The Washington Times.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended October 26, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, October 20	26,496
Monday, October 21	28,715
Tuesday, October 22	29,148
Wednesday, October 23	29,509
Thursday, October 24	29,451
Friday, October 25	29,245
Saturday, October 26	29,814
Total	256,395
Daily average (Sunday, 29,496, excepted)	29,316

European Dislike of America.

Referring to Mr. Sydney Brooks' recent statement that Continental Europe dislikes America, the "Chicago Tribune" remarks:

"The reasons for this isolation are many and various. In the first place, of course, there is jealousy of America's commercial success. It is not easy to love a man who undersells you, and as long as Americans persist in this practice they must accept the resentment that goes with it."

This is a rather significant statement, in view of the manner in which the tariff question is now shaping itself in the United States. The "Tribune" is a Republican journal and its utterances upon questions of Republican policy should carry some weight with the members of its own party.

In the foregoing excerpt European dislike of America is declared to rest upon the fact that we are able to undersell the manufacturers and producers of Continental Europe. If this is true, then every argument that has been made in favor of protection since the discussion began becomes wholly inapplicable to existing conditions in this country. The protective policy was inaugurated on the ground that we could not manufacture so cheaply as Europe could. The argument was that we must interpose a tariff barrier against the foreign manufacturer, so that our goods might have an equal chance in the American market. Now we are told that we are underselling Europeans in their own market. If such is the case, it is as clear as light that no tariff is required to prevent Europeans from swamping the American market with "cheap goods." The statement is not true with reference to all things, and probably was not intended to apply to our products in their entirety. It certainly is true with regard to many things which we are now producing, and the arguments of the tariff reformers must be understood as applying mainly to such things. If the champions of protection will consent to a removal of all protective duties from such products as are now being sold by Americans in European markets, and to a reduction of all such duties to a point that will just offset the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, it will be the most important and beneficial step that has yet been taken by this country in the way of tariff reform.

It would seem as if any person of average intelligence ought to be able to see that if a given article can be produced in this country more cheaply than it can elsewhere, a tariff upon that article is unnecessary, and may enable the American producers to charge more than a legitimate price. That this has been done has been conclusively proved by the enormous fortunes that have been amassed by manufacturers in this country. The mystery is that so many honest, well-meaning American people fail to grasp so clear a proposition. The truth is that a tariff upon those articles which no longer need protection is a greater injury to the Americans themselves than it is to Europeans. The latter could not get into our market with such articles, anyway, and they lose nothing on that score. It does not follow, though, that they are not injured at all, or that they have no just cause for complaint. The fact is that the American tariff enables the American manufacturer to hurt the German or the Australian producer in his own home market. The American can set the price so high in this country that he can afford to lower it considerably abroad. In that way he may cut under his foreign competitor, the American consumers being compelled to help bring up the profit on the goods exported. The domestic consumer and the foreign producer are both hurt by the operation.

Our Chicago contemporary suggests other causes for European dislike of America, such as what is called the "American swagger," the brusqueness and even rudeness of speech which is assumed to be characteristic of the people of this country; but above all, the cold commercialism which is believed to pervade all classes of our people. With respect to these matters it may be doubted whether European dislike rests upon a sufficient basis of fact. It is true that we have some swaggerers among us, but we are not all of that type; brusqueness of speech is a very long way from being universal with Americans, and it is by no means certain that the foreigners who settle in this country are not as keenly on the alert for the "almighty dollar" as are the natives. Europeans have been reared in a monarchical and aristocratic atmosphere, and the social and political inferiority of the middle and lower classes has, almost of necessity, given a somewhat subdued touch to their manners and modes of expression. Naturally enough, the free and easy ways of the Americans seem to be "swagger" by comparison, but it is noteworthy that Europeans who come here to live very quickly drop their old habits of demeanor and speech, and adopt those of this country, quite frequently with something of exaggeration.

There is another thing in this connection that should not be lost sight of. The most of the expressions indicating European dislike come from what may be called the upper or ruling classes. These are, generally speaking, monarchical in their ideas, and they deem it a pious duty to disparage everything republican. So far as the masses of the Europeans are concerned, it is doubtful whether they have any feeling of the kind. If they have, it is not strong enough to keep them from coming here in large numbers; and when they do come, as a rule it does not take them long to become pretty thoroughly American in thought, feeling, and action.

But aside from all these latter considerations, it is certain that just now it is the feeling of commercial antagonism that gives tone to European expression. Some of this is unjust, but a part of it is well grounded and altogether excusable, as we have already shown in our references to the working of the tariff.

Lee, the Christian Hero.

