The Washington Times.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended September 28 was as follows:

Sunday, September 22	19,980
Monday, September 23	39,501
Tuesday, September 24	39,218
Wednesday, September 25	39,140
Thursday, September 26	39,438
Friday, September 27	40,057
Saturday, September 28	39,582
Total	256,900
Daily average (Sunday, 19,980, excepted)	39,765

Partisanship Gone Mad.

It is to be regretted that in those States where elections are to be held this year, some Republicans of prominence seem a little more than willing to turn the assassination of President McKinley to partisan account. This is done not by charging his death to anything advocated by the Democracy, or, for that matter by any other party, but rather by innuendo, and by sentimental appeals, unfairly made, intended to play upon the people's regard for the illustrious dead, and to blind them to obvious defects in the party's policy.

Iowa, always the home of extreme Republicanism, furnishes two rather striking examples of the disposition here referred to. A Republican conference has just been held in Des Moines. At that conference Senator Dolliver said: "We have a duty and an opportunity in Iowa this fall, and that is to defend the platform on which President McKinley spent his whole life." The manifest purpose of this statement was to give the Republican party the full benefit of the tender and reverential feeling which men of all political views entertain for the memory of the President, so recently and heartlessly murdered. Nothing in all the political history of our country is more beautiful than the manner in which Mr. McKinley was treated by his political opponents from the moment when he was stricken down until he was laid to his final rest. The tender tributes paid to him personally did not imply an endorsement of his policy in all its length and breadth or even the major part of it. The Democratic attitude was the more admirable, because it completely ignored all partisan differences, and gave full recognition to Mr. McKinley's worth as a man.

But Mr. Dolliver's statement is unfair, even from a Republican point of view. Iowa Republicans are not defending a "platform on which President McKinley spent his whole life." As a matter of fact, he spent but a small fraction of his life in defending the gold standard, or in championing reciprocity as he urged it in his Buffalo speech.

Leaving the Senator at this point, let us turn for a moment to Representative Cousins. Speaking of anarchy, this gentleman said: "No Republican was ever an anarchist, and the Republican party has furnished three of the noblest martyrs to anarchy." There is no mistaking the purpose of this innuendo. It is to convey the impression that the true safeguard against anarchy is to keep the Republican party in power. The simple truth is that neither Booth nor Guiteau was an anarchist, and that the teachings of the sect had nothing whatever to do with the murder of either Lincoln or Garfield. The killing of Lincoln resulted from the bitter feelings engendered by the greatest civil war of any age, while if politics had anything to do with the shooting of Garfield, it was the outgrowth of a factional fight within the Republican party.

Nobody doubts that the party for which Mr. Cousins was speaking is opposed to anarchy. So is every other recognized political organization in the United States. A record of three murdered Presidents since the surrender at Appomattox is certainly a melancholy one. But inasmuch as only one Democrat has held the Presidential office during the period named, it is not surprising that he escaped the hand of the assassin. The circumstance that the three martyred Presidents were all Republicans proves nothing either for or against the policy of the party to which they belonged. It is not improper, of course, to speak of them in connection with political issues, if the logical connection is one of significance. But to bring them into the discussion merely to benefit the Republican party by arousing either passion or sympathy, is a course which cannot be too strongly condemned.

American and English Locomotives.

It is said that the American locomotives used in India burn more fuel and wear out sooner than their English competitors, but that the American engines are capable of drawing much the heavier loads. This seems to leave the respective merits of the engines in some doubt. That must depend upon how much greater is the coal consumption of the American locomotive, how much sooner does it wear out and how much more will it pull. If an American engine will haul twice as much as an English one, and only burn, say, ten or fifteen per cent more coal, so far as those two items are concerned the American would show an indisputable superiority.

It is not always an easy matter to strike an equation in such cases. However, Colonel Constable, manager of one of the great Indian railways, who recently visited the United States for the purpose of studying our railway system, seems inclined to concede the palm of superiority to the American engines. He thinks that their great hauling capacity makes up for all defects in details. "The first duty of an engine," he says, "is either to run fast or pull a big load, and I would sooner have a dirty-looking engine that would haul thirty-five hundred tons than a beauty to look at that could only haul six or seven hundred tons, as in England, or twelve hundred tons, as in India."

If there is any such difference in power as this remark would suggest, the superiority of the American engine for heavy hauling would seem to admit of no question. At the same time it is very hard to see why there should be such a preponderance in power unless there is somewhere near a corresponding difference in size and fuel consumption. It is scarcely to be supposed that an American engine can haul from three to six times as much as an English one of the same size. The mechanical construction of the parts through which the power is applied must, it would appear, be nearly the same, and hence the margin of advantage cannot be very great on either side. Probably Colonel Constable was comparing the work of heavy engines with light ones, and it is quite clear that each is the superior of the other for some kinds of work.

Admiral Evans' Testimony.

