THE WASHINGTON TIMES.
FRANK A. MUNSEY.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1901.

A National Menace.

The city authorities of Cleveland are taking measures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the city. It has been found that one out of every fifty inhabitants is suffering from some form of tubercular disease, and the city fathers in dismay are adopting health regulations. As a matter of fact, a scrutiny of the population of almost any city in this or other civilized countries would reveal a percentage as great or greater than that discovered in Cleveland. In the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania the proportion must be infinitely greater than two per cent. In New York, in the congested district of the East Side, it undoubtedly is higher.

Tuberculosis has become a disease infinitely more dangerous and infinitely more prevalent than rabies. Yet do we take merely ineffectual precautions against its spread. In Washington for a long time and in New York comparatively recently regulations have been adopted for the prevention of expectoration in public vehicles.

Ignorant magistrates in New York have by their decisions made the useful law an absurdity. The filthy condition of the trolleys and the elevated railroad cars is eloquent of the laxity with which the law is maintained in the great commercial city. In that filth lies a danger which, with the increase of scientific knowledge and of sanitary regulation, must lead to definite action by the authorities.

Daily, every one of us is exposed to dangers that in a less familiar or more dramatic form would lead to immediate action on the part of the Government. As it is, we breathe in microbes by the gallon, reckoning nothing of the effect upon our constitutions. Tuberculosis is a more serious matter than smallpox or scarlet fever, but because its approach is insidious, its spread is permitted unhindered. We in Washington, have our broad streets, our frequent air spaces, and our spreading suburbs to thank for an antidote that New York and the congested cities do not possess. It is an expensive method of preventing disease, but it is effective, it is sane.

Nepotism.

It is reported that the President intends to do away with nepotism in the public service. He does not see why members of Congress and other people should be permitted to make the Government service a family affair.

There is no reason for this except tradition, but that tradition is rather a powerful one, and dates back to the time when Noah sailed the seas with his family as mate, boatswain and crew. The first thing which the average man thinks of on attaining high office is how he can reward his friends and relatives; and if he does not think of it for himself, they will all find some way to make him think of it. Moreover, some of these people would be incapable of holding any position which they had to acquire and keep solely on their merits; and yet they have to live.

It is a great temptation for the Senator or Representative to put them where they will do no particular harm, and may do themselves some good. He is allowed a private secretary; he is privileged to make certain appointments; if he does not put some of his clamoring relatives into these places what is he going to do with them? It takes a strong man to say under these circumstances: "No; I can do nothing for you; the thing which will be best for you and infinitely more comfortable for me will be to let you go out and hunt positions for yourselves as other people have to do. The fact that you are a second cousin of my wife's brother-in-law has nothing whatever to do with your ability to fill the position of census clerk."

In certain exceptional cases the plan of having a family employed in some one branch of the Government works very well. There are Anglo-Indian families whose history for generations has been mixed up with some one branch of the Government service. There are American families in which at least one son always goes into the army, or the navy, as the case may be. The child who grows up with the idea that he is to add honor to his name in some particular calling is more likely to prove efficient, other things being equal, than one who has not this tradition to help his ability. But all this offers no argument for the Congressman who puts his relative by marriage into an easy place with good pay, in order to get rid of him.

Wireless Telegraphy.

It has been strongly suspected that the reason why so many tired people enjoy going to Europe is that for at least a fortnight they can get rid of letters, telegrams, and all the rest of the reminders that life is a burden. From the time the steamer loses sight of New York till it sights the coast of Ireland all is peaceful, dreamy, and unworldly, comparatively speaking. No telegrams; no hurry-up letters with a messenger boy in blue careering over them; no typewritten business communications; no newspapers. It is restful and charming.

But wireless telegraphy will change all this, it seems. If it is possible to deliver messages in mid-ocean there will not be so very much difference, in time, between mid-ocean and the Chicago Central Railway Station. Of course, there will not be quite as much noise, smoke, or commotion, but the business man will be kept in touch with his office, the society woman with society; and such is the perversity of human nature that they will not feel comfortable unless they have the fullest facilities for being subjected to the very annoyances from which they have fled.

The really satisfactory way to rest is to go somewhere and bore one's self. The nearer a tired person can come to having nothing whatever to do the better it is for him, but he generally objects to the process about as violently as, when a small boy, he objected to taking castor oil. He also goes on his round of excitement with the same determination which he evinced when much younger, in eating green apples and other things. Human nature is queer. If the doctors could keep people from getting ill instead of curing them, we should have the millennium on this earth in no time; but it would have to be done by hypnotism or something of the sort.

