The Washington Times.

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended October 5, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, September 29	33,000
Monday, September 30	26,150
Tuesday, October 1	24,425
Wednesday, October 2	30,502
Thursday, October 3	28,218
Friday, October 4	29,740
Saturday, October 5	26,452
Total	198,809
Daily average (Sunday, 35,000, excepted)	27,401

The Canal Treaty.

Reports concerning the provisions of the new canal treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, have led to much and probably premature comment in this country and England. The truth is that it would be useless to attempt discussion of the proposed agreement in advance of its publication. Forecasts, whether semi-official or conjectural, are of no value, as we had occasion to learn just before the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was presented to the Senate in the way of a disagreeable surprise.

All that can be properly or safely said at this time is, the country hopes and expects that the second Hay-Pauncefote negotiation will be seen to have avoided the strangely un-American features of the first, that it will frankly consign the dishonest and long ago abandoned Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the international waste basket, and that it will concede the right of the American Government and people to protect their own coast line in time of war from their enemies.

If the proposed convention should prove to be a document of that kind, its acceptance and ratification will be beyond doubt. On the other hand, if the amiability of Mr. Hay, or the patriotic greediness of Lord Lansdowne, should appear to have complicated the canal project with British control or influence detrimental to the exclusive Americanism of the undertaking, it is quite allowable to say that the treaty will be all but universally condemned and resented by the people of this country, and not improbably rejected by the Senate of the United States.

Should the instrument even seem to give life anew to the letter or spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, conceived in fraud and violated and abrogated by the British Government treacherously when we were immersed in civil war, it is impossible to believe that so good and extreme an American as President Roosevelt is supposed to be would even pay it the compliment of submission to the Senate. This country has suffered long and exasperatingly from British overreaching, chicanery, and double dealing. We narrowly escaped a pitfall dug for us in the proposed Arbitration Treaty, which, if ratified, would have compelled us, according to the English construction of that measure, to arbitrate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the Alaskan boundary question. We have had enough of that sort of thing.

It is not that the American people are eager to hunt up excuses for misunderstandings or difficulties with England. They would be only too glad if the bonds of Anglo-Saxon brotherhood could be strengthened and made permanent by honest treatment from the other side. But as long as the British Government insists upon tying our hands on the isthmus, or continues to grasp at our Alaskan possessions, just so long will there be bitter enmity toward that Power in this country. We want peace and amity, but we also want justice and a surcease of British meddling in our separate and distinct American affairs.

Some Tariff History Recalled.

The closing of the Argentine Lead Smelter at Kansas City, is a somewhat notable occurrence, and out West it is looked upon as a fair illustration of trust methods in doing business. This smelter had been in operation for many years, and was almost the sole support of the suburb in which it is located. Many of the employes had been with it for years and had invested their surplus earnings in homes. Now it is said that these homes will be rendered practically worthless unless the smelter resumes operations, which seems to be rather improbable. For all of this no blame is to be attached to the management if the shut-down was a necessary result of business conditions, but such is not generally believed to have been the case. The prevailing idea is that it was done merely to wipe out the industry at that point and add to the business of the Smelting Trust at some other. How this may be, we do not know, but it is reasonable to believe that a plant which had been in operation for so many years would continue to run in these piping times of prosperity, if there were not something apart from legitimate business considerations involved. It is morally certain that an independent company would not have closed the works unless compelled to by the peculiar methods of the trust.

But aside from all this, the closing of the smelter recalls some interesting matter connected with the passage of the McKinley bill through the Fifty-first Congress. At that time there was a duty of two cents a pound on metallic lead, and a cent and a half a pound on lead ore. But by far the larger portion of our lead product came from ore which also contained gold or silver, or both, as well as lead. Gold and silver ores were upon the free list, and the Treasury Department had ruled that when, in ores containing one of the precious metals in combination with the lead, the value of the gold or silver was greater than that of the base metal, it should be classified as gold or silver ore, and pay no duty. The result was that millions of pounds of lead in ore came across the Mexican border, competing with American lead just as effectually as if there had been no precious metal associated with it.

The mining States of the Western mountain region strongly objected to this, and sought to have silver-lead ore placed upon the dutiable list. The smelters of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, including the Argentine, in conjunction with the White Lead Trust, strongly opposed the levy of any such duty, claiming that the Mexican ores were needed for fluxing purposes. A battle royal took place before the Committee on Ways and Means, and such was the pressure from the opposing sides that a duty was placed on the lead contained in such ore and taken off again several times. Finally it was allowed to remain, and the fight was carried into the House. Here, in Committee of the Whole, a strong effort was made to strike off the duty, a number of the Republican members having smelters in their districts, and such other members as they could influence voted with the Democrats in favor of "free lead" from Mexico. They were not numerous enough, though, to carry their point, and the duty stood, becoming a part of the McKinley tariff.

