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The Board of Public Safety is not created to save the feelings or shield the reputations of patrolmen. Its duty is to obey the law.
Speaking of social ostracism, what would Colonel Bryan think of a proposition to boycott the men who have been furnishing moral aid and comfort to the Filipino insurgents?
If it is true, as charged, that Andrew Carnegie paid the cost of calling Senator Hoar's anti-expansion speech to Aguinaldo, there will be some consolation in the thought that he is not a native American.

The letter sent by the Council committee to discharged policemen seems to imply that the Council can only investigate a city board or department upon charges filed. This is a mistake. Under the charter the Council can institute an investigation of its own motion and upon common rumor.

The Washington Post goes to the trouble to enter an elaborate denial of the preposterous story in the sensational press to the effect that when the President of the United States is coming in to greet his assembled guests on formal occasions his arrival is heralded by a prolonged blast of a bugle. The newspaper readers of the "provinces," even those with the had taste to read yellow papers, are not quite the blooming idiots the Post takes them to be.

The city attorney's answer in the suit brought by discharged policemen against the city does not go to the real question in issue. The gravamen of the suit is not that the men were discharged without cause, but without trial or reasons assigned in writing, as required by the charter. To this charge the answer filed by the city attorney assigning alleged causes for the dismissals is really no answer at all. The alleged causes bear every appearance of being an after thought, but even if they are true they do not go to the point. The charter does not permit the wholesale discharge of patrolmen without charges filed or cause assigned, to be made good by the assignment of cause under compulsion.

The hyphenated American organizations which seem to take pleasure in declaring that Secretary Hay is "England's representative in an American cabinet," seem to forget that as John Hay, a young man, the present Secretary of State learned his Americanism of Abraham Lincoln as one of his private secretaries. He has always been an American—a simple American without prefix or hyphen. Wherever he has been he has been an American. As secretary of state he has achieved renown for his work as an American in securing "the open door." He has just notified the British government that its attitude regarding goods that are contraband of war is not satisfactory. Secretary Hay is an American without a prefix.

It is announced that the editor of the organ of the State Liquor Dealers' League will be the principal speaker at a meeting to-night in one of the city churches, called by the Anti-Saloon League. The object of the joint movement is to compel every person who takes out a government license to sell intoxicating liquors to take out also a county and city license as the law requires. The movement is probably directed mainly at grocers who sell "bottled goods" and drug stores who retail liquors without license. The curious alliance of temperance and saloon interests seems to grow out of a common desire on the part of both to bring about a strict enforcement of the license law. The motives of the two parties are, of course, entirely different, one aiming at the advancement of the temperance cause and the other at restricting the liquor traffic to open and licensed dealers.

The Journal is not in a position to say how much the wages of miners should be increased for the coming year, if at all. The question depends on so many factors that it can only be properly decided upon full knowledge and consideration of all the facts and the interests of all concerned. One thing, however, is certain, namely, that the miners should have as high a scale of wages as the situation will justify. The country is now enjoying almost unprecedented prosperity, and the most sagacious business men believe this condition will continue at least two or three years. In this situation mine owners and operators can afford to be not only just, but generous. It is not as if factories were closing and the demand for coal falling off, with a prospect of lower prices during the year. The indications are the contrary, and mine owners and operators should recognize the fact. It is to be hoped the coming conference will be marked by a spirit of fairness on both sides that will lead to satisfactory results.

There is some speculation as to whether Mayor Taggart will approve or veto the resolution adopted by the Council to investigate the recent arbitrary removals in the police and fire departments. As to the legal right of the mayor to veto the resolution there is, of course, no doubt. The only question is one of expediency and perhaps of politics. The charter gives the Council power to "investigate all departments, officers and employees of the city government, and to examine into any charges preferred against the same, and into the affairs of any department or board." As this provision is clearly in the interest of good government the mayor cannot set his personal will against it without raising a suspicion that he fears investigation, either for himself or his board. The people have a right to know the bottom facts about everything connected with the city government, and any attempt to conceal them will raise a suspicion that there is something wrong.

