As almost every man is a small landowner, however, it is not always easy to hire labor; everyone works preferably on his own ranch. A census is being taken now and it is expected that the population will be found to be about 9,000."

SUBSIDIZING A TRUST.

Another reason why the subsidy bill stands even a less chance of popular support in the approaching session of Congress than it did last winter is that in the interval the shipbuilding concerns have been gradually merged together, so that we already have in effect a great ship building trust, which is prepared to take advantage of any donation that the Government may grant. While Congress may not legislate against trusts, and they may be tolerated by the people as questionable features in our modern industrial development, it would be a little too much to expect that the representatives of the people at Washington should, in effect, vote to a trust an annual subvention out of the United States Treasury amounting to many millions of dollars a year. It might be said that this subvention would be paid to ship owners and not ship builders; but, as a matter of fact, the chief promoters in this scheme have been ship builders, who have no difficulty in foreseeing that, if the bill were to become a law, they are the ones who would materially profit by its provisions.—Boston Herald.

THE REAL SCHLEY.

The refusal of the American people to believe that there is even a possibility of truth in the charge formulated by Maclay, the navy yard "historian," and endorsed by Admiral Sampson, that Admiral Schley is a craven skulker, a liar and an incompetent is as natural as it is creditable. While the details of Admiral Schley's record have been forgotten by the people, they remember that he has served his country for more than forty years, and they know that a brave, honest man does not change his character and become a coward in a night. It is simply preposterous that a man of the kind described by Maclay, endorsed by Sampson, could remain in the navy nearly half a century without being found out.

Throughout the controversy Admiral Schley's attitude has been that of a man conscious of the justice of his cause and generously disposed to make allowances for the bitterness of his enemy's disappointment. Although he has abstained from calling his detractors to the bar as defendants, the technical function of the Court of Enquiry is subordinate in the public mind to the broader view of the investigation, and Admiral Schley's generosity cannot alter the fact that Admiral Sampson is on trial before the American people for aiding and abetting a literary lackey in slandering a brave man.—Philadelphia North American.

SECRET SERVICE ABSOLVED.

Cortelyou's Approval Regarded as Offsetting Criticism.

John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, in answer to the many criticisms which appeared in a number of newspapers, practically charging neglect of duty against the Secret Service men who were with the Presidential party when the attempt on Mr. McKinley's life was made, issued the following statement yesterday in justification of the men under his direction:

"There were but three Government Secret Service agents with the Presidential party. The fact that Secretary Cortelyou, under whose immediate direction the representatives of this division were acting, has stated that our men satisfactorily discharged the duties to which they were assigned, is sufficient for us."

Regarding the statement of Joseph H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, which appeared in one of the morning papers yesterday and in which he is reported as having said that he had received reliable information to the effect that the Secret Service and exposition officials had over twenty telegrams of warning that there was a plan on foot to assassinate President McKinley at Buffalo, Chief Wilkie said that the Secret Service had not received any messages or telegrams of that nature.

In reply to the question as to whether the Secret Service had any knowledge or information whether or not there was an anarchist plot in Paterson, N. J., to take the life of the President, the Chief of the Secret Service said that he had no knowledge or information of any anarchistic conspiracies existing in Paterson, N. J.

It was reported yesterday that six Secret Service men were in Paterson on Monday in the effort to learn whether there was a plot in that city to kill the President. All the haunts of anarchists were visited. After visiting Straight Street the Secret Service men went to the office of "La Questione Sociale" and found the editor, Pedro Esteve, and three assistants. The visitors, it is reported, were invited to go through every room and corner of the building, and keys to all drawers and storerooms were given them.

Letters and papers were looked into and notes taken, but it is not yet known what evidence they have gathered.

It is said that an investigation of the record of Antonio Maggio, the Italian who is said to have predicted the death of President McKinley, and who is under arrest in New Mexico, reveals the fact that he was the leader of a considerable band of anarchists in Kansas City two years ago.

These men held regular meetings in the rear of a barber's shop kept by Maggio, and it is stated that the "removal" of the President of the United States was the principal subject of discussion. Maggio and his associates, all of whom were Italians, are said to be disciples of Emma Goldman, for whom Maggio had a sort of veneration. It was from her, it is said, that Maggio imbibed his anarchistic ideas.