Insurance and Christmas Trees.

Certain fire insurance companies in Philadelphia have been reaching out the finger of prohibition toward the Christmas tree. They state that if certain forms of Christmas display are used in a house, and the house catches fire and burns down, the contract of insurance will be void. The value of a whole house would be rather a large price to pay for Christmas candles. It would be something like the situation described in Charles Lamb's famous essay on roast pig.

Two things will happen if this view becomes general among insurance companies. First there will go up a howl of protest from all the juvenile members of the community; for a Christmas tree without lights is worse than "Hamlet" with Hamlet and the ghost left out. What is the use of a tree which must be enjoyed in the dark? The commotion which this is likely to raise with Young America is calculated to make the insurance companies stop and think a little.

The other consequence may be the invention of something which will satisfy the insurance people and be more satisfactory to the family than the old-time Christmas candle. It is undeniable that that candle had a fashion of becoming tipsy and leaning over, and dropping tears of wax over whatever happened to be underneath; and if one of those hot drops happened to light on the nose of an upturned, enquiring face there was trouble. Perhaps something can be devised which will light the tree successfully and cheaply, and without danger of setting fire to the house; and in that case the insurance companies will be unconscious benefactors.

Mr. Philbin says that he is on the track of some one in the higher class who is mixed up in Tammany corruption. Mr. Philbin is not contented with the trouble that he meets in the road; he goes hunting for more.

The Filipinos build pitfalls with pointed bamboos in the bottom; and this is the kind of joke in which one does not care to see the point.

Hall Caine seems to have involved himself in a great deal of hot water, but he does not yet know it.

The race problem at present is how to get back the money dropped at Benning.

Mr. Croker is said to be about to bury his differences with Mr. Hill. It might be a good sanitary measure.

Now that the Vanderbilt baby has been named, perhaps New York will get a good night's rest.

It must be rather an interesting occupation for King Edward to find out what the gossips think he is doing to die of next.

In the preservation of the field of San Juan as a national park, it is to be hoped that not more than half a dozen trees will be pointed out as "the one which Gen. Joe Wheeler climbed."

It appears that the heathen are now trying to do some converting on their own account. They are endeavoring to convert the missionaries into cash.

One sensation is spared us in connection with the troubles at the Court of Holland. It may be announced with perfect safety that Queen Wilhelmina will not go on the stage.

Let the Government Build Them.

(Columbus Press.)

The question of building some ships of the new navy in the Federal navy yards will come up in the next Congress. The Government has at the present time three well-equipped plants, viz., the Brooklyn, the Norfolk, and Mare Island yards. These are prepared to build ships of any class and they have not been treated right in the past; they should at least have built some of the new ships. The Government would then be protected from the ship builders' trust and able to demonstrate what it really costs to build these monsters of war. The profit on them under the outside contract system is immense. All other countries build at least 50 per cent of their warships in their own yards. It is time to break up this naval ring. The administration of the Postoffice Department, of the United States mints and the manufacture of its own guns and heavy ordnance are standing proofs that the Government can cut under contractors.

An Old Timer.

(New Orleans States.)

Some papers in this country feel proud over the fact that they have lived for 75 to 100 years. That is a pretty respectable journalistic age for this country, but they must sing low in the presence of the "Peking Gazette," which was established 1,800 years ago, and is still in the ring.

Tacitly Accepted.

Detroit Free Press—Europe already accepts the Monroe Doctrine. The United States would lose rather than gain by undertaking to frame even the broadest definition of that rule for the approval of European Powers.

PERSONAL.

Raymond's Ruling Passion.

"The late John T. Raymond and I had been matching dollars all the afternoon, and he only ceased because of having to play that night, and the one sport that fascinated him completely had already kept him overtime," said Mr. William St. John at the Raleigh last night.

"I went to hear him, as I always did, when there was an opportunity, and chanced to sit in the very front row down stairs. After a while Raymond came on, and it wasn't a minute before he spied me. I saw him fumbling in his vest pocket while he was speaking his lines, and noted a smile on his good-humored face. Presently, getting as close to me as he could, he said in a voice quite audible to all around me, while he held up a silver dollar: 'Heads or tails, Saint?'

