The Evening Times

THE TIMES COMPANY.
WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
THE HUTCHINS BUILDING,
CORNER TENTH AND D STS. NORTHWEST.

Subscription Rates.

BY MAIL—ONE YEAR:

Morning, Evening, and Sunday	$6.00
Morning and Sunday	4.00
Evening and Sunday	4.00
Sunday only	1.00

MONTHLY BY CARRIER:

Morning, Evening, and Sunday	Fifty cents
Morning and Sunday	Thirty-five cents
Evening and Sunday	Thirty-five cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.	
Editorial Rooms	486
Business Office	1640
Circulation Department	263

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended March 17, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, March 11	19,463
Monday, March 12	40,204
Tuesday, March 13	40,928
Wednesday, March 14	41,434
Thursday, March 15	40,929
Friday, March 16	41,221
Saturday, March 17	42,188
Total	266,370
Daily average (Sunday, 19,463, excepted)	41,151

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

The World's Storm Centres.

While the diplomatists of Europe are busy declaring that there is nothing in the political situation of an alarming character, there is evidence in plenty that the Old World is standing on the crater of a volcano which may become active at any moment. Ministers and ambassadors may insist that there is nothing about which the public need be alarmed, but war preparations are being pushed with what looks like the energy due to an imminent necessity in Great Britain, France and Russia, and all signs point to the extreme danger if not the certainty of an outbreak.

It yet remains to be seen how much or how little the note which the St. Petersburg Cabinet is said to be preparing for transmission to the British Government may amount to. If, as is hinted in some European quarters, it should take the form of a direct demand for a definition of Great Britain's purposes in South Africa, in relation to the political status of the South African republics after their subjugation, the reasonable presumption is that international trouble could hardly be avoided; and should France join in the diplomatic movement, that would render the situation all the more acute. Lord Salisbury is committed to the policy of resenting any hint at interference; and has taken particular pains to advertise the determination of his Government to annex the Transvaal and Orange Free State to the Empire as soon as peace is restored. In these circumstances such representations as it is rumored Russia and France are on the point of making, would be more than likely to precipitate a crisis from which the only probable escape would be war.

There may be nothing in the gossip of the capitals in connection with this expected "communique," but that such a thing is among the possibilities is made quite conceivable by the activity with which Russia is pressing her designs upon the Sultan's possessions in Asia Minor. The railway concessions demanded of Turkey in that quarter amount to something more than the mere privilege of developing the country commercially. What the Czar insists upon is the right to build railways to the exclusion of everybody else, the Turkish Government included; and he also demands the right to occupy the territory of the concessions with troops, as far as he may think it necessary for the protection of his railway interests. The Sultan is inclined to resist, but his only available friend is preoccupied and the one other power which might possibly come to his assistance under some conditions, namely, Germany, is not generally believed to consider the Russian movement of sufficient importance to her to interfere with it at the price of a war.

Should Turkey be compelled to yield, the result would be that Russia would at once build strategic railways in Asia Minor, and particularly one which would reach from the Bosporus clear around to the Egean Sea, thus effectually flanking the, to her, closed door of the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles. It would be the occupation of Manchuria over again, and Abdul Hamid would be completely and finally bottled up and cut off from retreat into his Asiatic dominions when the inevitable time of his expulsion from Europe shall come. The Russian pressure at Constantinople has reached a stage where it appears to be but a step or two short of an ultimatum. The question is: Can Great Britain afford to see the Turkish Empire thus bisected, and its bar to the western advance of the Muscovite power removed?

It is not only over Asia Minor that the war clouds gather. There are two other storm centres, from either of which the thunder and lightning of armed conflict may burst on little or no notice. The mobilization of Russian forces on the Afghan frontier proceeds apace, and on any day we may hear that Russia has occupied a port or two on the Persian Gulf. But perhaps there is still greater menace to the peace of nations in the situation at Pekin. To America this is the point of greatest importance, since it is not improbable that the United States might be drawn into hostilities in China should certain things occur in that quarter. There is great danger threatened to our commercial interests by the apparent inclination of the Empress Dowager to slam in our face the door which the "splendid diplomacy" of our State Department thought it had definitely opened. Evidently, the McKinley Administration thinks so, or a squadron would not now be rushing toward the Gulf of Pe Chi Li.

The present attitude of the Chinese Government strongly suggests that it is being backed in its reactionary policy and purposes by some powerful European power, and appearances would seem to indicate Russia as that power. But three nations of consequence have any particular concern in maintaining the open door. They are the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. All the others have entrenched themselves in spheres of influence, and to our request that they respect American treaty rights with China, they reply that we, too, were offered a Chinese mainland port and sphere of influence, but did not have the good sense to accept them. Now, in case China and Russia were to close the northern treaty ports, we should be confronted with the alternative of a commercial retreat from China, which we could ill afford, or a fight for the trade privileges we claim in the Empire.

In view of such conditions, it is not to be wondered at that the feasibility of sending part of our Philippine army to China is being discussed in Government circles. It is reasonably certain that should China and Russia act together in an attempt to exclude Great Britain and the United States from the treaty ports, both of the latter might feel compelled to resist, and essay by force and arms to accomplish that in which America's "splendid diplomacy" has so signally failed. It is very plain that the future may have sensational and uncomfortable things in store for this, as well as for other countries.

