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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended October 19, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, October 13	20,372
Monday, October 14	38,804
Tuesday, October 15	39,274
Wednesday, October 16	39,483
Thursday, October 17	39,118
Friday, October 18	39,348
Saturday, October 19	39,689
Total	256,137
Daily average (Sunday, 20,372, excepted)	39,294

Pan-American Arbitration.

Whatever may have been the mistakes of our State Department during the past few years—mistakes such as the proposed Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the Hay-Tower modus vivendi, which practically turned over to England the Porcupine district in Alaska, and the cut-and-scuttle from Peking—we must accord it praise for its efforts to promote a general system of arbitration among American States. Such a system, as we know, would tend to prevent recurrence of the international wars which unfortunately have marked the history of this hemisphere ever since the successful revolts of the Spanish colonies early in the nineteenth century.

The establishment in Washington of the Bureau of American Republics was a wise and long step toward the goal. The current meeting of the Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico is another, and every lover of American peace and progress must hope that its deliberations will result in the thing so much to be desired. Europe and European systems of government have been pretty well eliminated from connection with political affairs on this side of the Atlantic. Spain has gone forever. The Empire of Brazil, with its Portuguese Braganza dynasty, has given place to a republic. Only the British colonies remain to remind us of the days when the leading Powers of the Old World were dominant in the New. Even these colonies, and Canada in particular, are largely self-governing. So we may consider that European monarchical institutions essentially have disappeared.

It is a good time to promote friendly feeling and intercourse among the American Republics. The task is not without its difficulties. There are old differences between Chile on one side and Peru and Bolivia on the other, and between Venezuela and Ecuador on one side and Colombia on the other. But it is possible that the influence of the other States, and consideration for the general good, might bring the representatives of the countries with grievances to consent to a surcease of their quarrels and seek ways to live on a better basis in the future.

Of course, there is the old and rankling question of Tacna and Arica which almost prevented Chile and Peru from sending delegates to the Congress. The Chilean Government refused to consider the matter as one that should be regarded as subject to any scheme of arbitration that the body might agree upon. Peru, on the contrary, was for a time insistent that it should be so considered. There is something to be said on either side. Chile asserts that long-accomplished facts, the results of lawful war, should not be meddled with internationally. Peru emphasizes the hardship of her loss of territory, and Bolivia the serious one of losing her sea coast. But these are matters which probably could not be remedied by a Pan-American agreement at this time. International law in its present stage of development could hardly be expected to go into the ex post facto business and redress wrongs or review national acts of years ago. The best that can be hoped is that the Congress may adopt rules which hereafter will lead to amicable settlement of difficulties between or among the signatories, and put an end to their armed struggles.

It is a pity that the Congress will be unable directly to control the subject of the civil wars which have been the curse of South America for half a century or more. The United States and Mexico, too, have had their civil wars. All that can be expected is that general enlightenment and the development of national resources and commerce will tend to suppress the class of military adventurers who, in some of our Latin-American States, have fearfully hindered material progress. But as to international relations we do not see any good reason why the Pan-American Congress should not be able to invent a process, and means for its application, which would render wars among members of the Pan-American Union next to impossible. Arbitration in most cases is better than hostilities, and in all cases is infinitely cheaper.

The Supply of Gold.

Nearly all reports of new gold discoveries are greatly exaggerated. The prospectors and miners are nearly all enthusiasts. With the most of them the discovery of a little streak of ore carrying a sprinkling of the yellow metal nearly always means millions. They are positive that they have struck the vein at its poorest point, and that fabulous wealth lies beyond. If all the reports of the amount of gold "actually uncovered," as it has been claimed, had been verified, the metal would at this time be so plentiful that it would scarcely be more valuable than copper.

Nevertheless, there has been a very large increase in its production during recent years. The Klondike, Cripple Creek, and South Africa have all been heavy contributors to the increase. Cripple Creek in Colorado has developed into a most remarkable producer. Gold was first discovered there about eleven years ago, and now the annual production of that camp alone is probably twenty-five million dollars. Under such circumstances reports of new discoveries there in old mines of known richness naturally carry weight, and therefore the story which reaches us of extraordinary riches found in The Elkton mine may have a good deal of foundation. This is a matter of far more than local interest.

Gold has now become the sole standard money metal of the commercial world. The quantitative principle applies to that metal just the same as it does to silver or to any other substance in use as money. For this reason the abundance or scantiness of the supply is a matter of prime importance. The world's economic history proves that whenever the supply of money has been abundant business conditions have generally been favorable, and the progress of the human race steady and rapid; while on the other hand a scant and diminishing supply of money has been ever accompanied by hard times and a retarded progress.

