

WELCOME THE PRESIDENT

Washington Greet His Return With Enthusiasm.

A REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION

Crowds of Men, Women and Children Line the Route From the Railroad Station to the White House, Cheering Like Mad and Waving Flags and Handkerchiefs—The President Deeply Touched

Washington, D. C.—There never was an American President who, returning to the capital at the end of a summer's vacation, received such a welcome home as Theodore Roosevelt has just received. Tradition has it that Washington crowds are not over-enthusiastic, that they seldom cheer, but that was belied on the beautiful autumn evening when the President in his passage along Pennsylvania avenue to the White House received an ovation such as has seldom been witnessed in this city of pageants and ceremonies.

From the time he left the train that carried him from Jersey City until the Executive Mansion was reached, President Roosevelt found enthusiastic hundreds on every side, cheering like mad and waving flags and handkerchiefs with a vim and warmth that he appreciated thoroughly. In his characteristic way he entered into the spirit of the occasion, and from the moment he left the station until the White House was reached he stood up in his carriage and waved his hat with an enjoyment that was apparent to everybody along the line.

It was as the peace-maker, and not merely as the head of the nation, that the President was received by the people of Washington. No other man who has occupied the White House was paid such a tribute as was given to him. Official dinner Washington, having its dinner at 5 o'clock p. m., and confirmed in its habit of reading the evening paper after dinner was over, abandoned the habit of years and turned out in force to shout a greeting to a man whose face was familiar and who could be seen at almost any time.

The cordiality of the reception and the size of the crowd were all the more remarkable from the fact that there were no spectacular or imposing features to the President's homecoming. No bands were at hand, no uniformed military formed his escort. There were only a line of conventional carriages and a few mounted policemen. But the route over which the President proceeded to his official residence was lined with men, women and children, who forgot their hastily eaten dinner and their hastily read evening paper in the sheer joy they felt of cheering and waving and making the most distinguished fellow townsman feel that he was one of them.

The special train which brought the President and his party from Jersey City arrived in Washington at 6.18 o'clock p. m., about two minutes behind the schedule. A larger party than usual of Administration officers met the President at the station, among the number being Postmaster-General Corcoran, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of Commerce McAdoo, and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis. Roosevelt's Manchester terrier, Jack, was there in charge of Charlie, the President's footman, and he rode up Pennsylvania avenue in the President's carriage.

Mr. Roosevelt paused only a minute or so on the station platform to shake hands with the friends who came to meet him, but hurried to the carriage, which was in waiting near the place where the train stopped.

The police arrangements had been made with almost as much care as if the occasion had been an inauguration. The whole length of Pennsylvania avenue from Sixth street to the White House had been roped off, and the crowd was kept back on the sidewalk.

The President's carriage was driven slowly up the avenue, and Mr. Roosevelt stood during the entire drive, lifting his hat and bowing in response to the cheers of the crowd. Four Secret Service men and plain clothes men walked on either side of the carriage, and mounted policemen surrounded the carriage at a distance of a few yards. In an open carriage, immediately following the President's, was Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service.

There was a big crowd around the gate at the entrance to the White House grounds, and the carriage was stopped a moment while the President, with his hat in his hand, said: "Good night and good luck; and thank you very much for the reception you have given me upon my homecoming." Mr. Roosevelt seemed to be deeply touched by the demonstration, so unusual for Washington. The carriage was then driven rapidly up the driveway to the porte cochere on the north side of the mansion, where the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entered the house.

Strikebreakers Ousted.

The New York subway strikebreakers, imported by Farley, having served their purpose, will now be discharged by the Interborough Company. The Interborough has asked the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for thirty competent motormen, and the Farley aggregation will be disposed of as quietly and quickly as possible.

A Victory For Arbitration.

Arbitration is the keynote of the Norway-Sweden dissolution treaty.

Tested Eyes Before Flight.

Surgeon-General S. Suzuki, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, addressing the convention of military surgeons, at Detroit, Mich., told how the Japanese surgeons before every engagement carefully inspected the eyes of all gunners on the warships.

Cigarette Law Upset.

