

The big man told me to call him to the house. He said he wanted more guns and another shield. But Stah remained where he was.

"Finally I was commanded to take Mrs. Wooster's arm. The convicts got behind me and in order we marched to the house. Mrs. Wooster was half fainting. She tried to scream, but I put my hand over her mouth. They reached the hedge. The big convict snatched his gun ineffectively at me and both made off in the darkness. Deputy Williams was not captured, as at first reported. When he saw me he stood off from the house and the convicts did not molest him. The big man was about 30 years old and his pal probably 25. The little man left his shoes, which will give the bloodhounds the scent."

The bounds will be started out from Lawrence in the morning.

No Convicts Captured.

None of the escaped convicts from the Fort Leavenworth prison on a steady last evening was seen today, although armed guards and citizens kept up a heavy hunt all day Sunday.

Last evening three of the prisoners held up and robbed a man near Manhattan, Kan., but escaped and all trace of them was lost. One of the men is believed to be Frank Thompson, the desperate negro leader of the mutiny.

At the prison today John Green, a white convict, who was wounded Friday at Nortonville, when two of his comrades were killed by citizens, suffered the amputation of his leg. He will recover. Quinn Port, shot at the stockade while attempting to escape, and James Hoffman, killed in the Nortonville raid, were buried in the prison yard today. The body of J. J. Poffenbarger, who killed a convict in the Nortonville riot, was shipped to Chicago today at the request of his mother. Guard Waldrupe, who was wounded in the head, is still in a critical condition. The bullet has not yet been removed. Others wounded are resting easy. Tomorrow morning the military police and convicts will be resumed with renewed vigor.

ANCESTRY OF A NEW STAR

Mother Found to Be Nebulous and Its Father Don't Amount to Much, Either.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Nov. 10.—W. W. Campbell of the Lick observatory, has issued a Bulletin regarding a recent and somewhat important discovery made by Prof. Hertzsprung, an astronomer at the University of Mount Hamilton, in reference to the new star in the constellation Perseus. This star appeared suddenly and unexpectedly last February, having been discovered by Anderson in Edinburgh. In some four days its brightness increased from invisibility until it became an ordinary star in the northern sky. The star's atmosphere was violently disturbed as shown by a study of its spectrum in the spring months and since June, at least, the spectroscopic has shown that it is now nebulous, though retaining to the eye and in the telescope the point-like form of an ordinary star.

In August Prof. Max Wolf of Heidelberg, Germany, secured a four-hour's exposure photograph of the region of the sky containing the new star. His negative showed the existence of some extremely faint nebulous patches south of the star, but with no evidence of any relationship between the nebulous clouds and the star.

On September 29, Mr. Ritchey, at the Yerkes observatory, photographed the same region with a more efficient instrument and found that the nebulous cloud of nearly circular, some ten minutes' arc in diameter, surrounding the star, was in its different parts, with the new star situated near the middle of the nebulousity. A recent photograph secured by Prof. Hertzsprung with the Crozier reflector recorded the phenomenal features of the nebulousity as compared with a photograph with the Yerkes photograph of the same region, the brightest portion of the nebula had moved to the southeast more than one minute of arc in the past six weeks. This observation is in every respect unique. Motion on this enormous scale, or one-fiftieth part of this scale, has never been observed for any celestial body outside the solar system, and it is morally certain that the observed phenomena is closely related to the violent disturbances that gave birth to the new star. It is perhaps as wonderful and important as any fact yet determined in connection with new stars.

TIPPECANOE DAY OBSERVED

Anniversary of Battle is Celebrated at New Town of First Harrison.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe was celebrated today with a large attendance at the new town of General William Henry Harrison at North Bend, O., near this city. Benjamin Harrison, before his death had a new tomb built over the grave of his illustrious grandfather, Mayor Gleason of Cleveland delivered the welcoming address, which was responded to by Judge Rode of Cincinnati, the principal address being by Congressman Jacob H. Bromwell of Cincinnati, followed by Judge Connor, Captain McClung and others. The wreath of flowers was placed on the tomb by Carl Schmidt, president of the United General Singing society of Cincinnati. None of the members of the Harrison family was present.