Nor is this a mere coincidence. The causal relation is perfect and easily discernible. When the supply of money is insufficient to keep pace with the requirements of business, its exchange value increases; that is to say, the value of other things is less when expressed in terms of money. It takes a larger quantity of hay or grain or cloth or any other product to equal a given amount of money. Plainly and simply expressed, prices fall. The profits of legitimate business shrink and perhaps entirely disappear. As a result only those whose wealth is chiefly in the form of money or obligations payable in money can thrive, and their prosperity is at the expense of the toilers and producers. It is production that creates the world's real wealth, and when productive industry is checked it means a halt, or at least a slackening of the pace, in the onward march of improvement.

Between the middle period of the Roman Empire and the discovery of America there was but little of either gold or silver mined in the Old World. A large portion of the period is known in history as the "Dark Ages." The opening of the silver mines of Mexico and Peru changed the whole face of European affairs, both political and commercial. Then it was that conditions were created which made it possible for the slavish peasant to earn money enough to lift him out of feudal bondage and begin to walk erect as a man. The progress of Europe was greater during the one hundred years immediately following the beginning of the gold and silver influx from America than it had been previously in a thousand.

During the first half of the last century the supply of the precious metals again became distressingly short, and business was stagnant and depressed the greater part of the time on both sides of the Atlantic. The gold fields of California and Australia were found, and once more the sunshine of prosperity came. From 1850 to 1873 was literally the halcyon period of the world's industrial history, despite the fact that there was now and then a panic produced by local or special causes.

With the year 1873 another period of depression set in, which, with only temporary revivals, lasted until 1896 in Europe and 1897 in America. What took place in a monetary way in 1873 and subsequent years, students of political economy fully understand. Silver was generally demonetized by the leading commercial nations, and the world's business was adjusted to gold alone, a metal then diminishing in annual supply. The effect was the same as if there had been a sudden and heavy falling off in the output of the mines. It is noteworthy that the revival in 1896-7 came only when, through the discoveries in South Africa and elsewhere, the gold supply had been increased sufficiently to make itself felt throughout the business world. It was first apparent in England and Germany, but necessarily the effect was soon extended to America. It could not be otherwise, for as soon as Europe became more prosperous it increased its purchases of American goods, thus improving conditions here.

At this time it may be a question whether the supply of gold is fully keeping pace with the requirements of business. The outbreak of the Boer war cut off nearly one-third of the world's yearly output. The effect was at once felt in all of the great money centres, but less severely than it otherwise would have been, by reason of the fact that the production was at the same time increasing throughout the rest of the world. The resumption of work in the Transvaal mines (when it takes place) will soon add largely to the supply of new gold, and it will certainly be felt in a business way. But that time may still be considerably delayed, and therefore we should welcome substantial additions from other sources, particularly from the mines of our own country, for, aside from its effect upon the money supply, gold mining is an important industry.

The Schley Court.

The country ought to be extremely grateful to Admiral Schley for acting upon the pressing hints of his enemies and calling for a Court of Enquiry. Otherwise the American people might never have known the true history of the great sea battle off Santiago. It is getting before them, as it is, in most succinct and convincing form, and the longer the enquiry lasts the more thoroughly it appears that the victory was Schley's, and that the world's opinion has been strictly correct in giving him the credit for it. Admiral Sampson may have the prize money, or most of it, but he has not and never will have a streak of the glory.

Some very important evidence was given in the Court yesterday contradictory to the testimony of Captain Sigsbee, who, as will be remembered, swore flatly that he never told Commodore Schley that the enemy were not in the harbor. James H. Hare, a newspaper correspondent on the press boat Smith, deposed that it approached Sigsbee's vessel, the St. Paul, and megaphoned to him enquiring if the Spaniards were there. Sigsbee megaphoned back that they were not, and that Commodore Schley had gone west. As a result of this statement the press boat went to Key West for coal. Captain Lemly tried hard to suppress this information, but it went upon the record.

As our news columns show, twice during yesterday's sessions the audience broke into loud applause. The witness on the stand was William L. Hill, chief boatswain of the Brooklyn. He told how Commodore Schley stood erect on the deck while the Spanish shells were flying overhead with the noise of a railway train, and a good many people were "ducking." Then came a round of applause, and there was another when the same witness told how the commander-in-chief stamped upon the deck and swore that he would get the Cristobal Colon if he had to follow her to Spain.

It must appear very apparent to the navy ring that they have accomplished a most pitiable fiasco in their crusade against Admiral Schley. They have enabled the public to gain a clear insight into the case which they thought would be destructive to their intended victim, but which has proved itself to be dangerous only at the butt and not at all at the muzzle. In the applause which rang through the court room yesterday, the Navigation Bureau may hear the beginning of the end. There is no room for a doubt about the verdict of the country, and that of the Court is not likely to be any different.