In a test case brought by an Omaha (Neb.) tobacco dealer, Judge Day declared unconstitutional the new anti-cigarette law in so far as it relates to giving away cigarette papers.

Fair Autoist as Slayer.

Mrs. Edith M. Bailey, wife of a wealthy manufacturer, of Cleveland, Ohio, beneath whose automobile Joseph Broeste was killed, was held for manslaughter.

Safe Crackers' Successful Job.

Burglars entered the private bank of C. B. Burnett & Sons, at Eldorado, Ill., wrecked the vault and carried away between \$8000 and \$10,000 in currency and gold. Many shots were exchanged between the burglars and citizens, but nobody was hurt.

CLUB CANAL WORKMEN

Shipload From Martinique Frazer Death to Panama's Terrors.

Baring Their Breasts, the Men Declare They Will Perish Before Working Under Deadly Conditions.

Colon, Panama.—Six hundred and fifty laborers from Martinique, brought here on the French steamship Versailles under contract to work on the canal, refused to disembark or to submit to vaccination, which is imperative under the American sanitary regulations.

The men clamored to be taken back to Martinique, asserting that they had been misinformed as to the conditions here before they embarked, and that later they learned these conditions were intolerable and deadly. However, 500 of them were with difficulty persuaded to land, and these were sent to points along the line of the canal. One hundred and fifty remained on board and declined to leave the ship under any consideration.

These men were forcibly ejected from the vessel by Panama and Canal Zone policemen, but not until nearly every one of them had been clubbed and several were bleeding from their wounds.

The French Consul at Colon, M. Bonhenry, appealed to the men to listen to reason, explaining that they had left Martinique under contract with the canal zone emigration agent guaranteeing the payment of their passage here, and that while working on the canal they would have in addition to their wages the guarantee of free quarters and free medical attendance.

The men, however, were not amenable to this reasoning.

Before noon, at the instance of M. Raven, the agent of the company, and of the French Consul, a squad of Panamanian police went on board the vessel and told the men that force would be used if they persisted in their refusal to disembark. Seeing that their refusal was armed with bayonets and guns, the men again bared their breasts and said they preferred death rather than to be taken ashore.

The laborers at 2 o'clock were informed that they would be given two hours to reconsider their decision, and at 4 o'clock three of them consented to disembark, the others still holding out. Then the Panama police, armed with clubs, approached the laborers, and on their refusing to leave the ship began to club them right and left. The zone club a few minutes later, assisted in the clubbing, but with better judgment and less indiscriminately. About fifty of the laborers leaped into the sea, but all of them were able to swim. The captain, however, lowered a boat, which picked them up. Nearly every man had received blows and several of them were bleeding from ugly wounds.

Seeing that resistance was useless, the men yielded, came ashore and began to eat the food which had been placed on the dock in sight of them for several hours. At 5 o'clock all the laborers, who were in a pitiable condition, were placed on board a train, which left for Corozal, where they will be put to work.

MOTHER KILLS HER 7 CHILDREN

She Then Wounds Herself Mortally and Sets Fire to Her Home.

Cambridge, Ill.—Neighbors of William Markum discovered that the Markum house was on fire. Hastening there to assist in subduing the flames, they saw the bodies of Mrs. Markum and her seven children lying inside the burning building, covered with blood. They succeeded in pulling the bodies from the flames only to find them all horribly gashed. All were apparently dead, but signs of life were discovered in the woman and she was restored to consciousness. She at first said a strange man had killed the children, and then set the house on fire. Later, just before she died, Mrs. Markum confessed that she had killed the children with a hatchet and had attempted to kill herself with the same weapon, but failing, had set the house on fire.

After her death a letter was found addressed to her husband, telling him she was going to kill herself and the children; that she loved him and the children, but believed they would be better off and safer in the arms of the Lord.

HELD FOR KIDNAPING FARMER.

Real Estate Dealer Accused of Crime to Gain \$17,000.

Kaukauna, Wis.—Wenzel E. Carot, a real estate dealer of Green Bay, was arraigned before Justice Schwin on a charge of kidnaping M. M. McCarty, a prominent farmer of Kaukauna, who has been missing since September 14. Not being able to furnish a bond for \$1200, Carot was committed to jail.