Paul Hervey's Descendant Dies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Paul Revere, vice president general of the Sons of the Revolution, died today at Morristown, N. J., aged 46. He was a son of General Joseph Warren Revere, who fought in the Seminole and civil wars, and a great grandson of Paul Revere of revolutionary fame.

Everett Simplifies Detroit Deal.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Henry A. Everett, of the Everett-Edwards group, returned from New York, where he has been in conference with the directors of the United Railway company, members of the Everett-Moore syndicate. He said that a mountain had been made out of a mole hill in regard to the New York conference and that aside from ratifying the original plan of the syndicate, nothing more was done. It was said that a dividend was declared and that a mortgage for \$1,000,000 on the underlying bonds of the Detroit United was decided upon.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—Hood's Pills

THE TABERNACLE

W. J. Shively, Batesville, O., speaking of Hood's Pills, says: "I used it for piles and it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever used and I have tried a great many kinds."

TURK TAKES FINAL STEP

Officially Orders that His Primitives to France Be Made Good.

FRANCE FEEL MIGHTY PROUD OVER IT

Put Themselves Jubilantly on the Back and Authorize Bapst to Extend the Chastening Hand in Friendship Again.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The French foreign office has announced that the sultan has signed an order for the execution of his engagements with the French government and that the Franco-Turkish dispute is now at an end.

Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman minister of foreign affairs, wrote a letter to M. Bapst, counselor of the French embassy in Constantinople, notifying him of the signing of the treaty, which while settling the original French demands, accepts the fresh demands as set forth in a dispatch to the Temps, from Constantinople Friday, and cabled to the Associated Press, together with an additional clause, by which the sultan pledges himself to consider, as authorized, in full right the foundations, extensions, constructions and repairs of schools and religious and hospitable establishments, which France may desire to carry out if the port is advised of the intentions and makes no objection within five months.

France has thus far received full satisfaction in all her relations with Turkey. M. Bapst's telegram telegraphed him to inform Tewfik Pasha that diplomatic relations would be resumed, and that M. Bapst would be regularly charged with the affairs of the legation.

Instructions were sent to Admiral Caillard at Mytilene to return to Greek waters, which is understood to mean the waters of the island of Syria. Admiral Caillard will remain in the Levant some time longer. M. Constans, the French ambassador, will return to Constantinople shortly.

The additional clause was conceded at the request of France in order to prevent further difficulties, such as have recently arisen, which have often raised either on their own initiative, or in consequence of instigation by the Porte.

Some Politicians in It.

The morning papers in their comments upon the termination of the Franco-Turkish incident follow party lines strictly. The supporters of the government hail the results as a great diplomatic, moral and material success. Other journals either affect skepticism with reference to the final outcome, or assume that it is really a check disguised under the more or less illusory promises of the sultan. Some papers even hint that France has actually backed down, owing to the coolness with which the powers have received its explanation regarding the scope of the naval demonstration.

We hope the demonstration will be sufficient to recover the prestige of France in the east," says Figaro. "Doubtless the very near future will show if so great a result has been obtained so cheaply."

The Gaulois, while admitting that a success has been achieved, remarks: "In the action of the government and the contradictions of its diplomacy are such that even the sultan thought there was no risk in treating the French like mere Armenians. The Mytilene expedition is said to have disabled him, but must we always mobilize a fleet in order to force a foreign nation to respect us?"

The Soleil remarks: "We have another promise added to so many. We are somewhat in a hurry in announcing the end of the Franco-Turkish conflict."

The Petit Parisien, which voices the views of the government, says: "It is for France an admirable diplomatic success. The rapidity and precision of the movement of the squadron was a military success which Europe has noticed. Our dignity in the Levant and our moral authority issue from the conflict increased in the present and assured for the future."

Sultan Surely Knows Now.