The incident served well to illustrate the thorough selfishness which even then actuated the advocates of high protection. They wanted a tariff, right up to the point of exclusion, upon foreign lead, but many of them, including those interested in the White Lead Trust, were willing and anxious to admit Mexican silver-lead ores free, because they desired to treat the ores in their Mississippi Valley smelters. In other words, they wanted extreme protection on one kind of lead, and absolute free trade in another, according to their special interests and regardless of all others. Thus it ever has been, and doubtless ever will be until the end of the chapter.

Taylor's Refusal to Leave Santiago.

It became manifest yesterday, when Admiral Taylor was on the stand, that Admiral Schley's counsel hoped to show that the reason he declined Admiral Sampson's invitation to join him in visiting the horizon was that he was preparing his ship at the time for the battle which began an hour and a half later. Naturally, Admiral Sampson's Government counsel objected vigorously to such a line of enquiry, and the issue was postponed.

The Navy Department appears to feel very keenly on the subject of the reported notice to Admiral Sampson, on the evening of July 2, that Cervera was getting ready to run out on the next morning. If it can be proved that such notice was received on board the New York, it is unnecessary to remark that the fact would give an ugly look to Sampson's withdrawal from the scene, and, to our mind, would render an explanation by him positively necessary.

But, if the Navy Department can find any way to shut out testimony bearing upon Admiral Sampson's transfer of command to Commodore Schley early on the morning of July 3, or relating to his possible knowledge that an engagement was immediately imminent at the time he steamed away from the fleet, it will be utilized, and particularly in the hope that the absentee can be kept from appearing in the case. It is likely enough that he will be so protected in any event. His friends of the Navigation Bureau already have skillfully laid the foundation for an excuse on the ground of physical or mental incapacity, or both. But, while Admiral Sampson may be and doubtless will be excused from testifying, for some reason, or on some pretext, it will not be found possible to prevent his acts from appearing in evidence, and, on the whole, probably they will serve every needful purpose. As Admiral Dewey so justly and frequently remarks, what we are all after are the facts. Of course, Captain Lemly does not concur in that view, but then he is not the Court.

Washington's Death Rate.

The Marine Hospital Service has been trying to discover the healthiest place in the United States. Some of the statistics which have been gathered in this attempt are now made public, with the result that Washington appears to have the highest death rate among the large cities of the country.

Among States, Ohio has a death rate of 14.84, and Arizona and Colorado own to 25.29 and 32.28 respectively. The death rate of New York State is 19.35. That of Washington is 21.71. New York and Philadelphia have the same record, 19.35, and Chicago's is 14.68.

There is an old proverb about statistical lies; and the proverb is true. An argument based on the appearance of statistics is very likely to be flimsy, for the conditions on which death rates, birth rates, and like averages are made are likely to be somewhat complex and varied. In this case, for example, it would be unfair to consider Colorado or Arizona the most unhealthy parts of the Union because of their high death rate, because this is obviously affected by the number of incurable consumptives who go there only to die. It is also easy to see that a State in which there are many large cities stands a chance of having a greater number of deaths, in proportion to the population, than one which is sparsely populated, because the crowded conditions of the cities make life there less healthful than in the country.

In the case of Washington, moreover, there is another factor to consider. It would be unfair to consider this city unhealthy as compared with others of its size, because it has a considerable population of people past middle life, drawn here by the peculiar attractions or necessities of the Capital. Some of these citizens are in the employ of the Government, others hope to be, still others have independent fortunes and choose to live here. There are few other cities which have so large a class of residents who own homes, but are not engaged in any business. The children of this sort of people are apt to be grown and living in homes of their own elsewhere, and the city is, as a whole, increasing in population through immigration rather than through an increased birth rate. This means that the proportion of people past middle life is larger than in other cities, and this naturally increases the death rate. It is also augmented by those who are not residents, but only temporary inhabitants.

The Situation in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania reason correctly that there is very little in national politics that need concern them at the State election now pending. Upon national issues they could accomplish absolutely nothing in a rock-ribbed Republican State like Pennsylvania, with party lines closely drawn. But they may be able to do something on behalf of clean politics and decency in public affairs by going about it in the right way. This they seem to realize, and, accordingly, they are inviting the co-operation of the reform element in the Republican party, upon a basis which to a great extent will deprive their campaign of a partisan character.

The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, Mr. Palm, has handed in his resignation as a means to this end. He says that there is something more important before the people of the State than quibbling over party names. It is to be determined whether bribery, perjury, and general political corruption shall be rebuked or willfully endorsed at the polls. That is putting it strongly, and evidently he means it. This leaves a vacancy upon the ticket, and it is understood that the Democratic State Central Committee will fill it by naming an anti-machine Republican for the office.

