Times TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1901.

Paravestion office THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

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The circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the ended March 9, 1991, was as follows:
Sunday, March 5.
Monday, March 4.
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Wednesday, March 5.

Daily average (Sunday, 24,187, excepted). The Hay Pauncefole Trenty Dead. Yesterday, Lord Pauncefute communi cated to the State Department the rensons of his Government for allowing the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to lapse, and its regrets that the negotiations in connection with that matter should have ended

Saturday, March 9 ..

This regret will not be shared by any patriotic element in the United States. On the contrary, there will be widespread satisfaction in the knowledge that no un-American and humiliating an agreement on the part of this country has come to naught. Great Britain may imagine that, after our supine offer to enter into an arrangement reviving the corpse of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, we shall at once set about begging for another like it but even more degrading to the United States. The British Foreign Office is so much more in the confidence of the Administration than is the American public that such an expectation may not be ill founded. If it should happen that cloture were forced upon the Senate at the next session, we might say that probably it had much basis.

As the case stands, however, the Clayton-Polwer Convention is out of the way. and there could be no further excuse for its being regarded otherwise by the President or Department of State. It does not need abrogation, because it never had force or effect, since it was never ratified the Senate in the form in which it has been the habit of British Cabinets to shake it over our heads. It is a mere ghost of a egretiable past which needs only to be booked at to disappear. At last, again, our hands are free in Central alarmed, and Mr. Cooper's proposal was America, as far as Great Britain is con-killed. He was too venomously indiffercorned. At the same time it is true that ent to personal consequences and too they are badly tied by the relentless op- brave and truthful to be trusted on position of the Transportation Trust to any carral between the oceans, except the successfully constructed.

Complications in Cuba.

The Administration continues to give out encouraging assurances in regard to the Cuban situation, and apparently believes that the Constitutional Convention in Havans will accept the American terms before long, and with good grace. As we have before remarked, information at the command of the War Department may story of the past four years.

of the delegates to the Constitutional Co. vention are bitterly opposed to the smallest shadow of suzerainty, or a protector-ate, and are being further stiffened in their inclination to resist by appeals from the revolutionary party in all parts of the Island. The feeling against the terms is being manifested in public meetings and in the columns of the Cuban radical jour-

The "party of independence" in Cuba, as it calls itself, still clings to the groundess idea that the Platt amendment was adopted by Congress under a misappreusion of the conditions existing in Cuba, and of the sentiments of its people, nd that the mass of Americans are in favor of giving the Cubans the most complete sovereignty, liberty, and license Did these political infants but know it, there are very few persons in this cour try, with any intelligent conception of the dangers that would threaten the United States were a sovereign State with the peculiar and anarchistic tendencies of Cuba normitted to evist near our shores who do not regret that the terms agreed upon by Congress were not made stronger and more specific.

As a matter of self-protection the United States is estonned from granting all the Cubans want. They must accept American suzerainty in their foreign relations, and as to war-making and debtcontracting powers; because there is no asfe ground upon which we could concede their more. Whether they realize the fact or not, it is certain that to turn the the majority of its inhabitants without restrictions, would be simply to assume responsibility for the production of another Haiti, threatening us eternally with the destruction of our commercial interests in Cuba, and with trouble with foreign nations on Cuba's account

It is to be feared that the Cuban radicals will be encouraged in their position of antagonism to the United States by a moren, ant in Great Britain looking to inervention by that Power to prevent the establishment of an American protectorate or suzerainty. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, a powerful commercial business associates of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain are closely identified, has memorialized the British Government on the subject. The memorial reads as fol-

"The city of Birmingham is largely interest in trade with the Spanish West Indian Island The once considerable trade with Porto Rico is been practically closed by the introduction of tariff in favor or the United States. A similar disastrace result is new threatened in regard the more important and extensive British trawith Cuba, the loss of which would assured inflict a serious financial injury upon merchant cantilearers, and the shipping community Great Britain. Without going into the question, discrete appearance of the fact that both public opinic and the proceedings of the Legislature in United States appear to favor the complete con

States. "In the opinion of your memorialists, an American protectorate would probably result in the imposition of a tariff protective of American interests and generally heatile to European trade. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that proting teeps may be taken by his Majosty's Government to use every means at its disposal for the protection of British commarcial interests in Cuba, with the view of saving British trade with the taking from annihilation."