Public Opinion and the Trusts.

The Senate yesterday presented a new illustration of the effect which the national uprising against injustice to Porto Rico is having on the minds and methods of our legislators. After a hard struggle it accepted in conference the House provision that not only the customs duties collected on Porto Rican commerce before January 1, 1900, shall be appropriated for the benefit of the island, but that all such taxes collected since that date or which may be hereafter collected shall be so used.

We do not approve the proposition or any part of it in principle. There is no objection to an appropriation of a few millions for the purpose of succoring the reconcentrados whose misery and starvation is directly due to our oppression and bad faith. But to attempt to shelve the Porto Rican tariff issue by using the money stolen under Dingleyism to relieve the widows and orphans of the victims, is nonsensical. As soon as the Supreme Court can get a chance to pass upon the political status of Porto Rico, every cent of these extorted duties will have to be repaid to the people from whom they have been collected, and Congress will be forced to provide a sum equal to its present "benevolence" out of the general funds of the Treasury to make good the amount.

Yet the inclination of the Senate trust representatives to make concessions is strong evidence of the fear they are beginning to have of the people. Indeed it may be said with truth that, for the first time during the present Administration, the Republican leaders, and all of them, are in a state of absolute panic. They would give anything or do anything possible to allay the excitement and national wrath which their subserviency to the monopolies, in violating the plighted word and the Constitution of the United States, has produced throughout the length and breadth of the country. But they are apparently too deeply in the mire, and too conscious of the shame and ridicule which attaches to them to accomplish much.

Senator Morgan, in a speech yesterday, said that the world must be amused at the discussion in the American Congress of the question whether the Philippines are part of the United States, while Congress was voting armies, supplies, and money to suppress insurrection against its authority. Similarly it is the depth of folly for the trusts and their political creatures to try to convince the voters of this country that Porto Rico, ceded by Spain to the United States, did not become a part of the United States by virtue of that cession. Being a part of the United States, it is necessarily under the Constitution of which the President and the Congress are but creatures. The Constitution does not follow, it goes with the flag. It will go with every Democratic freeman and every honest American to the polls next November.

The Spanish Claims Commission.

On Monday last the Senate passed a bill prepared by Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, providing for a commission to adjudicate the claims of American citizens against Spain, which the United States agreed to investigate and settle under the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Paris. The commission is to consist of three jurors, who will be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The tribunal will sit in Washington, and from its findings there will be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is the talk in official circles that the total amount of claims likely to be filed before the commission, will not exceed twenty million dollars. This may be true, though we are inclined to be skeptical on the point; but whatever the fact may be, there is not a scintilla of doubt that the matter of this national inquest is a vastly important one. It is well that the bill creating the commission reserves the right of confirmation to the Senate. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of the men who are to administer upon this war legacy, which is of a character that might easily involve the creation of one of the most stupendous jobs and scandals even in the history of the present Administration, which in such directions has succeeded in breaking all records, ancient or modern.

The Kentucky situation, while quiet on the surface of things, is not without indications that there may be trouble before long. The accomplice in the Goebel murder conspiracy who has turned State's evidence will be examined on Friday, and it may be that then the friends of the prominent men who are expected to be implicated, will endeavor to protect them from arrest until they can be helped to escape from Kentucky into one of several States the Governors of which are said to have promised them immunity from extradition. This movement might lead to a conflict between the civil authorities and the insurgents which, otherwise, wouud not come until later, or until Taylor should attempt to carry out his threat to hold the Executive Building in Frankfort after a decision against him by the Court of Appeals.

The Johannesburg warning which Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has sent to South Africa, may be laughed at by the Boers, but it will probably have some effect. If the private property of Kruger and his friends is to be held to make good the value of mines and buildings destroyed, the thrifty burghers will think twice before blowing up the finest town and industrial centre in their country.

The Rockefellers have actually elected their ticket in the village election at North Tarrytown, N. Y., where their palaces are located. We are greatly apprehensive that this success may give the energetic brothers a taste for politics and induce them to interfere first in city, then in State, and finally in national elections. Up to this time they are understood to have been too pure to do anything of the kind.

Mr. Chandler's Modest Doubt.

(From the Concord Monitor.)

The 14th of the month, the day when so many of the currency bills have been signed, is counted lucky by some. The proof of the pudding, however, is in the eating.

The Space Horses Use.

(From the St. Louis Post Dispatch.)

By abolishing horses travel in cities will not be as congested owing to saving in room now occupied by the horse. There are approximately 200,000 horses used in New York city alone, and a horse increases the length of a wagon by nine feet. Taking the average width occupied by a horse and shafts as two feet, it is seen that 200,000 horses occupy about 2,000 square feet.

