The Washington Times.

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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	18,981
Wednesday, October 30	19,489
Thursday, October 31	19,310
Friday, November 1	19,126
Saturday, November 2	19,789
Total	155,641
Daily average (Sunday, 20,208, excepted)	19,233

A Contrast.

As the country knows and appreciates today, the national metropolis of Greater New York was redeemed from the disgrace of Tammany rule on Tuesday by the devotion to principle and decency of Democratic voters of the city. Normally, New York is Democratic by seventy-five thousand votes, and one would have thought that in enlisting the Democratic element, so largely in the majority on a square issue, the organizers of the fusion movement against a corrupt organization always posing as Democratic would have nominated a reform Democrat to head the ticket. But Republicanism, even in its best and most moral expression, is porcine, and a Republican was selected. Personally, a better choice could not have been made. Mr. Low is an able, distinguished, and experienced citizen, who has twice been Mayor of Brooklyn, and has the credit of having been one of the best of all the men who have held that position before or after him. That is not the point. It would have been reasonable and natural to have accorded the mayoralty to the element without whose support the victory for good government could not have been won. No matter. The Democrats of Gotham accepted the situation, and worked as earnestly for the election of Seth Low as if, like himself, they had been dyed-in-the-wool Republicans. They succeeded in changing a usual Democratic majority of seventy-five thousand to a non-partisan reform majority of approximately thirty thousand.

Contrast this successful non-political effort in New York with the results of the election in Pennsylvania! There also the Democratic organization in the metropolis of the State, and in the State itself, subordinated and in fact brushed aside all political considerations to promote salvation from the corrupt tyranny of the Quay machine rule. It supported a Republican for State Treasurer, and reformers for offices in the Quaker City. But all this self abnegation was wasted. Republicans are not capable of reform, when reform involves the destruction of any machine which bears their union label. They were useful and loyal in New York, because they all assumed that in fighting Tammany they were fighting a Democratic power. If the same startling abuses and corruptions had been of Republican genesis, as identically they are in Philadelphia, they would have been continued and supported. It is a peculiarity of Republicans to howl at their dishonest bosses between elections, and then to vote the boss' ticket on election day.

So it happened on Tuesday in Philadelphia, and in Pennsylvania generally. If the self-sacrifice of the Democratic element in the Keystone State had been supported by the decent Republicans, Quayism would have been as effectually snowed under as Crokerism and Deveryism was in Greater New York. The country has the two pictures before it. Democrats will forget party in any contest for decency; Republicans will not.

The Yellow Peril.

The aged Li Hung Chang, according to our advices, lies at death's door. It is possible that by the hour this edition goes to press, we may have heard of his death. With him passes the last of a generation of prominent Chinese statesmen who were powerful forty years ago in China, but have gradually died off, leaving Earl Li as the last survivor. Away back in 1863, when Gordon was fighting the Tai Ping rebellion, Li was a general, and was hunted by Gordon with homicidal intent for his treachery in murdering the rebel Wangs, who had been turned over to him on condition that their lives should be spared and themselves well treated. That was a fair illustration of his character. Since that time, as a statesman and diplomat, he has been noted for ability, but even more for duplicity sometimes impenetrable. For fifteen years he has been playing the part of tool for the Empress Dowager, and at the same time for the Russian Government. Probably he has in reality been more the latter, as it was a line of business always susceptible of prosecution on a cash basis, without the necessity of division of profits with anybody. Li's various negotiations with Russia undoubtedly have promoted the movement which has culminated in the Russian occupation of Manchuria, Mongolia, and Eastern Turkestan, and it is more than possible that the Empress Dowager's tardy realization of the fact is partly responsible for the old gentleman's failure in health.

Whether dead or alive he is negligible as far as future events may be concerned. His place is likely to be filled, if filled at all, with somebody even more obnoxious to Western ideas and interests than he. At least it may be said of him that he was not a reactionary in the sense that the Boxer leaders, Prince Tuan and General Yang Lu, are. It is also noticeable that with his elimination from the scene, they and their kind are rapidly coming to the front, and herein lies the Yellow Peril to civilization.

Nothing could be more notorious than the fact that the Empress Dowager was the real instigator of the Boxer movement, of the murder of the Japanese Chancellor of Legation, Akira, of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and of the attempt to massacre the foreign Ministers and legation people in Peking. Tsi Hsi needed a stern lesson; indeed, needed to be taken and hanged as an example to her people. Instead, she has been treated with consideration and honor by the Powers, and the day will surely come when they all will pay for the blunder. It will be an evil hour in ever to drive the foreigner out of China, and only awaits her opportunity to do so with characteristic ignorance, impudence, and atrocity.