At the meeting of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Francis Adams read a most interesting paper on the subject of a crisis which occurred in the history of the country at what proved to be the close of the civil war, but which but for the firm and noble decision of General Robert E. Lee might have marked the beginning of a guerrilla struggle with all the horrors that we read of in South Africa today.

In his paper Mr. Adams offers historical evidence in support of his statement that it was only by resisting great pressure upon him, brought to bear by Jefferson Davis and other irreconcilable leaders, that he was able to bring the war to an end, and send the shattered remnant of his once splendid Army of Northern Virginia home "to make a crop." He was urged to capitulate in such a way that his soldiers could scatter to their home States and report to their Governors with a view to continued resistance; in other words, to fill the South with guerrilla bands; and the Transvaal, Orange River, and Cape Colony regions tell us now what that would have meant. But "no," said General Lee to General E. P. Alexander, his chief of artillery, on the morning of the surrender at Appomattox; "you must remember we are a Christian people. We have fought this fight as long and as well as we knew how. We have been defeated. For us, as a Christian people, there is now but one course to pursue. We must accept the situation; these men must go home and plant a crop, and we must proceed to build up our country on a new basis."

General Lee was the absolute master of the situation. The South loved, trusted, and would have followed him to the bitter end and to death, even as the people of the North loved, confided in, and would have followed Lincoln. Upon Lee's action alone depended whether there should be honest surrender and peace or a mad struggle against a million seasoned and victorious Federal troops, which would have made the Southern States a wilderness, demoralized the North, and retarded the progress of the Union a century. His decision dominated that of Johnston a little later. Pressed by Jefferson Davis to break up his army and let it take to the mountains in detachments, he said: "Mr. President, the South feels that it is whipped, and is tired of the war." That was the finish. Johnston surrendered to his old friend and West Point chum, Sherman. So, through the grand, pervading influence of that good and great American, Robert E. Lee, the sword was relinquished for the plow, and the Confederate armies went home to "make a crop."

To General Lee, says Mr. Adams, the American people owe an everlasting debt of gratitude for dictating the course of the Confederacy in its last movements in the direction of peace, and in inducing its people to accept accomplished facts as frankly and bravely as previously they had accepted the issue of war. The present generation in the North already shares with Mr. Adams his high appreciation of and veneration for that great man. History and posterity will forever keep his laurels green. But, as far as his mortal eye could see, the gratitude of which his New England eulogist now speaks was nowhere visible beyond the boundaries of the section for which he had fought and prayed so long and so well. For years, and until he had been some time in his grave, the passions engendered by the war were allowed full play in the North. The men who had been careful not to expose themselves in the war were howling for revenge upon a stricken people. The frightful reconstruction period—precursor of what the people of South Africa will suffer by and by, was in full swing. Thousands of General Lee's veterans felt in bitterness of spirit that it would have been better if his decision on the day of Appomattox had been different. He never thought so. To his pure soul but one ideal presented itself—the high ideal of the duty of a Christian soldier and gentleman.

By the blessing of God, the prejudices and mad vindictiveness of the years that followed the surrender and the assassination of President Lincoln are things of the past. Since then the blue and the grey have stood shoulder to shoulder in a war against a foreign foe, and in the cause of justice and human liberty. A gallant Northern soldier President can stamp his foot on the embers of the old time prejudice of his section, and declare himself proud that one of his uncles was a Confederate admiral and that another uncle fired the last gun that belched from the battery of the Alabama. And all of us from ocean to ocean, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, can join in singing the praises of the brave of our race who stood up like men against each other in a war in which each side sincerely believed it was right. The thanks of the American people are due to Mr. Charles Francis Adams for calling their attention to the great and ominous question which General Lee was called upon to decide, and gloriously decided for the good of the whole nation on that momentous morning of April 9, 1865. Truly, the gratitude of the country should ever enshrine the memory of the great Virginian.

General Buller and Ladysmith.

It is a condition and not a theory that now confronts General Sir Redvers Buller. In the course of the unfortunate speech which led to his compulsory retirement from the army, he challenged the editor of the "National Review" to produce the heliograph message from Buller at Colenso to White in Ladysmith, concerning which there has been so much comment. The editor in question has accepted the challenge, and in the latest issue of his paper gives the alleged heliogram as follows:

"I have been repulsed. You will burn your ciphers and destroy all your ammunition. You will then make the best terms you can with the Boers after I have fortified myself on the Tugela."

General Buller declared that if the "Review" would publish its version of the order, he would publish a certified copy of the original and let the public judge between them. Whether he will do so, or will be allowed to by the War Office, remains to be seen. In the meantime Buller stock is not quoted as high in the market as it was a few days ago. Should the "Review" heliogram prove to be correct, or substantially so, there will be a serious revulsion of feeling against the man who sent it.

