

ENGLAND GETS READY

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO TAKE FULL CREWS.

British Torpedo Boats Which Were About to Be Repaired Ordered Back Into Service—Russia Drops a Lead Hint in Favor of France in Fashoda Station.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The British admiralty has ordered every seagoing warship to have its crew made up to the full complement, as is ordered in case of mobilization.

Officers on leave of absence or unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to commission the reserve ships if required.

The excitement over the Fashoda question led an Irishman to smash with an umbrella a window of the office of Funch on Fleet street this morning.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—Commenting upon the recent speech of the British chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Novoye Vremya charges the chancellor with making a violent attack upon the French government and says he failed to bear in mind that France has in Russia "an ally resolved to support her in the Fashoda question, in view of the full solidarity of their interests."

INTO ONE GREAT SYSTEM.

All of the Branch Lines of the Santa Fe to be United.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 24.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, at its next meeting of its stockholders, December 8, will absorb into the main company a majority of its branch lines by purchase and the other branches by long time lease.

The Chicago, Santa Fe & California, Denver & Santa Fe, Pueblo & Arkansas Valley cannot be purchased now, but are to be leased and the ratification of the leases will be voted on at stockholders' meeting.

It will make very considerable reduction of expense of running the road. The lines represented by the companies to be absorbed are now operated and practically owned by the Santa Fe. It is formally announced that the stockholders will vote on the approval of the recent purchase of controlling interest in the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley railway, which is to give the Santa Fe its own line into San Francisco.

A LARGER OUTPUT OF GOLD.

Over 237 Million Dollars the World's Product in 1897.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The director of the mint, in his report upon the production of the precious metals during the calendar year 1897, just submitted to the secretary of the treasury, deals not only with the production of gold and silver in the United States, but in foreign countries as well and draws a comparison between the production of the leading producing countries of the world.

The value of gold produced in the United States during 1897 was \$67,368,000. The South African Republic holds first place, producing gold to the value of \$37,633,861; Australasia, \$55,684,182, and Russia, \$23,345,763.

There was a notable increase in the production of gold in the world during 1897 over 1896. The United States increased \$4,275,000; the South African Republic made the remarkable gain of \$13,854,192, and Australasia increased \$10,502,249.

Missouri Judge Dies in His Buggy

HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 24.—Judge Joseph Rowe died suddenly in his buggy today. He had driven to the farm in the early morning and was preparing to start home when his horse became frightened and in the effort to restrain the animal he suffered a stroke of apoplexy. He was 86 years old and came to Missouri in 1833.

Fed From the Vicar's Pig Tub.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The town of Shrewsbury and vicinity has been excited over the trial of the vicar of Ruyton and his wife for cruelty to two orphan nieces, who had been left in their charge. The children had been reduced to the position of drudges, their clothing was ragged and they were fed from a pig tub. The vicar was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months' imprisonment.

BANK RECEIPTS NOT TAXABLE.

The Internal Revenue Department's Recent Decision is Reversed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The commissioner of internal revenue has materially modified the previous ruling of his office as to the taxability of receipts given to banks in place of checks for money withdrawn from deposit.

The commissioner further says: "The purpose of the law is to require stamps upon checks which are commercial, negotiable instruments. A check, however, is not required to be in any particular form, if it is in a form sufficient to constitute an order for the payment of money and assumes the character of a commercial negotiable instrument, then it is subject to the tax."

"There is much banking done, especially in savings banks, without the use of checks at all; the depositor having a book in which the banks denote the amounts deposited on one side and the amounts drawn out on the other. Of course the depositor in such cases draws money out of the bank, but he does not give a check, so if a person does not give a check he does not have to pay tax. If the bank pays him upon its dues to him and he gives a receipt, such receipt does not require a stamp; but if he issues his receipt so that it will be good in the hands of another person to draw upon his account for the amount of it, then it loses the character of a receipt and becomes a check and is subject to the tax."

HAVE DONE NOTHING YET.

Seven Fruitless Sessions of Peace Commissions—Americans Standing Firm.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The joint session of the peace commission yesterday lasted from 2 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. During this time the commissioners discussed the second series of written arguments put forward by the Spaniards for the purpose of prevailing upon the American commissioners to assume the Cuban debt.

Thus far there have been seven joint sessions, four of which have been devoted to the discussion of the first article of the protocol. In this manner two weeks have passed and no result has been reached. The American commissioners have listened to all the arguments of the Spaniards, but they have not changed the position which they first assumed in refusing to take over the Cuban debt.

