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# The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1901.

### *GOOD ROADS, IN PRACTICE.*

It is quite an easy matter to discuss the merits and demerits of a given line of public policy. It is quite easy, too, to decide on the proper course to take and the proper policy to pursue in a given instance. It is not so easy, however, to call the fruits of one's judgment into actual existence.

There has been a great deal said and written on the subject of good roads in this community. When gentlemen want to air themselves in the public view, good roads is found to be quite as effective an expedient as any other. The good roads movement here and in most other places has been effective mostly for enabling very public spirited gentlemen to give the public their views on the subject and for enabling very enterprising gentlemen engaged in the manufacture or sale of road-making machinery to point out the advantages of their several devices.

We here in St. Paul have been the victims of our bad local suburban roads. We found some time ago that we could not get for their improvement any of the moneys designed for expenditure on roads within the county but outside the city limits. It looks really as if a good deal of individual and collective enthusiasm on good roads has leaked away since that discovery was made.

The meeting in the interest of good local roads held in the mayor's office on Saturday was not quite as well attended as was that which preceded it. It was not, among other things, quite as entertaining. It was only a committee meeting, and there were less than a half dozen gentlemen present. But it got down to business and was devoted to selecting the local roads which ought to be experimented on in the actual work of so improving our thoroughfares that the traffic of the surrounding districts would no longer be diverted from this city to Minneapolis.

The selection made by that committee was in every way commendable. Rice street is one of the great arteries of local travel. So with Concord street and with Hastings avenue. Properly improved to their full length a great work will have been accomplished. It was in every sense advisable in the preliminary orders for the work that the matter of grading should be omitted. It would not only be difficult to secure the consent of the necessary proportion of property owners, but their grading would under existing circumstances be impracticable in the matter of cost.

The thanks of the community are due to that committee for getting at its work so promptly and so intelligently. It can be relied on to carry on the work to a point where at least the burden of conducting it to completion will be placed on the proper shoulders. If the committee and the principal body will continue on its work with the energy displayed thus far there can be no question whatever as to the splendid results which will ultimately ensue.

### *UNJUST TO CREDITORS.*

The existing bankruptcy law has been subjected to much criticism in different directions, but has stood the test of examination on the whole with great success. It has been found simple in its provisions, in nowise promotive of litigation, and to involve less expense both to creditor and debtor than ever was possible under the bankruptcy act of 1867. Indeed under the former law the bankrupt, voluntary or involuntary, who came out of the proceeding otherwise than a ruined man had reason to regard himself as exceptionally fortunate.

The present law has not been as generally resorted to as many supposed certain. The results of the panic of 1893 had been in considerable measure discounted and the operation of the state insolvent laws had been found in considerable measure promotive of the necessary adjustments. It is generally regarded as an advantage of the present system that its gain is rather to the worthy debtor than to any other class affected by it. And rightfully so. But even its operation in that respect may result in injustice to other interests quite as well entitled to protection.

The meeting of credit men held at the Minneapolis Commercial club on Saturday evening was effective in having pointed out an injustice of this character. The address of Mr. Prendergast on that occasion was directed toward the operation of subdivision G of section 57 of the law as tending to work injustice to creditors acting in good faith and entitled to be protected in their rights. The defect thus pointed out is a serious one, and its effect is as indicated.

In defining acts of bankruptcy section 3 of the law in one of its subdivisions declares that a petition may be filed against a person who is insolvent and who has committed an act of bankruptcy within four months after the commission of such act. The provision quoted by Mr. Prendergast says that the claims of creditors who have received preferences shall not be allowed until such creditors shall surrender their preferences. The effect of these provisions is that any creditor receiving a payment within four months before the appearance of the bankrupt in court may be compelled to hand over the payment thus made or else go without the balance of his claim.

Under the present law a man is declared insolvent when the aggregate of his property shall not be sufficient in amount at a fair valuation to pay his debts. So that if a business man gets in that situation, whether or not his creditor knows it, if he pays that creditor anything, the money he pays must be returned, even if it has been paid in the best of faith, at any time within four months of the bankrupt's appearance in court.

This is a palpable injustice. There are numerous cases where a creditor is paid something on account when he believes, and his debtor believes, that there is no danger of insolvency. If afterwards within four months it is found, on a balance of the debtor's books, that he owed more than he owned, the creditor must give up his payment under the law. There is no question of good faith here. The creditor is simply made the victim of a purely accidental circumstance.