At the time of its emission General White still had ten or eleven thousand troops in Ladysmith, and his position, though precarious, was not desperate. He was holding his own, perhaps with some difficulty, but still holding it. Buller knew in a general way of his circumstances, and had suggested co-operation. That is, he had proposed a sortie in force on December 17, in support of a frontal attack on Colenso on the same day. White was preparing to carry out his part of the programme, when, to his surprise and chagrin, Buller anticipated events by delivering his attack on the fifteenth. White was not ready to co-operate and could not.

If General Buller sent an order to General White anything like that published, he took a view of the situation which the facts did not warrant. He had started to make a frontal assault which was a mistake, in view of the strength and armament of the position. He had marched his light artillery and advance guard into an ambuscade which could easily have been discovered by ordinarily close scouting. But he still had the bulk of his army intact, and it was superior to that of the Boers, save in the matter of long range guns. Finally, the obvious flanking movement, by Acton Homes, to which he should have addressed himself in the first instance, was still open to him—and, later, he essayed it. Altogether Sir Redvers Buller seems to have been in a "blue funk," and without adequate cause or much excuse. The field of explanation is at his command. Perhaps he will enter it and clear things up. If he can it will be much to the advantage of his reputation.

France has decided to use forcible means to coerce the Sultan into settling the French claims. A division of her Mediterranean fleet, consisting of three battleships and two cruisers, has been despatched to the Levant, and on Sunday is expected to reach Smyrna, where the custom house may be seized, or, possibly, even more drastic measures resorted to there and elsewhere. Indications seem to justify a suspicion that Abdul Hamid's time to have serious trouble is at hand. The proposed annexation of Crete, the revolutionary movement in Macedonia, the steady arming of Bulgaria, and the complacency of St. Petersburg in the face of these things, make it look to an outsider as if at least a partial dismemberment of the remaining Ottoman empire in Europe was in sight.

As the probability of Miss Stone's release grows stronger, there is a good deal of talk here and in Europe in relation to a demand the United States is popularly expected to make upon Turkey for reimbursement of the ransom paid for her surrender. Turkey, it is said, will resist on the grounds that she traveled without an escort and without asking for one; that she had been warned of the dangers of the road, and that her abductors were Bulgarians and not Turks. If the attempt is made, no doubt it will be found to be a very hard bill to collect.

The assignment of Captain Beach, United States Engineers, as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, expired last night, and today he will leave Washington to assume the duties of his new post at Detroit, Michigan. While a member of the Commission, Captain Beach has won golden opinions from the people of Washington. His close and intelligent attention to duty, and his uniform courtesy to all persons who have had business to transact with his office, have rendered him universally popular in the Capital. He leaves behind a host of friends who will miss him, and who wish him health, prosperity, and a long and useful life.

After all, two fresh regiments are to be sent to the Philippines. This is not a departure from Secretary Root's policy of reducing the army of occupation; it is only a postponement of it. Perhaps it is just as well. From the accounts we hear from Manila, the two regiments will be needed, and possibly more.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Ignatius T. Cooper, U. S. N., son of Dr. E. W. Cooper, of Dover, Del., President of the Delaware State Board of Health, who was placed on the retired list several months ago owing to ill health, has been extended an invitation from Rear Admiral Belknap to become naval instructor on the Massachusetts schoolship Enterprise. Lieutenant Cooper, who is probably the youngest retired officer in the navy, has recovered his health and is anxious to again assume active duty.

A leading member of the Georgia Legislature, Seaborne Reese, proposes to introduce a bill providing for the teaching in the public schools of that State of the elements of agriculture.

Sir Louis Davies, K. C. M. G., Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been raised to the Supreme Court bench of Canada in the place of Justice King. Sir Louis is fifty-six years of age, and a native of Prince Edward Island, where his father was at one time Colonial Secretary. He began the practice of his profession in his native province in 1867. Entering the Provincial Legislature, he became Premier and Attorney General of Prince Edward Island in 1876. In 1882 he became a member of the Dominion House of Commons, in which he has since continuously represented Queen's County electorate. In 1896 Mr. Davies joined Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Ministry, and was knighted in the jubilee year.

John B. French has been re-elected, at the age of eighty years, to the office of city clerk of Galena, Ill., which he has held for forty years. His father was the city clerk for four years before him, and died in office.

William Lloyd Garrison has accepted an invitation extended to him by the committee in charge of the reception to the Irish delegates, Messrs. John Redmond, M. P.; P. A. McHugh, M. P., and Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., to preside at the demonstration in support of the Irish national cause to be held at Mechanics' Building, Boston, on Sunday evening, November 10.

