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By J. R. MASON, President

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 1 1899.

in the present state of knowledge concerning the disaster at Ladysmith and the garrison, every lover of fair play and justice should protest against a tendency, Sir George Stewart White. He may be, infrightful blunder in so doing. But, on the other hand, it is by no means certain that his action was not dictated by what appeared to be an obvious necessity. To say the least, his chivalric acceptance of the whole blame entitles him to immunity from personal attack until he can fully review and explain his tactical reasons for acting as he did.

Whatever view may be taken of the incident, it must be recognized that the general responsibility for the impossible British campaign on the Natal frontier rests with the government. Political considerations influenced the establishment of a a ridiculously small force of 1000 n.en to season in the future. 'protect' the neighboring coal fields. We According to reports from Europe, failbe inevitable and imminent.

men in London with much interest and and that it is threatened by Great Britain. the War Department today. The principal some astonishment. Naturally they differ The flagrant foolishness of the proposed broadly as to causes, effects, and possibili- movement renders it highly improbable the removal of the Spanish troops and the disused ties. This is a matter of course since none that any of the governments said sending home of the volunteers of this years ago." of their opinious appear to be based upon to have been approached will give country. sound knowledge of the vital conditions to which the Brifish general has been or is exposed. All of them, as far as we can nets of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna report states that the towns of were to decide upon a general conflagra-Santiago, Guantanamo, Barroca, Holsee, ignore a factor which to our mind is a lominating one in the situation; and that is the peculiar difficulty of defending Ladysmith with a force materially inferior to England exactly as the appearance of the that of the enemy. The rule, which assumes an advantage to troops operating on acted upon the American people in June, interior lines and behind entrenchments, is 1898. By way of parenthesis, it may be but slightly, and we think not at all, applicable to the case of Ladysmith. That place occurred, the European battleships and itself is not to be regarded as defensible cruisers would have found themselves conby such a body as Sir George White com- fronted by the joint navies of the United mands, without heavy guns, and outnum- States and Great Britain. Perhaps the bered two to one at least. The topography of the position and its surroundings would seem to negative any such idea. Ladysmith that there is not any conceivable possioccupies a flat on the Klip River. It is billity that the Kaiser would do more than surrounded by broken country. Detached dismiss such an overture from France with Kopjes flank it, and these, in the circum- contemptuous politeness. The situation of stances, represent the means of defence. It is also dominated by ridges from which the favorable enough to fan the flames of distown is at the mercy of guns of long range. like and jealously on the continent; but Under such conditions it must be apparent | the statesmen of even the most inimical that the British commander cannot retire within fortifications and merely depend on these conditions cannot last, albeit they his ability to repulse direct assaults. He may become worse before they can be has no fortifications. If he had, he is with. | bettered; and, barring France, where out guns capable of reaching the positions from which he would be bombarded. His improbable that any of the powers would tactics are rendered mandatory by his situ. care to take the chances that would be ation; he cannot choose alternatives; he is confined to one simple, desperate, and, we fear, hopeless line of action. He must keep his whole command ceaselessly under arms mobile and alert. He must divide it between the covering points, and concentrate in directions of attack. We believe that these tactics, which seem to be Sir George White's sole dependence, will fail, should he elect or be compelled to fight it out. refusing or being unable to retreat. We have seen enough of Joubert's strategy and tacties to be convinced that it friendly neutrality, non-intervention, and would not be many days before a part or the whole of White's command would be cut off from the Ladysmith camp, and forced to suffer annihilation or capture. All the supplies are at Ladysmith. The enemy has an army large enough, with adequate artillery, to strike White on front, flanks, and rear simultaneously; at each point in numbers sufficient to compel the engage-

only on the basis of probabilities, suggest ed by the facts of the situation as they have developed, a successful defence of Ladysmith does not seem to be a reasonable expectation. This view is a revision of an opinion formed on a misunderstanding of the natural defensive possibilities o the Ladysmith position. It was assumed that a place selected for the heart of the British resistance to the Boer invasion would be one not difficult of fortification, and would be supplied with long range artillery. What information has come to hand since the opening of the war is of a character to dispel all such ideas. The next consideration, and it is one which is agitating England, is the ability

or otherwise, of Sir George White to effect a retreat. Telegraphic communication with the front is cut off. This would indicate that Joubert has succeeded in getting in the British rear. The movement of the Free State forces in that direction from Dewdrop, southwest of Ladysmith, noted yesterday, was in progress at latest advices and may have been accomplished. By a short detour, by way of Onderbroek, the enemy could probably strike the !ailway at or near Colenso without encountering resistance. Assuming that the gate has not been shut upon the garrison, opinious differ as to the feasibility of a retreat. One English critic thinks that Sir George White might retire to Colenso, taking position behind the Tugelo River, and offer effective opposition to the enemy's advance toward Pietermaritzburg; but at Colenso he would be open to attack in flank, since the river is fordable both to the east and west, and the south bank is not regarded

as furnishing defensible positions. A movement of retreat would involve abandonment of supplies, the heavier artillery, wounded, and prisoners, and in view of the present disposition of the enemy's forces, could not be effected without continued harassment on flanks and rear. It is even probable that now it would be only feasible after an encounter with and the defeat of a strong Boer or Free State force in the way. There is no room for doubt that the possibility of an evacuation has been carefully considered and provided for in General Joubert's p'an of investment. It is even not improbable that the Transvaal commander has been playing to promote such a result, with the idea that it would afford him his most favorable opportunity to give his gal ant an tagonist the coup de grace.