The principal point of interest in yesterday's proceedings before the Court of Enquiry was the testimony of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, upon whom the Navy Department has greatly relied to help its case against the victor of Santiago. If private reports do not do him injustice, Rear Admiral Evans has been unusually outspoken among his acquaintances in criticism of his commander in the battle off Santiago, and if he has said the things attributed to him by people who claim to have heard them from his lips, he should be classed as a typical Sampsonite witness—that is, an inexorable foe of Rear Admiral Schley.

Whether he is that or not, his testimony yesterday was not of a character to give much comfort to the navy ring. On the contrary, it was calculated to re-enforce the present general public opinion that every subordinate officer in the campaign who was under the influence which demanded that Sampson and none other should win credit or honor, was careful not to volunteer the least information to Commodore Schley which would aid him in the performance of his duty. Rear Admiral (then Captain) Evans, on board the Iowa, carried sealed despatches from Captain Sampson to Commodore Schley, joining the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos May 22, 1898. At Key West he had been given the shore signal code arranged with the insurgents near Cienfuegos by Captain McCalla. As a "battle hatch" had hit him on the shoulder, he did not board the flagship, but sent his despatches by his executive officer. He knew that the signals provided for in the McCalla code were being displayed on the shore. He also saw that they were unnoticed by the flagship. It never occurred to him to ask Commodore Schley if he was aware of what they meant. He took it for granted, so he says, that they were understood.

It is far from our purpose to insinuate that there was any connection between the fact that Commodore Schley and his flag captain were the only commanding officers in the squadron to whom the code had not been communicated and the unanimity with which the other commanding officers refrained from mentioning the subject to them. Doubtless it was only one of those singular coincidences which have marked the whole course of the navy ring's effort to rob Commodore Schley of the honors of the great sea battle he fought and won, and to transfer them to Sampson, who was "hull down behind the horizon," until the last shot in the engagement had been fired.

The President and Germany.

In a recent letter to Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, Professor of Experimental Psychology at Harvard University, President Roosevelt is reported to have written that he had at heart the warmest relations between Germany and the United States. The German newspapers generally have taken this declaration as a favorable omen, and comment upon it with much apparent satisfaction. The "Berlin Tageblatt" says: "We hope that this is President Roosevelt's conviction, and no conventional phrase. A sensible American policy has no reason to antagonize Germany." The "National Zeitung" says that "President Roosevelt knows Germany and has learned to esteem it by personal studies," and that "his endorsement of the reciprocity treaties will bring both countries nearer to each other economically, and increase their common interests."

It is worth the attention of tariff extremists that there has been a decided abatement of European distrust of the American foreign policy since President Roosevelt declared his purpose to stand by his predecessor's policy of reciprocity. What that means in his case is easily interpreted by his address at Minneapolis on September 2, when he did not dream that a great national disaster was impending which in two weeks would call him to the chair of state. He has sufficiently shown that he is not in sympathy with the selfish purposes of American monopolists, which would throw the United States into a condition of bitter commercial antagonism to the whole of Europe, and result in a general economic war against this country, the result of which would be to bar our manufactured if not other of our products from European markets.

Mr. Roosevelt is too thorough a student of world affairs not to realize that we must give and take with our neighbors if we would live at peace with them, and a liberal and at the same time a scientific policy of reciprocity will mean peace and good relations. It is noticeable that the leading press of Europe does not find fault with the new President's very plain and unmistakable position with regard to the Monroe Doctrine, and the reason is not hard to find. Exchanges of commodities under a reasonable reciprocity arrangement would obviate the necessity for the Continental Powers to secure exclusive markets for their productions through the establishment of colonies of their own people in the Western Hemisphere, or through other means which might involve the position of the United States in relation to American international politics. As long as this Government shows a disposition to retire from its old dog-in-the-manger fiscal policy, its determination to stand by the Monroe Doctrine will be a matter of indifference to Europe, and will become more so if President Roosevelt's aim to give his country a navy as powerful as that of any one other maritime power shall be supported and promoted by Congress.

He has a serious task before him. At the next session he will be confronted by a combination of monopolies, all and singular determined to prevent the smallest reduction in any of the Dingley tariff schedules. He will be met by interests pig-headed enough not to understand that the perpetuation of their particular privileges at the expense of the consumer cannot be allowed without a general disaster to American production. But President Roosevelt knows that a great majority of the people will be behind him in forcing these monopolies to terms, and to the wall, if need be, and we do not believe that he will hesitate to do all he can in the direction of the public good, irrespective of opposition. In the successful solution of this reciprocity problem, and that of our foreign trade relations generally, he has the opportunity to make a great name, and fame, and we are mistaken if he intends to miss it.

Fresh Trouble in South Africa.

