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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended September 21, was as follows:

Sunday, September 15	20,810
Monday, September 16	45,103
Tuesday, September 17	44,395
Wednesday, September 18	44,988
Thursday, September 19	43,254
Friday, September 20	45,124
Saturday, September 21	41,153
Total	284,735
Daily average (Sunday, 20,810, excepted)	43,987

The Sampson Blockade Story.

Although there have been but two business sessions of the Schley Court of Enquiry thus far, enough has developed to show that the case the Navy Department thought it had against Admiral Schley on being tested amounts to little or nothing beyond hearsay or opinions based upon envy, jealousy, or malice. One of the most serious charges against Rear Admiral Schley is the one contained in the eighth paragraph of the precept in which the Court is instructed to enquire "into the necessity, if any, for, and the advisability of, withdrawing at night the Flying Squadron from the entrance to Santiago Harbor to a distance at sea." To understand the animus of the paragraph above quoted from, it is necessary to hark back to the basis of the allegation that while blockading Santiago Harbor, it was Commodore Schley's practice at night to order the squadron to a distance, leaving the shore line unguarded. The "Century Magazine," in its issue for April, 1899, contained a paper written by Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, in which the following language occurred:

"The log of the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, for the five or six days from May 26 to June 1, indicates that whatever may have been the disadvantages under which the blockade had been maintained, it can hardly be described as a close one of the sort desired and expected by both the Navy Department and myself. During this period it had been the custom of our vessels to retire from the coast at night, a distance of twenty-five miles."

The evidence presented Saturday appears to prove conclusively that Sampson's statement, that "it had been the custom of our vessels to retire from the coast at night a distance of twenty-five miles," was baseless and inexcusable. Sampson, indeed, is flatly contradicted by the testimony of Rear Admiral Higginson, who can hardly be considered as friendly to Rear Admiral Schley. He was bound to tell the truth, however, and did it with the manner of one to whom it was unpalatable. What Higginson swore to was, in substance, that to his knowledge the squadron never went off shore a distance of twenty-five miles while Commodore Schley was in command of the blockade; that, if such a thing had happened, the fact would appear on the log of his ship, which it does not; and that he had no idea that the squadron at any time cruised out farther at night than six miles from the mouth of the harbor. Rear Admiral Higginson's statements were fully corroborated by Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder, who was the executive officer of the Massachusetts in the Santiago campaign.

So another navy ring slander has been exploded. It did not altogether rest upon the "Century" article, but partly upon a loose assertion once made by a man named Muella, who was Spanish commandant of the part of Santiago during the blockade. He said that the Flying Squadron put out a long distance to sea at night, but he did not and could not know that it did, inasmuch as Commodore Schley's ships did not show lights, and they might have been two, twelve, or forty miles away for any difference that would appear on shore.

It will be noticed that Sampson does not qualify his statement in any way. He says positively that, "it had been the custom of our vessels to retire from the coast at night a distance of twenty-five miles." One of the chief witnesses, depended upon by the navy ring to bring Rear Admiral Schley into discredit, flatly contradicts Sampson. The latter, for his own sake, as well as in the interests of exact truth and justice, ought to welcome a call to the witness stand, that he might tell the Court of Enquiry upon what foundation of record, fact, hearsay, or unaided imagination he ventured to make an allegation which by implication was a serious charge against a brother officer. Perhaps we yet shall see him in court, though probably not at once. There are other things yet to be developed which it may also be desirable for him to explain—if he can.

The Freedom of Speech.

The desire of all good citizens to suppress anarchy and guard against its teachings will never, in this country, lead to an infringement of the right of fair criticism of public policies and public men. The two things must not be confounded, and will not be, for the distinction between them is as broad and clear as anything in human affairs. Anarchy means no government—an absence of all criticism of governmental action points the road to despotism.

To the utmost extent possible discussion of public questions should be fair, and there should be a careful avoidance of unjust accusations of men in official stations. Necessarily, injustice will be done in some cases. Some men are naturally extremists, and take many things for granted when dealing with political adversaries. There is also frequently a lack of scruple, and a feeling that the end justifies the means when attacking the representatives of the opposite political party. Even without any purpose of going to extremes or wronging others unfounded accusations are often made, particularly by those out of power against those who are in control. This comes from the circumstance that those in opposition are not in possession of all the facts, and must of necessity, judge largely by appearances.

It is not possible for one man to look into the mind of another and see what motives are at work there. If an official does a thing which upon its face appears to be bad, and which in fact results badly, he must expect to be judged accordingly. If the action is one involving money, and has the effect of conferring unrighteous advantages upon certain individuals, it is hard to make people believe that he did not mean to do anything wrong and that it merely happened so. Of course, men often favor bad measures innocently and honestly. It would be altogether wrong to assume that every man in public life who favors legislation calculated to benefit the trusts at the expense of others, is actuated by a corrupt motive. A man's views upon such a question depend much upon his environments and education. When, however, a legislative body confers a certain privilege, say a franchise, of enormous value upon a particular corporation, in the face of clear proof that it will result in exorbitant profits to the grantee, and gross wrong to the people, it is a just and valid conclusion that somewhere in that body there was a corrupt motive. The conclusion being a just one, it cannot be improper to state it. In law a man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own voluntary acts. If the consequences are, in their nature, criminal, it is for the persons committing the acts to show the absence of any such motive. The same principle should and does obtain in the case of public officials whose acts appear on their face to be wrong.

