MAY AND THE REST.

# GROWTH OF THE CITIES

BOME PAOTS SHOWN BY TWELFTH CENSUS.

rease in Past Decade Less Than in Preceding One-Changes in Rank.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-The Census Bureau, in a bulletin issued today, summarizes the returns of population of cities having 26,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the individual census of each of these cities having been officially announced heretofors. There are 150 of these, and the bulletin shows that the properties. the bulletin shows that the percentage of increase in their population from 1830 to 1900 was 22.5, as against 49.5 for the warne cities in the previous decade. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,839,136. or \$2,425 less than the absolute increase from 1890 to 1890, when it was 4,821,562. The 359 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625, against 14,855,489 in 1890 and 9,931,927 in 1880.

Of these 150 cities, divided into four classes, 10 hnd 200,000 and over, 19 had 200,000 and over, 19 had 200,000 and under 200,000, 40 had 50,000 and under 100,000, and 81 had 25,000 and under 60,000. In 1890 there were but 20 cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabi-tancs, but in 1890 this number had in-creased to 28, and in 1900 to 38. In 1900 there are 78 cities of 50,000 inhabitants of anore, as compared with 58 in 1890 and 85 in 1880. The combined population in 1900 of the 19 cities of the first class is 11,795,805, as against a population in 1890 of 8,879,105, representing an increase during the 10 years of 1916,704, or 32.8 per bent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,652, or 40.6 per

The 19 cities of the first class com-prise: New York, which, with more than 2,600,600 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadelphia, each of which has a population in excess of 1,000,000; three cities, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, which have a pop-ulation of 500,000 each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati tand Pittsburg, which have a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 each; and eight cities, New Orleans, Detroit, Mil-waukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis, which a population of between 200,000 and

New York, under the act of consolida stion which became effective January 1, 2598, has grown to be a city of nearly 2,560,000 inhabitants in 1900, is compared with a population for what was formerly New York City of a little more than 1,500,000 in 1890 and substantially 1,200,000 in 1880. The popula-tion of the territory now comprised with-In the present limits of New York was approximately 2,500,000 in 1890 and 1,900,000 in 1880. It is the premier city of the country in point of population, a position which it has uniformly held at each de-cennial census since and including 1790.

Chicago, with practically 1,700,000 inhab-stants, and Philadelphia with not quite 1,300,000 inhabitants, hold the second and third places in 1900, the same as in 1890. although at the census of 1880 their posi-tions were reversed, Philadelphia then having nearly \$50,000 inhabitants as compared with not much more than 500,000 for Chicago.

St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, the largest cities, have not changed relative rank in 1900. Cleveland and Buffalo have both increased mate-rially in population during the last 10 years and now take precedence over San Prancisco and Cincinnati, which in 1890 were the seventh and eighth places in point of population, Pittsburg also shows a large increase in population since 1890 and is now the 11th largest city in the country, having exchanged places with

Among the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900, as compared with 1830, may be men-tioned that of Seattle, which has ad-vanced from the 150th to the 48th place; Los Angeles, from the 135th to the 36th place; Duluth, from the 156th to the 72d place; Kansas City, Kan., from the 153d to the 76th place, and Portland, Or., from the 106th to the 42d place. Other notice-able changes in rank from 1880 to 1900 are Tacoma from 155th to 169d, and Spokane from 157th to 105th place,

tories in 1900 do not contain any city with a population of 25,000 or more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Ne-vada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, ermont and Wyoming. Of the whole number of cities having

25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 70 are at the proving grounds. It does not so found in the North Atlantic division, 48 the least deteriorisation in ballistic que in the North Central division, 18 in the South Central division, 12 in the West-ern division and 11 in the South Atlantic Massachusetts has the largest number of such cities, namely, 20, and is followed by Pennsylvania, with 18, and New York, with 12.