America for England.

The French Government and people appresent desperate situation of the British pear to be engaged at the present time in affording the world renewed evidences of political paresis and national decadence. which seems to mark professional criti- Hatred of Great Britain, and of the whole cisms in London, to make a sespegoat of Anglo-Saxon race is intense enough in France to blind public opinion to facts, and Commander-in-Chief of the British army deed, blamable for sending the fated Fusil- to the evil consequences of ignoring them. charges that, as early as last July, he urged iers, Gloucesters, and the mountain battery. One would think that the idiotic sacrifice into a Boer trap. The full history of the of American friendship which had been affair may prove that he committed a active for a century and a quarter, during Natal, as the Boers were not then ready to the Spanish war, would have been a warn- invade and the despatch of so large a force ing to the government at Paris and to the people at large, that they would do well to avoid the same mistake in connection with England. But they are just as rabid Lansdowne, probably, will have to resign. now against the elder of the Anglo-Saxon powers as they were a year and a half ago against the younger. In the case of the former we might expect that there would be some feeling of unfriendliness among the French people, on historical grounds, but it is rather surprising to observe the and children to Manila, to be taken care of governmental tendency to annoy and affront the British, in the absence of any weak line of defence forty miles long and tangible prospect that such tactics will extending all the way from Ladysmith to amount to more than the putting of a Dunder, the latter point being defended by rod in pickle for use at some convenient

need not stop to consider the results of ling to incite a direct movement of interthat folly, since the two fights at Dun es vention in South Africa, the French Govfollowed by General Yule's cleve: retreat, criment is bent upon effecting an arrangehave fully informed us on the point. it ment, to include Russia, Germany, Italy, all comes back to this-that the authori- Austria, and Holland, in virtue of which ties in London are soaked in bloot-g iti. joint squadrons of all these states would ness for not being prepared for a strugale make a naval demonstration at Delagoa which they and the whole world knew to Bay. The French position, as it is storied, is that the neutrality of that piece of water We read the expert criticisms of military is necessary to the interests of the powers,

> it serious consideration. This, in- Speaking of improvements made since the deed is inevitable, unless the cabi- military occupation of Santiago, the tion, and that, we are sure, they do not guin, want. The appearance of an international and the small villages, have been fleet off Lourenco Marques would act upon improved in this streets, good sewerage England exactly as the appearance of the established and hospitals, jails and other same fleet off the Cuban coast would have proper to remark that, if such a thing had same thing might happen in Delagoa Bay. It should be said in justice to Germany the British forces in South Africa is uncountries are wise enough to know that common sense is not to be assumed, it is involved in an openly hostile demonstration at the present time. The proposition to demonstrate in Delagoa Bay would precipitate the greatest naval war in history. If the nations, other than Germany, contemplated in the reported French programme, were to undertake it, it might well chance that there would be a counter naval demonstration by the navies of Great Britain, America, Germany, and Japan. At present it is hard to escape the conviction that the balance of international power is heavily in the scale of

the peace of the world. The Choate-Harrison Mystery.

It is with much regret that we feel compelled to mention a matter which cannot fail to cause grief in the highest circles of our Government. It is one at present involved in much mystery which, we are afraid, may never be thoroughly dispelled. We refer to the unpleasant Choate-Harri-

his anti-refrigerator feelings; but it was of no use, and the banquet had to get along

with only one star performer. Now it is said that the ambas cused himself on the ground that his Government had forbidden him to eat in public If so the inhibition must have come suddenly by cable, else be would not have promised to attend, a day or two before the date of his withdrawal. The question naturally arises: Why should Mr. Choate be not permitted to feed in the light of courtly or commercial publicity? The answer may be something not at all in derogation of the Harrisonian dignity. Perhaps the distinguished diplomatist may have been accused of knife swallowing or of drinking out of finger glasses. As for ourselves, we scout such a reproach. Mr. Choate is as cultivated a personage as ever graced a

board or cracked a bottle. A story is in circulation to the effect that, shortly after his election, Mr. McKinley declared that Benjamin Harrison would not get any honors at the hands of the Hanna Administration, and that Ambaşsador Choate, who had been previously ignorant of this important branch of national policy, was advised regarding it just in time to prevent his breaking bread with the illustrous man who for four long and weary years blundered through a most unpleasant quadrennate, mounted on his famous icicla.