Already her anti-foreign policy crops out in the appointment of one of her most bloodthirsty Boxer agents, Na Tung, as a member of the new Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs. Again, she designs to surround the throne with creatures who can be depended upon to lead in a new attempt to butcher the legationers should opportunity offer. While she is tolerated in control of the Chinese Government, China will be a powder magazine, and somebody will drop a lighted match in it or lightning will strike it some day. The Yellow Peril is not a thing of the past; it is an ugly and perhaps an imminent one.

The Enforcement of Building Laws.

Anyone who has had much to do with New York tenements cannot have failed to note the desperate need of proper building laws in that city. Incidentally, it may be observed that in most other cities there is more liberty in constructing cheap buildings than there should be. It ought to be made impossible for an unscrupulous land-owner or contractor to endanger the lives and injure the health of poor families, by putting up houses which are unsanitary fire-traps.

A man who signs himself "Builder" writes to one of the New York papers, expressing the hope that the defeat of Tammany may result in energetic and effective action in this matter. He says:

"The truth of the matter is that favored contractors, backed by unlimited political influence and large capital, are doing their level best to 'hog' all the building contracts in the city, with an impudence only equaled by that of their backer's patron, the Squire, they proceed to do this by asking for sub-contract bids without reference to the plain requirements of the law. Naturally such bids are lower than those put in by other and law-abiding business men, who, having received private assurances from the powers that be (at present) that the obnoxious clause shall be repealed before the material is required, are constrained to bid as the law directs. Therefore the firm with the big, big 'pull' gets the job."

This is a partial explanation of the fact that in spite of such building laws as have been passed, flimsy fire-traps are still erected for dwellings and shops, and dishonest contractors grow fat on the proceeds. It is, of course, easy to see that to build an apartment house or factory honestly, using only good material, and planning the building in such a way as to secure all the light and ventilation possible in the circumstances, will be a more expensive job than building it so that it will merely house the number of people desired as tenants, and look all right on the outside. It stands to reason that unless the dishonest contractor is prevented from doing business on his favorite principles, the honest architect and builder, and the just landlord, will be unable to do business except at a loss.

This is not a matter for sentimental bewailing or cold-blooded indifference. It is simply a question of economics. There is no doubt that in the long run a dishonest business man makes the whole community, as well as his direct victims, pay his bills. He not only lowers the moral tone of the business world, but he prevents the majority of his fellows from doing business on right and honest lines, which would in the end add to the prosperity of all. Anybody can see that a city in which every building is well constructed, durable, handsome in proportion to its cost, and thoroughly suited to the purpose for which it is erected, is a pleasanter, cheaper, and generally more profitable place to live in than one in which most of the work is badly done, inartistic, and unsuited to practical uses. If the main object of building a house were to provide work for the builder by making the house a ramshackle structure which would not last, the present system would be all right, though even then it might be an improvement to go back to the Indian wigwam. But there is no danger that architects, masons, and bricklayers will find themselves out of employment if contractors turn honest. The money that is saved by honest work can be put into more work of the same kind. There will be no loss in the end for honest people. The contractor will have to be content with what he can honestly earn instead of all that he can steal; but that, in the end, will not do even him any harm. Those who are rejoicing over the fact that Tammany is beaten cannot do better than to use their new opportunities in revising and enforcing the building laws. If they can put up comfortable, healthful dwellings for a few thousand poor people they will have done something which no change of administration can undo.

The Verdict of Lombroso.

Professor Lombroso has spoken. He has declared that Czar Nicholas, Emperor William, Edward VII, and other rulers are lunatics. He also includes in his list of candidates for the insane asylum Felix Faure, Cecil Rhodes, Joseph Chamberlain, and other eminent persons not of royal blood. Those who may be pronounced degenerate or insane by Lombroso in the future will have the comfort of reflecting that at any rate they are in good company, and for association with eminent persons many an ambitious tuft-hunter has dared considerably more than the possibility of a lunatic asylum.

There are plenty of people in retreats for the insane who firmly believe themselves to be of royal blood, or great in some way or other; and it has long been the opinion of slow-witted, plodding people that poets and novelists were at least a trifle insane; but Lombroso's verdict will be the first straightforward statement the world has had to the effect that famous folk of this world are actually of unsound mind to the extent that he says. It is sad that the affairs of nations should be entrusted to the hands of crazy people.

Perhaps it would be simpler to say that Lombroso himself is non compos mentis; at least that is the way that it will strike a great many people. It certainly seems at first blush more likely that one Italian scientist is mad than that half the crowned heads of Europe and many of its leaders of thought are in that condition. But, after all, the opinion of an expert is not supposed to depend upon popular approval. Wagner was great, but the average person did not know it for a great many years. The genius of Tennyson and Keats was at first unrecognized. The essence of greatness is novelty; and a thing which is new is more than likely to strike the unaccustomed mind as senseless or wildly impossible. The fact that Lombroso's conclusions seem improbable to the average mind is by no means a proof that he is not right.