Success, of course, must depend upon the extent to which Republicans are dissatisfied with the Quay regime. The defection must be considerable to accomplish anything, for the normal Republican majority is very large. The most desperate efforts will be made to bury the iniquities of the machine out of sight beneath a flood of rhetoric about the past glories of the "Grand Old Party." The voters will be asked to forget the "ripper" laws and the franchise steals, and remember only how great and good Lincoln and Grant and Blaine and McKinley were. It will also be urged that President Roosevelt has promised to carry out the policy of his predecessor, and therefore Pennsylvania Republicanism must stand by Quay and the machine in order that the new President may feel sure of the support of the Keystone State. Coupled with this will be a general impugning of the character and motives of those who charge the machine with corruption. Such will be the line of argument, and, unfortunately, it is of a kind that usually proves effective with large numbers of people. The average voter does not think so deeply as he ought to. The party slogan carries more weight with him than the calmest and clearest appeal to his judgment.

In a State like Pennsylvania, it is hard to overthrow a strongly entrenched machine that has been in power for years. But it is possible, and if the moral conscience of the people has not been blunted by long familiarity with political corruption, it can be done with perfect ease. If twenty per cent of those who last year voted for President McKinley (and these included many Democrats) will now vote for reform, while it may not lead to perfect conditions, it will at least result in the overthrow of one of the worst political machines that ever controlled the public affairs of an American State.

Here is a matter for Congressional consideration: It appears that there is no law on the statute books under which an anarchistic paper can be barred from the mails, although it may print articles endorsing the murder of a President, and directly incite its readers to the commission of crime. This has been discussed in connection with the attempt of the man Isaaks, of Chicago, to secure re-entry at the postoffice for his publication, "Free Society." Such a state of things should not be tolerated. Congress must act.

The report comes with something of detail that the Neely case is at last ready for trial. The natural impulse is to enquire why it was not ready long ago, but if it really is ready now we do not care to press that point. We shall just continue to wait with such patience as we can muster until the trial begins, if it begins soon. There are unpleasant intimations that a portion of the evidence may not be available. There have, in fact, been whisperings of this tenor abroad for some time. But as we are now assured that the case is ready we take it that the proofs are considered sufficient and are prepared to watch the course of the trial—when it begins.

Sir Thomas Lipton would like to take another try at the cup next year, but he cannot do so unless the New York Yacht Club should amend a rule which prescribes that a defeated challenger cannot enter for two years after failure to "lift." But the Shamrock II is to stay on this side for the present, and the expectation is that races between her and the Columbia and Constitution will be arranged for next summer—which would be an excellent thing for the noble sport of yachting.

PERSONAL.

Contractor Thomas Worthington is building a railroad in Alabama. He has had a dozen of the Tuskegee students working for him this summer. "I desire to state to you," he writes to Principal Booker T. Washington, "that the work, conduct, and general bearing of these men during their service with me has been all that could be desired and reflects great credit on them and the training they have received."

John Redmond, who is shortly starting for a tour of America for the purpose of raising funds for the Nationalist cause, will be accompanied by P. A. McHugh, M. P.

Last week a man whose office is not far from the stock exchange wrote Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan a note in which he said he hoped he would be invited on board the Corsair for some one day of the yacht races. Mr. Morgan wrote the following note:

"My Dear Sir, Unfortunately I have loaned the Corsair to my friend Mr. Ledyard for the yacht races. However, if you think you would care to go on the yacht of either Mr. Gould, Mrs. Goelet, Colonel Astor, or any of the others that may be going down the bay, I will try to get an invitation for you, and will assure whoever may take you that they have the honor of entertaining the cheekiest man I ever heard from."

General Andre, the French Minister of War, who has been so conspicuous in the celebrations attending the Czar's visit to France, is a member of an enormously wealthy Alsatian family. He is sixty-three years old and has been a brigadier general since 1893.

Mr. Shepard's present position as candidate for Mayor of New York on the Tammany ticket, though he has in the past vigorously denounced the organization headed by Richard Croker, is only one of numerous inconsistencies in his political career. He opposed David B. Hill for Governor and afterward supported Judge Van Wyck. He opposed Bryan in 1896 and supported him in 1900. From being a bitter opponent of McLaughlin for years, in 1899 he fraternized with him. Four years ago he supported Low for mayor, and now he is going to run against him.

It has been said that Admiral Dewey was made prisoner during the civil war at the time the gunboat Mississippi was destroyed by Confederates. The Admiral says this is not true. "I was not captured," said he, when asked about the matter, "when the Mississippi was run aground and burned. About 150 of our men were captured, but the captain and I managed to pull away in a boat down the river and escaped capture. I have seen the statement made several times lately and am glad to say that it is entirely incorrect. I have never been a captive."