"I put my hand up to my head, which he translated in a flash, and, with the remark 'You win,' went on with the performance. It was certainly as curious a by-play as was ever seen, and the only time I suppose in the history of the stage when an actor actually gambled during the production of a play."

A Friend of the Horse.

Col. David T. Littler, of Springfield, Ill., a breeder, and as fine a judge of horseflesh as can be found, stood in front of the Riggs and admired a beautiful pair of horses hitched to a fine rig standing near the curb yesterday afternoon.

"There's a team worth owning," said he, "and the man who does own them is to be congratulated on not following the barbaric practice of the day, which makes docking the tails fashionable. It is not only cruel to use the noblest animal God has made in such fashion, but it spoils the looks of the horse as well. When I was a member of the Illinois Legislature I introduced a bill which declared that tail-docking was a crime, and provided a severe punishment. There ought to be a law against it in every State in the Union, and I am glad that the President has put the seal of his condemnation on the practice by refusing to purchase horses that have been shorn of their natural appendage."

Colonel Littler is in fine health and spirits. Some years ago he gave a dinner in Washington that was greatly talked about on account of the menu. It was a magnificent spread at Chamberlin's, attended by many noted men, and yet every article on the table was produced on the model farm of the host out in Illinois.

Primitive Mexican Methods.

"The state of Sinaloa, in the Republic of Mexico, is a long, narrow strip of country bordering on the Gulf of California," said Mr. J. C. Eubank, of Colorado, at the Shoreham.

"I have been mining out there for the past five years, and have become used to the loneliness and isolation that at first was fearfully oppressive. A more out-of-the-way country is not to be found on the American Continent. The people are primitive in their ways, and densely ignorant. They plow the earth with a forked stick as their ancestors have done for centuries, and never a piece of modern machinery, or farming implements, such as we use, have they seen. There are, however, a few of the wealthy class who own big estates, and are highly educated. Ignorant as the common people are, they are courteous and hospitable to a degree that is surprising, and very agreeable to strangers. They are good laborers, steady, and reliable, and by their willingness to toil for low wages make mining fairly profitable. One dollar a day in Mexican money is the highest wages paid. The climate is simply perfect, and luscious fruits grow wild in the greatest profusion."

The Good Old Days.

"Tempora mutantur," sighed Capt. Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, former Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, at the Riggs. "This Democratic caucus is a tame and funereal thing by contrast with the stirring times we used to have when the Democrats were in the ascendancy, and a party caucus at the opening of a session was a great event. This was before the epoch of combines, when the chief offices of the House were places of real importance and power; so much so as to cause one celebrated character, on his election to the doorkeepership, to plume himself on being a 'bigger man than old Grant.'

"But there is some consolation in thinking of yesterday's caucus, in reflecting on the re-election of that able and respected Democrat, Mr. Richardson, to the minority leadership. It shows that his Democratic colleagues have the same high regard for him as his own countrymen, and that Tennessee has made no mistake in keeping him in public life."

Defeated His Own Bill.

"It is remarkable," said ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico, at the Ebbitt, "how an apparently trivial matter may make or mar the most important human undertakings. That great measures may be defeated by some trifling and unexpected accident is abundantly illustrated in the history of the race. New Mexico has come within an ace of being admitted to Statehood several times, but was never so close to it as in the session of Congress of 1874, when an enabling act preliminary to its admission was passed by both the House and Senate. The bill provided not only for Statehood for our Territory, but also for Colorado, and was vigorously championed by Messrs. Elkins and Patterson, then Delegates in the House, who, in addition to their ability and zeal, had great personal popularity. Some amendment to the act was the last remaining thing and there seemed absolutely no doubt as to the result, because, as I have stated, there had been already favorable action by the two branches of Congress.

"But right here fate played a trick and spoiled the game. Just prior to final action on the bill Mr. Conger, of Michigan, chanced to make a red hot speech of the bloody shirt order, and, party passion being very easily aroused in that day, at the close of his remarks he got a tremendous salvo of applause from the Republican side. The Southern Democrats were boiling over with anger at Conger's denunciations of Dixie. Elkins hadn't heard the speech, had no idea of what the Michigan man had been talking about, but, strolling in upon the floor just as Conger ended his philippic, pressed forward to congratulate him, because all the other Republicans were shaking his hand so delightedly. Here's where Elkins innocently got a fall. When the Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi men, who had promised to vote for Statehood for New Mexico, saw the Delegate rapturously shaking Conger by the hand, they swore in their wrath they'd let New Mexico stay a Territory. They voted solidly against the bill, and there were enough of them to compass its defeat."