Considering the relations of the protest ing body to the British Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, the suspicion is excusable that this appeal for intervention against the United States in Cuba is inspired, and may amount to a semiofficial hint to Washington that the American Government must not think of imposing terms upon the proposed new State which shall not first be passed upor and approved by the British Foreign Office. Should such a theory prove correct. a stern trial of President McKinley's sur-

Just why any Chamber of Commerce or ler could heal the wound, supermatutal ther organization of intelligent English nen should imagine that this country would permit intervention or interference n a matter of such vital domestic cor ern as the future of Cuba, without in

tant war, is hard to understand. That is, always supposing the Administration in its private and unofficial arrangement and "gentlemen's agreements" with Great Britain, has reserved to itself any inde endence of action in the affairs of the North American Continent and outlying blands in the possession of this Govern

The Manchester incident serves t how that Congress was not too prompt s serving notice on the world that Cuba, whatever degree of independence in local affairs may be accorded her, necessarily aust be regarded as always under th protection and tutelage of the United States, which Power will represent the island in its foreign relations, and in the other respects above referred to. The only question is: How far will the Administration go in resisting such an aggression as the Manchester Chamber of commerce evidently hopes that Lord

Salisbury's Government will commit? The answer ought to be easy, and there s but one that would ever be heard from the mouths of the American people, But, infortunately, we have seen the Eagle based before the Lion in the contemptible design of the Hay-Pauncefote Trenty to revive the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. and in the surrender of our Porcuping district in Alaska, after its invasion and seizure by the British; and so there is no telling to what extent complacency to Britain might be carried, even at the risk of unpleasant consequences to the Government and citizenship of the United States. It will be interesting to watch for the outcome.

Light on Colonial Government.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin is known in the House not only as Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, but as an honest impartial fearless public servant. Considering that he is also a Republican, the reputation is all the more to his credit.

Being Chairman of the Insular Committee, and having learned from various sources that the carpetbag reign of exploitation, corruption, and loot in the colonies deserved and would repay investigation, during the last hours of the Fiftysixth Congress he endeavored to secure the consent of his masters that a sub-committee of the committee might officially visit Porto Rico and the Philippines and get at the truth of the situation in both directions, for the calightenment of

Congress at its next session At this proposition the trust element in control of the House at once became a mission. It was not forgotten that he voted against the Pacific Railway Refunding bill in a former Congress and was promptly deposed from the chair-manship of the River and Harbor Committee by Speaker Reed shortly after-

If the signs of the day amount to anything he will lose his place on the Insular Committee, because he dares his bosses by starting out on an independent mission, in company with some colleagues, to see what is going on in the Crown Colonies. Mr. Cooper and several other Representatives will do Porto Rico and be more comprehensive and reliable than the Philippines as thoroughly as they that which is reaching the American may during the recess, and be able press; but if so the fact is exceptional in to relate their experiences next winter. It goes without saying that the expedi-What our newspapers hear from their tion is considered a grave impropriety in correspondents in Cuba is that a majority the Administration circle.

The Abolition of the Canteen.

The first fruits of the abolition of the canteen are on view at Chicago. Army officers declare that riots at Highwood, a fashionable Chicago suburb, are directly due to the fact that soldiers are obliged o do their drinking in the saloons, where they are not under any control, and are furnished with viie whisky. Several before it. We stoutly maintain our con-drunken soldiers so terrorized the neighborhood in question that saloons were de- great Marshall; but it does not seem to in Chins molished and inoffensive citizens fired be shared by persons connected with the upon, and women were afraid to venture on the streets for a day or two. Since the canteen at Fort Sheridan was closed, it is stated, a dozen saloous have been open- it will dedge the main issue and allow imed at Highwood, and the results are un-

The commander of the Department of the Lakes says in regard to this:

the Lakes says in regard to this:

"Fights and brands are Hkely to occur when soldiers leave the reservation and drink a lot of vile whisky. Take a lot of your citizens and pen them up as soldiers are and see what they would do. There are a large number of men at Fort Sheridan, past now, including about four hundred and fifty new recruits for the Twenty-ninth Infantry Regiment, which is being organized. New men may be relied upon to help delauchery along.

"I was strongly opposed to the army canteen when it was first proposed, but the War Department found orders to establish them, and the difficient detailed to study the operation of the canteen and note the effect on the men. From the investigation I found the canteen worked so much better than I expected it would that I was compelled to emisors it. Under that existen the profits of the custom went to buy delivaries for the men's table, so that they got the full benefit of all that was spent for beer on the reservation. Now the men spend more money than before, and the profits go to the owners of private gin mills."

