

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1901.

The Arch Enemy of Liberty.

If any anarchist thinks, he ought to ponder on the suggestive utterances of the President's message in which he points out the character and consequences of the crime of anarchy.

An anarchist is one who seeks liberty through disorder. The reason which reaches this conclusion is itself disordered, and he who argues thus is possessed of an insane delusion.

The common thought of some minds was manifested by what the President calls "a grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist," the intervention of the laws at which Mr. McKinley's assassin had struck for his protection from the enraged people whom he pretended to serve.

A striking illustration of this is the quick response of the civilized world to the President's suggestion that anarchy be made a crime against international law, like piracy.

Among the most striking manifestations of the larger place we are holding in the world's esteem is the universal interest excited by the President's message.

The war with Spain was a little war, and quickly done for, but it attracted attention to our possession of some engaging international traits, which Great Britain was quick to recognize, and to some formidable qualities, to which other Powers are manifesting respect.

Since the war of 1812 the United States has been a Power to be reckoned with. We have had a large and a fine influence in the world, and that influence has usually been exerted for the amelioration of hard conditions, for the elevation of mankind, and for the promotion of peace.

What difference, then, is there on account of the Spanish war? Largely in the matter of outward respect, and in the treatment of our international principles. Most of the foreign newspapers liked to ignore us. Most of them did not know that our Presidents wrote messages. Nearly all affected to contempt us, and about all gave us the impression that they were afflicted with bad manners.

This is changed. A marked courtesy prevails in our international relations. This ought not to change our own attitude, but it is something to rejoice over, for good manners breed good feeling, and good feeling makes for peace; therefore the compliments of the foreign press for the President's message are gratifying.

Are We Creditor or Debtor?

The financial editor of the "London Times" says that this country is still a debtor nation; that we have borrowed a good deal of money for the perfecting of our consolidation schemes; and that though we owe less abroad than we did, the balance is not yet on our side of the ledger, and will not be for many years to come.

It is impossible to say that this is not true, but there is nothing alarming in the fact, if it be a fact. According to the published statistics, the number of undisclosed items in our international account must be enormous. In the ten years ended June 30, 1901, this country sold abroad products of its own exceeding in value the \$2,500,000,000.

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But this is absurd. Europe has been paying us in a hundred ways, which are not chronicled in official statistics—in enjoyment of travel, in at least one steamship line, and there must be a large absorption of our excess of exports in paying debts and interest. We doubt if the "London Times" financial editor or anyone else can state the international account accurately.

South African Horrors.

A new thing has come out of South Africa. Miss Hobhouse, the lady who has given to the press the most picturesque details of misery in the Boer concentration camps, has been reported. It may be that Miss Hobhouse did good work during her visit to South Africa, but laymen and wom-

en who have never had any experience of the serious suffering and horrible devastation of war are likely to prove harmful agents at a time of active hostilities. Miss Hobhouse, from her lights, may be perfectly sincere and honest, but to judge of conditions dependent upon war it is necessary that the agent should be one accustomed to the sights and scenes of war. The horror of the battlefield, of a country stricken by war, of the lone women and children left on devastated territory, is one that a visitor used to the luxurious comfort of a modern city cannot appreciate and cannot understand.

Miss Hobhouse may be, and probably is, absolutely honest in her estimate of the misery existing in South Africa, but her estimate is an estimate devoid of a standard. She has described sorrows which can be seen on any street of any town in any country. A dying baby in Fifth Avenue or in Avenue A is as pathetic to the person who has not seen one as in a concentration camp on the South African veldt.

In the days before the foundation of concentration camps, before Miss Hobhouse had ever visited South Africa, there were widowed women and orphaned children within the Boer lines in South Africa. They were destitute of the means of support. The Boer Government granted them no relief, no medicine, no medical attendance. Their lot was infinitely worse than that of the Boer women in the British concentration camps.

The winter sportsman continues to get tangled in fences and bushes with serious or fatal results. And his friends continue to hold indignation meetings about the brutality of football.