In the absence of the most resistless proof, we wiff not believe this of Mr. McKinley. We will rather adhere to the opinion that Mr. Choate had opportunities to make the acquaintance of Mr. Harrison, before declining to dine in his company. People who enjoyed a chance to know the latter while he occupied the mansion, which during his reign, became world-famous as the "Ice House," will be much inclined to exonerate both the Ambassador and the President. They may be wrong, but they would be more than human not to take this view.

Senator Mason's threat to resign his seat in the Senate because of his party's attitude on the subject of "criminal aggression" has not created the panic among his Illinois constituents that he seems to have expected. On the contrary, they hall the idea with joy remarkably speakable. The Republican press and various politi-cal organizations of the State are urging him to carry his threat into effect at once. without waiting for the legislature to meet. It is not regarded as probable that Mr. Mason will resign. His chances for "vindication" are hardly to be regarded as good enough for that!

Great Britain also seems to have suffered from a touch of Algerism. Lord Wolseley, HANNA'S SPEECH TO WORKMEN the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, to send an army corps to would prevent the outbreak of war. Wolseley's advice was ignored, with the bloody and humiliating consequences before us. Algerism and Otisism are not protected by the British crown as sometimes they are in

As the Filipinos in front of General Young's advance are sending their women by Otis, it is to be presumed that they expect to develop a very strong resistance to our forces. They do not appear in the least discouraged as to their prospects, and, of course, will not despair of ultimate success while Mr. McKinley supports the Administration favorite in power against the protests of all competent soldiers and the great majority of Americans

GENERAL WOOD'S REPORT

He Tells What Has Been Done

Santiage Province. The annual report of Brigadier General ment of Santiago, Cuba, was received by part of the report is taken up with reciting

Gibara, San Luis, Mayori buildings put in good repair. The wagon roads through the province

are in very bad shape, but are proved. The report recommends that troops be withdrawn from all seacoast towns where there has been yellow fever. Regarding the khaki uniforms, it says It is very desirable that a uniform color of khaki he used, as at present the soldier present a variegated appearance, several colors of uniform being worn. The rations

There has been 4.712 trials by artial, forfeitures to the amount of \$18, 126.10 have been imposed by fines. The report deplores the impossibility to impos-the death penalty for murder. The munici pal improvements are progressing.

MEDICAL CORPS VACANCIES

as a whole are satisfactory.

The Navy Department Receives Applications for Examination

Six vacancies in the medical corps of the navy were announced today. There will be six additional vacancies within the coming six months. Within the last ten days twenty-five applications have been made for permission to undergo the examinations for the position of assistant surgeon The examinations will be held from time An assistant surgeon has the rank of en-

sign, and a salary of \$1,540 on sea duty and for shore duty, \$1,309.

Importing Turtles.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Fourteen hundreds pounds of turtle, alive and kicking, were included in the cargo of the German steamsip Erna, which reached this port on Wednesday. It wasn't all one turtle, to be sure, but that made it twelve times as interesting to the crew. An even dozen of the big fellows, each weighing more than a hundred pounds, were unloaded from the Erna, and some of them are unstoubtedly in the soup by this time. They came from Haiti and Santo Doningo, where they are plentiful. The crews of tramp steamers catch them at night, when they are asleep, turn them over on their backs, and the rest is comparatively easy. Tank filled with sea water are arranged on the vessels, and the turtles are thus carried to the northern ports alive. As they are not subject to duty they constitute a considerable source of revenue as a side issue.

Automobiles in the Army.

ment of his whole force. He would not be able to hold out long against such conditions. In the course of a week or so, it no actual dieaster befell in the meantime, his command would be worn out and demoralized by sheer fatigue.

Still, such is the pluck, morale, and devotion of the British army, we must admit a possibility that, favored by the accidents of war, Sir George White might fight the Boers off until the arrival of help, or until a diversion in some other direction operated to raise the siege. But, arguing the solution of the British compared to raise the siege. But, arguing the accident of the United States, invited the Hon. Joseph B. Choate, American Ambassador, to warm up the occasion. Both gentlemen accepted, and then Choate backed out. It is alleged that Mr. Harrison pleaded with him not to the solution of the artiflery home.

(Rome Letter to the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Want of initiative, at least, cannot be charged against the Italian army, especially considering against the Italian army, .(Rome Letter to the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE NATION'S FIRM DUTY.

ostmaster General Builth on Amer-ica's Obvious bligations. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Two hundred members of the Pennsylvania Society sat down at the first annual dinner of the organization last night at the Waldorf-Astoria and celebrated the anniversary of the landing of William Penn at New Castle 210 years ago. In the absence of Bishop Potter, who is president, Henry Robinson, the first vice president, presided. At his the first vice president, presided. At his right sat Postmaster General Smith, who was the guest of honor. Mr. Smith responded to the toast: "The President of the United States." Mr. Townes' announcement of the toast brought out a burst of applause. Every one got on his feet and drank the toast standing.

Mr. Smith said that while he could not extol the President's personality he would without impropriety speak of the momentous movements with which he was identified.

