The St. Paul Globe

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

For Minnesota—Fair, cooler Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair, cooler; fresh west winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair Saturday and Sunday; cooler in west portion Saturday; cooler Sunday; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Montana—Fair Saturday and Sunday, with fair in southwest portion Saturday.

For Iowa—Fair Saturday and Sunday; cooler in northwest Saturday and in central portions Sunday.

For North and South Dakota—Cooler Saturday, Sunday fair.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 42; lowest temperature, 35; average temperature, 38; daily range, 7; barometer, 30.00; humidity, 84; precipitation, trace; 7 p. m., temperature, 42; 7 p. m., wind, southwest; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

		*8pm			High	*8pm
Alpena	42	52	Kansas City	58	60	
Battleford	24	40	Marquette	46	52	
Bismarck	39	46	Milwaukee	46	54	
Buffalo	54	54	Minnedosa	38	42	
Boston	58	60	Montgomery	62	66	
Calgary	28	44	Montreal	48	50	
Cheyenne	42	60	Nashville	62	66	
Chicago	48	54	New Orleans	68	78	
Cincinnati	58	62	New York	58	64	
Cleveland	54	58	Norfolk	58	66	
Davenport	48	48	North Platte	50	64	
Des Moines	50	50	Omaha	50	52	
Detroit	50	54	Philadelphia	60	66	
Duluth	38	44	Pittsburg	56	60	
Edmonton	32	40	Qu'Appelle	30	42	
Galveston	70	72	San Francisco	56	58	
Grand Haven	50	52	St. Louis	64	70	
Green Bay	42	46	Salt Lake	42	52	
Helena	24	32	Ste. Marie	44	46	
Huron	38	52	Washington	58	68	
Jacksonville	64	68	Winnipeg	32	40	

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul.)

River Bulletin—

Station.	Danger. Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.5	*0.2
La Crosse	10	6.9	*0.2
Davenport	15	4.5	*0.5
St. Louis	30	13.7	*0.8

*Rise.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1902.

SHOULD THE SOUTH LEAD?

The Democratic party stands once more at the parting of the ways. The difficulties and embarrassments of the past seven years have to all intents disappeared, but the last election has indicated clearly that settled policies and able and fearless leadership are the need of the hour.

Looking over the entire field of action in the light of the consequences of the last campaign, the thoughtful Democrat is impressed above and beyond all other considerations by the truth that the foundations of Democratic ascendancy rest in the Southern states and in the great metropolis of the nation. In these two directions alone can we look for an assured nucleus of Democratic success. Since the death of Samuel J. Tilden the city of New York has presented no Democrat to the public view having the quality of national leadership. Since that period, as well as for the last half century of the national existence, the South has furnished our political leadership.

The electoral vote of the South in every contest has been the sheet anchor of Democratic hopes. Since the war Southern statesmen have been exiled from their true position in the councils of the party. For nearly forty years Southern influence has played but a minor part in the settlement of Democratic policies, and Southern statesmen have surrendered the post of leadership.

Is there any reason, founded on assurances of future success, why these conditions should continue to exist? Is there any such reason why the South should not resume in this generation its historic place in the army of Democracy? The wounds of the war are healed. We are today a homogenous people as never before since the outbreak of the anti-slavery sentiment. Southern states are today seriously disputing for industrial ascendancy. The South no longer depends upon its cotton crop. It is looking forward to access for its products in foreign markets. Its brightest minds see a great commercial future for their section in connection with the opening trade of the Orient. Its statesmen are as single-minded in their devotion to the tenets of Democracy and as far above the sordid influences of political life as they ever were. Wealth does not govern in either the social or the political lives of the Southern people.

It is natural that the question should at this time be under general public discussion whether the South should not resume its position in the Democratic party and whether Southern statesmen should not once more take upon themselves the honors and responsibilities of Democratic leadership. The party's dependence upon the South for thirty years has never failed. Our leadership in congress for that period has come from the South. The bravest and the brainest men, the ablest orators, the wisest publicists, the most exalted and purest of our national characters, have represented Southern constituencies.

The Globe then asks again, Why should not the South take its traditional place—the post of honor—in the Democratic party?

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE ASSURED.

