The Washington Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.

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

Sunday, October 13	29,372
Monday, October 14	28,864
Tuesday, October 15	29,273
Wednesday, October 16	29,483
Thursday, October 17	29,118
Friday, October 18	29,340
Saturday, October 19	29,680
Total	256,137
Daily average (Sunday, 29,372, excepted)	29,294

Admiral Schley on the Stand.

The memorable Schley Court of Enquiry will soon be a thing of history, famous for its exposure of a conspiracy to rob an able and brave officer of the laurels of one of the greatest naval victories of the century, and, happily, also famous for his complete vindication. Yesterday was replete with incidents—one or two of them disagreeable—which makes it unnecessary to add that Captain Lemly indulged in offensive personalities and was sternly called to order by Admiral Dewey.

One of the pleasant developments was the story of Commodore Schley's chivalrous conduct at the end of the battle, when the Cristobal Colon hauled down her flag. Addressing the officers and men who were getting ready to man the Brooklyn's cutter to go and receive the surrender, Major Murphy, of the marines, testified that the commander-in-chief cautioned them not to cheer when the Spanish captain came on board. He praised the gallantry of the Spaniards, and said they had made a good fight and should not be humiliated. Commodore Schley gave the same orders on the night of the battle, as the Brooklyn steamed alongside the Iowa, which had Vice Admiral Cervera aboard. What decent American could believe such a man to be the recreant his navy ring enemies deliberately set out to make him appear?

Then Captain Clark, of the Oregon, told the oft repeated battle story—he who ran her around the world, racing against the probability of being assailed by the whole Spanish fleet somewhere off the South American coast, and turned up safe and sound with his ship in fighting trim in time to take part in the Santiago engagement. Captain Clark, as had been expected, proved an uncomfortable witness for the prosecution. Admiral Evans, as we remember, could not recollect any battle signals from the flagship Brooklyn. In his mind it was a "captains' fight." But Captain Clark could remember them very distinctly and recalled several for the edification of the Court. They were convincing evidence of the fact, no longer possible to dispute, that Commodore Schley was in actual command of the fleet from the moment Admiral Sampson left it early on the morning of July 3, 1898, until some time after the last Spanish ship had surrendered.

Captain Clark told how he followed the Brooklyn with the Oregon, engaging the Spanish vessels in the rear of Cervera's column, while Schley, in the lead, was fighting and pressing on to head off the foremost one. It was an exciting story of a battle in which the Brooklyn and the Oregon bore the brunt of the enemy's fire.

At the afternoon session Admiral Schley took the witness chair and began his narration of the campaign. As his testimony was devoted to preliminary steps it need not be reviewed at this time. He was calm and collected in manner and fully self-possessed. When he arose to take the oath as a witness the audience which filled every inch of space in the room evinced a decided disposition to applaud; but that had been discounted and prepared against by the provost marshal, it was another great day for the cause of justice.

The Personal Advertising of Authors

There is something about the present fashion of advertising literary folk which reminds one of a story of Dr. Holmes' intended to illustrate another line of thought. Once it was agreed that at a certain hour, minute, and second on a certain day all the people in the world were to say "Boo!" When the time came everybody held his breath, and nobody said "Boo!" except a deaf old woman in China and a little boy in Maine. The other people were all waiting to hear the noise.

The tale proves that when all the people in the world are determined to make a noise the effect is about the same as if there were no noise at all. It has come to a pass where authors advertise themselves, their habits, and their personal belongings as relentlessly as actors and actresses once did. The result is that no one of them makes much impression. The public is regaled with accounts of a popular novelist's pajamas, and a poet's pet dogs, and the especial kind of tea gown favored by a well-known authoress. A poet who bravely sent into the world one thin volume of verses modeled after Browning followed it up with some volumes of press notices describing his adventures, which were not at all like Browning or any other known author except Baron Munchausen. On one occasion, he tells us, he and a veteran hunter, being pursued by a fierce and hungry band of wolves in the Klondike country, took refuge in a big hemlock tree, the top of which was dead, and, becoming cold during their sojourn in its branches, cut off some of the dead limbs—with their pocket knives, probably—and made a fire on the lower branches. They spent the next hour climbing nimbly around to escape the conflagration which occurred when the top of the tree caught fire. It is not explained what bearing this adventure is supposed to have on the poetry which the young man subsequently wrote, but it is understood to have had some.