McCarty lived alone. His real estate and personal property is valued at \$17,000. When last seen he said he was going to Green Bay. After he had been missing about a week Carot appeared on McCarty's farm with a bill of sale and began disposing of the stock. The instrument is in McCarty's handwriting and is signed by him, but contains the names of no witnesses.

Proceedings against Carot were started by McCarty's relatives.

Asphalt Trust Aided Rebels.

Testimony was given during a suit in New York that the Asphalt Trust aided rebellion in Venezuela.

Witte Is Home a Hero.

Witte, chief peace envoy of the Czar, was warmly welcomed home to St. Petersburg by officials and people.

Boston to New York by Electricity.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's order for twenty-five electric locomotives, it was said, means electrical expresses between New York and Boston in the near future.

Labor World.

Nearly all of the flint glass factories of the country resumed operations recently.

Work has been resumed at the Stamford Merthyr Colliery, New South Wales.

The West Australian Government has taken steps to reduce the amount of labor carried on in the gold mines on Sunday.

Victorian Premier Bent says he is going to spend \$10,000 in various public works to provide work for the unemployed.

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN

Express Car on the Great Northern Blown to Pieces.

POSSE SURROUNDS THE THIEVES

Scene of the Robbery Only Ten Miles From Seattle—Professional Desperadoes Got One Thousand Dollars—Two Boys Captured After Attempt to Rob Passengers—Express Safe Looted.

Seattle, Wash.—The eastbound Great Northern passenger train leaving Seattle at 8 o'clock at night was held up by a gang of bandits ten miles from this city. The express car was blown to pieces by three charges of dynamite.

The train was flagged near a brickyard and as the engineer slowed up two men in raincoats climbed over the tender and presented revolvers at his head.

When the train stopped the baggage and express car was uncoupled by a third robber and the engineer was instructed to pull ahead, which he did for several hundred yards, when he was again commanded to stop. Two of the robbers then jumped off. Making the engineer and fireman do the same, and all marched to the baggage car door.

The express messenger was commanded to open the door, and on his refusal to do so a charge of dynamite was placed against it and exploded. The explosion tore the car almost to pieces. The safe was then blown open.

After securing the contents of the safe the three men started off in an easterly direction.

News of the hold-up reached here by a telephone message sent from a residence at Spring Beach. A trackwalker who escaped from the scene declared that a number of persons had been killed and wounded in the melee.

Details of the hold-up were received here.

Meanwhile two boys who had been riding on the blind baggage slipped off and went through the train, attempting to hold up the passengers. They had no guns, but took advantage of the timidity of the passengers while the shooting, which injured no one, was going on outside. They were captured by trainhands. The boys, who gave their names as Frank Alfred and Roland Gibbs, are now in jail at Everett.

They said they had no connection with the other robbers and that the idea of holding up the passengers only occurred to them after the explosion. Two of the bandits were on the blind baggage when they got on, they explained, and the third man boarded the train at Ballard.

A reward of \$5000 was offered by the Great Northern Express Company for the capture and identification of the robbers.

The Sheriff and his deputies found an abandoned horse and wagon a mile and a half north of the scene of the hold-up. The horse showed evidences of having been driven hard. The officers believe this is an outfit reported as having been stolen near Kent, twenty miles from Mill Point.

Deputy Sheriff Scott said that, so far as known, only about \$1000 was taken from the safe.

MORE AMERICANS LOST.

Drowned in Typhoon and Nine Others in Typhoon in Philippines.

Manila, P. I.—The interisland steamship Canabari, 1977 tons, was sunk in the recent typhoon of Ticao Island, one of the Visayan group. Apparently all on board were lost.

She carried five Americans, one Spaniard and eleven native and Chinese passengers, and a crew of ninety-seven men and officers.

SIX PERISH IN FLAMES.

Two Women and Four Children Burned to Death in Home.

Edgington, Va.—Six persons—two women and four children—were burned to death in their home here at night. The husbands of the women escaped. Those burned were Mrs. J. Algo and her three children and Mrs. Joseph Cardelli and one child. Their charred bodies were recovered from the ruins.