"The University of Gottingen recently offered the newly founded chair of inorganic chemistry to Theodore William Richards, of Harvard University, which conferred upon Dr. von Holleben the honorary degree of LL. D.," says the "National Zeitung." "The effort to secure Prof. Richards failed because everything was done to keep him in his own country. The offer was probably the first German recognition of the young but zealous American striving in natural sciences, and heretofore it had been almost unheard of that an American should be called to a German university."

Dr. F. W. True, head curator of the Department of Biology of the Smithsonian Institution, has been selected to represent that institution and the National Museum on the board to select and prepare the United States Government exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Liverpool is tardily following the example of Truro, and has decided to erect a cathedral, an admirable site for which has been selected on St. James Mount. A delightfully characteristic story of Mr. Gladstone's zealous churchmanship has been sent to the executive committee by his son-in-law, the Dean of Lincoln. Dr. Wickham states that the last time he heard Mr. Gladstone talk at dinner in his old way was at Cannes, in February, 1898, when he amused us by suddenly exclaiming, 'I wish somebody would give me a million of money!' Asked what he would do with it, the veteran statesman replied, 'I would spend most of it in building a cathedral and founding a chapter at Liverpool.'"

During recent years literature has been abundant in the attempt to prove that the clover could not have been the ancient shamrock of the Irish, but that it must have been the Oxhills Acetosella. The main argument has been that the clover was an introduction from the Continent of Europe, and could not have been in Ireland at that time.

A correspondent of the "London Gardeners' Chronicle," W. G. S., goes over the whole literature of the subject. He shows that it was not until 1830, when J. E. Bicheno, a former Secretary of the Linnæan Society, started a doubt on the subject, in a paper read before that society. W. G. S. quotes from publications, with their dates, going back hundreds of years, showing clearly that the shamrock was clover, and nothing else but clover. Indeed, the correspondent shows that, in very early Christian times, long before St. Patrick's birth, the clover leaf was used as an emblem of the Trinity.

France is preparing for another great strike of coal miners, and unless a radical change takes place in the position assumed by the mine owners the greater part of the 162,000 coal miners of that country will go out on November 1. The specific demands are an eight-hour day, a minimum wage, calculated in accord with the needs of each region, and a retiring pension of two francs a day after twenty-five years' work in the mines, without the age of the workman being taken into consideration. It was the purpose of the leaders of the miners to have a general strike on May 1 last in support of the Monceau-les-Mines strikers, but the referendum was less decisive than had been expected. Only 36,000 voted for an immediate strike, 18,000 voted against it, and the rest abstained from expressing an opinion. The Lens congress decided to count the abstentions as favorable to the strike, but the executive committee refused to assume the responsibility of calling out the men in the face of this indifference. Now, however, this body has sent out a notification to all the miners, not asking them whether they want to strike or not, but informing them that the mines will shut down on November 1. There seems to be no doubt that a vast majority of the miners are heartily in favor of the strike and that France is about to enter into a labor struggle of the utmost importance.

One by one the links which bind England to ancient days are being snapped. Old London and the relics of bygone days in all the large cities are giving way to modern progress in street improvements and structural architecture.

By order of the city council of Cronton, eight miles from Liverpool, the stocks, that gruesome reminder of ancient punishments, are to be removed. They are actually rotting away, and the people are not proud of this ancestral legacy. The woodwork is old and worn, the lower piece being fixed tight between the supporting pillars, leaving the upper portion to work free in the grooves cut in the stones; staples, hasps and locks held the prisoner in durance vile. Directly opposite is an inn bearing the date 1711.

A journey of about twelve miles from Cronton, through Knowsley, over the canal bridge at Aintree, where the greatest steeplechase of the year takes place, and Thornton is reached. Standing out boldly, in full view of four lane ends, is a sun dial and the stocks.

Unlike the above, these are made entirely of iron, including the seat, which must have been a veritable stool of repentance. Unfortunately, some vandal has been at work, one side and the top being broken.

An inn also faces these stocks. The circumstance of the place of punishment being in both cases so near the house of temptation would in all probability militate to a great extent against overindulgence.

For any ordinary event, such as drunkenness, the culprit was placed in captivity for six hours, and woe betide the unfortunate wretch if he proved unpopular; jeers, mud and bad eggs were not quite unknown in those days and were frequently used. If the women sympathized with him he became the hero of the hour. One of the oldest inhabitants of Thornton can distinctly remember one "poor fellow" having tea and toasted scones brought to him and spending a regular good time of it, much to the envy of those outsiders who looked on.

