FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUSPENSE NEARLY OVER,

Has Aided Matters Greatly.

Encouraging Signs in the Iron ladus. try-Some Recovery in Wheat-

Faltures for Week, 198.

NUMBER 299

STILL CARPING AT LANSDOWNE

One Paper Speaks of Him as "Clad in Robes of Dazzing Failure."

BITTER POLITICS IN IRELAND

Rosebery's "Napoleon" is Highly Praised-American Railway Methods Being Adopted in England.

Lendon, Nov. 3 .- "Clad in robes of dazzing failure." is the way one liberal newspaper describes the Marquis of Lansdowne's entrance into the foreign office. This, undoubtedly, expresses the opinion of a preponderance of the British public, irrespective of party lines. Even among those organs feebly upholding the advisability of Lord Lanslindly following out every wish of the mier. This the Associated Press arns, is quite opposed to Lord Salisbury's own idea. He does not share the general belief that in the war office he did badly. In fact, the premier is so onvinced of the reverse that he gave Lord Lansdowne the option of continu-Lord Lansdowne the option of continu-ing in his former office or taking the new billet. Lord Salisbury was delight-ed that Lord Lansdowne was wiking to accept the foreign office portfolio. He believes he will make a strong foreign servicely and had long contemplated to be loved to the contemplated to the Land Landowne as his successor should Lord Lansdowne as his successor should the doctors refuse to allow him to conthe doctors refuse to allow than to continue the severe duties he undertook during the past parliament. One of Lord Salisbury's closest friends said to a representative of the Associated

Press:
"Lord Lansdowne, by his training and coclal career, is most fitted and avail-ble to meet diplomats and decide large issues. Should he fail of success it will only be because he is too much of a

UNDERSECRETARYSHIP OF WAR. The under-secretaryships in the war he changes in the cabinet, must tomorcted, which is no easy matter. fow he selected, which is no easy matter, Mr. W. R. Hanbury, the financial secretary of the treasury, is believed tikely to succeed Mr. S. T. Ritchie as president of the heard of trade; and Mr. George Wyntham, the parliamentary secretary of the war office, is frequently mentioned as the successor of Mr. Gerald Balfour, as chief secretary for Ireland, though the latter's resignation is by no though the latter's resignation is by no

heads certain at present.

With reference to Irish matters, an musing story is going the rounds about the dake of Marlborough, whom the particularly heads menoned as Earl Cadegan's successor in he lord lieutenantship of Ireland, On he strength of this, it is said, a large t of Irish literature has been imed to Blenheim, where a recent Vis-is alleged to have found the young almost buried amid histories of

hief secretaryship of Ireland for the oard of trade. If this occurs it will the Cecil family four of the mos rtant chices in the cabinet, which out from the liberal papers the cry of nepotism.

ROSEBERY'S NAPOLEON.

The publication of Lord Rosebery's brought forth unanimous and unbound ed praise, but has given rise to a gen feeling of regret that the presentistinguished cabinet could not avai ng days, and while it direloses no historical facts, it deals so masterfully and impartially with all the available evidence that it must stand, to the critics say, as an authoritative record, in addition to being the most perfect character sketch ever penned. It is the with powerful epigrams and touches of humor and imagination, while the british ministers responsi-ble for the arduousness of Napoleon's capilityity are treated with merciless salite. On an sides it is admitted that this latest work reveals Lord Rose-bery at his heat. What will he do next? This is the question which arises on all

BITTER POLITICS IN IRELAND. How bitter politics are growing in

isfaction that he would re-enter and a Baglish jail. But, M. O'Brien adds, h considers it a mational duty. He also says the exclusion of Healy and his faction from the Irish party is the only

AMERICAN METHODS.

Once more the introduction of Amer-E As a result of the visit of the contendent of the Southwestern call to the United States, the circums of the road have decided to subsatus for the present lever system of signaling the pneumatic method em-ployed on merican roads. The latter's institutes nstallation is now accurring. Other lines are likely to follow suit so that distippear, question of the decrease

the part of London, owing to lack of docking facilities and high rates is likely to be solved by the formation of a public body for the bet-ter management of the anagement of the docks and waterways, which plan includes river quays on both sides of the river above connected with railroads, will save time and expense.