A requisition to the Duke of Marlborough is being prepared asking him to permit himself to be nominated for the Westminster City Council. The Duke of Norfolk will be unable to accept a second term of office as Mayor of Westminster owing to his many duties in connection with the coronation, and it is thought that the Duke of Marlborough, should he enter municipal life, may be Westminster's next mayor.

Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald has arrived at Fremantle, New South Wales, en route to Sydney and New Zealand, where it is understood that he has relatives. He is on ninety days' furlough.

The Lord Mayor-elect of London, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, was educated at Eton and is the first Eton boy who has filled the office of Lord Mayor for a period of 130 years. Of course, the festivities of the coming lord mayoral year will include a banquet to old Etonians.

A noteworthy tribute of esteem was paid recently at the International Congress of Physiologists at Turin to Sir Michael Foster on his resigning the presidency to his successor, Prof. Angelo Mosso. This consisted in the presentation of a plaque granting him the distinction of honorary perpetual president of the congress.

The Real Issues.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The banners which exhibit to the public gaze Mr. Low's motto as "The City for the People," Mr. Croker's motto "My Pocket Every Time," and the Tammany motto, "To Hell with Reform," present the plain truth tersely. In those few words are the real issues of this fight.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

At the dedication of a church at Konigsberg recently, the German Emperor surprised the congregation by offering a most eloquent prayer which would have done credit to an Archbishop. He asked the blessing of the Almighty upon his people, that they might be taught to follow in the footsteps and the faith of Queen Louise, his great-grandmother, the loveliest of all the Queens of Prussia, in whose honor the church was named. This is the first time he ever offered a prayer in public, although he seldom makes a speech without confessing to his dependence upon the Divine Providence, and he has a deep religious sentiment. He is firmly convinced that he is the chosen of the Lord. In the summer of 1900, during the Chinese troubles, he preached a sermon one Sunday morning on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The officers and sailors of that ship were his only congregation, but the sermon was intended for the world at large, and has been printed in many languages. A very good sermon it was, too, Rev. Dr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church in Berlin, translated it into English.

The subject was "The Duty and Power of Intercession." The text was from Exodus: "And it came to pass when Moses held up his hand Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed." The idea running through the discourse was that the people of Germany should pray for Divine support and intercession in behalf of the Christians of China, in order that the kingdom of God might be advanced and civilization promoted. It was an acknowledgment of his dependence and reliance upon Divine power, of his belief in the efficacy of prayer, and his confidence that the Eternal Jehovah was on the side of Germany and the other Christian nations during the Chinese difficulties.

The Emperor frequently selects texts for the court preachers. He is in the habit of sending them word on Friday or Saturday that he would like to have a sermon on this subject or that—usually some timely topic under public discussion, or something he has in his own mind, and tells them how to treat it. Perhaps he may want them to attack some fad or folly of the court. The good mar whose turn it is to preach that Sunday may have already prepared himself, but the Emperor's word is law, so he has to burn midnight oil to please his imperial master. If it does please, the sermon is printed in the newspapers and in pamphlet form and extensively circulated by his Majesty's order.

The Dublin "Freeman's Journal" takes responsibility for the latest "bull" story. In one of the Dublin hospitals recently a patient had to undergo the simple operation of having some glands removed from his neck. For some reason the man's tongue took such a position, under the effect of chloroform, as to entirely obstruct his breathing. Several ineffectual attempts were made to extricate the tongue, and the man was dying of suffocation under the eyes of the helpless and horrified students and nurses, when the eminent Dublin surgeon who attended the case performed, with a marvelous coolness and presence of mind, the operation of tracheotomy on the man's throat, which instantaneously restored the patient's breathing and life. One of the young witnesses exclaimed in his enthusiasm: "It takes an Irishman to save a man's life by cutting his throat!"

In accordance with the resolution which was passed at the election of the Lord Mayor claims will, in due course, be made "for preserving the ancient rights, privileges and immunities of the city of London" at the coronation of the King. At present, however, the course of procedure to be adopted by the Remembrancer in furtherance of the purpose of the resolution is a matter of doubt and vague conjecture. Until it has been definitely decided whether the old-time forms and ceremonies are to be revived or abandoned it will not be possible to draw up the claims of the city of London.

According to the authorities the Lord Mayors of old enjoyed the right of being cupbearers to the King at the coronation banquets. His Lordship of ancient date, it appears, attended the ceremony with the Aldermen and twelve citizens, and at the banquet which followed the coronation the Chief Magistrate of the city offered the King a cup of spiced wine. This cup was of gold, and with its cover weighed precisely 30 ounces. The privilege of paying for the cup, and, presumably, the wine, belonged to the King, and it subsequently became the property of the Lord Mayor as a fee or reward for his services. It is also recorded that at the banquet the civic party was seated "to the left of the cup board," which, however, is not enlightening to the average man of the present day, seeing that all evidence by which the precise locality might have been fixed has long since disappeared.