Unless the British Government can find some means of re-enforcing Lord Kitchener without delay, our latest news would seem to justify the prediction that a summer campaign against something more substantial than mere scattered guerrilla forces is imminent. It is now reported that the field of war has changed from the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies to Natal and Cape Colony and that Botha has nine commandos operating in the latter. There can be little doubt that the Boer commandant general has greatly augmented his forces by recruiting in British territory, and it is even feared at Cape Town that he is effecting gradually a scheme of concentration for an attack upon that place. The news of a fierce Boer assault upon Fort Itala, on the Natal border of Zululand, is confirmed. It must have been in considerable force, as Gen. Bruce Hamilton, who commanded the post, lost one hundred and eighteen men, in killed, wounded, and missing during the engagement, and two hundred and fifty horses and mules.

Such occurrences, and the grave conditions that are seen to exist all the way from the sea to the Orange River in the eastern half of Cape Colony, show clearly enough that the South African war has not been ended by proclamations, and that, on the contrary, it bids fair to rage for another year, if the force that Great Britain has in the country is all that it can furnish. The British Government and people might as well acknowledge that they have been unable to conquer the Boers, and cannot conquer them without an increase of military power to supply which their present ability seems to be open to question.

Today the three months grace allowed under the French religious associations law expires, and all of the orders of the Roman Catholic Church which have not applied for or have failed to receive authorization will be dispersed. At latest accounts twenty-seven male and two hundred and twenty female orders, aggregating two thousand three hundred establishments, had applied for authorization. But many of the most important religious communities have left or are prepared to leave France. The Benedictines have bought Appuldurcombe House, on the Isle of Wight, which, as a singular coincidence, is built on the site of a great Benedictine monastery of the Middle Ages. The Benedictine sisterhood has moved also to the Isle of Wight, and established itself at Cowes. Orders like the Jesuits, Assumptionists and others who would not receive authorization even if they applied for it, already have left French territory. It is a serious move on the part of the French Republic—this practical expulsion of church organizations, some of which have lived and flourished in the country for centuries, and the Government need not be surprised if one result should be a change in the attitude of the papacy toward the present political regime. Certainly the situation appears to be one to encourage the hopes of monarchists and Bonapartists.

By astronomical measurement it has been discovered that the exact centre of population in the United States is on a farm five miles south of Columbus, Ind. The State, therefore, has a fresh title to fame. It has Taylor, the Kentucky fugitive from justice, and, also, it has the centre of population. Hoosiers ought to be proud of the latter fact. The former makes them look small in the eyes of the civilized world.

It is stated that a certain anarchist of some local notoriety in Chicago recently missed a watch from his home and promptly reported the loss to the police. The query at once suggests itself, "To whom would this anarchistic philosopher have reported the loss if there had been no government and consequently no police?" This simple little incident in itself demonstrates the monstrous fallacy of the whole anarchistic doctrine, as well as the lack of sincerity in some of those who profess to believe in it.

People who were present at the desecration of Abraham Lincoln's coffin at Springfield are attempting to dodge responsibility each for himself. It was a coarse and brutal thing to open the casket, and everybody who had anything to do with the offence is entitled to public contempt and obloquy. In England such an act would have been a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment. It ought to be so in this country.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, on behalf of himself and his wife, has made a donation of $10,000 to Toronto University, the only stipulation being that the money shall be used for library purposes.

Loomis Heyt Holmes, of Springfield, Mo., sees a whole lot in a name—more than $6,000, in fact. He has refused to transform himself into Louis David Frisbie in order to obtain an inheritance of the amount mentioned. His young wife backs him up. "I married a Holmes," she says, "and I don't propose to have a husband named Frisbie."

The late Lord Morris did not make a favorable impression when he first entered the House of Lords. One member is said to have asked what language the noble and learned lord was speaking. Lord Morris himself declared: "I made wan mistake. I should have practiced spakin' to a lot of gravestones before I addhressed their lordships."

The second man to receive the Victoria Cross died at Brentwood, England, recently, aged 74. He obtained the decoration by saving an officer under fire in the Crimean war in 1854. His regiment was the Forty-ninth Royal Berkshire.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy spends the summer and early autumn months at Racconigi. The other day he disappeared from his chateau and no one knew where he had gone. His automobile, too, was missing. It turned out that he had gone, with the Queen and an adjutant, to Ventimiglia, passing the French boundary without being recognized. He returned to Racconigi at 7 o'clock in the evening over the Colle di Tenda, having made the trip of about 215 miles in fourteen hours.

Prof. John A. Bergstrom, of the department of pedagogy in Indiana University, has been given leave of absence until Christmas, and he will spend the time studying the school systems of Germany, Norway, and Sweden. Prof. A. M. Brooks, of the department of fine arts, will spend the fall term in advanced study in Europe. Prof. Martin W. Sampson, head of the department of English, will spend the year in study and recreation in Europe.

Congressman Galusha A. Grow, who is known as the dean of the House at Washington and the father of the homestead law, finds one of his greatest pleasures in life in conducting a little Sunday school of about 100 scholars of the Grow homestead, Glenwood, Susquehanna County, Pa. The school was organized forty years ago by Mrs. F. P. Grow, the Congressman's sister-in-law. Its membership includes nearly everybody in the little neighborhood, from children to men and women with grey hair.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

It is now taken for granted that the Japanese Cabinet intends to continue the post-bellum enterprises without any departure from the original programme. To do so, however, a sum of some 50,000,000 yen is required and no one seems quite certain whether the Minister of Finance will endeavor to procure the money at home or abroad. Everything points, however, to a foreign loan. Japan has not got that amount of spare cash at home, so American capitalists will be appealed to.