The publication of personal yarns of this description, and of others less startling, has almost banished from the pages of current magazines the old-fashioned critique. Of course, the thing of real importance about a novelist, or a poet, or a historian, is his work, and not his individual idiosyncrasies or moods, or the way in which he combs his hair. Gossip about the private affairs of an author is not appreciation of literature. It is the village sewing society on a different scale. It is better to know an author's work than his face; better to know his style than the outward appearance of his home. If a thing is really good, it makes very little difference whether a man or a woman wrote it, or whether the writer was twenty-one or sixty. Literature is not produced by the infant phenomenon, as a rule, though here and there is a person who at a comparatively early age accumulates material and wisdom for a work of genius. Genius is of no age, no country, and no time.

The real danger to the public in personal gossip miscalled literary, aside from the inevitable annoyance to the author, is that it distracts attention from the qualities of the work done. There ought to be less discussion of personality, and a great deal more of thoughtful, earnest, sympathetic, or critical consideration of style, method, and construction. The literary tendencies of the age as they appear in this work or in that are more important as subjects of discussion than the biography of the writers.

The Cotton Trade.

The cotton situation at Fall River, Massachusetts, is not only a remarkable one, but it is exceedingly interesting, even to those who have no connection either with Fall River in particular or with cotton manufacturing in general. A few weeks ago the cotton trade was much depressed at that centre. The demand was weak, and in order to prevent a fall in the price the manufacturers were obliged to withhold their product from the market. There seemed to be a clear case of production exceeding demand. The mill owners conferred together and very nearly reached an agreement to reduce wages some fourteen per cent. Either such action or a partial shut-down of the mills, they claimed, was imperatively necessary. The operatives refused to entertain the proposition of a cut in wages and threatened to strike.

Then one of the owners, Mr. M. C. D. Borden, who employs about one-tenth of the entire working force of the district, came to the relief of the situation by purchasing the surplus stock, consisting, it is said, of three million pieces. The proposed reduction of wages was abandoned and everything ran smoothly for a short time. Shortly afterward Mr. Borden made another move, raising the wages of his employes five per cent. The hands engaged in the other factories demanded a similar raise, which was peremptorily refused by the mill owners. Mr. Borden has now advanced wages five per cent more, and those employed in the other mills have, through their secretary, sent a communication to the other manufacturers asking for an advance of ten per cent, which is required to place them on an even footing with those working for Mr. Borden.

The manufacturers generally claim that there has been no improvement in the cotton trade, save as Borden's action in buying the surplus eased up the local situation. They also claim that he is manufacturing under peculiarly favorable conditions, although we have seen no specification of wherein his advantages lie. Nor does it appear what he has done with the three million pieces of cotton goods which he bought. But it is insisted that the other mills cannot meet the Borden advance, and will not attempt to; in fact, that they can just barely run as it is. The feeling against Borden seems to be intense, intimations being thrown out that beneath an assumption of generosity there is, in reality, a selfish motive.

It is not easy for one unfamiliar with the general condition of the cotton trade to pass upon the merits of this peculiar contest. Mr. Borden's first act in buying up the surplus stock gave no indication of being inspired by a sinister motive. The existence of the stock was, on its face, suggestive of an unfavorable market, and the conclusion might fairly be reached that he felt himself strong enough to hold the stock and work it off gradually. But when, upon the heels of this, he twice in succession raised the pay of his employes, knowing as he did that those working in the other mills would at once demand the same increase, it leaves his motive somewhat in doubt. Is he a philanthropist, or is he playing shrewdly for his own ultimate gain?

If Mr. Borden's financial resources are such that he can afford the advance for a time, or if he can in truth manufacture more cheaply than his competitors, then it is clear that, by raising wages, he may induce a strike at the other mills which would greatly reduce production, relieve the market and enable him to sell his own goods at better prices. If such is his purpose the game certainly is a deep one. It would be an indirect way of cornering the cotton textile market. We are almost forced to conclude that he has some such object in view, or else that he, of all the manufacturers of that great district, is the only true and generous friend of the laboring man. We, of course, cannot undertake to decide such a question; but it is evident that a most extraordinary condition has been created—one which may in the end affect the price of cotton goods throughout the entire country.

A Sample of Dingleyism.

The "Philadelphia Public Ledger" rather caustically invites attention to the "broad and generous spirit of Dingleyism," as exemplified by the duties which the present tariff requires to be paid upon special works of art. It seems that the Hon. Levi P. Morton and Mr. J. P. Morgan recently bought in France a collection of Lafayette relics, paying for them forty thousand dollars. They purchased the relics for the purpose of presenting them to the Congressional Library. Having secured the precious souvenirs and stated the purpose in view, these gentlemen are now informed by the Treasury Department that in order to bring the articles into the United States duties must be paid to the amount of ten thousand dollars. Is not that a beautiful state of affairs? A few personal treasures, chiefly valuable because they belonged to a man whose memory is, probably, dearer to the American people than that of any other person of foreign birth, cannot find their way into our grandest library without paying tribute.