Striving for High Honor.

Col. S. W. T. Lanham, of Texas, who arrived yesterday, ran for Governor in his State a few years ago and was defeated by Charles A. Culberson, now a Senator. Neither Colonel Lanham nor his stanch following was ever willing to accept the verdict as final, and consequently he is again a candidate for the executive seat at Austin. This time the indications point to an overwhelming victory for the able and faithful member from the Fort Worth district.

A Distinction and a Difference.

They speak of boys "sowing wild oats."
We wonder just why;
It isn't wild oats that they use
As much as the rye.
—Philadelphia Press.

VIRGINIA'S CONVENTION.

Difficulty Experienced in Finding a Hall for the Constitution Makers.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30.—"It is hard to get a hall in which to hold the sessions of the Constitutional Convention," said Gen. R. A. Ayers, of Wise County, a member of the committee to inspect the available halls in the city for use by the convention.

"We went to the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon, and found that that hall had been engaged by a club for weekly germans. That put an end to that proposition. The hall, however, is admirably adapted for uses of the convention. Individually, I am in favor of going to the city of Norfolk. The people down there have given us a free hall, and there are two good hotels in the city by the sea."

Mr. Parks, of Page, offered a new suffrage clause for adoption by the convention. The features of the plan require the payment of the capitation tax six months prior to the election; all voters who can read and write are to prepare their own ballots; after one year after the adoption of the constitution no person is to be allowed to register who cannot read and write; persons convicted of bribery or attempt at bribery are to be disfranchised; no negro is to be allowed to hold office in the State.

On motion of Captain Parks the paper was laid on the table and ordered printed for the use of the convention.

Mr. Hunton, chairman of the committee on judiciary, moved that the convention go into committee of the whole and further consider the report of that committee. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Robertson, of Roanoke, was first recognized. He had offered an amendment providing for having the county courts inserted in the report. He desired to facilitate the work of the convention, but the importance of the subject demanded the most careful deliberation of which the members of the convention were capable. He asked that the matter go over. Only fifty-five members were present.

Mr. Hunton opposed any further delay in beginning the consideration of the report of the committee.

Mr. Withers, of Danville, was also opposed to postponing, and Mr. Robertson withdrew his request for a postponement, and began his argument against the report of the committee. The members of the convention were not sent here to compromise themselves or their opinions, and he was in favor of the retention of a system of monthly terms of the county courts.

Mr. Withers, of Danville, opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Robertson.

He said that the system proposed would increase the compensation of the judges, elevate the judiciary and make it possible for the holding of monthly terms in each and every county where it was essential to facilitate the work of the courts.

The vote was taken and the amendment of Mr. Robertson was rejected on division—ayes, 9; noes, 42.

An election will be held in this city next Tuesday for the purpose of choosing the successor of Virginia Newton, who has resigned as a member of the Constitutional Convention. Only two candidates are in the field for the honor, they being Major Otway S. Allen and Major A. S. Lanier.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Incorrigible.

Atlanta Constitution—The despatches say Wilhelmina is "better," but that husband of hers is probably as bad as ever.

Rejecting Improper Candidates.

Pittsburg Dispatch—But, after all, it is not the leaders whom the President refuses to recognize. It is the improper candidates they put forward. Let them select available men and they will find speedy recognition.

Sees the Advantage.

Indianapolis Journal—When it is recalled that Great Britain's very large merchant marine will derive more advantage from the Isthmian Canal than any other nation, her reason for making the new treaty needs no explanation.

Light Reading.

New York World—In last year's correspondence 659,614,800 postal cards were used. There is no reason to suspect that the country postmaster fell short of a season's light reading matter.

Ibsen's Work.

Kansas City Star—The serious illness of Henrik Ibsen at his home in Copenhagen is much to be regretted. Whatever may be said against the morbid conceptions of the great problem dramatist, it must be admitted that he has done much to bring about a considerable reaction in favor of thoughtful dramatic writing and at a time when the stage needs intellectual stimulus.

A Working Congress.

Houston Chronicle—The Congress which will assemble in Washington in a few days has the smallest percentage of new members that any Congress of recent times has had. It ought, therefore, to be a good working Congress. But the fear is generally expressed that it will get lost in the Nicaragua canal and spend most of the session there or thereabouts. Relief from tariff burdens is not expected.