NEW \$10 COUNTERFEIT.

It Appears in New York City—Longer Than the Genuine Note.

Washington, D. C.—Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, announces the discovery of a new counterfeit ten-dollar United States ("Buffalo") note. It is of the series of 1901, check letter B. Lyons, Register; Roberts, Treasurer.

Fright Killed Patient.

Fright over an operation which he was about to undergo is believed to have caused the death of Andrew Peebles, fifty-seven years old, in Grace Hospital, in Chicago, Ill. While the physicians were preparing their instruments the patient died suddenly.

Russian Vice-Consul Fined.

Prince Engelitchoff, Russian Vice-Consul in Chicago, Ill., was fined \$1 and costs by Justice Caverly on a charge of violating the city's automobile speed ordinance. The prince waived his right as a member of a foreign consulate.

Baron Komura Sails.

Baron Komura sailed from Vancouver on the Empress of India for Yokohama.

New African Troubles.

Andrew De Wet, a nephew of the Boer General, is said to have been arrested at Windhoek, charged with plotting to aid the rebellious blacks and establish a Boer republic in Southwest Africa.

To Retain Army in Far East.

Advices from St. Petersburg, Russia, say that a Russian army of five to eight army corps will be held in the Far East.

Newsy Gleanings.

Kansas will have a \$75,000,000 corn crop this year.

A money order convention with Newfoundland has been signed.

An association of hay fever victims was formed at Jamaica, L. I.

"Aunt Nell" Ryan, 105 years old of West Hoboken, N. J., says she feels just as young as she used to feel when but thirty.

A man named May, from Norman Oklahoma, traveling in Western Texas, walked five miles following a mirage trying to get water for his mules.

Miss Gould's Big Gift.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has agreed to give \$150,000 for a railroad Young Men's Christian Association building at St. Louis, Mo.

BANK THIEF CONFESSES

Young Leonard Says He Stole \$350,000 to Give Financiers a Lesson.

Declares He Merely Desired to Show How Easy It Was to Commit Crime—Rubber Stamp the Clew.

New York City.—With the arrest of Henry Ambrose Leonard, son of ex-Sergt. John Leonard, of the Police Department, the mystery surrounding the theft of \$350,000 worth of securities from the National City Bank is cleared up. The prisoner made a complete confession to the police and Pinkerton detectives, and said, with a considerable show of pride in his achievement, that he had given Wall Street a good lesson in banking.

All of the stolen securities have now been recovered. Within a few hours Leonard repented his crime and his audacious theft he mailed part of his plunder to Dyer Pearl, senior member of the firm of Pearl & Company, the brokerage house whose name was forged to the check on which the thief obtained the stocks and bonds from the National City Bank.

The securities disposed of in this way by Leonard were valued at \$269,000. This left a balance of some \$80,000 to be accounted for. The prisoner informed Superintendent Dougherty, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and Capt. McAuley, of the Detective Bureau, where he had concealed the \$90,000 in securities. The missing stocks and bonds were found in a wardrobe at Leonard's home.

Capt. McAuley and Superintendent Dougherty met the prisoner's father by appointment at Twenty-third street and Third avenue, and there he turned over to them the securities.

It was the man from whom Leonard brought the rubber stamp with which to make the certification on the check that gave him away. He didn't know who Leonard was, but he knew enough to put the police and the Pinkertons on his trail. After that it wasn't the hardest thing in the world to get him.

Young Leonard is a puzzle to the police and the Pinkertons. He comes of a thoroughly respectable family and he had won the esteem of his employers by his ambition to get ahead. He even went so far as to study law at a law school in addition to performing his work in the brokers' office. His family was absolutely amazed when he was accused of the theft.

Leonard told the police that he had no idea how the money was obtained in the careless manner in which banking business is done and to show how easy it was to cheat an institution like the City Bank of some of the millions of securities daily passed in and out of its loan department. That was all he had in mind, he said.

All through the neighborhood in which he lived nobody could do the boy. He joined the Y. M. C. A. on 125th street in order to get the advantages of the gymnasium. His family say that he does not drink or smoke, and he has always been a regular attendant at St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church in the Bronx.