DISSMISSAL OF TOD SLOAN.

The Prince of Wales' dismissal of Tod dication of the feeling against American jockeys and trainers. The Prince of Wales yielded to the popular clamor. While the methods and manners of a number of self-advertising American owners have undoubtedly given the Jockey club an excuse for its present attitude there is little doubt that jeal-busy of the continued American sucthat the campaign igainst the American horsemen was not undertaken without plenty of pre-meditation. This is evidenced by the

McKINLEY WILL GO HOME TO VOTE.

President to Leave Washington Long Enough to Cast His Ballot



Laying aside for a day his presidential position. William McKinley, the man, the citizen, will speed from Washington to Canton, Ohio, and, vested with the majesty of an American elector, record his choice of candidates for the various national, State and municipal offices in which he is interested as a taxpayer. Here are shown Major McKinley's Canton home, the train that will carry him thither and the country he will traverse.

rent appropriation,

The estimates submitted in detail are as follows: Star service, \$5.580,000; steamboat service, \$386,000; railroad transportation, \$34,700,000; railway post-office cars, \$4,861,000; railway postoffice clerks, \$10,378,743; mail messenger service, \$1,033,000; electric and cable car.

vice, \$10,38,000; electric and cable car service, \$500,000; wagon service in cities, \$800.00; mail equipments \$326,500; mis-cellaneous items, \$1,000; total inland ser-

vice, \$5,726.249: foreign mail transporta-tion, \$2,549.000: balance due foreign

Brothers-in-Law Fight Fatal Duel.

Chronicle from Elberton, Ga., says:

An altercation between James E. Hammend and F. J. Wall, brothers-in-

law, living eight miles from here, re-

sutled in a duel between the men

wherein Wall was killed, the two wives

being the sole witnesses to the battle.

Wall was beating a negro for disobe-dience and refused to hear his wife's

then went to Hammond, her brother,

asking his intercession.
Upon this Wall became incensed, and

drawing a revolver, chased Hammond

from his presence, threatening to kill him. Hammond grabbed a shot gun.

The relatives met again in less than an hour, each accompanied by his wife.

A duel then ensued and Wall was in-stantly killed, while Hammond escaped without injury. The women were the

The Goulds Will Pay Boni's Debts.

New York, Nov. 3.—On the authority

of an "intimate friend of the late Jay Gould," the World announces that the debts of Count Boni de Castellane will

be paid in full by the Goulds at once.
"The scandal attending the claims

amounting to \$4,700,000 against the spendthrift husband of Countess Anna is to be stopped," the World adds:

tributed by George, Helen, Howard, Edwin and Frank Gould to wipe out

these debts, as they consider the honor of the Gould family is involved." In-

cidentally, the World article says, "It was elicited that the Gould millions

have nearly doubled since Jay Gould's

\$18,000,000 and her income nearer the \$1,000,000 than the \$600,000 mark, as heretofore stated. The total vilue of the Gould estate is now over \$125,000,-

Towle & Son Can't Meet Liabilities.

are \$118,000, of which \$116,000 is due to banks, and \$3,900 for merchandise.

The capital stock is \$150,000, and that is practically wiped out. The last statement of the company to the State gave its liabilities as \$203,290. The assets were given as land and buildings, \$42,000; machinery, \$40,000; cash and debts due to company, \$79,912; merchandise manufactured and in process. \$142,290

that Anna's share is nearly

A lump sum probably will be con-

only eye witnesses.

lea in behalf of the colored man.

Chicago, Nov. 3 .- A special to the

countries, \$155,000.

paper in England and many of the best service or for special facilities on trunk

paper in England and many of the best weeklies, who are revelling in the chance of a slur at American jockeys.

Truth cannot find words of vituperation for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1902, is \$61,430,249, being \$2,158,weekles, who are feveling in the chance of a slur at American jockeys.
Truth cannot find words of vituperation enough wherewith to denounce Sloan and all the others it can reach. But the greatest glee of all prevails in the London sporting clubs and cafes where the English turf gamblers assemble to settle betting here. The gamblers, who for years have held the English turf by the throat and who finally found all their calculations smashed by the American successes, hope to be able to resume their trade. Sloan is much chagrined. His retainer was to have been £5,000. He had other offers of like amounts, but now that the Prince of Wales has thrown him over, no English owner is likely to employ him as first jockey. Sloan returns to the United States November 14, but the story that he does not intend to apply for a license here in 1901 is regarded as being at least transmitted.

in 1901 is regarded as being at least

premature.