"The war with Spain." he said. "was

"The war with Spain," he said, "was beyond human foresight and its conse-quences and obligations are above mere human skill. Who, exulting in the glory human skill. Who, exulting in the glory of its success, would falter in the duty of the new relation or shirk the responsibility of the new national position? To haul down the flag would dry the moral influence and heightened respect of that sudden revelation over the world and would make our country an object of derision among mankind. We cannot retreat without proving recreant to our greater trust. We stand pledged to the world and to our new wards, to fulfill the obligations of national duty which have come with our victory. Our marvelous growth has spanned the continent from ocean to ocean, our wonderful productive capacity indicated by our industrial supremacy has outstripped our own

nent from ocean to ocean, our wonderful productive capacity indicated by our industrial supremacy has outstripped our own needs. Shall we, then, stop our industrial and commercial growth or shall we find new outlets and broader markets?

"Foremost, bowever, in this problem, is the command of duty and the obligation of civilization. Some men confuse that demand by pointing to the Declaration of Indpendence and asking what right we have to impose government without the consent of the governed. By the same right that Jefferson himself, at once the author of the Declaration and the first great expansionist, made the Louisiana purchase without stopping to ask the consent of the governed, and imposed ou: government on a territory larger than that of the former thirteen States. Did we ask the consent of the Cubans to save them the consent of the Cubans to save them from starvation? Must we ask the con-sent of the Filipinos to save them from

"It is less than 1 per cent that are in revoit. The great body of those are rule people; they accept our authority, and our flag floats there by the high commission of civilization. The President has extended the kindly hand and made the most liberal offers. He has proffered the largest measure of self-government of which these people are capable. There remains noth-ing for the present but to suppress the in-surrection. It will be suppressed, and the d gairs of the flag maintained."

He Suggests to Laboring Men Hou Cast Their Votes.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.-Senator Hanna spoke to the laboring men here last night. Among other things, he said: "If you feel that President McKinley has done the best he could and that the people of the country have confidence in him, you should not vote against him by voting against Nash.

"Mr. McKinley has, and you know he has, the confidence of the people of this land. There is no man in this audience but knows in his heart that the President is doing everything that he thinks best for the country, and I make you a proposi-tion, and it is this. Future generations will point to President McKinley as one of the best Presidents the United States ever had. If you are satisfied with McKinley, why refrain from supporting him and the party which gave him to you? Certainly you do not want to slap at him by voting for a man like Jones, who stands for nothing, or for McLean who is now. nothing, or for McLean, who is a non

"Fellow-workingmen, Judge Nash has been your friend for years. As attorney for labor organizations for years, his best efforts have been put forth to fight your

battles. Look up his record."

The Senator took up the Democratic candidate, and said of him: "McLean does ot care a straw to be Governor of Ohio The annual report of Brigadier General
Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, Cuba, was received by
He wants the office only to use it as the stepping stone to something higher. Has he contributed anything toward the development of this State? Not a penny. He has done much to beautify Washington. schoolhouse where it was printed

LIVED MORE THAN A CENTURY.

The Death of a Remarkable Woman in Massachusetts. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 1 .- Mrs.

Phebe Williams died here yesterday, aged 162 years, 11 months, and 8 days. Mrs. Williams was a remarkable woman, and had all her faculties up to the last. She took daily walks up to within a short time ago, when a fall resulted in confining her to the house. Mrs. Williams had none of the hair-raising experiences so often related by old persons. She reared a iamily of thirteen children, all but three reachig maturity.

Mrs. Williams was born in Colchester.

Conn., November 23, 1897, and was a daughter of Ebenezer Hill, who was a Revolutionary pensioner. He lived to the age of 110 years, and up to within a shore time it was expected Mrs. Williams might break this record. Her walk was erect, had remarkable powers of enturve years ago to spend the rest of her life with her daughter, Mrs. James Munroe. On her 100th birthday Mrs. Williams greatly enjoyed a party, when a large num-ber of friends called to congratulate her

The Suicide of a Calculating Man at

sending a bullet through his heart. His body was discovered by a fellow-workman, whom he told that if he did not show up to work to give his remains to a certain undertaker firm for burial and have his body taken to the cemetery by a livery firm which he named.

Before committing the rash act Patter-son put on his best clothes. Patterson was fifty-four years of age, and is said to have been driven to the crime through family troubles. At the time of the tragewife was visiting in Pittsburg, who with three children, survives him.

Cardinal Richelies and Com Paul.

Cardinal Richelieu and Oom Paul.

(From the London Academy.)

Cardinal Richelieu and President Kruger! The association may seem far to seek. Yet President Kruger is, by his masriage, actually connected with the great cardinal, whose name, as every one knows was Du Plessis. Kruger was a young man when he met and married a member of the Du Plessis family the descendant of a French surgeon (the near relative of the cardinal) who went to the Cape in the seventeenth century in the employment of the Dutch East India Company. An early death speedily deprived the President of his first wife, who was immediately followed to the grave by her only son. A little later he chose a second wife from the same family. The second Mrs. Ruger was, in fact, the niece of the first, the Dopper creed not disallowing marriages within these degrees of consunguinity. It was approps of this marriage that General Joubert, who at one time had a keen dislike for Freedent Kruger, made a jest in his imperfect English. The President, he said, was a man of double "du-plessity." By his second and still reigning wife the President is the father of sixteen children.