A series of visits to the chief European Courts and countries is shortly to be paid by the young King of Spain. It will form at once his debut to the world and the finishing touch, so to speak, to his royal education.

The boy King has now entered his sixteenth year, for it was the 17th of May, 1886, when Senor Sagasta announced to an anxious nation that the widow of their dead King had borne a son.

Late in the previous November Alfonso XII had passed away in the palace of the Prado, near the capital, martyr to a sense of duty that had kept him so long in Madrid, the dry, windy city that sends all consumptives to their graves. He was only twenty-eight years old and had reigned some eleven years, coming direct from Sandhurst to the throne of Spain. His tact, savoir faire, and devotion to his people, shown in the time of the cholera visitation and the floods in Murcia, had done much to keep the turbulent elements in check, and the country, worn out by the long struggles of rival factions, was glad to be at rest. He died and Spain passed into the hands, first, of the Queen widow and her daughter Mercedes, and, when Alfonso XIII was born, into the hands of the Queen alone.

Maria Christina, now no longer called the Austrian, has accomplished the greater part of her task. In May next she will lay down her regency and her only son will assume the dignities and responsibilities of kingship.

Alfonso XIII is at first sight a delicate lad—thin, pale and of nervous appearance. Some say he has inherited the constitutional infirmity of his father, others that his appearance is something he shares in common with all the men of the house of Hapsburg.

During the maneuvres held at Carabanchel in May the young King remained seven hours in the saddle without exhibiting any symptoms of fatigue, and his personal staff noticed that even a prolonged canter did nothing to weaken his voice. When the day's work was over he was as animated as at the beginning.

This is excellent news for Spain as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It is almost inevitable that the young King should have the seeds of consumption in his blood, and Madrid is notoriously the worst city in Europe for people with a tendency to lung trouble. He is already handicapped by his responsibilities. An American boy at fifteen years, whatever his position, would not be carrying half the load of knowledge borne by Alfonso XIII. He speaks English, French and German as well as Spanish, has had a careful mathematical training, is a student of history and is devoted to military matters. For a boy his knowledge of the elements of military science is quite uncommon.

The ancient system of military telegraph in Norway was the "bauner," or huge fires built on the highest mountain tops. The bauner, which were always ready for igniting, consisted of large piles of wood. If an enemy were sighted the people fired the bauner on the nearest mountain top; this fire would be seen by the watchman on another summit, who would then set fire to his bauner, and so on until in a short time the whole country was alarmed. For the accommodation of the guard small log huts were built on the mountain tops near the bauner. The remnants of such a guard-house can still be seen on Mount Teten, 1,999 feet high, situated at Evanger, near Voss, the birthplace of Knute Nelson, United States Senator from Minnesota. According to a current tradition among the people of Evanger the bauner on Mount Teten blazed for the last time about 150 years ago.

DEFENDED BY GOMEZ.

The General Issues a Letter in Behalf of Palma.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—In view of the fact that opponents of Senor Estrada Palma are using his letter explaining his position to the Cuban people as a weapon against him in his candidacy for the Presidency, General Maximo Gomez has published a letter in his defence.

The point at issue is the payment of the revolutionary army, Senor Palma having spoken of the need to reduce the rate of payment and to revise the army lists. General Gomez says that Senor Palma deals with the matter with a lofty spirit of patriotism, and makes all who took part in the war inclined to forego the receipt of the few cents coming to them. He adds that those who think that the candidate for the Presidency who offers to pay the army the most money and in the speediest manner, without regard to the funds at the disposal of the country, will be the most acceptable to the soldiers, forget that these might feel offended by the low estimate implied. Let the nation, General Gomez says, pay the army as best it can, but not before it is really able to do so.

The demonstrations organized by the economic societies throughout the island to petition the United States for concessions for Cuban products have caused unceasing comment. The anti-revolutionary papers claim that this movement had to be organized by the industrial and moneyed classes in self-defence, as after three years' mastery of the field the political parties have done nothing but scramble for office and clamor for a republic. They also say that the political parties do not represent the wealth of the island nor the people of standing.

The radicals, who do not like to have the wind taken out of their sails by the conservative Spanish element, reply that until a government is organized no concessions can be granted, and that it is therefore the first duty to organize a government.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF BOCAS.

Foreigners Organize to Protect the Town Against Rebels.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Passengers from Bocas del Toro, Colombia, today announce that foreigners of that town, mainly Americans, have organized to protect themselves against threatened raids from the revolutionists, in view of the fact that the Colombian Government has withdrawn most of its troops at Bocas to strengthen the garrison at Colon and Panama.