The recent maneuvres of the French army in the departments south of Brittany, under the supervision of the commander-in-chief, General Brugere, in which embarking and disembarking troops was one of the principal features, has inspired Lieutenant Colonel Delaunay to declare in the course of an elaborate article in "La Vie Illustre" that the real object of the operations was to show the English that a possible conflict with them was taken into consideration and that precautions were being adopted for such a contingency, among them being the invasion of England. The writer goes at some length into the scheme of invasion conceived by Napoleon and concludes that the only reason why this scheme was not feasible ninety years ago was because Napoleon lacked steam power for his transport boats.

Moreover, he is by no means sure of the superiority of England's fleet, thereby taking issue with experts like M. Camille Pelletau, who has been on the navy commission in the French Chamber and has frequently expressed himself in print as anything but certain of the efficiency of the units of the French navy. Colonel Delaunay declares that the English have numerous ships, but that number is not everything, especially in naval warfare. "Nowadays firing is of the utmost importance, and a ship that can make perfect use of its guns is worth five or six that cannot. So, when I consider the value of our officers and of our crews, the excellent quality of our ironclad defences, the immense superiority of our naval guns, I cannot help being full of confidence, in view of the day when our navy shall have to try conclusions with that of Great Britain. And I am glad to say that I am not the only person who has this conviction, for after the last fleet operations in the Mediterranean Vice Admiral Gervais, the commander-in-chief, in bidding farewell to the officers and men, and in commemoration of the great deeds accomplished, concluded with this sensational phrase: 'Tous les espoirs sont permis.' (All aspirations are possible.)"

Baron von Rothkirch and Panten, the head of one of the oldest families in Prussia, and Frau Emilia Meyer of Zurich, a maker of gentlemen's ties, whose acquaintance the baron made some years ago in Switzerland, have been arrested at Lisbon, Spain, being accused of a secret murder in Zurich, and are now on their way to the Swiss city to be identified by the police.

Together they have wandered up and down Europe for five years, it is alleged, supporting themselves by swindling practices of the most plebeian sort.

While living outside of Germany the baron went by the name of "Paul Boyan, of New York," and it seems that he actually did live in America under that name.

In Zurich he was known as an ardent bimetallist, and was continually agitating this question with Americans passing through.

Some surprise has been felt by students of minor European affairs that the recent speech by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland should actually embrace a Liberal programme, notwithstanding the fact that a Liberal Cabinet was last spring ousted from power to make room for a coalition Ministry composed of Clericals and Protestants. The speech is taken to indicate that the Premier, Dr. de Kuyper, leader of the Dutch Anti-Revolutionary party, means to maintain his ascendency by adopting a programme which shall bring to his support the more progressive and intelligent members of the opposition, knowing well that his allied Catholics and Protestants cannot be expected to keep together on several questions of local administration, while he depends upon other questions to keep the various factions of the Liberals from reuniting with any hope of defeating him.

The Queen said that the revision of the law for the observance of Sunday rest, legal and more decided protection of the moral character of public life of the people, more effective repression of public gaming and alcoholism without infringing individual liberty, and the continuation of instruction in various branches were all necessary. A bill providing for the direct representation of agriculture would also be introduced, so that the Government, furnished with more ample information, might be better able to form a true appreciation of agricultural interests. Furthermore, the consular system would be adapted more than formerly to the interests of agriculture, industry and commerce, while obligatory insurance against accidents would be introduced as soon as the law dealing with legal procedure was passed, and it would be further extended to sea fishermen and agricultural laborers. A bill was also in preparation for compulsory insurance against the consequences of sickness, incapacity and old age.

The chef du service des mines at Madagascar, M. le Capitaine Monneyres, recently made his report to the Governor of the colony, which has in due time been issued by the French colonial office. It shows that for the year 1900 the exports of gold from Madagascar are a notable increase over those for the two preceding years, reaching a total value of 2,009,169.80f., as compared with 1,090,825.79f. in 1899, and 338,522.16f. in 1898. This decrease, it is stated, was mainly due to the discovery and development of the mines of l'Ampasary, which accounted for a production of 528 kil. 811, while the total yield of the other workings are given as 575 kil. 262, or about 50 per cent more than the product of Madagascar for last year, figured at 286 kil. 390. These quantities are calculated at 2f. 70 a gramme, the rate fixed by the decree of July 20, 1896, but much below the ruling value in Madagascar, where it is from 3f. to 3f. 10 a gramme.