Four months is a long period when estimated in connection with a business transaction. There is nothing in the law to prevent a dishonest debtor robbing his creditor to whom he has paid money in satisfaction of a just debt by announcing himself a bankrupt within four months after its payment and declaring that he was insolvent when the payment was made. The interval is utterly unreasonable. Sixty days of an interval would be really longer than business ethics or sound legal precaution would dictate.

Business men generally will do well to unite with the members of the Credit Men's association in bringing about during the next session of congress a material lessening of the period within which a preference may be created under the present bankruptcy act.

### *KENTUCKY'S AWFUL STATE.*

Kentucky is undoubtedly entitled to the primacy among all the states of the Union in its assertion of shot-gun justice. Stories of utter defiance of the agencies of law and order have been told in the press from time to time in other states and communities; but those which have emanated in the blue grass state are usually much more picturesque and striking, more subversive of civilization, as well as more numerous, than such recitals from any other section of the country.

The assassination of the governor of the state, deliberately planned, and, as the event has proven, executed in cold blood, with the concurrence of other state officials, transcends in enormity any like crime in the annals of the country, save alone those which have resulted in the death of three successive presidents.

It would be unjust to the people of Kentucky to say of them that they are in any sense or degree less qualified than any other portion of our people for the blessings and obligations of peaceful government. They are concededly an exceptionally brave and high-minded race of men. Yet the annals of the state are month after month stained with human blood, shed in the prosecution of personal, political and factional feuds.

The enormity of the crime against society represented by the murder in open court in a Kentucky community, within a few days, of a citizen peacefully seeking the law's intervention for his personal protection, cannot be overstated. In what other state could such a crime be committed? What can be said in palliation of it? What condition of society is it in which such a crime is possible? It staggers the understanding of all law-abiding persons that such utter savagery could find expression among any people laying the slightest claim to civilization.

The world has stood aghast at the murders and torturings of negroes which have taken place from time to time; but even among many of those who have read of the awful recitals with the greatest sense of horror there has prevailed a feeling that the crimes thus expiated were such as needed exceptional punishment for their prevention. But in this latest Kentucky atrocity, as in the case of Gov. Goebel, the crime was committed in utter contempt of the law and its agents, was cowardly and unprovoked, and bespeaks social conditions which are purely anarchistic.

There is no class or condition upon which the awful obligation of this state of things can be made to rest. While the late president lay cold on his bier, the victim of an anarchist bullet, the Globe quoted the testimony of the chief daily paper in Kentucky, showing that in Hopkins county, in that state, all semblance of law and order had been dispensed with, and a state of anarchy prevailed. Whether or not that state of things is now regarded as openly existing in that county or elsewhere within the state, the people of Kentucky cannot escape the imputation of standing on a very abyss of anarchy from day to day. They are not mere sporadic outbreaks which come; they predicate a state of society in that commonwealth closely bordering on savagery.

Are the men of Kentucky so crazed by bloodthirst that it is impossible to apply a remedy to such conditions? Are there no public schools, no churches, no measure of culture or refinement prevalent among the masses, none of the amenities of social intercourse operating among them, so that the existing propaganda of anarchy and assassination must thus go on practically undisturbed?

When the government of the state was wrested from the hand of perjurers, bribers and cowardly assassins whom a partisan Republican press throughout the country sought to maintain in power, and whose murder of the state executive the same press sought to palliate, if not to justify, there was reason for believing that the incoming administration would so exert itself as to put an end to the reign of anarchy. It may have done so; but if its efforts are to be gauged by their fruits they cannot be regarded as having been seriously entered on.

The blame lies with the authorities of Kentucky. On them must rest immediately the burden of the dishonor. If the representatives of the law are treated with contempt and shot down on the public highways; if men are done to death from the cowardly ambush; if the individual, the family, the political and the factional feud finds gratification in human blood day after day and the crimes are committed which result in the roasting of negroes, neither the responsibility nor the remedy is far to seek. Other states and communities have met corresponding conditions successfully. The story of the San Francisco vigilantes is not forgotten. Almost every American state in its beginning or at one or other stage of its progress, presents an object lesson of law-abiding and courageous men taking on themselves the restoration of society to normal conditions. Why is this not done in Kentucky? Why, if the officers of the law are tarred by the same bloody stick, or are too cowardly to establish the ascendancy of law and civilization, do not the representative men of the several Kentucky communities, in professional and business life, get together, and wrest their state from the domination of murder and lawlessness?

If every cross-roads of Kentucky were for the next six months to present its gibbet to the gaze of the carrion crows, the penalty would not be too heavy for the state to pay to be rid of its burden of armed savagery.