The Woes of the Old Fogy.

One of the discouraging things about being a parent, or an educator, or anybody who has to do with people a generation younger and two generations more progressive, is that the desires and often the needs of the new crop of humanity are so different from those of their forbears. The father who has had to struggle for his education, and prized every book or bit of instruction he got, treasures the thought that his growing son will not have as hard a time as he had. He saves his money to provide for the young man's college course, and makes fine plans for his future career. Then the son turns out to be a born business man, without the slightest taste for books; or, he likes the fun of college well enough, but finds football more to his taste than Greek; or, he is so crammed with education that he gets a distaste for the whole thing, and reviles his parent for having taken a course which was mapped out with the best possible intentions. The mother, struggling through years of poverty, determines that her daughter shall not marry a poor man; and the perverse damsel absolutely refuses to consider an eligible suitor and fixes her affections on a youth as poor as a church mouse, with nothing but his personal fascinations as his capital. Yet it may be that the tastes and instincts of the young people have led them in exactly the right direction, and that the parents' plans would not have been best for them after all. It is waste of time to send a boy to college if he would rather be drumming for orders or keeping accounts. Sometimes the friendships formed in athletic clubs are worth more than those of the classroom, and a healthy body is always worth more than Greek paradigms if a person cannot have both. While poverty is unpleasant it is certainly possible to endure it, and even to get much comfort out of it, if the poor persons are young and strong and philosophical. But all these considerations do not lighten the gloom of the disappointed parent or guardian.

The wise thing for the latter to do would seem rather difficult to determine. There are cases in which the young cannot be safely left to their own desires. But one rule may be laid down without question: it is folly to prepare man or woman for any business or profession for which he or she has a decided distaste. It is always better, if possible, to follow the natural bent when deciding such questions. Another important duty is that of sympathy with all natural and innocent desires and plans which the young may have. The mother, father, or teacher who keeps in touch with the young, who receives the children's confidence without having to ask for it, and is regarded by them as a sure and helpful guide, will not have much trouble in government. But it should be remembered that in such relations it is not enough to be a parent; one must be a wise parent in order to win respect. Nobody can expect to be consulted on matters of jurisprudence who has not studied law. The woman who is a slovenly or unscientific housekeeper cannot hope that her daughter will look up to her as the perfection of neatness, just because there happens to be a relationship. The man who is a narrow and bigoted crank has nobody but himself to blame if his sons go elsewhere for guidance and advice on matters in which prejudice is harmful. Children do not lose respect for the adult who frankly admits that he does not know everything, but they are quick to see the absurdity of the one who pretends to know more than he does.

We have commented hitherto on the failure of the President of the Austrian Reichsrath to refer to President McKinley's death on opening the Chamber. It is explained in Vienna that no slight to this country was intended, and that the presiding officer of the body had already expressed his sorrow to the American Minister to Austria-Hungary; also, that both Emperor Franz Josef and Count Goluchowski, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, had sent telegrams of condolence to our Government and to Mrs. McKinley. So the incident may be regarded as closed.

According to the annual report of the Quartermaster General, the army is now able to supply itself with khaki uniforms of a fast color, and the Joseph's coats of all colors or none in particular will soon be a thing of the past. The fact is a pleasant one. Khaki which will hold its color in spite of sun and rain makes a presentable uniform enough when well cut. If it did not, its usefulness for summer wear and tropical service renders it desirable for army use. It is also announced that the white army tent will no longer be issued. Khaki colored tents are to be the rule henceforth. That is an improvement. White is agreeable to look at, and an encampment of tents of that color is worth looking at; but khaki will not soil easily and is altogether better.

The action of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in declaring the Philadelphia tax "ripper" bill unconstitutional is a severe blow to the machine. The bill was intended to give the machine gang complete control of the city taxation, thus strengthening its grip upon the electorate, and increasing the opportunities for plunder. The decision is by a unanimous court and is based upon the ground that the act in question is special legislation of the character prohibited by the constitution.

People who remember the principal events of the South African war, and particularly the brilliant defence of Mafeking by General (then Colonel) Baden-Powell, are still wondering why that officer should have figured so poorly in the honor lists. Lord Methuen, who made anything but a flattering record in the Modder River campaign, received a high decoration, while Baden-Powell was not even given the distinction of knighthood.

The Biased Lemly.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The deliberate omission of the judge advocate to call this machinist of the Texas is "reprehensible," but it is not surprising. It has been apparent from the beginning that the judge advocate was a prosecutor when he should have been simply a searcher after the truth.

The Unselfish Foraker.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

Senator Foraker is telling the Ohio voters that they must re-elect him in order to place their endorsement upon the Administration of McKinley and Roosevelt. It is a pretty plea and gives such a tinge of unselfishness to his canvass.