The most recent advices concerning the progress of the Trans-Pacific American cable indicate clearly enough that that enterprise is on the high road to realization. The country is to be congratulated on the event. One of the less notorious enormities attending our assumption of control in the Philippines has been the charges exacted by the cable monopolies for the transmission of public intelligence and for the doing of the business of the government.

It was while the schemers of the cable monopoly were most active and most promising of success that the Mackay interests appeared on the scene and made the offer to our federal authorities, of which the coming establishment of the Trans-Pacific cable is the outcome. Every available means has been resorted to to defeat this undertaking, including the one of trying to induce congress to engage the government in the construction and maintenance of a government cable. This, we believe, was the last resort of the monopoly, represented in the transaction by the American Western Union Telegraph company.

There is now, apparently, but one obstacle in the path of the completion of an American cable line from our shores to Shanghai, China, via Honolulu and Manila. That obstacle is one which, under the conditions demanded by this government, seems to prevent the constructors of the cable from making traffic arrangements with the telegraph companies operating from Shanghai to the interior. That obstacle is not to be regarded as serious. It ought to go without saying that the Mackay concern will have a right to make all connections on this continent and the other which may be necessary to make additionally profitable its operation of the cable about to be constructed.

It is rarely that such an undertaking has been assumed under conditions so favorable to the public service. The Mackay interests have conceded practically everything which the government could secure by its own construction and maintenance of the cable line, including its control over the rates, and the privilege of buying the system and operating it on its own account. It must be conducted as a purely American enterprise. It cannot pass into the control of the cable and telegraph monopoly, it cannot exceed a maximum rate in its charges and it is bound to grant precedence as well as special rates for the transaction of the public business.

Since we are to have territorial possessions outside of our own borders it seems one of the first essentials that we should have under our own control all the agencies of public communication with those possessions. These are furnished to us, at least so far as relates to cable operation, by the Mackay undertaking.

It was an effective, even if a decidedly uncomfortable, object lesson which was dished up to the members of the Stock Breeders' association when they were treated to diseased ham by their hosts during the recent display at the state fair grounds.

THE SOCIALIST DANGER.

The vote in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans on the Socialistic programme involved in one of the resolutions possesses deep significance. During the past five years the Socialist members of the trades unions have made a continuous and concerted effort to get control of the federation. Their policy has been one of steady aggression. From a trivial minority in point of membership they have developed, as the proceedings in New Orleans shows, into a formidable minority. The men of conservatism in the trades union ranks have stood in the path of the Socialists. They have been sustained by the mass of the membership, but with each succeeding year their power in the organization has grown less, until at last the Socialist influence is a force that has to be bargained with seriously in the immediate future.

Socialists are propagandists. However unwise or however ruinous we may regard their principles, their zeal reaches to the level of fanaticism. If the advance made by the Socialists in the councils of the American Federation since the last preceding convention is considered it will be found that the prospect of Socialist control of that organization is far from being a remote one.

It is announced through the press dispatches that Gen. Bragg, on his return from his post in Cuba, refused to talk for publication. This is another instance of wisdom secured late in life. Bragg's tongue has got him into trouble more than once, and it is pleasant to record that he seems to have secured at least a temporary hold of it.

DANGEROUS FOR CUBA.

The first mile stone has evidently been reached by Cuba in the path in which the annexationist faction of the Republican party seeks to have the young republic directed. She has already defaulted on the payment of the first interest installment on the bonds issued in her behalf to secure the necessary means with which to prosecute the war of liberation. Between two and three millions' worth of bonds were issued with the authority of the Cuban provisional government, signed by the present president of the republic of Cuba. The accrued interest up to Oct. 1 on this sum has been passed. This result, too, has been achieved at a time when Cuba appears in the financial world as an applicant for a loan of $35,000,000. This is surely a bad beginning.

It would be premature at this time to assume that Cuba will not meet this financial obligation. Her authorities have maintained silence on the default which it is said has been made. Until they speak it is proper that others should remain silent, but speech by Cuban authority is now urgently demanded. The indebtedness incurred by the Cuban provisional government must be met. Provision for its payment must have already been made unless Cuba is determined to enter upon a downward path of national bankruptcy and repudiation.