### *THE MOLINEUX MISTRIAL.*

The granting of a new trial to Roland B. Molineux is one of the notable events of American jurisprudence. The grounds on which the appellate court puts its order for a new trial show how rigidly the rights of accused persons are protected against the operation of public or individual prejudice or excitement. They also bring to light one of the gravest evils of American law practice, and one which imposes unnecessarily heavy expense on the tax-paying public.

The Molineux trial consumed an unprecedentedly long time. The lawyers on both sides were permitted to wander far afield. Side issues of every variety, which could have no direct bearing on guilt or innocence, were allowed to be fought out without let or hindrance. The attorneys' arguments consumed as much, if not more time, than was consumed in the presentation of relevant testimony. Outbreaks of violent passion were a regular incident in the daily trial. The jury tried the case in an atmosphere redolent of excitement. It was difficult, if not impossible, for anyone connected with the case to remain in a judicial frame of mind. It would be surprising if the jury did not share the spirit of bitter partisanship which was made visible from the outset.

It is undeniable that the verdict was in agreement with the popular judgment. The Globe believes that the verdict and the popular judgment were alike sound; but it has never believed that either was attained in a legitimate and becoming manner. The trial could have been finished in little more than a tenth of the time consumed and with a tenth of the expense, and the case against the prisoner brought out as clearly. It was the fault of the court that the case was so conducted. It was apparent from the outset that in any trial so conducted the danger of the result being overturned on appeal was great.

There will probably be a failure of justice in this case. Molineux may or may not be again placed on trial. If his case is retried its circumstances point with certainty to a failure to convict. The part which expert testimony was made to play in this case was of necessity great. The appellate decision does not seem to have been affected by such testimony. It was only when the circumstances of another death which corresponded to those of the death of Mrs. Adams, the supposed victim of Molineux, were allowed to be brought out, greatly, no doubt, to the disadvantage of the accused, that the trial failed of its purpose to have justice administered.

The crime which resulted in the death of Mrs. Adams by poison will always remain notable in the annals of criminology. She was the victim of the misdirected plans of her murderer. The guilt of Molineux is morally certain. But whether Molineux or somebody else was the murderer it is now practically certain that his crime will go unpunished.

## *At the Theaters.*

From rag time to the classical is a far cry, but both are found in satisfying quantities at the Grand this week. True, there is much in the line of undesirable nonsense, but the Black Patti Troubadours did not lack in favor with first-nighters at the Grand last evening because of the surfeit in this respect.

Mme. Sissieretta Jones, the self-styled Patti of her race, is naturally the stellar attraction, and while possibly slightly passe in the eyes of some of her admirers, is still a vocalist of more than ordinary ability. Her voice has great volume and is under excellent control. A chorus of much strength and unusual sweetness assists her.

"A Filipino Mis-Fit" is the opening number and is featured as a mirth producer, but it has little to commend unless as a vehicle for some very fair vaudeville in the line of rag time. A vocal selection by Misses Green and Forcen is probably among the best.

In buck and wing dancing the negro is in his element, and the attraction happily does not lack in this respect. A cake walk, also peculiar to the ebony-hued race, received boisterous approval from the gallery.

Of the olio which follows the nonsensical first part John Rucker, the Alabama blossom, is the stellar attraction. His attempt at a monologue has little to commend, but in a delineation of rag-time vocalisms he is above the average. Others who contribute to the olio is a satisfying manner are Mack Allen in some excellent wire walking, the Ver Valins on musical instruments and the Wats, Al F. and Cecil, in vocal numbers.

Black Patti and an ebony-hued chorus of much sweetness monopolizes the close in perhaps the best number of the evening—selections from "El Capitan" and other operas. Cecil Watts, J. P. Reed and James Crosby are more than worthy of mention in connection with the abundance of vocal numbers contributing to this unusually meritorious close.

"The Innocent Maids" put up the strongest show of the season thus far at the Star. Yesterday's big audience encored every act on the programme beyond the limits of reason. The two skits, "A Wooden Woman" and "A Lottery Ticket," which open and close the show, are very funny and have the merit of coherency. The women of the company are all pretty without exception, and have many changes of costume, and, what is more, sing and dance well. The musical selections are all catchy.