GRANTS HUSBAND ALIMONY.

Orders Divorced Wife to Pay Him \$1000 and \$10 a Week.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—For the first time on record here a husband has been granted alimony. Judge Sam W. Smith gave Mrs. Robert F. Newlin a decree of absolute divorce from her husband and the custody of their three children and ordered her to pay him \$1000 and \$10 a week. Newlin relinquishes all claim to any share in his wife's property. Divorce was obtained for non-support, and the alimony terms were arranged between the lawyers.

Newlin is a dog fancier, and his wife, wealthy in her own right. She has been supporting the family. They were married in 1894, and are prominent socially.

10 YEARS FOR CARLTON.

Judge Aspinall Says Bigamist Ought to Be Sent to Electric Chair.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Frederic E. Carlton, who was convicted a week ago on three charges of bigamy, and one of grand larceny, was sentenced to nineteen years in Sing Sing by Judge Aspinall. When he left the pen he was followed to the courtroom by a mob of men and boys, and again when he was led from the court to the train.

In sentencing the man, the Judge characterized him as a murderer, a villain, a swindler, and a thief, and expressed regret that he could not be sent to the electric chair.

Girl Held Fast in Swamp Dies.

The body of Lena Gill, eight years old, who had been missing for five days, was found in a swamp near Prescott, Ontario. She was sent by her mother on an errand. Armed men searched the country on a theory that tramps had kidnaped her. The body was found with the feet fast in the mud, the indications being that the child had fallen from exhaustion and died of exposure.

Brothers Drowned in the Potomac.

Two boys, Percy Dudley, aged ten years, and George Dudley, sixteen years old, brothers, were drowned in the Potomac River, at Washington. The younger boy fell from a boat on the brother leaped into the water to save him. Both went down before assistance could reach them.

Five Children Burned to Death.

Five children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home of Frederick Adamson, Fort Dodge, Iowa. The father had gone to work and the mother was visiting a neighbor, leaving the children were playing in their nightgowns when the gasoline stove exploded.

President Pushes Rate Question.

President Roosevelt has already renewed his campaign for railroad-rate legislation.

The Mississippi Launched.

The new United States battleship Mississippi was launched at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., in the presence of a crowd estimated at over 15,000. Miss Mabel Clare Money, daughter of the United States Senator, christened the hull as it began to slide down the greased ways to dip into the Delaware River.

Another Cronstadt Strike.

The dock laborers at Cronstadt have struck for more wages and shorter hours.

CHEAP INSURANCE LOANS

President McCall, of New York Life, Makes Startling Statements.

MONEY SPENT FOR LOBBYING

Investigator and Attorney Hughes of the State Insurance Inquiry Committee Makes Some Remarkable Discoveries Regarding Modern "High Finance"—How the McCalls Benefited.

New York City.—Something approaching a definite explanation of the mysterious legislative activities of "Judge" Andrew Hamilton, legislative agent of the Mutual, Equitable and New York Life companies, and of the hitherto inexplicable "yellow dog" funds came, when John A. McCall, President of the New York Life, testified that three-quarters of the measures proposed in Legislatures of the United States were "strike" or blackmailing bills, designed to "bleed" insurance companies.

Following this frank arraignment of Legislatures Mr. McCall outlined in detail the vast sums that have been handled by "Judge" Hamilton in fighting hostile legislation at various State capitals in the last five years. From the New York Life alone "Judge" Hamilton received \$711,000 in this period, in addition to a single fee of \$134,000 for counsel services. It will be recalled that testimony of Equitable officials revealed the fact that "Judge" Hamilton's expenses were divided between the three great companies, and if he received any conditions from the other two his conditions were "legislative work" against insurance legislation in the last five years would aggregate over \$2,000,000.

Mr. Hughes pressed home the probe into this form of insurance activity in a merciless fashion. He not only turned a flood of light upon the proceedings which permitted an official of the New York Life to swear that the company had made no campaign contributions in a year when it had actually contributed \$50,000, but he gave Mr. McCall a bad half hour explaining the circumlocutions by which Governor Culberson and the Texas State officials were hoodwinked about this performance.