These withdrawals have left Bocas at the mercy of the revolutionists, who are reported concentrated at Rio Cocle and Creekamola, with a raid on the town in view. The revolutionists' forces, since their late defeat, have degenerated into bandits and marauders, raiding small towns in the interior and robbing the merchants and traders. This brought about the organization of some 200 Americans in Bocas as a defence of the town, which is owned mainly by the Americans.

An appeal will also be made by the foreign residents to their several Governments for protection against the revolutionists on the ground that the Colombian Government cannot protect them.

TO DECIDE MOST'S CASE.

Justices to Act on the Matter on Monday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—John Most, who was arrested September 12 for publishing in "Die Freiheit," the day after the President was shot, an incendiary article headed "Murder vs. Murder," was arraigned for trial today in Special Sessions. He is accused of outraging public decency.

Assistant District Attorney Herman prosecuted and Morris Hillquet represented Most. Mr. Hillquet admitted the publication of the article, but said it had been published many times before in newspapers and in book form and no crime had been committed by Most in reprinting it. The author was one Heinzen, who had printed it in a paper called "The Pioneer" years ago.

Most on the stand said he used the article to fill up, and as soon as he heard that the President had been shot he did all he could to prevent the circulation of the edition. The court, which was composed of Justices Hinsdale, Holbrook, and Wyatt, reserved decision till Monday. Meantime Most's bail was continued.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Capt. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., Charged With Habitual Intoxication.

Officials of the Navy Department were surprised yesterday at the receipt of reports from Tutuila, Samoa, in which complaints were made of the conduct of Capt. Benjamin Franklin Tilley, commandant of that station. It is alleged that on more than one occasion the commandant has been seen under the influence of liquor, and that his conduct was unbecoming an officer. The following statement was made public yesterday:

"Frank W. Hackett, the Acting Secretary, has directed the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Squadron to proceed to Samoa to ascertain the truth with regard to the charge, and, if necessary, to hold a court for the trial of Captain Tilley.

"The department has detached Captain Tilley from command of the Abarenda and of the station and ordered him to proceed by the next steamer to San Francisco from Tutuila.

"The charges, it is proper to say, were received by the department with surprise, since the record of Captain Tilley has hitherto been unblemished. The administration of his office has been reported officially from time to time has been eminently satisfactory. There has been no ground for supposing that this officer's conduct was otherwise than what it should have been."

Captain Tilley was born in Rhode Island, and entered the Naval Academy from that State in September, 1863, graduating in 1867. He was promoted to ensign in 1868, having served his first year in the navy on the Franklin, flagship of the European fleet, and the steamer Frolic. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1871. For three years—1873 to 1875—he was attached to the Pensacola, flagship of the South Pacific fleet. From 1879 to 1883 he was attached to the Naval Academy as instructor.

He was promoted to lieutenant commander in 1887, and was placed on ordnance duty at the navy yard, this city, where he remained during 1889 and 1890. He was commissioned commander in September, 1898, and after serving at the War College from July to October, 1897, was placed in command of the United States steamship Newport, which post he held until sent to his present station. On September 22 of this year he was promoted to be captain.

Captain Tilley, since being placed in command of the naval station at Tutuila, it is said, has given satisfaction to his superiors. He has been regarded as an excellent officer. No charges have ever been made against him previous to those just prefecred.

Secretary Gage's Plan.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

This point against the deposit of internal revenue receipts has not been pressed, but it is quite sure to be if Secretary Gage's plan is seriously entertained by Congress, for that plan involves practically the abolition of the United States Treasury, except as the custodian of a fixed balance and a mere collecting and disbursing agency. It would practically turn over all the public money beyond $100,000,000 to banks and make them the national treasurers without constitutional authority.

Theory and Practice.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

If Mr. Roosevelt would rather be right than be President after the expiration of his present term he can ignore the scalawags who go as delegates from the South to the Republican National Conventions and confer the offices on men of worth and standing. Presently Mr. Roosevelt will find how much harder it is to be virtuous in practice than in theory.

NEELY TO BE TRIED.

Case to Be Brought Before the Audencia Shortly.

The War Department has been informed that the judge of first instance at Havana has concluded his examination of all the papers and testimony in the Neely case. The case is now, after an investigation of nearly a year, ready for trial. It is certain that the case will be brought before the Audencia within a very short time.

There will be some slight delay should counsel for Neely and Rathbone take advantage of the law allowing them ten days' preparation. The report says that the fiscal is allowed ten days to prepare his statement for the Audencia and that when he has made his preparation the attorneys for Rathbone and Neely will each be allowed ten days.

It is General Wood's opinion that the trial will not last long, as the prosecution has every detail of the case already worked out and it is not probable that it will continue longer than sixty days after it is begun.