WOLCOTT VS. BEVERIDGE.
Senator Wolcott's criticisms on Senator Beveridge's speech are really complimentary to the Indiana senator. The latter spoke nearly two hours and covered every phase of the Philippines question, yet the Colorado senator finds only two or three points to criticize, and those so inconsequential and so remote from the main question that his criticism is really a tribute to the merits of Senator Beveridge's speech. It was not to be expected that the latter would escape criticism or that some of it would come from senators. Senator Hoar voiced the sentiment of the graybeards when he alluded in a fatherly and patronizing way to Senator Beveridge's youth—that which William Pitt, in repelling a similar charge, called "the atrocious crime of being a young man." Senator Wolcott is hardly old enough or long enough in the Senate to join in that charge, but, being something of an orator himself, he tries to belittle the speech of a coming rival by pointing out supposed defects which either the clear atmosphere of Colorado or something else causes to look very large in his eyes. He charges Senator Beveridge with taking a "base and sordid" view in advocating the retention of the Philippines on account of their material wealth and resources; with "maudlin sentiment" in arguing that American expansion is part of God's plan for civilizing the world, and with palpable error in claiming that there was no antagonism between practical politics, as understood in the United States, and good government of the Philippines.

Readers will observe that the points on which Senator Wolcott bases his criticisms do not go to the essence of Senator Beveridge's speech. All that he said concerning them might be stricken out without detracting from its merit, while if all that Senator Wolcott said in replying to them were stricken out there would be very little left of his. Many other people besides Senator Beveridge have seen the hand of God, variously termed Providence, manifest destiny, fate, etc., in our acquisition of the Philippines, and while it is a matter of no practical consequence one way or another one person's opinion on the subject is as good as another's. Perhaps Senator Beveridge's view that the Almighty works out His plans through nations is as nearly correct as Senator Wolcott's that "the divine plan goes no further than to hold each individual responsible for his actions towards his fellow-man." Speculations of this kind in senatorial discussion of a practical question are surplusage, to say the least.

Senator Beveridge's argument regarding the national wealth and resources of the Philippines was not "base and sordid." It was legitimate and to the point. He was not arguing in favor of the acquisition of islands that did not belong to us on account of their natural resources, but in favor of holding them after they have come into our possession. Senator Wolcott tries to break the force of the "base and sordid" view by saying: "If we are to keep these islands, it is because we owe a duty growing out of the cause of the war and not because we are able to take them." Duty to what, or to whom? There is nothing in the cause or origin of the war requiring us to hold the Philippines. Whatever duty there is in the case grows out of the end of the war, not its beginning. On this point the Colorado senator shoots wide of the mark. We quote from the press report:

"We had taken the Philippines, but as one of the highest duties we owed the human race, we had entered into the war with Spain because we could not listen to the cries of distress that came from Cuba. When we inaugurated the war no one dreamed of quickly and victoriously we found five million people suffering from oppression. Spain, defeated and bankrupt and the Philippine Islands floating derelicts. We had taken them because to have allowed them to drift helplessly into the power of another would have raised international complications. We should have been compelled to take them had they been as black and barren as the desert of Sahara."