In politics there are many things which are notoriously bad, while the criminal purpose of those connected with them is beyond the reach of others. Everybody ought to be able to see that the recent franchise grants in Philadelphia were inexcusably wrong. Still, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prove by direct evidence that those who made the grants were corrupt. We can only judge them by their acts. But it is better, far better, that public men should sometimes be unjustly accused than that there should be no criticism at all. As a rule, the wrongful accusation amounts merely to a political disadvantage, and sometimes not even to that, for unless there is something to sustain the charge, very few persons will believe it.

Mr. McKinley's Surgeons.

In contradistinction from former articles on the subject of the surgical history of the great case at Buffalo, which have appeared in medical journals since the death of Mr. McKinley, and which have seemed to laymen to be rather whitewashy in character, the "New York Medical Record" in its current issue comes out boldly and criticises the physicians and surgeons in attendance with considerable severity. The editor of the "Medical Record," Dr. Shrady, admits that his professional brethren did what they thought best in the circumstances, but thinks that neither that fact nor the other, that, whatever might have been done, the wounds were necessarily fatal, cannot alter the truth that they were greatly in error in their diagnosis, and in fault in not providing against dangers which they assumed to be non-existent, but which proved to be otherwise and fatally so. Discussing the first operation at the Exposition grounds, Dr. Shrady says:

"The operation of suturing the stomach wounds was timely, proper, and, so far as it went, brilliant. Medical men the world over were proud to hear that it had been done so promptly and so well upon a person of such importance.

"But now, in the light of the autopsy, we know that the operation, carefully conducted as it was, was necessarily an incomplete one.

"This is speaking of the procedure from a strictly surgical standpoint, irrespective of the ultimate doom of the patient in any event. Time was precious, and prolonged search for the ball was impossible; consequently the condition and course of the wound beyond the stomach could not be positively ascertained at the time. The surgeons satisfied themselves, therefore, that it was safe to leave this terminal wound to itself and close up the abdomen.

"They used their best judgment under trying conditions; but, unfortunately, that judgment was in error.

* * * * * * *

"The good condition of the wound behind the stomach, of which all the surgeons were so pronouncedly confident, was an illusion and a snare.

"What was considered to be a most insignificant factor, became the most important of all. Instead of the terminal track of the bullet being healed and the ball encysted, it was found, at the autopsy, to be gangrenous throughout. Thus a most startling error of diagnosis was flauntingly accentuated.

"The practical surgeon very properly asks himself why the condition and the direction of the track behind the stomach was not discovered at the time the parts were exposed during the operation?

"That the problem was not solved then and there was certainly not due to any want of forethought on the part of the operator, whose skill in his line no one can question. The only answer must be that such a thorough examination of the parts was impossible at the time.

"Still it seems hard to explain why all the gentlemen on the case were so satisfied with the real nature of a wound that they, obviously, knew nothing about."

The "Medical Record" critique proceeds to call attention to the apparently strange course of the surgeons, in not attempting to locate the bullet by the aid of the Roentgen ray apparatus which they had at hand, and suggests that the reason may have been that "it seemed safer to guess than to be sure." And Dr. Shrady asks: "What excuse must be offered to the public for the utter inability to find the bullet even in the dead body?" In conclusion, he says:

"All these matters may, however, be properly explained when the fuller account of the post-mortem is given to the medical and lay public.

"Many different theories have been offered by the medical attendants concerning the cause of gangrene of the bullet track. By some the condition is charged to a pisoned bullet, by others to the leakage of pancreatic juice into the bullet sinus, and by still others to mere lack of recuperative energy in the tissues involved.

"On these points, however, the professor is willing to suspend judgment, pending the completion and publication of the official reports of the post-mortem examiners.

"Viewing the strictly surgical aspects of the case in the light of the autopsical demonstrations, certain points of treatment might naturally suggest themselves.

"Everyone knows that such an injury as existed in the President's case is uniformly fatal.

"The most favorable result that could have been expected was the healing of the wound and the possible establishment of a fistula—in this case a permanent, narrow duct opening on the surface of the body.

"This would certainly be infinitely better even as a tentative measure than accidentally leaving a leaking kidney or pancreas in a closed cavity to work such mischief as was manifested in the gangrenous condition of the surrounding tissues in the case in question.

"Allowing that the bullet had actually lodged in the muscles of the back, also that the muscle was within easy reach, it would be following a good surgical rule to establish drainage by the most direct route posteriorily.

"This course, however, could not be followed, as the bullet, on account of the unfortunate conditions already noted, was not accurately located.

"Under the circumstances, therefore, and taking everything into consideration, it is comforting to note that all was done for the distinguished patient that was possible. In fact, as was repeatedly stated by the operator, 'the case was a fatal one from the start.'