While European chancelleries are deliberating on the subject of the actual bonds of relationship between Koweit and the Ottoman Empire, the triangular discussion — Germany, France, Russia — has broken forth again in the press of Paris and St. Petersburg. In the former city a small section of the press, led by "Le Journal des Debats," has revived its theory that French co-operation with the German Bagdad Railway can in nowise be detrimental to Russian interests in the Persian Gulf. On the other hand, Russian papers like "Novoe Vremya" and the "Rossiya" point out that Russian interests are identical with those of France in Persia, and that France can show good will toward Russia by counteracting in the gulf the influence of Great Britain, which now seems to be augmenting there. Says the "Novoe Vremya:" "France has already important interests in Muscat, and it is highly desirable from a Russian point of view that these interests shall be developed and supported. Therefore, Russia will gladly assist France to extend its influence in Muscat and also at other points in the Persian Gulf. It is not very easy for Russia to maintain the struggle with the British, who for the moment are all-powerful in that region, and we shall really be glad to have a good friend and ally, who will receive as the reward for acting with us only exclusive advantages."

The "Rossiya" reminds France that although the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company is now making a regular service between the Russian ports and those of the Persian Gulf, and while her commerce is developing on the northern frontier of Persia, it is a matter of serious moment to Russia to be able to reach Persia from the south by sea, and, therefore, she cannot be indifferent when she sees Germany attempting to extend her railway to Koweit, or England attempting to obtain a pied a terre at the samepoint. The "Rossiya" calls the attention of France to the fact that the completion of the Bagdad line will probably be simultaneous with the completion of the junction of the Anglo-Indian railways with Chinese railways and "Hamburg will then be connected by an unbroken network of lines with the Yangtse Valley and this steel band will cut us off from the Persian Gulf as well as from the Indian Ocean, while it will leave France isolated in Indo-China, and forever preclude her from obtaining any foothold in Arabia."

A competition of aeroplanes is announced under the patronage of the international aeronautic committee of the club, to take place at the Parc des Princes, Auteuil, on November 13. The programme, which is very varied, includes flying machines heavier than air, to carry an aeronaut, and machines flying alone; also navigable parachutes.

Two prizes are offered by the "Auto-Velo," one for aerial toys propelled by mechanism, the other for the best scientific kite on a string.

If any proof were wanted of the activity prevailing in the aeronautic world, it would be found in the orders for machines for air ships received by M. Bucket, constructor of M. Santos-Dumont's motor. These include sixteen horse-power machines for M. Roze, the Baron Bradsky, M. Lisboa, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, H. M. Severe, a Brazilian Deputy, a twelve horse-power machine for the Comte Almare da Schilo, a five horse-power for M. Bleriot, and two twenty-four horse-power machines for M. Philippi, of the Vienna Automobile Club.

There are two sides to every question, including ballooning. Most people are enthusiastic in their admiration of this science, but M. Lemaitre, owner of a house near the Parc d'Aero station at St. Cloud, has a sensitive nose, and does not like the smells caused by the making of hydrogen gas, which requires the use and the outpouring of sulphuric acid, and as he supposes that M. Deutsch is the owner of the Aero Club's balloon-house, he has summoned him for creating a nuisance. The case has been adjourned for a week.

RICH PLACER DISTRICT.

Strike in the Cariboo Country Proves a New Klondike.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 31.—A fortnight ago, on October 14, the world received its first intimation of a new and apparently rich placer district in the heart of the famous Cariboo country, a district which was described by the bearers of the news as a new Klondike. Today the third of a series of corroboratory messages has reached the outside world from veteran miners who went to investigate, expecting to be disappointed.

Robert Nesbitt—"Wet Blanket" Nesbitt, as he has been christened at Dawson and Koyukuk—is one of these, and he declares truth alone has been told. The diggings are there, as stated. They are even richer than first reports had indicated. They are in a very considerable area of unprospected country, but they are reached only by most arduous toil. They are so hedged in by mountains that even the sure-footed pack mules cannot get within five miles at best of the discovery.

On the last section of the journey those who make it have to carry provisions and mining utensils upon their backs while making their way laboriously, in many places scrambling on hands and knees up or down sheer precipices. With exploration, pack train routes may possibly be found, but just at present these are the actual conditions. Once across the mountains the country is fairly open and the traveling good.

Up to the present only four men have returned with reports made from personal and actual experience. The first of these is James Sheppard, the original discoverer. Four or five years ago Sheppard wandered up Horse Fly River with a hunting party of Indians, stumbled upon the newest treasure land, cleaned up some seven hundred dollars with a pan alone, told no one of his fortune, but marketed his gold here on the coast, and went to England. He returned a year or so since penniless, and could get no one to listen to the tale he told. Finally, on the "off chance," as they now express it, Campbell and Stirskee set out to prove the truth of his story.