This is a very erroneous statement of the case. We never "found the Philippine Islands floating derelicts." It is not true that Spain had abandoned or was ready to surrender them. Her peace commissioners at Paris protested till the last moment against our acquiring them, and only yielded to the inevitable when they found there was no escape. They insisted on the Philippine question being the last one considered and came near breaking off the peace negotiation on account of it. The peace negotiation began on Oct. 1, 1898. Oct. 27 the American commissioners presented a demand for the Philippines, which the Spanish commissioners refused to entertain. On Oct. 31 the American commissioners presented a second formal demand for the cession of the entire archipelago. Nov. 4 the Spanish commissioners flatly refused to accept the proposition. After two weeks of discussion the American commissioners, on Nov. 21, presented their ultimatum and required a reply by Nov. 23. On the last-named date the Spanish commissioners yielded, but with a protest that Spain yielded only to stress of circumstances. The record, therefore, shows that we did not "find the Philippine Islands floating derelicts." We exacted them from Spain as a victorious power. Their cession carried with it American sovereignty and the duty of establishing peace and orderly government. If Senator Beveridge's argument of God's trusteeship was "maudlin sentiment," as Senator Wolcott says, the latter's argument of picking up derelict islands and incurring a duty to the people is equally so. It is enough that the islands are ours by an indefeasible title and that we are going to hold them. Instead of dwelling upon a few imaginary defects or inconsequential flaws in Senator Beveridge's speech, Senator Wolcott would better have

joined in the general recognition of its strength as a patriotic presentation of American rights and duty.

BRYAN AND COLLEGE MEN.

The latest appearance of that interesting purveyor of picturesque politics, Col. William Jennings Bryan, is as a friend of college professors. A short time ago President Hadley, of Yale University, in an address on trusts, suggested as a tentative remedy for their evils that social recognition be denied to any man engaged in them, thus applying a sort of social boycott, as it were. "When people have clearly made up their minds as to what are great actual evils," he said, "ostracism is an effective remedy." Perhaps it is, though it has never been tried on a large scale against capital or wealth. Colonel Bryan's attention being called to President Hadley's statement he at once approved it. To quote his language:

"The idea is a good one and should be encouraged. A man who tries to rob the public by means of a trust or by wrecking a bank or a railroad should not be countenanced by society but a plain highwayman. The thing needed is to awaken and educate the public mind and conscience on such matters. I am glad, indeed, that college men who are leaders in education are taking up the matter for discussion. It is a step in the right direction, and I have no doubt that their researches will result in greatly helping to solve the problem."

This prompt approval of President Hadley's suggestion for the ostracism of wicked capitalists shows that Mr. Bryan knows a good thing when he meets it "coming up the pike." But there was a time when Colonel Bryan was not so prompt to indorse the views of college men. Three years ago when he was traversing the country, speaking several times a day from the rear end of trains, in advocacy of free silver at 16 to 1, practically all the college men of the country, all but two or three insignificant exceptions, were against him. Their knowledge of history, of political economy, of the principles of finance and of monetary legislation, and their sense of common honesty led them almost as one man to oppose a policy which they regarded as equivalent to national repudiation and individual robbery. Colonel Bryan had no use for college men then. Now when one of them suggests social ostracism of capitalists as a cure for trusts the colonel halts him as a second Daniel come to judgment. "The thing needed," says the colonel, "is to awaken and educate the public mind and conscience on such matters." That is just what the college men thought and tried to do three years ago when the colonel was preaching 16 to 1. Then they were "well-meaning but misguided fellow-citizens who could not break away from the financial slavery which European nations had fastened on the United States." Now, because one of them has made a suggestion that strikes his fancy, they are "leaders in education," and he has "no doubt that their researches will result in greatly helping to solve the problem of trusts." And so the kaleidoscopic statesman continues to revolve, presenting a new combination at every turn.

The shooting affray which occurred in Frankfort, Ky., yesterday was without any extenuating circumstances. Open dueling is respectable compared with shooting in a hotel corridor where bystanders are as apt to be killed as those who do the shooting. If there is any law or justice in Kentucky ex-Congressman Colson will receive the penalty for murder.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.
No Room for Expression.
She sang; no soul was in her song—
It was not that her heart was wrong;
How could the audience guess her plight?
The collar on her neck was tight.

Utah "Hob."
"How do you suppose Roberts feels by this time?"
"I wager he wishes he was that other Roberts who has gone to fight the Boers."

The Point of Divergence.
"What do you consider the greatest difference between Stevenson and Kipling?"
"Stevenson wrote as if all women were ladies; Kipling writes as if there were no ladies."