Most striking, however, was the admission he wrung from the witness regarding the uses to which the vast legislative fund were put. In fact, Mr. McCall continued his former declaration that so far as he knew not a cent had been used corruptly to "influence legislation." In fact, he admitted that the money was turned over to "Judge" Hamilton to use in legislative halls in such a way as "to produce results." "Producing results" from the insurance point of view meant nothing more or less than the stifling of inimical legislation, whether the ordinary "strike" form of blackmail, or the recommendations of State insurance departments. Following this line Mr. Hughes led the witness to the admission that while the New York Life officially dealt only with attorneys "Judge" Hamilton was free to employ any one who could do the work, whether an attorney or not. "Entire freedom" were the words with which he described "Judge" Hamilton's power.

Then Mr. Hughes took a forward step in the tracing of the methods of the great insurance lobby that has been so frequently described as existing at Albany and at other State capitals. By cross questioning Mr. McCall continued his former mission that there were in many States men in a position to deal with legislative measures in such fashion as to exercise pressure to the extent of preventing the re-election of men acting counter to their wishes. Mr. McCall was not sure that those men could drive recalcitrant legislators out of politics, but he admitted their position would be "seriously strained." That the system reached to the national Congress Mr. McCall admitted in testifying to the employment of an agent to fight a Federal bill solely "because it was a man of very large acquaintance in Washington."

Apart from the legislative phases of his testimony, the most amazing single feature of Mr. McCall's examination was his admission regarding the hitherto unexplained loan of \$50,000 to John H. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at a nominal rate of interest. Mr. McCall, apparently nettled by Mr. Hughes' questions regarding the reason for the loan of this sum at a nominal rate of interest, declared that he regarded the interest rate as all right, and said with some feeling that he had obtained a similar loan from Mr. Hegeman at a similar rate. This apocryphal "loan" was seized on by Mr. Hughes at once, and the fact shown that Mr. McCall, a director in the Metropolitan, had obtained a personal loan from this company of \$75,000, \$50,000 of it nearly three years ago, and that the rate had not been raised until after the insurance agitation had become pronounced. When Mr. Hughes attempted to emphasize an improper cut in the interest rate, Mr. McCall declared with evident sincerity that he would have taken the money at a lower rate of interest if he could have obtained it.

The yearly salary roll of the McCall family drawn from the New York Life was shown to be \$137,500.

Collections Improve.

Mercantile collections improve as the season advances.

STARVING IN CAUCASUS.

Armenians, Fired Upon by Tartars Cannot Till Land.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Private dispatches received here from Tiflis say that conditions in the Caucasus are deplorable. The Armenians are starving and are abandoning their property because it is impossible for them to cultivate their land on account of the manner in which they are fired upon by the Tartars, despite the efforts of the troops who have been sent there to protect them.

MANZANILLO SUFFERS.

Mexican Port Badly Damaged by Storm.

Mexico City.—Official advices received here state that a furious storm visited Manzanillo, doing great damage to that city and port. The new break water was demolished and the terminal railroad washed away. The high sea almost flooded the town.

Another Cronstadt Strike.

The dock laborers at Cronstadt have struck for more wages and shorter hours.

BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt, it was said, found demoralization in nearly every executive department on his return to Washington.

Secretary Hitchcock has intimated that the next alleged land conspiracy case to receive the attention of the Government probably will be that of W. N. Jones, a big lumberman, of Portland, Ore.

Secretary Bonaparte has advised Brooklymites that he will not take up the matter of the sale of the frigate Constitution until Congress meets. He says the matter is one for Congress to decide.

Secretary Shaw declared that the remedy for the non-elasticity in the currency system lies in the authorization of additional national bank circulation.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The losses in life and property caused by the recent typhoon in the Philippines are less than the coast guard cutter Leyte was wrecked, eleven Americans were drowned, and army posts in the Southern islands were destroyed. The loss on hemp plantations is estimated at \$1,000,000.