The present juncture in the life of the Cuban nation is a vital one. If it is met successfully Cuba will survive, notwithstanding all the machinations of her enemies. If her statesmen fail to meet the present emergency the future of the young republic is more than problematical. There is a strong element of American political society at work for purposes of personal and political exploitation to force Cuba into the arms of the American republic. This interest will do everything in its power to promote the policy of repudiation or any other policy which is likely to result in making annexation a desirable way for the Cubans out of their national difficulties. American people who wish well to the Cuban republic will watch anxiously for the action of the Cuban authorities on the demands of the national creditors.

The cable dispatches inform us that King Leopold is defiant. That is the frame of mind into which the recent attempt upon his life has wrought his royal highness. There would be less reason, perhaps, for defiance on his part in this case had he and his advisors not so plainly defied the reasonable popular demand made upon them a year or so ago by the Belgian people for the establishment of manhood suffrage. The answer to that demand then was the Mauser rifle in the hands of the king's soldiers. Defiance is all very well on the part of kings and other such people as long as they confine themselves to defying such demands as that foolish anarchist stood for.

Those who are at the head of the colleges and universities which take part in the prevailing football contests would do well to turn their attention to the frequency of the announcements of fraud accomplished or attempted by the different teams to secure success for themselves. Spying upon each other and the hiring of professional athletes seemed to be the favorite means resorted to in such cases. If the odor of fraud of this or any other kind is to attach to the football game it is about time that the professors would call their young men to the recitation halls and get them back as quickly as possible to their books.

However the public may choose finally to regard the action of the board of aldermen in rejecting certain of the proposals of Dr. Ohage in regard to Harriet island and the baths, the members of that body will at least receive recognition for having stood up and squarely met the public demand and the exponents of that demand. The method adopted by the assembly, however, of refusing the demand, and fearing to face those who made it, will hardly commend itself either to the friends of the baths, of Mr. Gedney's pickle works or of the "Omaha" railroad corporation.

The New York civil service commission has determined upon putting the Bertillion system of measurement into operation among the laborers employed by the city. This, we are assured, is for the purposes of identification and in order to prevent the frauds which have been perpetrated on the city through the laborer's pay roll. A much simpler and at least an equally effective mode of identification that might be recommended to the civil service commission is the one adopted by the anthracite coal operators some years ago, of affixing a tag with a number to each of its employes.

Congressman-elect Dowling comes forward with a proposal to settle the prevailing contest for the speakership of the national house of representatives by taking the place himself. If the quality of being able to speak up promptly when his own interests are involved is to be taken as in any sense a qualification for the place, Mr. Dowling is probably one of the most capable men whose names have been mentioned as candidates for the speakership.

Potatoes were an exceedingly good thing for those who owned them last year. Mr. Armour is evidently able to take enough time from his meat interests to give to producing a like condition this year. With the true spirit of philanthropy which animates the average trust magnate, Mr. Armour is plainly bent on seeing that if he can produce such a condition it will only be when he has secured the ownership of all the potatoes for himself and his friends.

An advance of 10 points has been realized in the price of refined sugar. Here is the opportunity for the beet sugar philanthropists. Congress is about to reopen the subject, and if they are good and active they will put a speedy end to the fool talk about Cuban reciprocity. Then the beet and the cane can pool their issues and the public take all the consequences—thus again demonstrating that the consumer does not pay the tax.

Hunting ducks with a brass band does not commend itself ordinarily to sportsmen, but hunting trusts with newspaper interview attachments seems to be a process which meets with unusual favor on the part of the officials of our federal department of justice. The trusts in the one case are about as liable to endure serious harm as the ducks in the other.

The success of the early store closing movement from the standpoint of the storekeeper, the clerk and the customer, is one of the remarkable events of the day. In time no doubt the old idea that a man should work as long as he can stand, in order to make profit for his employer, will have come to an end—even in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania.

The temptation to the average lawyer to try his case in the newspapers is especially strong when politics is the controlling influence in bringing him into court. The counsel for the Soo railroad line in the examination before Commissioner Ingersoll, in New York, seems to have even gone out of his way to prove the truth of this proposition.

St. Paul Theaters

W. E. Nankeville's company in "The Penitent," the dramatization of Hall Caine's story "The Son of Hagar," will close a brief engagement at the Metropolitan opera house with two performances today; a popular priced matinee this afternoon and the farewell performance tonight.