Leigh, the trainer of Mr. Frank
Gardner's stable, which Sloan manages the present trouble, has secured quarters at Epsom. Twenty-six American yearings have already arrived there.

Rigby will not apply for a license here for 1901, as he is engaged by Madame Meiner to ride in France. Morgan and Eddie Jones go to Australia.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS. Report of the Assistant Postmaster General Made Public.

Washington, Nov. 2.-The annual report of W. S. Shallenberger, second assistant postmaster general, was made public today. It shows that on June 30th last the annual rate of expenditures for indand mail service was \$55,146,060 for foreign service, \$2,014,538; total expenditures, \$57,160,598. There were 22,843 star routes, with a total mileage of 269,808, involving an annual rate of expenditure of \$5,132,378; 1,943 special office routes (annual expenses \$4,369,000); 8,695 railway postoffice clerks (annual expenditure, \$8,946,424); 7,190 mail messenger routes, 220 wagon route (in cities), 287 electric and cable car routes, five pneumatic routes (annual expenditure, \$222,266). Necessary and special facilities on trunk lines of rail-roads involved an annual rate expenditure of \$195,143 and mail equipments

The routes of all kinds in the domes-tic mail service cover over 590,000 miles in length, and the miles traveled over them per annum was 495,265,773. average of almost nine trips a week on each route was maintained throughout

ne country. Mr. Shallenberger refers to the steps taken looking to stopping speculative bidding for mail contracts, and an-nounces that the new policy of award-ing all new contracts only to persons living on or contigious to the route in volved has worked satisfactorily. equipment of box delivery on star routes, whereby persons along the line should have mall brought from the next office by the star route carrier and left in a box erected by such persons has worked satisfactorily in South Carolina, and the next star route con-tracts will provide for such service, in-creasing the mail facilities in the rural districts at a moderate increase of

Letter mail for the interior of Alaska was carried last winter by a that was reasonably well performed For the coming winter the arrange-ments double the frequency of dis-patches for points supplied by various overland routes supplying the offices along them with letter mail four times a month. Malls will be carried by rein-deer this winter from Eton to Kotsebue points, north of the Arctic circle Plans for various overland routes are announced and the necessity emphasized of co-operation with the war depart-ment in opening an all American mili-tary post road from Valdez to the up-

The service in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the temporary military postal service in China are touched on briefly. The special and general weighing of the mail throughout the United States. hose results were announced last February, showed the railroads carried an aggregate much greater than gen-

erally supposed, and that 86 per cent of the total matter was sent direct of the railroads.

Relief legislation for families of those killed in the service is asked, and the creation of a fund to retire on pay a clerk whose usefulness is cut short by permanent disability incurred in the line of duty. Reorganization and re-classification of the railway mail service legislation requiring separation of sec-ond-class matter by publishers, and legwho by force attempt to enter a postal car or assault the postal clerk on duty, are recommended. No estimate is subporting columns of almost every daily mitted at this time for pneumatic tube

New York, Nov. 2.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: The period of suspense is nearly over. Business has been longing for a free field in which to leap forward, but buying is restricted largely to wants for immediate consumption. Some evidence appears of willingness to take speculative chances in the movement of a few standard goods, notably of iron and steel.

The actual resumption of operations in the anthracite coal fields has added largely to the working force and closing down of a few small steel plants is only in the nature of concentrating operations at more advantageous points and has not much reduced the number of men employed. The weather in some sections has favored business, but at New York has been unseasonable, accounting for much of the loss of 15.3 per cent in bank clearings here.

here.