This is, of course, nothing more than

This is, of course, nothing more than has been said by numerous other army gan; and certainly the officers who are reponsible for the good behavior and fightng strength of the soldlers have more they shall be subjected to no demoralizing influence. This particular interance gath ers force from the very practical object lesson which occasioned it. When a whole neighborhood is terrorized by a lot of drunken rowdies for two or three days. o that women are afraid to venture or the streets, and respectable citizens are in danger of being shot, it is certainly not a very Impressive proof that the abolition of the canteen is a good thing, or con bucke to law and order.

There is no question that the excessive se of liquor is bad. It is not well for man to make an insane person of him elf even for a brief period. But he i likely to do it on bad whisky, while he annot on good beer taken in moderation. Moreover, he is more likely to behave nimself if, under a certain umount of su servision, he is simply allowed to drink cently, than if he is kept from ail liquor until such time as he is given eave, when the accumulated thirst of weeks must be satisfied in a brief interval, ity and friends. with no restraint whatever placed upon he amount of liquor to be taken. Again, when drinking in the canteen the soldier est Hes in helping to maintain good order and discipline. In the cheap saloon or dive he is in the hands of a man usually degraded, low, and brutal in character and rapacious in desire, whose also is to ell as much liquor as he can in a given

Another martyr to Christian Science is daced on record. A woman eighty years old, living in Derby, Connecticut, fell downstairs, cutting a gash in her scalp. She refused either to have a doctor of to have the wound bandaged or sewed up As a consequence she died. She had prac ticed and preached Christian Science for

about five years. The idea at once suggested by this viving Americanism is in store for him, incident is that if supernatural pow-

ower ought to have prevented the fall the first place. It is certainly no harder to keep a person from falling down stairs than to close up a four-inch cut n the head, caused by the fall. But as he apostles of this sect do not use logic they cannot be expected to reason logic

illy on this matter. One reason for the fact that this docrine has spread as widely as it has is that the majority of people are not accus omed to reason. In many families and chools reasoning is actually discouraged The child is told to take on faith whatver its teachers or parents tell it, and not to try to understand the why and This is direct fostering of credulity. It also saves time and trouble furing the training of the child. In exactly the same way the masses of the scople have been discouraged from reacontrol They have been addressed with

large words, and told that they must repect the superior learning of those wiser than themselves. This would be all very well if the leaders always were wiser than the led. But when they are not, the results are woeful. There was one thing not so very bad

about the claborate and cheerless system of Calvinism and the theology which grew out of it; when at its best it did train people to think rather then to feel. The old-fashioned country community which demanded doctrinal sermons, and was on the alert to spy out defects in the orthodoxy of the clergyman, did, at any rate, have to do some acute reasoning to find out whether he was orthodox or not. The slipshod modern church system is neither lovely nor intellectual. It does not encourage thinking or anything else. It is superficial, and in many cases not very religious in its influence. It encourages credulity, not reasoning. Credulity is a thing which the human mind easily cultivates. The habit of easy belief is as seductive to some natures a- the drink habit. It is so much easier to believe that everything is all right than to try to find shiny doctrines of Mrs Eddy have anpealed to certain people with irresistible force. Rhetoric is much more easily cultivated than medical science, and it would appear, from the number of "healit is almost as profitable. We need, more than anything else, in this country, unflinching honesty of thought and speech. and the courage to face bad conditions with the faith that they can be bettered. But the faith is not enough. We must discover the way to make them better, and then go about it.

No one can well help a feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate Porto Ricans, a delegation from whom called upon the President yesterday to urge him to onllify the tax law passed by the carpethag Legislature of the island recently, and on the eve of its adjournment. "Its "faw" provides that Porto Elects who do not pay their land taxes within nine months after they are levied shall be sold out. This is oppressive and consciously so. The delegates explained to Mr. McKinley that with only two million dollars of legal tender money in Porto Rico, it would be impossible for even a majority of land owners to get hold of the cash with which to settle their taxes within the time limit. As we are informed, the President declined to interfere. These unfortunate colonial subjects may or may not be aware of the fact that it is mighly desirable to bring certain trusts to get hold of the tobacco and sugar areas and other productive soil in advance of any possible native competition. We are unable to hope that the delegation or those they represent will get much comfort in Washington.

Again the Supreme Court has met in public session and failed to give out any word concerning the Constitutional cases perialism a chance for further growth toward perfection. But such a theory we are bound to consider an affront to the intelligence, patriotism, and virtue of our greatest tribunal.

Events in China are rushing to the oint of a crisis, if any dependence is to be placed upon the news from that quarer. Now it is reported that Russia indets upon an immediate ratification of the Manchuria convention, on penalty of an imposition of harder terms. Such tion would almost seem to suggest insincerity in connection with certain reent assurances. How does the State Department regard the situation? Where the open door?

HAVANA'S HEAVY BUDGET.