The veteran actor, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, in "The Bonnie Brier Bush," will begin an engagement of three nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house Monday night. Mr. Stoddart presented this play here last season and scored one of the great artistic successes of the year. The play, company and production are still the same as seen here last season.

The Wm. H. West Big Minstrel Jubilee will close its very successful engagement at the Grand opera house with two performances today, a matinee at 2:30 and the regular evening performance at 8:15. A large sale of seats is reported for this afternoon's performance and with the decided attraction minstrel performances possess for the ladies and children a record breaking attendance may be anticipated.

Tomorrow night at the Grand opera house will witness the first production in this city and in the Northwest of Kirke La Shelle's big military production "Sergeant James," the romance of an enlisted man. Mr. La Shelle has given the piece a splendid scenic production and the company includes many players of note and admitted ability. The scenes of the play are laid in Montana at a United States army post and in a small mining town and numerous splendid opportunities are offered for scenic elaboration.

"The Merry Maidens" close a successful week at the Star theater with the performances this afternoon and evening. The entertainment has been full of good music and good specialties.

ARMOUR CORNERING THE POTATO MARKET.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES FOR LABOR DISPUTES

All the Present Officers of the Federation of Labor Likely to Be Re-elected Today.

NEW ORELANS, La., Nov. 21.—Arguments long drawn out in support of conflicting claims of jurisdiction occupied the time of the American Federation of Labor today. In the morning it was the row between the woodworkers and the carpenters and between the woodworkers and the piano workers. In the afternoon it was between the longshoremen and the seamen. All the disputes ended in the same manner. Every one was referred to a special committee which is to meet within a given time and endeavor to meet a solution. This was also done in the case of other disputes.

The application of the International Longshoremen's union for a new charter under the name of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers was taken up. This brought on a sharp fight, for the new charter would practically include all men who worked on the sea and lakes and on the docks or were in any way connected with the handling of goods in transport.

The special committee to which the matter had been referred reported adversely on the application for a new charter and recommended that marine engineers be not placed under the jurisdiction of the longshoremen, that all firemen, oilers and water tenders be placed in the Seamen's union; that the incoming executive council of the American Federation of Labor and all railway freight members of the organization chartered by the American Federation of Labor and all railway freight and baggage handlers to meet within ninety days for the purpose of forming a national or international union.

In the election of officers which is to be held tomorrow morning, it is highly probable that all the present executive officers of the Federation will be elected.

The committe on organization has decided to report to the convention in favor of organizing the teachers of the public schools into unions. The eight-hour committee met tonight and decided to recommend to the convention the passage of the national eight-hour law.

PEACE APPROACHING IN COLOMBIA

Government and Revolutionary General Herrera Come to an Understanding.

PANAMA, Nov. 21.—Consul General Gudger landed from the Wisconsin this afternoon, bringing the news that a treaty of peace was signed today by the revolutionary general Herrera and the government commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Officials of the Colombian legation express great satisfaction over the news that a treaty of peace has been signed with Gen. Herrera. They feel that this will bring about a cessation of all hostilities on the isthmus and terminate a war which has ravaged Colombia for several years.

PANAMA, Colombia, Nov. 21.—The principal points in the treaty of peace specifies that Gen. Herrera shall hand over to the government the entire revolutionary fleet, consisting of four gunboats. All the equipment of the insurgent armies in the provinces of Cauca and Panama and the arms and ammunition captured at Agua Dulce are also to be surrendered. The government will pay the sum necessary to return the soldiers of the revolution to their homes.

Once peace has been declared, the Colombian congress will decide regarding the laws for the Panama canal and the elections, and also the paper money question, as this is the wish of the president and of the whole nation.

FARM CENSUS EVERY FIVE YEARS IS RECOMMENDED

Other Suggestions From Committee of Commercial Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A farm census every five years, the establishment of schools to instruct the census enumerators previous to their undertaking their work, and more careful editing of the work of the census enumerators, are among the recommendations made by a special committee which has been at work investigating the last census report.

This committee was selected by the different commercial exchanges of the country, at the suggestion of the National Board of Trade.

COMMITTEEMEN STIR BAD BLOOD

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT ENGENDERS INTERNECINE STRIFE THAT WILL NOT DOWN

FIRST DISTRICT HOLDS KEY TO THE SITUATION

Chairman Martin Succeeds in Breaking Into Babcock's Sixth District Strength—Both Sides Are in the Air and Battle May Be Held Over to Organization Caucus.

