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A Political Serial Story.

On Tuesday next the Journal will begin the serial publication of "Shacklett, a Story of American Politics," by Walter Barr. This is an extremely realistic tale of "practical politics," covering the entire field from precinct primaries to state conventions, and tracing the evolution of a statesman from a township office to the offices of governor and senator, with an intensely interesting description of some kinds of lobbying. It is a clever study of politics and of character. The author treats his subject from a different point of view from that taken by most writers who deal with politics in fiction. He does not undertake to portray a model character in Shacklett, the leading personage of the tale, but, on the other hand, he does not condemn his failings and lapses as unpardonable, but points out the forces that govern his actions. In short, he stands in a sympathetic attitude toward his thoroughly human hero. The incidents take place, for the most part, in southern Illinois, with which region the author is evidently entirely familiar. Some interest attaches to the fact that Mr. Barr, whose home is now in Iowa, was at one time a resident of this State and connected with some of its newspapers, among them George Harding's famous Mirror, to which he was a contributor. The Journal anticipates that its readers will derive much enjoyment from this tale, since it presents phases of life with which they are so thoroughly familiar. A pretty love story forms an important part of the narrative. "Shacklett" will appear only in week-day issues of the Journal.

When the time came to close the interurban franchise deal it took only the stroke of a pen to make Indianapolis the center of the most extensive electric railway system in the world.

The story that President Roosevelt had ordered the suppression of the Republican campaign book because it did not suit him would have been too absurd for denial were it not that there are readers of Democratic papers credulous enough to believe anything.

A dispatch from the anthracite region in Pennsylvania says that a committee of Lithuanians called on General Gobin and denied that there were any Anarchists among the foreign miners in that vicinity. These Lithuanians are described as a lawless class and they are always found among those resisting officers of the law. They do not seem to understand that lawlessness is anarchy.

The discovery that Lewis Nixon, late chief of Tammany and present treasurer of the Democratic congressional committee, is prominent in the movement to form a shipping combination with a capital of $45,000,000, has caused something like a panic among the Democratic managers. If they choose to inform themselves they will find as many Democrats as Republicans in trusts and combinations.

It is said the Washington authorities have decided not to interfere with the $35,000,000 loan which Cuba proposes to make. The making of the loan will be a plain violation of that portion of the Cuban Constitution known as the Platt amendment, but it is held that if Cuba wants to violate her own Constitution that is her affair. It is by such acts, however, that a people demonstrate their incapacity for self-government.

The United States treasurer ridicules the idea that contagious diseases are propagated by the circulation of soiled currency, but at the same time says the treasury authorities are always ready to redeem old notes with new ones without charge. As the only expense attending the exchange is the express charges to and from Washington, which are trifling, banks would better turn old notes in for redemption than pay them out again.

The peach-growers of Delaware are preparing to wage war to the bitter end against the arch-enemies of the peach tree—the San Jose scale and the "yellows." With these pests conquered they say the orchards of the State will furnish for market six million instead of three million baskets. As a first step they have requested all fruit-growers to examine the ripened peaches, upon which the San Jose scale can easily be detected by the appearance on the surface of red specks. An official inspector will also examine fruit at shipping stations and then visit the orchards from which the infected specimens come, where the disease will be fought. In these modern days the agriculturist comes through great tribulation before reaching the market with his crop.

THE INTERURBAN FRANCHISES.