Emergency Reminiscences Aroused.
"It will be dreadful if our natural gas gives out."
"Won't it, though? Jane, did you used to get up and make the kitchen fire when we had gas, or did it?"

Hunted to Cover.
"As a nation, Americans don't seem to love their home life."
"That's so; we had to go to boarding because so many relatives loved our home life better than they did their own."

Footnotes.
If a girl can make lovely chocolate caramels a man thinks she can cook.
Job had no more bolts than lots of other people, but he managed to get his case into print.

Success is like a chicken; if you get it too close, it is well to keep an eye on the coop.
When some women get the blues, the family find out by having to eat dried peach pies.

When the truth is told, all our good resolutions last longer than we thought they would.
After a girl has taken three French lessons she can do the French shrug better than her teacher.

Two souls with but a single thought surprise everybody by finding an awful lot to talk about.
Birth doesn't amount to so much; indolence often presents a fine imitation of the correct aristocratic air.

Ibsen has written a new drama, and this is the way the ridiculous Richard Le Gallienne begins a two-column account of the master's work:
In the year in which Ibsen publishes a new play all other literary events take a second place. This happens with solemn periodicity only once in two years. Once in two years the prophet opens his lips. And the metaphors are not incongruous, for through all the sternness of Ibsen's new message there is a gleam of the star-like blossoms of that fancy which is Ibsen now allows to escape to the surface of an absolutely perfect prose style like a central volcano fire beneath his work. Well, the great event of a new play by Ibsen happened in Copenhagen on Dec. 15. Copenhagen is the capital of Scandinavian culture, and though Ibsen is a Norwegian, he always publishes his books in Copenhagen. By the lovely accident of having married a Danish lady, I am able to see the conditions of the "due to dust," and yet if the reader could see an army of any number of soldiers in khaki out on the veldt he would at once think of the simile. South Africa looks now as if it were the dust of the world. Its ground is loose dust. Its air is flying dust. Its vegetation, animals and insects are

speech last Tuesday, he is beginning to learn that it is well to have a little more experience in Congress before trying to take the lead in such an august body as the United States Senate. "He succeeded," continues this sapient person, "one of the greatest minds that ever adorned the Senate, David Turpie, and the older senators have naturally been disheartened by the correspondence would have it inferred. Oh, heavens! Oh, heavens!"

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Democracy of this city "rot together" last night, and it is presumed that a committee was appointed to find some soft place to fall at the coming municipal election. Sure defeat is staring the blundering administration in the face. The people are awaiting the opportunity to oust them.—Elwood Call-Leader.

There is no demand anywhere for a "cheap" administration of county affairs. Kitchin county is not a "cheap" county. It is a county where the citizens are encouraged to a strict honesty in the management of its affairs, and every step of the County Commissioners in that direction is met with hearty approval. If Bryan's Milwaukee artist has stolen a red-hot stove. The next national Populist convention is billed for Milwaukee. This leads to the question of the safety of the Populist platform. It has been stolen heretofore in cities and counties by far less adroit gentry than a man who could purloin a hot stove. Better keep the platform away from making war on the Philippines than that.

Mr. Bryan is authority for the statement that the Democratic party will meet the trust problem with a plain and positive remedy. That's what the party tried to do with the financial problem, but people refused to take the bait. If Bryan's trust remedy is as successful as his financial dose the people will do well to shake it before taking.—South Bend Tribune.

After all, the best and greatest thing about Senator Beveridge's speech is the deep religious fervor that pervades it from beginning to end. Here is an ambitious young man, suddenly exalted to one of the most important places under our government, and he is not content with being the God of nations, and who believes in his heart of hearts that this is God's country, and that he is called to bear the burden of bearing the "white man's burden."

Among the many corruptions discovered in Shelby county, it is noted that the county has been charging school teachers all the way from \$25 to \$50 for their places as teachers, and that the teacher who could show up the biggest pile was always sure of a place. This, added to the higher mountains of crime of stolen court dockets, auditor's and treasurer's books, and a debt of \$125,000 to the county, makes the unfortunate Shelby county one of the darkest spots on the map of Indiana.—Edinburgh Call.