Encouraging signs multiply in the iron industry. Strength in bessemer and gray forge at Pitisburg shows that the recent increase in activity of finished forms has at last affected the market for raw material. Improvement in domestic buying of pig is the more noticeable because of decrease in exports. Structural shapes continue n exports. Structural shapes continue in exports. Structural snapes continue in urgent request, plates advancing with active demand from ship builders and with talk of a pool to sustain the price. Bar iron would sell readily at former prices but holders grow stubborn. Reports are current that Amer-ican concerns have contracted for ma-chine shops in Bremen and numerous bridges abroad, including some in Afcica. Billets at Philadelphia cost \$50, which does not look like reduction in steel rails. Buyers in these lines desteel rails. Buyers in these lines de-cided not to wait for election to place

wheat, started by the statement that Argentina could not be able to ex-port freely this year because of the in-jury to the growing crop. Small con-cessions are made by importers of raw

sugar.
Failures for the week were 198 in the United States against 183 last year, and 23 in Canada against 25 last year.

Osgood Field Dead.

New York, Nov, 3.—Information has been received here of the death in Paris of Osgood Field, formerly of this city. About a month ago Mr. Field, who was in Paris with his wife, was stricken with pneumonia. Complications set in that caused death,

that caused death,
Osgood Field was born in this city in
1823. He was a grandson of Samuel Osgood, who was in Washington's cabinet
and also the first postmaster general of
the United States. Soon after staining
his majority Mr. Field went to London, where he was for a few years engaged in business Mr. Field always kept up his interest in the United States and was a corresponding member of the and a fellow of the Society of Antiquar-ies of London. He was a man of con-siderable fortune and retired from active business life about thirty years

Interested in American Election.

New York, Nov. 3.-London business New York, Nov. 2.—Lander Circles are keenly interested in the American contest, says the Tribune's correspondent. Business in the street and on the exchange is virtually suspended until the decision of the American be known on the questions affecting the interests of the

STATEMENT BY MR. BRYAN. He Says the Republican Campaign

Has Been a Fallure. Chicago, Nov. 2-William J. Bryan

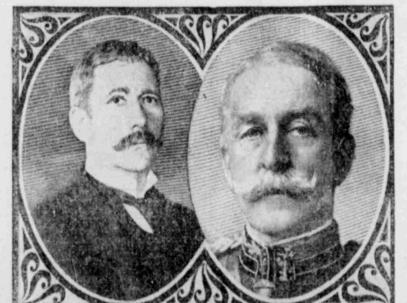
Chicago, Nov. 2—William J. Bryan tonight gave out the following statement in the form of an interview:

"The Republican campaign has been a failure. The full dinner pail argument has been repudiated by the workingmen and the Republicans are compelled to confess that a large proportions of the property of the cast for the property of the cast for the cast pelled to confess that a large propor-tion of the labor vote will be cast for the Democratic ticket. Besides believ-ing with the Democrats in the general doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, the laboring men are against the trusts, the large army and the colonial policy. The laboring men are also drawn to the Democratic party by the fact that our party is opposed to government by inparty is opposed to government by in-junction, to the blacklist and to Chinese immigration, and in favor of arbitra-tion and of a cabinet officer selected to Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 2.—A. F. Towle, Son & Co., silverware manufacturers, are unable to meet their obligations, and a meeting of creditors will be held next Thursday. The Habilities are \$118,000, of which \$115,000 is due to hanks and \$3,000 for merchanding.

represent the wage-carner, "The Republicans are now hoping to The Republicans are now hoping to hold their strength among the farmers, but they have no policy which will benefit the farmer. The man who makes his living on the farm is the victim of all the victous legislation for which the Republican party is responsible and receives none of the benefits conferred by special legislation man conferred by special legislation corporations and syndicates. The farm er pays more than his share of the taxes and receives less than his share of the considerations manufactured and in process, \$143,290. Republican policies have lessened the

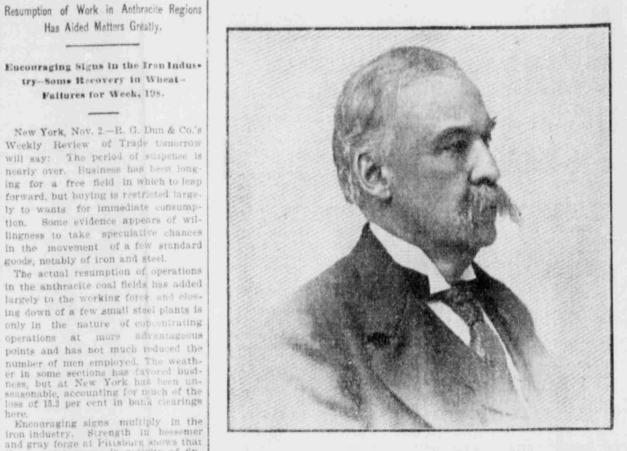
PROMOTERS OF UNITED STATES ARMY.