The speakership fight is a hopeless muddle which both sides claim will be straightened out and settled today.

In view of the existing feeling stirred up by the interference of Jamison, Martin and Whitney, as they claim, on behalf of the state central committee, neither side can reasonably expect to establish a new record in speakership fights by closing it up today.

The situation is peculiar and absolutely unique in the history of Minnesota politics and bad blood is rapidly being stirred up. Prominent Republicans, both in and out of the legislature, are ugly and the hotel corridors sing with unpleasant comments upon administration and committee coercion. This has undoubtedly had an adverse effect on Johnson's candidacy and may delay or defeat his election.

For the first time in the history of the state the executive department, despite the constitution, has taken a hand in the election of a speaker, and for the first time in the history of the state the state central committee has attempted to dictate to the legislature its choice of a presiding officer or committee chairman.

Dislike Interference.

Not a few of the legislators are sore over what they term unwarranted interference, and while Johnson cannot consistently be blamed for the attitude of the committee or its representatives, he is unquestionably reaping the adverse fruits of their operations.

The Babcock people claim that they now have more than enough to nominate. The Johnson people make identically the same claim, neither side being willing to make public any very definite claim of strength in cold figures. While both are optimistic as to claims, it is entirely certain that both are in the air, with honors about even.

Both have made some gains and suffered some losses. Naturally enough each is inclined to exaggerate the gains and deny or minimize the losses. Last night the Johnson people claimed a break in Babcock's Sixth district support. James A. Martin, chairman of the executive committee, who today assumes the duties of a member of the board of control, returned from a visit to the Sixth district, and the Johnson people at once claimed that he had succeeded in breaking down the Babcock fences.

They claimed that Carlson, of Litchfield; Hannaford, of Monticello; McGregor, of St. Cloud; Hinds, of Park Rapids, and Lewis, of Holmes City, had deserted the Babcock ship, and that A. J. Wood, of Otsego, is hooked and ready to go; all due to the efforts of Executive Chairman Martin. There is undoubtedly more than a semblance of truth in the claims made for the efforts of the state central committee. Some of the Sixth district men claimed by the committee have undoubtedly been called off the Babcock band wagon.

Honors Are Even.

It is equally true that the committee's activity has driven some strength naturally opposed to the Wadena man into his camp. That neither side has sufficient strength to control the caucus is, of course, possible, but altogether outside the line of probability.

The First district steering committee holds the key to the situation and decisive action by its steering committee today would undoubtedly settle the scrap which has now engendered hard feelings that will not down regardless of the ultimate result. That the First district committee will take decisive action is doubtful. At the last check both Babcock and Johnson had friends on the steering committee, and it is unquestionably true that the appointment of that committee was the loophole through which Babcock escaped defeat Tuesday at the hands of the Austin conference.

If today's developments do not settle the fight it is more than likely to be prolonged to the organization caucus, because Babcock has made unexpected gains in proportion to the losses that cannot be successfull denied. He has picked up in the Seventh and Ninth, and while his fences have been broken in the Sixth, some of the claims of accessions from the Fourth and Third districts by the anti-Babcock people are not substantiated by anything stronger than mere claim.

FIFTH DISTRICT CAUCUS SHOWS A MAJORITY FOR BABCOCK, OF WADENA

The Fifth district delegation is in the air. Only a plea for an adjournment until this morning, made late last night, saved a reconsideration of the vote indorsing Johnson and a flop of eight of the fifteen Republican votes to Dr. Babcock, the Sixth district candidate for speaker.

The Hennepin county delegation met last night at the Windsor to receive the report of its steering committee and take action in the speakership fight. The report of the committee recommending a continuation of a solid front for Johnson was met by a counter proposition for an indorsement of Babcock. The counter proposition developed a show of strength and eight votes for Babcock or a majority of one for the Wadena man.

The caucus continued until nearly midnight, but early in the evening the danger signal was up and a hurry call for help was telephoned Martin and Jamison at the capitol. The meeting, although long-drawn out, lacked not in spirit. The old members of the delegation were for Babcock on the theory that Hennepin cannot win the speakership and does not want it in any event, as the heads of important committes are more to be desired than an empty honor which cannot be turned to the advantage of Minneapolis or Hennepin county.