"In thus remarking upon the public aspect of the case, it is only for the purpose of getting at the truth and learning, perhaps, a useful lesson. In the same spirit we can afford to view the strictly professional side. To err is human, but wisdom comes from experience.

"It is safe to say that under like circumstances in future the gentlemen concerned would act somewhat differently.

"We sincerely trust that they, at least, would not then be asked to explain why they allowed a lost ball to be buried with the victim's body."

Perhaps, as the editor of the "Medical Record" observes, the official report of the autopsy may shed light upon what now seems very like a mystery. As will be seen from the language of the above excerpts there is every indication of a spirited professional controversy to come. That will interest the general public to the extent that it may serve to show whether or not the physicians and surgeons at the Milburn house were as frank in the wording of their bulletins as they declared themselves to be.

The Peace of Europe.

There was a highly interesting suggestion in our cable letter from London yesterday, which we hope may prove to be well grounded. It was that the Czar's visit to Western Europe is in behalf of peace among the nations, and that there is some evidence that he has induced Germany—which means Austria and Italy as well—and France to promise, through what in America would be called "a gentleman's agreement," entered into by the chiefs of State with one another, to refrain from willingly engaging in war for a period of ten years.

We heartily hope that this may be true. For obvious reasons The Hague conference failed to accomplish all that the Russian Emperor hoped from it. It could not enact his pet scheme of disarmament, or a reduction of armaments by a common agreement, although it did do a magnificent work in advancing international law toward the condition of a universally binding code, and in establishing the Permanent Court of Arbitration. But Nicholas wanted the ultimate of peace through the turning of swords into plowshares, and was unable to bring it about. So, it is now said, he has fallen back upon the more practicable plan of securing a ten years' truce by direct, personal negotiations with his neighbors.

There is much to make such a thing seem likely. After his recent conference with the Czar, Kaiser Wilhelm declared to the people of Dantzig, that it had assured the peace of Europe for years; and if Germany remains peaceful and Russia wishes to avoid war, it is easy to believe that neither France nor England would be likely to make war alone.

While Nicholas and Count Lamsdorff are talking high politics, there is a well defined business end to the mission, and one in which M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, is deeply interested. He too deprecates war, and he wants money. Just now it is not to be had either in Berlin or London. It is understood that it has been arranged for in France. The great trans-Siberian railway system is far from completion. Indeed, a considerable portion of it, nominally completed, will have to be rebuilt. The famine districts of the Empire will make heavy drains upon the St. Petersburg treasury. Developments in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Eastern Turkestan will require shrewd financing. Obviously it is an excellent time for holding out the olive branch, and proceeding with preparations for whatever may be in the minds of Russian statesmen in the way of eventualities.

Ten years of relief from war or the fear of it! Where would not that land Russia? At the end of the truce is she likely to be anxious for its renewal for another ten, or for twenty years? That is a question which nobody would feel like answering off-hand, and least of all perhaps the British, Indian, Persian, and Japanese Governments. The march of Russia is the march of the glacier. One hardly sees it move, but it moves, surely, constantly, and irresistibly.

For some reason or other the hopes of the Panama Canal shareholders in France appear to be high at present. There is an impression in Paris that the report of the Walker Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission will be in favor of the Panama route, and that the United States ultimately will be willing to pay something between sixty million and a hundred million dollars for the old de Lesseps ditch. M. Mutin, President of the Panama Canal Company, will be over here next week for the winter campaign, and we expect to see early activity among the promoters of the French project. No doubt the same able and expensive lobby that represented the job in the late Congress will be employed to work in the coming one, and the scheme no doubt will serve to enliven legislative proceedings next January or February, as all schemes do that have ready money behind them.

Notwithstanding many assurances to the contrary, there are yet people who prophesy that at least three members of the Cabinet will retire before many months. It is said with some force that neither Mr. Hay nor Mr. Long is in very robust health, and that they would be thankful for relief from the burdens of office. Neither could very well resign at this juncture, however. The former would like to see the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty through, and could hardly wish to leave the State Department while the Alaskan Porcupine district, seized and annexed to the British Northwestern Territory, still remains in the hands of Great Britain. And the Secretary of the Navy naturally would wish to see the end of the Schley enquiry before seeking the shades of private life. Postmaster General Smith is understood to have personal affairs requiring attention.

The greatest surprise is expressed in England, because it appears that the Boers are liberally supplied with ammunition and horses, notwithstanding the quantities of the one and numbers of the other that are continually reported by Lord Kitchener as captured. Probably the mystery could be solved by reflection that capturing is a game that two can play, and that it is one at **which** the Boers are notoriously adept.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. T. J. Bassett, pastor of the Methodist Church at Taornton, Ind., has declined the place of president of the New Orleans University. He was formerly president of De Pauw University.

The Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of Australia, is forty-one years of age and has been a man of varied activities. Besides having achieved distinction as a traveler he has been a lord in waiting, a lord high commissioner of the Episcopal Church, a paymaster general, lord chamberlain of the royal household, president of the Society of Naval Architects, a general of archers, a captain of yeomanry, a lieutenant colonel of submarine mines, a master of harriers, a master of beagles, a governor and a governor general.