It is, as the "Public Ledger" observes, a fine illustration of the generous spirit which pervades our revenue laws. Probably there will be no great difficulty in securing the passage of a special act of Congress allowing these mementoes to enter without being taxed, but it is nothing less than an outrage that there should be any necessity for such procedure. The framers of the Dingley tariff seemed to fear that under a general provision covering such cases some infant industry might get hurt, and hence we are confronted by a situation well calculated to make the whole country blush with shame.

In this connection, however, much as we may admire the public-spirited generosity of the two gentlemen named, we cannot refrain from saying that neither of them has much right to complain of the unjust and absurd working of the Dingley law. Messrs. Morgan and Morton are both very earnest champions of the protective policy. The latter has been elected Vice President of the United States by the party of extreme protection, while the interests represented by the former have been enriched to the amount of untold millions by the same policy. This is said merely as a gentle reminder, and not in lack of appreciation of the particular act, which reflects great credit upon both of them. The relics will be a most desirable addition to the Library's store of souvenir treasures, and it is to be hoped that a way will speedily be found to place them there without requiring the donors to pay duties—duties upon articles intended as a gift to the Government itself.

The failure of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo to pay its expenses by something like four million dollars should be accepted as a warning by the promoters and managers of similar enterprises. In the Buffalo case, it is possible that the murder of President McKinley may have caused a heavy loss in gate receipts; but, that question aside, it seems to many intelligent observers to be a fact that the American people are tired of expositions. Buffalo made its mark with the splendid electrical illumination it offered, and with a very presentable Midway. It also had Niagara Falls close at hand as a side show. Otherwise it was as much like other small affairs of the kind as two peas. We hope that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, will have better luck. It certainly will be a bigger fair, and be backed by heavy local capital and public spirit. But after it is over, it might not be a bad idea to cut out the exaggerated fair habit. Fairs have ceased to interest.

If this Samar business should prove to be as serious as present appearances would appear to promise, Mr. Roosevelt will have the privilege of regarding himself in the light of a war President. When we hear that all the available naval force in the Philippine waters has been sent to the island, and that ten thousand fresh troops are to be forwarded to Manila from the States, the matter has very much the look of war. It is to be feared that our army of occupation in those parts may have been depleted prematurely.

Korea is reported as having borrowed thirty-five million dollars from the First Japanese Bank, one of the conditions being that the "Hermit Kingdom" shall spend a portion of it in Japan for guns, rifles and ammunition. If this is true it is indicative of a rapid growth of closer relations between Japan and Korea—a circumstance which may have an important bearing upon affairs in that quarter before very long. It seems a little singular that Japanese banks should be loaning such sums to Korea, when the Japanese Government itself usually goes to Europe for loans. The situation in the Orient is decidedly mixed, and if this loan has actually been made it is not improbable that international considerations are at the bottom of it. The statement that a part of the money is to be expended for arms and ammunition is very suggestive.

It is generally understood that the canal report which the Walker Commission has about completed places the cost of the Nicaragua waterway at two hundred million dollars, considerably more than previous estimates. That fact is negligible. The country wants and needs the canal and will not begrudge any sum that may be required under honest and economical management to complete it. As we understand, the Commission is satisfied that the work can be finished in eight or ten years from the time it is begun.

Abdul Hamid apparently is growing truculent. A Paris despatch last night had it that the Porte had warned Greece that any attempt on her part to secure the independence of Crete would be regarded by Turkey as a cause of war. It all depends! If Greece has arranged the matter with the guaranteeing Powers, the Sultan's objections will cut a very small figure in the premises.

PERSONAL.

The Czar of Russia is a confirmed cigarette smoker. He rolls his own cigarettes from tobacco especially imported for him from Syria.

A committee, including the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Llangattock, Sir John B. Monckton, Sir James Thompson, and T. P. O'Connor, M. P., has been formed to arrange for a banquet in London to Sir Thomas Lipton on his return from this country.

Minister King, at Bangkok, has advised the State Department that the Siamese Minister to the United States left there September 4 for Washington. He will stop for some time in London, and expects to reach New York in the early part of November. The Minister's name is Phya Akharaj Oradhara (pronounced Peea Akharaj).

Judge Paul Wentworth Linebarger, of Chicago, one of the judges of the Philippines, speaks five languages. He studied law in Paris and Madrid.

The monument to the memory of Richard P. Bland, to be erected in Lebanon, Mo., by the citizens of that place, will consist of a base of white bronze, surrounded by a frieze made as if from silver dollars. The base will be surmounted by a lifesize figure of Mr. Bland in bronze.