The Temps, which describes the results as "a brilliant victory for French diplomacy," says: "The great merit of the government was in being able to restore to the sultan the confidence which he has given him since he departed from his reserve. The favorable disposition shown to our representations abroad has been due to the fact that the civilized world has had opportunity during the last seven years to observe the progress of the anti-European movement in the sultan's councils. Frenchmen, Austrians, Italians and Britons have all been victimized by the sultan and his counselors. After the Armenian massacres and the successful war with Greece they thought everything was permitted to them. We hope the sultan will now understand his duties toward the civilized world and toward his own subjects upon whom he has taken solemn engagements which he has always disregarded. Otherwise Europe, which, thanks to the energetic action of France, is now able to reassume at Constantinople the authority it lost seven years ago, will applaud the initiative which the sultan has taken in the Berlin treaty are reported to have about taken to extort from the sultan the execution of clauses too long fallen into disuse."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—M. Bapst has received a dispatch from M. Delcasse authorizing him to assume the duties of ambassador in the city tomorrow. It is understood that M. Constans will soon return to Constantinople.

Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, has secured from the Porte satisfactory settlement of several questions that were pending between Turkey and Austria-Hungary.

FREEDMEN ARE AT PITTSBURG

Methodist Bishops Present in Smoky City During Prestigious Important Conferences.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—The thirty-fifth conference of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society of the Methodist Episcopal church was opened today by a mass meeting in the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Allegheny, presided over by Bishop John M. Walden. The meeting today was for the purpose of making a report for aid to the society in the pursuance of its work. Bishop F. Mallin, Rev. Dr. W. P. Thirkield and Rev. Dr. M. C. B. Mason, colored, each made addresses.

The society is one of the most important in the Methodist Episcopal church and its sessions, which will continue until Tuesday night, will be attended by eighteen of the bishops of the church. Many of them have already arrived and others are expected to be present at the business meeting tomorrow. After the adjournment of the Freedmen's society convention the bishops will remain here to attend the meetings of the general missionary society, which will open Wednesday.

W. J. Shively, Batesville, O., speaking of Hood's Pills, says: "I used it for piles and it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever used and I have tried a great many kinds."

VISITING IRISH IN BOSTON

Redmond, McNeill and O'Donnell Address Large Audiences After Being Welcomed by Garrison.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Ireland's hopes and aims were told in dramatic language to the men and women in Mechanics hall tonight by the Irish envoys, Hon. John P. Redmond, Hon. P. A. McHugh and Hon. Thomas O'Donnell. This great gathering was directed by the United Irish league and the presiding officer was William Lloyd Garrison. His address was well liked and with the sentiment of the evening, Mr. Garrison said:

At a time when powerful nations are setting the independent aspirations of peoples upon the altar of commercial greed, when the clamor of commercialism drowns the voice of humanity, it is especially fitting that we should welcome to this city of Boston, a small country and of a diminished population, which has the honor of representing Great Britain and in their associates a stubborn obstacle to imperial aggression, which has the honor of representing the outraged champions of liberty to be free men, more potent than ships and regiments in any land.

The meeting in South Africa and the Philippines, which in the last few years have baffled shortsighted statesmen who looked for their subsistence in a few weeks, and the wrongs of England, are separated by widely the straits, burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are able to speak through the lips in the House of Commons with unimpaired effectiveness. It is to the honor and glory of Ireland that in the hour of her greatest need she has stood as a bulwark for freedom. It is cheering to see Irishmen again in the forefront of the world's struggle.

Mr. Garrison expressed hope that anti-English demonstrations in this country will be intelligently against the autocratic and plutocratic classes now holding political control in England, but that general recognition will be given to the fact that England, termed "pro-Boer" and "traitors," typified by John Morley, Frederick Harrison, John Burns, Miss Emily Hobhouse and Dr. Spence Watson.

Mr. Redmond was the first speaker and in his opening he referred to his first address here eighteen months ago when John B. O'Reilly presided. Since that time, he said, he had been engaged in and out of the House of Commons in many countries and in the prison cell for the Irish cause. He gave a detailed account of the work of the various factions which has resulted in the present situation. He and his colleagues had come to America to proclaim three things. First, the unity of the Irish race; second, to explain the policy of the United Irish league; third, to ask the moral and material support from the Irish race in America, from their descendants and the American people themselves.

Mr. O'Donnell, who was next introduced, told of the aims of the British National league, reviewed the method of selecting Irish members of Parliament and referred facetiously to his attempt to instruct the members of Parliament in the Irish language. He said that he had given an Irish lesson to the members of the House of Commons, who were surprised and pleased to hear his past, respect and value his products and bar everything that comes from England.

