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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended November 2, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, October 27	20,208
Monday, October 28	18,847
Tuesday, Oct. 29	18,991
Wednesday, October 30	20,480
Thursday, October 31	20,210
Friday, November 1	20,126
Saturday, November 2	20,780
Total	255,641
Daily average (Sunday, 20,208, excepted)	20,258

The Franco-Turkish Difficulty.

The despatch of a division of the French Mediterranean fleet to Turkish waters has had the usual effect of bringing the Sultan to terms, and our despatches yesterday announced that the claims of French citizens against the Porte, which are at the bottom of the trouble, had been fully conceded by the Constantinople Government. No doubt Abdul Hamid expected that to settle the matter, but it appears that it will not.

The amour propre of La Belle France has been touched in a tender place. We are assured that the conduct of Turkey during the past three months has been insulting to the Republic, and calculated to injuriously affect its prestige in the Levant and other regions associated with the near Eastern question. So Turkey must do something more than pay up, though that will be hard enough by itself. MM. Loubet and Delcasse are quite ready to believe that the Sultan is sincere in his desire to avoid war with their country, even at the price of a solemn promise to pay money to prevent it. But they are not without experience with his Ottoman Majesty, and they consider it safer to keep Admiral Caillard's squadron at Smyrna or some other point handy to Syria until a cash settlement has been effected, and Abdul Hamid has done the other things which will be required of him. It is also said that when M. Constans, French Minister to Turkey, returns to his post, he will do so on a French war vessel, which would require the opening of the Dardanelles for that occasion.

It is extremely interesting to note that France has developed remarkably paternal feelings toward the French Catholics in Asia Minor. This is in marked contrast to the policy lately adopted by the French Government in regard to the Catholic Church at home. At any rate it is announced that, before the Turkish Government can hope to escape from the Gallic cavity it is in at present, it must promptly consent to a rearrangement of the French right of protection to Catholics of that nation in the Ottoman dominions.

If this means anything, it probably means that the French President and his Foreign Minister have secured permission from Russia to develop French influence in Syria, and that the present movement more than squints at a practical protectorate over that region.

This view of the matter will not appeal agreeably to England, since nothing could be much more uncomfortable to the people in Downing Street than the prospect of having France for a next door neighbor to Egypt and the Suez Canal. Yet that eventuality seems likely to be realized unless it should be found practicable to organize an Anglo-German coalition to prevent it. Probably we have not yet realized the full import of the renewed agitation of matters intimately identified with the near Eastern question. When we consider the apparent imminence of rebellion in Macedonia, which, should the outbreak occur soon, would be nearly certain to draw Bulgaria into the struggle, and doubtless with the tacit assent of Russia, and the new activity of France in the Levant, it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that another movement for the partition of Turkey is on the point of beginning. Where it would end, if it did begin, is another affair. For a year or more we have thought that it would be strange if Russia and France did not take advantage of the preoccupation of England to secure a foothold in European Turkey and Asia Minor. Russia looks upon the locked up Dardanelles, her natural outlet to the west, with hungry and angry eyes. France is eaten with jealousy of England, because of the latter's firm occupation of Egypt. The opportunity for both may have come. England is powerless. The only prime factor as to which there is doubt is Germany; but the Kaiser possibly may have been placated with promises of compensation somewhere. It is a critical situation; much more so than the casual observer might imagine.

A Connecticut Park.

Ernest Thompson Seton, who is better known to American readers as Seton-Thompson, has recently purchased eighty acres of wild land in Connecticut, and is developing it into a park. It will be stocked with deer, small game and birds of rare species, and it is hardly necessary to say that sportsmen with dogs and guns will not be welcome on the premises. Mr. Seton is carrying out in person the idea which he advocates in his latest book, that of spending money on beautiful surroundings for country houses instead of on rare furniture and valuable paintings for the inside.

The American park is comparatively a new thing. Until a few years ago the average American of wealth spent his money on his town house, and on material luxuries in his country home, if he had one. Even in the South, where country estates have always been the rule rather than the exception among rich land-owners, money was usually spent rather in the building and furnishing of the house, and in the entertainment of guests, than in the deliberate improvement of the property after the English fashion, or in game-preserving. In fact, for some two hundred years after the discovery of America, game was so plentiful that the difficulty was not so much to preserve it as to keep it from encroaching on the land devoted to cultivation. When bears come by night and kill sheep and pigs, and foxes make raids on the poultry yard, and deer trample the crops, the farmer does his hunting as a matter of duty, not of sport, though he gets some sport out of it nevertheless. This was the case in pioneer days, and it is said that in the neighborhood of abandoned farms in New England, where large game parks have been laid out, the farmers are again having trouble with wild animals, who are becoming so bold that they invade cultivated land and spoil the crops. It is only when game has become rare, as it has in England after a thousand years of civilization, that preserving it becomes a matter of paramount interest. The deer are killed off, and then with great pains bred for sport or for show, just as forests are felled, and then trees are planted and tended with extraordinary care. To the historian of the future, the whole business may seem rather like the behavior of a child who tears up his picture books and breaks his toys, and then wishes he had not. But the methods by which wild land is cleared and cities are built make such things inevitable. It is fortunate that before the most valuable birds and animals of this country were entirely exterminated, the movement in favor of natural history parks, private and public, has begun.