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Will Avail Them Little.—The Norris factionists of the local Democracy are boasting that they will refuse to receive instructions either as to candidates or platform if they win the struggle for delegates to Kansas City. The National Democracy cares so little for the party in the District that it is believed the managers at Kansas City would not care a rap whether delegates were sent from Washington at all. But certain it is that the delegates who get into the National Convention from this city will be those who go there in the same spirit that dominates all other delegations. As the anti-Norris Democrats seem inclined to keep step with the procession it is considered more than probable that they will be admitted to seats at Kansas City if the rule-or-ruin Norrisites should insist upon carrying the contest to the National Convention. Apparently there is no cause for uneasiness on this score by the regular Democrats. Mr. Bryan's friends are arrayed against the Norris faction, and this is sufficient indication of what will happen at Kansas City in July if the Bryan opposition pursue their vendetta to the doors of the National Convention. At the same time political bosses die hard, and as Norris has been the self-constituted boss of the District Democracy for some time it is not doubted that he is blind enough to believe he can rule the Credentials Committee at Kansas City as he has been ruling the committees formed by himself in Washington. Last night's enthusiastic meeting, however, which declared for the renomination of Bryan, can be relied upon to have a proper effect at Kansas City in July. It is confidently believed that Mr. James L. Norris will lose all official claim to the bosship of the District Democracy after the National Convention gets hold of him.

Not After Roosevelt.—Both Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell have felt unnecessarily called upon to enter vigorous and positive denials to a story in a sensational New York newspaper to the effect that they were plotting with Hanna and the Administration to defeat the renomination of Governor Roosevelt because of the Rough Rider's recently expressed opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and two or three other pet schemes of the Administration. The story has never gained any credence in Washington. Men of sound sense here understand perfectly well that Governor Roosevelt's attitude toward the Administration is at present exactly to the liking of Senator Platt. It enables him to bring the haughty Hanna to terms on the patronage question in the next Administration. If everything in New York were as the Administration could wish it, neither Mr. Hanna nor Mr. McKinley would have any further use for Mr. Platt. But as long as there is danger of trouble, such as that threatened by the impetuous Roosevelt's latest breaks, the crafty Platt can hold the whip hand over the bosses at Washington. With his State machine Platt can bring Roosevelt to terms at any time demanded by the exigencies of the situation. Why, therefore, should he want to do the Administration's bidding at this juncture by quieting the Rough Rider with the threat of defeating him for renomination? Of course, Messrs. Hanna and McKinley are very eager to have a padlock put upon Roosevelt's tireless lips, but to do so Platt can get from them most any price he may think the job worth. Roosevelt may be expected to continue to talk until the Administration is frightened even considerably more than it is at present. Then Mr. Hanna will realize the necessity of seeking Mr. Platt out and transacting a little business with him. After that is done Mr. Platt will renominate Roosevelt if the Rough Rider will promise to be good.

Lentz Marked for Slaughter.—Leading Democrats of the Columbus district have been notified by Mark Hanna that they must nominate this year for their Representative in Congress anybody except the Hon. J. J. Lentz, on the penalty of having to fight the full power of the Administration. Mr. McKinley's managers consider it a shame at best that the Columbus district, in which the President lived so many years and lost all of his money by poor business methods, should be represented by a Democrat. But Lentz is absolutely unbearable to them. He flies in a rage at irregular intervals and says things about Mr. McKinley, Mr. Hanna, and others of the anointed of the Lord. Hence, Lentz delenda est. Whether or not Lentz can pull through with another nomination is not known. He is very strong in the district, but the Democrats down there may conclude that if the McKinleyites have determined to destroy him it would be better for the general interests of the party to nominate somebody that they would not pursue with implacable hatred, and certainly defeat. It is said, however, that Mr. Lentz does not propose to step aside at the behest of Hanna, even though some of his best friends have been frightened by the bold threats from Washington. Of course he controls the district committee, and of course this is several points in the game within the party. From this viewpoint his renomination is considered a certainty, though it is thought to be possible that he may be dissuaded from forcing his renomination if the Democratic National managers conclude that his sacrifice under the peculiar circumstances is advisable. In that event he would be well taken care of if the Democrats win the Presidential contest. A remunerative consulship, it is said, would be given to him, if he did not care to accept one of the unremunerative under-secretaryships in Washington.

ANNE ARUNDEL DEMOCRATS.

Marylander's Form an Organization to Aid Mr. Bryan.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 21.—About seventy-five Anne Arundel Democrats favorable to the nomination of William J. Bryan for President met in Annapolis yesterday afternoon. Henry S. Mancha presided, with James E. Tate secretary. A committee on organization, who will suggest a county organizer from each district at a meeting next Tuesday, was appointed as follows: First district, Capt. William T. Leatherbury; Second district, W. K. Boswell; Third district, Grafton Duvall; Fourth district, John A. Watts; Fifth district, William A. Shipley; Sixth district (Annapolis), Col. Luther A. Gadd; Eighth district, Dr. M. G. Elzey.

S. S. Fields, State organizer of the Maryland Democratic Association, made a speech outlining the Bryan campaign in Maryland, the plan being, he said, to run in every Democratic primary delegations pledged to the nomination of Bryan.

A resolution was adopted affirming the Chicago platform, with the addition of planks against trusts and imperialism, and "that all the benefits of the Constitution and laws of the United States be extended to all peoples and territories where the flag of our nation waves."

At the next meeting the committee will report the nomination for county organizer and complete the organization.

Room for Improvement.

(From the Buffalo Courier.)

Secretary Root believes the Cubans are fit for self-government. It is hoped he will have more success in keeping the wavering President in line with a correct Cuban policy, than he had in the Porto Rican matter.