The most significant growth of cities in that for the cities in the State of Wash Ington, namely, Scattle, Spokane and Tacoma. These three cities combined had only 4821 inhabitants in 1880, but their population had increased to 38,765 in 1890 and to 185,232 in 1900, the increase during the past decade being equivalent

Nebraska is the only state in which the combined population of the cities contained therein shows a decrease from 1890 to 1900.

the 159 cities in 1900 (19,895,625), 10,906,696, or 51.3 per cent, is contained in the 70 or 51.5 per cent, is contained in the 70 cities situated in the North Atlantic division, and 6,071,961, or 30.8 per cent, in the 48 cities situated in the North Cen-tral division, leaving only 3,524,668, or 17.9 per cent, for the remaining cities sit uated in the other three geographical

#### ADMIRAL-O'NEIL'S REPORT. Summary of the Year's Work of the

Ordnance Bureau. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-The annual report of Admiral O'Neil contains an in-

teresting summary of the important de-velopments of the year in the matter of naval ordnance and armor and powder. The estimates for the next year, which eggregate \$7,457,855, include a single item of \$4,000,000 under the head of increase of the Navy armor and armament. The Admiral makes no recommendation on the armor question. There are also items of \$500,000 for a new magazine at Boston; 500,000 for reserve ammunition; \$500,000 for smokeless powder and \$923.419 for the Washington Navy-Yard and proving grounds and a new battery for the Baltimore. For reserve guns for the auxiliary cruisers to be kept in readiness for instant service, there is an item of \$250,000. The Chief of Ordnance says that such program has been made in his work that all of the guns will be ready for the

ships now building when they are com-plets. An increased supply of all kinds of ammunition has been accumulated and large quantities sent to the Asiatic station. Next year will show an unusu-ally large number of finished guns turned out. Promising results have been atthe breech-plug is conical, surrounded by a continuous screw-thread, which locks perfectly with one pull of a lever. This gun has been fired six shots per minute. an extraordinary accomplishment for a gun of this heavy character. It is recmmended that the Baltimore's battery be modernized while she is being over-hauled so as to give her 12 six-inch naval

rifies, a good secondary battery.

Large quantities of excellent smokeless powder were procured during the year from private manufactories and the new battleships, as well as the Atlanta, have been supplied with it, while a stock

has been accumulated for general use.
Admiral O'Nell praises the double turret system, which he says is such an

unqualified success that many officers originally opposed to the super-imposed turrets have changed their views. The armor question is treated historically in the report and only the most any in the report and only the most concise statement respecting the operations of the year is made, unaccompanied by any recommendation for the future. It is said that the armor companies delivered during the year 4869 tons of armor, leaving only 1437 tons in manufacture, which will be completed within six months. There remains to be contracted for 36,810 tons. Experiments have shown that the superiority of the Krupp armor is limited to that shove five inches armor is limited to that above five inches in thickness. The bureau divided the armor to be contracted for into two classes with a view to reducing the cost by allowing thinner armor to be treated

inder ordinary processes, tions, have created a favorable impression, it is too early as yet to say much in regard to the practical utility for war purposes of boats of this type. Undoubted amount of the reward has not yet been edly the moral effect of their known or suspected proximity will be considerable. At midnight a dispatch from Mount

# ALVORD WILL NOT GO FREE

BANK WILL OFFER A REWARD FOR HIS CAPTURE.

Warrant Issued for His Arrest-De faulter Said to Be in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-As an earnest of its intention to prosecute Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the thieving note teller of the First National Bank, the responsible offi-Of the submarine boat Holland, Admiral cers of that institution will tomorrow of-O'Nell says that while the trial runs, probably made under favorable condi-decision was reached this afternoon, following the conference between Chief of Detectives McCluskey and the president, cashier and counsel of the bank. The amount of the reward has not yet been

#### THE LATE GEORGE BENNETT.



FOUNDER OF THE TOWN OF BANDON, IN COOS COUNTY,

BANDON, Or., Oct. 24.-George Bennett, who died at his home near here October 15, was the founder of the town of Bandon. For nearly 30 years he had lived here and taken an part in the upbuilding of not only this section, but all Southern Oregon. Deceased was 78 years old at the time of his death. He came to Oregon in 1873, from Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, and settled near this place. He gave his new home the same name as the one he had just left-Bandon, or as he delighted to write it. "Bandon by the sea."

The degrees of A. B. and B. L. were conferred on Mr. Bennett at Trinity College, Dublin, in the '50s; but, being left an estate by his father, he never actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1869 he published a history of Bandon and a number of towns of the West Riding of the County of Cork, Ireland, in two volumes and at the time of his death was engaged in writing a history of Bandon of this state. His ancestors were among the original colonists of Bandon Bridge, Ireland, and the family name appears like one of the landmarks in the land from which he emigrated. A wife and three sons survive him, two of whom, J. W. and G. A., are engaged in business and are well-known residents of Marsh-

but more intimate knowledge of their. Vernon said Alvord was in New York in qualities will be necessary before a correct estimate of their military value can. If any negotiations have been going on

theory that the explosion res spontaneous combustion of such powder.