The city is to be congratulated on the final settlement of the interurban railroad franchise question upon so satisfactory a basis. No single event in the history of the city has involved more important and practically beneficial results than this one. It has been somewhat protracted, but not more so than the interests involved required. As the franchises were to be for a long term of years it was important that every point on both sides should be plainly stated and duly safeguarded. It is matter for public congratulation that this has now been done in a manner satisfactory to all interests, thus, it is hoped, insuring hearty co-operation in a joint enterprise of great magnitude and involving results beyond the limits of computation at the present time. The immediate effect is to secure for the city a new system of transportation second only in importance to that which has already made it one of the greatest railroad centers of the country. What the steam railroad system has done for the city in the past in the way of contributing to its prosperity, the new electric system will do in the future to an extent probably not yet conceived of by any person. Starting with eight lines, it will soon have several more, every one of which will be a new and independent factor to the city. These lines traverse portions of the State already populous and constantly becoming more so, and pass through many towns and cities whose residents will be glad to be brought into closer connection with the capital. Entering the city on a plane of equal rights and under a common terminal management, they will each be actuated by a common motive of building up their own business and contributing to the success of the Terminal Company. In doing this they will contribute to the prosperity of the city with cumulative effect from year to year. From the very start they will bring hundreds of thousands of people and millions of dollars to the city every year, and this in a constantly increasing volume. Nor will this city alone be the gainer. The interurban roads will add to the value of every acre of farm land through or near which they pass, and will contribute in many ways to the comfort and convenience of the residents in the cities and towns they reach. From a moral point of view they all tend to promote better acquaintance among the people of the sections they traverse and produce a sort of social solidarity that only comes from personal contact. The great interurban terminal station in this city, the first of the kind to be erected in the world, will be a sort of social clearing-house for a large extent of country and a vast population. Before the franchises now granted will end the population of this city and of all the area traversed by these roads will have more than doubled and their business will have increased in a still greater ratio. Business makes business, and there need be no fear that there will not be enough for both the steam and the electric roads. If the former lose something in local traffic they will gain in through traffic, and people who make short trips will wish to make longer ones. If the electric system causes some disturbance in existing relations it will be only temporary, and as soon as conditions have adjusted themselves to the new order of things there will be business enough for both and for all. The negotiation that has resulted in bringing about this settlement is the most important that has ever been conducted by a municipal administration, and its successful conclusion opens up a new era of prosperity for the city and country.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

The tragic death of Mr. and Mrs. Fair by an automobile accident in France may raise an interesting question and perhaps give rise to litigation regarding the disposition of the great wealth of which they were possessed. The point is as to which died first. If the husband can be shown to have expired before the wife, even if only a minute before, the title to his estate, provided he had made no will, would vest instantly in her and go through her to her collateral heirs. On the other hand, if the wife died before the husband his estate would go to his collateral heirs, to the exclusion of hers.

It is a general rule of law that where husband and wife die by the same accident, as by shipwreck, the man, being reasonably the stronger of the two, shall be held to have outlived the woman, though this presumption may be rebutted by direct testimony to the contrary. The question has arisen and been decided more than once in the English courts. The same rule exists under the civil code, which prevails in Latin countries, and in Louisiana, where it is provided as follows: "If several persons respectively entitled to inherit from one another, happen to perish in the same event, such as a wreck, a battle or a conflagration, without any possibility of ascertaining who died first, the presumption of survivorship is determined by the circumstances of the fact. In defect of the circumstances of the fact, the determination must be guided by the probabilities resulting from the strength, age and difference of sex. If those who have perished together were under the age of fifteen years, the eldest should be presumed to have survived. If both were of the age of sixty years, the youngest shall be presumed to have survived. If some were under fifteen years and some above sixty, the first shall be presumed to have survived. If those who perished together were above the age of fifteen years and under sixty, the male must be presumed to have survived, where there was an equality of age, or a difference of less than one year. If they were of the same sex, the presumption of survivorship must be admitted in favor of the younger."

The common-law principle of survivorship is re-enacted by statute in California, where the Fairs lived, which provides that "when a couple are victims of a common calamity and both are between sixteen and seventy years of age, and there is no evidence as to which died first, the man is presumed to have lived the longer." In the present case, although Mr. and Mrs. Fair both expired almost immediately, one may have outlived the other by a few minutes. The dispatch describing the accident says that when assistance reached them "both were in the last throes of death," and both died while they were being removed from the wreck. The only persons present were the driver of the automobile, who is said to have been rendered insane by the shock, and the wife of the gatekeeper of a near-by chateau. Unless the question of survivorship can be settled by the testimony of these witnesses the law will presume that Mr. Fair outlived his wife, and his entire estate, estimated at $25,000,000, will go to his collateral relatives. There is, however, a possibility of a great lawsuit.

OUR PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Hon. O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, writing in the National Geographic Magazine of the "Problems of the Pacific," calls attention to the direct benefit our island possessions are affording by serving as stations for the submarine cable now projected. The Pacific is the only great body of water not crossed and recrossed by cables, and the lack of this direct western connection with Asia and Australia has been a great commercial inconvenience and drawback. The cause for the delay in building a Pacific cable is not entirely the distance. It has been proved that 3,500 miles is about the limit at which cables can be satisfactorily operated without way stations, at which the messages are transmitted from section to section of the line. As the route across the Pacific is more than double this distance, it is necessary in laying a cable to have the use of the scattered islands along the course. The islands have always been there, it is true, but they have been so divided in national control that no country or group of capitalists cared to undertake the risks. Now conditions are changed. Within three years the United States has come into control of a line of islands stretching at convenient intervals from the western coast of this country to the eastern coast of Asia. As Mr. Austin puts it, "the Hawaiian islands, Wake island, Guam and the Philippines form a continuous line of great natural telegraphic poles upon which we may string a wire or series of wires, by which we may converse across this great body of water, stretching half way around the globe, making every one of its intermediate landings and relay stations on our own territory and protected by the American flag." A look at the map accompanying the article shows the force of the situation, and proves anew the fortune that chanced our way when the Philippines fell so unexpectedly into our possession. Mr. Austin quotes the distinguished British writer, Archibald R. Colquhoun, as saying: "The presence of America in the Philippines and the consequent shifting of the center of activity considerably to the east of Hong-Kong open a grave possibility, for it is obvious that Hong-Kong will in the future be out of the direct trade routes between Australasia, the Malay archipelago and the great markets of America." That this center of trade will be Manila is what he evidently believes. Naturally, the building of the Mackay cable will expedite this commercial readjustment.