There seems to be something odd about his theory, however. So far as it can be grasped by the uninitiated, it appears to be that any deviation from the normal is a sign of degeneracy. There is a reasonable doubt of this. The normal man in any age is the average man, neither very brilliant nor very stupid, very good nor very bad. If there is to be no deviation from this type, how can there be any progress? The Chinese have rested for centuries in the calm conviction that theirs is the very best country in the very best of all possible worlds; and whether we are degenerates or not we do not care to follow in the footsteps of the Chinese. It may be a good way to effect the conservation of energy, but, after all, of what use is the energy which is merely conserved? It is like the story of the sailor who was asked what he would do if he had limitless wealth. He said that he would buy all the rum and tobacco in the world. Asked what he would do then he replied, after a moment's reflection, that he would buy more rum and more tobacco. His imagination could go no further. So the Chinese are content to use the limitless power of the human mind in keeping things just as they are, and they can conceive of no higher pleasure than keeping things as they are forevermore.

The Anglo-Saxon, therefore, argues that the degenerate is a man who does not progress, or progresses in the wrong direction—who, having the opportunity to be a man, elects to be a beast with the remnants of a soul and intellect superimposed. The man who leaves the normal line of action because he is too great and too active to walk in a rut must not be confounded with the weakling who falls out of line because he has not the strength and patience to follow the path of others.

Carbolic Acid.

An enquiring reader of the newspapers propounds the question why it is that so many people, too poor to afford luxuries, seem to be possessed of carbolic acid. He says that we frequently read of cases in which somebody has gotten hold of the carbolic acid bottle by mistake in the dark, or in ignorance of its properties, or because it happened to be a handy instrument with which to commit suicide, and he asks why the law against the promiscuous sale of poisons is not enforced in this case.

In the first place, it may be stated that there is no law which can be framed which will absolutely prevent the sale of poisons to persons who might want to make unlawful use of them. Many substances useful in the household are poisonous when taken in large quantities, and this is especially so with liquids used as disinfectants. Several of these are deadly poisons when taken internally. So are some liniments.

It is probable that few people in their right minds, or with even a fragment of common sense remaining, would commit suicide by means of carbolic acid if they understood just what kind of stuff it is. It produces intense agony, unlike some other poisons, and some persons who have attempted to destroy themselves by means of it have had a chance to repent while slowly recovering from the very painful effects of the act. But the poison is often at hand when somebody is rash enough to desire to commit suicide in a hurry, and that, perhaps, explains the frequency of its use.

Speaking of poisons in general, however, it may be said that the carelessness of the average family in leaving such things about is entirely inexcusable. Some drug stores put up these substances in bottles of a peculiar shape, plainly marked with large label, showing a skull and cross-bones. The odd shape of the bottle, unlike that of any ordinary receptacle, lessens the chance of getting hold of it in the dark by mistake, though it would seem that anyone going to a closet where bottles of poison were mixed up with other bottles would have the sense to take a light, or at any rate to be sure that the bottle was what it ought to be before taking any of the contents. On general principles, it is best to keep such things on a high shelf, where children cannot reach them, and, in most cases, this high shelf would better be in a locked closet.

Yesterday, commenting on the municipal election in Greater New York, the "London St. James' Gazette" said: "It is the greatest blow yet struck at the most nefarious system of organized, triumphant villainy ever foisted on a civilized community by a gang of corrupt blackmailers." We are glad to note that our English contemporary is careful to assert that the blackmailers were of the corrupt and not of the virtuous kind. Otherwise we doubt if we could have put the case more neatly ourselves. It is satisfactory to observe that British journals really are beginning to have an intelligent idea concerning affairs on this side of the water.

As we understand it, at last the Panama Canal Company has made a definite offer of its worthless waterway failure to the Walker Commission. What it is will develop when the Commission's report is published. It does not matter. The American people are committed to the Nicaragua route, and will not easily be deflected from it.

Again we are reminded by Republican papers that their party actually "swept" Iowa. We admit the fact, and would tell them that the Democratic ticket in Mississippi was unanimously elected. But what do these things signify, except, as the good book of Mormon says: "Whoso bloweth not his own horn, verily by no man shall his horn be blowed!" Let us give the sure thing States a rest.

Our neighboring territory, Montgomery County, Maryland, redeemed itself Tuesday, electing the entire Democratic county ticket. Colonization from the District and from Virginia did not work this time. In fact, colonization in Maryland has been rendered all but impossible by the new election law.

Van Wyck's Defeat.