Captain Monneyres says that there was a large addition in the number of temporarily exploited claims during the year and renewed activity in prospecting, but at the same time there were no signs of improvement in the methods of extracting the gold. The more recent discoveries in the east of the island, while not quite as rich as those of l'Ampasary, give indications of greater permanency than the early workings on the elevated plateau. They are said to form a well-defined line almost parallel with the coast, and embracing Fanatara Sakleona, certain affluents of the Mangoro, the district of l'Ambatiomiana, or Farimbany (to the north of Ambasiombe, on the road to Tamatave), a portion of Maningory, and, it is also believed, the district of l'Antanambalana, to the northwest of Maroantsetra.

The letter of the Chinese Emperor to the German Emperor is a remarkable piece of Oriental embroidery. The cover consists of a portfolio covered with yellow silk, the imperial color. On the front are embroideries in gold and silk, of wonderful delicacy and taste. The middle part forms a narrow rectangle, with Chinese letters embroidered with black silk, being, doubtless, the address. The space right and left is filled out with dragons in gold, while the rest of the decoration consists partly of flowers and arabesque-like embroideries in various colors. The whole makes a fresh and pleasant impression. The portfolio is closed by means of very ingenious clasps of ivory. Within is the imperial letter, artistically written on yellow silk. It consists of a large number of connected sheets, which, when unfolded, are about four yards in length. This long strip of silk forms a connected discourse, reading from top to bottom, and is furnished with a decorative seal in red Indian ink. The first sheet of the letter has in the centre a large gold-embroidered dragon, with a background of light green ornaments. The needlework is executed with such painstaking care that it makes the impression of enameled work. The last fold has a similar dragon ornament with enlarged embroiderings in the same colors as on the front page. The top and bottom margins of the letter are in brick color with dragon motives. The Emperor has decided that this document, so highly interesting both in a political and an artistic sense, shall become a part of the Hohenzollern Museum.

FIRST CHECK AS PRESIDENT.

Balance of Month's Salary Paid to Mr. McKinley's Estate.

It was another busy period for the President at the White House yesterday. During the hours devoted to the reception of visitors the ante-room was almost as well filled with callers as it has been when a change of administration is followed by wholesale changes in office-holding.

Admiral Schley was one of the early callers. His visit was brief and he hurried away to the Court of Enquiry at the navy yard, after extending his greetings to the President.

President Roosevelt has evinced considerable interest in the proposed Memorial Bridge which has been so long talked of for Washington, and yesterday he received a committee of the Memorial Bridge Association, consisting of Judge R. E. Doan, Gen. J. Floyd King, vice president of the association; Col. W. S. Odell, and Capt. J. P. Walker. These gentlemen called the President's attention to the resolutions adopted at the Grand Army of the Republic meeting held in Cleveland recently, approving the plans for a memorial bridge to span the Potomac at Washington. The committee explained to the President that the association favored the suggestion of having a McKinley arch as a part of the structure. The committee requested the President to call attention to the proposed bridge in his message to Congress. Mr. Roosevelt promised to give the subject due consideration.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota regards the President rather as a neighbor, owing to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt once owned and operated a ranch in his State. Senator Hansbrough is an earnest advocate of extensive irrigation. He found during a brief call on the President yesterday that Mr. Roosevelt was taking a close interest in the subject and would probably refer to it in his message to Congress.

Robert P. Porter discussed reciprocity with the President. Mr. Porter is a convert from the principles of a high protective tariff. He wants to stop the general exodus of far-sighted American manufacturers to England. That country, he believes, under existing conditions, is a far better distributing centre than the United States. Mr. Porter thinks a serious mistake will be made if the proposed reciprocity treaties are not ratified by the Senate.

Senator Foraker and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio are the only Ohioans of prominence who have called at the White House for several days.

F. Abreu, a Filipino merchant from Manila, traveling in this country to gain a knowledge of American methods, presented the President yesterday with a handsome cane and several pieces of cloth of insular manufacture. The stick was mounted in gold mined in Luzon, and was the work of native artisans. The President was pleased to receive these specimens of Filipino workmanship. Mr. Abreu was accompanied by his nephew, J. C. Abreu, of this city, who acted as interpreter.

Mr. Roosevelt's first salary check as President was delivered by a special messenger from the Treasury yesterday. It was drawn for $2,097.74, and is pay for seventeen days in the month of September. The remainder of the salary for that month, $18,856.88, will be paid to the estate of President McKinley.

Alonzo B. Cornell, who was Governor of New York when Mr. Roosevelt was an Assemblyman, was among the callers yesterday. He merely extended wishes for a prosperous administration to the man who was beginning his career when he was chief executive of the Empire State.

Joseph C. Darlington, President of the Union League of Philadelphia, yesterday presented the President with a copy of resolutions adopted on September 20, pledging him the support of that organization. Mr. Roosevelt received this evidence of the loyalty with an expression of his appreciation. Mr. Darlington was accompanied by Postmaster General Smith.