"We are not cowardly enough," said he, "to make any statement in this free republic that we would make in any other country in the House of Commons. We should be unworthy of freedom did we counsel tame submission to intolerable wrongs. I appeal to Irish parents in America to do their duty to cultivate an Irish national sentiment and to instruct their children in the history of our beloved country."

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Rev. J. Arthur Teeling of Lynn introduced a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, endorsing the plan of the United Irish league, as outlined by Mr. Redmond, and financial support and financial support of the movement.

The guests of the evening were escorted to the hall from the Bellevue on Beacon hill, by seven companies of the Ninth regiment, M. V. L., with their colors.

ARIZONA ASKS FAIRER DEAL

Governor Murphy Wishes Indians Set to Work and More Whites Accredited to State.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Governor Murphy of Arizona has today announced that he advocates the sale and the settlement of the large Indian reservations within the territory, with the possible exception of the Navajo reservation in northern Arizona, and the government construction of reservoirs for water storage for irrigation in suitable localities, with a view to lands allotted to the Indians.

The governor says the latter action, in which Indian labor could be largely utilized, would help to make farmers of the Indians and that further maintenance of the tribal relations as now conducted, and the retention of reservation agencies, around which the Indians cluster and live in idleness on government rations, most seriously retard the civilization of the Indians.

A number of localities in the territory are dissettled by the census returns and the governor alleges that the greatest injustice was done to Phoenix, the capital, in fixing its population at 5,544 only. Its registration for the city election last May, he avers, indicated a population this year of 10,000 at least. In the census of 1900, the discrepancy in the figures to enumeration in the summer, when the people were at summer resorts, and to careless work of enumerators. He says, from the schools census and other reliable sources, the population of the territory is at least 125,000, against the census figure of 122,012. Within the last decade 545 miles of canal have been constructed at a cost of \$1,508,469 and irrigated land has increased 119,575 acres.

ANTI-SALOONISTS ARE CALLED

Rev. Wilson of League Reminds Them of Approaching Convention in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Active preparations are making for the meeting here in December of the sixth annual convention of the American Anti-Saloon league. The sessions will be held in one of the commodious buildings of the city and, beginning Tuesday afternoon, will continue through Thursday. A large attendance is expected, as the league expects to secure railroad excursion rates throughout the country. The call for the convention is signed by Rev. Luther B. Wilson, the acting president of the league, and it is made that all bodies hostile to the saloon send delegates, together with a representative from each for the national board of direction.

Latham an Alleged Forger.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Everett Bodie Latham, who says he is an alumnus of Harvard university and a member of the law firm of Latham & Latham in Detroit, was arrested today and held to await arraignment on a charge of forgery. The specific allegation is that Latham, as alleged by Lee A. Agnew, local business manager for the Chicago Record-Herald, and president of the Chicago Anti-Saloon league, forged a check for \$100 on the Knickerbocker Trust company.

REBEL LUKBAN IN DEFIANCE

Insurgent Leader of Samar Sends Embittered Letter to Dictatorial Letter.

WILD TIMES IN MANILA CONVENTION

One Attendee Invites Another One to Come Out and Be Killed and Some Others Quit and Go Home.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—According to advices from Catabalan, island of Samar, the insurgent leader, Lukban, has sent a message to General Smith declaring that he will not listen to negotiations for surrender until all the Americans have withdrawn from Catabalan. General Smith has ordered every soldier on the island and the island of Leyte to be never without arms, even at meal times. He is determined that there shall be no more surprises and commanding officers will be held responsible for the maintenance of order. The federal convention continues its meetings, but these are as a rule of a turbulent character. The title is accomplished. Persons sickerings were announced. Senator Buencamino challenged Senor Velasco to a duel, but the latter refused to fight, owing to the age of the challenger.

Many provincial delegates have already left. Disgust, Senor Sabella Reyes wanted to enter upon the subject of the official expression of the regret felt by the delegates at the lack of interest displayed in the work of political organizations. Three Senor Buencamino left the room, saying he would never return. In each instance he yielded to the persuasion of his friends, but he would not return. He finally formally tendered his resignation, but only to put in an appearance again at the evening session.