Annette Yale, who is given the center of the stage the greater part of the time, is a shapely beauty, and the chorus which supports her is far above the ordinary in vocal ability. The Carl Dammann troup of acrobats is the leading feature of the show, and many of the feats performed are entire novelties. Several of them border upon the sensational. As a wind-up to the act, Carl Dammann balances a pole upon his feet at the either end of which sits a woman in a swing. He twirls them about at a dizzy rate of speed. Constance Windom sings "Go Way Back and Sit Down" with a deal more effectiveness than have any of her predecessors given to this celebrated ditty. Joe Madden and John W. Jess do a Celtic turn that is really a clever bit of character acting. Joe Morris, who gives a musical specialty with Will Bartell, has a very agreeable voice, and his parodies take immensely. Annetta Yale and Rose Carlin put up a "ginger" dialogue in the course of their song and dance specialty that is excellent. Mark Bennett and Albert H. Rich have new songs which are finely illustrated, and they could hardly get permission from the audience, both afternoon and evening, to stop singing. The engagement is for the week, with daily matinees.

The Mozart club gave the first concert of the season at Mozart hall last night and presented an excellent programme, which was enjoyed by an audience of fully 300 people. The entertainment was given under the direction of Prof. William Maenner, musical director of the club.

One of the features of the evening was the work of the chorus composed of thirty voices. They were well trained, and their voices showed careful work and study. The tenors in the chorus did exceptionally good work.

Mrs. Emil Traeger, whose voice while not strong is sweet and well trained, rendered two selections that brought an encore from the audience, who would not be satisfied until she had made her third appearance.

Among the instrumental features of the programme was a piano duet by Miss Lorette Haas and Prof. Maenner. A difficult piece was well executed by the players, and the audience demanded an encore.

"Erlkonig's Tochoer" was rendered by a mixed chorus, with solo parts for baritone, soprano and alto. Mrs. Traeger sang the soprano, Miss Louise Heck the alto and William Conradi the baritone. The piece exacts clever work on the part of the singers. The solo parts and the chorus were both up to the standard demanded by the piece.

## AROUND THE HOTELS.

At the Merchants—Mrs. J. R. Welch and daughter, Miss Grace Welch, St. James; John Cooper, St. Cloud; S. W. White and son, Skule, N. D.; H. W. Lyman, Winona; B. F. Laubert, Evarts; G. W. Haggart, Fargo; E. A. Putnam, Fargo; H. B. Wakefield, Hutchinson; W. W. Roberts, Duluth.

At the Ryan—G. W. Wilson and wife, Duluth; J. W. Williams and wife, Fargo.

At the Clarendon—R. Z. Ecker, Fargo; D. M. Larsen, W. A. Donahue, Claremont.

At the Windsor—H. L. Slade and wife, Winona; M. F. Williams, Fargo; K. N. Hapgood, Lena Blisa, Milbank; E. P. Watson, Morris.

At the Metropolitan—P. J. Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; H. Clifton, Milwaukee, Wis.; George S. Decker, Tacoma, Wash.; Charles P. Rice, New Haven, Conn.; Adolph Zink, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry McDonough, Duluth, Minn.; E. C. Barnard, Washington, D. C.; D. B. Staples & wife, Lakeland, Minn.

At the Foley—J. Frankel, Spring Valley; E. L. Depue, Olivia, Minn.; W. L. Buck, Luverne, Minn.; T. E. Wightman, Watertown; J. E. Mays, Farmington; J. W. Hawe, Milan; D. G. Buck, Horton, Minn.; B. X. Swertly and wife, Howard Lake.

## TORRANCE NAMES AIDS

**MAJ. BLAKEMAN, OF MOUNT VERNON, CHIEF OF STAFF.**

Judge Ell Torrance, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has filled the remaining positions on his staff, and has appointed the members of the executive committee of administration of the G. A. R.

Gen. Henry M. Duffield, of Detroit, Mich., will be the new judge advocate general, and Maj. A. Noel Blakeman, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been given the position of chief of staff.

The following are the members of the committee:

William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.
Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.
S. C. James, Centerville, Iowa.
Judge Loren W. Collins, St. Cloud, Minn.
Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill.
Frank M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Mo.

## SMITH WAS UGLY.

**Gave Officers Trouble When They Attempted to Arrest Him.**

Mike Smith was arrested by Officer Licha at Fourth and Wabasha streets early yesterday afternoon on the charge of drunk and disorderly conduct. Smith offered resistance when the officer arrested him and tried to bite him in the hand. As he was being placed in the patrol wagon Jailer Harmes noticed that Smith had an open jack-knife in his hand, and Officer Licha, after a short struggle, took it away, while Jailer Hammes held him.