Mrs. Evangeline Heartz, member of the Colorado House of Representatives, was made Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment and a member of the Committees on Appropriations and Expenditures, Education, State Institutions, Temperance and Public Health. She introduced a bill providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment, under which the next Legislature would be able to establish compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. Mrs. Heartz also acted as Speaker of the House for an entire day.

Mrs. Louisa Robie, granddaughter of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame, has just entered upon her ninety-third year at her home in Manchester, N. H. She is still fairly active, both mentally and physically.

Genealogy presents some curious problems in the case of Mme. Patti. She was born in Madrid, her father was a native of Catania in Sicily and her mother a native of Rome. She was brought up by an American stepfather in the United States, married two French husbands, before she settled down in Wales, and is now the wife of a Swedish nobleman. To prevent any difficulty in consequence of this complex state of affairs in connection with her property she has taken out letters of naturalization as a British subject.

In spite of his devotion to politics, Herbert Gladstone gives much time to outdoor exercises and is President of the National Physical Recreation Society. He is, besides, enthusiastic on music, and has often assisted the Kryle Society as a vocalist. Some years ago he made a casual visit to a South London Church, and, being invited to join in the service, shared the score of "The Messiah" with an ultra-Tory member of the choir. After the service ended the curate said to the latter: "Are you aware that Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been singing with you all the evening?" "Well," was the reply, "I don't like his politics, but he can sing!"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

During the recent visit of the Czar in Germany the Kaiser entertained him by showing him the new German fleet, and it is well worth seeing. Thirteen years ago Germany did not own a single battleship, and the ambition to possess a navy was not favored by the public, which was already complaining of the heavy expenses of the ever-increasing army. Since those days, however, there has been a very rapid development and change of public sentiment. Kaiser Wilhelm II, with that untiring energy which is his chief characteristic, has not only secured appropriations of nearly $250,000,000 from a reluctant Parliament, but has made the navy popular throughout the Empire. Today there is scarcely a club or a hotel or a picture store that does not exhibit a full length portrait of the Emperor in the uniform of an admiral, surrounded by photographs of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats, which are sold to the public by the thousands. In the toy stores the most popular playthings for children are miniature men-of-war. The entire population seem to have veered entirely around, and are now demanding a navy that shall surpass those of other nations and place Germany at the head of the sea powers. There is no lack of development in the army, but public interest is no longer absorbed by that branch of the service. At the end of 1916, the term for which appropriations have already been made, Kaiser Wilhelm will see the culmination of his ambition in a fleet of thirty-six first-class battleships and thirty-eight first-class cruisers of the most modern and powerful types.

The officers of the German navy are nearly all young men, having been educated during the reign of the present Emperor, and it is his intention to keep them young by passing a law retiring admirals at fifty-six and captains at fifty. This would be a great thing for the American Navy also, if it could be adopted, because our officers seldom attain command of a ship until they are fifty years old, and thus pass the best part of their lives in subordinate positions. The German Emperor believes in young men, and is determined that they shall have a chance. At the age of fifty, therefore, officers of the German navy retire from active service and go on a reserve list, subject to call in time of war in case their services should be needed.

Germany has also shown far greater foresight than either England or the United States in the matter of training officers and men. Her schools are filled with the brightest of the coming generation, being educated in navigation and gunnery, and instead of limiting the graduates, as we do at Annapolis, to fifty or sixty a year, she is turning out annually 400 or 500 young sailors competent to command ships at sea. Those who cannot get berths upon men-of-war are given practical experience in the merchant marine upon the fleet of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies, and many are employed as foremen, engineers, constructors and in other capacities in the shipyards of the Empire. In the same manner are being trained thousands of sailors, so that as fast as new ships are put into commission there are plenty of trained officers and sailors to man them. The German navy is much stronger on paper than in actual service, but everyone must acknowledge that it is a wise policy for a Government to educate more men than it needs.

Inspired by the Kaiser's expansion slogan that Germany's future lies on the ocean, the University of Berlin announces an unprecedentedly extensive course of modern languages and instruction hereafter in the available tongue of every people with whom Germany's world policy may bring her sons in contact.

Special training will be given by native professors in the dialects of the Hausas, Swahilis, Heraos, some of the many dialects of the Sudan and of the negro tribes who inhabit Germany's African colonies. The dialects of Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Morocco, Thibet and Hindostan will also be taught, while for the first time in any European university instruction will be given in Telugu, Tamil and Gujerathi, three languages of India described as the oldest tongues known to history.

Chairs of Mexican and Spanish will be reminders of the Kaiser's interest in the Western Hemisphere. Japanese and Chinese will be eloquent of Germany's hopes in the Orient. A big staff of teachers will unite ordinary language instruction with comprehensive courses in the geography and commercial customs of both Japan and China.