Mr. Seton rightly argues that there is nothing which can be put into a house which is as beautiful as the views which one may have from its windows. What painting is comparable to an outlook into autumn woods, or tree-tops in which the birds build in spring? Yet people will build expensive houses in places where they can see nothing from their windows but similar houses on the other side of the street, and they think they are building homes.

The affection which an Englishman feels for his ancestral estate is a thing which, perhaps, few Americans can understand. Sometimes this affection does not exist, but when it does, it is deep-rooted, inbred, comparable only to his loyalty to his family. It is doubtful whether any city house could inspire such sentiment as is felt for some of these old country estates with their avenues of huge trees, their moors and meadows. If Americans can be brought to see the importance of founding such houses, they may lay up treasures for their children and grandchildren whose worth can hardly be estimated.

Durbin and Taylor.

A more astounding or disgraceful communication than the letter of Governor Durbin of Indiana to Governor Beckham of Kentucky, refusing to honor the latter's requisition for the fugitives from justice, Taylor and Finley, is not to be found in the annals of American executive history and practice. The text of the letter affords internal evidence that Durbin has the remains of a conscience somewhere on his person, and that it has been troubling him. But having determined to suppress it by violent means, he crushes it under a storm of illogical and untrue statement and invective hurled at the judiciary and people of his neighbor Commonwealth. At the very outset of his argument in defence of his action this protector of escapes from justice destroys his own position. He says:

"I choose to make use of the right and the duty as the executive of the Commonwealth to exercise a discretionary power of refusal to the end that the purposes of persecution, which seem to be the conspicuous feature of this prosecution, may not force these men before a court partisan to the very extreme of vindictiveness and a jury organized for conviction in its personnel and empanelment."

Who, let us ask, established Governor Durbin's right, and imposed upon him the duty of refusing to obey a direct mandate, and to ignore another express provision of the Federal Constitution? Clause 2, section 2, of Article IV of the fundamental law of the land says:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

We fail to find in this mandatory clause of the Constitution anything which could possibly be twisted into a gubernatorial privilege to disregard the law every Governor has taken an oath to support, and to "exercise a discretionary power of refusal" to obey it. No such power inheres in the Governor of a State. The only power that does in the connection, arises from the failure of those who framed the Constitution to provide ways and means for the punishment of persons like Durbin who defy its authority.

Owing to that omission, it is possible for any one of our forty-five State Executives to laugh at the constitutional mandate, and at his oath of office, and to flaunt his misfeasance and perjury in the face of the country, in absolute safety from the sword of the law. Happily there have been and are few American Governors who could be induced either by political or pecuniary considerations to interpose their accidental and illegal power to protect criminals from the consequences of misdeeds committed, or alleged to have been committed, in other States.

The abuse which Governor Durbin, in his letter, heaps upon the trial court in Kentucky which has twice tried and convicted Caleb Powers, one of Taylor's alleged tools and accomplices in the assassination of Governor Goebel, and upon the head of Judge Cantrill, an eminent jurist who presided at both trials with marked impartiality, surpasses belief. But Durbin is hard pressed for excuses to defend his attitude, and he may imagine that he can obscure the fact by indulgence in coarse and vulgar insult to the Kentucky judiciary. He says:

"It is a deep disappointment that the utter disregard of justice which marked the previous trial was as notorious in the second trial of Powers as in the first. Consequently I can only voice my condemnation thereof by refusing to honor your requisition, which, in effect, would make me a party to the conviction and punishment of two reputable citizens of Indiana."

The "two reputable citizens of Indiana," it is needless to remark, are the fugitives from justice Taylor and Finley. It would be difficult for Governor Durbin in any sane manner to advance a reason justifying his attack upon the court which tried Powers. If he pretends to be a lawyer, he knows that he is estopped from such a course by the first section of Article IV of the Constitution, which prescribes that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State." But Durbin, having thrown his obligation to the Constitution to the winds in one respect, evidently is not to be bound by it in others.