Broad and Generous.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

The Dingley tariff imposes severe penalties equally upon not only art and literature, but upon the altar and the tomb, so broad and generous is its spirit of protection.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

No Government, however corrupt, selfish, venal, extravagant, and exacting, can bring a population to starvation in a land like Turkey. Grapevines run all over the houses. The Turkish vineyards are incomparable. The poor Turk takes little trouble about his agricultural implements. His plow is much like that which Noah must have used, for it is simply a long piece of wood, with a yoke of oxen at one end of it and a single handle at the other. With this the myah just scratches the soil. The crops are usually magnificent, but the waste is immense. Horses, mules, and donkeys go loaded to market, but the road is strewn with grain leaking from old sacks, and thousands of turkeys which may be bought at 12 cents apiece feed on the dropping corn.

Thousands of sheep flourish on the vast pasture lands of the wide valleys. Yet the people do not eat voraciously of animal food. They only need a little lamb or mutton to shred into fragments, that they may stew it with rice into the delicious dish called "pilaff." The Turks relish their glorious watermelons. They can contentedly live as approximate vegetarians. No nation is at so little expense for dietetic commodities. The cows do not give much milk, but that milk is almost as rich as cream. Cotton grows splendidly in many parts of the empire and so does tobacco. Olives, apples, pears, all sorts of plums, peaches, apricots, pomegranates, tomatoes, melons, squashes, quinces, oranges, and lemons abound in the poorest gardens. The provinces which owe allegiance to the Sultan would feed ten times the population now inhabiting them.

At the bottom of the wonderful physical vitality of the Turkish race is the universal abstinence of the common people. They are the most abstemious race on the earth and the healthiest. The soldiers, peasants, merchants, and members of the learned professions never touch alcohol, although the upper classes of Constantinople drink considerably.

The Belgian Government's new maritime works at Bruges, Heyst and Ostend are imposing. A vast new harbor is being constructed. The total length of the quay will be a mile and a quarter. A new town will soon appear in the west of the future station of Zeebrugge—a residential and industrial town of which the plans already prepared provide for schools, churches, a theatre, a kursaal, a hospital, a post and telegraph office, a gendarmerie, a police station, a park, avenues and boulevards, including a boulevard toward Blankenbergh and toward Heyst, with electric railways.

The recent mining dispute in Scotland consequent on a proposed reduction of wages, failing to be settled by the "conciliation board," composed of masters and men, the case was referred to Sheriff Jameson, one of the ablest of Scotch king's counsel. The arbitration has decreed that the men must submit to a reduction of 12½ per cent. This reduction leaves the wages of the miners at six shillings ($1.25) a day.

During the recent alterations of the assembly chamber in the town hall of Geneva, Switzerland, some wood paneling was removed. On the wall, which the wood screen had concealed, were discovered curious paintings in the style of the fifteenth century. Reference to the city archives revealed the fact that the paintings were done in 1473 by an Italian artist. The city has employed skilled artists to restore this old work.

Acting upon additional information from the Governor of the Province of Samara, the Russian Minister of the Interior has officially proclaimed famine conditions in five more districts in that province—Samara, Bogoulminsk, Navenussensk, Nicolaevesk and Stavropol.

This means that the bad harvest has already made itself so keenly felt that a special medical and relief association is deemed necessary for these districts. It is likely that the list will be added to from time to time during the winter.

The Minister also published a detailed report about the relief given seven Siberian districts. Twenty thousand dollars was assigned. The bad harvests in parts of Siberia last year and this year have had the effect of turning the tide of Siberian emigration back toward Russia. According to an official source 77,774 emigrants and 19,721 men whom the peasant communes sent to spy out the land, went to Siberia between January 1 and September 17, and 19,728 emigrants and 12,619 envoys returned.

In addition to famine a circumstance that deters emigration and occasions the return of many is the exhaustion of available farm land. It is a fact which is not sufficiently understood abroad that many portions of Siberia are already fully occupied. This is true of nearly all good and conveniently accessible agricultural lands in West Siberia. Recent settlers have been assigned lands distant from the railway or navigable rivers or have received forest and marsh land which it would not pay them to till under present conditions.

With additional railways, with new markets for West Siberian grain in the East Siberian, Mongolian and Manchurian mining regions; with better modes of cultivating the ground, there will be room for more settlers in West Siberia, but the plain truth is that there is little room for peasants there now.

The Government has reserved some land for noblemen and has sold considerable tracts to titled families, avowing its determination to strengthen the noble element of Siberia. The peasants have transplanted their slipshod methods of cultivating from one province to another in Russia and from Russia to Siberia, so that this virgin country is also reduced to chronic want and periodical famine. The presence of large land owners is regarded as a good leaven agriculturally and politically.