(From the New York Times.)

The vote against Van Wyck is the true test of public sentiment toward Tammany. There was a Tammany head that people could hit, and they have hit it hard. Running some 20,000 votes behind his Tammany associates on the judiciary ticket in this judicial district, and falling some 30,000 votes short of the Low ballot cast in the same district, it is plainly evident that if his name, instead of Mr. Shepard's had headed the Tammany ticket, he would have gone down under an adverse majority approaching or perhaps exceeding 100,000. That shows what would have happened had Mr. Croker ventured to nominate a thorough-going Tammany man for mayor. It shows into what deep detestation Tammany has brought itself.

The Pot to the Kettle.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

New York has repudiated Richard Croker, the heretofore boss of the city, who has been ruling the municipality from his country estate in England. New York is not sensitive as a rule. It is not an American city. It is filled with foreigners of the most ignorant type. No doubt Tammany commanded the votes of all of these foreigners yesterday, but there were enough American voters to overcome them. Tammany is cleaned out. Croker is beaten. It is possible that New York will become a real American city under the new conditions.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Something like a scare was caused in Naples one night last week by the appearance in the streets of the late King Humbert's double. Bertolani, a photographer from Salerno, is very proud of his close resemblance to the late unfortunate sovereign, whose manners and ways he made it his business to carefully study. Driving past the royal palace late at night, he was taken by the sentinel on duty at the gate for the ghost of the murdered King.

The soldier crossed himself and muttered a prayer, but the apparition caused him to tremble so violently that his shaking hand caught the trigger of his rifle, which went off.

The guard immediately turned out and discovered that the frightened sentry had fainted away. He was at once replaced, but half an hour later the second sentry rushed into the guardroom shouting: "King Humbert, our murdered King, is walking down the street!"

The officer on duty at once started off down the street on his bicycle, and soon overtook the dead King's double, who he was obliged to admit bore a wonderful likeness to the late King of Italy.

Some particulars concerning the way in which the Boer prisoners are treated in India and Ceylon is given by the Indian correspondent of the "Civilta Cattolica," a periodical published in Rome. They at present number about 10,000, and are distributed in six camps, namely, at Diyatalawa, in Ceylon; Ahmednagar, in Bombay; Bellary, in Madras, and Trichinopoly, in southern India. Each prisoner is provided with a sun helmet, canvas shoes, slippers, light flannel jacket, shirt, drawers, stockings, and pocket handkerchiefs. Each has a camp bedstead and mattress with pillow and two coverlets. As regards food, they receive the same allowance as is made to the soldiers who guard them, while the Boer officers are provided for in the same way as British officers serving in the field. The camp consists of long rows of mud cabins, thatched with straw, like those of the natives; arranged in wide, clean streets, lit up at night by the electric light. In each cabin there are from ten to twelve prisoners in charge of one of the Boers, who is elected by his fellow-prisoners and styled captain. Around all the cabins there is a barrier of barbed wire, outside which are the cabins of the English soldiers who keep guard. The prisoners get up at 6 o'clock in the morning, and go to bed at 9:30 o'clock at night. Twice a week they are taken out for exercise, accompanied by British soldiers. Except at appointed times, no Boer is allowed to pass the barrier which surrounds the cabins under pain of death; but the officers are permitted under parole to go wherever they like. The military authorities have provided amusements for the prisoners, and often the soldiers on guard join them in a friendly game at cricket or football. Money from friends must be handed over to an official, who will restore it when they are set at liberty.

A German scientist has recently devised a method of manufacturing artificial gutta percha from peat, and if it turns out to be what is claimed it will simplify one of the greatest problems in electricity, the insulation of ocean cables. Thus far gutta percha is the only substance which has been found to furnish perfect protection for a wire against the chemical influences of salt water, and the product is not only limited, but is controlled by an English firm of cable manufacturers, who own the forests in the East Indies from which gutta percha is obtained. Experiments to find a substitute have been going on for years throughout the world, but thus far nothing has been entirely successful. The price of gutta percha has been advanced considerably by the demands of the manufacturers of golf balls, which has almost doubled the cost of cable manufacture, and if this German invention be able to make an equally good insulator out of peat he will make a very important contribution to the world's economy, for peat can be found in almost every country on the globe in quantities almost unlimited. There are 2,000,000 acres in Ireland, 2,500,000 in Scotland, and even more in Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and other countries of Europe.

It will take a revolution of surpassing completeness to reconcile the mass of the French people to the toleration of anything English. For about three months past an illustrated paper called "L'Assiette au Beurre" has been freely circulated on the Paris boulevards containing pictures which not only represented Englishmen in an odious light in South Africa, but also contained abominable insults of the style with which Parisians and their visitors became familiar in the pages of "Le Rire" some eighteen months ago. The paper "L'Assiette au Beurre" has been so personal in its attacks upon the British royal family, to say nothing of the members of the Salisbury Government, that it is now affirmed that legal steps, with a view to prosecution, have actually been taken.