The Difference.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

The Lady—But what really is the difference between popular music and classical?

The Professor—One is written to be enjoyed, and the other to be appreciated.

The Influence of Religion.

(From Puck.)

"They say Uncle Ned remembers seeing George Washington."

"No, sah! He used ter remember dat; but he don't since he done jined de church."

DEMOCRATS AT ROCHESTER.

Representative Yoder's Speech on America's Colonial Possessions.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 21.—The Democratic Club of Monroe County gave a dollar dinner at Fitzhugh Hall last night. James M. Nolan was toastmaster. He delivered himself of a speech, at the opening of which he said pointed and unkind things about the "silk stocking" end of the party. He regretted the absence of former Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, and Hon. Thomas Carmody, of Penn Yan, who were down for speeches. He said that the dinner need not be a failure because these men were not present. Representative John A. McDowell of Ohio talked on "National Policies." He told of the policies that have governed nations since the world began and approved of all of them with the exception of the present Republican Administration. Former Representative S. S. Yoder of Ohio, talked on "Liberty" for an hour. In his speech he said:

"We agree with President McKinley and his Secretary of War and with General Davis, his Governor of Porto Rico, that it is our plain duty to give these people free trade. We do not agree with the Sugar Trust, Mark Hanna, and Tom Platt, that it is our plain duty to tax the life out of our fellow-citizens in Porto Rico.

"I do not believe the Constitution follows our flag. The Constitution accompanies the flag or precedes it. The Constitution created Congress, Congress created the flag. Now, does a creator follow his creature? Every act done by Congress is subject to scrutiny by the Supreme Court as to whether it is authorized by the Constitution to pass that act, and if the court finds there is no authority, it pronounces such act unconstitutional and null and void.

"We agree with President McKinley, the kind and benevolent. We disagree with William McKinley, the candidate for reelection, the servant of trusts, and sordid, greedy, selfish campaign contributors."

Yoder then made some promises and prophecies. He said:

"After March 4 next, with the greatest statesman now living, William Jennings Bryan, in the White House, we will say to Porto Ricans: 'You are free to till your soil, govern yourselves under our Constitution; no taxation without representation; you are American citizens.'

"We will say to Aguinaldo and his people: 'Surrender and learn to enjoy the blessings of free and independent government, and until then we will see that you do not harm yourselves or anyone else. We will withdraw our military forces as fast as is safe from the islands, reduce our Army, and curtail expenses.'

"No alliance with Great Britain. We will build our own canal and own and control it. We will not abrogate the Monroe Doctrine, but will strictly maintain and enforce it. We will not sneeze when the Queen of England takes snuff. Our Premier will not appoint his boy as consul to a struggling sister republic and report to Lord Chamberlain for his final instructions."

IN BEHALF OF BRYAN.

Maryland Democrats Appeal for Instructed Delegates.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., March 21.—A circular letter is being widely distributed from the Baltimore headquarters of the Maryland Democratic Association in the interest of the Bryan Democracy in the coming primary elections.

The letter indicates that a determined fight is to be made throughout the State for instructed delegations for the silver leader against all compromises and uncertainties. In the course of the circular the association says:

"There would not be a particle of doubt of securing a Bryan delegation from Maryland if his opponents would meet us in a fair and manly way. We challenge them to put up delegates in the primaries openly pledged 'for the gold standard' or 'against Bryan,' and we will put up delegates openly pledged 'for Bryan' and see which will win.

"Isn't that a fair proposition?

"But if they refuse to do this it can only be for the purpose of deceiving persons into voting for delegates supposed to be for Bryan, but who would turn out in the convention to be against him. Therefore, we issue this warning, which we expect to repeat, and ask you to repeat to others: Beware of unpledged delegates. Any delegate who refuses to be instructed to vote for Bryan does not intend to vote for him; any delegate who is not pledged for Bryan, you may be sure, is secretly pledged against him.

"Uninstructed delegates may be very proper when it is not known definitely just what questions will be before the convention, but in this coming convention there will be but one question, namely: For Bryan and the Chicago platform, with the addition of planks against trusts and imperialism, or against them. Upon that question it is the right and duty of the people themselves to speak, and the only way they can do so is by instructing the delegates.

"This is our only safe course, and the only course for Democrats to pursue.

"Any talk of sending a contesting delegation would be disapproved, we assure you, by the National Committee and by Mr. Bryan himself, and, besides, it is folly, because, if we are a minority, we have no right to send a delegation, but if we are a majority, then, in the absence of fraud, which is not to be anticipated, we can send the regular delegation.

"We believe that a large majority of the Democrats of Maryland are for Bryan, and that we will carry the primaries for him.

"The primaries will be called by the Democatic State Central Committee in conjunction with the committee of seven in Baltimore and the county committee in the counties, and every voter who intends to support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention will have the right to vote in the primaries, and no others, and we urge every friend of Bryan to be sure to vote in the primaries.

"The only danger we have feared is that Bryan's friends might be deceived in voting for unpledged delegates, and, therefore, we repeat again the warning: Insist upon instructed delegates."

WON BY THE ROCKEFELLERS.