Our Foreign Friends.

Mrs. Carrie Nation's offer to eliminate the cafe in Paris has failed to result in a free trip to Europe. Aguinaldo's continued plotting, after his oath of allegiance, has destroyed every vestige of sympathy for him. A change of islands might not benefit him, but would be quite likely to prove advantageous to the American cause in the Philippines.

Aguinaldo appears to be a conspirator without a conscience. If he, the alleged highest type of the native, will resort to trickery after a solemn oath of fealty, the Tagals are a hard proposition. Confidence in them would appear to be wasted, and to trust them in any place of power or responsibility absolutely suicidal.

Owing to the removal of certain individuals from Congress, there is little prospect that the "Congressional Record" will be yellow at this session. A Maryland man has been attacked by an escaped gorilla; and if the creature is not captured very soon a good many of the inhabitants of that region will begin to believe implicitly in the personal devil.

Representative Wachter of Maryland is very much surprised that the President attended the football game last Saturday; and the indications are that he will have to keep right on being surprised.

Lord Sackville West seems to be bent on proving that the English society novels do not exaggerate the condition of society in the least.

Nobody objects to Mr. Peffer as a spectator.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Welcome the Merit System.

Butte Inter-Mountain—Following close upon the request of the Postmaster General for an appropriation to extend the free rural mail delivery, comes the announcement that President Roosevelt has decided to bring the executive branch of this new department of the postal service under civil service rules. This decision will be hailed with rejoicing, and they are the majority who believe that fourth-class postmasters should come under the rules of the merit system also.

The Canal's Protection.

Boston Globe—While, under ordinary conditions, an uprising in Colombia would interest the Government of the United States as little as a "revolutionary movement" in Patagonia or in Ecuador, conditions alter cases. If the legislative authority of the nation is contemplating the purchase of the Nicaragua Canal, it must see that neither its usefulness nor its value shall ever be put in jeopardy by any factional fight under the sounding name of "revolution."

Women in Politics.

Louisville Post—Though we still cling to the idea that the home is the woman's place and that politics is bad enough for the men, the tendency is toward greater activity in morals and greater influence in public affairs on the part of the women. Women have always been and ever will be conspicuous in all moral movements. The recent fight for the overthrow of Tammany was moral as well as political, and this accounts for the conspicuous part played by the women.

Ignition as an Investment.

Brooklyn Eagle—Water has a tendency to re-ventilate its supply. Irrigation in the West has made two planting seasons; trees planted in turn had increased the springs, deepened the brooks and increased the rainfall and dewfall. Land has risen tenfold in value under these conditions. In the desert it must rise hundred. It may be useful to revise the Constitution before we can reclaim the desert. Then let it be revised.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

Minneapolis Tribune—Dr. Gorgas, the health officer at Havana, claims to have banished yellow fever from that city by exterminating the mosquitoes. The theory is that the mosquito is the only disseminator of the yellow fever germ, and the results appear to confirm it. In more northern climates the mosquito is held to be the disseminator of the germ of malarial fever, and this accounts for the banishment of malaria.

PERSONAL.

Practicing Law in the West. To hear the reminiscences of two such men as Senator Clark of Wyoming and Judge D. A. Holmes, of Chicago, erstwhile law partner of Senator Almon, is worth any man's salt. They were talking in the lobby of the Plaza of the days when both were struggling young lawyers—the Senator out in Wyoming and the Judge in Northwestern Nebraska—at a time when "Doc" Middleton and "Kid" Wade were at the head of organized bands of horse thieves.

Just as I got located," said the Senator, "there came an election for prosecuting attorney, and the candidates who had never studied or practiced the law, like necessity, he knew no law. He was, however, a very good fellow, and he engaged me to run the office for him, frankly admitting that as far as his knowledge of drawing an indictment was concerned his mind was a howling wilderness. I asked him why in thunder he ran for the place, and he indignantly owned that he had a grudge against the white trash senator who had been elected up the street, and when he triumphed over him his revenge was complete. His campaign expenses had aggregated \$1,000, and he had to be elected at that time to a position of the office were mine. We closed the deal, and I stepped into a flourishing business at the time."