MORMONS IN BALTIMORE.

Elder Whittaker Talks of His Creed and the Election of Roberts

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.-Elder John M. Whittaker, one of the presidents of the Eastern States Mission of the Mormon Church, and Elder Charles A. Hardy, pres ident of the Maryland Conference, are in Baltimore in the interest of their church. They will remain here until Saturday, Elder Hardy leaving the city to continue his duties as president of the Maryland Conference, and Elder Whittaker going to Charleston, W. Va., to continue his lecture tour. His lecture is on the causes of the anti-Mormon agitation. For about a year Mormon elders have been at work in the counties, of northwest Virginia and southern and eastern Maryland. Elder Whittaker's tour will include Parkersburg, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; New York State and New England.

In discussing their work Fider Whit

England.

In discussing their work Elder Whittaker said yesterday that while it had not
been as successful as he wished there was
a general tendency to give the Mormons
the same rights accorded to other denominations. He thought it strange, he said,
that so small a community as the Mormons
should create such a stir in the religious
world.

"This agitation," he continued, "is not "This agitation," he continued, "is not due to the cause attributed to it by its enemies, it did not have its inception in the election of Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, to Congress, nor was the Church responsible in the least for that action. In Utah the people are divided on national issues into the two great parties, Democratic and Republican. The Democrats, not the Morman Church, elected Mr. Roberts, with a full knowledge of all his marital relations. He was the choice of the Democratic party, and the Church cannot be made responsible in the least for his election, nor will his retaining his seat or being rejected affect polygamy in the least. That is a dad issue, and has been since 1890, when Prespolygamy in the least. That is a dad issue, and has been since 1890, when President Woodruff issued his manifesto, and not one plural marriage has been contracted since, but men who had more than one wife at that time, as Mr. Roberts did, were not asked—indeed, it was not expected—they would tear asunder ties formed in love and welded together by lives of purity and devotion. It was a re-ligious obligation. Those who enterel into it now feel they are bound by it. But no more plural marriages are possible under the inhibition of the Church and by State and national enactment.

en in Utah have the elective fran-"women in Utah have the elective fran-chise, have the same right for education, for the profession, for all the avenues of progress and enlightenment as men or women in the most favored communities in this land. They are public instructors, hold State and county positions, and in

the home she reigns as queen.
"As a rule the homes of the Latter Day
Saints are noted for their purity, love,
kindness, their devotion to religious sanctity; the people are noted for their integ-rity, their frugality, industry, morality, virtue, their patriotism, their charity to-ward all, their malice toward none. And woman among the Latter Day Saints is quite as free, quite as highly respected and honored, quite as happy and contented, and does as much to make home the sacred circle of unity and purity as any place in this broad land.

"To be married by the laws of the Church a person must be exceedingly cir-cumspect in life, must bear an honored name, or he would not be permitted to en-ter into unions by the law of the Church. But there is no force no compulsion; and it is a remarkable thing that divorces among the Mormon people are exceedingly

rare.
"There are good and bad among the Mormons. There are some unions that are not the wisest, as there are in the world; but the discipline of the Church requires the most careful life—one of purity, high aspirations, noble deeds, honor for the country, devotion to God, love for all mankind that is making for the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man. They strive to make their home life simple but perfect, and are striving to train their boys to be pure; their girls to be spotless. They are taught that right living, not profession, alone is what makes the Christian." Elder Whittaker said he had but one wife

and that there were perhaps no more than 2 per cent of the Mormons who ever went into polygamy, and those only because they believed it a most sacred, a divine command.

divine command.

"Those who say that the Mormons are going back to polygamy," he continued, "willfully misrepresent us. There is a well-defined policy being pursued to destroy the liberty of the Mormon people in their civil and religious rights, and I feel was that when the faciliars presented. sure that when the facts are presented, showing conditions as they really exist, the people will see the Mormons in their true light. Let us be judged in the light true light. Let us be judged in the light ing the month 155 companies were charterof all the evidence. Let the principles we ed and \$43,577.69 received as filing fees.

trolley car, near Rockaway Avenue and of smoldering ruins. About 12:15 a. m. Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The news of his death was carried to his mother, and it is feared that she is dying. Mrs. Fredericks was ill, and the shock may result fatally. The motorman, Philip Kissam, who was arrested after he had wandered long and aimlessly in the rain, was almost demented.