An Excess of More Than Half a Mil. lion Over Last Year.

HAVANA, March 11.-The municipa udget, after revision by a municipal oard of taxpayers, amounts to \$2,250. 00, which is \$600,000 in excess of year's budget.
The "Discusion" says that the exploit-

ing of the taxpayers of Havana should The new budget shows an increase f \$67,000 for salaries, and \$5,000 is allowed income from cemeteries, in spite of the act that cemetery taxes have been pended by higher authority. A future eficit is assured.

The paper adds that a stop should b placed upon abuses by people who are a unscrupulous in matters of administration s they are in matters of morality. Senor Carnot recently resigned from th olitical party to which he belonged in tatangas, on the ground that it oppose the candidacy of Maximo Gomez for the Presidency of Cuba, General Gomez has written to him, saving that the Presiden aght to be a native-born Cuban and that one of the four foreigners whose name have been mentioned in connection with the office has ever expressed a wish to

He added that many Cubans distruster his declarations to the effect that he does ot wish to occupy any position in the Cuban Republic. All he wished, however was to leave a glorious name to his fam-

bold It.

Mossrs. Burton, Davidson, Acheson Alexander, Dovener, Morris, Sparkman and Ball, of the House Committee or Rivers and Harbors, arrived here today They have come merely to see the island ind will leave Cupa on Friday

What's this? Mr. Hanna serving notice is Mr. Addicks that the latter gentleman will be to withdraw from the Delaware Senitorial or test! Why, the proceeding amounts to a decl ation of war between States. Mr. Addicks the sole proprietor and general manager of State of Delaware, just as Mr. Hanna owns in simple the Commonwealth of Ohio. For ed-

Senator Carter's Sunday School Les.

* (From the Brooklyn Eagle.) Congress broke the Sabbath by meeting on that day. But that enabled Senator Carter to heat the Biver and Harbor bill. Thus did one good break deserve negrit and secure another.

THE SANTIAGO AWARDS.

cave out this statement yesterday;

confer with the health authorities

tary Spaniding, and Surgeon General Wy

man, at which it was elicited that n

cives as amply sat_siled that California

is able to protect the other States in the

Union and herself from any species of epi

Spencer, of the Department of Agricul-

ture, under the direction of S. N. D.

Worth, Chief Statistician for Manufac-

In the preparation of this report Dr.

sugar factory in operation in the United States and his report is an admirable

statement of the development and present

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER

Gen. Marian de Dios the Latest to

Lay Down Arms.

ceived the following cablegram from

Gen. Marian de Dios, four officers, nf-

ty-seven men, uniformed and armed, sur

LEPROSY AT TENERIFFE.

Victims Minns Fingers and Toes Reg

on the Streets.

Mr. Chandler's Annuity for Life.

(From the Philadelphia Record.

General MacArthur:

War Department yesterday

ondition of this new industry. In

personally visited every beet

in California of the infectious bulse

examined (none being of white pewere of a non-contagious character.

Francisco, a commissi

ten years.

The Medals May Bear the Likener of Admiral Sampson.

retary Long yesterday instructed th Board of Rewards to report designs for he medals notherized by Congress to be estowed on officers and men of the navy and Marine Corps, who participated in the West Indian campaign of 1898, or per formed other meritorious services in the war with Spain. The medals for the ofcers and men who participated in the Cattle of Manila Bay bear a relief likeess of Admiral Dewey, and the Board n Rewards will consider the question of adopting a medal bearing the likeness of Admiral Sampson. It is impossible at this time to forecast the board's demake will be subject to the approval of

In its report to the Secretary of the Navy recommending rewards for officers and men who distinguished themselves in China, the Philippines, and Samoa, the board called attention to the fact that while medals of honor could be given to seamen, there was no provision of law to so honor enlisted men of the Marine Corps. A special act correcting this omision was passed in the last hours of the Congress just ended, and received the President's approval. All the marines ommended for medals of honor by the oard will, in consequence, receive highest marks of commendation for galantry. The failure of the board to recommend

greater recognition for Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung for his gallantry

during the Samoan uprising of 1899 than a letter of commendation has caused me comment. It was the memory of Dr. Lang's conduct that caused Secretary Long to direct the Board on Rewards to onsider reports about the services performed by officers and men of the navy and the Marine Corps in Samoa. Dr. Lung went out with the joint party of Americans and British seamen and marines which was ambushed by rebels on the occasion upon which out what is wrong and set it right, that tenant Langhorne and Ensign Mono-perhaps it is not surprising that the sun-ghan of the United States Navy, a British Heutenant, and a number of enlisted men were killed. Dr. Lung took charge of a little party of Americans and through holding a position against a large force of Samoans enabled the surviving memers" now making a living in the land that bers of the joint expedition to escape. He was very highly commended in reports and a great many naval officers believe he is entitled to a more substantial reward than that suggested by the board. The little band of enlisted men who helped him are to receive medals of