SIMON'S HOUSE PAINTED BLUE

Sultan Fulfills Holy Landmarks in Palestine for the Kaiser's Visit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—The zeal of the sultan of Turkey to renovate every town in Palestine through which Emperor William shall pass has resulted in the desecration of even holy places. The historical house of Simon the tanner at Joppa, a few miles from Jerusalem, where Saint Peter lived, has been painted bright blue and its floors have been laid with colored tiles.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dublin.—William Redmond, Parnellite member of parliament for East Clare, addressing a home rule meeting here, called for cheers for Major Marchand, which were given with great heartiness. Mr. Redmond said: "The sympathies of Irishmen are with France."

Boston.—It is reported to the shoe and leather exchange that the Boston Rubber Shoe company has been absorbed by the United States Rubber company and that Mr. Converse, its president, will become a director in the new corporation. The purchase price is said to be \$1,000,000 cash and \$4,123,600 in preferred stock paying 8 per cent dividend and \$3,499,700 common, a total of \$8,623,300.

Constantinople.—The emperor and empress of Germany, with the sultan, reviewed 15,000 Turkish troops from a window of the Yildiz Kiosk. After the review the sultan escorted the empress to luncheon, taking her on his arm. An immense crowd of Turks surrounded the palace and cheered until Emperor William appeared upon the balcony.

Washington.—In their effort to meet German competition, the fabric manufacturers of Roubaix, France, have developed a new weaving machine, which in speed surpasses the new Northrop machine of American invention, and permits the use of ordinary material.

Shelbina, Mo.—J. I. Chevront, who has disappeared, is said to be heavily indebted to the Shelbyville bank, the Clarence bank and two private individuals. Chevront is of ruddy complexion, black hair and mustache.

Washington.—The general convention of the Episcopal church adopted a report recommending conference with the Church of England before entering on independent work in Hawaii, the two churches doing joint work there now under agreement. Provision was made for the commission to start work in Cuba and Porto Rico very early.

TRAFFIC POOLS VOID

NATIONAL SUPREME COURT SO RULES.

Trunk Lines of the East Held to Have Formed a Combination in Restraint of Trade and Commerce—Great Victory for Shippers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the Joint Traffic association case for the United States and against the railroads. The case is considered one of the most important that has ever come from the supreme court, not only to the railroads, but to the general public and by the vast railroad properties represented by the traffic association. The association was formed on November 19, 1895, by eighty-one railroads representing the great Eastern trunk lines and their network of branches.

These associations were soon attacked in the courts upon the ground that they were in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and also of the interstate commerce law. The Transmissouri case first reached the United States supreme court, where, in a notable opinion, the court held that the association was illegal, being in effect a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and therefore violative of the anti-trust law. This opinion was by a divided bench, the division being very close. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown and Peckham holding the traffic association illegal, while Justices Field, Gray and Shiras filed a dissenting opinion upholding the association. Soon after this decision Justice Field gave place to Justice McKenna.

Although the Missouri case was considered somewhat of a test one, yet the joint traffic association prepared to make a stubborn contest in support of its existence. The case against it was begun on January 7, 1896, in the United States district court for the Southern district of New York, the United States being complainant and the attorney general directing its course. The case went against the government in the lower courts, the circuit court dismissing the bill and the court of appeals affirming the dismissal. The government appealed to the United States supreme court. An exceptionally brilliant array of counsel appeared for the association and several railroads, including ex-Senator Edmunds, James C. Carter and E. J. Phelps. Solicitor General Richards filed the brief for the government. The main contention of the government was that the traffic agreement was a combination to prevent competition, thus constituting a contract in restraint of trade or commerce. The answer of the association maintained the legality of the agreement, upon the ground that the vast needs of commerce require joint action and that such action insures uniform and just rates and prevents secret and unjust discriminations.

Justice Peckham announced the decision. He said that the court could distinguish no difference between this and that of the Transmissouri case decided a year ago, which was decided against the railroads. He said the only new point involved was as to the constitutionality of the anti-trust act. The court had reached the conclusion that as railroad corporations performed duties of a semi-public character, it was within the constitutional power of a congress to regulate them as provided by the anti-trust act. The only question, then, was as to the policy of congress in adopting such a measure, and as to questions of policy, the court, he said, had nothing to do. The opinion, which was very brief, was concurred in by Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan, Justice Brewer, Justice Brown and Justice Peckham. Three justices dissented—Justice Gray, Justice Shiras and Justice White. Justice McKenna took no part in the case, as the prosecution of the Joint Traffic association was begun while he was attorney general.