Oil Magnates Carry the Election in a New York Village.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 21.—After one of the hottest elections ever held in North Tarrytown, John D. and William Rockefeller are again in control of village affairs, voters having been rushed to the polls in the Rockefeller carriages. Their ticket, headed by Thomas Birdsall for President, won the day by a majority of more than 200. Mr. Birdsall's opponent was John Cahill, who for several years has been a village trustee, and who on all occasions has fought any concession to the oil men.

Every effort was put forth to get out the voters, and the poll was about the largest in the history of the village, nearly 800 ballots being cast. All of the tricks known to local politicians were used, and the partisans of each side worked hard. The entire working force and all the laborers from Rockwood Hall and Boxwood, the Rockefeller estates, were taken to the polls in the carriages of their employers.

The Rockefeller workers said that in case their ticket was elected John D. Rockefeller would start at once on a series of improvements which would cost thousands of dollars and give work to laborers all summer. If an anti-Rockefeller board was elected, they said, this work would not be started. This threat won the labor vote. Another of the contentions of the Birdsall-Rockefeller adherents was that the old board of trustees had been extravagant and had purchased street gravel for $1 a ton, whereas John D. Rockefeller would sell it for 50 cents a ton.

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, former Representative from Washington, is at the Riggs from Seattle. He is in the city to plead the cause of the Alaskan Miners' Association in some of its grievances and hopes to see a good United States judge and a good code of laws given the Territory before many weeks.

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I. W. Durham, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and J. Clayton Erb, of Philadelphia, are at the Normandie from the Quaker City. Both are at the Capital in the interest of Hon. M. S. Quay and predict an early victory for the latter.

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W. B. Heyburn, a prominent lawyer of Idaho, is at the Shoreham attending to some professional matters and will remain until Saturday.

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Gen. J. C. Anderson, the recently retired Commander of the Department of the Lakes, is at the Normandie from Chicago. He will be quartered here for a week.

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Former Representative Lewis Sperry, of Connecticut, is at the Riggs from Hartford. He is looking up his former colleagues and enjoying a pleasure trip.

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Al Maul, the baseball player, who was formerly with the Washington club, was at the Regent today en route to Philadelphia, where he has been signed by the Quakers as an addition to the battery.

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J. Earl Wagner, the baseball magnate, is at the Ebbitt from Philadelphia, looking up some interests. He will be in the city until Saturday.

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Ivan Boloskiritz, representing a syndicate of Russian-Americans, is at the Raleigh from Moscow, Russia, en route to Alaska. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States, but has been in Russia during the past year.

"Many years before Alaska was sold to the United States for a trifling sum Russians had discovered gold there, and knew something of the wonderful wealth of the country," said he today. "A little enquiry would have discovered all this to the Russian Government, but the Czar acted with an amazing lack of information. It may have been good politics for the Czar to sell Alaska to the United States, but it certainly was bad business judgment to sell it for less than a hundredth part of its value. The people of Russia today read of the discoveries of gold in Alaska and as far as they dare, express a good deal of bitterness against their ruler for this sample of the business which is linked with Russian statesmanship."

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John B. Wellcome, of Montana, who was disbarred by the Supreme Court of Montana for his alleged efforts to bribe legislators to vote for William A. Clark for United States Senator, is at the Arlington from New York. He stated today that he was certain that Mr. Clark would be allowed to retain his seat in the Senate, and that while he was no longer Mr. Clark's attorney, they were still on the best of terms. "Some day," said he, "the Supreme Court of Montana will realize the injustice done me and will reinstate me as a member of the bar."

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W. S. Selfin, a mining engineer, is at the Raleigh from Saltillo, Mexico. "Mining interests in the republic have never been so healthy as at present," said he today, "and a great deal of American money is going into it. Mexico believes that her future development depends largely on Americans and American capital, and the various States foster the newcomers. President Diaz and his Cabinet are stanch friends of the Americans and have made a welcome for them."

THIRTY-NINE POSTMASTERS.

Republican Partisans Receive Long-Looked-For Reward.

Thirty-nine fourth-class postmasters were appointed yesterday, thirty-three of whom were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations, and four to fill vacancies caused by removals at the end of four years' service. The offices filled were five in the Indian Territory, three each in Missouri, North Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, four in Tennessee, two each in Alabama, Georgia, Kansas and New York, and one each in Alaska, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington State.

CORNELIUS DEWEY DEAD.

A Relative of the Admiral Expires in Indiana.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., March 21.—Cornelius Dewey, eighty-six years old, is dead at the Floyd County Infirmary, north of here. He had been an inmate of the asylum several years. The deceased was a member of the noted Dewey family.

Th Deweys were prominent in this locality several years ago, Judge Charles Dewey, uncle of the Admiral, having been one of the most popular lawyers in this part of the State. Dewey Street in this city was named after him. The aged gentleman who died, was a cousin. He was formerly wealthy, but met with reverses. All of his immediate relatives are dead and the old man was the last of his branch of the family.

TRIAL OF THE KEARSARGE.

Captain Folger Anxious to Get the Vessel's Guns.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 21.—Much interest is manifested here in the announcement from Washington that an official inspection board has been ordered to Fort Monroe on April 3 to conduct the official sea trial of the battleship Kearsarge. It is reported that two days will be spent in testing the soundness of the machinery and hull of the big fighter.