E. H. Dayes, a member of the Republican National Committee, from South Carolina, talked briefly with the President over political matters in that State. For the position of solicitor of internal revenue, recently made vacant by the death of Eugene Webster, there is a lively contest. L. W. C. Blaylock, of Goldville, S. C., and George C. Huggins, the acting collector, are among the candidates. No appointment will be made, it is understood, until Congress convenes and the South Carolina delegation holds a patronage caucus.

Among others who called on the President during the morning were ex-Representative White of North Carolina, Judge Boyd of North Carolina, Representative Brownlow of Tennessee, Colonel Reed, Adjutant General of the U. S. Marine Corps; Dr. G. B. Cock, of Canton, Ohio, the Chinese Inspector at Helena, Mont.; Charlemagne Koehler, of Georgetown University; Senator Burton of Kansas, Representative Griggs of Georgia.

Kermit Roosevelt, the President's twelve-year-old son, has begun his school life at the University School, 1310 Eighteen Street northwest. Every morning, shortly before 9 o'clock, he leaves the White House, either afoot or on his wheel, with his books under his arm or swinging boylike in a strap. At the school, which is in session from 9 o'clock until 1 in the afternoon, he receives instruction in English, Latin, French, arithmetic, and spelling.

Kermit is a boy of rather serious temperment, and gives promise to develop into a thorough student. The school is not yet large in numbers, the maximum enrollment being generally reached in October each year.

Young Roosevelt has among his companions a son of Col. Theodore Bingham. Sherman Miles, son of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, attended the school last year. He is now a "plebe" at West Point. Elihu Root, jr., was another student there last year, as was a son of Dr. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State.

Athletics are encouraged at the University School. The youngsters there have football and baseball teams in the respective seasons. Kermit Roosevelt will doubtless be a participant in these games, inasmuch as such pastimes are encouraged by the President, who owes his magnificent constitution to liberal outdoor exercise.

Ethel Roosevelt is receiving instruction from a governess. Arrangements have been made for Archibald, the President's six-year-old boy, to enter the Force public school on Massachusetts Avenue northwest. Archibald will not, however, come to Washington for possibly a week or two. The arrival of Miss Alice is equally uncertain.

It takes more than a beating rainstorm to deprive the President of his daily outdoor exercise. In the driving downpour of last Saturday afternoon, in company with Colonel Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, he walked five miles through mud and rain. To say that the attaches at the White House were amazed when President Roosevelt returned coated from head to feet with mud, and wet to the skin, would be expressing mildly the measure of their surprise. Mr. Roosevelt appeared to enjoy it hugely.

After finishing his work on Saturday the President joined Colonel Sanger. Both were attired in ordinary street costume with heavy walking shoes. Colonel Sanger wore a wide-brimmed hat which would have been worthy the roughest of the Rough Riders.

The White House carriage had been ordered, but had not arrived. Colonel Bingham's surrey was at hand and into it jumped the President and his companion. Away out in the suburbs, five miles from the White House, the President dismissed the driver. Then he and Colonel Sanger set out toward the city at a smart foot pace. Both were drenched to the skin when they arrived at the Executive Mansion. Almost every day incidents similar to this confirm the members of the White House staff and others in the belief that Theodore Roosevelt is the most unconventional President in the history of the nation.

And This Is War!

(From the New York World.)

According to British official returns just published in London, 2,345 deaths occurred in the month of August alone among the 157,619 Boer people held in the "concentration camps" in South Africa.

This is a death rate of not far from 200 per 1,000 per annum. Ten times the normal average death rate of civilized countries! Nearly one-fifth of all Kitchener's "reconcentrados" dying every year! And yet the same Britons who held up their hands in horror at Weylerism in Cuba read with complacency these appalling records of the rapid extermination of Boer non-combatants. And of August's 2,345 victims 1,878 were children.

And this is "war!"

HANNA AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

The Senator Believes Himself in Accord With the Administration.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Senator Hanna is the guest of James Rhodes, his brother-in-law, on Beacon Street. The senator will remain in Boston until Wednesday, when he will go to New York. When asked today regarding the new Administration and his relations to it he said:

"What I have said already regarding this matter seems to sum up all I have to say. My personal relations with President Roosevelt have always been most cordial and friendly. I believe in his sincerity and patriotism and his desire to do what is for the best interests of the country. The announcement to the public of what will be his policy is characteristic of the man, and I believe he will receive the support of all of President McKinley's friends, and certainly he will receive mine.

"I should prefer at this time not to place myself before the public as speaking regarding what his Administration should be, which might perhaps embarrass him. There has been a good deal said in the papers about my relations to the new Administration. This has been done in some instances in a brutal way. The statement of a New York paper that 'Mark Hanna's machine went to pieces at 2:15 this morning,' (the day the President died) was most cruel. My relations to the Republican party are the same as they always have been. I am thoroughly in sympathy with it, and I think President Roosevelt and myself are agreed."