"My debut in the profession was greatly like the Senator's," remarked Judge Holmes. "The prosecuting attorney, who was no more than a political hack, had a law an indictment, but he got me to fix up a batch of them against the most desperate lot of villains and cutthroats that ever disgraced the name of a man. Yesterday Mme. de Margerie gave a luncheon, when her guests included Countess Marguerite Cassini, Mme. Vignol, M. de Farramond and Mr. Horvitz.

Mr. Rogosvinsky and Mr. Zelenov, of the Russian Embassy staff, will inaugurate the hospitality of the new house; they have taken by entertaining a number of friends under the Lenox concert.

Miss Alice Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, was maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Clark Tyler and Mr. Otto Miller, which took place at the home of Mrs. W. M. Brewster, in the city of Washington.

Governor General and Mrs. Leonard Wood will remain in Washington until Tuesday. They are guests of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root.

Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Admiral Terry, while in Philadelphia was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Foster at Wissinoming.

Miss Ruth Thompson and Lieut. George Matthias Hoffman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, were married yesterday at noon at the home of Dr. J. J. Purman, 1435 Chapin Street. The only attendant was Dr. Frank Pleadwell, United States Army.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. M. Newman, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Newman, their work here and in Brooklyn, were a traveling gown of blue broadcloth, with hat to match.

After the marriage breakfast for the bridal party and the family, with two or three outside friends, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hoffman left for a short trip before taking possession of their new apartments at 539 Lennington Street.

Senor Riano, Charge d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation, has gone as far south as Florida for a short vacation.

Mrs. Wright is in New York at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. William C. Whitney, where she will spend the greater part of the winter. Mr. Whitney has invitations out for December 17, when he will give a ball to introduce his stepdaughter, Miss Adelaide Randolph, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Whitney's daughter, Dorothy, will not make her debut for several seasons to come.

Miss Louise B. Krouse, of 247 P Street, entertained a number of friends at a musical and card party on Tuesday evening.

The first of a series of receptions and at homes was given last night by the Takoma Club and Library at its spacious club house, on Oak Avenue, Takoma Park. The affair was tendered to the members of the club and their immediate families. The majority of the club house was tested early in the evening, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all. The feature of the evening was progressive croquet, in which Mrs. M. J. Knight, Mrs. C. S. Severance, and Mrs. W. C. Adams were served. The success of the affair is due to the following members of the club: Mr. H. S. Knight, chairman; Dr. A. P. Parsons, Mrs. H. H. Knight, Mrs. L. P. Shoenaker, Mrs. L. B. Burdette, Mrs. H. S. Knight, Mrs. David Feldman, and Miss Mildred D. Dyre.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague entertained the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitechock, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Baron Gevers, and Mr. and Mrs. Adams at dinner Wednesday night.

Mr. John W. Foster will give a dinner this evening, when his guests will be those delegates to the Presbyterian conference who were not entertained on Wednesday. At 9 o'clock will follow the meeting of the House of Representatives revision committee, for which cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Foster.

The delegates present at Wednesday's dinner included Chief Justice Fuller, Rev. Dr. M. J. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Severance, Mr. John E. Parsons, of New York; Admiral Devore, Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Chicago; Assistant Secretary Hill, Mr. Charles J. Thompson, of Minneapolis; Senator Callon, Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Annapolis; Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Rev. Dr. W. H. Princeton University; Rev. Dr. J. H. H. of Watertown, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Hamlin, Rev. Dr. Sprenger, of Cleveland; Prof. Charles W. Walcott, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. K. E. A. Pruser, of Detroit.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker last night announced that their daughter, Miss Julia Foraker, would be married to Frank King Wainwright, of Philadelphia, on January 8. The nuptials will be celebrated at the family residence in Washington, and will be attended only by members of the two families. A large reception will be held after the ceremony.