The action of the Indiana Executive in the case of Taylor and Finley has not been altogether unexpected. Surprise only is caused by the utter disregard for law and decency with which the text of his letter to Governor Beckham fairly reeks. It is a very inopportune time for precedents such as the one Durbin has established. It tends to encourage and promote the crime of political assassination, and the country is extremely sensitive in regard to that particular type of offence against the laws of God and man at this juncture. It further tends to open the door to antecedent deals between murderous agents of party vengeance with complacent Governors of the same political faith, in advance of removals of party opponents by means of assassination. Too much contempt it would be impossible to feel for this person Durbin, his methods and his manners.

The Evolution of Today.

Recent writers on the evolution of prehistoric man take the ground that the superior intellectual and industrial development of certain races began during the glacial period, when, cut off from retreat to the tropics by the immense masses of ice moving southward, tribes which had come from the warmer climate and less exacting conditions of Africa and Asia found themselves obliged to support life in circumstances new and infinitely difficult for their limited capabilities. They sought refuge from cold and wild animals in caves and huts; they contrived clothing; they were obliged to defend themselves from the larger carnivora, which were moved to greater boldness by the difficulty of finding food as the cold increased, and to meet these necessities they developed brain-power unknown until that time. Like other facts in the infinitely varied history of evolution, this goes to show that circumstances mold man, wherever he is too strong to be exterminated and too weak to resist.

To students of industrial and social evolution, this phase of man's development presents a striking analogue to the present condition of the Occidental world. Man, in this country and in Europe, is brought face to face with conditions new to him, in which he must either develop new powers or be more or less crushed and deformed. This is inevitable. All changes in circumstances press on one side or the other of the living beings affected by them. They may produce deformity, or they may restore balance. Only an intelligent study of the laws of life and human development can enable the observer to predict with any degree of certainty which will happen.

For example, the sudden removal of thousands of Europeans to this country, during its early history, was an experiment which, to the unthinking observer of that day, might have seemed predestined to end in failure. To those accustomed to be governed in every act of their lives by divinely appointed rulers, it might well appear that to leave people to govern themselves in a wilderness could only be disastrous. As a matter of fact, however, it developed new and unsuspected powers of self-government. Man was left largely free to follow his natural instincts, while there were still, in the colleges and universities of the Old World, and the beginnings of these institutions in the New, guide-posts and maps which kept him from making some mistakes into which he might otherwise have fallen. But in the opportunities of his new experience he discovered ways of living which had been shut off from his forefathers, and which were higher, nobler, and better worth while than theirs. The same has been true in some measures of British colonists in other parts of the world.

In the present industrial development we have a specialization which makes the individual but one part of a great machine. We are sometimes proud of alluding to this as progress. It is progress certainly; but what is going to be the end of it? Are these conditions going to develop new powers in the human organism, and, if so, what? Nature knows but little of what we call right and wrong. In natural law there is nothing which will work a miracle and make men broad-minded, intelligent, virtuous, when all their circumstances are forcing them to be narrow, ignorant, and immoral. Here and there one may revolt from the degrading influences which surround him, and oppose them with such might that he will in time destroy them; but meanwhile his fellows bear the marks of their bitter experience. France never entirely recovered from the shock of the French Revolution, or, more properly, from the effects of the Napoleonic wars which followed it. It is well for intelligent people to study this industrial evolution, its nature, and its effects upon the individual, for these will be its effects upon the country.

Just why the Chinese Empress should take it into her homicidal head to recall Minister Wu in disgrace, at this time, is a question hard to answer. If ever a hopeless tyrant had a loyal and able servant, Tsi Hsi has had one in Wu Tingfang. During her war on Europeans, and her attempt to capture and massacre the foreign Ministers and legation people in Peking, Wu worked like a beaver to keep this country from interfering, and his labors were crowned with a remarkable degree of success. So much so, that when we went to war with China and sent an expedition of invasion to that country, he was able to impress the idea upon our Administration that it was only a friendly picnic, and that it was intended as much to help the amiable Empress Dowager in her hard struggle against the Boxers, of which she was the notorious chief, as to succor the legations. In fact, the time soon came when Wu was jocularly known as the American Secretary of State for Chinese Affairs, although, in fact, that honor was divisible between him and the pleasant and persuasive M. de Wollant, Russian Charge d'Affaires at Washington. But it is said that Wu has offended in permitting himself to become personally too popular in the United States. What, in the name of the great red dragon, was he sent here for, but to make himself liked and pull the wool over American official eyes?

The political situation in South America is not without a menace of trouble which might involve four at least of the Republics of that continent, not counting Venezuela and Colombia, which have their own difficulties. It is quite possible that the differences between Argentina and Chile can be composed, and the good offices of the United States doubtless would be offered to that end. But should they by any chance go to war, it is regarded as certain that Peru and Bolivia at once would press Chile for a settlement of the old Tacna-Arica dispute favorably to their contentions. Then, in case Chile should prove unyielding, they might take sides actively with Argentina. It would be rather unfortunate to have such things happen at a time when all concerned are engaged in a peace and arbitration congress at the City of Mexico.