All Honolulu drunkards have been officially blacklisted, so that they may be refused drink in the saloons. A correspondent states that "nearly all on the list are steamship men."

Jap spies are studying the defenses of the Philippines, a Spanish correspondent at Manila cables.

Felizardo, chief of the outlaws in the Province of Cavite, was surrounded near the Batangas border and jumped over a cliff to his death.

The absence of a line of freight-carrying craft between San Francisco, Calif., Guam and Manila throws all the trade in the islands into the hands of Japanese.

The commander of the Government forces at Guam urges the necessity of a system of water works in order that bad sanitary conditions may be improved. The public school system is well established and attended with gratifying results.

The aggregate custom collections at Manila for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$6,814,910, and for the entire Philippine Islands the total collections were \$8,263,444.

The Governor of Guam recommends the establishing of two lighthouses on the island.

Commander G. L. Dyer, Naval Governor of Guam; in his annual report, says the natives are well pleased with the sovereignty of the United States and that there is no sentiment among them for independent government.

DOMESTIC.

Secretary Shaw, addressing the Ohio Bankers' Association, at Cleveland, urged that a more elastic currency system be adopted.

The second tube of the New Jersey tunnel under the Hudson River, at New York City, was finished.

About 200 delegates, representing Massachusetts councils of the Royal Arcanum, at a meeting in Boston voted to take legal measures to prevent enforcement of the new rates of assessment.

John D. Rockefeller gave \$10,000,000 in cash to the General Education Board.

A Coroner's jury found that Cornelius A. Jackson, towerman, and Paul Kelly, motorman, are criminally responsible for the wreck on the "P" train on September 11, in New York City.

President Roosevelt will visit New Orleans, La., October 26, returning to Washington on a warship to avoid quarantine.

Judge Taylor, in the United States Circuit Court, Cleveland, Ohio, approved the report of a referee cutting down the fees of lawyers who appeared in the Cassie L. Chadwick bankruptcy proceedings.

John D. Rockefeller has boosted the price of oil in Canton, Kan., and Pittsburg, a Pittsburg all grades were raised, with one exception, from two to five cents a barrel.

Professor L. Eddy, the oldest teacher at the Kentucky State School for Deaf, Danville, Ky., dropped dead while in the schoolroom. Professor Eddy was seventy-five years old. He was noted as an astronomer.

Bishop Potter frowned on the attempt of a clergyman in the Diocesan Convention, New York, to pass a resolution condemning those blamed for insurance scandals.

FOREIGN.

Germany and France have come to an agreement on the Morocco question, regulating police and financial reform, but after the Algerian frontier are to be under French control.

A thoroughly modern electric light and refrigerating plant was put into use in Panama. It cost \$250,000.

The wreck of the Chatham in the Suez Canal was blown up. No harm was done to the canal.

Fifteen persons were drowned, including two engineers, by the destruction of a Chinese coasting vessel which was blown up by a floating mine in the China Sea.

For insulting the President of Nicaragua, William S. Albers, representing a Chicago mining company, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the authorities of that company. Albers will appeal.

Advices from St. Petersburg say that alarm is shown regarding the new treaty of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

There was more rioting at Budapest among university students, and the hostility of the Socialists to the coalition cabinet is expected to provoke further outbreaks.

Walter Vaughan Morgan was elected to succeed John Pound as Lord Mayor of London, England.

The failure of two leading operators in the French sugar market was announced at Paris.

The Swedish Riksdag met in extraordinary session, and the Government submitted a proposal to put into force the agreement made at Karlstad.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Japanese Empire was begun in Tokio to consider the revival of trade and industry now that the war is over.

Notwithstanding the silence of the Government, the fact is disclosed that Japan made peace at Portsmouth from fear of a financial breakdown. The war proved more costly than had been calculated.

Japanese Government officials said that plans had been completed to increase commercial facilities, but details will not be made public until the treaty of peace has been ratified.

No Woman in the Abstract.

F. Frankfort Moore says: "There is no such a thing as woman in the abstract. When you talk about woman enthusiastically, you are talking about the woman you love; when you talk about woman cynically, you are talking about the woman who won't love you."

Origins of "Acne."