The busiest man in the European art world at present is Emmanuel Fremiet, the ethnological sculptor. His remarkable representations of prehistoric life have obtained for him so many orders from Governments and private men of wealth that he could not execute one-half of them if he were privileged to live three times the age allotted to man.

M. Fremiet does not agree with the majority of ethnologists who say that prehistoric man differed much in stature and physiognomy from the modern species. Even in his "Man of the Stone Age" he clings closely to modern lineaments, with the exception of long, wavy, unkempt hair. Whether this departure of the novelty of his art be the cause of his success, it is a fact that his statues are all the rage in the gardens and salons of the French elite.

But medieval and modern history also have attracted the efforts of the great sculptor. That his work in this direction is duly appreciated is shown by a commission he has just received from the French Government for a huge monument to be erected on the battlefield of Waterloo to the memory of the glorious though vanquished heroes of Napoleon's army. This monument will be full of material types, the ensemble to be crowned by a prodigious eagle.

M. Fremiet has a decided aversion for the vulgar nude in art. Even his striking version of a gorilla abducting a woman does not offend the most prudish of critics.

As ingenious and rather novel detective trick has been tried with complete success at Charenton, outside Paris. This district has been for some months infested by a band of thieves, who waylay people at night. A few evenings since about half a dozen of these bad characters were in a dancing saloon at Charenton, and as they left it toward midnight they perceived a well-dressed man smoking a cigar near the bridge. This person was all the more conspicuous by a heavy chain of glittering gold, which crossed his expansive chest. As a matter of course, the thieves marked their quarry, and started to attack him. As they approached the man he pulled a big revolver out of his pocket, and then blew a whistle. Four policemen were on the spot in a moment, and out of the half dozen bad characters three were seized, bound, and carried to the station. There the criminals learned very soon that the prosperous looking person who was smoking a cigar near Charenton bridge was a wily detective, whose apparently gold chain was of the best brass, and had been bought in a bazar for the sale of cheap articles and imitation jewelry. The men arrested have proved to be old hands in crime, who are well known to the police, and their imprisonment will be highly advantageous to society in general, and particularly to the peaceful inhabitants of the riverside borough of Charenton.

King Edward's wild boars from Windsor have been scattered to the far ends of the earth, and have created a good deal of interest and even excitement in some places. The pair sent out to the South Australian Zoo, at Adelaide, were confined in the "hippo" house, but while the sow took kindly to her new quarters, the boar lost no time in resenting his confinement. He appears to have broken his way through bars that were hitherto strong enough to hold hippopotami in check, and then careered madly up and down the Zoological Gardens. Keepers and visitors flew up the trees and over the fences, but one was caught by the maddened animal and knocked about severely before he was rescued. Later on the boar was trapped and safely penned up, but the Zoo authorities are plainly nervous about their new acquisition.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

But now all is changed. It is not foreign beet sugar makers, but producers here at home, who are to be knocked down and dragged out at the behest of a contingent of successful speculators who claim vested rights of control of American sugar industries. Circumstances do, indeed, alter cases.

ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT.

The Choosing of Revenue Commissioners Discussed in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 24.—The [illegible] but one of the convention before [illegible] cess had an increased attendance [illegible] bers over any day for more than a week. Sixty-nine delegates answered to their names. President Goode presided, prayer being offered by Delegate Richard McIlwaine.

Mr. Braxton, of Staunton, arising to a question of privilege, said that he was not present yesterday when the gentleman from Danville (Mr. Withers) gave notice of his intention to ask the discharge of the Committee on Corporations after a reasonable time after reassembling unless a report were made on the ordinances providing for a corporation commission and for incorporating the employer's liability act in the fundamental law of the State. He assured the convention that the committee had given the matter careful attention and was still working on the two measures named. There would be no unnecessary delay in making the report on the propositions before it. He called attention to the fact that a majority of the committees of the convention had not yet reported.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Organization and Government of Counties, the pending question being the clause relating to the method of choosing commissioners of the revenue. The amendment offered by Mr. Stebbins, of Halifax, was taken up and the substitute offered by Mr. Eggleston, of Charlotte, was first considered. Mr. Stebbins' proposition was to have the commissioners named by the judges of the Circuit Court, while Mr. Eggleston's substitute favored leaving the question to the Legislature. The report of the committee recommended that the commissioners be elected by the people, making them ineligible to succeed themselves.

Mr. Hancock, of Chesterfield, opposed both the amendment and the substitute. He could not understand why it was proposed to divest the people of the right to name their officers. It would give the judges too much power and political influence. The present system was satisfactory to the people, and he saw no reason why there should be a departure from a time-honored and popular institution, and with which the people had no fault to find.