That the feeling in Delaware county is almost unanimously in favor of the renomination of George W. Cromer for Congress is shown by the fact that the Republican county central committee, as now reorganized, is, with but one exception, composed of men who are friendly to Mr. Cromer, and the new officers of the county are all men who are friendly to Mr. Cromer. The best authority that there is and will be no opposition to the renomination of Mr. Cromer. The Republican county, and as every Republican paper in the district has spoken in his favor his nomination is certain. The result seems to be assured.—Muncie Morning News.

Oh, Why Do They Do It?

New York Mail and Express.
The committee which raised the fund to present a monument to Admiral Dewey is going to make another present to the admiral in the shape of three handsomely bound volumes, containing the names of the subscribers to the fund. While the books will contain the name of every subscriber, they will not mention the amount of individual subscriptions, so that Admiral Dewey will not know the different contributions of the humblest contributor and those who set checks for thousands. The names will be written by one of the expert calligraphers on each volume: "The tribute of a grateful people. The names of subscribers to the monument to Admiral Dewey, United States Navy."

What One Man Can Do.
Vernon (Ind.) Journal.
The \$90,000 sugar factory contracted to be erected at North Judson, Starke county, is an example of what one earnest and persistent man can do. Jacob Keller, of that place, for over three years has been persistently and untiringly keeping the fact that the sugar beet was an industry of high promise and that North Judson was the center of the beet-growing belt before the public and before capitalists and sugar experts. No periodical or newspaper could do this, and the fact too small for him to use. He has written hundreds of columns and thousands of letters, and he has not given up. He has hopes realized, and the location of the factory is an example of what an earnest man can do.

The Kentucky Situation.
Kansas City Star.
It should make the judicious Democrats grieve to think of the situation. Not long ago Kentucky was, other things being equal, the banner Democratic state of the Union. There was supposed to be no limit to the power of the Democratic party in Kentucky. But with everything in its own hands the Democratic party lost the state to the Republicans. The man who led the party through its own fault, to Taylor. The party has arrived at a point where, if it will, it should be able to get back to the point where it was when it was in power. The man who led the party through its own fault, to Taylor. The party has arrived at a point where, if it will, it should be able to get back to the point where it was when it was in power.

Revolt Against Mediocrity.
Memphis Commercial Appeal.
The strike will probably be indorsed by everybody in Louisville except the owners of the system. They have no conductors there, and the motorman not only has to run the car, but he has to see that passengers get on and off, has to watch the fare box, and has to make transfers and put the trolley on when it gets off. The Louisville motorman certainly has his hands full. He gets only seventeen and a half cents an hour.

A Speaking Photograph.
Brooklyn Eagle.
Beveridge declared: "Those who voices in America have cheered these misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, have their blood on their hands, and the flood of years can never wash that stain away." Senator Hoar at once responded by saying: "The man who says something like that, and nothing more, is the sort who would be tolerated."

A Standard to Wash For.
Philadelphia Record (Dem.)
The standard of qualifications of officials for the Philippines is utterly unattainable in existing conditions; yet it would be far better to strive toward that standard than to give up our Eastern possessions to the control of the spoilsman, Senator Beveridge, at least, may be depended upon to fight for his political ideals.

Waste of Common Sense.
Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.)
The duty of the Democratic national convention is to frame a platform in accord with the cardinal principles of historic Democracy, but adapted to the conditions of the present. The platform of 1896, but those of 1900 and then to select candidates in accord with that platform.

Dust in South Africa.
Julian Ralph.
It sounds gruesome to liken the sending out of the return of "due to dust," and yet if the reader could see an army of any number of soldiers in khaki out on the veldt he would at once think of the simile. South Africa looks now as if it were the dust of the world. Its ground is loose dust. Its air is flying dust. Its vegetation, animals and insects are

nearly all of different shades of dust color. As I write, the men are dissolving mud in their palms and dipping brushes in it to paint the white stripes mud color. Every pouch and strap and cloth-covered water bottle that would show white or dark is being painted this treatment. And the drummers are doing the same with their uniforms—painting the white tightening cords mud color. The golden lions and unicorns and gaudy regimental mottoes, so that everything shall look like the velvet that we shall be as dusty as the country.