Reduce the War Taxes.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

As yet the Secretary has avoided committing himself to any plan for lowering the taxes, but that is the only reasonable method by which the hoarding in the Government's vaults of the tens of millions of dollars needed for constant circulation can be stopped. The war taxes were imposed because of a temporary emergency. Sound business policy and good faith dictate their abolition now that they are no longer needed.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The new Army bill is not the only measure of importance which is before the Belgian Parliament. Although the Progressives and Socialists have offered an alternative bill, it is not to be expected that their measure will be adopted. The Socialist Deputies, in attacking the Government's bill, quote extensively from British Liberal attacks upon the British army. The Socialist leader, M. van der Velde, declared the other day that the Socialist ideal was the abolition of a standing army in favor of a national militia on the basis of personal service. After censuring The Hague Conference and introducing much irrelevant matter into his speech, M. van der Velde concluded by declaring that through Socialism alone could universal peace be ensured, a sentiment which was loudly applauded by his followers.

Next in importance to the Army Reform bill is one dealing with the revision of the rules of debate. The present measure governing the subject has been found insufficient to maintain order in even ordinary times of excitement. More or less drastic proposals have been put forward including one which vests in the President the right of suspending any member on his own responsibility; the general feeling is, however, in favor of the safeguard adopted in the French and other assemblies, which compels the chair to take the view of the house before exercising its authority. As a compromise between these two systems M. Francotte has introduced a bill which is believed to have every prospect of becoming a law. It runs as follows:

"Temporary exclusion may be pronounced by the President against members of the Chamber who by cries, whistling, persistent interruption, or any similar manifestations, hinder the progress of the debate. A member or members may demand the right of discussing the decision for their expulsion during the space of 15 minutes. They may demand a show of hands on the decision of the President. Should the tumult be such that explanations of the members and consultation with the House are rendered impossible, the decision of the President takes full and immediate effect. Temporary exclusion may also be pronounced against any member who renders himself guilty of violence toward a colleague. A vote of censure is punishable by a fine of 200f., temporary exclusion by a fine of 500f., and 1,000f. in case of repetition during the same session. The member excluded may annul the effects of his exclusion from the day after it has been pronounced by a written declaration to the effect that he regrets having violated the authority of the President."

Apropos of certain articles which have appeared in the Paris press on French territory in Germany, namely, the spot of ground on which stand the monuments of Turenne and Marceau, it is recalled that there exists near Frankfort, in Friedrichshof, a colony of workingmen, 2,000 in number, who are the descendants of French Protestants who emigrated after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. These people have kept to the customs of their ancestors, as also to their language, which they are said to speak with perfect purity, with all the "cachet" of phrasing of the grand siecle. Only French is spoken among themselves, and no marriages are made with the German families surrounding them.

The absurdity and wickedness of dueling has rarely been more dramatically illustrated than in the duel fought by two citizens of Vienna a few days ago. A handsome woman of thirty-five, Mme. Loewenfeld, the wife of the junior partner of a large manufacturing firm, mother of a boy of thirteen, had for two years carried on an intimacy with a lieutenant of Hussars, Beno von Soyka, meeting him clandestinely at his rooms and seeing him openly in her husband's home. About a week ago the husband has informed of his wife's doings, surprised her in the lieutenant's rooms, and insulted the officer. The wife declared she would not return to her home, but would go to her parents and wait for a separation, when she would marry her lover. The officer wrote to the outraged husband, whom he felt he could not challenge, a letter saying that his regiment had been transferred to a garrison in Hungary, but that he would wait for his orders until the 8th of the month. The husband understood the hint, and sent his seconds. The two met in the military riding school, where all duels are fought in Vienna. The offended husband had the right to fire first, but being quite inexperienced in firearms, he refused to do so. The officer's first shot missed fire. The pistols were changed. Loewenfeld fired, and missed his adversary; then the officer fired, and the pistol again missed fire. After this Loewenfeld just raised his weapon, pressed the trigger, and the lieutenant lay dead, shot through the heart. Loewenfeld was in utter despair, but his own and his adversary's seconds assured him he had acted in the most gentlemanly manner throughout the whole duel, all the details of which were correct according to the strictest code of honor.

Ten years' imprisonment would probably be the least punishment that would be inflicted on the civilian duelist. He has, however, left the country to escape the ignominy of the trial and imprisonment. Had his opponent killed him the consequences would not have been serious. Subject to military jurisdiction only, the officer would have escaped with very slight punishment, because, by accepting the challenge, he had only done what, according to military notions, he must do. Had he refused to fight the outraged husband he would have been discharged, would have been considered a coward by all his compeers, and would have been avoided in all social circles.