Effusive Liberality.

Cincinnati Enquirer—It is remarked that the Alaska boundary question is of such moment to the British Empire compared with a good understanding with the United States. Still, we should not be porcine on that account. Let the matter stand purely on its merits. The Government of the United States should insist on its rights, but it does not want to be too much beholden to Great Britain. It is the present diplomacy of that country to put us under obligations.

Cuban "Machines."

Galveston News—The contest between Maso and Palma for the presidency of Cuba is waxing warm. There being negroes in that island, very naturally the negro question is the main one in the contest. The despatches say that Palma has the best prospect to win, because he has the "election machinery" at his back. Now, when Cubans understand and talk so knowingly of the power of such machinery, it is indubitable evidence that they have progressed far in the work of establishing a "stable form of government." Only in such Governments does the "machine" work well.

A Private Cable Assured.

Chicago Post—Unpleasant news for those Congressional gentlemen who are determined to squander the surplus and prevent the reduction of the special "war" taxes is presented in a despatch from London and an interview with the general manager of the Commercial Cable Company. The necessity of an appropriation for a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines has been alleged as one of the excuses for a do-nothing policy in the matter of revenue and taxation. It is a pleasure to record the disappearance of this hollow pretence, though the Nicaragua Canal and the river and harbor bill are still left to the artful dodgers.

A Rare Combination.

Springfield (Ill.) News—The dearth of college presidents now reported may be explained when the demands of the colleges are better understood. The colleges want business men and scholars in combination, and the combination is rare.

RUSSIA AND ARMENIA.

Real Policy of the Czar Shown by a Confidential Note.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The motives and intentions of the Russian Government, with regard to Armenia are considered here to be sufficiently exposed by Dr. Alexandre Ular, who publishes today, the text of a confidential note sent a month ago by the Russian Minister of the Interior to the trans-Caucasian officials. The note says in part:

"I beg to call attention to the irregular situation of the Armenian refugees in trans-Caucasian. Our reports state that efforts to get Armenia refugees out of trans-Caucasia and be kto Turkish territory have failed, and that their number, instead of diminishing, is constantly increasing. It amounts now to over 40,000.

"Most of these people are wholly without means, are a heavy burden on the Government, and cause trouble for the population. This state of things will not, as it seems, soon come to an end. According to the reports the Turkish Consuls refuse to issue return passports for Armenian refugees.

"I therefore beg to inform you that by the highest decision you will prepare all necessary measures with a view to enforcing upon all Armenian refugees residing in your territory in March, 1902, naturalization as Russian subjects. You will make lists of persons residing in your district who are likely to be affected by this measure, and add notes determining their situation as future military conscripts, if it be necessary; besides to have ground registers prepared in order to fix localities where naturalized Armenians man usefully be settled as crown farmers."

Dr. Ular points out that Russia has never taken the slightest interest in the Armenians in Asia Minor. She is glad, in pursuance of her policy of territorial aggrandizement and increase of population, to make discontented Armenians into Russian subjects one way or another. This is why the administrative reform suggested by the Western Powers could not be forced on Turkey in spite of the awful situation in Armenia.

This state of things came out in a curious way at the time of the recent French naval demonstration. The French Government wanted to ask, together with a prompt settlement of the Loraindo affair, for some reforms concerning Armenia. At the last moment, however, Russia intervened and France could not but give way to Russian pressure. Her claims were suddenly restricted to money matters, and her Government had some trouble in convincing Frenchmen of the necessity of not interfering in the Armenian question.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Submarine Ferry Boats.

M. Goubet, the inventor of the French submarine boat, is endeavoring to adapt that style of craft to the channel traffic between England and Europe, and has constructed a model of a boat designed for this particular purpose. This has been shown in working order to a number of persons whom he hopes to interest in the scheme. The craft is to be fastened to a cable and thus work its way back and forth at a uniform depth under the surface. The advantage claimed for this kind of a service is that the discomforts almost invariably experienced by the trip on the surface will be avoided.

A House Made of Buttons.

A house built of buttons is the latest thing in architecture, and a certain French musical celebrity is building it. The walls, the ceilings, the doors, the exterior and the interior are all ornamented with buttons of every description, from the very origin of their invention up to those of the present day. Those dating from the lower Greek empire are of the most curious manufacture, but every country has been ransacked and some very curious specimens are reported to have been brought to light.