He says in his report: "In a new explosive, the question of stability is one that occupies the first place. A sample of five-inch powder that had been in a magazine of the Marblehead for two years was recently tested at the proving grounds. It does not show the least deterioristion in ballistic qual having altered chemically. Another se ple kept in a magazine here for one year shows equally good results."

# DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Islanders Once Favored Annex

ation. NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- Officials of the Administration, says a Washington spe-cial to the Herald, decline to discuss the reported dissatisfaction among inhabit-ants of the Danish West Indies over the roposed sale of the islands to the United States, taking the ground that no official information has been received on the

It is understood, bugh, that the island press reflects he true sentiments of the people of the islands. Secretary Seward's treaty, negotiated during Johnson's Administration, asked for an expression of opinion by the inhabitants, and they voted by an overwhelming majority in favor of transfer to the United States. The treaty was pigeonholed by Senator Sumner, and the Senate never had an opportunity to act upon it. The people of the island felt that a slight had been put pon them and the evident result has een a change of sentiment.

Negotiations with the Danish Government are likely to be carried on actively the coming Winter, and possibly a treaty for the annexation of the islands will be submitted to the Senate. The Govern-ment, however, is not disposed to pay \$7,000,000, the price asked by Denmark.

Duty on French Liquors. retary Spalding has instructed the Collector of Customs at New York to liquidate all entries of cordials, liquors, etc. imported from France as not falling with-in the scope of the reciprocity agreement with that country. This order, which reopens the question of rates under the agreement, was decided upon for the reason that under similar reciprocal ments with Portugal, Germany and Itsly, the department has held that such agreements embrace only such brandies and other spirits as are mentioned in paragraphs 289 and 262 of the Dingley tariff act, which do not, it is contended, include iquors. A few months ago the United States Court for the Southern District of New York decided that cordials are known in France as liquors, and should be admitted at the new treaty rates. The effect of this new order will be to bring

the matter before the courts. Admission of Chinese Women. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-The Secretary of the Treasury, acting on the decision of the Solicitor of the Treasury, has held that the wife of a Chinese native-born citizen of the United States is entitled to admission into the United States, regardess of the provisions of section 1884, Revised Statutes. Such right to land does not depend on the status of her husband as a merchant, even if it is held that the exclusion laws apply to a Chinese merchant who is native born, but rather on her higher right not to be separated from her husband who is legally entitled to live in the country of his birth,

be made.

One of the appendixes to Admiral First National Bank, they were broken Strauss, in command at the proving grounds at Indian Head, where an explosion occurred last night. His remarks Alvord's arrest late in the afternoon.

On the constitution of stability of smokes.

Central McCluskey of the detective but on the question of stability of smoke Captain McCluskey, of the detective bu-less powder are timely in view of one reau, was authorized to place the deinder arrest, and the services of the Pinkerton detective agency, which had been engaged to keep Alvord under surveillance, were dispensed with. The affidavit on which the warrant was issued was made by Pisher A. Baker, one of the directors of the bank, and its chief counsel, and the charge was embezzl

# ALVORD'S ESCAPE.

Two Mount Vernon Men Saw Him Drive Through the City Last Night. NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- The World this (Friday) morning says:

"Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., who is said have stolen \$700,000 from the First National Bank, was driven through Mount Vernon last night at 6:30 o'clock, accordvarious last light at 5.50 ctock, according to two residents of that city who know Mr. Alvord well. Alvord, it is said, was in a two-horse coupe rockaway and was accompanied by three men, besides the driver. The vehicle was not one from the driver. The vehicle was not one from Alvord's stable, though it did not have the appearance of being a livery stable carriage. The men who say they saw Alvord are confident that they could not be mistaken. Both are reputable men and have known Alvord for years.

"Patrick J. Ring, owner of the People's Opera-House, in Mount Vernon, reported last evening about & o'clock to Police Commissioner John Dewitt that he had seen Alvord in a carriage driving along First street in a southerly direction. Commissioner Dewitt went to police headquarters to report what Ring had said to Chief Foley. The latter was out of town, having come to this city early in the afternoon relative to the Alvord matter. Aother man who is also positive that he saw Alvord in a carriage is Fred

#### ALVORD'S SOCIAL AMBITION. That and His Extravagance Caused

His Downfall. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-In apartments that cost \$20 a month, on the third floor of a flat house in Harlem, live the father and mother of the wife of Cornelius 1. Alvord, the defaulting bank teller. They are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benedict. The Benedicts are simple folk and poor nedicts are simple folk, and poor They make no pretenses and live with-in the salary paid the old husband as bookkeeper in a butchering establish