Servia is in trouble now with an epidemic of marriages. The cause is the system of marriage banks founded as an encouragement to thrift, but which have proved to have quite an opposite effect. The young men and maidens of Servia begin paying in to these institutions at an early age on the promise of a premium on marriage. Immediately a small sum has been accumulated the desire for marriage grows overwhelming, with the result that the first offer is snapped up. In consequence, prematurely early and unhappy marriages are general. The matter has now reached such lengths that it is seriously troubling the Government, and the advisability of abolishing these banks, which are held to be the root of the evil, is being debated.

According to Dutch correspondents of the Brussels press, the recent appeal of the Dutch Pro-Boer Committee to President Roosevelt, has failed to stir the people of Holland. The letter, it is said, has attracted little attention in the Dutch press, while in official circles it has been entirely ignored, though expressions have not been wanting in these quarters showing a deep faith in the ultimate destiny of the British people. This sentiment was emphasized in the prayer which was offered at the recent services held at The Hague, "that the heart of the people might be turned and that the scales might fall from their eyes."

"Holland," said a Dutch diplomatist the other day, "feels herself aggrieved and disappointed to see a great and high-minded people temporarily blinded to its own interests, but the burden of the mistake is laid on the shoulders of those responsible for it, and not upon the nation at large."

The formation of the Dutch Committee was conceived with the idea of bringing pressure to bear upon England through her commercial interests, and, by paralyzing her shipping trade, inducing her to restore the Boers their independence. It is not believed, however, even in The Hague, that this project is put forward in good faith, for it receives little encouragement in the local press. The idea of the promoters of the scheme, who apparently belong to well-intentioned, but ill-informed classes of the laboring population, is to issue notices to the dockers of Belgium, France, and their own country, calling upon them to unite in refusing to work for British ships in the various ports; the notice also informs "merchants and the trade generally" that by refusing to ship by British vessels they will so damage the commercial supremacy of England that shipowners will be obliged to bring pressure to bear upon the British Government in order to save their own interests. In the meantime an attempt is being made to have the Dutch Committee recognize the fact that more than half of the carrying trade of the world is in British hands, and that to boycott English commerce would require a somewhat different line of action than now pursued.

CABINET MAY BE RECAST.

No Change Likely for Several Months Yet, However.

A Republican from a Western State who has long been a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt, after spending an hour with him the other day, said to a Times reporter: "Do you know I believe that the President meant to be taken literally when he announced to the country immediately after McKinley's death that he should in addition to carrying out his policy on public questions, retain each member of the Cabinet. He meant to retain their services not temporarily, but permanently, for the entire term for which McKinley was elected, and I believe he will do it. In my opinion no changes whatever in the Cabinet are contemplated."

This is not by any means the view taken by other Republicans who think they are pretty well posted on what is going on in the President's mind these days. The more general opinion is that no matter how sincerely Mr. Roosevelt's announcement was made, circumstances will so shape themselves after election, and after Congress has been made acquainted with the new President's plans and purposes, through his first annual message, that Cabinet changes will be inevitable.

Mr. Roosevelt personally asked all the members except Secretary Hay and Secretary Gage to remain when they were with him at the bedside of the dead President at Buffalo. He afterward telegraphed a like request to Messrs. Hay and Gage, who had stayed behind to represent the Government in Washington. All, of course, agreed to stay, but it is not likely that any of them really think that the Cabinet will remain intact until the end of Mr. Roosevelt's term in 1905. They know that no matter how the matter stands at present, it is not to be expected that a President of the United States should have as members of his official family during his entire term men not of his own choosing.

In the case of the present Cabinet the circumstances are somewhat exceptional, it is true, in that nearly all of the members were so well known to Mr. Roosevelt through having been in office when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, often representing Secretary Long at the council table on Cabinet days.

It is also a fact, however, that when in the Navy Department Mr. Roosevelt was not on the most cordial terms with one or more of the Cabinet and that on occasions they treated him and his opinions with scant courtesy. The President probably does not now feel any ill will toward those men, but there must of necessity be a measure of embarrassment in their minds when they recall the early days of the trouble with Spain, when the eager aggressiveness of some Administration officials was so severely rebuked by the more conservative ones.

All things—past and present—considered, therefore, the conclusion is most natural that along about the beginning of the year the Cabinet will be recast to some extent, at least. It is too early yet, perhaps, to talk about who will go, but it is no disparagement to other members of the Cabinet to say that two who are sure to remain if they can be prevailed upon to do so are Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox. Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, and Secretary Long may each desire, for personal reasons, to be relieved when pending matters in their respective Departments are settled, as it is understood that all of them have more than once expressed a strong desire to retire to private life.

Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox are known to be held in especially high regard by the President as men of the greatest legal and executive ability and in whose judgment the President places the utmost faith. Mr. Root is popularly slated for the premiership of the Administration should Mr. Hay determine to retire, and Mr. Knox will remain at the head of the Department of Justice, as the character of his legal training has been of just the kind needed in the office of Attorney General.

Should changes not already mentioned occur there is a wide field to select from in choosing their successors, almost every Republican politician from Maine to California having been already "mentioned" as furnishing in his makeup the most excellent kind of Cabinet timber. There is one Republican of national reputation in particular about whom little has been said in connection with a Cabinet place, but who is more than likely to be holding a portfolio before the expiration of Mr. Roosevelt's term. This is ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado. Last March, as his twelve years' service in the Senate was about to expire, he resigned his membership of the Republican National Committee to make way for one who had been a loyal worker in the ranks, and went to Europe for a rest.

He returned recently, and last Tuesday he took luncheon with the President at the White House, and had a long chat on political affairs Saturday. Mr. Wolcott came to Washington again and saw the President by appointment. He has now gone back to Colorado to resume the law practice which he practically abandoned when elected to the Senate in 1889. But it is the opinion of well-posted Republicans here that he will soon return. If he does become a member of the Cabinet, it will be a change in line with the plan of Mr. Roosevelt to carry out as nearly as may be the plans of his predecessor, for it is well known that Wolcott held a place close to the heart of President McKinley, and that he would not have been satisfied to let him go back to Colorado to remain. Mr. Roosevelt has as good an opinion of Wolcott as Mr. McKinley had, and personally they are even more closely drawn together by ties of personal friendship.

PERSONAL.

The Sultan of Turkey is extremely fond of his children, for whom he has a tiny theatre, wherein they play small parts for his Majesty's delectation.

King Alfonso XIII of Spain, who becomes of age in his sixteenth year, will be crowned in May, 1902. The Queen Regent will have reigned sixteen years and six months when her son takes the crown.

Col. O. F. Middleton, a veteran of the civil war, has been appointed custodian of General Grant's tomb, to succeed James Butler, who died recently, and who had held the place since the completion of the monument, being also a veteran. Colonel Middleton served through the war in the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers and Eighth United States Volunteers, Hancock Corps. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and a member of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R.

Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, who was stricken with a serious attack of rheumatism a few days since at Hartford, Conn., arrived at Cleveland on Saturday and was immediately removed to a hospital. His campaign engagements in Ohio have been canceled.

Prof. W. D. Gibbs, of the Ohio State University, has been elected professor of agriculture and director of the experiment station at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Durham, N. H.

Mrs. Charles C. G. Thornton and her daughter, Miss Mary C. Thornton, of Magnolia, Mass., have given $20,000 for a library building to the Thornton Academy, Saco, Me., as a memorial to the late Col. C. C. G. Thornton, who, in his will, provided that on the death of his wife and daughter the academy should receive $50,000 to found a manual training department.

Leonard King has left London, on behalf of the British Museum, for the purpose of inspecting the mounds of Kouyunjik, the traditional site of part of the City of Nineveh, and reporting on their condition.

Ole Hansen, the peasant who has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Danish Cabinet, was visited by a journalist recently, who found the Minister engaged in harvesting. The statesman looks after all the work of the farm and even personally feeds the cows in the sheds.

President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in relating his experience in college recently said that the way the boys had of finding a certain professor was to step into the middle of the college yard and call out a date in American history. Instantly the professor would come out from some window or door in the college and say that the date was incorrect.

THE FIGHT ON KOESTER.

His Friends Prepare to Meet Opposition in the Senate.

Friends of George R. Koester, the Gold Democrat recently appointed by the President to be collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, and against whom bitter opposition has arisen because of reports to the effect that he several years ago attended the lynching of a negro near Columbia and fired a shot into the dangling body of the victim, are delighted over the action of President Roosevelt in naming Dr. G. R. Ensor for postmaster at Columbia. Dr. Ensor's appointment was announced at the White House yesterday, and is significant, so Koester's friends say, for the reason that Koester was a member of the party of South Carolinians which called at the White House last Wednesday, and, presenting Dr. Ensor to the President, strongly urged his appointment. It is remarked that the President was exceedingly cordial to Mr. Koester at this meeting, although complaints had reached him as to the part Koester is alleged to have taken at the Columbia lynching. Koester's explanation that he fired a shot at the negro in order to prevent him from suffering the torture of being burned at the stake had also been communicated to Mr. Roosevelt, and, while it is stoutly denied in certain quarters, it is assured that the President was satisfied.