BEVERIDGE VS. HOAR.

Reason for Classing the Latter's Course as Treasonable.

Philadelphia Telegraph.
A correspondent who deems it incumbent upon him to defend Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the strictures of the Republican newspapers, takes the Evening Telegraph to task for expressions of opinion to the effect that the Senator's talk and conversation with respect to Philippine affairs has been "treasonable," and that the aged, but honorable, politician, must have fallen into a state of senility. The last mentioned surmise was ventured by way of apology and defense. What other defense can be offered against the implication of treasonable intent and practice which constitutes the gravamen of the case against Mr. Hoar? As to his amenability in this case, discussion must turn, as discussion usually does, on the meaning of words, and the meaning of the word treason in this country, as defined by the Century Dictionary, not to go back to the Constitution of the United States, consists in levying war against this Nation or in adhering to its enemies, or in giving such enemies aid and comfort. A man is known by the company he keeps, and Senator Hoar keeps company with Edward Atkinson, William Allen, and other anti-American men who have been engaged since the outbreak of hostilities in the Philippines in making war on the Philippines, and in giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. There need be no discussion on that question. Later he has been unflinchingly settled on for all by General Lawton in that irrefutable testimony which he sealed with his blood. The judgment pronounced by General Lawton as final, it is becoming in all other true Americans to their respect for his memory by acquiescent silence. In an eloquent, earnest and impressive address on the Philippine situation in the United States Senate yesterday, Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, arraigned in a vigorous and even dramatic indictment the unfriendly law without which in America have cheered on the misguided Filipinos to shoot out soldiers down, "charging with impressive emphasis on the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours on their hands and the flood of years can never wash that stain away." Senator Hoar had the unfortunateness to undertake a reply to this scathing denunciation, babbling feebly over the platitudes which he is accustomed to treat the American public, and declaring that this Nation is altogether to blame for making war on the Philippines, that they are a free and independent people defending their just rights; that Aguinaldo is a very good ruler of this amiable nation of Tagal patriots, and that there is nothing so base in the history of the world as the attempt of our government by means of the army and the navy in Luzon to "strike down the infant Filipino republic." If our correspondent, above referred to, or any one else can successfully defend Senator Hoar and those who stand with him from the charge of treasonable intent and practice, sentiments which are treasonable under conditions of actual warfare, when American soldiers are being shot down on the firing line, then the American flag might better be hauled down and all pretensions to making war on the Philippines and American honor be abandoned forever.

SOLDIER LIFE IN LUZON.
The Effect of the Canteen—The Rations and Clothing of the Men.
Guilford S. Garber, in Madison Courier.
We are having very pleasant times. The regular army officers have taught us their ways of turning off business, and while hundreds of details are observed in taking care of the men, everything goes by system. We don't notice the work. The men have learned that they have got to keep themselves and equipments clean whether they want to or not; that they must police camp in the cool of each morning there is not a piece of food or dirt anywhere on the ground. They have learned to drill and do guard duty so that we don't have to teach them any more, and the non-commissioned and company clerks are well broken in. If a man gets drunk and is absent without leave, or disorderly, he knows just what he'll get, and gets it without any fuss or feathers. We have the full army ration right along, and all the clothing and equipments we care to put for without charge. The men are all in high, weather-tight bamboo houses, and altogether our affairs run like they were clock work.