AMOS RUSIE A DAY LABORER.

Once Famous Ball Pitcher Now Laying Water Pipe. MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Amos Rusie, once famous as the greatest ball pitcher in the world, is now at work as a day laborer on the pipe line being laid by the water works company at this place at a salary of \$1.50 per day.

IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Roosevelt is expected to return to the White House by the end of this week. The coming-out tea given by Mrs. Mackay-Smith to introduce her eldest daughter brought together quite the largest and most fashionable afternoon assemblage of the early season. The suite of drawing rooms which opened into each other, the parlors, and the first parlor, where she stood with her mother to be presented to the friends of her parents, was transformed into a conservatory with hundreds of orchids, roses of every variety, royal chrysanthemums, violets, and carnations that covered the grand piano and filled the tables and mantels. Mrs. Mackay-Smith was in black tulle lace over white silk, and the debutante wore a very lovely robe of white silk mail, embroidered with dainties, over an exquisite fitted slip of white tulle. Mrs. Stephen E. Elkins poured tea, and Mrs. White, wife of Mr. Justice White, served chocolate at a table abloom with the present season's flowers. Miss Underhill, Miss Grace Bell, Miss Grossman, Miss Fitch, Miss Farnes, Miss Sargent, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss McCauley, and Miss Poor.

Ex-Representative and Mrs. William F. Aldrich, of Aldrich, Ala., are at the New Willard. The Count of Montebello, nephew of the French Ambassador to Russia, is making a visit to Washington, and is now a guest of the Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy, M. de Margerie. Yesterday Mme. de Margerie gave a luncheon, when her guests included Countess Marguerite Cassini, Mme. Vignol, M. de Farramond and Mr. Horvitz.

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TRIBUTES TO MCKINLEY'S FAME.

The Two Memorial Projects to Be Discussed Here. The two projects for the erection of national memorials to the late President McKinley—an arch in this city and a monument at Canton—will be the subject of a conference in this city tomorrow between the promoters of the two associations.

FOR A NEW EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

A Bill Providing for a \$1,000,000 Structure Introduced. President Roosevelt believes that a man's home should not be his workshop. He is of the opinion that the United States is great enough to enable its Chief Magistrate to have a dwelling place and an office besides, and that the official residence of the President should be private and sacred to himself and family.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who is said to be the mouthpiece of the new Administration in the Senate, yesterday introduced a bill for the construction of an executive building in this city. The bill provides that there be constructed a building to be known as the Executive Building on the land south of the Treasury Department.

The structure shall comprise, on the first floor, a dining room and reception room, and on the second floor offices for the use of the President and the executive clerks.

The President is to approve the plans and the sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated for the erection of the structure.

It is believed that the bill is introduced at the expressed desire of President Roosevelt.

THE INSULAR DECISIONS.

To Be Reviewed by Solicitor General Richards. "The Decisions in the Insular Cases" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Solicitor General John K. Richards before the Junior Congress of the United States at its regular meeting tomorrow evening.

The Solicitor General had charge of the Government side of the insular cases before the Supreme Court, and is considered an authority on the subject.

Mr. Richards will commence his address promptly at 7 o'clock, and will close before 8. Immediately following this address the congress will consider a bill providing for local self-government in the District of Columbia.

The Junior Congress is a body modeled after the National Congress, being a legislative body in work and organization, the members representing their own party and State, and they meet together for the purpose of discussing national and international questions in spirited debate.

Prof. Chauncey Burt, of the Columbian University, is the secretary of the membership is made up of young attorneys, diplomatic and college students, who have formed the organization for mutual improvement.

In anticipation of a large audience, the gallery and part of the lower floor of the Columbian University Hall, in which the congress meets, will be open to the public.