The boy lived at 1224 Pacific Street. He

was stealing a ride on a wagon yesterday morning. The driver discovered him at Rockaway Avenue, near Fulton Street, and menaced him with his whip. Fredericks sprang off in front of a car of the Hamburg high speed, and in spite of the frantic ef-forts of Kissam the car passed over the and she had remarkable powers of endurance. She came to New Bedford in 1514, and kept a boarding-bouse. She lived in New York after 1876, where she remained nearly twenty years, coming here four or five years ago to spend the cost of her. ran like a madman to his car versed the power, and backed rapidly toward the Canarsie car barns, a mile

away.

A policeman told the news to Mrs. on her wonderful longevity.

ARRANGED HIS OWN FUNERAL.

Fredericks in her husband's absence. She screamed and fell senseless. Detectives who sought Kissam were told at the Canarsie barns that he left his car there and went away like one demented. They found ALTOONA, Pa., Nor. I.—Some time during last night Feddinand L. Patterson, a painter of this city, committed suicide by him near his home, at Fifty-ninth self on the meadows five miles from the car sheds. He is only twenty-two years old. He was locked up in the Brownsile station, and will appear in the Gates Ave-que police court charged with homicide.

INVESTIGATING MOSQUITOES Looking for the Malarial Specimen at Jewport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 1 .- Among the interesting visitors in the city at the present time is Dr. W. F. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, who is the guest of Dr. J. K. Corss. Dr. Thayer is said to be one of the best-informed physicians in the of the best-informed physicians in country in regard to the various forms malaria, and at the recent session of the State Medical Society of Virginia, held in Richmond, he read an interesting paper on

During his stay here Dr. Thayer has been investigating the antecedents of the mosquitoes in this section in order to see if any of the pestiferous little insects here are of the breed which has been conhere are of the breed which has been convicted of spreading and propagating the germs of malaria. After diligent research and the untimely demise of a large number of the enterprising and vigorous specimens of the Newport News genus. Dr. Thayer announces that he has discovered a number of the genuine malarial mosquitoes. This announcement will, no doubt, be received with interest by the physicians of this section, who have been following the recent costly and extensive investigation and research in this direction.

ELECTROCUTED IN THE STREET.

Helpless Crowds Witness a Boy's Dynamite used in large quantities in the ex-tensive mining industries of the Transvaal, was imported to the value \$1,100,000. It is exclusively imported by the government. Terrible Death. NEW YORK, Nov. 1 .- Several hundred en, women, and children stood powerless last night in Graham Avenue, Brooklyn,

A Balance of \$1,253,153.42 in the

State Treasury.

the balance may be dissolved.

Among the companies incorporated yes-

ton, N. J. The Pittsburg Coal Company, Incorpor-

capital stock has been paid in. Of this

amount \$2,500,000 is in cash, and the bal-

buildings were saved. The fire department

One of the students, R. Orville Mat-

five-story brick building, 250 feet in length

and 100 feet wide. The loss will amount to \$350,000, while the insurance on the

structure and contents will not reach half

that amount. The building was owned by the Newark Conference of the Methodist

TIN-PLATE WILLS CLOSE

Thousands of Workmen Thrown Out

of Employment.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.-Officials of the

Episcopal Church.

chase of property.

The heaviest rainfalls so far observed with cientific accuracy occur in India. At Cherrawhile a boy was burned to death on the puril, in the Khasi hills, in Assam, the mean annual precipitation is 30 test 6 inches, at De-bundia 30 feet 10 inches, and at Bibundii 34 feet 4 inches. Both the latter stations are on the sea coast, and at a much lower level than Chersidewalk in a most horrible manner by a live electric wire. Graham Avenue is lighted by big arc lights operated by power from the Withers Street plant of the Edi-London is having trouble with that ren son Electric Light Company. The high wind of last evening caused the supply wire on the west side of the avenue to break close to one of the poles, which are

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Tower Bridge, which was to allow ships to pass, like a drawbridge but without interrupting land traffic. Instead of swinging to one side, the break close to one of the poles, which are about sixty feet apart.

The long string of wire fell to the side-walk. It was just before 7 o'clock, and there were many persons on both sides of the street going home from work. In falling the wire struck a seventeen-year-old boy, believed to be Louis Berzgler. Those who witnessed the accident said the wire seemed to coll itself about its victim, circling his neck. He raised his hands, but fell to the ground without uttering a word. It is believed he died as he fell.

Policeman James Toland, of the Stagg Street station, was standing a short disStreet station, was standing a short disStreet station, was standing as for the state of set the public of \$400,000, are not working, their capacity (thirty persons) being found so ridictionally inadequate, and pedestrians strongly object to climbing 20's steps, crussing their capacity (thirty persons) being found so ridictionally inadequate, and pedestrians strongly sheet to climbing 20's steps, crussing the circular strongly of the public of \$400,000, are not working, a cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, a cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are not working, as cost to the public of \$400,000, are