> Several other officers who participated in the Pekin relief campaign are also to receive letters of commendation merely, while men who served under them are to get medals of honor. This failure to be-stow higher rewards on some officers is partly explained by the fact that there is no authority for awarding medals to officers of the navy and the Marine Corps. Only enlisted men of the two branches are entitled to them. In the army officers as well as enlisted men are ligible for the distinction

Through an oversight of Congress Captain McCalla, Major Waller, and the other officers of the navy and the Marine forps whose nominations for advance ment on account of their services in the Philippines and China were confirmed by the Senate on Saturday, will not be borne on the naval register as additional numbers in their grades, and thus the officers jumped by them will be retarded n promotion

In the Naval Appropriation act Concress provided that officers advanced nuabout the forfeiture of their estates by the time the Porto Rican tariff expires. Otherwise it might be inconvenient for and each officer so advanced should be of Senators arrived. The Vice President comoted simultaneously with the officer mediately preceding him on the list.

Through this means no injustice would Osyter Bay be done to the officers jumped, and they regular, natural promotion of an officer would not be retarded. Unfortunately. however, this provision was made applicable only to officers advanced for service in the war with Spain. Secretary Long said yesterday that when Congress cassembled he would seek to have the the Philippines and the recent campaign

The Board on Rewards yesterday filed for his meritorious conduct while in command of the American forces during the operations resulting in the capture f Tientsin, July 13, 1990."

PLEAS OF PORTO RICANS.

A Delegation Confers With the Pres

ident Concerning Taxation. The Porto Rican Commission which has Washington to present the obctions of various business and public presents of the felend to the Hollander oill, which was passed by the Porto Rican Legislature, and which provides for the raising of revenue by property and ex-cise taxes, was received by the President esterday morning. As a result of the conference, which lasted over an hour, the President will consider the assections and has promised the commission that he will instruct Governor Allen to be exremely lenient in the enforcement of the aw and to exercise the greatest care in the appointment of assessors

Only three of the members of the com asion were present at the conference they were Senar W Bords Senar C other member of the commission, Senor Salazar, was detained in New York. The ommission was accompled to the White House by Senators Elkins and Reverides Perry licath, and Mr. Corwin, the Se retary of the Merchants' Association of New York.

The objections of the commission were mbodied in a small pamphlet, which sets orth the fact that the people of the isand are very poor and that there is at the present time less than \$2,000,000 in Firediation on the island. Under the pro-visions of the Hollander law \$500,000 will isions of the Hollander law \$50,000 will be collected semi-annually, thereby les-ming the money in circulation and pro-acing a condition of business stagnation, nother objection, to which especial at-ntion is given, is that the two princi-al products of the island (rum and to-acco) are taxed so heavily that their reduction under existing conditions is ractically probibited.

A clause in Governor Alice's message to

reduction under existing conditions is accitically probibited. A clause in Governor Alica's message to be Legislature, in which he stated that here was a surplus in the treasury of he island and that there was no necestry for any immediate revenue legislation, is given a prominent place among he objections. Under the existing law lives are paid semi-annually, and in case taxpayer is delinquent for a period former than six months his property may be confiscated. The President said esterday that he was unable to do anything to prevent the enactment of this art of the law. It is thought, however, at Governor Allen will construct it so

thing to prevent the enactment of this part of the law. It is thought, however, that Governor Allen will construe it so beniently that confiscation of property for delinquent taxes will not be ordered.

The members of the delegation complain also that the majority of the native members of the insular foord of Equalization should themselves be taxpayers. The present members are not familiar with the needs of the situation, they say, and the same complaint applies to the American members. This board consists of six Americans and five Porto Ricans. The delegation also told the President they were afraid of dishonest practices of the board. to isolate the afflicted, who wander at fill through the lowns begging.

They present a pitiable sight as the hobble along, he says, in many instant exposing hands without fingers and for without toes. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

By his appointment to the Chairman-hip of the Spanish. Claims Commission ex-Senator Chandler has prehably heen provided with an occupation for the remainder of his term of life. Yo disportagement is intended by this remark; indeed, one would be both to most the well-known visage of the genial ex-Senator from official circles at Washington, where he has so long been conspicuous. Nor should it be intered that Mr. Chandler has passed the period of vigorous manhood; but the longwity of Claims Commissions is proverbial, and that which has been appointed to adjust the Spanish war claims is likely to outlive generations of men now in their jocund youth.