The Society of American Wars intends, with the financial assistance of patriotic people of San Francisco, to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones.

For many years King Edward has not touched champagne, which was at one time his favorite beverage, and which he made so fashionable. He now drinks nothing but red wine, of which he has great quantities at Marlborough House and Sandringham, and of which he is considered the finest judge in England.

President McKinley was one of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, and his death is the third which has occurred in the board since its last meeting. The other two were the Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, who died on December 5, 1900, and William M. Evarts, of this city, who died on February 28, 1901.

Paul Arnold, of Los Angeles, who has been appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Southern California, is a graduate of that university. He followed post-graduate studies at Cornell University and at the universities of Berlin and Leipsic.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The loss, within a few weeks of each other, of the two British torpedo boat destroyers, the Viper and the Cobra, has attracted attention to the five vessels of the same type being constructed for the British navy. In speaking of these new boats, an English naval expert is quoted as follows:

"Even if it be admitted that the submarine boat is only suitable for defense and that our tactics must always be offensive, it will be conceded that for coaling stations and bases as well as for colonial ports, if not also for some British ports, the submarine boat may prove a useful acquisition to our imperial defense."

These boats, which are on the "improved Holland type," are 63 feet 4 inches in length over all, 11 feet 9 inches beam, and 120 tons displacement submerged. They will be provided with means of expelling torpedoes either with the boat stationary, during a run on the surface, or steaming at any speed submerged. The armament consists of one torpedo expulsion tube, situated at the extreme forward end of the vessel, the muzzle-covering opening outward two feet below the light water line. The plating and frames are to be of steel of sufficient size and thickness to withstand the pressure of depths not over 100 feet. The bulkheads are located not only to ensure safety in the event of collision, but to stiffen the hull as a whole. Decks are to be provided throughout the entire length of the interior of the vessel, combined with beams and floors to carry the weight of machinery. The tanks are to be of steel, braced and stiffened according to the requirements, and riveted and calked absolutely tight. Manholes will be located to allow access to the interiors of all tanks. The superstructure is to be located to allow of an above-water deck when the vessel is light for surface running. A deck 31 feet long will be provided for use on such occasions. These vessels will not sink on an even keel, but are being so built that they will dive like porpoises while at full surface speed or at rest. The dive will be made at a small angle until the proper depth is reached, when, by automatic means, the boat will be brought to a horizontal position.

The British War Office contemplates instituting on an extensive plan throughout the army, especially when troops are in garrison or on maneuvres, the regimental canteen system organized by Colonel Morgan, as director of supplies to the Natal force. Heretofore the English army, except when on active service, has relied upon a system not unlike the old sutler system of the United States Army to furnish the men with little luxuries and delicacies not obtainable at the quartermaster's. Recent investigation has proved that although in some cases a sort of co-operation has been maintained between the sutlers and the men, the latter have been swindled right and left, the only ones making a profit being the sutlers and their agents among the men who received a commission on all the trade they brought in. The present proposal, as already practically demonstrated by Colonel Morgan with the forces of Sir Redvers Buller, is to take the canteen entirely out of the hands of private individuals and place it in charge of committees of officers and men who shall carry it on for the sole benefit of the soldiers as a co-operative institution that shall be able to undersell any private enterprise and at the same time present monthly profits pro rata to the men who patronize it.

The report of Colonel Morgan's experience shows that out of the profits of the canteen he established along these lines in Natal a substantial sum was handed over to the widow of every man who died on active service with the force there. Colonel Morgan also adds that his canteen soon made it so unprofitable for the "numerous contractors and camp followers which batten on the pay of the soldiers by selling them inferior stuff at exorbitant prices," that they were obliged to go out of business, "which produced an instant beneficial effect upon the moral condition and discipline of the men."

One of the most interesting religious relics in England will, on the completion of the Catholic cathedral at Westminster, be removed from the little church of St. Peter, at Great Marlow, where it has been venerated for very many years. It is the alleged hand of St. James the Apostle which is preserved in a crystal casket. The relic was brought from Germany to England in the year 1133 by the Empress Matilda, as a present for her father, Henry I, who greatly prized and valued it. The famous Benedictine Abbey of Reading was founded in order that a fitting shrine might be provided for the hand; and the abbey, named after the Apostle St. James, was consecrated in 1163 by St. Thomas of Canterbury. The relic remained there until the Reformation, and it subsequently came into the possession of Dr. Blenkinsop, whose death took place in 1792. Then the hand was placed in the museum at Reading, and eventually it passed to Mr. Scott-Murray, whose family have been associated with Marlow and the neighborhood for many years.