**Refused to Take Advice.**

Christian Stein was arrested at Seventh and Wabasha streets yesterday afternoon on the charge of being drunk. The arrest was made by Officer Winkle, who claims that Stein persisted in standing on the corner and attracting a crowd by his actions, in spite of the officer's efforts to have him move on. Two men who were in the crowd told the officer that Stein had created a disturbance in a church earlier in the afternoon by wanting to "preach."

**Arrested for Shoplifting.**

"Kit" Ross, a colored woman, was taken in by the police of Minneapolis yesterday for shoplifting. A search of her room, 107½ East Third street, this city, brought to light some of the plunder.

## ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

**Police Apprehend Suspects in Middlesboro Mystery.**

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Oct. 20.—Gregg Gray was today arrested as principal and George Eaton as an accomplice in the shooting and robbery of P. T. Colgan, paymaster of the Virginia Coal & Coke company, last Thursday, at Middlesboro. Colgan was robbed while on his way to the furnaces from the Manufacturers' bank. Eaton made a partial confession implicating three other men and a woman. It is said the woman has fled into Harlan county with the money. Eaton and Gray were placed in jail at Pineville.

## *His Own Ghost: By Barry Pain.*

Black and White.

"Well," he said, continuing his story of his experience in the haunted room, "in the middle of the night I woke suddenly. The bolts which I had fastened were creaking back again. Then the catch of the door went with a click, and I heard heavy steps enter the room. My hand was already on the switch, and in an instant I had the whole room flooded with the electric light. There was no one to be seen; the room looked just as it had done when I switched off the light on getting into bed, with this exception—the door was standing wide open, and the bolts which I had pushed to had been pushed back again. Mind, when I fastened these bolts I had previously assured myself by a careful examination from floor to ceiling that there was no one in the room but myself. And before that I had examined the walls of the room, with the aid of a practical builder. I offer no explanation. Nobody can. I simply state facts."

"To the best of your knowledge and belief," added the stolid man.

"Of course," said the Curate. "Perhaps so distinguished a man of science can help us to a solution." There was a shade of irony in his voice.

"We needn't use so big a word as science," said the doctor. "Would you be annoyed if I asked you a question or two"

"Ask any questions you wish. I have the measurements of the room here, and I think I can convince you that——"

"Pardon. I am not anxious on that point. You are assured that your nightly visitor was immaterial—in fact, a spirit."

"It is the only possible hypothesis, I think."

"In spite of the heavy steps entering the room?"

"Well, yes. No form was visible when I turned on the light. It is conceivable that a spirit might in some degree be subject to the conditions of the material world."

"And that without feet or boots it produced the sound of heavy steps? Quite so. Most things are conceivable when one begins to talk about spirits. There was another point where the spirit was subject to the conditions of the material world; it could not pass through a closed and bolted door. It had to open the door before it could enter."

"Certainly," said the curate, "that is further evidence that spirits manifesting themselves in any way in this material world are subject to certain material conditions."

"The spirit was on the outside and the bolts were on the inside. It could not enter until the door was unbolted and opened. Then how did it get through to draw back the bolts?"

"Well, I've only to abandon my position and say that the spirit could pass through the closed door."

"In that case why did it draw back the bolts and open the door?"

The curate paused a moment. "Superficially that seems a difficulty. But," he added, with a happy inspiration, "I never denied that there were difficulties. I did not ask you to point them out, but to give us a solution of them. If it were not a supernatural power that drew back the bolts, who was it?"

"But that is quite simple. It was yourself."

"What!" the curate exclaimed. "Really, this is too preposterous. I made it clear that I was lying in bed, only just awake, when I heard the bolts being drawn back. Do you doubt that statement?"

"I do not doubt that you made it in good faith—to the best of your knowledge and belief; all the same, it is wrong."

"You speak confidently," said the curate, coldly. "Perhaps you will tell us exactly how the thing happened. You were not there, but don't let that hinder you."

"I won't," said the doctor, good-temperedly. "But let me first of all point out that in sleep and in states approaching sleep we lose all right conception of time. A lazy man sets an alarm at 6 o'clock, intending to get up at that time. The alarm goes off and—more or less fully—wakes him. He decides that he will get up in a couple of minutes. He seems to himself to have just begun to doze off, and then with a sudden spurt of energy he jumps out of bed. The sound of the alarm is still fresh in his ears. But when he comes to look at the clock he finds that it is not 6 o'clock, but 8. In a state of sleep he has misjudged the two minutes, and finds that they have become two hours. Something similar to that is a not uncommon experience with most men. Now, if I may say so, you are of a nervous temperament, and you had taken this investigation very seriously and earnestly. In a somnambulistic state you got out of bed, unfastened the bolts and opened the door. You then returned to bed. When you awoke suddenly, the sound of the creaking bolts seemed so recent to you that you assigned that as the cause of your wakening. Possibly an hour had elapsed, but in sleep one does not judge time accurately. Of course you had, and still have, no recollection of unfastening the door; that is what one would expect. You switched on the light, and you found things just as you had left them—the bolts drawn back and the door opened."