Want President Jesse to Go.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23.—There is a rumor current among the alumni of the state university and others interested in the institution that President Jesse will tender his resignation at the meeting of the board of curators to be held December 1, the resignation to take effect at the end of the present school year.

There is a feeling of antagonism to Dr. Jesse among certain men connected with the management of the university and an effort is made to make things at Columbia so unpleasant for Dr. Jesse that he will desire to seek some other field of labor. It is said that many of those who are unfriendly to President Jesse wish to see Professor Blanton at the head of the university.

Fifty Colorado Railroad Men Strike Because of a Breach of Agreement.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 23.—No freight trains are running upon the east division of the Colorado Midland railroad in consequence of a strike. A crew was called upon to take out a three-engine train. The men assert that the company made an agreement not to run three-engine trains. No crew would respond to the call. A general strike of the freight crews may be declared. The strike involves only about fifty men. The passenger business has not been affected.

URGE THE CUBANS TO REBEL.

Spanish Seek to Create Trouble for the United States.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—The Cuban general Rego, has arrived at Havana from Puerto Principe and is preaching in the Havana cafes and the insurgent camps near the city a holy war against the Americans. He has interviewed many of the leaders of the Cubans and has urged the carrying on of war against the Americans if independence is not at once granted to Cuba.

The Cuban colonel, Torrente, has also arrived at Havana from the east and is carrying on a strong campaign against the Americans and Calixto Garcia, whom he professes to look upon as a traitor to the Cubans and as bribed by American gold. Colonel Torrente, in an interview with the editor of one of the leading newspapers of Havana, made all sorts of declarations against General Calixto Garcia and the Americans, but the censor would not allow an account of the interview to be published, fearing that it might give rise to disturbances.

About fifty Cuban patriotic clubs have been organized in Havana under the management and in a large majority of cases by physicians, lawyers and other professional men. Many of the members of these clubs attended the first meetings wearing the Cuban and American flags crossed. The presiding officers of several of the clubs, noticing the insignia in the button holes of the coats of the members, ordered that in future only the Cuban flag should be worn. In many instances this order was complied with.

A secret circular has been sent to the presidents of all the Cuban patriotic committees denouncing a large number of Cubans who are looked upon as traitors to the cause of Cuban independence and are charged with being attached to the Americans. The circular recommends vigorous contest against not only Spanish residents, but against Americans as well, "who are endeavoring to steal the Cubans' victory."

The Spanish colonel, Cervera, military governor of Marinano, pays daily visits to the insurgent camps in his district, advising the Cubans not to surrender their arms and to make resistance until the independence of the island is declared. Colonel Cervera is an intimate friend of General Parrado, president of the Spanish evacuation commission.

During the last two weeks several hundred Remington carbines and large quantities of ammunition have been sent from Havana. It is presumed by some of the Spanish chiefs. The Spanish residents, manufacturers, merchants and planters, are somewhat alarmed and criticize in very severe terms the behavior of some of the Spanish chiefs, who, it is alleged, are acting suspiciously in many places and are working in favor of Cuban independence, advising the Cubans to persist in their revolutionary attitude. For this reason many of the Spanish residents here have written long letters to friends in Madrid in order that the home government may be acquainted with what is happening in the island, and have requested that on behalf of Spain's interests and the part of Spanish residents the evacuation may be completed as soon as possible so as to avoid prolonging the existing dangerous condition of affairs.

SAMPSON WAS NOT PRESENT.

The Admiral's Carriage Turned Back When Near the Church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Havana, says: "Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sampson started to attend church Sunday afternoon, but on the way they were joined by several American friends, and for some reason the carriage turned back when almost at the church door. Sampson did not deliver the address which had been advertised. A large crowd had gathered at the Old Gethsemane chapel. Most of the people came merely to hear Admiral Sampson. The services were prolonged nearly two hours, but the congregation was finally dismissed when the Rev. Mr. Fulton decided there was no hope of the admiral's appearance."

"In explanation Mr. Fulton said Admiral Sampson had not only promised to attend, but was anxious to do so. A majority of Americans here believe that Admiral Sampson learned at the last moment that an attempt had been made to secure his apparent indorsement of an attack upon Catholicism. The services were conducted by Mr. Fulton, whose attacks upon Catholicism have made him notorious, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Diaz, once a Catholic, and the Rev. Mr. Leyte of Boston, who announced that he was educated for the priesthood. Their attacks on Rome were mild, but a circular written by Mr. Fulton, making a fierce attack upon the church in Cuba, was distributed."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 22.—Colonel Joseph E. Austin, First South Carolina volunteer infantry, died to-day at Yorkville, S. C., while awaiting orders prior to mustering out.