Moscow is known to the Russians as "Our Holy Mother." It is the legal capital and the sacred city of the Empire, the seat of the Church and the place where the Czar must come to be crowned. It is the most conservative, bigoted and Slavonic of all Russian cities. The faculty of the University of Moscow will not admit Jewish students to its lectures; pilgrims go there from all parts of the Empire to worship certain icons which are celebrated for miraculous influences. Fanatical disturbances frequently occur there, and when the present Czar was crowned so eager were the people to obtain souvenirs of that event that a large number were crushed to death in the throng.

The city has a little less than a million inhabitants, is twenty-four miles around and nine miles across, and, as a means of grace and hope of glory, possesses nine cathedrals, 484 churches, twenty-two monasteries and convents, and about 1,100 chapels and shrines, an average of 1 to every 600 inhabitants. Five hundred and fifty-five domes, gilded or painted in brilliant colors, may be counted from the bluff known as Sparrow Hill, where Napoleon got his first view of the splendors of the Russian capital, and made that famous bombastic remark:

"Soldiers of France, all this is yours!"

Lord Blair Balfour, Lord Justice General of Scotland, was presented the other day with a handsome painting of himself, painted by the president of the Royal Scottish Society. The picture was the gift of men of all shades of politics. Incidentally, Lord Balfour mentioned that there had been in Scotland only fourteen lord justice generals in the last 300 years. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, unprecedented perhaps in the annals of the office, that Lord Blair Balfour was appointed to the head of the court of session not by his political friends, but by the present Unionist government. The appointment has been a very popular one, and Lord Blair Balfour has since his elevation to the bench discharged his duties with an ability and courtesy which have won him the confidence of the country.

The colony of New Zealand is being swept by an epidemic of minor sickness—influenza, measles, and scarlet fever, and there is a general complaint, sometimes a wail, from homes where what was thought a simple indisposition has ended in death. The fact is one of the evils of war has overtaken New Zealand. Among the returned troopers from South Africa are many invalids, and these have brought with them camp fevers, malarial fevers, and other complaints common to bodies of men weakened by exposure who have been herded in camps. Many who have never seen South Africa will have reason, in the loss of relatives or the weakening of their own constitutions, to curse the Boer war.

COUNTY AFFAIRS CONSIDERED.

The Virginia Convention Discusses the Report of a Committee.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—President Goode called the Constitutional Convention to order at 10 o'clock this morning, when sixty-five members answered to their names. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. F. Dunaway, of Lancaster.

The proceedings no longer serve to attract visitors to the Capital, the attendance lately having diminished to such an extent that as many as fifty visitors at any one time is sure to be commented upon.

Mr. Withers gave notice that he would, within a reasonable time after reassembling, move to discharge the Committee on Corporations from the further consideration of the ordinances to create a corporation commission and to incorporate into the constitution what is known as the employer's liability bill, in case the committee had not made a report to the convention.

The friends and supporters of the Barbour resolution to regulate the liquor traffic are unremitting in their advocacy of the measure, and this morning a number of members presented petitions praying the adoption of the resolution.

Chairman Barnes, of the Committee on Organization and Government of Counties, moved that the convention go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of further considering the report of that committee. He called attention to the fact that only six members of the committee were present, nine members having received leaves of absence. Mr. Watson, of Nottoway, whose amendment providing for eight-year terms for county treasurers was pending, was not in the hall, and he would like to have that gentleman present and discuss the amendment.

Mr. McIlwaine opposed any further postponement. He thought the convention had sense enough to proceed. If the proposition of the gentleman from Nottoway had merit, surely there was some member on the floor who would support it. The gentleman from Nottoway was his friend, and he would not be discourteous, but the consideration of the report should go on.

Mr. Watson came in and stated that he was physically unable to proceed with his argument in support of his amendment, whereupon Dr. McIlwaine asked unanimous consent for passing by the matter for the present. This was agreed to.

The clause of the report of the committee regarding commissioners of revenue provided that the commissioners "shall be paid per capita as well as a percentage on the amount of property listed by them, and who shall list and return for taxation all classes of personal property, and discharge such other duties as may be provided by law, and who shall be ineligible to the same office for the next succeeding term."

Mr. Stebbins, of Halifax, offered an amendment providing for the appointment of the commissioners by the judges of the Circuit Court, and to strike out the provision with reference to ineligibility.

Mr. Boaz supported the amendment, as did also Mr. Newton.

Mr. Keezell thought that the proposition was a solution of the problem of inequality of taxation. He believed by the proposed method the object aimed at in the commissioner of valuation act would be accomplished and that the revenues would be largely increased. The officers would be aloof from politics.

Mr. Eggleston, of Charlotte, offered an amendment providing for leaving the whole matter of commissioners of the revenue to the Legislature to determine duties, compensation, term of office, and other details.