It is nearly a year and a half since the first efforts were made to get Neely to Cuba for his alleged conduct in connection with certain defalcations existing in the postal department of the island. Following his arrest in the United States nine months were spent in securing his extradition, and it has taken eight months more for the judge of the first instance to make his examination of the case. This examination corresponds to the work of a grand jury in the United States, the judge examining every detail of the charges. He then determines whether it is sufficient to warrant a trial of the accused. In the case of Neely and Rathbone there is no doubt about the sufficiency of testimony, and the case goes to the Audencia without delay, where the testimony is reviewed orally and gone over the second time.

An important point to come up in connection with the trial of both Neely and Rathbone relates to the testimony of a number of witnesses in the United States. When their depositions were wanted by the prosecution difficulty was encountered in securing them because the parties feared they would be used in the trial of the accused. They were assured at the time, however, that the depositions would not be used before the Audencia, and they were therefore secured. Should it be necessary to have those witnesses go from the United States to Cuba to testify there is no doubt that more trouble will arise.

SMUGGLING IN PHILIPPINES.

Frank S. Cairns, of the Secret Service, to Assist in Suppression.

The War Department is making strenuous efforts to suppress smuggling in the Philippines. Plans toward this end have been made upon the recommendation of Governor Taft, who recently cabled the department asking that Frank S. Cairns, former chief of special agents in Cuba, be sent to Manila to take charge of the insular secret service work. Mr. Cairns will leave Washington in a short time for this post. He has already received his commission and instructions.

The Philippine Commission has made several complaints concerning the prevalence of smuggling in the islands and it is in the interest of the suppression of the open violations of the law that Mr. Cairns has been selected to take charge of the work.

The customs service has been a source of considerable worry and is now receiving the special consideration of the Commission and the War Department officials. It has been only a few months since Shuster was appointed collector of customs at Manila and was relieved of his work in Cuba to go to his new post. Since his arrival in the Philippines he has studied the situation and made a special request of Governor Taft that he secure the services of Mr. Cairns. Mr. Cairns has been connected with the Cuban customs service for three years and was the organizer of the secret service system of Cuba. He was originally transferred from the United States Secret Service with which he was connected for several years and was one of the Secret Service men who attended President McKinley during his trip through the South in 1899.

INDUCEMENTS FOR SAILORS.

The Navy Department Offers a Gratuity for Re-enlistments.

The Navy Department will ask Congress in December for 3,000 additional sailors, that number of men being now urgently needed in the development of the service. Special inducements are being offered for men to re-enlist. Placards are being posted to the effect that any man having an honorable discharge, dated within four months, would receive a gratuity of four months' pay and an addition of $1.36 a month to his pay for each re-enlistment. The number of men now needed in the navy is said to be less by 2,000 than the number required this time last year.

At the Bureau of Navigation yesterday it was said that no difficulty is being experienced in obtaining enough men. One hundred enlistments per week is the average now being maintained.

In spite of the statement that more than enough men are being enlisted without trouble, the Navy Department has just issued a handsome new poster, more pretentious than anything in the same line ever issued before. On the poster is printed an alluring picture of a United States battleship, together with a complete list of advantages offered to young men desiring to enter the sea service of Uncle Sam. Every opportunity for advancement is offered. A prominent Navy Department official said yesterday that, while plenty of men could be obtained, it was difficult to secure applicants who would make good petty officers.

ARRIVES AT PORT CLARENCE.

Lieutenant Berthoff Brings Many Reindeer From Siberia.

A letter has been received by the Commissioner of Education from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education for Alaska, announcing the arrival at Port Clarence, Alaska, of Lieut. E. P. Berthoff, of the Revenue Cutter Service, with 254 reindeer from Siberia.

The letter states that owing to rough weather quite a number of reindeer died in transit. The officials of the Interior Department were gratified to hear of the safe arrival of Lieutenant Berthoff with the reindeer. The deer are to be added to the herds already colonized in Alaska.

During the fall and winter the herds are loaned to various institutions, Government officials, and individuals in that country. One herd has already been set apart for the Quaker Mission at Kotzebue, and other herds, of 100 each, have been loaned to trustworthy and capable Laplanders.

Not the Whole Thing.

(From the New York World.)

No President can possibly make an intelligent personal selection of all the Federal officers in the Union. And the exercise of such a power by one man would be more dangerous than the "patronage-peddling" of the Senators can possibly be. A wise President will seek concord rather than contention, and while obeying his conscience and maintaining his prerogatives will not assume to be "the whole thing" in government.

The Chief Losers.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

If the new canal treaty be in the form indicated by the news despatches the United States are the chief losers through the concessions reported to have been made. For this unwished for consummation the nation's thanks will be due to the conscript fathers of the Senate.

An Impossible Moses.