Whether or not the superimposed turrets will be tested under full charge is unknown. It is quite likely, however, that the main battery will be fired, as it is well known that Captain Folger, commander of the new ship, is very anxious to see how the guns and turrets will work in actual service.

AFTER CENSUS POSITIONS.

Over Two Hundred Applications From Western Maryland.

FREDERICK, Md., March 21.—A. H. Harrington, Census Supervisor of the Sixth District of Maryland, has received over 200 applications from persons in Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery, and Frederick counties to become census enumerators. About 500 application blanks have been asked for.

The Supervisor will have about 140 enumerators to appoint, and will soon announce their names.

RECOVERS FROM A TRANCE.

A Supposed Dead Girl Astonishes Her Mourning Friends.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 21.—Lizzie Walsh, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Patrick Walsh, went into a trance last Sunday night at her home, 223 Rider Avenue. Everybody suposed she was dead, and her body was prepared for embalming. When the undertaker came she got up in the midst of the mourners, thrust off her shroud and asked why they were making such a commotion about her.

Captain Hamilton Drowned.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 21.—Captain Hamilton, of the tug W. W. Graham, was drowned in the York River yesterday morning. Only the most meagre details of the unfortunate accident have reached here. They are to the effect that Hamilton slipped on the deck and fell overboard, drowning before assistance could reach him. He resided in Norfolk.

ADMIRAL M'NAIR LEAVES

The Former Superintendent at Annapolis Says Farewell.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 21.—Rear Admiral F. V. McNair, former Superintendent of the Naval Academy, left Annapolis yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. McNair. They were escorted to the depot by Lieut. J. H. Shipley, who was Admiral McNair's aide. Lieut. E. W. Eberle is Superintendent Wainwright's aide.

The assistants to Lieut. Commander Charles E. Colahan, commandant of cadets in the department of discipline, are Lieut. Commanders E. J. Dorn, George M. Stoney, D. W. Coffman, and Lieut. C. M. Stone. Some of the heads of departments are yet to be filled and the appointments of an officer to command the ships is still open. Lieut. J. H. Glennon is acting head of the ordnance and gunnery department in place of Commander R. R. Ingersoll, detached.

The new sailing ship Chesapeake will be ready to take the cadets on the annual cruise. The gunboat Newport will probably also go on the summer voyage this year.

Commander Wainwright, the new superintendent, and Lieut. Commander Charles E. Colahan, the new commandant of cadets of the Naval Academy, are popular at the Academy. During the recent entertainment, when they, together, entered the Academy gymnasium, there was spontaneous applause, in which cadets, sailors, marines, and citizens joined.

Major C. A. Doyan, United States Marine Corps, whose nomination was sent to the Senate Monday, is on a visit to relatives here. Major Doyan married the daughter of the late Prof. W. W. Fay, United States Navy.

THE BAXTER-LEMIEUX TRIAL.

Sensational Evidence of the Wrecking of Ville Marie Bank.

MONTREAL, March 21.—Sensational evidence was given yesterday in the case against James Baxter and Ferdinand Lemieux, who are on trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the defunct Ville Marie Bank out of a large sum of money. Their operations, it is alleged, caused the bank's suspension. Herbert, the bank's teller, has already pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy, and is the chief witness against the accused.

Herbert swore that while he was paying teller he cashed Baxter's checks for large amounts, though Baxter had no funds in the bank. Lemieux, who was manager, had instructed him to cash the checks, and not to let the directors know anything about it. A few weeks before the bank suspended, Lemieux had come to him and taken possession of the checks, telling Herbert that he would keep them until the trouble was over when the amount represented by the checks, about $45,000, would be divided between them. Lemieux had subsequently tried to get $15,000 from Baxter but did not succeed.

The day after the bank failed Herbert went into hiding, on Lemieux's advice, and remained concealed for over five months, his expenses being paid by Baxter. While in hiding he saw Lemieux several times and was told to lie low and everything would be all right. After he was arrested he got the checks from Mrs. Lemieux and gave them to the police.

WAR TAKES THE BRAVEST.

President Jordan Believes It to Be the Cause of Degeneracy.

NEW YORK, March 21.—David Starr Jordan, M. S., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., President of Leland Stanford, jr., University, addressed the Patria Club at its meeting at the Hotel Savoy last night. His subject was "The Blood of the Nation." He contended that war was the greatest cause of degeneracy of nations because it killed off the bravest and strongest men and left the cowards and weaklings to carry on the government. He said that war had thus been the ruin of the great empires of the East, of Rome, of Spain, of France, and intimated that he looked for England's decline. If war was a good thing, he said, then civil war was best, because it kept the good thing all in the family.

Of the States of the Union which had suffered most for the lack of war, he said, New York and Illinois were the most conspicuous examples. New York had grown inordinately wealthy and Illinois had grown inordinately proud. He suggested that these two States go down to the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky and have it out. This, he said, would not interfere with trade in Chicago or muss up the streets of Baltimore or Cincinnati, cities that had already had too much of the strenuous life.

Mr. Jordan quoted with approval the man who said that Governor Roosevelt thought with his fists.

LEASING IRON MINES.