"But the heavy steps—how do you explain them?"

"You were barely awake, and your mind was in a state of expectant attention. Many men find it difficult to locate sounds and classify them accurately, even when they are wide awake, and there is no preconceived idea to pervert their judgment. You heard something probably—the creaking of a wicker chair, or the tapping of the blind at an open window—and your mind converted it into the sound of footsteps."

"But I don't walk in my sleep."

"You sleep in a room alone?"

"Always."

"Then you are not in a position to speak as to that. I'm sorry if it annoys you at all, but there can be no reasonable doubt that you were your own ghost."

"It seems to me a very far-fetched explanation," said the curate sulkily, as he rose to go.

"Well, if you prefer to believe that a ghost walked straight through a solid door shut, and drew back the bolts in order that he might return and walk through it opened—you can, you know. Sorry I can't join you."

The curate muttered that there were many things which we could not expect to understand, and left the room.

"Strange," said the doctor, meditatively. "Nothing makes a man more angry than to be deprived of a supernatural experience which he has never had."

## FRENCH MINERS IN DOUBT

**DELEGATES TO FEDERATION HOLD MEETING AT ST. ETIENNE**

**Papers Take a Gloomy View of the Situation and Fear a Serious Outbreak Is Imminent.**

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Two meetings of the delegates of the Miners' Federation were held yesterday at St. Etienne without any decision being reached upon the question of the threatened strike. Another meeting will be held today. Meanwhile the papers are devoting columns to the situation and generally taking a gloomy view.

Dispatches from Monceaux les Mines say that while the place is outwardly quiet, the feeling is such that a very slight incident would be likely to lead to an outbreak of violence among the 8,000 miners in the locality. These are divided into two factions—the "reds," who favor a strike, and the "yellows," who are opposed to such a step.

The prefect, who has forbidden the sale of arms throughout the department, yesterday seized two cases of muskets at St. Etienne that were on their way to Monceaux les Mines. It is asserted that both factions are already supplied with guns and revolvers, which they have concealed in their homes. One of the leaders of the reds declares that they not only have Gras muskets, but also Lebel rifles, ammunition and bayonets.

The chief element of danger is the possible action of some 1,200 men whom the mining company refused to re-engage after the last strike and who have been unemployed since.

Five thousands gendarmes are patrolling Monceaux des Mines. The manager of the company does not leave his office except in a carriage and under the escort of mounted gendarmes, armed with revolvers and sabers.

The leaders of the "reds" insist that a strike is inevitable, but many who are in a position to form a sober opinion believe that a strike will be averted, or, at all events, confined to certain localities.

## WILL REVISE TARIFF

**AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE NOW ON WAY TO CHINA.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Thad D. Sharrets, who has been appointed by President Roosevelt as the representative of this government on the commission that will undertake the revision of the Chinese tariff, has arrived here en route to China. Commissioner Sharretts will sail on the American Maru on Tuesday next. He expects to go straight to Pekin, where he will present his credentials, and will then return to Shanghai, where the tariff commission will hold its sessions. He expects to remain in China on government business several months. In discusing his mission he said:

"The principles on which the new tariff will be constructed are already generally understood. The present ad valorem duty will be abolished, and it is the intention of the commission to make a specific duty the dominant feature of the new tariff, with perhaps one ad valorem duty of 5 or 10 per cent added. The difficulty will come in determining what specific duty should be charged against the various articles of import. Each member of the commission will naturally endeavor to protect the interests of his own country as far as possible."

Mr. Sharrets says that in addition to his duties on the tariff commission he is charged by President Roosevelt and the secretary of state with other responsibilities of an important nature. When the labors of the commission are ended he will devote some time to a careful study of commercial conditions in the Orient and the trade relations between China and the United States, and will then cooperate with United States Minister Conger in negotiating a new commercial treaty with China.

**Literary Talk.**

Leslie's Weekly.

Miriam—Don't you think my new hat a poem, Ned?

Ned (critically)—From its height, dear, I should instead compare it to a short story.