Mr. Withers, replying to the speech of Mr. Hancock, repudiated the suggestion that any fight was being made on the commissioners of the revenue individually or collectively. The same argument had been advanced in the convention and the committees whenever a proposition was brought to reduce the number of officers or to reduce the expenses of government. When the opposition could not defend the present costly and cumbersome system, there was a mad rush of the friends of the officeholders to the defence when no attack had been made.

He was attacking a system. He was opposed to having the commissioners of revenue elected by the people for the reason that it makes the officer dependent upon the people by whom he was elected for a continuation of his office.

Mr. Withers was accorded careful attention by the members, his array of figures contrasting the cost of the present system with that which obtains in the State of North Carolina, impressing the members with the great excess paid in Virginia for the same work.

Without reaching a vote on either of the propositions before the committee, at 12:20 o'clock the committee arose, reported progress, and adjourned for the day.

DR. BABCOCK'S ESTATE.

The Report of the Appraiser, Robert Mazet, Made Public.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The appraisement of the estate of the Rev. Dr. Malbie Davenport Babcock, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, by Appraiser Robert Mazet shows a net personalty of $9,382.

The total personalty was $12,000, and included $6,273 in banks in this city and in Baltimore. He also held a bond of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, appraised at $1,100; ten shares of stock of the Chattel Loan Association, of Baltimore, valued at $250; seventy shares of the stock of the Home Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, valued at $1,050, and a life insurance company policy in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, for $2,500. The testator's library was valued at $500.

The testator owed William T. Barbour $1,734, and the fees of the executrix and costs of the administration reduce the personalty to $9,382. All the estate was left to the widow, Katharine T. Babcock, named also as executrix, and the bequest, being under $10,000, is not subject to tax.

DUCHESS OF YORK ILL.

Reception at St. Johns, N. F., Curtailed in Consequence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 24.—The Duchess of Cornwall and York was taken ill during the reception at the Government House this afternoon and the affair had to be curtailed. The party drove aboard the Ophir, where the duchess was treated. It is supposed that her illness was due to her delicate health, accentuated by the fact that this morning, when the Duke was laying the cornerstone of the new courthouse, there was a violent thunderstorm.

The royal party landed at 11 o'clock this morning and drove to Government House, where a citizens' address was presented. Two caribou heads, splendidly mounted, were presented to the duke and two albums of native scenery and a mink carriage rug were presented to the duchess by ladies. The cornerstone of the courthouse was then laid.

At the rink the children presented a dog and cart for the Cornwall children. The latter gift, because of its uniqueness, greatly pleased the duke and duchess. There were illuminations again tonight and a state dinner was given at the Government House.

The duke and duchess sail for England in the morning.

SBARETTI TO LEAVE CUBA.

To Go to the Philippines as Delegate Extraordinary.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Bishop Sbaretti, having settled the question of church property in Cuba, has been appointed delegate extraordinary to the Philippines, whither he will go about the end of the year, to settle the church property question there.

He will leave Cuba for Rome next week. He will take with him to the Philippines Dr. Bonaventure Broderick, who was his assistant in settling the church property question here. Bishop Barnardo, of Santiago, will take Monsignor Sbaretti's place here.

The Next Congress.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Anyone looking for reliable information as to what is going to be done by the approaching session of Congress has about the same chance as the man who consults the "touts" at a horse race. That the attempt to stimulate the upbuilding of the merchant marine by the bestowal of Government bounty will be made is morally certain. The power behind the scheme is too great to be disheartened by a single defeat. We are further convinced that there will be several half-baked schemes, and possibly some practical ones, for the better protection of the President and the suppression of anarchy. But absolute certainty is behind the statement alone that the appropriations will be made and that they will go far toward solving the problem of the surplus.

Ohio Goes Begging.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

It would [illegible] that the Ohio Republicans ought [illegible] able to run their campaign with [illegible] ing to Federal officeholders [illegible] ty for contributions [illegible] It is not remembered [illegible] called upon Ohio [illegible] tion. The favors which [illegible] has enjoyed of [illegible] ter certainly ought [illegible] ning.

A Bad Case.

(From [illegible])

Of two evils [illegible] ger. The abolition of the [illegible] mistake.

HOSTILITIES IN COLOMBIA.

Naval Officers Report Conditions Uninteresting and Unchanged.

A communication in regard to hostilities in Colombia and describing the conditions on the Isthmus of Panama has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Thomas Perry, commanding the Iowa, dated Panama, October 14. Captain Perry says:

"I have the honor to report that the state of affairs in Panama and on the isthmus remains just as quiet and uninteresting as ever. There has been no interruption of or interference with the transit at any time since the incident of August 6 last.