The Mont Alto Properties Bonded to Philadelphia People.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., March 21.—Papers were signed yesterday by E. Waterman Dwight, of Philadelphia, and Hastings Gehr, of Chambersburg, trustees for the bondholders of the Mont Alto Iron Company, and C. R. Ellicott, of Philadelphia, by which the Mont Alto furnace property passed into the hands of Mr. Ellicott under a lease, with the option of purchase in a stated time for a large sum.

The entire property of 23,000 acres is included in the deal, except Mont Alto Park, which is reserved. Mr. Ellicott is president of the Blue Mountain Iron Company, which operates the furnace at Catoctin, near Thurmont, on the Western Maryland Railroad. He will operate the two plants together, and Mont Alto will probably pass into the hands of a strong stock company.

The men associated with Mr. Ellicott in the deal have about fifteen iron plants, and many coal mines in the country, and are leaders in the iron world. Under the terms of the transfer the furnace at Mont Alto must be put in operation within ninety days. Mr. Ellicott expects to have it in operation within sixty days or less. He will not wait to open up the ore mines at Mont Alto, but will ship ore to that place from Catoctin and make coke iron.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Nothing to Boast Of.

(From the Philadelphia North-American.)

"Gentlemen," said the orator, impressively, "I began life without a penny."

"Well, I can't see as you've got more sense than the law allows now," interrupted the scoffing opposition.

The Last Straw.

(From the Chicago News.)

Hix—An acquaintance of mine patented an appliance to enable a girl to play two pianos at one time.

Dix—Did he make anything out of it?

Hix—Well, he made a move out of town. His neighbors threatened to mob him.

A Groundless Complaint.

(From Tit-Bits.)

Doctor—Well, I consider the medical profession very badly treated. See how few monuments there are to famous doctors or surgeons.

The Patient—O, doctor! look at our cemetery!

Bogus Beneficiaries.

(From the Atchison Globe.)

Those who give nothing to charity themselves, usually criticise those who do, and say they should give more.

Affectionately Admitted.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

He—Darling, if you were to die, I should be undone. I am sure there would be nothing for me to live for.

She—Nonsense! There are plenty of other women in the world you could turn to.

He—Yes; that is the only consolation I have when I think I may lose you.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

It is illegal in Great Britain for a pawnbroker to accept the Victoria Cross as a pledge under any circumstances.

Kansas has 807 newspapers. Of these 51 are dailies, 619 weeklies, 3 semi-weeklies, 102 monthlies, 12 semi-monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, 10 quarterlies, and 8 "occasionals."

During the second week of February exchanges at the London Bankers' Clearing House decreased £55,376,000 from the corresponding week in 1899—a decline of 26 per cent.

The Victoria Cross measures one inch and two-fifths square. The actual weight of the metal is 434 grains, just 3½ grains less than an ounce. Its intrinsic value is a penny farthing.

The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas earned gross in February $929,894, against $822,614 in 1899, and $846,479 in 1898. For the fourth week it earned $231,257, against $211,808 last year.

By the repeal of the newspaper tax in Austro-Hungary the imperial treasury will annually lose a million dollars or so, but this loss may be recouped by increased postal revenues.

The bloodiest battle of the century was that of Borodino, a Russian village, where Napoleon fought the Russians on September 7, 1812. Nearly 80,000 men were placed hors du combat.

Oregon has three forest reserves—the Cascade Range Reserve, area 4,492,800 acres; the Bull Run, area 142,080 acres, and the Ashland, area 1,560 acres, or an aggregate area of 4,636,440 acres.

As a result of an investigation by a court of enquiry held at Omdurman in connection with the recent insubordination of two battalions of Soudanese troops, five Egyptian officers have been cashiered and sent as prisoners to Cairo.

Eighty thousand elephants are required annually to supply the world with ivory, and most of them come from South Africa. The Boer has shipped Boss from the Transvaal to all lands, and he has killed 7,000 of the beasts within its borders.

The First Baptist Church in Dover, Pa., has converted a building heretofore used for church social affairs into a shirt factory, in which church members are given preference in employment. Five per cent of the wages is to revert to church work in the town.

German authority estimates that almost a third of humanity speak the Chinese language, that the Hindu language is spoken by more than 100,000,000, the Russian by 80,000,000, while the German is spoken by 57,000,000 tongues, and the Spanish by 41,000,000.

In Brussels the game of "English and Boers" is a favorite out-of-door sport with the children, according to the "London Mail." The contests are carried on with such spirit that a Boer had his eye knocked out recently by an Englishman with a stick.

Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, offers a unique field for scientific exploration. This region, like Australia, is one of the few localities where animals still live that have become extinct elsewhere, certain whelk-like mollusks of the lake appearing to have been driven from the ocean and to be identified with fossil forms of old Jurassic seas in Europe.

Life and property are as safe in Mexico as in the United States. It is not difficult to find a perfect climate ranging from 60 to 80 degrees in the shade the year round, night and day, where good railroads, water and market are at hand. Those who have never enjoyed the luxury of seven months of bright sunshine without one dreary day cannot realize what it means.

Chicago is preparing to use the drainage canal as a source of electrical power. It is thought that the power can be used with profit as a motive power on the canal. The German Government is ahead of other countries in this respect, and has recently constructed an electrical haulage system on the Dortmund-Ems Canal. Estimates by German officials indicate that in a traffic of between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons the price by waterway will be cheaper than by rail from 20 to 25 per cent, and with a traffic of 10,000,000 tons the decrease in cost will amount to 30 per cent.