## TRYING TO MEET TERMS

**MISSIONARIES ENDEAVOR TO NEGOTIATE WITH CAPTORS.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—The United States legation at Constantinople is still without definite news from either the Rev. H. C. Haskell or the Rev. J. W. Baird, of the Congregational mission at Samakov, Bulgaria, who have been endeavoring to get into touch with the abductors of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, and Mme. Tsilka, her companion, with a view of arranging as to the ransom demanded by the brigands.

Mr. Baird, who was at Djumabalo, has returned to Samakov, indicating his failure to get into touch with the brigands from the Turkish side. All efforts will now be concentrated on the Bulgarian side.

## HOME FROM CAPE NOME.

**Centennial Reaches Port Townsend With 450 Passengers on Board.**

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. 20.—The steamer Centennial, previously reported ashore near Teller City, arrived in quarantine last night, bringing 450 passengers. The Centennial sailed from Nome Oct. 9. Among her passengers were thirty who were destitute and were brought down by the steamer free of charge. The Centennial's passengers report that at St. Michael winter had practically set in and that the streets were frozen and snow had commenced to fall. Skagway and vicinity have been visited by disastrous rainstorms, according to passengers arriving on the City of Seattle today.

## URIBE-URIBE IS ACTIVE.

**Engagement Looked for at Any Time on the Tachijera.**

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Oct. 20.—The military situation on the Tachijera frontier apparently remains unchanged, although the restless activities of Gen. Uribe-Uribe and his followers may result in an engagement with the Colombian troops of more or less importance any day. There is no change in the Guajira peninsula. In various parts of Venezuela guerrilla parties of Nationalists continue more or less armed activity and minor uprisings are frequently reported. President Castro is vigorously repressing insurrection wherever he can; but repression, instead of discouraging the Nationalists, seems to stimulate them to fresh operations. They are not lacking in numbers, their principal want being arms and ammunition.

## FAILS TO PAY UP.

**Venezuela Neglects to Settle Current American Claims.**

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Oct. 20.—The sum of $8,000 became due this month to the United States from Venezuela on account of mixed American claims, and it has not yet been paid. The claims arose out of damages sustained during the revolution of 1892. They were adjudicated between Venezuela and the United States, and the former agreed to pay $32,000 per year, in quarterly payments, with an annual interest on the sinking fund, the payments to be divided pro rata among the American claimants. This is the first instance where Venezuela has defaulted on a quarterly payment.

## AT EXECUTION OF CZOLGOSZ.

**United States Government Will Not Be Represented.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Secretary of State Hay in a letter to Superintendent of Prison Collins, declines the invitation of the latter to designate on official representative of the government to be present at the electrocution of the murderer of President McKinley. The letter of Secretary Hay is as follows:

"To Cornelius V. Collins, Esq., Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, N. Y.: My Dear Sir—I have received your letter of Oct. 10, and while thanking you for your courtesy, it is not considered expedient to have a representative of the government present on the occasion you refer to. Yours respectfully,

—"John Hay."

**Looking Forward.**

Leslie's Weekly.

"Don't you think, dear, we might afford one of those horseless carriages?"

"We might take the horseless part now and wait for fortune to bring us the rest."

## MIXED IN WALL ST.

**SPECULATIVE SENTIMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE SEEMS A GOOD DEAL CONFUSED**

**TRADE MOSTLY PROFESSIONAL**

**Local Monetary Conditions Due to Improve Soon Owing to Return of Funds Withdrawn for Crop Moving Purposes.**

In his weekly review of the condition in Wall street, Henry Clews says:

Speculative sentiment on the stock exchange seems a good deal confused. There is less harmony and less prosperity than six or twelve months ago, yet not enough discord and not enough trade reaction to probably cause much further recession in values for the present as against the strong force of manipulation in the opposite direction. Consequently in the midst of this uncertainty strong interests have taken advantage of improved prospects in the money markets to infuse fresh activity and strength into stocks. They have met with some success in special stocks; sufficient, perhaps, to stimulate further efforts in the same direction in other properties provided no untoward circumstances interfere. Thus far the trading has been chiefly professional, the public being wary and taking little interest in the movements of the great operators. The latter certainly have a wonderful control of the market, so long as they agree; but in the efforts to harmonize or consolidate great railroad systems many stocks have been overbought; there has been too great a centralization of holdings, and the problem now is how to return these securities of unquestioned value to the strong boxes of investors while they are held at "control" values. It is an open secret that some of these deals have been "held up" for various reasons; and no doubt the leading promoters would gladly see them consummated in order to create a market for the load of securities which they are now carrying. How much of the reported friction is true and how much is put out for the purpose of influencing prices it is hard to determine; but it is certain that for some time to come the active railroad shares will be dominated by these negotiations and that prices will rise or fall according to the prospects of their completion. It outside conditions are favorable, it is quite likely that the big holders will succeed in lifting the market to a higher level; if they prove unfavorable we must expect further liquidation. In either case we may look for a variety of rumors put out for stock jobbing purposes.