A couple of weeks ago the Prime Minister of Nepal, India, was deposed and his brother proclaimed in his stead. Though Nepal possesses a king, his highness is accounted by his people far too holy to be directly concerned with the mundane business of government. The real ruler of the country is the Prime Minister, and Gen. Deva Shamshere Jung had only enjoyed the delights of that position some four months when his highness, the King of Nepal, had to take notice of his conduct. Mismanagement of public business, growing unpopularity, and the expanding volume of the people's discontent at the erratic conduct of the Minister might have led to a revolution. But at a school prize distribution the Prime Minister was taken prisoner and sent under a guard of soldiers to spend his days in retirement in an outlying part of the kingdom. His successor was immediately proclaimed in the person of his brother, Gen. Chandra Shamshere Jung, commander-in-chief of the Nepal forces. The troops were hastily summoned and the ceremony of saluting the new Minister took place amid every sign of popular approval. The present Prime Minister is a well-educated man, speaking English fluently, and a known friend of the British Government. He is described by Lord Roberts in "Forty-one Years in India" as "a red-hot soldier," and much is expected of him.

In discussing the significance of the Czar's visit to France some of the Paris papers which are not in touch with the Government have been speculating upon the diplomatic steps which have brought the visit about, as it has been semi-officially announced that the French Government had no idea as late as the end of July of entertaining its distinguished guest this autumn.

It seems that in 1896, M. Loubet, when President of the Senate, had conversations on two occasions at the Luxembourg with the Czarina, and that she plainly told him that her dearest desire was to return with the Czar among the French people, freed from the rigorous fetters of the protocal, so that both could enjoy the charms of France. In April last President Loubet received a visit from a high official personage of the Russian Court, who is in the complete confidence of the Czar. M. Loubet, among other things, asked this gentleman if the Czar, after the Czarina had quite recovered, had the intention of keeping the promise which he made in 1896, when at the Chalons camp—namely, to return to France. M. Loubet asked the official to insist on that point with Nicholas II, so that his Majesty should fulfill the sincere wish of the President of the Republic to receive on French territory "our imperial ally and our friend." The high Russian official did as he was asked and obtained from the Czar a favorable reply, which was transmitted to M. Loubet.

At the beginning of August M. Loubet by a personal letter, repeated his invitation to the Czar. On August 6 M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, having temporarily taken M. Waldeck-Rousseau's place at the Ministry of the Interior, was informed by M. Loubet concerning this letter to Rambouillet. The epistle recalled the conversation of five years ago and assured their Majesties of the profoundly devoted sentiment of the French Government and nation. The Czar's reply, joyfully accepting the invitation, was received in Paris August 10, and on the 11th M. Leygues returned to Rambouillet in order to confer with M. Loubet about the arrangements to be made for the imperial visit. M. Delcasse, Foreign Minister, also conferred with M. Loubet, and a programme was elaborated and submitted to the Czar for his approval.

A STRANGE ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

Two or More Persons Not Allowed to Drink Together.

GRINNELL, Iowa, Sept. 22.—This city has the most drastic liquor ordinance enacted since the making of the blue laws of Connecticut. It has received the signature of the mayor and has been published and is now in force. It is, under the ordinance, a crime for two or more citizens to get together and take a drink of beer or liquor, no matter where they meet, even if it is in their own homes and they are members of the same family. Under this ordinance it is a crime to set a glass of beer on the table at the dinner hour, provided the family consists of more than one person. The exact wording of the ordinance is:

"That is shall be unlawful for two or more persons to congregate within the limits of the city of Grinnell on any street or vacant or unoccupied property on or about the college campus or buildings in or about any lumber yard, in any car, or on or about any railroad grounds or stock yards, in or about any barn, stable or corncrib, storehouse, elevator or depot, or in any other place, for the purpose of drinking beer or any kind of intoxicating liquor, or for the purpose of creating a disturbance or doing or committing any disorderly act."

The ordinance is new, and has not yet been tested. Grinnell has long been noted as one of the strongest prohibition towns of the country. When it was founded by the late Josiah B. Grinnell he undertook to provide in the deeds to lots that no saloon should ever be operated anywhere in the town.

Iowa College is here, and its influence has always been for absolute prohibition. Of late years a number of factories have located here, and it has been found hard to enforce prohibition. The ordinance quoted was prepared and passed in the council with a view to meeting all possible cases of persons attempting to use liquors of any kind.

MISS LONG ILL IN DENVER.

Arrives From Colorado Springs in a State of Collapse.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 22.—Miss Helen Long, daughter of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who left here at noon yesterday for Hingham, Mass., on a visit to her father, reached Denver in a state bordering on collapse. She left here in a private car accompanied by her sister, Miss Margaret; her grandmother, Mrs. Glover, and Miss Carter. Dr. Gerald Webb, her physician, also accompanied her.

The altitude at Colorado Springs is 6,000 feet. Denver is somewhat lower. Between the two cities is the Great Divide, at 8,000 feet altitude. The excitement of preparation, together with the crossing of the Divide, are responsible for the collapse. Dr. Webb deemed it best to delay the journey a day or more. If improvement is not satisfactory the trip may be abandoned altogether and the party will return to the Long residence here.

Miss Long came here in November, 1898. She was nervously prostrated and had developed incipient pulmonary trouble. She improved immediately. Her fever soon left her and she has been almost entirely free from it during her residence here. She has not, however, recovered her former health. The Long residence was completed six months ago. It is a pleasant ten-room house in a fashionable centre.

SENATOR MILLARD'S VISIT.