A Chicago manufacturer of mining machinery says: "Were it not for the boom in mining in other portions of the world, the war in South Africa would have been quite a serious blow to mining machinery men. As much expensive mining machinery has been sent to this section as any place in the world. American factories furnish most of it. But just as this market was closed we had the demand in British Columbia, an increased demand in the United States, and an impetus in mining in other places in the world. Our business is booming. When the war is over all the mining engineers and machinery manufacturers in the world cannot supply the demands. The Boers will blow up the mines and destroy the machinery as fast as they have to abandon them. If there is a surrender before the English reach Johannesburg the Boers may not do this, but the men in our business who are very well posted are not looking for this. It will require millions of dollars' worth of machinery to replace that destroyed and to be destroyed."

The "Hagerstown (Md.) Globe" prints a letter which William J. Dibarger, of Sharpsburg, Md., received from Corporal John H. Noel, Thirty-first Regiment, United States Volunteers, Camp Pacang, Philippine Islands, dated January 2. Corporal Noel says, among other things: "The Sultan of the Moros has seventy wives and the dato, or chief, has five or six, the others have from two to three. Their religion is the Mohammedan. They belong to the Malay race. Whatever the Sultan or dato tells them they do. When they travel from one place to another they go by water in canoes, which are made from trunks of trees hollowed out. You ought to see the natives run their canoes. When the Sultan travels he goes in style. He has a large canoe with the Stars and Stripes and lots of streamers attached. It is 100 feet long, 15 feet wide and has fifty rowers. He takes with him 100 warriors as his body guard, who are in canoes all around him. Five or six of his wives go with him wherever he goes. He has the best looking of the women—mostly young girls 15 or 16 years old."

Rev. Dr. Hugh Macmillan, in an article entitled "The Geometry of God" and published in the "Quiver," thus illustrates this interesting subject: The beautiful colors of nature are caused by vibrations or waves of light, which have been counted and are always exactly the same for the same color. The number of waves required to produce the sensation of red as they break upon the eye must be 39,000 in an inch and 447 million millions in a second. The number of waves required to produce yellow must be 44,000 in an inch and 535 million millions in a second. And so with all the other colors. To enable you to see a red rose or a red ribbon no less than 447 million millions of other waves must break upon your eye every second. The stars, also are arranged in the heavens not by chance, but according to a fixed system. In the solar system, for example, the intervals between the orbits of the planets go on doubling as we recede from the sun. Thus Venus is twice as far from Mercury as Mercury is from the sun; the earth is twice as far from Venus as Venus is from Mercury; Mars is twice as far from the earth as the earth is from Venus, and so on. In this way the planets are arranged in the sky around the sun in the same numerical order as the leaves are arranged around a pine cone, or the teeth around the edge of the seed vessel of a microscopic moss. And that universal law, the most universal of all laws, which everything throughout the universe obeys the law of gravitation—is also expressed by a numerical formula. The force does not decrease just in proportion as the distance is increased; it decreases according to the square of the number expressing the distance; so that at twice the distance the force of gravitation is not twice less but four times less, at thrice the distance, nine times, and so on. Thus everything in the universe, from the smallest moss to the remotest star, is constructed and arranged according to fixed numbers. There is nothing left to chance. There is not an atom but obeys its law, not a leaf but appears in its proper place. A sublime order is present everywhere, proving that the universe is the product of one infinite mind.

Under the heading of "Honesty as a Policy" one of the convict contributors to the "Star of Hope," the paper published in Sing Sing prison, compares the respective earnings of the unskilled laborer and the skilled burglar, and from the statistics he has compiled—or invented—draws the astonishing deduction that crime, even when regarded quite apart from morality, is miserably poor business. The writer, whose signature is "Auburn, 25,584," first presents—from imagination, obviously—the picture of an honest toiler earning $2 a day, saving $200 a year above all expenses, investing his money in a farm, and living happily and comfortably ever after. When one remembers the number of honest toilers who accomplish none of these things, the impulse to pass on hastily to what "Auburn, 25,584," has to say about burglars is very strong. He declares that burglars, taking them by and large, bring in from $15 to $20 apiece, and the most industrious operator cannot hope to do more than one job a week. If he keeps out of jail for a year, therefore, the products of his activity may amount to $1,000. But his necessary expenses are enormous. The expert says on this point: "He must at least keep two places of abode, must be well dressed and must keep himself well informed as to the doings of his victims. These are incidentals that will amount to at least $400 per year. Let us say his clothing comes to $200, his board and lodging to $300, and at the end of the year he is arrested with $100 in his pockets. To get a good lawyer he pays $50, and is extremely fortunate if he gets off with five years, during which time he earns $4.50 per annum, and when he leaves the prison he is a marked man." That, certainly, would tend to make a young man think twice before adopting burglary as a profession—would, that is, if any young man by any possibility could think at all of entering upon that pursuit. To speak frankly, says the "New York Times," the article of "Auburn, 25,584," is ridiculous and just a little disgusting, and we are inclined to believe that he might have been set at more profitable work than the preaching of smug commonplaces to cynics inside and outside of prison walls.