Strange as it may seem, many of the Dreyfusard papers which during the excitement of the cause celebre were unstinting in their praise of British support in the great affair "of truth and justice," are now the most rampant among the Anglophobic press. There is one notable exception, however, Yves Guyot's paper, "Le Siecle," which still remains stanch to the British cause in South Africa. Incidentally M. Guyot has lost his own fortune, and has impaired those of some of his willing supporters in attempting to set the French public right in regard to the British policy.

Dr. Maxwell's report to the Federal Government of New South Wales, issued a short while ago, made it very clear that the Kanaka works cheapest and best where a white man could hardly work at all. He showed, moreover, that whereas a white man cost on an average $1.25 per working day, a Kanaka averaged only 50 cents. This greater efficiency and less expense of the Kanaka in tropical lands makes all the difference to the sugar industry, in which between 8,000 and 9,000 of them are employed, in addition to nearly 20,000 white laborers and artisans. In fact the exodus of the former would almost inevitably entail the displacement of large numbers of the latter, probably to the already overcrowded labor markets of Melbourne and Sydney; but it must be distinctly borne in mind that in the extreme northern districts of the Kanaka the white man cannot take his place. This would mean a serious loss to Queensland, which has nearly $15,000,000 invested in the sugar planting industry, more than $7,500,000 of which was advanced by and is still owing to the State.

Extraordinary inconvenience has been caused throughout European Russia in consequence of the difficulties of this year's navigation of the Volga. At the latest accounts from Astrakhan, no fewer than 15,000,000 poods of oil alone were lying in barges in the lower reaches of the river between Astrakhan and Saratoff, with little hope of getting the barges even half-way up the river this year. Scores of towns along the Volga, from Saratoff northwards to Kazan, Nizhni Novgorod, Kostroma, Jaroslaw, and Rybinski, not to mention hundreds of places along the banks of the river, which are dependent, to a considerable extent, on the naphtha supplies for their prosperity during the coming winter and spring, are already face to face with serious difficulty, owing to their supplies of naphtha and estatki having given out. An additional 40,000,000 poods of oil, principally estatki, destined for the higher reaches of the river, are lying at Astrakhan, and fears are entertained that it will be impossible to get it even as far as Kazan this year. A shortage of water in the higher reaches of the Volga is a common occurrence, and specially built light-draft vessels run north of Kazan during the whole of the navigation period of each year; but such a deficiency as that of this year in the lower reaches of the river has not been known for a very long time. For a considerable distance north of Astrakhan vessels of moderate draft find it impossible to run, as a rule, up to November. This year, however, they have been blocked, and several cases of vessels sticking on sandbanks and breaking in two have occurred.

Both Foreign and Domestic.

(From the New York World.)

The Customs Bureau is collecting revenue in the Philippines on the theory that they are foreign territory; the Internal Revenue Bureau is collecting internal revenue there on the theory that they are domestic territory. And each charges the other with inconsistency with the law.

TO UNITE IN ONE CONTROL.

Northern Pacific and Other Lines Under the Same Head.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—William K. Vanderbilt reached this city from Europe on the steamship Oceanic this morning. He went to his office in the Grand Central Station during the forenoon and spent some time in conference with New York Central officials, and in looking over his mail. He talked with H. McK. Twombly, who has represented the interests of the Chicago and Northwestern, held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., for the settlement of the Northern Pacific and Burlington controversy.

In the afternoon, Mr. Vanderbilt went to his country seat, Idle Hour, at Islip, L. I. It is expected that the deferred meetings of the Vanderbilt boards of railroad directors will be held early next week. Persons chiefly interested in the adjustment of the Northern Pacific-Burlington interests said today that it was not certain that any formal public announcement would be made of the results accomplished by the conferring parties. The working out of the plan agreed upon, it was asserted, will take a long time, and settlement of the details will depend upon contingencies that may arise from time to time.

The most important matter that has been settled thus far is the formation of a new corporation to take over the stocks of the Northern Pacific, and perhaps of other companies that may be included in the general plan of harmonizing the railroad interests in the Northwest. In this new corporation the Union Pacific interests will have equal representation with the Morgan-Hill interests, and it is intimated that holdings of Chicago and Northwestern and St. Paul stocks will be factors of the new company.