"Loyalty" in the Philippines. (From the Pittsburg Post.)

(From the Fitt-lourg Post.)
In his jumparal address the President declares as regards the Philippines: "We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in robellion against the United States." The President's intimation is that for every Pilipino rebel here are housands of loyal natives. General MacArthur has stated the contrary, as have some of the Filtinio Commissioners sent out by the President. The 70,000 troops in the islands contradict the President.

DENY THAT PLAGUE EXISTS. RITUAL OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The California Commission Giver Strange Manual Found in Colum-Out a Strong Statement. bin University Library. In reference to the reports of bulion plague in San Francisco the delegation

NEW YORK, March II.—Since the in-tallation of Dr. Canfield as librarian of of Californians appointed by the Governo Columbia University, a year and a balf ago, many interesting volumes whose exo confer with the Treasury Departme stence was previously unknown gener ally have been unearthed in the cours "Some disputes having arison between he authorities as to the health condition f literary "house-cleaning," but probn California, and the quarantine at Sar ably a discovery of last week is the most singular thus far made. It is a yellowon was appointed by Governor Gage and Mayor Phelin to covered pamphlet of twenty-four pages four by six inches in size, and is beyond Washington. Meetings have been held easonable doubt the only extant ritual with the Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, and with Assistant Secreof the organization known as the Ka

The authenticity of the hand-book is attested by a letter pasted in the back of the book and written by a woman in Nashville, Tenn., some ten years ago. She writes that it is "a prescript of the single case of disease had ever been found pneumonic type, and that all other cases Ku Klux Kian which escaped destruction when the 'ghouis' disbanded, and was given me by an ex-member." The Federal authorities have expressed them-"ghouls," she goes on to state, were un ler positive orders to burn every possible trace of their secref organization; it was mly by the sheerest good chance that the demic, and instead of a condition existing that calls for Federal interference, the representatives of the Surgeon General's nanual in question was preserved.

manual in question was preserved.

Nowhere in the twenty-four pages is the name of the order mentioned: where it should be printed there is either a blank space or an insertion of three asterisks. The title page announces that this is a "revised and amended prescript of the order of the—," below is added the motto: "Dammant quod non intelligunt." The cloud of mystery thickens on page 2, where it provides that "this organization shall be styled and denominated the order of the " * "

All the way through the book the great. office now in San Francisco are in heart; accord with the city and State authorities. "California is doing her duty; she has to epidemic now and never has had, There has not even been a report of a apposed case of plague for twentythree days, and the death rate for China town is now the lowest it has been for "Any statement that the Treasury De

All the way through the book the great-est respects is ostensibly shown for the Constitution and for an organized central partment or the Surgeon General's De-

ton years.

"Any statement that the Treasury Department or the Surgon General's experiment of the Surgon General's and unqualifiedly false."

In making the statement that no case of plague had been found in San Francisco the commission takes direct issue of the surgon of the commission takes direct issue of plague had been found in San Francisco the commission takes direct issue of plague had been found in San Francisco the commission takes direct issue of plague had been found in San Francisco that there does not be the surgon of the surgon rights alike; and, lastly, that he believed in the inalienable right of self-preservation of the people against the exercise of an arbitrary and unlicensed power. If the canaddate fulled in any detail, he was summarily dismissed with the significant

COL G. B. COWLAN DEAD

He Succumbed to Apoplexy in a New Vork Hotel

of the great interest in the subject of the nanufacture of sugar from the beet, Dr. NEW YORK, March IL-Col. George B. Spencer was directed to prepare a report owlan was found dead in bed toda nore detailed than usual. From this behis room at the Cosmopolitan. Death more detailed than usual. From this re-port it appears that there were thirty-one beet sugar factories in the United States in the census year, distributed among ten States and one Territory, representing an invested capital of \$20,93,519, and produc-ing 71,427 long toms of beet sugar, valued at \$7,22,857. This is a small product in view of the amount of capital invested, due largely to the fact that the census year was a disastrous one for beet sugar crops. was due to apoplexy.

He was born in 1842. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a telegraph operator. He joined Elisworth's Zouaves and went immediately to the front. A little later he was placed in command of the elegraphic communication of General McClellan's army. When the Monitor had the famous duel with the Merrimac be was at Newport News. In the fight a shell struck his office, where he sat at the wire.

Tops.