At any event on Thursday Koester filed his bond, and on that night returned to Columbia to take charge of the office of collector of internal revenue.

It is also authoritatively stated that Koester's friends have begun the work of preparing to block efforts to prevent the confirmation of his nomination by the Senate. That a bitter fight will be made against confirmation is realized by Koester and his friends, and they are getting ready to meet the opposition. Mr. Koester's forces will be led by Senator McLaurin, at whose suggestion Koester was appointed.

It is said that the President is especially anxious for the nomination of Koester to be confirmed, as he believes him to be the proper man for the place. The appointment of Koester came about in a most unique way. He came to Washington with several of the prominent South Carolinians to urge the President to appoint Loomis Blalock collector of internal revenue for the State. This was after Blalock had been assured the place, but had, subsequently, it is said, indulged in certain convivality which caused President Roosevelt to change his mind. The party from the Palmetto State was here to try to prevail upon the President to name Blalock.

But Mr. Roosevelt had, in the meantime, called in Senator McLaurin and asked him to name one or two reputable Democrats qualified to fill the office. This Mr. McLaurin did, Koester being one of the men named. It was, therefore, a great surprise to Koester, while spokesman for the South Carolinians who called at the White House to plead for Blalock, to be interrupted by the President with an interrogation as to why Mr. Koester did not speak for himself. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt, at this point, told Koester that he had determined to appoint him, and that he asked Koester, for the good of the country, to accept, which Koester subsequently did.

JUDGE PAUL'S SUCCESSOR.

Virginia Democrats and Republicans Who Are Being Mentioned.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Considerable interest has centred in the selection of a successor to the late John Paul, judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, in view of the President's policy disregarding political lines in making appointments to Federal offices in the South. A number of prominent Democrats and Republicans are announced as aspirants to the place, and President Roosevelt will, it is assured, soon be besieged by the friends of the various candidates.

Among those who are said to be applicants for the vacant judgeship are: Republicans—Walter S. Poage, of Wytheville; John C. Blair, of Wytheville; Henry C. McDowell, of Big Stone Gap; A. P. Gillespie, of Tazewell; Gen. John E. Roller, of Harrisonburg; Democrats—Holmes Conrad, of Winchester; ex-Representative Harry St. George Tucker, of Lexington; Daniel F. Trigg, of Abingdon.

George E. Sipe, of Harrisonburg, a Gold Democrat in 1896, and at present a Republican and United States Commissioner, is also being mentioned for the place, as is Capt. Warren H. Lurty, who was a United States District Attorney under President Grant.

It is being suggested that as Virginia will probably elect the Democratic State ticket on Tuesday, the friends of Col. J. Hampton Hoge, the Republican nominee for Governor, may urge his name before the President in connection with the vacant judgeship. The Gold Democrats are, however, hopeful that the plum will fall to one of their number.

LITTLE COPPER PRODUCED.

The Nominal Output Curtailed Fully Seventy-five Per cent.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 3.—With the exception of a limited amount of work being done in a few of the mines of the Anaconda and Parrott companies, there is no change from a week ago in the copper production in Butte. All of the mines of the Boston and Montana Company and the principal producers of the Anaconda Company are still closed, while there is still a material reduction in the working forces of the other companies, to what extent, however, it is impossible to ascertain. The output of the working mines, however, is a small portion of Butte's total under normal conditions.

The shutdown of the Boston and Montana and Anaconda mines will be indefinite. It was given out at the time of the shutdown of the Boston and Montana that it would be for two weeks only. When the Neversweat and St. Lawrence, the two big mines of the Anaconda Company, were closed it was stated that work would be resumed within a week, but operations have been suspended for a month or six weeks.

A conservative estimate is that by the suspension of work at the various mines the production of copper has been curtailed fully 75 per cent.

The Manufacturer and Reciprocity.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Even the American manufacturer who talks about reciprocity has the haziest idea of the meaning of the term. This notion of reciprocity is a condition of trade by which he can purchase his raw materials as cheaply as possible, and reap all the benefits of a prohibitive tariff on the manufactured article. So far as reciprocity relates to the business of somebody else, he is even in favor of free trade. His own business, of course, must be protected, because foreign competition is a dangerous thing, and besides, any tinkering of the tariff relating to his interests would be likely to disturb business.

The Sugar Question.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

Reciprocity in general and in particular is going to make no great headway immediately; so much is apparent from the attitude and utterances of the leading men of the Republican party. But some questions will not await political schemes or party necessities. And possibly the sugar question, with all its conflicting interests and its political influence on Cuba, may be one of them.