The principal outside influences to be considered are monetary prospects and general trade conditions. Local monetary conditions should soon improve, as we are near the period when funds withdrawn for crop moving purposes will begin to return. At the moment currency shipments are large, and in view of other known movements one or two more unfavorable bank statements would cause no surprise. Bank reserves are low, and the best has been said when the early return of currency has been taken into consideration. We are now entering the gold importing season, which with release of crop funds usually insures a period of easy money until April. The prospects of gold imports just now, however, are very remote; in fact we seem more likely to send than to draw gold from Europe. Germany's financial crisis is evidently reaching another critical period; England is depressed by war, and France, the most prosperous of all European nations, is girding herself to meet consequent demands upon her resources for assistance, to say nothing of the chill caused by the recent break in copper in the United States.

With the European markets in this mood and large Russian, English and other loans in prospect, it is not likely that gold will come here in any considerable quantities, under the most favorable conditions; and in case of untoward circumstances we might be obliged even to ship gold, for Europe would certainly sell our high priced stocks to help meet her own difficulties. Our foreign trade continues on a very satisfactory basis, September exports showing an excess over imports amounting to $39,594,000, against $56,333,000 the same month last year. It is worth noting that several times during the past twelve months our exports have not only fallen below last year but our imports are steadily increasing as a result of the difference in trade conditions here and abroad. The decreases in exports have been chiefly in cotton, copper, breadstuffs and steel manufactures, the outward movement of which could be readily increased by lower prices, provided Europe's buying capacity was not further impaired. In these days of close international commerce the differences in prosperity and adversity between Europe and the United States cannot long endure; they must in time approach a closer level, and as this comes about we may look for a reduction of the excessive trade balance which has been such a feature in our foreign commerce during the last three years.

As to home trade, that is in eminently sound condition. There has been no over-expansion of credits or buying in general business, and our merchants have certainly not been swept off their feet in the wave of speculation which swept through Wall street some months ago. This was shown by the steadiness with which the shock from President McKinley's death was received in business circles, where no such defensive arrangements were possible as those carried through by New York bankers. Of course, the latter sustained the merchant; yet it is noticeable that there was little or no curtailment of buying after the sad event. The loss of the corn crop and its effect upon live stock will of course enforce economy in certain districts, but this drawback is not general, and there are other sections enjoying unusual prosperity as a result of a good wheat crop and great industrial activity. The worst that can be said about general trade is that profits are not so large as in the boom year; still a large and satisfactory fall trade is in sight, and there is little good reason for being over-pessimistic. The iron trade continues to show extraordinary prosperity, and there are a number of industries that could relinquish a goodly share of present profits and yet be doing handsomely. It is both unreasonable and undesirable to expect the boom of 1900 to continue indefinitely, and moderate reactions will tend to prolong and not shorten our prosperity.

## BUY AMERICAN MINES.

**French Banker Purchases Cactus Group in Utah.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 20.—By the payment of $200,000 to the attorneys of Dedmachy & Sellers, the Paris banker, Samuel Newhouse, has come into control of the Cactus group of mines in Southern Utah. Newhouse today said that fully $1,000,000 would be spent in the equipment of these mines. A modern mill, of large capacity, will be built somewhere in the neighborhood of the mines, and a monster smelter, with a capacity of at least 500 tons a day, will be erected in the vicinity of Salt Lake City.

## CATTLE SHOW OPENS.

**Kansas Breeders to Bring Their Stock to Convention Hall.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—The annual Kansas City horse show and the cattle show of the American Cattle Breeders' association will begin here tomorrow and continue all week. The horse show will be held in Convention hall, and the cattle show in a new building at the stock yards.

The introduction of Galloway cattle adds greatly to the cattle show. In former years Herefords and shorthorns have been the only breeds shown here. Hereford association has appointed the following judges: Thomas Mortimer, Madson, Neb.; John Schorbauer, Fort Worth, Tex.; W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind., and W. H. Giltner, Eminence, Ky.

**An Opinion.**

Puck.

The Deacon—It is true that a great deal of money is contributed for missionary work, but if people would give what they can afford the amount would be increased tenfold.

Friend—H'm! The missionaries would be able to provide their own gunboats.