Some descendants of Benjamin Franklin will, it is said, bring suit against the cities of Boston and Philadelphia to recover certain bequests he made to those cities for a specific purpose, which, it is claimed, has not been carried out. The amount of the bequest was £100, or about $500, to each city, and after accumulating for a certain length of time it was to be used for the assistance of "such young married artificers under the age of twenty-five years, as had served an apprenticeship in the towns of Boston and Philadelphia." It has been understood for many years that the funds were lent out in certain sums upon security by trustees in the two cities, and there is probably no ground for the claim that they have not been properly administered.

It is evident the fools are not all dead yet when a Democratic convention declares, as the Ninth district convention at Lebanon did, that "we refer with just pride to the brilliant record of our leader, William J. Bryan, in the two last presidential campaigns, and believe that even in defeat we have achieved a victory for the people and a demonstration of the truthfulness of the declarations in our national platform of 1900." As the nomination of "the peerless leader" contributed materially to the reelection of McKinley in 1900 it certainly was a victory for the people.

It turns out that the two chief promoters of the new Farmers' National Co-operative Exchange Company are a speculator and a lawyer of Chicago. One of them says the company "is designed to help the farmers," and that "we intend to sell the full amount of the stock to farmers throughout the country." They may not find the farmers as gullible as they think.

Bartholin, the suspected Chicago murderer—not yet apprehended—had a friend who had a horse, and both are suspected of figuring in the crime. The manner in which the police endeavored to trap the horse into a betrayal of his complicity in the affair was related in yesterday's dispatches and formed one of the most impressive features of the morning's news. It was easy to imagine the breathless intentness of the detectives as they followed the movements of the unsuspecting beast and saw him amble along and stop "within 260 feet" of the spot where Minnie Mitchell's body was found, and nibble at a bunch of grass. This was almost proof enough, but when he had nibbled the grass he then moved on and stood about fifty-five feet north of where the body had lain. This settled it; his guilt was fixed! Notwithstanding all these details readers of the remarkable tale must have felt that something important had been omitted. This omission is supplied by the "Line-o-type" man of the Chicago Tribune, who relates the story of the test, with this addition by a "special commissioner:"

> As the horse approached this corner it betrayed uneasiness and glanced over its shoulder several times. After some hesitation it walked slowly east to State street and stopped opposite the grewsome bunch of weeds that recently yielded up its dead. Here it broke down and wept hysterically. I immediately arrested the animal and locked it up in a stall in the Harrison-street police station. A confession is expected to-day, as the horse is a physical and mental wreck. It remembers nothing that happened on the night in question, and I have a theory that it was doped that day with a peck of oats.

If the Line-o-type man is not careful the indignant Chicago detectives will "dope" him.

The adoption by the tithers' national convention of several of George Ade's fables as church literature will probably surprise no one more than Mr. Ade himself. For even when he wrote the fable telling of the church aid society that spent $90 on a festival that netted $6 it is likely that nothing was further from his thoughts than that it would be used as a tract for pious purposes.

It seems evident that the unfortunate "writer for the magazines" who committed suicide in New York was not a write

in the magazines. The two terms are not necessarily synonymous.

THE HUMORISTS.

Tough.

Tit Bits.

"If I catch your dog eating any of my chickens I'll shoot him," said the old gentleman who keeps a henhouse, angrily, to his neighbor.

"I don't care," said the neighbor. "If he eats one of your chickens it won't be necessary for you to shoot him."

Normal State.

Philadelphia Press.

Ascum—Back from Venezuela, eh? What's the condition of things there now?

Travells—Normal.

Ascum—What? Why, there's a revolution in progress there.

Travells—Well?