DELAWARE, Minn., Oct. 23.—The eleven Bear Island Indians brought here Thursday from Walker were found guilty by the jury at 6 p. m. Saturday, and were immediately sentenced by Judge Lochren to spend from sixty days to ten months in the various county jails, and in addition to pay fines of \$100. The cases of Bah-Dway, Wee-Dung-Wonce-Shish and May-Manch-Kow-Aush were the only exceptions. Their fines were only \$25. The jury was out thirty-five minutes. The charge against each was resisting an officer of the United States court.

DARK FOR FRANCE

ENGLAND DETERMINED TO CONCEDE NOTHING.

Marchand Must Go Before the Britons Will Negotiate—The Atlantic Squadron Ordered to Mobilize—France Upraised School Houses for Barracks.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—From the tone of the French yellow book it is held here that France intends to use the Marchand affair as a means of raising the whole Egyptian question. This impression is confirmed by comments of most of the Paris papers.

The warlike feeling does not seem to be so fleeting as many of the London papers pretended, and it has been strengthened much by an order to the commanders of all the war ships in the British North Atlantic squadron to mobilize at once at Halifax. At the same time dispatches from Cherbourg, France, announced that orders have been received at the military and naval arsenals there to prepare for the arrival of a large body of troops to-day. The barracks are being hurriedly put in order for their reception.

The London press admits the gravity of the situation revealed by the yellow book, but the papers are unanimous in declaring that it is impossible for Lord Salisbury to consent to any negotiation until Fashoda is evacuated. As, however, the French minister, M. Delcasse, with equal firmness, declines to withdraw Marchand without previous negotiations, the situation has an ominous look.

The London Times, in an editorial, says Lord Salisbury has not replied to Baron De Courcel's pretensions with the decision which might have been hoped for. Baron De Courcel, after a long conference with M. Delcasse, left Paris for London yesterday.

Most of the special dispatches to the London morning papers say that yesterday the feeling in Paris was decidedly more hopeful owing to the widespread idea—which the yellow book confirms—that Lord Salisbury had not flatly refused to entertain Baron De Courcel's suggestion of compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda. M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, explains that the movement of the troops to Cherbourg is merely one of relief forces for Crete and the colonies.

SCHOOL HOUSES FOR BARRACKS.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The municipal authorities at Toulon have been notified that that place will be the center of important naval and military preparations and have been instructed to arrange for the immediate reception of four battalions of infantry, 1,500 marines and 600 artillerymen. The municipal council has decided to close the schools, and the schoolhouses will be used for lodging the troops. The naval authorities have been ordered to expedite the preparations for the outfitting of the new squadron.

To-day the newspapers here warmly praise the exposition of the French side of the Fashoda question presented in the yellow book. The Figaro says: "If the British government rejects France's moderate and just proposals it can only be because the government of Great Britain desires before everything else the humiliation of France."

The general tone of the French press comments is reflected by the Eclair, which remarks: "An agreement regarding Fashoda can be reached, provided Great Britain does not persist in asking for the immediate recall of Major Marchand. But as to an outlet on the Nile, we have an absolute right thereto and will brook no refusal."

SAYS IT IS NOT A TRUST.

The Supreme Court Decides the Kansas City Stock Yards Case.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Kansas City Live Stock exchange is not a trust, nor is it amenable to the anti-trust laws of the United States. The United States supreme court so decided to-day, in a decision given by Justice Peckham, in the famous Greer-Mills case. Justice Harlan, in a dissenting opinion, declared that such combinations as the exchange were rings or syndicates which, if extended to oil, sugar, salt, lumber and other staples, would place the commerce of the country under the control of a few cliques and syndicates. However, the majority of the court was against him.

This decision of the supreme court virtually says that the Live Stock exchange—not the Stock Yards company, which is not involved in the case—can make all the rules and regulations it wishes respecting the manner of doing business, the commissions which may be charged, the costs of solicitors and various other features of the live stock trade. However, the details of the decision have not yet come from Washington—the reasoning whereby the court reaches the conclusion that a live stock exchange is not amenable to the anti-trust law.

The decision is a very important one, for it involves the existence of every board of trade, commercial exchange, live stock exchange and every other business organization which has rules regulating the charges its members may charge for their services.

France Says It's Not So.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A semi-official note issued last evening says: "There is no foundation for the alarmist rumors regarding the relations between France and Great Britain. It is very incorrect to say that extraordinary measures have been taken at any of our naval ports."