Each battalion has a canteen, which works fine. Our company got about \$100 from the sale of beer and tobacco last year, which went to buy sugar, tea, lime, juice, beans, and whatever the men wanted, other delicacies that are not issued, or stuff that we wanted to grow in quantities that the government ration allows. A good deal of our ration we traded for delicacies, or sell, and the proceeds go into the company fund. The canteen has stopped the men, all except a few notorious bums, from drinking. The men and the women get drunk at the canteen, as they always did when they went to Manila for beer. We never drink, but we see the sun is hot, but only in the mornings and evenings, when it is really cool and the breeze is blowing. As a result of every soldier knowing what things have to be done to preserve his health, and fulfill our duty on the line, and having all the equipments, etc., wanted, and a good table, the soldiers are perfectly contented. We had kicks from morning to night in the regimental camp last year, but everything is lovely now. The men get all the fresh beef that they can eat, two meals a day from the canteen. It is frozen and we have to cut the beef up with axes.

The uniform is the regular blue flannel sack coat, trousers, and campaign hat and leggings. (We have light cotton shirts, but a man would die of chill in them from 5 in the evening until 5 in the morning, and would get chilled in them in the day time, by reason of their getting wrinkling wet from perspiration. The flannel shirt takes up the perspiration and does not feel too warm. Officers and men wear the same uniform, except that the officers wear a metal shoulder straps about an inch or two inches long pinned on their shirt collars, and non-commissioned officers wear metal chevrons on their shirt sleeves. All officers wear gilt and black twisted wire hat cords to distinguish them from the sergeants.

The personal relations among the officers are very pleasant. In the old militia volunteers the officers took their old quarrels into the army with them, and everyone was sore at everyone else. Here is nothing like that, and nothing of the sort would be tolerated.

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ment intended to send the Buffalo to Manila and allow the ladies an opportunity to take passage. The Buffalo is not under order for the Philippines.

PROSECUTION REBUFFED.

BARNET CASE EVIDENCE CANNOT BE USED AGAINST MOLINEUX.

Testimony Thrown Out by Recorder Goff—Blanche Chesborough Again Name Mentioned Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—In the trial of Roland B. Molineux the prosecution today continued its efforts to show a motive for the poisoning of Henry Barnett by Molineux. Recorder Goff threw out the evidence, declaring that the Barnett case had nothing to do with the present trial.

Andre Bustanoby, superintendent of the Knickerbocker A. C., said that Molineux had ordered the goods mentioned in certain letters sent to Miss Blanche Chesborough, at 251 West Seventy-fifth street. One of the bills called for whisky. It was at this house that Molineux is alleged to have lived with Miss Chesborough before they were married.

Minnie Betts, the servant in Mrs. Bellinger's house, 251 West End avenue, who testified yesterday, was then recalled. It was at the house that Blanche Chesborough lived after she left the house on West Seventy-fifth street, and the prosecution was endeavoring to prove that Barnett visited her in her new home, thus rousing Molineux's jealousy and hatred. The recorder, however, ruled out the testimony, saying: "The court entirely disregards the contention that the showing of a motive in the Barnett case shows a motive in the present case. I instruct the jury to disregard this testimony on that point."

The prosecution went back to the Adams case, calling Jos. K. Koch, proprietor of a private letter box agency on Broadway, who positively identified Molineux as the man who required about a letter box on the corner of 188th and 189th streets. Koch, a man who gave the name "H. Cornish," but who, witness declared positively, was not Harry Cornish. The prosecution sought to prove that the lessee of the box was Molineux and that he used it for obtaining medicine from manufacturers. Court adjourned until to-morrow.

MAY DIG CANAL.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

There received Nov. 30. There is nothing to indicate that any attention was attracted to it. The appointment was made, and the canal was dug. It was a canal, was filed away apparently without examination. There is no other paper in the case than the one which was filed. On Nov. 21, some weeks after the nomination was in the Senate, as to the Provo City case, the facts were stated in a report to the department of any date making allegation of polygamy against the incumbent, and that it became a matter of public report some time ago. I wrote to the marshal of the territory asking him for any information in his possession, and he replied that a charter had been made in the State Court and the postmaster had been held over for trial, which was not to take place. We decided that we ought not to convict in advance of trial and reserved action until the judicial determination.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$290,325,718; gold reserve, \$224,513,253.