Ridding Lisbon of Rats.

Lisbon has been suffering from a pest of rats for which the general antidote of cats, traps and poison proved abortive. As a last resource bacilli were employed, and the municipal doctors were commissioned to inoculate some rats with an infectious disease. A suitable virus, harmless to man, was found, a few rats were captured and inoculated and then released. The experiment proved a great success, for the bacillus rapidly spread and the rats died with wonderful rapidity, so that in a very short time the city was freed from the rodents. It is now proposed to clear vessels from rats in the same way.

A Roman Fort in England.

A most interesting memorial of the Roman occupation of England has just been sold under the auctioneer's hammer. This is the Roman station of Ambogianna, the largest on the famous wall which marked the limit of the Roman province. After an existence of 1,800 years the walls of the station, five feet thick, are in a wonderful state of preservation. The gateways are noble specimens of Roman work. Some of the wedge-shaped stones in the arches are still to be seen on the ground. The interior of the camp is marked with lines of streets and ruins of buildings. The estate which claimed this ancient memorial of the past was sold for £8,000.

Wraps the Fancy in Smoke.

A remarkable shell of a new type that has just been introduced into the German army is stated to be receiving the close attention of the British War Office.

By the introduction of a cartridge composed of amorphous phosphorus into the ordinary charge of smokeless powder a thick white smoke is emitted when the shell bursts, thus showing the gunners, even at the greatest distance, how close the projectile has gone to the enemy's position.

By increasing the proportion of this chemical, an operation which does not lessen the bursting effect, it is held to be possible to deposit in front of the enemy's position a thick wall of white smoke, which for many seconds will altogether obliterate his view of the field.

The experiments in the German army have proved highly satisfactory, and it is said that the invention is almost sure to be adopted in England.

To Amend the King's Oath.

It has been practically decided to amend the "no popery oath," which has been required of all the sovereigns of England since the Reformation. The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Cadogan, the Earl of Aberdeen and several others have been appointed a committee to consider the matter and prepare a new oath, if in their judgment one is necessary. The committee has already agreed that "the language of the declaration can be modified advantageously without diminishing its efficiency as a security for the maintenance of the Protestant religion." The exact phraseology to be recommended as an amendment has not yet been decided upon, but it will be framed in a few weeks, after consultation with the bishops of the established church. It may be taken for granted that the oath will be changed out of deference to the large Catholic population of the British Empire, and that the amendments will be satisfactory to the Catholic Cardinal, the Duke of Norfolk and other leading members of the Roman Church.

WANT MR. KNOX DEPOSED.

Anti-Trust League Opposes Confirmation of His Appointment.

At a regular meeting of the joint committee of the Anti-Trust League of the District of Columbia last night, attended by every member of the body, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and the secretary ordered to transmit the same to the United States Senate on Monday for their consideration:

"Whereas the joint committee of the Anti-Trust League and District Assembly 66, Knights of Labor, did, on September 6, 1901, present to Hon. P. C. Knox, Attorney General of the United States, the petition, embodying not only ample and 'probable cause,' for him to take action against certain parties guilty of violating the Federal anti-trust law, viz: the United States Steel Corporation, the Railroad Combine, the Standard Oil Company, the Armor Plate Trust and Anthracite Coal Combine, but also submitted 'positive proof' of violations of law on the part of at least two of the above trusts, viz., the Armor Plate Trust and the Railroad Combine, which latter succeeded the Joint Traffic Association, and continued the illegal practices of that trust, after it was ordered dissolved by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1898; and,

"Whereas recent events in connection with the organization of a railroad trust known as 'The Northern Securities Company,' by the same offenders who were enumerated in our petition to Attorney General Knox, dated September 6, 1901, have aroused the indignation of the people of five of the great Northwestern States to such an extent that the Governors of States are calling special sessions of Legislatures to take action to prevent the consummation of this conspiracy against the public welfare; and

"Whereas said Attorney General P. C. Knox has neglected to perform his plain duty to the interests of the people of the United States in these premises, greatly to the injury of the public welfare; and

"Whereas this official negligence of said Attorney General P. C. Knox, in failing to enforce the law against trusts has enabled men who he admits were his former associates and employers in the Steel Trust to escape prosecution and punishment; and,

"Whereas said Attorney General P. C. Knox has, by this conduct, exhibited an apparent carelessness and neglect of duty which mark him as conspicuously unfit for the office which he now holds; and

"Whereas the aforesaid P. C. Knox's name will be presented to the Senate for confirmation in the office of the Attorney General of the United States at this session of Congress; therefore,

"Resolved, That we respectfully petition the Senate of the United States, when the name of P. C. Knox is presented to your honorable body, that it be referred to the Senate Committee of the Judiciary, in order that a full and fair examination into all the facts in the case may be had, and that your petitioners and other citizens who have been injured by the culpable neglect of duty on the part of Attorney General P. C. Knox may have opportunity to be heard in the case."