They found the place he had imperfectly described, and found it richer than the creek that first attracted men to Cariboo. They went on and found yet richer ground. Their scant supplies ran out and they returned triumphant with the news. A miner whom they staked has since been washing $25 an hour on the creek bed with no better sluice than a roughly hollowed log and riffles, crudely formed by gashes of the axe. The latest party in was headed by two veterans, Nesbitt, an American, and Frank L. Reynolds, son of the Ashcroft "Journal's" editor. Twice they sallied ahead to One Hundred and Fifty Mile House, Lac la Hache, the final outpost of civilization on the road, and there secured pack horses.

Taking advantage of superior geographical information, they believe they can retain the horses till within a half dozen miles of the creek. At Harper's camp this party met the pioneers of the new diggings, and a confidential message, sent back by Reynolds' father, which he received last evening, gives the news as they have got it at first hands. They are themselves provisioned for one month, and will come out on snowshoes, as winter is now setting in upon the mountains. To quote this letter:

"Bob Campbell and several others returned last night from the last trip with quite a lot of gold and reports. They say there are several creeks all carrying gold, but they had no chance to thoroughly prospect them, having to pack in supplies from Horse Fly Lake over some twenty miles of rough and impassable country, leaving them little time to ground. On Eureka Creek Campbell declares he can make $2 an hour steadily by simply panning from the creek bed. Other creeks show even better indications. None of the party and no other parties have prospected this new territory. All that have yet been in have staked upon Eureka, as it is nearest and has already proven rich enough to satisfy. It is now staked from mouth to source, and we go on the prospect and locate on other streams.

"Campbell cut down a tree and roughly hollowed out the log and shoveled for an hour, losing quite two-thirds of the gold but saving $12.50 in this first experiment. Since then it is reported an associate staked by him had saved twice this money every hour in this primitive way, as many hours as he cares to work. The party say the country is quite like Barkerville, with every chance of proving as good or better. This is already quite a camp, and as I write behind an improvised bar, a man is being shaved over in one corner by a 'lady barber,' a blacksmith is in another corner sharpening picks, and a game with bets of nothing less than $5 holds the centre of the stage."

Besides prospecting and locating, the Nesbitt-Reynold party is equipped to map the country and describe it for the benefit of the others, and, since it is declared the creeks are many, and branches passed by in contempt as not good enough to touch return from $8 to $15 a day, there should be room enough for all of the many hundreds that will presumably rush hither in the spring, it being practically impossible for any, save those already started, to make the camp before the winter comes.

NEW DYNAMITE GUN TESTED.

Good Results Achieved at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 31.—A test of the new dynamite gun at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, was made today. T. S. Darling, President of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company, represented the manufacturers, and Majors Burney and McNutt superintended the Government's interest in the work.

The gun is fifteen inches in calibre and fifty feet in length, and the test included the firing, at a distance of 5,700 yards, of a 6-inch projectile; at 5,043 yards an 8-inch projectile, and at 4,120 yards a 10-inch projectile. These projectiles are loaded with nitro-glycerine, 87 per cent pure, and were hurled their respective distances out to sea. Tomorrow the gun will be tested by firing a 15-inch projectile at a distance of about 4,000 yards, and continuous firing. For the first hour the gun will be fired fifteen times with blank shot, and for the next hour ten times consecutively.

Mr. Darling stated tonight that the tests today had more than come up to the expectations of the makers and the Government authorities in charge.

An Awful Thing.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Senator Hanna has taken some pains to announce that he will not resign the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. Who has been hinting to the Senator that it is time for him to disappear? He may be sorry a little later that he did not resign at the first hint. A new head of the Republican party—one who was not looked upon as in the line of promotion—has appeared on the political horizon. It is an awful thing to be the nominal head of a great organization, and still have nothing really to do with the business.

Bureaucracy.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

With Corbin and Crowninshield running things at Washington, we have had all we want of the bureau business. A good deal of "decentralization" is needed in both Departments. If the Schley case and the Corbin usurpation shall teach us that the efficiency of both army and navy may be seriously impaired by bad organization at Washington, they will have been worth while. Bureaucracy is always bad, bad in itself and in its consequences. With the disappearance of Crowninshield from the Bureau of Navigation, and with the protest of Miles against Corbin's usurpation, it looks as though there might be a chance to secure some needed reforms.