CHERBOURG, France, Oct. 25.—Orders have been received at the military and naval arsenals here to prepare for the arrival of a large body of troops to-day. The barracks are being hurriedly put in order for their reception.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN CHEAP.

Expenses of Army and Navy Fell Below Those of the Civil Conflict.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—A special to the Chicago Tribune from Washington says: "The expenses of the Spanish war to the United States sink into insignificance when compared with the cost of the conflict between the states. Thus far, the war with Spain has cost \$187,539,941, or a fraction over \$1,000,000 a day since the beginning of hostilities, April 21, against the sum of \$3,065,413,425 during the Civil war, or an average of \$1,635,156 per day."

"The largest sum paid out in a single day during the war with Spain was \$4,110,000, July 28, or nearly enough to construct and equip a first class battleship. The next highest days were September 19, when \$3,775,000 was spent, and July 13, with a total of \$3,750,000, but the daily expenses frequently ran above \$3,000,000. The budget for the four months of the present fiscal year was \$125,113,540, while the expenses for the whole fiscal year of 1897 were only \$93,511,713, and for this month the average of \$1,000,000 a day was maintained. In April the expenses for the military navy were above the normal figures, reaching nearly \$19,000,000. May showed a perceptible increase, reaching \$26,000,000. In the month of June \$39,000,000 passed over the treasury counter. July showed the highest monthly expenditure, \$43,000,000. The next month witnessed a decrease, only \$41,000,000 being spent. September reached nearly \$32,000,000, and for the twenty-two days of October the expenses were about \$19,000,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 a day. The total disbursements of the government for the four months of the present fiscal year, which included the civil list pension payments and interest on the public debt, were \$223,687,113. The total receipts were only \$153,754,445, showing a deficit of \$69,932,668 for the fiscal year."

The \$3,000,000,000 spent on the army and navy during the war of the rebellion include the period of the first three months of 1861, when active preparations for hostilities were made and the last nine months of 1865, when the expenses of the government were unusually heavy."

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

General Rios Undoes the Convention Arrangement at Manila.

MANILA, Oct. 25.—The commission of Spaniards sent here recently by General Rios, Spain's chief representative in the Philippines and governor general of the southern portion of the archipelago, arranged a temporary commercial convention. Accordingly inter-land traffic was resumed, but it is now again interrupted, this time by orders from General Rios.

The steamer San Nicholas, which left Manila flying the American flag, was compelled to return by a Spanish gunboat, whose commander offered as a plea for his action that the crew consisted of Filipinos who might smuggle contraband articles. The San Nicholas, after reporting her experience, sailed again, followed by the United States gunboat McCulloch.

The insurgent steamer Muriola entered Manila harbor flying the insurgent flag, which was promptly hauled down by the Americans.

Yesterday the British consul at Manila convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial deadlock. British capital to the amount of \$200,000,000 has been lying idle here for six months. In the existing conditions business relations with the provinces have been in many cases indirectly suspended. The meeting resolved to make an urgent appeal to the British governor to endeavor to hasten a settlement of pending issues.

The attitude of the insurgent troops has become very menacing. Their supplies are growing scarce and they are becoming desperate. Their leader assures the troops who have had no pay for months, that they will soon capture Manila.

The Philippine newspapers insist upon absolute independence, and denounce annexation to the United States or an American protectorate with equal energy.

WHITES AND NEGROES FIGHT.

A Bloody Battle in the Swamps Near Forest, Miss.

FOREST, Miss., Oct. 23.—As the result of an attempt to arrest a negro near Harkersville, Scott county, in the eastern part of the state, one white deputy was killed, three wounded and, according to the latest report, nine negroes have been killed by the citizens of the Harkersville neighborhood and the sheriff's posse combined.

The pursuit of about fifty negroes, who had joined the original offender with the avowed determination to prevent his arrest and capture, and who ambushed the party making the arrest, continues, and the number of fatalities will undoubtedly have assumed larger proportions.

The whole country is terribly aroused, and the sheriff's posse has been reinforced with men from all the neighboring towns.

Governor McLaughlin has gone to the scene, which is about ten miles north of Forest, the nearest railroad point.

The posse is operating in the swamps, about a mile from Harkersville, where most of the fugitives are supposed to be concealed.

Found in the Creek.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 24.—The body of W. H. P. Lee, a highly respected citizen and a prominent Republican, was found in Salt creek, near this city, yesterday. It is thought he either committed suicide or fell into the water, becoming ill while crossing a log near where the corpse was discovered.