The re-elected members were flat-footed for the Wadena man, and one of them was making a speech for Babcock and decrying the claim that the Wadena man is anti-Van Sant, when a plea for time and secrecy until morning secured a temporary respite.

In spite of the secrecy agreement the attitude of the delegation majority leaked out and again threw the First district into confusion. Some of the First district men believe that it is up to them to get on the Babcock band wagon today, and others are satisfied that a dark horse may now win out, which may result in a reconsideration of the action of the Austin caucus and an indorsement of Representative W. A. Nolan, of Grand Meadows, one of the strong men of the last house.

GRIST OF THE POLITICAL MILL.

The Fourth ward Republican organization will attend the funeral of Henry Johns this afternoon. At a meeting of the organization, held last night at the Windsor, it was unanimously decided to attend in a body the funeral of the dead politician. A broken wheel was decided upon as the organization's floral tribute to the memory of a valued fellow worker, and a committee on resolutions, including Henry Smith, E. B. Lott and Secretary Obst, was appointed.

Any time Tom Scott gets Representative Rockne sound asleep he may be seen taking a debonair interest in the speakership fight.

In the absence of Secretary S. C. Whitney, of the state central committee, Sammy Johnson, of the public examiner's office, last night represented the administration in the speakership skirmish at the Windsor.

Representative J. H. Burns, of Fillmore county, is still a candidate for speakership honors, and, in view of the peculiarly mixed situation, may yet prove a dangerous proposition.

Representative Gillette, of Hennepin, says he would like the chairmanship of the house committee on appropriations, but strenuously denies as a base slander that he ever attempted to negotiate with Babcock for it.

If Sammy Johnson had not been busy with his scheme to save money for county officials he might have put his oar in the speakership sea earlier and saved all the worry candidates and factions have been obliged to undergo.

Lieut. Gov. Ray Jones, of Minneapolis, can see himself going to a seat near the door if Robert Jamison manages to build the machine calculated to nominate him for governor in 1904. And forsooth Jones, who may decide that he needs vindication, is not particularly enthusiastic about his fellow townsman's plans to dictate the organization of the house and senate.

'Tis said that L. C. Stevenson, of Minneapolis, still has his well eye on the chairmanship of the house committee on judiciary.

The genial governor of Minnesota is taking a vacation, visiting well loved friends and relatives, but Sammy Johnson has learned the mysteries of the telephone and the nation is not in so much danger, after all.

Assassin's Victim Dead.

TELLURIDE, Col., Nov. 21.—Arthur L. Collins, general manager of the Smuggler Union Mining company, who was shot by an unknown assassin Wednesday night at Pandora, died today.

MRS. GORE LOVED MUSIC DEARLY

ANTECEDENTS OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN WHO WAS KILLED IN PARIS

SHE AND HER WEALTHY HUSBAND HAD PARTED

Police Revise Their Views as to One Damaging Supposition Concerning De Rydzewsky, the Russian—Mrs. Gore's Teacher Was Moszkowski, the Composer.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The tragic death of the young American artist, Mrs. Ellen Gore, continues to occupy the attention of the police and the staff of the American consulate. The developments of the true inwardness of the mystery were followed with eager interest by the public today and brought forward many who had known Mrs. Gore here and in America and from them her antecedents were fully obtained. It was developed also that she had been a pupil of the famous composer, Moszkowski, while De Rydzewsky was a pupil of Jean Lassalle, the baritone of the Grand Opera.

No further light has been thrown on the causes which led to the tragedy or the circumstances attending its enactment.

An autopsy was held today by Dr. Socquet, and resulted in a formal report that the cause of death was a bullet wound. Consul General Gowdy assigned a member of his staff to attend the autopsy and take notes of the condition of the body. That official reported that the bullet entered the forehead above the left eye and went clear through the head. The bullet was not found.

The prefect of police designated Gastinne Rennette, the expert armorer, to study the weapon and wound for the purpose of determining the possibility of suicide.

Although many friends of Mrs. Gore called on Mr. Gowdy, none claimed the body, and late in the day he cabled Attorney Butler, of Mexico City, asking as to its disposition.

Was Charming and Vivacious.