Republican Reciprocity Cant.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The humbug of the reciprocity cant of the extreme protectionist wing of the dominant party must be made patent to the least observant of persons by this kind of talk. The pampered beneficiaries of tariff legislation and their political allies, however, are engaged in a vain effort to sweep out the rising sea with a broom. They may kill the Kasson treaties, but they cannot allay the storm which has been raised by the robberies committed upon the American people by freebooting trusts in the name of protection.

MR. ISHAM WILL BRING CHARGES

Alleges That General Buffington Lied About His Inventions.

Willard S. Isham called at the War Department again yesterday to see Secretary Root for the purpose of formally presenting charges against Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He was unsuccessful in his attempt to see Secretary Root. He has been advised that if he desires to make charges against General Buffington he must put them into writing.

Mr. Isham did not have written charges with him, and he took his departure after a brief conversation with Secretary Root's private secretary. Mr. Isham is the inventor of the Isham shell, and, with the late Dr. Tuttle, the discoverer of thorite. In this connection he, on Wednesday, made verbal charges against General Buffington. His manner at that time was that of an angry man with a grievance.

After Secretary Root had sent word to him yesterday that the charges he wished to make must be put into writing Mr. Isham declared that he would comply with this direction, and when asked what the nature of the charges would be, said:

"I will charge General Buffington with deliberate falsehood and misrepresentation as to the Isham shell and thorite, both in the statements in his annual reports of this and last year, and in his statements before Congress at its last session and to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, of which he is a member. I will also charge that another officer of the Ordnance Bureau received money for an interest in another invention not related to the Isham shell, a third interest in a device purchased by the Government. This business of giving third interests in inventions has some bearing on my matters, because I could have gotten favorable action on the Isham shell if I had been willing to give up a third interest."

Mr. Isham declared when asked for particulars that he supposed he could not prove the charge that he had been asked to part with an interest of his invention to secure favorable action, as such a suggestion was not made in the presence of witnesses and could not be acted upon by the War Department.

"I propose to show, however," he said, "that one officer of the department did have a third interest in an invention, which was favorably reported upon and purchased, and that he secured consideration for that interest.

"Are you referring to Captain Wheeler and his connection with the purchase of the Gerdom gas check?" he was asked.

"Yes, that is the case. Captain Wheeler is the man I am referring to."

General Buffington declined to discuss the affair at all, saying that Secretary Root had approved his action in purchasing Maximite, Hudson Maxim's explosive, notwithstanding Congress had turned Maximite down and had authorized the purchase of thorite. Referring to the statement about Captain Wheeler, General Buffington made public yesterday the correspondence between Captain Wheeler, the Chief of Ordnance, the Secretary of War, and Messrs. Tracy, Boardman, and Platt, of New York, as to the purchase of the gas check. The correspondence dates back to December, 1898, when General Flagler was Chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

The Government had been supplying its breech-loading guns with the gas check device and Gregory Gerdom, the inventor, notified the manufacturers of the guns that he would hold them for an infringement of patent if they continued to use it. He had offered to sell the patent to the Government for $22,000, but the War Department had not taken action on his offer.

On February 3, 1899, Messrs. Tracy, Boardman and Platt, wrote the Secretary of War calling attention to a letter from Gerdom offering the patent for sale for $22,000. They explained that Gerdom had expected to have it accepted within a reasonable time, but that Congress had failed at a number of sessions to make the appropriation and meanwhile the use of the invention had been extended so that it was used by the navy as well as the army. Gerdom had parted with a large share of his interest in the invention and the Government would now be compelled to pay $50,000 for the invention if it wanted it.

At the same time Messrs. Tracy, Boardman, and Platt commenced suit against the Government contractors for infringement of patent. They also explained that unless the $50,000 offer was accepted at that session of Congress it would be withdrawn. General Flagler recommended the purchase for $35,000.

Meanwhile General Buffington became Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and, it is alleged, learned of Captain Wheeler's connection with the invention and that he had been promised a third interest in all moneys which should be received from it. Captain Wheeler wrote a letter to General Buffington stating his connection with the invention, as follows:

"For some time previous to and during the years 1894 and 1895, I was stationed at the Sandy Hook proving ground as assistant proof officer and in charge of the machine shops of which Gregory Gerdom was foreman. Before the latter was employed at the proving ground he had invented a gas check for guns, for which some time afterward letters patent were granted.

"As a result of the relations existing between Gerdom and myself, I was consulted by him as to the methods to be employed in taking out a patent, and having made a study of breech mechanisms and gas-checking devices, as an adjunct to my duties, I advised Gerdom as to the claims he might make for his invention, in order that it should not be an infringement of patents heretofore existing, and occasionally framed letters for him in the transaction of the business incident to taking out the patent, before the matter was finally placed in the hands of an attorney.

"I did this solely with a view to promoting his interests, without any hope or desire for reward, and without any agreement as to compensation.