Hon, Elihu Root. Secretary of War. and Lieutenant Ganeral Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY

Accepts Appointment at the Hands of President McKinley.



Hon. George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., who formerly represented the Blue Hen's chickens in the United States Senate and whom President McKinley made a Federal Judge, has just received and accepted an appointment as a member of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal. Judge Gray is respected highly by both parties.

value of farm lands, increased the proportion of tenants and have driven the farmers' sons away from the farm, thus intensifying the struggle for existence in the cities. The farmers are almost unanimously opposed to the Republican party with its attendant increase in the military establishment. I believe that the election will show that we have gained among the farmers. that we have gained among the farmers as well as in the cities.

"The small business men and the professional men are also feeling the effect of the industrial despotism.

which has grown up with this adminis The poor are coming to the Demo

cratic party because they want a chance in the race for life, and many of the well-to-do are coming because they realize that the Democratic party

they realize that the Democratic party affords better protection to honest wealth than the Republican party.

"The Republican party is under the control of those who seek advantage through governmental favoritism and grow rich by the exploitation of citizens at home and subjects abroad. It is a fight between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, and Democracy appeals to the judgment and to the conscience of those who are willing to let live as well as who are willing to let live as well as to live."

PICTURESQUE DEMONSTRATION. Given by a Parade of Social Democ atic Men and Women for Debs.

New York, Nov. 3 .- One of the picturesque demonstrations of the present campaign was a Social Democratic party parade last night in which over 5,000 men and women marched, preliminary to a meeting in Madison Square, Men and women, marching side by side, alternately sang the Marseilliaise and chanted:

"Vote for freedom."

Picturesque floats and unique arrangements made the parade spectacu-ar in effect. The red flag of Socialism lominated and every marcher wore

a red ribbon badge.

As the parade reached the square each one of the bands began to play the In the ranks which numbered several

In the ranks which numbered several trades organizations, marched many women who cheered for the candidates of the party. The one float which attracted attention was "Liberty Enlightening the World." On this was a young woman posing as Liberty with children dressed as Indians, Chinese and other nationalities.

Another float was that of the Dramatic society of socialists. This repre-sented a mining scene. Painted scen ery showed the entrance to a mining shaft and miners with lighted lamps on their caps were congregated on the float. The float, which seemed to sat-isty the paraders best was that which represented a stockade in which were working men cowering before the bayo-nets of soldiers. This was supposed to represent the Couer d'Alene mining

Numerous banners and transparencies were carried. Some of the sentiments were "Labor is the Producer of All Wealth-Idle Capitalists Own It."
"Prosperity. Have You Any? Give

Those who spoke at the meeting were Max S. Hayes and H. P. Giger of Cleve-land, Ohio: J. Mahlon Barnes, of Phila-delphia, and Benjamin Hanford, the candidate for governor.

P. O. Clerks Wait on Gompers.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—A delegation of the Postal Clerks' union, which completed its organization only last Sunday, waited on President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is in this city, and requested him to use his influence in securing a redress of the grievances of the members of th union. As a result of the conterence President Gompers will, on his return Washington, take up the matter with the posta authorities.

American Bidders Successful.

New York, Nov. 3 .- In competition

with European manufacturers, says a London dispatch to the Herald, the American Steel company has obtained an order for \$5,000,000 worth of rolling stock for South African rallways.

Wehrner, Biet & Co., one of the great South African mining corporations, asked for a bid on coal wagons, to be delivered to the mines at the earliest possible date. The Pressed Steel Car company, of Pittsburg is the successful bidder. The American company not bidder. The American company not only made a bid a third lower than any other, but beat the best European bidder in time by eight months.

Must Be Active Against Carlists.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A correspondent of Le Petit Parisien telegraphing from a point in the French Pyrenees, says that if troops are not sent immediately to Puiguigorda and Seo De Urgel these towns of great strategic importance will fall into the hands of the Cardists, who will then be masters of the upper valley of the Secretary will be able to obtain of the Segre and will be able to obtain arms from France and Anderro.