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have seen little of their only daughter in the last several years. She seldom came to see them, so it is asserted. In fact, the neighbors and friends of old Mr. and Mrs. Benedict thought them childless. They attributed the devotion they showered on each other to the fact that they had no children. It was 12 years ago that Alvord mar-ried Jennie Benedict, the handsome blonde girl of 23, living with her father and mother in East One Hundred and Twelfth street. Benedict thought Alvord steady, hard-working fellow. His aughter, according to his way of thinking, made an excellent match. No one ever said that Alvord was dissipated ther He was not known to have a single bad habit. His sole ambition was centered in his business. That he cared nothing for was shown by his marrying a poor girl who was a stranger to even the social set in which he, the bank clerk,

was recognized.

Alvord's social ambition and his love of extravagance is believed to have taken root when he gave a reception to his root when he gave a reception to his bride in a flat in which they lived shortly after his marriage. All the officers of the bank were invited to this reception. This, it is said, was the only-time that

Cashler Reed and others of the bank offi-cials ever saw or met Mrs. Alvord, Mrs. Alvord became ambitious socially shortly after her marriage. Alvord's business ambition changed to social ambition. Alvord lived up to his salary the first few years of his married life. That he loved his wife and was ambitious for

her success in a social sense was shown by the way he showered money on her. The Evening World says:
"Developments this morning indicate that the whereabouts of Cornelliis L. Al-yord are known both to his attorneys and the bank officials. That no warrant for his arrest has been asked is due to the efforts of his friends. Negotiations are now on with the bank offi-cials in their behalf that will lead, it is said, to the restoration within a few days of almost half the amount stolen. Alvord's arrest would be an immediate bar to restitution on his part. In the meanfriends to be in his house at Mount Vernon, and by others to be somewhere in the vicinity, is under close surveillance by detectives. His escape is an impos-

sibility.
"Alvord is said to have had an enormous sum in ready cash when he took his final departure from the bank. This, with his real estate holdings, severa blocks of securities, his wife's diamonds, his horses and livery and his interest in several New York business concerns, are under conideration in the negotiations between Alvord's friefids and those from whom he stole. whom he stole. One of the absconder's friends asserts that Alvord's holdings, when realized on, will make him only \$100,000 to the bad on the amount of his

Fisher A. Baker, counsel for the bank and one of its directors, said today that there was no truth in a report that Al-vord had gone to his home last night, or that the bank officers knew where he was,

Mr. Baker was asked:
"Is it true that the bank is trying to make an arrangement with Alvord through Lawyer Miller for the return of much of the stolen money?"
"We would be foolish not to recover all
we can, but would not think of compromising with a thief."

#### CHECK FORGERS. Operating as Agents of Republican

Campaign Committee. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Operating under the cloak of agents of the Republican Campaign Committee, rogues have succeeded in obtaining probably \$100,000 on forged checks in this city and through the state. Their method of operation is shown in the case of H. M. Cook, who is under arrest on the charge of passing

bogus checks bearing the name of M. L. Muhleman, treasurer of the Republican National Campaign Committee. National Campaign Committee.

Cook, it is alleged, induced W. J. Wright
to deposit checks purporting to represent \$190 to his account in the Mount
Morris Bank. These all bore Mr. Muhleman's name. Cook explained that they
were contributions to the Republican fund, and the committee not desiring to let the amount of the subscriptions be generally known had arranged to cash

the checks in different banks.

Wright gave Cook \$1100 in cash, and a few days ago the prisoner appeared again with \$1700 in checks. The bank officials began an investigation and found that the checks had been forged. Other simi-lar transactions have been reported from the interior, which lead to the supposition

that the total receipts by the forgeries will not fall short of \$100,000.

Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, of the National Committee, says that Cook had no connection with that body. Mr. Bliss said Cook was once associated with a subtreasury official and once had under-taken to organize a political literary bureau, and in that way had secured let-ters from the members of the committee. On the strength of these letters the man had obtained funds. The sum of \$9000 had been traced to him, Mr. Bliss said. He believes that the real sum obtained by Cook is greater.