The existence of thirty-seven factories is reported at the close of the census sear, having a nominal daily capacity of the short tons of beets and capable of manufacturing 20,000 short tons of sugar At the end of the war the colonel was manualturing seven soon annualty annualty. The decade ending with the Twelfth Census covers the period of greatest activity in this industry, and may almost be said to have witnessed its birth as a successful manufacturing enterprise. As the result of his investigations the special agent reports that the best sugar manufacture may now be regarded as a commercial success in the United States. made secretary of the Reconstruction Committee at Washington and had close relations with General Butler. In later years he edited several trade and finan-

ial papers in this city. Up to a short time ago he was Vice President of the Inter-State Finance Company, at 277 Broadway. He had large nterests in the iron trade in Canada, and was about to devote himself to them exdusively when he died. He leaves a

widow, a son, and a daughter. GIFTS FROM CARNEGIE.

Four Indiana Towns Receive Money for Libraries.

ty-seven men, uniformed and armed sur-rendered at Maic. This is regarded as very important and indicating the col-lapse of the insurrection. The territory heretofore obstinately defended. "Conditions throughout the entire-archipelage very encouraging. Captures and surrendering of arms continues, Three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight arms surrendered and entured since January 1. MacARTHUR." INDIANAPOLIS. March II - Andrew arnegie has given these sums to Indiana owns for libraries; Muncle, \$50,000; Wabnsh, \$20,000; Peru, \$25,000; Elkhart, \$30,000. In each case the city must provide a site and a sufficient sum for maintenance.

FIGHT NAMES SELECTED The List of St. Louis Fair Commis.

sioners Nearly Complete. Eight of the nine Commissioners for

the St. Louis World's Fair have been de eided upon, and as soon as the ninth member is definitely selected, the an-Consul Solomon Berliner, at Teneriffe has sent to the State Department a special concernent of the full membership of the Commission will be made.

Ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska has accepted the offer of one of the Commissionships, and his name will be included in the list. place. He states that there are three distinct species of the disease on the Grand Canary, yet the natives do not attempt

Two Looters Less.

elaware has done wasely in deciding to in-seats in the Senate remain vacant rather i to send men like Addicks to Washington she will not be more interpresented with va-scats than she would with men of his proceepying them. As it is, Delaware cut the consolation of knowing that it reis-has not added two more names to the gain ern at Washington that is chiefly engaged in ing out for their own interests.

Long and Samason (From the Duhith Evening Herald.) Long is a weak sister, but he can do no er harm. He will make a very good Secto

AMFRICAN LABOR UNIONS.

A French View of the Conditions in

This Country. PARIS, March II.-L. Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales is an institution in Paris composed of three schools devoted re-pectively to the study of morals, jourtalism, and socialism. The questions caring on these subjects are of as pracical and investigative a nature as possible, and several of the lecturers are pro-

essors of the Sorbonne.

A short time ago M. P. de Rousiers, who has spent some time in the United States in studying the different workmen's associations, delivered a lecture The Syndical Organization of the Ameri an Workmen" to the students of the School of Socialism. In the course of it he said that machinery was not introduced into the United States as early as in England, but there was an advantage for the former in this, as she had thus the choice of the more modern mechanical appliances, of which she was not slow to avail herself. Once that machinery had begun to be used in the United States, its employment became almost universal, and at the present moment no country in the world could compare with it in its mechanical development and inven-

He spoke of the wages of the American vorkmen, which he said were much larger than those of any European country-doubling those of England, for instance, and declared that it was not his opinion, as it was that of many persons. that this higher valuation of labor resuited from a protective tar . He re-ferred to American metallurgists, who, he said, at this moment were the redoubta-ble rivals of those of England, Germany, and France, and who bid fair to outstrip them. These enjoyed no benefit from the protective law, and yet there was no diminution in their wages as compared with other associations of workmen. M. de Rousiers himself believed that the higher wages of the United States were caused partly, at least, by the independence to be found in that country. He spoke of the freedom from restraint that a citizen of the United States, and even a foreigner wishing to become one, enjoyed in staking a claim in the West, and the protection he had from the Government, once he had become a landowner in this simple fashion. Another reason for higher wages he found in the general employment of machinery. Naturally where it was used the force of workmen was always reduced, and hence double the ordinary price of labor could be paid. One did not see in America hand made things as in Europe, and it would be very difficult, for instance, there to have a pair of shoes made to measure.

That which differentiated American workmen's organizations from those of Europe, he said, was their centralization. There were no isolated groups as on the Continent, or in England and it was very citizen of the United States, and even

Europe, he said, was their centralization. There were no isolated groups as on the Continent, or in England, and it was very easy for a workman to puss from one great manufactory to another, thus obviating, as it were, all rivairy. He spoke of the Knights of Labor as the first or sanization which worked for the union of all laour organizations into one great whole. The latter had now been supplanted by the American Federation of Labor, whose chief purpose was to organize the disorganized.