THE SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Crumpacker Seeking a Republican Caucus on His Bill. Congressman Crumpacker of Indiana yesterday was circulating among House members for signature a call for a Republican caucus to consider the bill which he will introduce today, providing for a reduction of the representation of the South in the House of Representatives.

The bill in question is in the shape of an amendment to the apportionment law of last year, so that the States which disfranchise the negro shall be represented only in proportion to voting population. It would reduce Southern representation in the House of Representatives from 11 to 7 seats.

"I want to push this proposition if my colleagues approve it," he said. "If the caucus should reject it I will have nothing more to say."

CUBAN DUTY REDUCTION.

Senators Hanna and Foraker Favor It, But Don't See How to Do It. The Cuban Economic Commission, under the guidance of its counsel, Senator Payne of New York, called at the War Department yesterday to pay its respects to Adjutant General Corbin.

Incidentally the commissioners met Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker and did not fail to talk to them about reciprocity with Cuba.

Senator Hanna asked a number of questions and assured the commissioners that he was firmly of the opinion that some form of reciprocity should be adopted to assist the Cubans. Senator Hanna was anxious to know what the commissioners would advise in the way of legislation. They argued that the duty on sugar and tobacco coming into the United States from Cuba should be reduced, but were not prepared to say just how this could be accomplished at this time.

A SENATE RECORD BROKEN.

Mr. McHenry Introduces 154 Bills at a Single Session. In the Senate yesterday Senator McHenry of Louisiana broke the record of that body in the number of bills introduced by contributing 154 measures. These were almost entirely private claim bills in the interests of his constituents, and were not only before the last Congress, but many of them have been pending for years.

Among the other bills introduced during the day were the following: By Mr. Depece—To encourage mining and the science of metallurgy in the United States.

By Mr. Penrose—For a public building at Allentown, Pa.

Also, for an amendment to the Geary exclusion act.

By Mr. Penrose—For a bronze statue in Washington of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

By Mr. Lodge—To establish a library post.

By Mr. Wellington—To establish a library of the United States.

By Mr. Fairbanks—For two additional associate justices in Oklahoma.

Also, for a public building at Muncie, Ind.

By Mr. Cochrill—For a public building at Carthage, Mo.

By Mr. Keane—For the appointment of a commissioner to estimate losses to oyster beds in Harlan Bay, N. J.

By Mr. Nelson—To extend the home-steads on the Fort Randall Reservation.

By Mr. Mason—For the appointment of an additional circuit judge in the Ninth judicial district, Kansas.

Also, to amend the immigration laws. A bill to continue the existence of the Industrial Commission (H. February 15, 1900) was reported by Mr. Penrose from the Committee on Education and Labor, and was passed, after explanation that the object of the extension was to have that body completed.

Mr. Burrows introduced a joint resolution providing for the reopening of the war claims of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, and their reference to the court of claims, if necessary. It was referred to the Claims Committee.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill providing for a pension for all disabled ex-Confederates who were in the army and navy of the United States and were honorably discharged.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of War to direct the home-steads of Nookark River, in the State of Washington. If it is found to be impracticable, estimates on the cost of dredging a new channel are to be made.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Representative Schirm Offers a Bill in the House. Representative Schirm has introduced in the House a bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industries. This action is in accordance with the recommendations of the reciprocity convention recently held in this city. The bill authorizes the appointment of a secretary who shall be the chief official of such department, and be a member of the President's Cabinet.

The proposed Department of Commerce and Industries is to have jurisdiction over the foreign and internal commerce of the United States, except the collection of revenue and the administration of customs and internal revenue laws. Various bureaus now under the supervision of the Treasury Department are to be transferred to the new department, and in addition there is to be a bureau of manufactures, a bureau of geological survey and mining industries, and a tariff and trade commission.

The duty of this commission is to make enquiry and investigation concerning industrial combinations, and such other duties in this line as shall be directed by the President, the Senate or the House of Representatives.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Joseph Perry Sanford. Capt. Joseph Perry Sanford, late of the United States Navy, died in Stamford, Conn. yesterday morning, aged eighty-six years, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. P. H. Vall, Captain Sanford leaves a widow, a daughter and two sons.