### The Paterson Murder.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Scultnorps, the man who drove the cab in which Jen-nie Bosschieter, the young silk mill employe, died last Thursday night, said today that a woman whose name he does not know was in the saloon at the time the girl's drink was drugged. This wom-an, he says, helped Kerr, McAlister, Campbell and Death to put the girl into the cab, and stood by until the vehicle started away. The police are searching for this woman and also for the drug clerk who sold chloral to McAlister. He has disappeared, but it is thought he has lieves the unknown woman was a stranger in Paterson.

Professor White's Murderer. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Henry Iv-ory, colored, charged with complicity in the brutal murder of Professor Ray Wilversity of Pennsylvania, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

Professor White was murdered with railroad coupling-pin and robbed on the street on Saturday night, May 19. Ivory, Amos Stirling and Charles Perry, all colored, were arrested. Ivory and Perry made confessions, accusing Stirling of having committed the murder. They admitted having shared in the property stolen from Professor White's Stirling and Perry are yet to be tried.

Another Embessler. CHICAGO, Oct. 25.-C. D. Snapp, confidential agent for Caldwell & Smith, cotton brokers, of Memphis, Tenn., was ar-

rested here today, charged with embezslement of \$32,000.

Woman's Home Missions CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Woman's Home Missionary Society concluded ts annual pacting last night. The next convention will be held in New York City. The fol-

lowing appropriations and pledges were

Washington Training School, Washington, D. C., appropriated, \$62,495; pledged, \$800. Marcy Home Chicago, appropriated, \$3310; pledged, \$388. Watts De Peyster Home, Tivoli, N. Y., appropriated \$3650; pledged, \$1180, Mother Jewet's Home. York, Neb., appropriated, \$10,016; pledged \$140. Sidney Hospital, Washington, appropriated, \$13,185; pledged, \$50. Stick-ney Home, Lynden, Wash, appropriated, \$1880; pledged, \$700. Jesse Lee Memorial Home, Unalaska, Alaska, appropriated, \$4460; piedged, \$330. Hawaii, appropriated, \$3500; piedged, \$280. Immigration work, appropriated, \$6060.

Drank Carbolic Acid.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- Mrs. Mabel Hanon, 23 years of age, who lived with her nother and two elder sisters, on the top floor of a handsome apartment-house on West Sixty-first street, died at her home today from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid. The family is not communicative as to the matter, and claims that it is certain that Mrs. Hanson took the acid by mistake. It is known, however, that she purchased 10 cents worth of carbolic acid in a drug store less than half an hour before her death. The woman's husband, Charles Hanson, is in San Fran-cisco, where, it is said, he is in the fur business. Mrs. Hanson has been visiting here for about three months.

Hobson and Sampson BOSTON, Oct. 25.-Rear-Admiral Samo son said regarding Lieutenant Hobson's speech, in which he praised the bravery

and skill of Admiral Sampson, and said he was dying of a broken heart: "When Hobson was here he asked me if he might say something to the people of his section about me. I said he might. I knew he would not say anything im-proper. Hobson is a fine fellow, who performed his duty well, and who nearly lost his life in doing so. He always served me faithfully, and I take an inUP TO THE TIMES ALL THE TIME

# THE OCTOBER SUIT DISPLAY



Is now at its best-all the proper styles as originated by the recognized creators of fashion in New York and abroad are exhibited here in colossal and comprehensive assortments.

The garments we show are made by those known as leaders in the tailor craft of this country, and whose productions have attained the highest points of perfection.

While our stock is of an exceptionally high-class character, it is not necessarily of a high price.

We show good, well-made, all-wool suits at \$10.00; suits that we can tack our guarantee to with the same good faith that we do in the higher prices.

An extra heavy weight and an extra good value in Men's Blue Serge Suits, both single and double-breasted styles, at \$12.00. These are hand-finished garments and guaranteed color fast.

Oxford, Stone Gray and Combridge Vicuna and Cassimere suits, swell specimens of tailoring, at \$15.00; every seam stayed, every detail of construction perfect.

One great section of our floor is piled high with Men's Fall Suits of distinct character. Fancy Scotch Over Plaids, Tan Shades, Brown Mixtures, and the new greenish tints. Garments cut from both foreign and domestic fabrics, garments that show the top notch of suit values, at \$18.00.

All attire purchased at this store carries with it an earnest guarantee of absolute and unquestioned reliability.

If you have a suit want, come while the display is at its best.



RELIABLE

# INDIAN HEAD EXPLOSION

THE DAMAGE TO THE PROVING GROUNDS WAS NOT GREAT.