The Carlsts in upper Catalonia are armed with Mausers and are well

It Involves the Construction of 32 Vessels of 151,600 Tons Displacement.

NAVAL INCREASE PROGRAM

This is Double the Number Laid Down in Any Preceding Year-The Details.

New York, Nov. 3 .- As finally adopted, says a Washington special to the Tribune, the United States naval increase program for 1901 involves the construction of 32 vessels of 151,600 tons displacement, or more than double that laid down in any preceding year. The list which Congress is to be asked to authorize is: Three 15,000 tons battleships, two 15,000 tons armored cruisers, six 2,000 ton gunboats, six 800 ton gunboats, ten 200 ton gunboats, three 15,000 ton colliers, one 7,000 ton repair ship and one 7,000 ton marine transport.

The board of construction has decided to emit the torpedo boats, both surface and submarine, recommended by the policy board, of which Admiral Dewey chairman, but the program in all other particulars conforms closely to the initial project under discussion a

The program makers have confined their project to ships for offense, or police and for novel auxiliary purposes by the new conditions imposed upon the navy by the increasing importance of American influence in the far east.

The new fighting ships proposed are more formidable than any of the same category yet designed. With the seventeen now building or authorized, and with the six battleships and two armored

The twenty-two gunboats are intend-d for police duty, principally in the Philippines, although adaptable for ser-

will give an offensive force of thirty

The 200 ton gunboats will be the smallest war vessels, except torpedo boats, ever built for the United States navv. but they will be of the size re-commended by all officers of experience ing order among the small islands of the archipelago.

The three colliers are designed to deliver on a single voyage from Norfolk ten thousand tons of coal at Ma-nila, Guam, Pago-Pago or Hawaii. They are also to have a sufficient speed to enable them to accompany a fleet of battleships on a long cruise. They are to be equipped with automatic loading and unloading apparatus to se-cure greater economy of time, and, if necessary, could be quickly converted into cable-laying ships for use on the Pacific ocean. The repair vessel Vul-can is to be kept in the Philippines, and s virtually to be a cruising navy

The proposed maritime transport is to be like the Solace, but half again as large, and armed with light guns. She is needed by the marine corps, which ow has six thousand men dependent on the Solace, or on army ships, for transportation. The new vessel is to have accommodations for two battal-lons and to have high speed for the purpose of carrying a force quickly to headquarters being at Manila.

Defaulter Schreiber in Cuba.

New York, Nov. 3 .- According to a

dispatch from Albany to the Journal and Advertiser, a letter received there from Davis Matton, a resident who is traveling in Cuba, says that seemingly William Schreiber, the defaulting clerk of the Elizabethport bank, arrived in Santiago, Cuba, on October H, and left on the 17th for Manzaniilo. The letter, which was written at Santiago on October 20, says in substance that a on October 20, says in substance that a man was brought to the hotel there from the Ward line steamer Santiago de Cuba that left New York on the 4th of October, arriving on the 11th. He gave the name of Blunt but he did not put his name on the register.

He stammered. He told some of the guests that he was in great financial difficulties and was being followed. He had expected the affair to be patched up, and, finding that it could not be, his attorneys had advised him to go to

his attorneys had advised him to go to Cuba. He was bordering on nervous prostration and would come down stairs at midnight and page the floor. He finally told one of the guests who had galaed his confidence that detectives would be on the steamer Saratoga which left New York October 16. So he took a steamer that left October 17 and was to stop at Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, Caiseda, and all other outside ports. Before leaving he told the people that his name was not Blunt

Booth-Tucker Buys a Home.

New York, Nov. 3 .- Commanderarms from France and Anderro.

The Carists in upper Catalonia are armed with Mausers and are well equipped with tents and campaigning it is said, the American headquarters of the army will be located.

SIXTO LOPEZ TO PRES. SCHURMAN

Addresses Him a Letter on Education in the Philippines.

SAYS HIS REPORT IS UNFAIR

Declares that in Matters Educational the Filipino Record is Credit. able to a Degree.

New York, Nov. 3 .- Sixto Lopez, the Fillpino, has written an open letter to Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university and of the Philippine commission. The letter in part is as

"The report of the late commission, of which you were president, professes to deal, in addition to other matters, with education in the Philippines.