The question of the friars has been occupying much of the time of the convention. Intense antipathy is shown toward the friars, and the delegates are practically unanimous that they must go.

Looks Bad for Easton.

Incriminating evidence is accumulating against Gibson Easton, the representative of two of the largest firms in Manila, who was recently expelled from Samar on a charge of dealing with the insurgents and he will probably be arrested and tried.

Lukban's commissary general who was recently captured, said that both concerns had agreements with Lukban to furnish 500 sacks of rice each year. He has given the dates of the delivery to men now in Cuba. The authorities have not decided as to the extent of the liabilities of the firms.

HAVANA COUNCIL ACCEPTS BID

Jersey City Firm is to Do the Sewering and Paving—Democrats Pick a Man.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The municipal council has decided by a vote of 10 to 8 to accept the bid of S. McGovern and R. T. Robey of Jersey City, N. J., for \$200,000 for the Havana sewerage and paving contract.

Considerable feeling was manifested during the session, over the proposition of a pamphlet insinuating the McGovern-Robey bid was really the bid of the engineer's friend, Mr. McGovern, who is the contractor has been the subject of considerable discussion and of some correspondence between Governor General Wood and the municipal council. On two occasions the council has voted not to let the contract as the specifications and bidding were irregular. The council finally let the McGovern-Robey bid explain the bid, and ultimately released by the civil governor, La Lucha, bemoaning the incident, says:

There yet remain several stages to be passed in the reconstruction of the country. Perhaps they are the most difficult stages, especially in a condition of affairs where people are actuated by passion, personal likes and dislikes and mutual distrust. Such blundering as has been shown by the officials of the municipalities of the Philippines and that the viceroy has decided to continue the status quo, is sending the former ecclesiastical to the Philippines "to endeavor to arrange an agreement between the Filipinos and the American government."

Chair of Chinese Language.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Columbia university has offered the chair of Chinese language to Wu Ting Fang.

CLERGYMAN'S CHILDREN

Coffee Being Replaced by Postum Food Coffee.

"I am the wife of a minister. About three years ago we were tried an example of the coffee and the conscientious work of a minister, asked me if I had ever tried giving up coffee and using the Postum Food Coffee. I had been telling her of my excessive nervousness and ill health. She said: 'We drink nothing else for breakfast but Postum Food Coffee and a delight and a comfort to have something that we do not have to refuse the children when they ask for it.'"

"I was surprised that she would permit the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she explained that she had a healthful beverage and that the children thrived on it. A very little thought convinced me that for brain work one should not rely upon a stimulant such as coffee, but should have food, and the very best of food."

"My first trial of Postum was a failure. The maid of all work brought it to the table lukewarm, weak and altogether lacking in character. We were in despair, but decided on one more trial. At the second trial we faithfully followed the directions, used four teaspoonfuls of a pint of water, let it boil fifteen minutes after the real boiling began and served it with rich cream. It was delicious and we were all won."

"I have since used the grades of Postum Food Coffee on many, many occasions and have induced numbers of friends to abandon coffee and use Postum, with remarkable results. The wife of a college professor said to me a short time ago that nothing she ever produced as good a change in her husband's health as the leaving off of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee."

Edith Smith Davis, Appleton, Wis.

RUSSIA LEANS ON RED CROSS

Order is to Open Free Eating Houses for Famined Sufferers—Its Applicants Neglected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—(Special Correspondent of the Associated Press.) The ministry of agriculture today published its annual autumnal crop report for European Russia. The ministry has 7,500 correspondents west of the Urals. All crops were below average, it is stated, and in some parts of the east and south they were "bad in places very bad."

The staple grain, rye, was particularly deficient. Winter wheat was "bad" in the Don province, Yakatorinskoff, Poland and the Baltic provinces, and good only in the southwest. All summer grains were below average and ranged from "bad" to "very bad" in the east and southeast, summer wheat and oats being notably deficient. Barley and millet turned out somewhat better, peas and buckwheat, flax and hemp "bad." Potatoes were nearer the average, but suffered with other breadstuffs. The unfavorable season was aided by field mice, which swarmed in Perm and other pests.