In reply to a question as to what the attitude of Congress should be in making laws for the better protection of the President, Senator Hanna said:

"I am not a lawyer and I do not know what can be done. The people will expect Congress and the several States to do something effectual in the way of legislation. They will expect more from their legislatures than from Congress. It will be easy to enact statutes making it a capital offence to make an attempt on the life of the President. I think the people are with me in approving the extreme constitutional limits. The assassination of President McKinley is, in some respects, even more horrible than that of Lincoln or Garfield, because it was at a time of profound peace."

When asked if he did not think the President should be kept more away from the people, Senator Hanna said:

"If there was anything President McKinley liked it was to get near the people, and that is too delicate a question to be discussed now. The act of the assassin, I believe, was the result of a conspiracy, and there seems to be no way to protect the President from such consequences."

THINK SENTRY MISTAKEN.

Officers Doubt the Alleged Attack at the McKinley Vault.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 30.—"I think the sentinel deceived himself. I do not think an actual attack was made such as related. When daylight came there was no evidence of a struggle when the ground was examined this morning."

This statement, made by Captain Biddle, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry, now detailed to guard the temporary tomb of President McKinley, is the only expression in which any of the officers have allowed themselves to be quoted in connection with the strange story that came from Westlawn Cemetery last night. Private Deprend, who fired a shot that aroused the whole camp, claiming that his aim was directed at a man stealthily approaching his post, and that another man caught his gun and attempted to stab him in the abdomen, still adheres to the story. At least one commissioned man also believes that an attack was attempted. He said:

"It was the real thing and was the result of pure cussedness. Some people would like to see everything here destroyed to bring further reproach upon the Government."

Most of the other soldiers have passed from conviction last night to doubt tonight, while disbelief is the prevailing sentiment among the people of the community. None are more emphatic in expressions of disbelief in any real intention on anyone's part to desecrate the tomb than the family of the late President McKinley and their most intimate friends. Probably the most common belief is that Deprend fired a shot at a phantom which the loneliness of his position conjured in front of him, fell over with the discharge of the gun and rolled down the hillside to the vault gates, his imagination supplying the second man who caught the gun and made the knife thrust as well as the other details which were reported in all sincerity as actual occurrences.

A close investigation was made as to his sobriety at the time, which was established beyond reasonable doubt. Enquiry was also made, without result, as to whether personal troubles between soldiers might not have caused the incident. One theory has been advanced along the line of some local men seeking revenge on the soldiers, who have succeeded in winning considerable attention from Canton women.

A MISHAP ON THE BLAKELEY.

Blower Engine Breaks Down During Her Standardizing Runs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30.—The torpedo boat Blakeley met with an accident today that prevented her from completing her speed tests, and it will be several days before they can be resumed.

The Blakeley went out this noon to finish the runs for the purpose of standardizing her propeller and made six runs over the measured mile course when her blower engine broke down and she was obliged to abandon the tests.

The repairs will be made here and the trial board will be notified when the boat is again ready.

TO HONOR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Board of Officers Meets Tomorrow at War Department.

A board of officers appointed for the purpose of making recommendations in all cases relative to the conferring of brevet rank and awarding medals of honor to participants in the Spanish American war, the insurrection in the Philippines, and the war in China, will meet at the War Department tomorrow.

The board will consist of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Col. H. C. Hasbrook, of the Artillery, and Col. Francis Moore, of the Eleventh Cavalry, with Capt. Robert A. Brown, of the Fourth Cavalry, as recorder.

Peculiar interest attaches to the meeting of this board owing to the fact that President Roosevelt will probably be given the brevet rank of brigadier general, U. S. A., for his services during the Spanish-American war.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Every other country in the world would like to have the spectre of a $200,000,000 surplus, but that is no excuse for its existence in the United States.—New York World.

The constitutional idea of the President's message was that it was for the "information" of Congress and the people. But that was before the daily press had come to keep the public better informed as to the state of the Union than it could be if Presidential messages were issued weekly.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It goes without saying that strong measures must be taken, for the instinct of preservation is no less imperious with sovereign peoples than with individual men. We must, however, have a care lest, in our anxiety to safeguard the life of the President, we impair the principles of free thought and free speech which successive generations of our ancestors bought with their blood.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A firm may justly argue that its affairs are private and concern nobody but the partners. A great corporation, which invites the public to invest money in its shares, can set up no such plea. Whether a company capitalized at hundreds of millions of dollars is honestly or dishonestly, capably or incompetently managed, is a public matter, and it calls for governmental supervision rigid enough to protect every public interest.—Philadelphia Times.

A REFUND TO THE FLOUR TRUST.

The Comptroller of the Treasury on the Stamp Matter.

The claim of Samuel Thomas, Albert C. Loring, and Charles E. Kimball, receivers of the United States Flour Milling Company, of New York, for the refunding of $3,712.50 paid for documentary stamps used in excess of the amount required on a mortgage, was recently transmitted to the Auditor for the Treasury Department by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for settlement, and the Auditor submitted it to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his opinion as to whether payment should be made. Robert J. Tracewell, the Comptroller, declines to approve, disapprove, or modify the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The case is quite an interesting one. On May 1, 1900, the United States Flour Milling Company executed a mortgage securing bonds to the face value of $15,000,000, and affixing stamps thereto to the value of $7,500. Bonds to the value of $7,506,000 only were issued under this mortgage, and the mortgage has been foreclosed and no other bonds will be issued thereunder. Stamps to the value of $3,750 have been removed from the mortgage and stamps to the value of $2.50 added.