An Awful Jolt.

Chicago News.

Miss Cutting—I think you will become quite a distinguished man if you live long enough.

Softleigh—Thanks, awfully, doncher you know. By the way, what do you—aw—think I will be distinguished foh?

Miss Cutting—Longevity.

Call Again.

Philadelphia Record.

"Behold!" whispered the Angel of Death in the ear of Mr. Slopay, who lay breathing feebly, "there is a debt that all nature must pay. I ——"

"Ah!" the sick man interrupted, "call again on the 15th, won't you?"

Changed Her Mind.

Chicago Tribune.

"Miss Riddlecomb," said the well-preserved bachelor, "if I may be so bold as to ask the question, 'Why have you never married?' "

"Because you never asked me," she replied.

"Well, you can't have that excuse any longer," he eagerly rejoined. "Will you marry me, Jane?"

"No, Mr. Wellon," she said, with a yawn. "You're too late. I am out of the notion now."

His Revenge.

Chicago Post.

The children in the next flat annoyed him, and their parents refused to make any effort to keep them in subjection.

"They are used to the noise," he commented, "but there can be noise sufficient to worry even them."

The day he moved he chuckled, softly.

"I'll get even," he said.

Then he gave each child a trumpet and a drum and left.

Two days later an item in the newspapers caught his eye. His old neighbor had been arrested for cruelty to children.

"I knew I'd do it," he said.

AT COST OF $30 A NAME

LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIE IN THE PHILIPPINES TO BE CABLED.

Corbin Instructed by the President to Notify Chaffee to Cable Casualties Every Two Weeks.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 15.—The President to-day gave orders that hereafter the names of the enlisted men of the army who die in the Philippines be cabled to this country once in every two weeks. When the volunteer army was in the archipelago it was the custom to cable the casualties, but on the withdrawal of that army the practice was discontinued. The subject was discussed while the President was entertaining a number of visitors at luncheon to-day. Among those who sat at his table were Major Generals H. C. Corbin and S. B. M. Young, Henry Loomis Nelson, the author; Jacob A. Riis, Robert A. Morris, chairman of the New York county Republican committee, former Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, Henry M. Warren of Philadelphia, son of Bishop Warren, and Congressman Mercer of Nebraska.

The subject of cabling the names of dead soldiers was broached by Mr. Riis. He made the point that under the present system the relatives of enlisted men who die in the Philippines are kept in ignorance of this fact for eight or ten weeks, while the families of officers who succumb there are informed at once. The President was greatly interested in the matter as soon as it was explained to him, and ordered General Corbin to instruct General Chaffee, at Manila, to cable his full casualty list twice a month. While it costs an average of $1.50 to cable news to this country of the death of an officer in the Philippines it costs about $30 for each enlisted man. This difference is due to the fact that the War Department has code numbers for all its officers, while the names of the enlisted men, together with their company, regiment, etc., must be sent in full.

Former Governor Francis discussed the St. Louis exposition with the President. He informed him that the dedicatory ceremonies would take place April 30, next, this being the one hundredth anniversary of the transfer of the ceded territory from the French government to the United States. President Roosevelt promised to attend these ceremonies, and further stated that he would have our representatives abroad instructed to use their best endeavors to induce foreign governments to have exhibits at the exposition. He instructed Generals Corbin and Young, who sail to-morrow on the Fatherland for Germany, to become the guests of Emperor William during the maneuvers of the German army, to do all they could to further the interests in Germany of the exposition.

The two army officers came to-day to pay their respects to the President before sailing. Mr. Mercer discussed the political situation in the Northwest, and he informed the President that his reception in Omaha next month would not be confined to one political party, but would be participated in by all the citizens, irrespective of political affiliations.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was the President's guest at dinner to-day. He is en route to his summer home at Thompson's Point, Charlotte, Vt.

NEW LAW NEEDED FOR GUAM.

No Method of Appealing from Decisions of the Island Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An anomalous situation obtains on the Island of Guam in reference to the administration of justice and Commander Schroeder, the Governor of the island, has been driven to appeal to the Navy Department here for instructions as to the limit of his powers. Congress has not legislated for the island and the will of the naval Governor has been practically supreme. When the island was turned over to the Navy Department and Captain Leary was appointed Governor he decided to continue in operation the old Spanish laws, except such as should be modified by his directions or that of the Navy Department. Under the old system of laws thus put in force there existed practically but a single court on the island, the Court of First Instance, which corresponds to the lowest judicial tribunal in this country. Under the Spanish law an appeal was allowed from the decisions of this court to the Court of Cessation in the Philippines, with provision for a final appeal in certain class of cases to the government at Madrid. But with the advent of American control in the Philippines this power of appeal was cut off and the decisions of the Court of First Instance practically stand as the decision of the court of last resort.