Joseph Perry Sanford was born in Winchester, Va., of old colonial stock, in 1815. He was appointed midshipman in 1832. From 1832 to 1838 he was on the schooner Experiment, along the United States coast; on the sloop-of-war Ontario, off the coast of Brazil, and on the Pacific. From 1838 to 1842 he was attached to the United States exploring expedition around the world, under Captain Wilkes. In 1842 he became lieutenant, and was attached to the Cumberland, of the Mediterranean squadron.

In 1842 he married Miss Lydia Ransom, of Albany, N. Y. During the war with Mexico he served in the Gulf of Mexico. Later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and served at Washington, D. C., and on the Mediterranean squadron. In 1853 he resigned from the navy and entered into the mercantile profession in the city of New York. At the time of the breaking out of the civil war he offered his services to the Government. In April, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant commander, being on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was then assigned to a peculiarly difficult task, that of ordnance officer of the Mississippi flotilla, under Admiral Foote.

In 1862 Captain Sanford became fleet captain of the North Atlantic Squadron, and later on was senior officer, commanding the West Indies squadron, from 1862 to 1866, when he was in command of the U. S. S. Vanderbilt. With the Vanderbilt, he conveyed the monitor Monadnock by way of the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco. During the next two years he was fleet captain of the North Pacific Squadron, when he was appointed commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard in Virginia. This position he retained for about a year, when he resigned.

Since that time his residence has been at Albany, and of late years with his daughter in Stamford.

Prof. James Swann. Prof. James Swann, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Maryland in 1899, died in Denton, Md., yesterday. He was born on July 4, 1818, at Bessy. He was educated in the public schools of his county, and at Felton, Del. Seminary. His life, until about fifteen years ago, was spent in teaching. He was a professor in Felton Seminary after his graduation there, and he also taught at Wilmington Conference Academy, Dover, Del., in 1858, when he accepted county schoolmaster, which position he held for five years. In politics he was a Prohibitionist, and had been a party's candidate for Congress in his district.

Major Samuel Roberts. Major Samuel Roberts died at his home in Germantown yesterday. He was the last surviving field officer of the Seventy-second Regiment of Pennsylvania, and was seventy-eight years old. He helped to rescue Company A, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, which afterward became the Seventy-second Pennsylvania.

To Keep Out of Debt. (See Chronicle.) There is but one course to pursue if we desire to escape the desperate fiscal condition which Europe has now reached, and that is to maintain a great reserve of untouched subjects of taxation. To live closely within our means, and to save every penny of revenue, and to pay off our national debt.

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Much interest is being shown in the outcome of the meeting, and the hope is generally expressed that such an agreement will be reached as will assure the success of both undertakings. A large attendance of members of each association is expected at the conference, which will be held at the Arlington.

Those who are interested in the McKinley National Memorial Arch Association advance the claim that the Capital of the nation, as the mecca of all patriotic citizens, should be the site of the first and chief memorial to the late head of the General Government. As President McKinley's services were given for the whole nation, and not for any local section, the national arch committee members are firm in their opinion that the recognition of such services should be made at the place where they were rendered with such conspicuous success.

The desire of the people of Canton to honor the memory of their distinguished fellow-citizen is well appreciated and cordially approved here, but it is not regarded as of equal national character with the proposed memorial at the Capital of the country. Comparatively few people, it is believed, would ever find it convenient to make a trip to Canton for the sole purpose of viewing a monument, however grand, but the thousands of visitors who annually journey here would find a McKinley arch of equal, if not greater, interest as the Washington monument.

The claims of Canton as the ground that the Ohio city was the late President's home town will be fully set forth by the board of trustees of the monument association. A meeting will be held in this city prior to the conference with the executive committee of the arch association, and with two or three exceptions, every member of the board is expected to be in attendance.

The correspondence