RUSSIAN HATERS OF ENGLAND.

Efforts to Form a Boycotting League Proving a Failure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The "Novoe Vremya" announces the formation of a Russian league of persons desiring to show their hatred of Great Britain. They are pledged to boycott British goods.

Pastor Gillott, of the Dutch Church, is the moving spirit. Hitherto, however, only fifty-seven persons have joined; and, in view of the Russian authorities' anxiety to push Russian and Siberian produce in the English markets, as shown especially at the Glasgow exhibition, the league is not likely to attain serious dimensions.

It is simply one more sign of British unpopularity on the Continent.

GERMANY'S GULLIBILITY.

Believes Morgan to Be Buying Atlantic Lines for the Government.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—A writer today in the "Berliner Tageblatt" affirms that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is now acting on behalf of the United States Government in seeking to acquire control of the Atlantic steamship lines.

This amusing suggestion is made in one of a series of articles on commerce, which goes on to say that the Government would do better to play the game itself, instead of using an outside instrument.

Such an assertion, solemnly made in one of the serious papers of the German capital, goes far to explain the extraordinary credulity of the German public in regard to foreign affairs.

LILIUOKALANI IN NEW YORK.

Has a Heart-Breaking Time in Getting Hotel Accommodations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the deposed sovereign of Hawaii, who arrived in New York last evening, is today at the Hotel Roland indisposed.

The ex-Queen had a heart-breaking time last evening trying to obtain apartments for herself and party. She applied for lodging at the Waldorf-Astoria, Savoy, Netherlands, and the Murray Hill, but at each was informed that the "house is full."

She then secured apartments at the Roland.

The ex-Queen and and her companions are en route to Washington to spend the social season there.

CONSOLIDATING MISSIONS.

They Will Be Known as the North China Educational Union.

PEKING, Nov. 30.—The representatives of the three great missions in China, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the London Society, and the Presbyterian Board, are engaged in consummating the most important scheme for co-operation in the history of missions in China.

The consolidated missions will be called the North China Educational Union. They will embrace theological and female schools, and the colleges at Tungchou. The Rev. Dr. Sheffield, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, will be president of the united societies.

MOVING AGAINST ANARCHY.

Circulars Sent to America and Continental Powers.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—As a result of pourparlers which have been exchanged between Germany and Russia on the subject of the suppression of anarchists, circulars have been sent to the Continental Powers and the United States containing proposals from the two Governments referred to.

The suggestions are purely practical, and of a police character.

The Bibulous Belgians.

Tables setting forth the annual consumption of spirits by the leading nations of the earth indicate that the demand for stimulants is increasing. Belgium heads the list in the consumption of beer, forty-three gallons per head being the average for the population. The thirst of Europe is far ahead of that of the Western Hemisphere, many European nations running Belgium a close second in bibulous tendencies.

BACK FROM THE GAME.

The President Has Nothing But Praise for Victors and Vanquished.

President Roosevelt's natural appetite for sport was thoroughly satisfied last night when he returned to Washington from the Army and Navy football game in Philadelphia. He enjoyed the great contest to the limit, and had nothing but praise for victors and vanquished. Inasmuch as he was on the Army side of the field in the second half and was cheering for the soldiers, it looked as though his presence and his rooting in the midst of the West Point contingent had brought victory to avenge the defeat of the Military Academy team a year ago. But according to the President's own statement his position was one of rigid impartiality.

The Pennsylvania Railroad station was packed with people when the President's special train, bearing his guests and those of the Secretaries of War and Navy, pulled in after a fast run on a clear track from the Quaker City. Mrs. Roosevelt did not return with the President. She will be the guest in Philadelphia for a day or two of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brock, old acquaintance. Mr. Douglas Robinson, the President's brother-in-law, who joined the party in Philadelphia, returned to Washington and will be a guest at the White House, together with Mrs. and Miss Robinson.