The amendment was further discussed by Mr. Gordon, of Louisa, and Mr. Withers, of Danville, stated that he would like to speak on the proposition, but that he was unable to do so today, not feeling well enough to do himself justice or to discuss the subject as its importance demanded.

On motion of Mr. Boaz, the committee rose, reported progress, and at 12:10 the convention, on motion of Mr. Barnes, of Nansemond, adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Frank W. Shield, recently re-elected Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Elizabeth City County after a hard fight, was among the visitors on the floor of the convention yesterday. Dr. Shield is a brother of Phil B. Shield, of this city.

W. M. McAllister, of Bath County, was upon the floor of the convention today.

Senator W. P. Barksdale, of Halifax, is in the city.

VAUDEVILLE FOR WORKERS.

A Chicago Company Forced to Amuse Its Employes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Officials of the Allis-Chalmers Company have hit upon a new plan for preventing defection of employes. Vaudeville shows are provided for the entertainment of the men who have been secured to take the places of the strikers. The new men have been compelled to live in the plant, and the lack of amusement had resulted in much discontent and many desertions. The company hit upon the scheme of furnishing entertainment for its employes and a series of vaudeville performances was begun.

Harry Natheen and Frank Ringer, two machinists imported from New York by the company, left the plant today and told of the new methods adopted to retain the men.

PERSONAL.

James Farrell, of Barboursville, W. Va., who recently celebrated the 105th anniversary of his birth, served in the war of 1812 and later was in Mexico, under Jefferson Davis. When the war between the States broke out he enlisted, although no longer a young man, and saw four years of service. He was probably the oldest veteran to offer his services to the Government when the Spanish war broke out.

Through his reappointement by the Lord Mayor of London, W. J. Soulsby will shortly begin his twenty-sixth year of service as private secretary to the executive head of the largest city in the world. Mr. Soulsby is not yet fifty years old. His daily duties include the handling of an enormous mail and the reception of several hundred callers. He has served under twenty-six lord mayors.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote, will sail from Southampton for New York on Saturday in the American Liner St. Louis.

Major General Hildyard, who is gazetted for appointment as deputy adjutant at the War Office in London, began his career by serving five years in the navy. Since entering the army he has seen much service in the Egyptian campaign. In the South African war he gained distinction, especially at Estcourt, during the arduous advance to Ladysmith. He comes of old stock, which goes as far back as Robin of Roddisdale, who fought for the house of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses.

All precedent was upset the other day at Wilmington, Del., when G. S. Capelle, Alfred Gawthrop, William Lawton, A. L. Johnson and Charles W. Pusey, commissioners appointed by the court to condemn the beds of certain streets for city purposes, decided to return $30 which each had received for his services. They said that was too much for the work, and asked that they be allowed $6 apiece.

The Duke of Alva, who recently died in New York City, held twenty-five titles, being four times a duke, sixteen times a marquis and five times a count. Though the deceased nobleman was a grandee of high rank, his influence and position in Spanish affairs were not as commanding as certain other grandees. Neither was his fortune by any means ducal.

John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader, seldom commits himself to the extent of making a positive statement, even regarding the most trivial matter. A friend met him on Fifth Avenue recently and remarked: "It's a fine day, Carroll." The politician answered, "Is it?" and walked on.

Cecil Rhodes has been appointed honorary colonel of the Rhodesian Volunteers, and the appointment has been approved by the administrator of Rhodesia. It is still subject to confirmation by Lord Milner, Governor of the Transvaal.

THE HAVANA BIDS OPENED.

Daly's Tender the Highest, But He Will Accept Bonds.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—The bids for paving and sewering the city were opened today. The lowest bid, $10,793,615, was made by S. P. McGivney and R. T. Rokeby, of Jersey City, and the highest, $11,655,806, by the Pan-American Construction Company, of West Virginia, this latter bid being in the names of C. A. Palmer and M. J. Dady. This bid was contained in a letter to the mayor, signed by Mr. Dady, offering to accept fifty-year bonds in payment in case the work is awarded to him. Regarding the terms of the bonds Mr. Dady said he was willing to enter into negotiations regarding details.

The other bids were $11,030,054, by McArthur & Co., of New Jersey, and $11,214,266 by the Havana Contractors' Company, the bid being made in the name of J. D. McClellan. The Engineer's Department has estimated that the actual cost of the work will be $8,467,852, and with 25 per cent profit added, $10,509,718.

The bids will be sent to City Engineer Barden, who will have three days in which to report. The ayuntamiento will then consider the matter, and General Wood will then give the final decision. Mr. Dady's previous bid was $13,855,000.

PRIVATE CAR FOR A PRESENT.