Street station, was standing a short distance away at the corner of McKibben Street. He heard the yells of the crowd, and, seeing the boy entangled with the wire, rushed up, and, regardless of the risk, caught hold of the victim by his clothing, intending to pull him away from the wire. The instant his hands touched the hear they consider the large of the men than the street of the many during the Spanish-American war. It was found that the presence of the wooden furniture abound the warship during the large was a most serious menace to the men. eruiser is an experiment which grows out of the
experience of the may during the Spanish-American war. It was found that the presence of the
lawooden furniture abourd the warship during the
late war was a mast serious metace to the men.
More injury was done by the flying splinters than
was done directly by the shells of the enemy.
Admiral Dewey had a therough appreciation of
the danger from this source, and before ordering
his squadron into the hattie of Manila Bay he
had every piece of wooden furniture on the vessels
east everboard. The recommendation to put
metal furniture abeard the warships to take the
place of wooden furniture was made by Constructor Bowles. The trial will be made on the Atlanta, and if the experiment proves a success
metal furniture will supplant the wooden furniture on all the American warships.

One of the greatest novelties at the Paris Exthe wire. The instant his hands touched the boy the policeman fell back uncon-acious, so great was the current in the body of the victim. Toland had rubber boots on, and he said later that to this fact he owes his life. fact he owes his life.

John Seidel, a marine in the navy yard,
was passing at the time. He saw the boy
and policeman and ran up to rescue them.

metal furniture absard the warships to take the place of wooden furniture was made by Constructions before he fell to the sidewalk uncous tous. By that time the flesh on the boy's neck was burning. Toland sent a messenger to the stationhouse for the reserves and a call to St. Catherine's Hospital for an ambulance. The reserves forme! safety lines and kept the crowds from app. oaching the deadly wire. When Surgeon Heichman, of St. Catherine's, arrived he said the boy's death had been instantaneous.

Seidel, the marine, was taken to the bosylotal. His burns are serious, and the shock to his system when the current passed through his body was terrible. It is believed he will recover. The boy's body was taken to the stationhouse. The only clew to his identity was a card found in his pocket showing that he attended the Baron de Hirsch evening primary school in Brownsville.

TRUSTS ENRICH NEW JERSEY.

Metal furniture absard the warships to take the place of wooden furniture was made by Constructive dor Bowles. The torse was metal furniture absard the warships to take the place of wooden furniture was made by Constructive about of Bowles. The instal will be made on the Atlanta, and if the experiment proves a success metal furniture will supplant the wooden furniture on all the American warships.

One of the greatest novelties at the Paris Exposition, asys the "Boston Herald," will be the giant swing that will be creeted in the Champs will review quite a schack, for the supports of the greatest strength. There will receive quite a schack, for the supports of the greatest strength. There will set to be no element of usager whatever in the hogskeleton. The tops of the two supp. It as will not not the place of the large and the support in the hogskeleton. The tops of the two supp. It as will be not element of usager whatever in the hogskeleton. The tops of the two supp. It as will be not element of usager whatever in the hogskeleton. The tops of the two supp. It as will be not learned to the support will be not learned to

As a result of the epidemic of rabies which began in Eric county early last summer, the State Legislature of New York will be petitioned by rrenton, N. J., Nov. 1.—The fiscal year of the State ended yesterday, and it has piles of money. The report of State Comptroller Hancock shows that there is the comfortable balance of \$1,253,152.42 in the treasury, the biggest balance New Jersey ever smiled over, and nearly all of it from the trusts and other corporations. Last year's balance was \$1,061,524.45. Nearly a million, or \$758,000, comes from incorporation fees, which have increased from \$152,460.30, received during 1898; taxes on incorporations, brings in another round million, while the taxes on other State property adds a third million. Ex-TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 1.-The fiscal the board of aldermen of Buffalo to appropriate State property adds a third million. Ex-State property adds a third million. Expenses over last year have increased \$500,-000. The legislature is coming soon, and many years because it proved unprofitable, but now the ore, mundic copper pyrites, is being treated for the extraction of the arrenic it con terday were the following: The Alaska Industrial Company, capital tains. After crushing, the ore is washed an tains. After crushing, the ore is washed and then put in reasting furnaces where it is heated up to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat causes chemical decomposition, setting free the dense funes pass through a series of long flues before reaching the stars, and are almost completely deposited as arcsule soot. At certain intervals this is scraped off the interior of the flues and again reasted, and when this depositie its vapors in the flues there is found a snow-white, crystalline substance, which is refused arsenic. It is ground in a mill, and conveyed through leather bosepipe to barrels, in which it is shipped for sale. An immense quantity of refuse from the former days of copper working at this mine is now also being treated in the manner described above, and it is said will yield at least \$50,000 as refined arsenic, which now commands about 885 a ton.

The "Lall Mall Gazette" approves the American \$10,000,000 to operate mines and mills and to do a timber and general contracting business.

The Ohio Mining and Milling Company. capital \$500,000, to do a general milling business.