(From the Boston Herald.)

We have never believed that a man like McLaurin would be able to lead the people of South Carolina into the Republican party, not even if the negroes were driven out of it to get along as they may without a party and without votes.

Platt the Warrior.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

The Platt in question does not stand nine feet eighteen in his stockings, nor measure nine yards about the waist, but he fights like ten thousand demons when fighting time comes, and it's near fighting time in New York now.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Delegates to Leave for Mexico Saturday Afternoon.

The American delegates to the Pan-American Congress to be held at Mexico City on October 4 will leave Washington at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad in a special train for the capital of the sister Republic. The route will be via St. Louis.

The delegates from the United States are the following: Volney W. Foster, of Illinois; Charles M. Pepper, District of Columbia; William S. Buchanan, Iowa; Henry G. Davis, West Virginia, and John Barrett, Oregon.

The following is the official list of the delegates from the various countries who will compose the party leaving Saturday afternoon:

Argentine Republic—Senor Martin Garcia Mereu, E. E. and M. P., delegate.

Brazil—Not filled.

Chile—Senor Don Alberto Blest Gana, delegate; Senora Gana, Senor Don Augusto Matte.

Colombia—Senor Don Carlos Martinez Silva, E. E. and M. P., delegate.

Costa Rica—Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, E. E. and M. P., delegate.

Guatemala—Not filled.

Haiti—Mr. J. N. Leger, E. E. and M. P., delegate; Mme. Leger.

Nicaragua—Senor Don Luis F. Corea, E. E. and M. P., delegate; Senor Don Alejandro Bermudez.

Peru—Senor Don Isaac Alzamora, delegate; Senor Don Alberto Elmore, Senora Elmore, Senor Don Manuel de Calderon, E. E. and M. P., delegate; Senora Calderon and two children, Senorita Calderon, Senorita Rosa Calderon, Senor Don Juan de Osma, Senor Don P. Davalos Lisson.

United States—Mr. Henry G. Davis, delegate; Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Katherine Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. W. I. Buchanan, delegate; Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Mr. Volney W. Foster, delegate; Mrs. Hill, Miss Eva Foster, Mr. Charles M. Pepper, delegate; Mrs. Pepper, Miss Pepper, Mr. John Barrett, delegate.

Venezuela—Senor Don Jose M. Forteul.

International Union of American Republics—Mr. Williams C. Fox, Secretary and Acting Director; Mrs. Fox, Miss Fox, Mr. C. S. Robb, Mr. A. V. Foster.

SUED BY JOHN WANAMAKER.

Many Bills Presented as Evidence in a Strange Case.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.—John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, is plaintiff in a suit against Simon J. Weaver, of Weaver, Palmer & Richmond, which was placed on trial in County Court today. The amount involved is small, only $51, but the principle involved is large. The suit is for articles sold for the use of Mrs. Weaver, who is under indictment for forging her husband's name and those of club and business friends to promissory notes amounting to $11,000, and she is soon to be placed on trial in the same court for forgery.

Mrs. Weaver took the stand to testify against her husband, and she favored Mr. Wanamaker at every possible point, but almost at the outset Judge Sutherland made a ruling which was a severe blow to Mr. Wanamaker's chances in the action. It was when Mr. Weaver's lawyer, in cross-examining Mrs. Weaver, picked up a big bundle of bills from Rochester storekeepers to show how extravagantly Mrs. Weaver had traded. Mr. Wanamaker's lawyer objected. Said Judge Sutherland:

"This lady was supplied at the time with a quantity of the same articles that she purchased from Mr. Wanamaker. It seems to me that this must be the law that if a woman goes to a merchant and buys articles for her wardrobe that the husband is liable, but if it appears that the lady is abundantly equipped with goods purchased elsewhere the husband cannot be held liable. I don't believe that if a woman goes into every store in New York and purchases goods her husband is liable."

Mr. Wanamaker's lawyer said that under this ruling it was necessary for each tradesman to write every other tradesman in the United States and find out if he was selling goods to a person before giving credit.

"The tradesman takes some risks of necessity," replied Judge Sutherland. "I shall allow the evidence."

This opened up the door for the introduction of a dozen itemized bills, as long as one's arm, being for goods purchased by Mrs. Weaver at various stores.

Mrs. Weaver admitted paying some of the bills from her private bank account. She had an allowance of $1,500 a year, but was unable to pay her dressmakers and milliners' bills out of this.

Asked about the bank account she kept, she refused to make replies, saying that her answers might be prejudicial to her when the forgery case comes to trial. The court ruled that she was not compelled to answer. She admitted that her husband had brought suit for separation, in which he lost.

She was also asked about the fortune that was left to her by her father. She said she could not tell the amount of money she received from the estate. This