The President of the Anheuser-Busch Company Honored.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The stockholders of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company took their president, Adolphus Busch, completely by surprise today, when they presented to him the finest private car ever turned out of the Pullman shops. Mr. Busch, who has been in Germany three months, returned today on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. The stockholders of the company planned their gift some time ago, and took advantage of Mr. Busch's absence to put their plans in effect. The car was built within two months.

The secret was well kept. Mr. Busch was induced to go to the Grand Central Station today to bid farewell to some St. Louis friends. There he was led to the new car, and was astonished to see that it bore his name, Adolphus, and that it was manned by a crew of his servants, wearing uniforms, and bearing upon their caps the name of the new car. The party entered and the car was formally presented on behalf of the stockholders of the company. Mr. Busch made a short speech thanking the donors.

The car is furnished in English oak, mahogany, and golden oak, and has all the most improved appliances, including an electric plant. It contains a dining room 16 feet long, a bed chamber 12 by 9 feet, six sleeping compartments, an office and observation room, in addition to a bathroom and kitchen. There are sleeping accommodations for eleven persons exclusive of the crew of three. The car cost $50,000.

COLLECTOR WHITEHEAD HERE.

To Prepare Report on Porto Rican Customs Service.

George W. Whitehead, collector of customs at San Juan, Porto Rico, arrived in Washington yesterday and spent some time at the Treasury. He shook hands with some of his old friends in the Department, but deferred his call on Secretary Gage until a later time. Mr. Whitehead is the candidate of Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spaulding for appraiser at the port of New York, to succeed Wilbur F. Wakeman, and has been endorsed for that office by Senator Platt.

It was explained at the Treasury this afternoon that the Department knew nothing officially of Mr. Whitehead's contemplated visit at this time, and that his presence here has nothing to do with the mention of his name for the New York appraisership. He has been in Porto Rico continuously for more than a year, and he wished to accompany his wife, who is in poor health, to Washington.

He will within the next few days prepare an extended report of the operations of the customs service in Porto Rico, to be handed to the Secretary of the Treasury. He will then probably apply for a leave of absence of a month or more in order to recuperate.

It was said emphatically at the Treasury yesterday that no conversation had been had with Mr. Whitehead about the New York appraisership. When he meets Secretary Gage within the next day or two the matter will probably be discussed.

HAWAIIAN DROUGHT UNENDED

Cattle Suffer and the Crops Are Severely Affected.

HONOLULU, Oct. 16, (via San Francisco, Oct. 23.)—The drought in Hamakua and Kohla continues. Slight showers have fallen, but not enough to do any good. This is the most severe drought known for fifteen years. In Hamakua all cane long enough to yield sugar has been cut, which will affect next year's crop, and no planting has been done.

In addition to drought, forest fires have continued. It has been impossible to raise anything to eat, and the bananas have been devoured by birds, except when protected by netting. Water for drinking has to be carried from six to twenty miles. All school children are allowed to go home at noon to help in carrying water. Many cases of typhoid and other diseases have resulted from drinking impure water.

Cattle on the big ranches are beginning to die by the hundreds. All stock that could be driven away has been sent to other islands. On Samuel Parket's big ranch the loss of cattle has already been heavy. A part of the population is always watching the forest fires, to prevent them from spreading beyond the trenches dug around the burning districts.

Blaine and Burchard.

(From Success.)

Failure to grasp an opportunity on the instant of its presentation, a momentary abstraction of one of the most acute and brilliant minds the country ever knew, brought to naught the lifelong ambition of James G. Blaine. The objective point of years of struggle vanished forever from him for an instant's lack of quick perception.

Blaine had practically won the election in 1884, and was returning home, one week before the opening of the polls, with victory in his grasp. He stopped in New York, and dined with Jay Gould—an unwise move at that time. The party managers proposed a measure which met with his hearty approval. It was a "Ministers' Meeting."

Blaine had smarted under the imputation that he was a lobbyist and corrupt politician. The endorsement of his career by the leading clergymen of New York City would, he felt, be a vindication, aside from its political value. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, an astute reasoner and careful speaker, was at first selected to make the address, but a committee of clergymen finally decided that the oldest of their members—Dr. Burchard—should be the speaker. He uttered the famous alliteration of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

Blaine sat there in deep thought, and all expected that his first words would sweep away the dangerous suggestion of the aged clergyman. But the candidate made no reference to it, and his silence was assumed by his astounded auditors to have given endorsement to the sentiment. The die was cast, and Blaine died a disappointed man.

A week after the election, Col. Alexander K. McClure, dining with Blaine in New York, asked him if he had not heard the words brought with such fatal consequences to his political aspirations. The statesman answered, sadly:

"I heard them, but they failed to impress me. I was busy preparing my reply, for I had had no previous opportunity of evolving one, and those four words went by me without once stirring my intelligence."