Edward Andrew, manager of the Andrews Opera Company, with which Antonio Maggio was formerly engaged as a cornetist, in in Kansas City, Mo.

"Several members of our company," Mr. Andrews is reported as having said yesterday, "were in the habit of discussing economic and social questions, and Tony cut in with his anarchistic doctrines. Maggio said no man had a right to rule another, and one day said the blood of every soldier killed in the Philippines was on President McKinley's hands and the only way the common people could assert their rights was by assassination.

"Early last February he told me distinctly to watch for an important event before October. He assured us that President McKinley would be killed before that month came.

"Maggio left the company at Silver City, N. M.," Mr. Andrews said, "because his sympathies were enlisted by an anarchist prisoner there."

EXAGGERATED IN IMPORTANCE.

A Physician Describes the Opening of the President's Wound.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—One of the physicians attending the President today discussed the feature of the case which culminated in the opening of part of the wound last night. He said that the importance of the act of the physicians had been greatly exaggerated. The thing which was done had been dignified by the appellation of "operation." It was really no more than the dressing of the wound.

"The slight inflammation which caused it could not properly be called a setback in the case. The surgeons have all along said that the condition which did arise was one of those which they had every reason to watch for. Today they are very thankful that, when it did come, it came so mildly.

"The wound which Dr. Mann made in the abdomen," said the surgeon, referring to the operation immediately after the shooting, "included the perforation made by the bullet when it entered. The instrument in Dr. Mann's hand was aseptic; the bullet was not. Of course, all shreds of cloth, all foreign matter visible to the eyes of Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter, was removed. The phrase 'a shred of cloth,' which we used in our bulletin in our effort to have its language perfectly intelligible to lay readers, meant a mere atom of organic matter. It was almost too much to hope that no such particle, microscopic though it must have been, was not in the edge of the wound.

"Today the irritation which was caused by it has not altogether subsided, but the condition of things is better than it was. The over-rating of the process, which has been general in the public mind, has been aptly illustrated by questions which have been asked me as to whether or not anesthetics were administered to the President. There was no more need for an anesthetic than there is in cutting a thread in a man's coat. The irritation was expected to develop at this time, if at all. It is a cause for the utmost congratulation that no more of it has appeared than at present. We know the worst, I may say, and the worst is very good.

"While I am confident of the President's recovery, I do not want to be quoted as saying that the case has been miraculously free from annoying features. There are bound to be some things which are not as we could wish. It has been found necessary, for instance, to abandon to a considerable extent the process of administering nourishment by injection, because the process had caused some irritation, and food thus injected was not retained. Fortunately, the stomach had so far recovered from its wounds that we have been able to triple the quantity of beef juice administered by the mouth. It has been satisfactorily assimilated, and we are pleased beyond all measure that this stage of affairs has not caused any perceptible interruption of the progress of recovery.

"There has been a good deal of reckless talk about the probability that the President would be in condition to be moved in three weeks. I do not believe that, under the most favorable circumstances, it will be proper to move the President within six weeks. It would be a crime beyond all description to risk the life of the President by a premature removal."

TOO MANY PISTOLS.

Crime is made easy in this country through the common permission to carry pistols. There are potential Czolgoszes in every crowd. Every thug in Manhattan, where thugs abound, carries such a weapon. In every mob, composed of the ruff-scuff of a city, there are revolvers by hundreds, and in a conflict with authority they are used against the military or the police. Almost every day crimes and accidents are reported in the daily prints that would not occur but for this custom among the irresponsible and vicious of carrying arms. If it is needful to the nation's prosperity that pistols should be manufactured, if it is needful that they should be openly and incitingly exposed for sale in our towns and cities, their purchase might at least be made subject to prescribed conditions that would make them difficult of possession by burglars, rowdies, and others who habitually do possess them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SOCIETY.