A large number of policemen were on hand at the station, as well as several detectives and a detail of two or three Secret Service officers. Every precaution was taken to prevent any possible accident. The President left the train and proceeded at once along the station platform toward the big iron gates beyond, where there was a great crowd waiting to catch a glimpse of the first President who ever attended a football game in his official capacity. The President's carriage was drawn up to the curb on Sixth Street, just outside the station. The President doffed his silk hat in response to the salutations of the crowd. In fact, during the entire short walk to his carriage he held his hat in his hand most of the time. Kermit and Ethel Roosevelt entered the carriage with him. They carried small pennants of the Army colors they had lustily waved during the progress of the game, which they enjoyed fully as much as had their father.

Secretary Cortelyou and the other members of the Presidential party entered their carriages after the President had been driven away.

Dinner was served in the dining car on the return trip from Philadelphia. Everybody on the train was in a happy frame of mind, especially Secretary Root, who took occasion now and then to remind Secretary Long of the fact, painfully fresh in his mind, that the Middies had been beaten. Secretary Long, who did not give up hope of a naval victory until the timer's whistle blew at the end of the second half, took the defeat of the sailors philosophically, and predicted that the tables would be turned next year. Everyone on the train appeared to have enjoyed the trip immensely, and there was expressed the hope that the attendance of the President at the annual game would become an established custom.

The President took occasion more than once to express his admiration of the pluck and skill of the members of both teams. He especially admired the work of Daly, the West Point quarterback, who was last year the captain of the Harvard team. The modern college game of football was not in vogue when Mr. Roosevelt was at Harvard, but he understands the principles of a contest as well as the average college rooter, and was thoroughly able to appreciate every play in the great contest yesterday.

There is litle doubt that the President will attend the annual game next year, if he can possibly do so. This will establish the custom, and the Army and Navy game will become easily the most fashionable sporting event of the year in the United States.

CASTRO'S ANSWER A REFUSAL.

Would Accept Chile's Mediation if Colombia Pays Indemnity.

According to advices received by the State Department, Chile considers President Castro's answer to her offer of mediation between Venezuela and Colombia as a refusal of her offices. The offer is therefore withdrawn, and differences between these South American Republics must be settled in some other manner. A similar offer made by the United States was treated with still less consideration.

Castro in his letter to Chile said he accepted the latter's offer, provided that negotiations were on the basis of an indemnity to be paid Venezuela by Colombia.

The breaking off of diplomatic relations by Colombia does not necessarily mean war, according to State Department views, but it is a step always taken prior to a declaration of war. Much depends upon Castro. State Department officials believe that his purpose in demanding an indemnity from Colombia was for personal peculation. Should war with Colombia seem to Castro to be likely to forward his ambition and his fortune, there is little doubt here that he would precipitate armed conflict.

LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS ASKED.

Emergency Hospital to Observe Donation Day on Tuesday.

Tuesday next will be "donation day" at the Emergency Hospital. Efforts are being made to ensure a large increase in the contributions made imperative by reason of the greater demands made upon the institution.

Probably half of all of the emergency cases in the District of Columbia are treated at this institution, and the work is becoming so great that it is but a matter of a short time when additional facilities will be required. The hospital receives but $15,000 a year from the Government revenues, and it is necessary to raise by private subscription at least an equal amount.

Acceptable donations are not restricted to money, but may be of any article that is serviceable around a hospital.

How He Took Them.

They were in a smoke room in Talgarth, and were discussing the joys and sorrows of active service in South Africa.

"Well, I've been with the army out there, and had a very interesting time," said a soldierly looking fellow.

"Ever get really close to the Boers?" somebody asked.

"Rather! I once took two of their officers."

"Unaided?"

"Certainly! And the very next day I took eight men, with their horses."

"All wounded, I expect!" sneered a listener. "You didn't get hurt, of course?"

"Just a slight scratch—that's all. And next day I took a lot of transport wagons, and followed that up by taking a Boer kraal and a big gun."

"Mister," said the disagreeable man of the audience, "I have seen some of the finest specimens of anything that you can call to mind, but I wish to state that you are, without exception, the biggest liar that ever trod this earth!"

The good-natured raconteur looked angry for a moment, but then an amused smile stole over his face as he said:

"Oh, no; I'm not that! You see, I am a photographer!"—London Answers.

Just a Suggestion.

Binghamton Leader—We suppose it would be awful to give the Federal surplus to the poor.