"You represent that the insignificant part which the Spanish authorities played in matters educational was the sum total of educational activity among the masses of our people. That this is a most unfair and inadequate representation of the facts it will now be my pleasure to prove,

"In matters educational the Filipino record is creditable to a degree. During all the years of the Spanish regime, notwithstanding monastic opposition and Spanish indifference, our system of education flourished and increased, University extension and collegiate schools, the result solely of Filipino activity, have spread throughout the archipelago. The intense desire of our people for education, both in its elementary and higher forms, was known and feared even in Spain and has been admitted by yourself and your colleagues. Every program of reform put forward by our people has included a system of free state education.

"In most every branch of knowledge, in competition examinations, the Filipinos have shown themselves superior of the Spaniards. In all the learned professions, in philosophy, in theology the most prominent men are Filipinos. Notwithstanding the fact that the Fili-Notwithstanding the fact that the Fil-pino who came to Europe was imme-diately singled out for the hatred and persecution of the monks, many Fili-pinos sent their children in to the universities of Madrid, Paris and Ger-many where they distinguished them-selves, especially in philosophy. "The latest addition to higher edu-cation in the Philippines is due antirely

cation in the Philippines is due entirely to the energy and liberality of the Filipinos. In July of this present year, amid the clash of arms and political strife, the Filipinos founded the Manila Lyceum, with forty-one teachers and professors, all of whom, with three exceptions, are pure Filipinos. Among the subjects taught are Greek, Latin, English, French, Spanish, universal and commercial geography and statistics, history, theology, philosophy, zoology, physics, chemistry general science, drawing, etc. This institution owes its origin to Senors Guerrere, Mendiola and Villamer, all of whom are pure Filipinos, two being Tagalogs, and one a Visayan, and the funds have been provided exclusively by Fili-

FOREIGN RELIGION IN CHINA. Governor of Shan Si Province Tells Why it is Detested.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 2.-A number of letters from native Christians, written last August and September, of the massacres in the Shan SI province, and translated by Mrs. Archibald Little, appear in the Shanghai papers received today. The writer says the governor of Shan Si issued the following proclo-"The foreign religion is detestable

because it despises the gods and har-rasses the people. The Boxers will burn the houses of all Christians and kill them." On July 16th, Mr. and Mrs. McCon-

nell, with their little girl, Miss King and Miss Burton, together with Mr. and Mrs. Young, came from Kikichow. On arriving at Si Klao, they were sur-rounded, and July 16th were decoyed the banks of the Yellow river and killed. On July 24th the mission premises

were burned, and the next day the Ping Kiang Ladies' home was burned.

They took Mr. Peng and killed him, and burned five houses of the Christians, using violence to make four men worship their idols. The Christians sought the protection of the local officers, who commanded them to recant. The Boxers ordered them to draw lots before the idols, and if the lot came upward they considered that they had been sincere in recanting, but if downdard they considered them sincere and killed them.

On the west side of the Fen river, near Ping Klang Fu, the people took Christian on and women and with knives on a cross on their foreheads, then tortured and killed them.

The persecutions of native Christians in Shan Si are indescribable. All the house of the Christians and lequirers

homes of the Christians and inquirers in the country about the city have been destroyed. The wives and daughters of the Christians have been shamefully

treated and tortured.
No steps have been taken to punish
the Taotal, who handed over for
slaughter the Thompsons and their children's wards and their children, Miss Mancheuter and Miss Desmond, and now be holds in prison the evan-gelist who saw Dr. Ward killed, lest he should give evidence against him.
That official is forcing the unhappy
man to write false letters, distorting
the facts of the massicre.

Bishop Favrier, who reached the coast after his successful defense of the Pei Tene cuthedral, estimates that 200 native Christians were killed in the Pekin division alone

Australian Police Baffled.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 3.—The Australian police have been buffled by the Beelong murderers. Seven months ago the entire colony was startled by a series of murders which took place within one hundred miles of Sydney. Two well known desperadoes, Jimmy and Joe Governor, Maori half-breeds, were the only ones of the murderers who escaped. Since then they have killeld two officers and a woman. A proclamation has been South Wales deciaring the men to be outlaws, so that they may legally be shot down if it is found impossible to capture them alive.