"I mentioned in my letter of October 7 that the British gunboat Icarus had left here for Tumaco to investigate the reported firing upon the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Quito, flying the English flag, by the insurgents at that place. The Icarus returned to Panama on the 10th instant, and the news she brings is interesting.

"It appears that the insurgent forces under General Perez, one night during the last week of September, captured El Morro Island, near Tumaco, his force being about 1,000 strong. About 80 were killed on one side and more than 100 on the other during the attack, the Government troops finally retiring to Tumaco. The insurgent force has six three-pounder guns, mounted on El Morro Island, which completely command the channel leading to Tumaco. With these guns, but without any vessel, the insurgents then established a blockade of Tumaco, and when the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Quito, flying the English flag, passed on her way to her regular port of call—Tumaco—she was fired upon by the insurgent force without warning, one of the three-pounder projectiles penetrating her side and exploding in the cargo. She subsequently proceeded on her voyage, but without having touched at Tumaco.

"When the Icarus arrived at El Morro Island, her commanding officer held an interview with the insurgent general, Perez, the result of which was a salute of twenty-one guns fired by Perez to the English flag, hoisted at his headquarters, and in the presence of several of the Icarus' officers and many of the insurgent troops; but Perez maintained his right to continue the blockade, and averred that he would fire upon any merchant vessel attempting to enter Tumaco after warning her not to do so. His apology in the Quito case is given because he had neglected to warn.

"At this point I desire to state that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company issued instructions after the firing on the Quito that their vessels would not call at Tumaco for the present, so there are not likely to arise any complications by further firing on British vessels."

Lieutenant Commander Henry McCrea, commanding the U. S. S. Machias, under date of Colon, Republic of Colombia, October 12, has made the following report:

"There are no material changes in the condition of affairs here in Colon, though one hears of 'wars and rumors of wars' at various points all over the Republic of Colombia.

"From reliable sources I learn that the Liberal leader Diaz, feeling much encouraged over the reported successes of his party at Bocas del Toro, and the well known discontent existing among the Government troops on the Isthmus, due to their having received no pay for five weeks, has issued a proclamation calling upon all loyal Colombians to join him near Panama, where he has plenty of arms and ammunition for everybody. Diaz has also invited General Alban to meet him outside the city limits, the only known reply being that General Alban is building stone barricades on the outskirts of Panama toward La Boca.

"All this at Panama. Colon has not even this much to break the monotony, everything being most peaceful, and the normal traffic of peace goes on without interruption.

"I am pleased to report that we have no sick, and that the shore doctor says smallpox has disappeared from Colon entirely. Of course, I shall continue to take every precaution to maintain the health of the crew, and to that end have ordered the coal delivered alongside in lighters, which makes it cost about 10 cents more per ton."

FURTHER EXTENSION PLANNED

Mr. Root Inspects Engineer School at the Barracks.

Secretary Root, accompanied by General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, yesterday afternoon made an inspection of the new Engineer School, recently established at the Washington Barracks. He was much pleased with the work which has been accomplished there. Approximately, $1,000,000 has been expended on the Engineer School, and a greater outlay is contemplated within the near future. Additional grounds at the barracks is required, and it was in regard to this possible extension of the army post that the Secretary of War yesterday paid a personal visit to the reservation. He was accompanied by members of the Senate Park Commission and Senator Cullom.

The Park Commission held a conference with Secretary Root yesterday, and gave a recapitulation of the work which it has accomplished. The general plans were discussed. In all that has been done Secretary Root gave his hearty concurrence.

The question of the Memorial Bridge to span the Potomac was brought up, and some little time was devoted to a discussion of this matter. It was the first conference held between the Secretary of War and the members of the Commission.

The members of the Commission present were: Daniel H. Burnham, Charles S. McKim, Augustus St. Gaudens, Senator Cullom, Mr. Abbott, of Rome; Mr. Harper, and Mr. Moore, the Secretary of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, were also present. After the conference the members of the Commission returned to the new Willard, where they were the guests of Senator Cullom at luncheon.

Among the most important questions discussed during the conference with the Secretary of War was that of the reclamation of the Anacostia flats, which the Commission believes to be the most necessary matter in hand. Secretary Root is especially interested in this, owing to the establishment under his direction of the new Engineer School at the Washington Barracks.

It is said that to Secretary Root's personal interest in the Engineer School, located at Washington Barracks, will be due improvements in the near future on the Anacostia flats. This school is one of the pet schemes of the Secretary of War, and he has determined that it shall not only be a great success, but a credit to Washington, and he will do all in his power for its advancement. One important matter to be taken into consideration is that of the extension of the post. Another is the reclamation of the Eastern Branch flats. An impounding beltwood along the Anacostia River, from the extreme east of the city to the Arsenal, is a suggestion that was discussed yesterday during the trip to the barracks.