Patents were issued to Indians to-day as follows: James A. Beecher, Mishawaka, screw-cutting machine; Franz Burger, Ft. Wayne, fluid clutch; Joseph Cullen, Sitka, traction wheel; Louis Letz, Crown Point, corn-shelling and stalk-cutting machine; Charles Keele, Indianapolis, automatic computing machine; Casswell L. Leonard, Veedersburg, calendar; John A. Jones and N. B. Volz, Indianapolis, gas burner; Sam Watson, Dublin, wire-fence machine; Frederick A. Wilkie, Richmond, refrigerator.

The Philippine Commission to-day completed its report and dispatched it to the public printer. Proofs of the first section are expected to-morrow, and there is every reason to believe that the first volume will be held before Congress within a week. Because of the pendency of the Philippines question, just now before Congress, it is regarded as desirable by the committee that this material be completed at the earliest possible moment. The first volume is devoted entirely to the political situation involved in the acquisition of the Philippines. It sets out the instructions of the President to the commission and describes the operations of the commission under those instructions. Then follow chapters on various subjects—government, the Chinese question, naval requisites, etc.

The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for December shows as follows: Merchandise, \$1,647,273, of which \$1,198,814 was from foreign countries, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the previous month. Because of the pendency of the Philippines question, just now before Congress, it is regarded as desirable by the committee that this material be completed at the earliest possible moment. The first volume is devoted entirely to the political situation involved in the acquisition of the Philippines. It sets out the instructions of the President to the commission and describes the operations of the commission under those instructions. Then follow chapters on various subjects—government, the Chinese question, naval requisites, etc.

Quartermaster General Ludington is informed that the transport McClellan has left Santiago with the remains of seventy-five soldiers who died last spring from yellow fever, and 375 metallic caskets, bound for New York. All of the unclaimed dead will be brought to Washington and interred in the national cemetery at Arlington, by the side of other victims of the Spanish war. The empty caskets of the men who died in the Philippines, where they will be used for bringing home the bodies of the soldiers who have been killed in the Philippines. The transport City of Pekin has already left Manila for San Francisco with the bodies of 15 soldiers and others who died in the Philippines.

The following expert special agents have been appointed by Director of the Census Merriam: William G. Gray, of Philadelphia, in charge of statistics in regard to the iron and steel industries. Mr. Gray is chief clerk of the American Iron and Steel Association, officials of which association have charge of similar work in 1898 and 1899. Mr. Shirley P. Austin, of Pittsburgh, in charge of statistics of the glass industry. Mr. Austin is the chief of the Glass Workers' Union, Mr. Alexander Smith, of New York, special agent in charge of the statistics of the sugar industry. Mr. Smith has been interested in all movements for the increase and advancement of the mercantile industry of the United States, and has been a member of the subject mentioned under the supervision of Mr. H. N. North, chief of the division of manufactures.

The arrival at New York of an accredited agent of the Danish government charged with the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indian islands has not been notified to the State Department as yet except through the newspapers. There is visible reluctance to discussing the subject, leading to an intimation that a free sale of the islands at this moment might very seriously prejudice any attempt the administration may have in contemplation to secure the assent of Congress to the acquisition of the islands.

It is not admitted that the matter has progressed to the point that a determination has been reached to adopt the project, for such an admission might lead to disagreeable inquiries from other nations, but there is reason to believe that the administration has given much thought to the advisability of buying the islands. The presence in the United States of an authorized agent of the Danish government, if he correctly represents himself, is undoubtedly significant.

The Navy Department is still in receipt of numbers of inquiries from relatives of naval officers stationed at Manila regarding the status of the vessels of the department, and a baseless report that the depart-

ment intended to send the Buffalo to Manila and allow the ladies an opportunity to take passage. The Buffalo is not under order for the Philippines.

PROSECUTION REBUFFED.