Some time ago a native was convicted in this court of murder and was sentenced to be executed. The evidence seemed to leave some question of his guilt and Governor Schroeder was appealed to. Being at a loss as to what action he could take, he advised the secretary of the navy of the situation and asked for instructions. There are said to be other cases, which involve the rights of American citizens, who have been tried in Guam under the Spanish law, which, among other things, does not provide for trial by jury to which Americans are entitled under the Constitution. The whole subject is being carefully considered by the Navy Department. The judge advocate, it is understood, will shortly render an opinion under which acting Secretary Darling will act.

TWO CHINESE EDICTS

CURIOUS DOCUMENTS SHOWING SOME RESULTS OF THE LATE WAR.

Officials Accused of Filling Their Pockets with Money Wrung from the Taxpayers.

"OLD TRICKS" FORBIDDEN

UNDER PENALTY OF IMPEACHMENT AND PUNISHMENT.

People Ordered to Stop Carrying Weapons and Guard Against Renewal of Boxer Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department has received two interesting Chinese proclamations on an imperial edict issued from the throne concerning the raising of the war indemnity, and the other, by Governor Yuan, viceroy of Chi-Li, ordering the people to stop carrying weapons and to guard against a repetition of the Boxer trouble. The documents are not only curious, but they are important as showing some of the results of the war. The imperial edict discloses that China is seeking to devise a plan for meeting the war indemnity, and is fearful that the heavy tax on the people will oppress them to further disorder. The edict also accuses the Chinese officials of "filling their own pockets" with the sums taken from the people. The edict follows:

"Concerning the various new plans for raising the new indemnity there is not a single good one among them. Edicts have repeatedly been issued on the subject, instructing the viceroys and governors to deliberate on the state of affairs, and to devise satisfactory plans of action.

"There must be no oppression or irritation of the people. The throne has pity for the people and does not forget them, awake or asleep; and as a special reminder we command the viceroys and governors to do away with whatever may cause too much friction in their plans for raising the indemnity.

"There should not be the least needless severity which might lead to trouble. The people should be made to understand (the circumstances) so that they may be willing to do their duty gladly

"Concerning the officials, in their districts, connected with the liken who collect taxes, it is the more necessary that a stop be put to filling their own pockets, and that they be strictly prohibited from practicing extortion.

"If anybody is found out at their old tricks, seeking only to make profit for themselves, we command that they be justly impeached, so that they may be severely dealt with. There will be no leniency shown. The viceroys and governors have received great favors from the throne and they should, from time to time, make investigations, with the special object of affording relief in these hard times, and so ease the burdens of the people. Obey these special instructions Respect this."

Governor Yuan, who issues the proclamation against carrying weapons, is remembered as the efficient military governor who sought to cope with the Boxer uprising. His present proclamation against carrying firearms sounds much like those he issued warning the Boxers to remain quiet. The present purpose of disarming the people, including the train bands and other organizers, is significant of the purpose to prevent the natives from having the means for carrying on an effective uprising. The proclamation follows:

"Yuan, junior guardian of the heir apparent, president of the board of war, president of the censorate and viceroy of Chi-Li, issues this proclamation for the information of the people:

"The private possession of weapons has hitherto been forbidden by law. In 1900, during the time of the trouble, a good many weapons were left among the people, to the injury of various localities. Some time ago I laid down clear rules for giving up such arms. In case any train bands are still in possession of weapons and have not complied with the law they must at once do so and give them up to prevent trouble. As to native Christians in possession of munitions of war, they must also deliver them up. No private individual will be permitted to carry weapons about his person in order to disarm suspicion and avoid trouble. Year before last the Boxers caused disturbances, killing, plundering; but these are now old scores which should not be raked up. Aside from instructing all under my jurisdiction to comply with the above orders, I put out this proclamation, hoping that the gentry and people will take note of this and comply.

"Hereafter the people and the Christians must not seek to retaliate against each other or accuse each other and bring on further trouble, but be forever at peace with each other. Tremble and obey!"

British Treaty Opposed.