The Omaha Public Building Extension Likely to Be Granted.

Senator Millard of Nebraska, who took the oath of office last spring, has been in the city for several days, and is a guest at the Shoreham. His presence in the city now is due to his interest in the Federal building at Omaha, and he has succeeded in securing assurance that the desired extension and repairs to the building will be made. Senator Millard called on President Roosevelt Saturday to pay his respects, and will call again today to bid adieu before his departure for home this afternoon.

"President Roosevelt," said Senator Millard, "will make an excellent President. His Administration will be a noteworthy one. He is a man who means what he says, who utters what he believes, and acts according to those expressed opinions. I have known Mr. Roosevelt for some time, and he has my greatest esteem and admiration. He comes into office, nevertheless, under circumstances which are most deplorable. The death of President McKinley was a great loss to the nation, but Mr. Roosevelt will do his best to make an efficient successor."

Mr. Millard commented upon the approaching election in Nebraska, but said there were no especial developments in the political situation there.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

It is a compliment to law and order that Chicago anarchists object to habeas corpus proceedings to get them out of jail.—New York World.

The last speech of President McKinley will stand as a mentor to Congress at the coming session, though the man who uttered it is forever silent.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Now that the battleship Illinois has been placed in commission, all we need to have the greatest navy in the world is a trifle more of the kind of caitiff cowardice Schley showed at the battle of Santiago.—Chicago Journal

Every book on anarchy in the country should be seized and burned and every anarchist locked up or deported.—Baltimore World.

The hotbed of anarchy seems to be New Jersey. In one of the large cities a mob of sympathizers tried to rescue one of the anarchist tribe, who was disorderly and violent, from the police. New Jersey's good name would greatly benefit by a thorough course of purification.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It has been pretty well demonstrated that the business of the country is on a firm basis and that it cannot easily be shaken. Professional bears have tried to beat down the stocks in Wall Street to their own sorrow. It is evident that large capitalists have united on supporting the business fabric and it will take a panic of tremendous proportions to shake it down.—Indianapolis News.

Admiral Howison said that he thought he could "clear his mind" so as to give a fair judgment in the Schley Enquiry, but his muddy way of describing the state of his mind on the subject caused the other members of the Court to disagree with him on that point.—Chicago Chronicle.

Not a state in the South gave Mr. McKinley an electoral vote; nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that in no section of the country was the crime against the life of the President more generally deplored or sorrow more genuine or universal. The South has taught us in this incident that when elected the President is the President of the whole people and not of a party or a section.—Indianapolis Journal.

General Sickles' active hostility to Pension Commissioner Evans, whose one offence has been his careful administration of the liberal pension laws, has not impressed the public as sincere. It would have been unfortunate for the Grand Army if it had accepted him as its spokesman. General Sickles had succeeded in making a public scandal that attracted wide attention. The failure of his plans is therefore gratifying and it may be hoped that it will have a salutary effect.—Philadelphia Times.

The insane dodge is to be relied upon in Buffalo. If they must be insane, then remove them from temptation.—Atlanta Constitution.

The fact that American theatres were open on the evening after the President's assassination might be misconstrued by anyone not knowing the American spirit, which is slow to admit a national calamity, even in the light of a possibility.—Mexican Herald.

The stock of the Sugar Trust is to be increased from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000. The value of Sugar Trust stock depends upon the brittle thread of Congressional whim. It is evident that the managers are making ready for a safe exit for themselves either in the event of success or failure.—Philadelphia Record.

EARNINGS OF STUDENTS.

How Columbia College Boys Help to Pay Their Way.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—This is the time of year when needy young men anxious for a Columbia College education are seeking employment, which, while it will not conflict with collegiate work, will net them a fair income. Newspaper offices are besieged with requests to commission students to act as correspondents, business offices are swamped with applicants for work as salesmen of books and novelties, and, in fact, the different methods sought are limited only by the ideas of those in need of funds.

One door through which all seekers for money enter is the Columbia University committee on aid and employment for students, established in 1894, with the design "to put students desiring to work their way through the different departments of the university, especially from elsewhere than New York or its vicinity, in the way of earning enough for their partial or complete support." Several employments to which the committee recommends students for positions are tutoring, translating, teaching in evening schools, stenography and typewriting. These, however, are the methods of the majority. The bolder minds get out of the rut into unusual and ingenious schemes and make the most money. Fully 20 per cent of Columbia students earn some money, and half that number support themselves, so that for a student who has hustle and some ability the road to success, while it may not be primrose, is certainly not thorny.

The committee on employment has recently published its official report, indicating the work accomplished last year. The committee admits that its report is incomplete so far as showing the total amount earned by Columbia men. It says: "It would be interesting to discover, at least approximately, the amount earned by students in the university. Thousands of dollars are earned yearly of which this committee has neither knowledge nor record, and in ways which it would doubtless be to its interest to learn."