One of the leading members of the Harriman syndicate was asked today if the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago and Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads were to be included in the Northern Pacific agreement. He replied:

"Yes; the plan agreed upon is a far-reaching one, and it aims at complete railroad harmony, not only in the Northwest, but in the entire trans-continental region. By degrees each interest will be welded into the central controlling body. I will not say there is to be any radical change of control in any railroad, but there will be a consolidation of interests which will be mutually advantageous. The arrangements to be made will ensure a permanent peace in Northwestern and trans-continental traffic affairs."

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the old Illinois corporation, held their annual meeting here today. When they got through with their deliberations they announced that they had not taken final action on any of the subjects before them, but had adjourned to meet again November 14.

A board of directors was elected, but the names were withheld. The presumptive reason for this course is that final action awaits the permanent settlement of the differences alleged to exist between the Hill and Harriman interests.

POLITICS TO END IN COURT.

W. O. Cardwell Sues the Kansas Secretary of State for Damages.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—W. O. Cardwell, formerly a member of the Legislature, has brought suit for $25,000 damages on account of the publication of a recent letter by Sam B. Cook, Secretary of State. Mr. Cook was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee when Mr. Cardwell was in the Legislature. At a political banquet in this city recently Cardwell said that bills against corporations were stopped in the Legislature by the State Committee when the corporations contributed to the State campaign fund.

Mr. Cook answered by saying that Cardwell's statements were absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He also said that Cardwell was the willing tool of the chief lobbyist of the State and the most corrupt one. These two things Cardwell relies on chiefly to make his case. He alleges that Mr. Cook told him the State Committee got part of its campaign funds by suppressing legislation hostile to corporations, and he will, he declares, try to find out in court whether that is true, and if not, where campaign funds do come from. The question of who is the biggest lobbyist in Missouri will also be an issue in the case.

Mr. Cook, when asked what he had to say about Cardwell's suit, replied that Cardwell's reputation had not been injured.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, of Kansas City, will be consecrated Bishop of North Dakota in that church early in December.

Poultney Bigelow; Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the "New York World," and Lord Norbury will be passengers on the steamer Celtic, which will sail from Liverpool on November 8 for New York. On November 6 Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago, sailed on the Teutonic.

Justice William Travers Jerome will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Litchfield County Bar Association, in Winsted, Conn., on November 22.

Dr. Jacob Cooper, professor of logic and mental philosophy at Rutgers College, and also Vice President of the institution, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence. He will go abroad, but has not set a definite time for his departure.

James Henry M. Campbell, K. C., the new Solicitor General for Ireland, was formerly Member of Parliament for the Stephen's Green division of Dublin. He has also acted as Senior Crown Prosecutor for the city and county of Dublin. He was born in County Dublin in 1851, and was educated at Kingstown School and Trinity College, Dublin, where he was senior moderator and gold medalist in classics, and in history, law and political economy. He was also auditor and gold medalist in oratory.

A complimentary banquet was given in Boston a few evenings ago to George O. Davis by his associates in the naval office of the Boston custom house, Mr. Davis having completed fifty years of continuous service in that office.

Jose de Olivares, representative of the St. Louis Exposition Company at the Pan-American Exposition, has been appointed commissioner to several of the South American countries, including Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Chile.

Sir William H. White, whose resignation of the Directorship of Naval Construction on account of ill health is expected, was appointed to that office in 1885, and has been responsible for, and frequently designer of, all the British warships built since then. He was born at Devonport in 1845, and educated at the Royal School of Architecture, in South Kensington. He was graduated at the head of the list of students, and was at once appointed to the construction department of the admiralty, where he remained until 1883, rising through the various grades to the rank of chief constructor. From 1883 to 1885 he was engaged in the organization and direction of the shipbuilding department of the Elswick works of Sir William Armstrong, during which time he designed and built a number of warships for foreign navies, with speeds never attained before then. In 1885 he was invited by the admiralty to take up his present position. In 1896 he was knighted. He has written a "Manual on Naval Architecture," which has become a standard work, and has been translated into various languages.

Destroying Competition.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

The action of the Window Glass Trust in cutting the price of its product 30 per cent is in line with the recent cut made by the Sugar Trust. The object in both cases was the same. They want to destroy all competition. These two examples clearly indicate the present disposition of trusts, and are further evidence of the exercise of unbridled and tyrannical power. Trusts are here to stay, no doubt; but they are here, also, to be regulated and controlled.

HIGH WATER MARK REACHED.

Nearly a Million Names on the National Pension Rolls.

The pension rolls of the Government on June 30 last, according to the annual report of Commissioner Evans, of the Pension Bureau, contained 997,735 names, a net increase of 4,206 pensioners during the twelve months ended that date. This constitutes the high-water mark in the history of the bureau.