"The owners of the patent, however, made an agreement to assign to me a one-third interest in all moneys they might receive. I assume this was done as a compensation for the services I had rendered. Gerdom well knowing that as far as he was concerned they had no money value. As I did not at that time foresee any pecuniary gain, and well knowing that patents on war material were not generally remunerative, I accepted the paper.

"I never followed the matter sufficiently to know whether or not this paper had passed through the necessary processes of law, and it was news to me to learn that it was recorded in the Patent Office. I have always considered this matter as purely personal between myself and the owners of the patent, and for that reason have not discussed the matter with others. It has never been necessary for me to advocate the adoption of the device, and so far as I know, with possibly one exception, no officer of the Ordnance Department has been aware of my connection with this matter, and I might add that I have never paid any moneys in its development. I had no knowledge whatever that the present Chief of Ordnance had recommended to the Secretary of War for his approval the purchase of the patent for the United States service."

Captain Wheeler relinquished all claim to his interest in the invention, and after some correspondence as to the value of the patent General Buffington recommended its purchase, and Secretary Root approved the recommendation.

Mr. Isham this morning explained to the reporters what he meant when he charged General Buffington with misrepresentation before the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. "My shell," he said, "was referred to the board for action. General Buffington went before that board, and as a member of it made such statements about the shell as would undoubtedly cause an unfavorable report.

"I knew absolutely nothing at the time of the statements he made and was given no opportunity to refute them until some time later when I learned that the board had acted adversely on the thorite and shell. Then I asked for a hearing and was able to completely refute his statements. He absented himself from the board meeting at the time and has not since denied in any way that he lied against us. I also want to charge the members of the Ordnance Board with concealing true information regarding tests of the shell and of making false reports upon it."

Mr. Isham said he could get fifteen witnesses to support his charges, one of whom would be Lieutenant General Miles. He declared that unless Secretary Root takes the matter up he will carry it to Congress and have a Congressional investigation.

"As to thorite," he added, "they claim it will not detonate. I can prove by reports in the Navy Department of tests at Sandy Hook that it did detonate and that test was fully satisfactory."

The Fleet.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Viewed in the light of later evidence, "the fleet under my command" appears to have consisted mainly of the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

TO URGE TRUST LEGISLATION.

President's Message Will Refer to Inadequacy of Present Laws.

It is the opinion of some of the influential Senators and Representatives with whom President Roosevelt has consulted lately that the most radical, or at least the most outspoken, portion of his message, with regard to public questions, will be the paragraph on trusts. This does not mean that Mr. Roosevelt intends to recommend drastic legislation against industrial combinations, but rather that he regards the trust question generally as one that foreshadows trouble in the future if not wisely handled, and that Congress ought to deal with it carefully, but in its own way.

While he may have no specific recommendations to make with regard to the kind of a trust-regulating law that should be passed, the President will again enunciate the strong convictions he has often expressed on the general subject of the necessity of finding some legal way to restrain the growing power of industrial combinations.

According to popular opinion here, the President's message will be a more conservative document than might be supposed from a knowledge of Mr. Roosevelt's forceful and original way of doing things. It will be original in the sense that it will be written by himself in his characteristically vigorous language, and that it will deal with every public question of importance and general interest. But it is understood that his specific recommendations for legislation will be very few. He prefers to leave it to Congress to say how the different subjects should be dealt with, contenting himself with calling attention to the relative importance of each one, and making known to Congress and the country his own views with regard to it.

Throughout the document, however there will be much more generalization than might be anticipated in a paper written by Theodore Roosevelt. But he believes that conservatism is demanded at present, more than radical legislation.

A report has lately been published to the effect that the Department of Justice will very shortly institute proceedings against a powerful corporation or trust for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The statement has been made that the Attorney General has been for some time gathering evidence against this corporation, and that the district attorneys of various States are preparing to follow up these proceedings by other suits from time to time.

There is little or no truth in these reports. The Attorney General is not preparing any case against any corporation, for the very good reason that he well knows that his predecessor, Mr. Griggs, found out through a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the Sherman Anti-Trust law is so full of holes that it will not hold water. In the present shape of national legislation it is useless, even if otherwise desirable, to proceed against any trust, and the Department of Justice long ago abandoned any attempt to enforce it.

Only twice since the present Attorney General took office has he been asked to institute proceedings under this law. Once was last summer, when a committee demanded that he furnish them with the evidence against the Carnegie Steel Trust, as they called it, which the committee presumed him to have become possessed of when acting as the local attorney in Pittsburg of one branch of the Carnegie corporation. Since then a request has been made to the Department of Justice to take action against a combination which, if the evidence outlined to the Attorney General exists, has plainly violated the law. He has replied that if such evidence can be furnished it would be his duty and