The total amount reported to the committee as having been earned through its direction last year is $4,552. This sum is divided among the different occupations as follows:

Teaching and tutoring	$3,599 00
Typewriting	196 75
Clerical	323 00
Miscellaneous	433 25
Total	$4,552 00

Many firms which desired employes of college calibre sent to Columbia's committee for working men. There were ninety such calls and the number of applicants sent in reply was 225. Fifty-five of those sent were successful in making an average earning per man of $90.50. Many of the applicants listed as unsuccessful were sent in reply to a call for canvassers or similarly unattractive and unremunerative work which the men did not care to undertake. There have been few failures when the places offered were really worth while.

According to the committee, the largest amount of money earned was through tutoring, but that work cannot be done competently by many, and the earnings were divided among perhaps a dozen. Tutoring requires a good deal of ability, and competent men get as much as $2 and $3 an hour. The younger students sometimes get work instructing small children, taking them in the park for the afternoon, and so combining teaching and an airing. The work is not especially remunerative and is uncongenial to most college boys, who do not like to play nurse. Typewriting and stenography in connection with clerical work for the professors give fair reward. Unquestionably the best means of support is newspaper correspondence, and the fifteen or so correspondents average $10 a week each through the year, while some of the better men, who have out of town papers to write for as well as a local one, run to a considerably higher figure. Corresponding, however, occupies much time, detracts from the benefits of the college education and gives but little opportunity for the social side of college life.

Small sums of money are earned by taking pictures of college happenings and selling them to classmates. Acting as ticket sellers at football games, as insurance agents and as gas collectors is also profitable.

It is in the summer that the banner time of earning money comes to the college man. If he be so fortunate as to secure a place as clerk in some summer hotel he may rest easy. The work is not hard, there is a pleasant social side to it, free lodging and free board, and, best of all, a salary of from $10 to $15 a week for three or four months, almost all of which can be saved for the coming year's college expenses. These positions are not so scarce as might be imagined, for hotel proprietors are eager to secure college men as clerks, because they can generally do better work than the professional clerk.

The summer occupations range from this to looking after seaside bathing houses, telegraphing, driving automobiles and occasionally, in the case of experts, supervising some golf course. There are, besides, a multiplicity of occupations for those whose technical education at college fits them to do work as electrical, mining or civil engineers, surveyors, chemists and so on.

The committee reports that, while only $3,000 was earned in 1899 and $1,600 in 1898, last year $4,500 was made. Its scope is constantly increasing, and its sphere of influence is expected to double this year.

AN AMENDMENT NEEDED.

The exclusion of the two Chinese students who recently arrived at San Francisco with the intention of traveling through the United States, and the order for their deportation (in spite of the protestations of Minister Wu Ting-fang) merely because their passports were not wholly in accordance with the immigration laws, newly illustrated the unreasonableness of those enactments. One recalls the effort of the immigration officers to prevent the landing of Sir Henry Irving's electrician and of an eminent theologian as "contract laborers." The Chinese students in question have certificates from Li Hung Chang, and their identity and status have been established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury; nevertheless they must go back to China in order to comply with an unimportant formality. Similar treatment of an American traveler at Chefu or Shanghai would probably have evoked a call for gunboats and other open sesames by our consular representatives; but sauce for the American goose is evidently not sauce for the Chinese gander. An amendment of the law that would clear it of its inequity and stupidity is plainly required.—Philadelphia Record.

THE NATION'S GREATNESS.

It is a great thing to sell $1,500,000,000 worth of goods in twelve months. It is a better thing to be a united, harmonious, law abiding nation, commanding the confidence and the esteem of all the world. Best of all is it to have every individual member of the nation intelligent, industrious, public spirited, virtuous and generous and kindly in his relations with all men. Emerson, in an often quoted passage, admonished us that the test of the nation's greatness was not in statistics, but in the kind of man it produced. Under McKinley's policy and administration we got the favorable statistics beyond our expectation. We also got from him a fine example of the kind of man the country should produce. It will be well for us to regard the latter no less earnestly and practically than the former.—New York Tribune.

THREE GREAT TRUTHS.

Washington in his Farewell Address gave us one great guiding truth as to foreign relations—friendship with all and no entangling alliances.

Lincoln at Gettysburg gave us one great guiding truth in our relations one with another—charity, justice, union.

William McKinley in his parting public words at Buffalo gave us one great guiding truth in industrial and economical development: "The period of exclusiveness is past."

Washington—peace. Lincoln—perpetuity. McKinley—prosperity.

In vain will "interests" strive against this last truth, now firmly established beside the other two in the mind and heart of the people.—New York World.

L. A. WATRES IN THE FIELD.

A New Aspirant for Pennsylvania's Gubernatorial Honors.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 22.—Somewhat of a stir has been created here by the appearance in the field as a candidate for Governor, of ex-Lieutenant Governor and ex-State Chairman Louis A. Watres, of this city. During the last few weeks there have been a number of rumors in the air that Mr. Watres was soon to declare himself, but for various reasons they were not credited. Today the statement was made by a close political friend of Mr. Watres that he has addressed 60,000 circulars to prominent men in all sections of Pennsylvania announcing his candidacy for the chief executive office in the State.