The receivers ask the refunding of the amount paid for the stamps removed from the mortgage. This mortgage required stamps to the value of $3,752.50 only. The stamps were purchased May 3, 1900, from the collector at a discount of 1 per cent.

Mr. Tracewell, after a thorough review of all points of law involved in the question, says:

"The claim in this case was allowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the act of May 12, 1900, which contains the following provision:

"'Sec. 2. That the finding of facts in and the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the merits of any claim presented under or authorized by this act shall, in the absence of fraud or mistake in mathematical calculations, be final, and not subject to revision by any accounting officer.'

"As the allowance of this claim by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is by this provision made conclusive upon the accounting officers, the claim is herewith returned to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, with the information that I am not authorized to approve, disapprove, or modify the decision made by him in this case."

GENERAL BELL RETIRES.

Col. W. M. Bisbee Mentioned as a Possible Successor.

An order retiring Brig. Gen. James M. Bell for age will be issued by the War Department today. General Bell will then have reached the age of sixty-four years, when he must by law retire from service.

He entered the Regular Army in 1866 as a second lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry, but had previously served during the civil war in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was made first lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohio June 10, 1862; captain of an independent company of Pennsylvania Cavalry June 30, 1863, and captain Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in October of the same year. He was promoted to first lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry in 1867, to captain in 1876, and to major of the First Cavalry in 1896.

July 5, 1899, he was made colonel of the Twenty-seventh Volunteers, which saw service in the Philippines, and in January, 1900, lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Cavalry. Ten days later he was promoted to brigadier general. He returned from the Philippines several months ago and has since been on duty in the War Department.

Col. William M. Bisbee, of the Thirteenth Infantry and a native of Rhode Island, is mentioned as a possible successor of General Bell.

CAPTAIN CROSBY'S CLAIM.

A Ruling by the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury.

Livingston Hunt, paymaster United States Navy, navy yard, Washington, D. C., through the Secretary of the Navy, recently requested the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to the rate of pay and the right to commutation for quarters in the case of Capt. Frank C. Cosby, United States Navy, while absent from his station in Washington, and outside the limits of the United States, in the performance of his duties as general inspector of the pay corps of the navy.

It appears that by orders of July 19, 1901, Captain Cosby was directed to proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Yokohama, Japan, and to various other points outside the continental limits of the United States, among them places in the insular possessions of the United States. He was assigned to this duty for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the pay officers stationed at the points designated, including the accounts of paymasters of vessels with which he might fall in during his entire trip, reporting in each case of inspection to the senior officer present.

He was directed to return by way of the Suez Canal, and not assigned to duty on any particular vessel. The department regards his absence while engaged on this duty as only temporary in character.

In deciding the points involved in the matter L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, said that Captain Cosby is not, while absent from the continental limits of the United States, or from the limits of the States and contiguous Territories, entitled to the full pay of an army officer of corresponding rank and service, less 15 per centum thereof as for shore service. "This rate," said Mr. Mitchell, "is still $4,000 per annum, or the rate to which he is entitled under the old law, being more than the pay of an army officer of corresponding rank and service when reduced for shore service.

"In reply to your request for a decision as to the right of Captain Cosby to commutation for quarters while absent on this duty, I have to say that as his absence from his permanent station is regarded by the department as only temporary, his right to the commutation continues."

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

President Chadwick Reports That Its Utility Is Generally Approved.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, President of the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., yesterday reported to the Navy Department concerning the condition of the institution. The summer course of instruction at the college ended on Saturday.

"I think I may say justly," says Captain Chadwick, "that it has been highly successful. The officers in attendance, all of whom were of superior rank, and a number of high rank, have left with a feeling of its great utility to themselves personally, and of the importance to the service. They have expressed themselves very freely in this regard, and it is a pleasure to me to convey their opinions to the department."

Decent Politics.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

At the time of President McKinley's assassination the Democratic committee of Ohio proposed to the Republican committee that the campaign in that State should be an inactive one—no speechmaking and none of the hurrah with which excited partisans conduct political fights in this country. It was proposed to adopt this course out of respect to the memory of the dead President and as a tribute to his name from both parties in his own State.

Chairman Dick, of the Republican committee, received the proposition with ostentatious scorn. He said that the best tribute to the memory of McKinley would be a great Republican hurrah campaign and a sweeping Republican victory, but the Republican opening was postponed for a few days, nominally until after the funeral.

Hanna and Dick have now got their heads together and have announced that the campaign will not begin until after the thirty days of mourning for the late President shall expire. They would have done better for the cause of decency if they had accepted the Democratic offer, uncalled for as it was, in the spirit which dictated it.