Mrs. Caroline Baldwin and Mr. George C. Henning were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride, 1822 Fifteenth Street. The ceremony was simple in its details, and was witnessed by only the families of the pair and a very few old family friends. Directly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Henning left for Old Point Comfort, the latter attired for traveling in a tailor-made gown of dark blue. The groom is the President of the Traders' National Bank. Mrs. Henning is a Georgian by birth, but from girlhood has made this city her home. Her first husband, Brent L. Baldwin, who died several years ago, was the cashier of the Traders' Bank from its organization.

Mrs. P. M. Rixey, wife of the President's physician, is visiting her cousin, Mr. William Lanahan, at his home in the suburbs of Baltimore. In speaking of his cousin, Mr. Lanahan said recently:

"Mrs. Rixey was a daughter of Admiral Earl English, of the United States Navy, now deceased, who took part in a number of celebrated naval engagements and was known far and wide as a splendid officer. He was retired a few years ago and died shortly afterward. He had only two children, Mrs. Rixey, whose first name is Earlina, and her older sister, Mrs. Russell Smith, of Culpeper County, Va., whose husband has been treasurer of the county for a number of years and is also a large stock raiser. The girls were born in Trenton, N. J., and raised there. Mrs. Rixey came by her rather peculiar name in a peculiar way. She was born while the admiral was away on a cruise, and as Mrs. English knew that the admiral wanted a boy to name after himself, she did the next best thing and gave the girl the feminine derivation of his name. Another romance connected with her life is that both she and her sister married officers who served aboard the admiral's ship. Mrs. Smith, first married Lieutenant Taunt, of the navy, who afterward died in the Congo region of Africa. Dr. Rixey was at the time in the medical branch of the admiral's ship, and he married the admiral's other daughter about twenty-two years ago.

"Mrs. Rixey is tall and dark, of a quiet manner, but popular with all with whom she associates. Mrs. Smith is shorter and lighter in complexion. The mother of the two sisters is still living and passes her time between the home of Mamie, in Virginia, and that of Dr. Rixey, in Washington." Mr. Lanahan has in his house a photograph of the officers of Admiral English's ship, in which Dr. Rixey is represented as a young man, tall, with an impressive face. Lieutenant Taunt is much shorter, but with the true military carriage. Admiral English is shown with a full grey beard and mustache, the beard cut to a point.

Mrs. Stephen S. Lee has sent out invitations for the marriage of her granddaughter, Sarah Fenner Lee, to Mr. John Mosley Walker, Wednesday, October 2, at 12 o'clock, at 1901 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

Mrs. A. S. Johnson, of Leesburg, Va., is visiting Mrs. Lemuel Towers, of Georgetown.

Captain and Mrs. Galloway, of 3514 Thirteenth Street, have gone for a ten days' trip to Cleveland, Buffalo and Canada.

SYMPATHY FROM THE SOUTH.

Resolutions From Members of the Army of the Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The Association of the Army of the Tennessee, the most radical Confederate association in the country, the one which several months ago protested against the invitation of President McKinley to attend the Confederate reunion at Memphis and thereby dissuaded him from going there, has adopted, without a dissenting vote, the following resolution on the attempted assassination of the President:

"Responsive to feelings of horror at the act of the fanatic who has tried to take the life of the gallant soldier, the President of the United States, this association of the survivors of the Confederate States armies hereby gives voice to its abhorrence for and execration of the deed, the man, the instigators, the sect, and all who were in any way connected with this dastardly crime against law, order, society, government and humanity.

"We also have feelings of the highest admiration for the President's calm courage in the moment of the attack upon him and during the days of the battle for life since. With prayers to the Great Arbiter of all destinies for his preservation and speedy recovery; with the tenderest sympathy for his devoted wife in her hour of trial, the members of the Benevolent Association of the Army of the Tennessee, Camp 2, Louisiana Division, respectfully send greetings to Major William McKinley, President of the United States."

SENSATIONAL CHARGES MADE.

Court-Martial May Be Ordered for Col. Robert L. Meade.

The report of the court of enquiry appointed to investigate charges of drunkenness while on duty against Col. Robert L. Meade, commander of the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and counter charges filed by Colonel Meade against his accusers, Col. Frank L. Denny, general quartermaster, and Major Charles