The total estimated yield of various grains in European Russia, including Ciscaucasia and Poland, was as follows: Rye, 1,100,855,000 pounds (a good yield thirty-six months ago); wheat, 551,747,000; oats, 237,674,000; barley, 304,289,000; millet, 92,875,000.

The deficient harvests of 1900 caused a shrinkage of 1,600,000 roubles in the Income from the payment of peasants for their lands and the minister of finance is resolved to materially diminish the estimated receipts from this source in the next budget.

The government appears fully conscious of the added responsibility that it has assumed by virtually excluding private persons and associations from participation in relief measures. Judging from the official publications and such scattered notices as individual papers publish from time to time, every effort is being made to discover and mitigate suffering. It is stated that the governor of Saratoff has organized in the district of Khavinsk a special relief commission composed of the Zemsky Natchalnik, the government's agent in dealing with the Zemstvo or local government board; the president of the executive council of the Zemstvo and the Red Cross delegates.

The Red Cross will open free eating houses and direct the medical relief. The greatest difficulty is anticipated from the Tartars and the Finnish tribe, known as Modva. The Tartars rent their lands to Russians and are destitute. The cases of scurvy and typhoid are increasing. Grain is being distributed at the rate of two pounds of rye per month per adult. A thousand free meal tickets are issued daily. The distress has been increased by a fire which destroyed 1,300 huts.

From the Tauride it is announced that 47,000 roubles are to be expended on highways, of which the government will loan 218,000. The Zemstvo of the government of Kazan asks for 500,000 roubles in order to organize the sale of grain to those able to buy. The money has to be provided in case the Zemstvo will allow the finance ministry to dictate the prices and will agree to refund the money.

The public has not responded heartily to the appeals of the Red Cross for subscriptions. In this city only 1,723.55 roubles has been contributed for five days ago. The Red Cross, however, enjoys the benefit of certain taxes and privileges.

DENMARK ANXIOUS FOR APPLES

Crop There is a Failure and Imported Fruit Much in Demand.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—(Special Correspondent of the Associated Press.) The fruit crop in Denmark is nearly a failure this season. Apples are especially scarce and in consequence dear, selling at wholesale as high as 13 cents a pound. German, Russian and French apples are being imported. Some of the commission men in Copenhagen will try to import American apples. They complain, however, of the packing and terms of sale in New York. Russian apples are carefully packed in excelsior in iron cans, and will stand shipping and storing a long time. The American apples, which are packed in barrels, do not keep well. Danish buyers say that many American apples would be sold here if packed in the Russian manner. They also complain that the New York house demand cash payments before shipment and ship goods at buyers' risk. American apples can now be had in Hamburg at from 40 to 45 marks a barrel, in Hull, 27 to 28 shillings.

SHARRETT IS TO TRY IT

Pope's Desire is that He Adjust Things Between Filipinos and Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Referring to the departure of M. Mgr. Sharrett from Havana and of Mgr. Chapelle from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at the Italian capital says the latter left without having completed his mission of settling the question of the monasteries of the Philippines and that the viceroy has decided to continue the status quo, is sending the former ecclesiastical to the Philippines "to endeavor to arrange an agreement between the Filipinos and the American government."

Nicaragua Salutes Edward's Flag

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 10.—(Via Galveston.)—The Nicaraguan government raised and formally saluted the British flag yesterday in compliment to the birthday anniversary of King Edward VII.

Falls to Pass Off Quietly.

BARCELONA, Nov. 10.—The municipal elections here today were attended by bloodshed and excitement. Revolver shots were exchanged and one person was killed and forty others were wounded.

Zelaya Buys a Boat.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 10.—(Via Galveston.)—President Zelaya has purchased from Germany the special service vessel Arminius, which will be used as a cruiser.

Russians Honor Howe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Prof. Henry M. Howe of the School of Mines of Columbia university has been elected an honorary member of the Russian Technical society.

Jars Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—A severe earthquake occurred Friday at Erzeroum. Many houses were destroyed and the inhabitants sought safety in the open.

CUBAN MENACE REMOVED

United States Demonstrates the Health Value of Cleanliness.