THE UPRISING NOT DISCUSSED.

Secretary Root to Consider Philippine Re-enforcements Later.

Secretary Root resumed his duties at the War Department yesterday, after an absence of several weeks. He has been unable as yet to reach any decision as to the number of troops to be maintained in the Philippines during the coming winter and spring. A mass of accumulated work was presented to him for his consideration, and the chiefs of the various bureaus of the War Department called upon him to pay their respects. There was no serious discussion of the Philippine situation.

Secretary Root is not surprised at the recent disturbances in the Philippines, and has always had in mind the known disposition of the Filipino to practice deceit. He was not unprepared, therefore, for the receipt of reports telling of native treachery and of difficulties encountered by the Philippine Commission in securing native officials who can be trusted, and whose loyalty is beyond question.

Mr. Root considers that too much should not be expected of the Philippine Commission, in view of the great difficulties in the way of carrying on civil government among a people who have never known any other rule than the iron hand of military power. He is of the opinion that it could hardly be expected that civil government would proceed smoothly and quietly without some obstacles in the way of disloyalty. Whether it will require a renewal of active military operations to restore an absolutely peaceful condition remains to be decided after a careful consideration of the subject.

Before arriving at any decision as to increasing the military force under General Chaffee, Secretary Root will personally confer with officers of the War Department recently returned from the Philippines and known to have given the situation there a careful study. In view of General Corbin's known sentiments in favor of a reduction of the force in the Philippines, he will undoubtedly present to Secretary Root such information as has led him to that conclusion.

Other officers who have but recently returned from Manila are Generals Sternberg and Weston, neither of whom is believed to have received very favorable impressions of the conditions in the island. Another officer who is known to have very little confidence in the Filipino's ability to govern himself is Gen. S. B. M. Young, now commanding the Department of California. In a statement made some time ago in regard to his pursuit of Aguinaldo, he said:

"Our pursuit of Aguinaldo resembled a march of triumph through the north in the manner of our reception. Brass bands met us at every town; the church bells rang, and the alcaldes and presidentes and principal Filipinos greeted us hospitably and with bows and smiles.

"They were effusive in speeches of hospitality. They yearned for the Americans. They longed for peace. They hated war and insurrection. They were our most humble servants to command. But as to the enemy, they did not know. They had not seen him.

"Meanwhile, the enemy were in hiding in their own houses, or lying nearby in ambush, fully informed by these lovers of peace whether we could be safely attacked or not. Did any peasant show us a road he was murdered as soon as we were out of sight. The money we paid them for forage and food was straightway sent to the nearest insurgent commander.

"The Filipino is expert in deceit. He is the most cheerful and unnecessary liar you ever saw. Truth is his last resort, only to be used when all else fails."

It is thought at the War Department that even though Judge Taft be discouraged in his work in the Philippines, he will yield to a patriotic duty, and not resign, as predicted in a letter attributed to General Chaffee. He will be given every assistance by the War Department. There will be no hesitancy about increasing the military force should such a step be considered necessary to uphold the civil authorities in the performance of their duties.

It is now practically admitted at the War Department that it will take about 2,000 troops a month from the United States to replace the short term men coming home. A corrected statement of the proposed sailing of transports was prepared yesterday for Secretary Root. It shows that the Kilpatrick will leave San Francisco on the 1st of November, the Grant November 12, Meade November 16, Sheridan December 1, Warren December 16, Hancock January 1, Thomas January 16, Crook, from New York, December 1, and Buford, from New York, January 15. Each of these vessels, with the exception of the Kilpatrick, will take troops to Manila and bring back short term men, who will be discharged at San Francisco.

GENERAL HARRISON'S OPINION.

Interesting Extract From an Article Written in 1898.

(From Success.)

Should Mr. Roosevelt aspire to become President of the United States, I believe that he will ultimately be successful. First, he has the courage requisite, and, secondly, the character. His varied life as a ranchman, hunter, soldier, and politician has placed him in such close proximity with so many different men that they have had ample opportunity to judge of his qualities, and to understand when he says or does a thing. There are many who believe that he is too aggressive, but Mr. Roosevelt makes strength of character an object. To him it is the deed, and not the word. It is the power to act, to do something, as I have said, to produce a result. That result may be right, or it may be wrong; but, notwithstanding, it is the result, and Mr. Roosevelt is satisfied. If it be wrong, he will be one of the first to set it right. One great thing in his favor is his absolute adherence to all that is strictly honest. This belief makes him a man of frank, open expression. He is quick to say a thing, for he knows that what he says is the truth. During his Civil Service Commission days I saw a great deal of him, and it was that phase of his character which impressed me most. He seemed to let it permeate his clerks, and his