RAN INTO A WRECK.

A Three-Masted Fruit Schooner Sinks in Delaware Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The three-masted schooner Lida Fowlée, from Porto Rico, laden with fruit, for Philadelphia, ran head on into the wreck of the schoner Livinia Campbell, in Delaware Bay, nineteen miles above the breakwater, early this morning and went to the bottom.

The captain, Frank Wright, and ten men were taken off by the tug James McCauley. The steward, R. R. Evans, was the only man lost.

The Trouble With the Indian.

(From the Omaha Bee.)

Commissioner Jones, of the Indian Bureau, has detailed what he considers the principal obstacles to the progress of the Indian. After all the fine-spun arguments have been exhausted the problem always reverts to the same old proposition—the average Indian cannot be made to work.

A Welcome Combination.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

So we need not be disturbed by the news of the arrangements that have been made for the formation of a big English steel company. Indeed, we should welcome it, for it is of prime importance that Europe should continue to be able to pay her debts to us.

A Kentucky Tribute.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

If we had a vote in this election, therefore, we would see Mr. Low where he would consign the memory of General Lee before he should receive it, Tiger or no Tiger, Tammany or no Tammany.

STATISTICS OF SIX STATES.

Census Bulletin Giving School, Military, and Voting Ages.

The Census Bureau yesterday issued a bulletin giving the number of persons of school age, males of militia age, males of voting age, and citizenship of foreign birth, twenty-one years of age and over, in the States of Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Virginia has 704,771 persons of school age, of which 703,063 are native born. The total white population is 435,612. West Virginia has 336,411 persons of school age, of which 334,945 are native born. The total white population is 341,837. Vermont has 98,614, Washington 158,245, Wisconsin 750,685 and Wyoming 27,500.

The number of males of voting age is thus recorded: Vermont, 198,356; Virginia, 447,815; Washington, 196,572; West Virginia, 247,970; Wisconsin, 670,715; Wyoming, 37,898.

"Persons of school age in Virginia and West Virginia in 1900 are practically all of native birth," says the report; "the foreign-born element of this class constituting in the former State only two-tenths of 1 per cent, and in the latter only six-tenths of 1 per cent of the whole number of such persons. In Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, also, the native-born element is by far the larger proportion of this class, the foreign-born element in these States constituting only between 6 and 7 per cent of the entire number.

"Considering the males of voting age as a whole in 1900, there is a large proportion of illiterates in Virginia, or 25.4 per cent, which is accounted for almost wholly by the presence among the males of this class of a large number of illiterate persons of negro descent. In West Virginia, also, there is a noticeable proportion of illiterates, or 12.9 per cent, due in good part to the presence among males of voting age of a considerable number of illiterate persons of the class referred to in Virginia. In Vermont 7.9 per cent, in Wisconsin 5.5 per cent, in Wyoming 4.3 per cent, and in Washington 3.4 per cent of all males of voting age in 1900 are illiterate.

"Of the native white males of voting age who are of native parentage, Virginia has the largest proportion of illiterates in 1900, or 12.5 per cent, while in West Virginia 11.2 per cent of this element are illiterate. In the remaining States of this group the proportion of illiterates among males of this class is quite small.

"Among the native white males of voting age in 1900 who are of foreign parentage, the largest proportion of illiterates are found in Vermont, or 10.1 per cent. For the remaining States of the group the proportions range from six-tenths of 1 per cent in Washington and Wyoming to 3.7 per cent in West Virginia.

"Illiterate foreign white males of voting age constitute in Vermont and West Virginia a considerable proportion of all foreign white males of voting age in 1900, or 25.3 per cent and 22.5 per cent, respectively. In Virginia 18.5 per cent, in Wisconsin 9.3 per cent, in Wyoming 7.8 per cent and in Washington 3.9 per cent of the entire number of males of this class are illiterate.

"Of the colored element of this class in 1900 in the States under consideration, over one-half, or 52.5 per cent, of those in Virginia are illiterate, while in West Virginia 42.2 per cent, in West Virginia 37.7 per cent, in Wyoming 36.4 per cent, in Washington 31 per cent and in Vermont 19.8 per cent are illiterate."

BOUGHT BY THE ATCHISON.

New Charter for the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 24.—The Atchison today purchased the St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern road from John Penman, who bought it at foreclosure sale three years ago. A new company has just been formed and a charter was issued today to the new concern, the Kansas Southwestern Railway Company, with headquarters at Topeka.

The new company is capitalized at $262,000. The road runs from