WIPES OUT YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE

Uncle Sam's New Task is to Increase the Navy—River and Harbor Advocates to Insist on an Early Hearing.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—(Special.)—For many years before the Spanish war medical men in this country, and especially the physicians of the south, insisted that the cleaning of Cuba would result in the suppression of yellow fever in American towns and cities. When General Toral surrendered the city of Santiago to General Shafter, immediate steps were taken by the Americans to cleanse that filthy city thoroughly. The sanitary work was placed under the immediate charge of General Leonard Wood. He appointed a sanitary corps and placed Major George M. Barbour at its head. The enormous task of cleansing a city rotting under the accumulation of 400 years of filth was begun in earnest. Thousands of bodies of men and animals were stacked up and burned; hundreds of barrels of petroleum being used for the purpose. Crespos, which had never been employed since the days of Columbus were cleaned and purified. The filthy habits of the natives were corrected and then began the expenditure of vast sums of money in pavements and sewers. In the meantime Havana watched the renovating of Santiago and quickly followed suit.

At the end of the first year the results were apparent. The yellow fever scourge came and went with few cases recorded in Santiago. There was nothing like an epidemic. On the contrary the cases reported occurred through carelessness and were confined to nonresidents. By the time the second anniversary of the Spanish evacuation of Cuba came around Havana had been cleaned and the people had learned a valuable lesson in the value of cleanliness.

The sanitary report for the third year of American occupation has just appeared. There were but two deaths from yellow fever in Havana during September, as against an average mortality of fifty-two from this cause during that month in former years. In Santiago the falling off was even more marked. The number of cases of yellow fever in all in any American city during the year just passed. This satisfactory change in existing conditions is due primarily to the efforts of the American military and civil authorities to teach the people of Cuba that cleanliness is essential to immunity from yellow fever.

Increasing the Navy.

The coming session of congress will have to deal with the problem of increasing the navy to a larger extent than in several years. In all the naval board of construction recommendations, in addition of forty vessels to the navy and it is understood that this recommendation will be adopted. The endorsement of Admiral Dewey, except that he personally favors the construction of more vessels of the larger type, battleships and armored cruisers, than the board asks for. The admiral is also a warm supporter of the policy of building a flotilla of submarine torpedo boats, which plan was endorsed by the board members on naval affairs in the last congress.

For several years the late Captain Bourne of Maine was the ostensible chairman of the committee, but owing to his mental derangement the position was really filled by Mr. Foster of Illinois. Whether the gentleman from Illinois will be on the committee in the present congress is an open question. The place is considered as one of the most desirable in the gift of the speaker, and there are many applications for this chairmanship. It has been held by the eastern states, principally New York, Maine and Pennsylvania, but in the past few years Mr. Herbert of Alabama occupied the position during Mr. Crisp's term as speaker.

The navy, too, is particularly interested in the personnel of this particular committee, and every officer hopes that the speaker will select a chairman known to the navy. As a matter of fact, the navy districts are more liberally inclined toward the navy than those from the interior.

River and Harbor Bill

Within a week after the committee are announced work upon a river and harbor bill will begin. The members of the river and harbor committee in the last congress, with few exceptions, will all serve again and during the summer these gentlemen have made extensive trips north, south and to the Pacific coast for the purpose of personally investigating the needs of the principal harbors and navigable rivers. Tom Carter of Montana talked the river and harbor bill to death in the senate last March. But Mr. Carter is no longer in the senate and it is admitted on all sides that further appropriations are absolutely necessary in the interest of commerce in many localities.

Mr. Carter was actuated in his course by the failure of congress to make any provision for irrigating the arid regions of the west, notwithstanding the fact that both political parties were pledged to the redemption of their platforms in 1900. There seems to be a better disposition toward reclaiming the arid lands this year than ever in congress before, so that the advocates of an artificial water supply for agricultural purposes are likely to get a portion of what they ask without going to the extent deemed necessary by the former senator from Montana.

Mr. Carter showed what could be done by the advocates of any policy in defeating the desires of that policy's opponents. The friends of river and harbor legislation will not be likely to be caught in the same predicament again. In the meantime the river and harbor bill is likely to be presented which will carry more money than ever before. This is due, first, to the damage to existing work by the elements