During the year 38,153 names were dropped by reason of pensioners' deaths, 878 widows remarried; 1,582 minors became of age; 1,836 pensioners failed to claim, and 1,662 names were dropped from other causes, making a total of 42,586 pensioners dropped from the rolls. During the year 3,567 pensioners were restored to the rolls, and certificates were issued to 44,225 new pensioners. Of the latter, three were on account of the war of 1812 (widows), 367 on account of the Mexican war, 146 for Indian wars, and 4,605 on account of the war with Spain, the remainder being civil war pensioners.

Classified by wars, the pensioners now on the rolls are: Revolutionary, 9; war of 1812, 1,528; Indian wars, 4,885; Mexican war, 15,677; civil war, 970,252, and Spanish war, 5,694. Of the Revolutionary pensioners, 4 are widows and 5 daughters of soldiers who served in that war. The only surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812 is Hiram Cronk, of Ave, Oneida County, N. Y., who is 101 years of age. The roll contains, however, the names of 1,527 widows of soldiers who served in that war, being a reduction of 215 during the year. One thousand and eighty-six survivors and 3,479 widows draw pensions on account of Indian wars, and 7,563 survivors and 8,109 widows on account of the war with Mexico.

The total amount paid to pensioners from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1901, reached the enormous total of $2,763,350,653. Of this sum, $44,841,647 was on account of the war of 1812; $30,203,187, on account of the Mexican war, and $5,402,054 on account of Indian wars. Four thousand five hundred and forty-seven pensioners reside in foreign countries, and during the fiscal year, $641,161 was paid to them.

According to the mortuary tables and estimates prepared by the War Department, there should now be living 965,313 survivors of the war of the rebellion. The pension rolls contain the names of 735,099 survivors of that war, indicating that over 200,000 veterans have never been pensioned. Probably many of these, says the Commissioner, will never apply, unless other than a disability pension shall be offered, for the reason that they do not like to make the necessary oath that they are incapacitated by disease of a permanent character to an extent as to disqualify them from earning a living.

Commissioner Evans recommends the repeal of the law making the pension of a widow begin at the date of the husband's death instead of the date of filing the application. He takes the position that the large arrearages were a standing inducement to file fraudulent claims, especially when the chances of detection were so small. He also urges a complete revision of the roster of attorneys practicing before the Bureau and a more careful scrutiny in future of the qualifications of those who apply for admission; the fixing of a specific attorney fee for war claims under accrued pensions; that the Pension Bureau be given power to determine the proof of legal marriages in pension claims by a standard uniform throughout the country, and the enactment of a provision that the balance of pension money in the hands of a treasurer of a soldiers' home shall, upon the death of the pensioner, be paid to his widow, minor children, father or mother, and in default of these be returned to the United States Treasury.

His most important recommendation, however, is that a radical change be made in the present method of adjudicating pension claims, his experience convincing him that this was necessary in order to ensure with a reasonable degree of certainty the payment of pensions to those designated by law to receive them. In this connection he says:

"In the first place, claims are adjudicated upon ex parte testimony, procured and submitted in written form on the part of the claimant. The Government makes no defence to the claims filed against it. The witnesses are not cross-examined, and no means have been devised by which it can be satisfactorily determined by the Bureau what manner of men are offered as witnesses, or what reliance is to be placed upon their testimony, unless claims are specially investigated. No judgment could be obtained upon such evidence in any court of law, and an impartial mind is not satisfied as to the correctness of a decision based thereon. It is a lamentable fact that claims are often admitted which are not believed to possess any merit whatever, and claimants whose cases are rejected are seldom willing to accept such action as final. Claimants lack confidence in the decisions of this Bureau as determining the real merits of claims, and it therefore often happens that rejected cases are reopened and appealed again and again, being abandoned only when claimant and attorney have both lost all hope of a favorable adjudication.

"After a claim is once admitted, this bureau ordinarily takes no further action in the case with a view of ascertaining that pensionable status continues; therefore, a pension once granted usually continues for life. It can hardly be maintained that soldiers and their friends, as a class, are so different from other men that none of them have any temptation to at least enlarge upon the truth when thousands of dollars may be obtained by a few affidavits made without even the prospect of cross-examination, and it is equally clear that ordinarily such affidavits would be given very little weight, especially when the affiants testify positively to the existence of circumstances very material to the issue, but which happened years before they became material, and which were not in their nature such as to impress themselves upon casual observers. Yet this is the character of evidence upon which many pension claims are adjudicated.

"In the next place, the evidence upon which a claim is adjudicated is prepared and filed by an attorney appointed by the claimant, whose fee is dependent upon the allowance of the claim. There were registered June 30, 1901, 19,992 attorneys authorized to prosecute pension claims. It is a well-known fact that some of the attorneys practicing before this bureau are men of the highest standing in the communities in which they reside, but because of the comparatively small fees which may be charged and the amount of work involved if an attorney is conscientious the pursuit has not attracted so many reputable practitioners as might be hoped for. On the other hand, it has attracted a large number of unscrupulous men who, seeing the many opportunities for the perpetration of fraud with small prospects of detection, calculate to prosecute to a favorable issue nearly every case filed by them, and to accomplish their object they adopt every species of fraud known to men.