This friend states that Mr. Watres will occupy a somewhat peculiar position in the canvass. He will assert his friendship for and his allegiance to Senator Quay, but will at the same time express his opposition to others of the well-known machine leaders. It is a matter of speculation here as to what Senator Quay will do, in view of his past friendship for Watres, inasmuch as he is said to have promised his support to Attorney General Elkins for the gubernatorial nomination.

The situation is also complicated by the fact that Senator Quay is said to be not over-enthusiastic for Elkins and really of the belief that Governor Watres is one of the strongest men before the people in the State.

FOR A M'KINLEY MONUMENT.

Scranton, Pa., to Build One by Popular Subscriptions.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 22.—A movement has been inaugurated here for the erection in this city of a monument to President McKinley. It is claimed that, owing to its industries, this city is as much indebted as any in the country to McKinley for its recent great development.

A meeting looking to the erection of the monument was held today and already about 100 men have handed in subscriptions. The scheme is to erect the monument by popular subscriptions of $1 each and if any moneyed men offer larger amounts the offers will be declined. No limit has yet been placed upon the amount to be collected.

FELL INTO PASSAIC FALLS.

A Paterson, N. J., Man Drowned While Posing for a Picture.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 22.—In his anxiety to have his picture taken in a place where no one had ever before stood, Peter McCabe, one of the best-known saloonkeepers of Paterson, met his death yesterday morning.

McCabe and Charles Allen, who plays a piano in his saloon, were at the Passaic Falls. There they met Charles Tavor, of Albany, N. Y., who was taking pictures of the falls. McCabe said to Tavor:

"I will give you a picture that will make people gasp when they see it. Get your machine ready and I'll run out on the dam right at the edge of the precipice."

This he did. The dam was built to turn the waters of the river into the main channel and runs to the edge of the rock over which the water plunges into the chasm below.

When McCabe reached the edge he slipped and fell into the falls. The body has not yet been found.

Before starting in the saloon business McCabe had more than a local reputation as a minstrel and traveled over the State as one of the "Big Four" in the Pioneer Minstrels.

TO REMAIN UNION MEN.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company Employes Refuse to Withdraw.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 22.—Meetings of firemen, engineers, and other hands employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company were held today and it was decided to stand firmly together and resist the order of the company that all men employed by the month shall leave their unions or give up their positions.

The order, it is said, affects all those who are paid by the month and includes firemen, engineers, stable bosses, fire bosses, foremen, and others holding positions of responsibility. While all the men whom it affects do not belong to unions, the majority do, and their unions will stand by them in their refusal to become non-union men.

The company officials say the order is directed only at foremen and bosses.

DELIBERATION WANTED.

The American people are not so deliberate or considerate as could be desired when anything happens to excite them. They are intense, not to say rash.

If anything happens to excite their anger against a foreign country they are too ready to take fire and clamor for war on the instant. Preachers of the gospel of peace and good will to men are as prompt as any of the rest of us to put on the war paint and feathers and brandish the tomahawk and utter inarticulate whoops.

If crimes which impress them as peculiarly atrocious are committed the people flame up and make haste to signify that they regard the laws which their representatives have framed with deliberation and which they themselves have approved when in their sober senses as wholly inadequate to suit the emergency.

This is not to say, of course, that all Americans are thus impulsive, but it is to say that his irrational intensity is now so common as to have become an American characteristic. Perhaps not even a majority are unduly impulsive, but enough people are so to give the impression to a foreign observer that they are "the" people, and that as a nation we are more Frenchy than the French.—Chicago Chronicle.

ABOLISHING HANDSHAKING.

Just now there is quite a discussion in progress as to the desirability of dropping the handshaking so common in this country, especially at receptions, to eminent men in public life. Various reasons are given for its discontinuance, and none of any particular weight has so far been offered in favor of its retention. And still in its origin nothing could be fuller of honest meaning that this simple ceremony. It originated in the feeling that by stretching out the sword arm a man showed another that he had no weapon in his hand and that he could not strike a blow even if disposed to do so. But this was its rise and meaning in a so-called uncivilized age. Naturally suggestions have been made as to what will take its place. The habit of the Chinaman shaking his own hand is hardly a good substitute, nor is that plan available for general use that is said to have been adopted by a social club in the Illinois town of Malines. On their meeting room door they have a large hand which does duty as a bell-pull. Entering, a member grasps it, and all the handshaking etiquette of the occasion with reference to friends present is considered as having been fulfilled.—Philadelphia Times.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

In the last Congress a minority of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported that the Pacific cable question had narrowed down to the point where the remaining question was whether the Government should build the cable and own it, or build the cable and not own it. The subsidy propositions were of so liberal a nature as to convince the minority members, led by Congressman Corliss, of Michigan, that the Government would pay the bulk of the cost of laying the cable anyhow, and would still be subject to heavy charges for its use. The subsidy lobby was, however, strong enough to dictate the majority report, and the best the opponents of the private ownership plan could do was to prevent the majority opinion from being enacted into law. Armed with the deliberate conclusions of the dead President and his living successor, and assured of the positive and courageous support of the latter, the enemies of the subsidy grab will feel themselves strengthened for a spirited renewal of the contest at the coming session of Congress.—Chicago Journal.