PEKING, Aug. 15.—Opposition to the British commercial treaty will evidently necessitate lengthy negotiations before the interests of the various powers concerned can be harmonized and the Chinese system of taxation reformed. The United States and Japan oppose an increase in the customs dues, and, particularly, in the export duties. Russia objects to that feature of the treaty which increases the powers of the imperial customs establishment, in view of the British understanding that the chiefs of the Chinese customs be Englishmen as long as there exists a preponderance of British trade. Portugal is contending that her goods should be admitted to China at the former rates, inasmuch as she has not signed the protocol.

Architect to Be Sent to China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Complying with the request of the secretary of state, the Treasury Department will detail an expert architect from the office of the supervising architect of the treasury to go to Peking, China, to complete the plans and specifications for the new United States legation there and superintend its construction. The French architect, who performed a like service for his government and who was engaged to plan and construct the buildings for the United States, has gone to France and will not return. As his plans were not altogether satisfactory Minister Conger has asked that a competent architect be sent from the United States. The selection of a man will be made very soon.

Tien-Tsin Turned Over to Chinese.

TEIN-TSIN, China, Aug. 15.—The turning over of the government of the city of Tien-Tsin to the Chinese authorities was completed to-day with considerable ceremony. Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li, arrived to-day and was received by a guard of honor of Chinese troops. After meeting the foreign commanders in the city, the viceroy was given a luncheon as the guest of the City Council and the employes of the Council formally handed over the city government. The day's proceedings closed with a banquet to Yuan Shi Kai.

ARMY ORDERS.

Officers Assigned to Special Duties—Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Contract Surgeon Joseph Pinquard has been relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Vodges, recently promoted, assigned to coast artillery.

Major George L. Anderson, recently promoted, assigned to coast artillery at Santiago, Cuba, and to command the artillery troops there.

Major H. L. Harris, Artillery Corps; Captain Charles H. Riche, Corps of Engineers; Captain G. G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, have been appointed a board to meet at Galveston, Texas, Aug. 25, to revise the projected fire control system at that city.

Captain Halstead Doray, Fifth Infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Captain John M. Carson, jr., quartermaster, has been ordered to visit posts in Maine, New Hampshire, New York and

New Jersey, under special instructions from the quartermaster general.

First Lieutenant L. F. Foster, Artillery Corps, has been ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., for a special course of instruction at the artillery school.

First Lieutenant Samuel Hof, ordnance department, ordered to Forts Adams and Wetherill, R. I., to test the proof-firing of the twelve-inch rifles mounted at those posts.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Captain F. W. Lewis, Twenty-ninth Infantry, two months; First Lieutenant Robert B. Carter, Sixteenth Infantry, three months; First Lieutenant Tenney Ross, Third Infantry, one month's extension; Captain J. A. Gaston, Eighth Cavalry, two months' extension on account of sickness; Captain Ernest Hines, Artillery Corps, three months.

Bids for Pneumatic Tube Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Bids were opened to-day by the acting postmaster general for the renting of pneumatic tube service in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis, several of the builders or their representatives being present. The bids greatly exceed the appropriation of $500,000 granted by Congress to be used for this purpose for the fiscal year 1903. It was announced after the opening that no awards would be made at present, as it will be necessary to make some adjustment among the different cities in order to come within the appropriation.

Census Patent Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin on the relation of patents to manufacturers. It states that New York, though third in population and patent rank for the first decade, has since been first in both, as well as in manufactures. As the great middle and Western States were settled they developed manufactures and also took rank as patent States.

To Return Across the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Orders have been issued at the Navy Department for the fitting out of the battleship Oregon at San Francisco for duty on the Asiatic station, to which she will be assigned.

G. A. R. PROGRAMME.

Grand Review by the President to Take Place on Oct. 8.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—At a conference to-day at encampment headquarters, presided over by General Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., the following programme of exercises for the 1902 encampment was adopted:

Sunday, Oct. 5.—Patriotic services in various local churches, particularly in New York-avenue Presbyterian Church, where Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., will preside, and in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, where Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., will preside

Monday, Oct. 6—Camp fire in convention hall at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, at which the members of the veteran associations will be addressed by speakers of national reputation. S. E. Faunce, chairman of the local committee on camp fires, to preside.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.—Naval day; parade of special veterans' associations, detachments of regular troops, district militia and various civilian organizations to be particularly invited; excursion to Mount Vernon for the delegates to the encampment; public evening meeting of welcome at convention hall, at which Chairman Warner, of the local citizens' committee, will extend the freedom of the city to General Torrance and his associates.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.—Grand review of G. A. R. by the commander-in-chief and the President of the United States with an elaborate reception in the evening at convention hall.

Thursday, Oct. 9, and Friday, Oct. 10.—Sessions of National Encampment. Meetings of auxiliary convention and corps at regimental reunions may be scheduled for any time during the encampment.

IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE

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MRS. R. S. ROBERTSON SPEAKS ENTERTAININGLY OF HER TRIP.

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Napoleon and the Campanile—A Reviving Italy—The Pope and a Polish Pilgrimage.

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Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15.—Mrs. R. S. Robertson, the art critic, lecturer and traveler, has just arrived home from a three months' trip in Europe, whither she escorted a party of eight ladies through Italy, France, Switzerland and England. The ladies were Mrs. Edward White and Miss Florence B. Barrett, of Fort Wayne; Miss Grace Johnson, of Muncie; the Misses Alice and Anna Roberts, of Danville, Ill.; Mrs. Herman Hulman, jr., of Terre Haute, and Miss Winifred Knight and Miss Louise Harrison, of St. Louis. Mrs. Robertson said to-day that her party visited Venice and viewed the Campanile of St. Mark's only a few days before it fell.

"We saw no evidence of danger and no one seemed to have any warning at all," she said to the Journal. "We did not learn an explanation of the cause of the collapse while we were abroad, and I know of no better explanation than that given by an architect friend of Colonel Robertson. It is a matter of history that Napoleon I rode his horse up the stairway of the Campanile and that in order to do so he had several timbers in the upper construction removed. This architect says it is altogether probable that the slow weakening of a century has at last done its work. Gravitation tugged at the weakened point until the tower toppled over. The foundation was discovered to be uninjured in any way and perhaps there is no better explanation of the accident than the Napoleon incident—that imperial carouse."

The ladies witnessed the benediction of a Polish pilgrimage by Pope Leo. "If any one believes the Pope is dying," said Mrs. Robertson, "he would change his mind had he seen the Pope on that day. Owing to Mrs. Hulman's having influential letters of introduction we obtained seats in the chapel where the benediction was given. The approach of the Pope was made known first to us by the distant murmur of the vast crowd. The sound swelled as the bearers of the papal chair drew nearer, and when the procession came in view the noise was like the roar of the ocean. The people were in a wild state of enthusiasm, crying 'Vive il Papa' and 'Vive il pap Re,' the last in recognition of his former temporal power. The service lasted for several hours, and the Pope at its conclusion seemed as strong as at the beginning. He is almost transparently pale, but his eye was as bright as it ever was. His magnetic presence made the service more like a political convention than an occasion of worship."

Mrs. Robertson said it was a reviving Italy that she encountered on this trip. Having made seven trips prior to this she had always been able to secure a large premium in the exchange of American for Italian money, but this time the situation was changed. "Italy," she said, "has gained so much in credit by the reduction of her national debt that exchange at this time was very small. A banker at Pisa told me that great improvement in business was being felt all over the kingdom. Think of it! From my window in a hotel at Pisa, a city that has been industrially dead for centuries, I counted nine new smokestacks."

While walking in Hyde Park, London, one morning Mrs. Robertson and her party saw two gentlemen of distinguished appearance passing them. Meeting a policeman, they asked who the men were: "They are Lord Kitchener and Lord Rosebery," was the reply. "They walk in the park every mornig about this time."

"I wanted to see Lord Kitchener more than any other man in Europe," said Mrs. Robertson.

Torrence in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—General Eli Torrence, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, accompanied by General Silas H. Towler, his adjutant general, arrived in Washington to-day and from now on will maintain quarters here until the close of the annual encampment of the Grand Army in October. General Torrence's present visit will continue for a week.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Some Special Features That Will Appear in To-Morrow's Issue.

THE COOK WILL LEAVE—
When coal takes the place of natural gas in the kitchen ranges of Indianapolis servant girls will be at a higher premium than ever.

PERILS OF POULTRY RAISING—
Numbers of people engage in poultry raising for profit only to suffer loss and disappointment.

HAIR TURNED WHITE—
Thrilling story of an engineer who encountered a "wild" engine.

FOR KILLING INDIANS—
Story of two white men who were hanged in early Indiana days for murder of Indians. Only case on record.

BASEBALL CRANKS HELP—
Loyalty of enthusiasts manifested during game aids local players.

CHINESE MUSICAL COMEDIES—
Their peculiar characteristics as observed in San Francisco theaters.

PIONEER STORIES—
Reminiscences related by a man who was familiar in childhood with incidents of battle of Tippecanoe.

FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES—
Two government prisons with all modern improved features now being built.

TRAVEL IN ITALY—
Guides are ready to impose on all inexperienced tourists.

SYLVIA'S FOOL—
Original Story by Katherine S. Macquoid.

GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDY—
The Modern Fable of the Fellow Who Had a Friend Who Knew a Girl Who Had a Friend.

Local stories, a chapter of theater talk, review of sports, labor interests, the social record and other regular departments are well cared for as usual.

RISE OF F. A. VANDERLIP

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PROTEGE OF LYMAN J. GAGE WHO HAS ADVANCED IN THE WORLD.

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From a Struggling Newspaper Reporter He Has Become One of the Country's Prominent Financiers.

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Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip are now living together in a handsome apartment house in Sixty-fifth street, New York. The former chief is the president of the United States Trust Company, and his coworker is a vice president of the National City Bank, the largest institution of its kind in the country. The elder of the two is a widower of sixty-five and the younger is a bachelor of thirty-eight. They are very congenial and are happily situated. Mr. Gage says he has an "easy job," which will give him all he wants to do until it is necessary to retire on account of age. He is now in Bowlder county, Colorado, where he is looking over some mining property in which he is interested with his brother-in-law. The younger man has a very hard job, but there is a vast future in sight for him in the way of material success. He is now in Europe looking things over for his concern.

The companionship of these two men is very interesting to those who like to take a second look at the stronger workers in the world of affairs. Mr. Gage has had an eminently successful life as a banker and business man, and he now settles down to the honorable task of taking care of the savings of retired capitalists and of the funds of estates and trusts. The other, who has been a protege of his venerable friend for a decade, is just beginning to feel his full strength in the great world of finance, and is making a progress which is amazing to those who knew him a few years ago as the assistant secretary of the treasury who was looking after the routine of a great department of the government. It was even hinted that when his powerful chief retired from the treasury that the New York financial institutions would have no more to do with him. Exactly the contrary has proven true. He is constantly growing stronger and more useful and is intrusted with more and more important work as the days go by.

Twenty years ago he was struggling out of the little town of Aurora, Ill., where he was born, to get an uncertain place on a Chicago newspaper. His progress has been most difficult, but now he is looking after important phases of the European business of one of the largest financial institutions in America. Then he did not know where his next week's board money was coming from, now he is a welcome guest in the homes of the financial princes of the old world. When he retired from the treasury to become vice president of the "City Bank" he was told by President Stillman to go to Europe and look things over. He came back with a very definite proposition. He was sent back to perfect it. Success rewarded his first important effort.

While in England he noted the fact that one of the most important of the British securities was not owned in this country at all. English consols were not traded in in this country because of the difficulty in buying them. These consols are mainly held for investment by Englishmen, and it is the policy of the Bank of England that they are to be kept at home. To secure this the ownership is maintained in a very peculiar manner. One who cares to invest in English consols goes to the Bank of England and pays cash for them. The amount purchased is set down in a big book and the purchaser on a line below signs his name, signifying acceptance. At stated intervals he is credited with interest, which is paid when called for and the big book is signed again. The purchaser is given no bond or script to indicate ownership. There are ways of securing payment of interest through designated financial institutions recognized by the Bank of England, and the consols themselves can be sold through these agents, but at no time is the holder given anything by the bank which shows ownership of these standard government securities. The agent can issue to the owner a receipt which shows that they have been given power of attorney over this investment, and they can certify that the holder of the receipt is the owner of consols, shown on the pages of the big book of the bank.

Mr. Vanderlip arranged so that his bank could buy these consols in 100 and 500 lots and the receipts indicating ownership receive certification from a large American trust company, with a branch in England. The New York bank then resold these receipts to its own customers who were seeking gilt-edged investments. They could not be listed on the stock exchanges of this country, but they were in such a shape that they formed attractive investments for the capitalist.

At the beginning of the Boer war the value of English consols was over 116. Towards the last they sank as low as 92. Many Americans had confidence that England would pull through her South African troubles and that the price would rise gradually to approximate the old figure. To these the feat of Mr. Vanderlip was very useful and probably profitable. The old friends of Mr. Vanderlip in the treasury are inclined to regard it as highly important.

It is intimated that the object of his visit to Europe now is to secure high-class government securities of foreign countries for investment and trading in this country. The announcement is just made that the Russian government has decided to list its bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. Those who are familiar with what Mr. Vanderlip has attempted to accomplish in the past are disposed to think that this is another of his successes. Whether he has induced the Russian minister of finance, M. Witte, to send his bonds to America to sell does not interfere with the fact that Frank Vanderlip, six years ago a reporter on a Chicago newspaper, is now doing pretty well.

OTTO CARMICHAEL.