"The pension item has become one of the largest in the financial budget. The generosity of the American people to the soldiers and sailors and their dependents knows no limit, but the officers of the Government, the people's servants, should not permit that generosity to be abused. No argument is needed to show that the expenditure of such vast sums of the people's money should rest upon a system containing more of the elements of protection to the Government than can be found in the methods now in force in settling pension claims. The fault is not with the soldier claimant or his widow, but the system devised for ascertaining their rights is so faulty that it offers a most inviting field for the enterprising and adventurous claim agent or attorney. It holds out an inducement to those that may be persuaded to file false claims or fraudulent evidence in support of valid ones. In fact, the system aids and encourages fraudulent practices of various sorts. It is not to be wondered at that the Government is constantly being imposed upon. When attention is called to the defects which are responsible for these conditions, a mighty howl goes up in certain quarters. These conditions are not new. They have existed ever since the war, and able and conscientious Commissioners, members of both of the great political parties, have in their annual reports strongly protested against them."

Commissioner Evans then quotes similar complaints against the existing system, which have been made by nearly every incumbent of the office since 1869. He does not submit any specific recommendations as to a remedy for the evils of the present system, beyond suggesting that the Commissioner of Pensions be restored the power to discipline attorneys who indulge in sharp practices before the Department, which power was revoked by Congress in 1884.

A Republican View.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Cuban annexation, when annexation becomes a practical question, is an issue on which the Republican party will be united and on which the Democratic party will be divided, as that organization is on every other great question.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL ACT.

A Ruling as to Pay by the Treasury Department.

L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury yesterday rendered a decision regarding the pay of officers of the navy commissioned after the Navy Personnel Act took effect. Allan Stuart, assistant surgeon, United States Navy, appealed from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in having charged him with $244.94 as an overpayment of compensation. Stuart served as an apothecary from September 5, 1896, to April 28, 1898. On April 29, 1898, he accepted an appointment as assistant surgeon for temporary service in the navy, and served in that capacity until July 5, 1899, on which day he accepted an appointment as assistant surgeon in the regular navy. He was paid for August 2 and 3, 1900, twice, and, it is said, was not at sea from September 29 to October 1, 1900, and, therefore, entitled to share duty pay only for that time. He contended that he was entitled under the provisions of the Navy Personnel Act to receive pay at the old navy rate.

After discussing the law bearing upon the matter, the Comptroller says:

"It is not to be supposed that Congress, having passed an important measure after due deliberation, intended to effect a certain well known purpose, should, by chance words in the way of an amendment to a temporary provision in that act, reverse the policy of the original act, and instead of assimilating the pay of the two branches of the service, make permanent provision for two pay tables for the naval service, each officer to have the benefit of the one giving him the most pay.

"In my opinion, the claimant is not entitled to the old navy rates of pay after July 5, 1899, the date when he entered the regular navy, and the action of the Auditor is affirmed."

PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION.

Seventh National Bank to Resume Within a Few Days.

Edwin Gould, the new President of the Seventh National Bank, of New York, and William N. Cromwell, counsel for the company, had a conference with the Comptroller of the Currency by appointment yesterday morning. They submitted the final papers for the resumption of the business of the bank.

Under Mr. Cromwell's plan, the bank charges off about $1,200,000 of losses. This will wipe out the surplus, and absorb the 100 per cent assessment on the capital stock, reducing the original capital stock of $500,000 to $200,000. After this has been done, the capital stock will be increased $1,500,000, making it in all $1,700,000. The additional stock has been sold at 115 per share. Comptroller Ridgley says:

"There will be cash enough on hand when the bank opens to pay all the depositors and amounts due to other banks in full. This will be a very strong condition, and makes it a very thorough reorganization."

The Comptroller has approved this plan, by which the depositors, numbering over 2,000, are paid in full, with allowance of interest. The bank will resume business under the old name and in the new banking house within the next few days.

Mr. Cromwell states that the bank will allow interest upon deposits, during the period of suspension, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, to be credited to the account of each depositor. He also says that the New York Clearing House Association has, after examination of the plan, readmitted the Seventh National Bank to full membership in that body.

DR. SWALLOW SUSPENDED.

Debarred from the Methodist Church Until the Next Conference.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—Dr. Silas C. Swallow, editor of the "Pennsylvania Methodist," and formerly a candidate for State Treasurer on the