The President's Say.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

President Roosevelt should be put in possession of the circular of the outlawed Quay machine declaring that "the office-holders are the backbone of the organization, and we shall keep the offices." That is a matter in which the President of the United States will have something to say so far as the Federal offices are concerned.

High Tariff Friends.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

If President Roosevelt intends to carry out President McKinley's announced policy of reciprocity it will require his noted courage and tenacity to save that policy from some of the most loudly avowed friends of the late President.

HAILSTORMS NOT PREVENTED.

Willis L. Moore Discredits Experiments in Italy and France.

An interesting review of experiments conducted in France and Italy to prevent hailstorms by the bombardment of clouds suspected of hailstorm qualities with explosives discharged from specially designed cannon, has been prepared by Willis L. Moore, Acting Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Moore discredits the reports of effective results, and states that scientists both in this country and abroad are united in a disbelief of the value of the experiments. Mr. Moore says:

"Considerable interest has been aroused among agriculturists in the United States relative to the prevention of hailstorms by the use of explosives fired from specially designed cannon. The experiments conducted along this line by grape growers of France and Italy have aroused popular interest in this country.

"The theory is not a new one, though perhaps not so ancient as the idea that precipitation occurs soon after and as a result of the explosives used in battles. As early as 1769 the Marquis de Cheviers, a retired naval officer of France, thought that he could combat the scourge of hailstorms by the firing of cannon, but his experiments, like those conducted by many others at various times during the past century, were not productive of definite results.

"One of the most serious drawbacks to grape culture in Europe is the destruction caused by hail, and the growers are naturally interested in anything that promises to give immunity from such damage. During the past two or three years renewed interest has been taken in the matter by the vineyardists of certain parts of France and Italy. Several manufacturers have placed upon the market a special form of cannon which they claim will effectively break up hail-bearing clouds. The belief in the efficacy of this method of protection has become quite general in Europe, although scientists versed in the physics of the air have not expressed confidence in the system.

"In brief, the apparatus in use consists of a cannon fitted with a funnel-shaped conical extension. The difference between the various forms of cannon that are used lies mainly in the shape and size of the funnel extensions, and the size of the powder charges. Usually the cannon is fired vertically upward, although in some instances the apparatus is inclined toward an advancing cloud. The effect of the funnel attachment is to cause the formation of a mass of rapidly revolving air, or vortex, which leaves the mouth of the cannon with tremendous velocity. In shape these vortices can be likened somewhat to the rings or puffs of smoke made by a person smoking a cigar.

"It is claimed that these whirling masses of air, intermixed with gases from the explosives, are forced upward to a sufficient height to enter the hail cloud and destroy the hail-forming processes of the cloud. If it is granted that these rings ascend to a sufficient height to enter the cloud, which I doubt, I am of the opinion that the force of the ring is too puny to have any effect on the cloud.

"Many experiments have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the actual height to which these air rings rise before being dissipated. In a report by Profs. J. M. Pernter and W. Trabert, who, at the invitation of the Imperial Department of Agriculture of Austria, and of the inventor of one of the methods, made as complete an investigation as was possible and under various conditions, These scientists stated that they were not able to report anything positive as to the value of hail shooting. They reported that, using the largest cannon and the heaviest charges, the vortices did not ascend to a height of 1,000 feet, on an average, although in some instances greater distances were obtained.

"The number of thunderstorms from which hail is precipitated is but a small per cent of the actual number of thunderstorms. In most localities of the United States a whole season sometimes passes without a fall of hailstorm. In a season of abnormal thunderstorm frequency the number of hailstorms is small. While in the grape-growing regions of France and Italy there may be greater hailstorm frequency, it is still true that the number of hailstorms are few as compared to the number of thunderstorms without hail.

"But there are reasons for believing that the use of cannon and explosives in preventing hailstorms is not effective. Mr. Stiger, one of the inventors of the apparatus in use, claims that hail is formed in quiet spots in the atmosphere, where atmospheric moisture crystallizes out in large crystals in a manner analagous to the formation of large crystals of salt in liquid solution. But this is a foolish notion. There are no such quiet spots in the atmosphere, and hailstones are not crystals, but masses of ice with only a partial crystalline structure. Even the perfect crystals of the snowflake are formed in the midst of rapidly moving air.

"Hailstorms are generally very local and erratic. Some have maintained that they are controlled by the hills, or the contour of the ground, or by the presence of forests and lakes. This may be true to a certain degree, but practically the whole question is one of ascending and descending currents that characterize whirlwinds and thunderstorms.

"Several thousand shooting stations have been established in Italy and France during the past two years. But reports received from them give no definite data in support of the success of the experiments, although there is no doubt that the cannonading is believed to be effectual by the farmers who do the work. Waves of irritational enthusiasm sometimes sweep over