The most circumstantial account concerning Mrs. Gore was furnished by Vincent Toledo, director of a leading piano establishment in the Avenue de L'Opera. He says she was introduced to him by letters from musical friends in New York. She appeared to him most charming and vivacious and devoted to music. She received all of her mail at a private address. She traveled in the early summer over Europe and took lessons in Vienna from a leading master. Returning last August, she asked to be recommended to a master of the highest rank. Moszkowski was chosen. She studied with great ardor and took part in a number of musicales. Last Tuesday she accepted an invitation to the opera from M. Toledo for last night, and he was horrified on going for her to find her dead.

Moszkowski said:

"I cannot believe Mrs. Gore has committed suicide. She was of the happiest disposition. I never saw the least evidence of melancholy. She was deeply interested in her work and gave much promise as a musician. It was her purpose, after completing her musical education, to return to America. She inquired of me recently if I thought she would make an excellent professional. She has taken lessons of me every Tuesday since the 10th of October. Last Tuesday I received a note from her saying she was suffering from indisposition. I did not know anything of her private life."

Mrs. Gore's Antecedents.

The family of Dr. Buttner, an American dentist in the Rue de la Paix, furnished details of the antecedents of Mrs. Gore. They had been intimate with the family in Mexico, but did not know her here. They say her maiden name was Sinclair and that she lived in California, where she met and was married to Mr. Gore, of British Columbia. They removed to Mexico City and became wealthy through land speculations. They built "Gore Court," a large apartment house, and moved in good society. Domestic difficulties led to a separation, but not to divorce, and she began traveling to perfect her musical education. The property in Mexico was equally divided between Mr. Gore and his wife. Mrs. Gore's share was of considerable value and yielded her a steady income.

De Rydzewski continues in confinement. The police decline to admit his friends. M. Lassalle has undertaken to champion his pupil's interests and has designated two leading lawyers to defend him. Lassalle says the murder theory is untenable, as De Rydzewski is of a tender, sympathetic disposition.

The police have modified their theory on one damaging clue. De Rydzewski at first exclaimed that the girl was dead and he afterward said she had committed suicide. The police at first held this to be a damaging contradiction, but Commissary Landell said, after fuller investigation today, that the second declaration regarding suicide was misunderstood and that De Rydzewski intended to indicate merely that she was dead.

HER LIFE IN MEXICO.

Mrs. Gore's Attorney Discards the Theory of Suicide.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—The tragic death in Paris of Mrs. Gore, wife of Thomas Gore, has greatly shocked her friends in this city. She was regarded as a woman of artistic tastes and had a large circle of acquaintances in the American and English colonies. Her husband is a Canadian and brought his wife here as a bride some fifteen years ago. She is believed to have been born in Ohio, but on becoming an orphan at an early age, was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. P. T. Dickinson, of Alameda, Cal. It is said that Gore and his wife did not live happily together and separated after they had one child, which died.

Mrs. Gore went to Vienna, where she studied under good masters. She returned to this city to arrange for her future support, her husband being the owner of a large amount of real estate here and proprietor of the Court apartment house in the fashionable quarter. It is understood that Mr. Gore was very liberal in the treatment of his wife, agreeing to an equal division of the ownership and rent as far as the apartment house was concerned.

Edward C. Butler, her attorney here, says that the idea of suicide is to be discarded at once. Mrs. Gore was wrapped up in her music and her business interests here were in excellent shape. He had only yesterday received a business letter from her. In this letter she wrote:

"I am taking lessons with Moszkowski, the great composer and pianist. I am working hard and getting along well. I am also taking French lessons, so that my time is completely occupied. I hope everything is going on all right.

"Very sincerely, —Nellie S. Gore."

Mrs. Gore is recalled as being a refined woman of irreproachable character, admired for her grace and taste in dress, and often took part in concerts here. Her husband made his money in coal and real estate operations. He is now supposed to be mining in the United tSates, although possessed of large interests here. Mrs. Gore's maiden name was Nellie S. Stodgell and her father was a Methodist minister.

Legal, Though Gambling.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 21.—The George H. Phillips company, of Chicago, was given a judgment for $20,700 against J. A. Baird, of Knox county, in the circuit court today. The suit was to recover that amount involved in speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade last fall. The defendant admitted the debt, but pleaded its illegality on the plea that it was a gambling transaction.