In spite of the advantages of this system of centralization among the different workmen's syndhates, there were certain difficulties to be surmounted. M. de Rousiers found. One of these was the different nationalities represented, which, of

Rousiers found. One of these was the dif-fer at nationalities represented, which, of course, did not facilitate always an amal-gamation of forces. Another was, that in American workman might quit at any time the rank of wage-laborers, to be-come an owner of small property in the West, by means of his accumulated sav-ings. This, of course, seldom, if ever, oc-curred in Europe—case a workman, al-ways a workman. Then there was, co, that dead weight of immigrants arriving by every vessel in America, who came to offer themselves as workmen, and were almost incapable of acting as such

AN INCREASE IN EXPORTS. Cotton Lends the List With a Gain Over Last Year.

The exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils dur-ing the month of February were valued at \$65,769,998, as against \$69,678,199 in February, 1900. Breadstuffs show an increase of \$4.830,239; provisions an increase of \$845.454; cotton a decrease of \$8,537,460, and SNo.131; cotton a decrease of \$6.551, 390, and mineral oils a decrease of \$1.655,124.

For the eight mouths ended February 28 the value of these products exported was \$565,700,755, or \$80,725,301 in excess of those for the same period of the previous fiscal year. Of this increase cotton alone furnished \$72,657,291.

THE PRICES OF CAMERAS.

A Henrick on the Cost of Photographic Supplies.

Walter S. Hubbell, of Rochester, N. Y. and C. S. Abbott, of Jamestown, N. Y., officers of the General Aristotype Company, were witnesses before the Indus trial Commission yesterday. This company controls the greater part of the trads in photographic supplies in the on a capitalization of \$5,000,600, equally divided between preferred and common stock. The company last year paid 7 per cent on the preferred and 15

per cent on the common stock.

These witnesses testified that by the orcarrivation of this company the expenses were reduced, but that more traveling men were employed. These men are largely engaged in demonstrating to photogra-phers the use of the company's goods. It was denied that the company has a monopoly of the trade and as far as the witnesses could see, no injury had resuited to the trade or the public by the formation of the company.

formation of the company.

Since the consolidation of the company.

Mr. Abbott said, other lines of manufacture had been taken up, including many lines of supplies which were then purchased from other firms. Its goods sold for higher prices than those made by some of the competing companies, but this was not found to be a drawback after photographers were familiar with the use of them. Mr. Abbott denied that the company was a trust in any sense. It controlled over half of the output of photographic paper, but he declined to give the figures on the sale of this or of other material. He agreed to consult with the other officers of the company agreed, but he did not care to do so at present, as he might give the company's competitors. might give the company's competitors some advantage. To this Mr. Hubbell as-

Mr. Abbott instanced the case of a competitor who claimed that he bought his raw materials for less than the Aristotype Company, and made a better paper, which he sold for less money, and yet he complained he was being driven out of the market by the trust. Mr. Abbott could not see how the thust-made goods could drive out a cheaper and at the same time a better class of goods. There were many companies, he said, which handled photographic supplies, and it would be impossible for the Aristotype Company, if it were so inclined, to throttle would be impossible for the Aristotype ompany, if it were so inclined, to throttle offpetition. The sales of photographic supplies, in-

The sales of photographic supplies, in-cluding cameras, paper, and other arti-cles, was steadily increasing owing to the interest taken in amateur work and the ease with which amateurs could take ple-tures. The price of cameras had been reduced since the formation of the com-pany in 1899. He thought that while con-solidation reduced the cest to the con-sumer and enhanced the profits of the company it did not interfere with individ-ual competition. uil competitio

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The training ship Hartford has arrived t Lumberts Point, Va., the tender Pe ria at Erunswick, Ga.; the training ship Eaffalo at Hongkong, the collier Leonitransle at Lamberts Point, the ganboats An-napolis. Wompatuck, Piscatagua, and Froife at Aden, and the station ship Mayllower at San Juan. The Ragship New York has salied from Hampton Roads for Gibraitar and the gunboat Scorpion from La Guayra for Trinidad.

"Verily, He Hath His Reward." (From the Hartford Ti

(From the Hartford Times.)

Now everybody can see why Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, who was ejected as a Bemocrat, has been such an earnest expansionist and McKinley man during the past eighteen months. Being a Gold Democrat he was sure to be retired by his constituents, and he needed something else. He gets a St. Lonis Exposition Commissionership—\$5,000 a year—for several years to come.