The J. F. Budd Shoe Company, capital \$200,000, to manufacture shoes at Burlingated recently with an authorized capital of \$64,000,000, files a certificate today set-ting forth that \$62,998,000 of the authorized The "Pall Mall Gazette" approves the American

ance in the purchase of property. The Federal Telephone Company also filed a system of naming ships of war as better than the English. The magnificent class, for instance, contains not only a Majestic and a Victorious, certificate that its entire \$10,000,000 of au-thorized capital stock has been issued, \$2,000 in cash and the balance in the purbut also a Caesar and a Hannibal. The "Gazette" therefore advocates copying our method of givchase of property.

The Monmouth Traction Company filed a certificate changing its name to the Camden and Trenton Railway Company. During the month 155 companies were charter.

The Monmouth Traction Company filed a smaller city to a first-class cruiser, and of a smaller city to a second-class cruiser, and of a may a hero to a torpedo boat. This method reveals by the name of the class to which any ship belongs. The great divisions of the British of all the evidence. Let the principles we teach stand or fall in proportion to their merits or demerits."

MANGLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

News of a Boy's Death Likely to Kill His Mother.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Frank Fredericks, eight years old, was crushed to death by a trolley car, near Rockaway Avenue and of smoldering ruins. About 12:15 a. m. Since the recent incomplexities of the British empire, Asia, Africa, America, India, etc., would furnish the names for the largest battlesups. Then there might be an Irish class—the fredament. Munster, Tyrone, and so on. Next would come the names of the Northumberland, Langashire, Sussex, Kent and others. And how fine would be the names of a lot of first-case cruisary called after the great cities of the empire—London, Liverpoot, Edinburgh, Melbourne, Singapore, and Calcutta!

Since the recent promulgation of the Imperial smoke was detected by the janitor and ukase forbidding further convict transportation some of the professors. The fire was in to Siberia, the penal department has been easting the boiler room, and spread rapidly. It raged for five hours. The two gymnasium buildings were saved. The fire department great central prisons and penitentiaties of En-ropean Russia, without at the same time over-crowding the far eastern penal laland of Sag-halien. It has now been practically decided, sub-ject, of courc, to the Imperial exequatur, to con-vert the remote district of Okhotas-Kamischatza-into a new penal province. The ministerial de-nature of the contract of the of the town was unable to cope with the flames, and, although every effort was made, no help could be had from nearby into a new penal province. The ministerial de-partment points out that this region possesses no indigenous population worth speaking of to be corrupted by the deporters, and it has the ad-vantage of being so distantly situated and rigidij isolated from European Russia that the escape of convicts, so common from Siberian settlements, will be well-night impossible. Oklorok-Kamtschat-ka is further recommended as a penal colony by the fact that rich gold deposits have lately been discovered there, and they will be worked en-tirely by convict labor, thus enabling the gov-enment to reduce considerably the annual ex-chequer credit of 14,000,000 roubles for penal ex-penses. thews, of Paterson, N. J., was somewhat affected by the smoke in trying to recover the articles of the students. He is im-proving. The institute was a handsome

Under date of July 29 Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz sends the following: "Antificial paying stones are being successfully produced in this empire. The demand in large cities is so great and the expense attached to their production under former methods is so large that any improvement Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers announce that the American Tin Plate Company, which introls the tin plate industry of the United Sta es, has shut down 106 mills within the past few weeks. Thousands of tin workers have been thrown into idleness, and many of them have turned to other industries.

The mill managers say they know nothing further than that they were ordered by the officers in Chicago to shut down the plants. The main reason for the shutdown, it is thought by officials of the union, is the high price of sheet and tin plate bars. The industrial trusts are so interwoven that the tin plate people find it more profitable to sell steel than to make it up into tin plate.

In former methods is so large that any improvement on the older systems, whether saving money or in producing a better stone, will be welcomed on the older systems, whether saving money or in producing a better stone, will be welcomed in producing a better stone, will be welcomed and countries. The newest process her is to mix coal tar with sulpium and wars thor aignly; to the resulting semi-liquid may scho aignly; to the resulting semi-liquid may scho aignly; to the resulting semi-liquid may scho aignly; to the resulting semi-liquid may chio aignl

Prof. William C. Day, of Swarthmore College, and formerly of Baltimore, has been experimening in the production of artificial asphalt and by distilling in an iron retort a mixture of her-rings and fat pine wood he has produced a shining black mass closely resembling one species of asphalt, says the "Baltimore Sun." Using fish only, another variety of asphalt was probenison to headquarters announces the robbing of a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train
last night between Sherman and Denison.
The express messenger is said to be wounded mortally and \$10,000 is reported to have
been stolen.

The robbery occurred between 6 and 7
o'clock. The train was the northbound
Denison and Sherman branch train. It was
delayed a few minutes about 600 yards from
the station while some switching was done
Railroad men at the station and in the
yards saw Messenger Concannon standing
in the express car doorway while waiting
for the switching to be finished. When the
train reached the depot, Messenger Concannon was lying on the car floor, covered with
blood, his skull crushed in and his car
robbed of all the money it had contained.

A TRAIN ROBBERY IN TEXAS. The Express Messenger Mortally

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 1 .- A bulletin from Denison to headquarters announces the rob-bing of a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train