Loss on Powder and Ammunition Is Between \$10,000 and \$15,000-An Investigation in Progress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. O'Nell, chief of the Ordnance Depart-ment, received a telephonic message this morning from the proving ground at Indian Head that about 10 o'clock last night a fire and several explosions occurred in one of the filling-houses and magazines. The cause of the explosion is unknown at present, but an investigation is in progress. No other damage was done and no one was injured. This massage was received from Lieuenant Fullinwider, who is second in ommand at Indian Head. At the time he sent it Lieutenant Strauss, commandant at the proving ground, was on his way to Washington on the dispatch-boat Santa Barbara, to make his report on the occurrence directly to headquarters here. As soon as it became known officially that no one had been injured,

great relief was expressed.

The building where the first explosion occurred is technically known as "cartridges," being a place where the brass shells which are used in the small-caliber rapid-fire guns are filled with powder. It is distant about half a mile from the wharf where the boats land, and from the point where the armor-plate test occurs. Within 100 feet on one side and about 300 feet on the other are two other buildings, one designated on the official map "magazine" and the other marked "dark." These buildings are used for powder storage, and it is not yet positively known whether they have all been destroyed or not. If they have, the loss as far as buildings are concerned is slight. They were constructed lightly, with a view to avoiding confinement of

the powder contents in case of fire. Within the three buildings were stored about 15 tons of brown powder and 10 tons of smokeless powder. The latter, when not closely confined under pressure, is not explosive, but creates a vast flame, and Admiral O'Neil says it was the fire blazing from the smokeless powder which gave rise to the belief that a great accident had occurred. Near the powder-houses stand the residences of half a lozen employes at the proving grounds and their families. That no one was injured is accounted for by the prudence which located the magazines in ravines, affording the protection of encompassing hills in the vicinity. The big powder factory, representing a large expenditure of Government money, was never in danger from the fire and explosion. It is between two and three miles distant in a straight line from the scene of the disas-

ter, with hills lying between.

It is always difficult to fix the responsibility in such cases. The Admiral thought that some workman in the vicin yesterday may have been careless and left a burning cigarette or match, which started a fire that smoldered until nightfall, when it came in contact with powder. On the other hand, there is always a possibility, which naval officers do not like to recognize, of some chemical change having taken place in the powder, which resulted in spontar

As soon as the explosion became known there was a rush of reporters and others toward the proving grounds. This is a point very difficult of access, being about 30 miles down the river from Washington and off the line of direct communication. Newsgatherers were excluded from the proving grounds proper by the rigid rule of the Navy Department. Admiral O'Neil refused to suspend the rule in this instance on the grounds that the safety of the visitors as well as the Government property and the interest of the Government work required their exclusion from the grounds. He volunteered, how-eves, to ascertain all the facts, in case eves, to ascertain all the facts, in case that they could be of interest to the

public, and freely to give them out, which promised he redeemed. The last accident of the kind at Indian Head occurred about six months ago, when Lieutenant Strauss, the command-

ant, was injured. Fire was discovered in the shellhouse and the officer ven-tured into the shellhouse and endeavored to prevent an explosion. Some of the

shells, however, exploded, and he was slightly hurt. The loss on that occasion was triffing. The loss from last night's explosion is stimated by Admiral O'Nell at between \$10,000 and \$15,000 on the powder and am-The loss to the buildings is

Structural Ironworkers' Wages. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.-The National Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, in session here today, adopted a universal wage scale, fixing the rate at 50 cents an hour, with eight hours as a day's work. The scale will into effect next May. It was also cided to send an organizer to South Africs and Egypt to organize structural ironworkers in those countries.

Berkeley Challenges Washington. BERKELEY, Cal., Oct. 25.-The cars. men of the University of California have cided to place intercollegiate boat racing in the list of sports followed at Berkeley, and with that end in view the beating association has issued a challenge to University of Washington for a four-

Robledo Praises Filipinos. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—At a banc, given by the Filipinos here to Rome Robledo, the Spanish ex-Minister of dee, says a Paris dispatch to the Th the latter made a warm speech encoring the Filipinos. He said that they the sympathy of Spain, and called United States a "robber nation." S Robledo said help would come to the Filipinos if they kept up the struggle.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The Berliner Trans-blatt publishes a special dispatch from Budapest, which says that the Austrian heir-apparent, Archauke Francis will shortly renounce the succe sion to the throne in favor of his brothe

Otto, and the latter's son, Archduk Charles Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Today's state ment of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the \$150,000,0 gold reserve in the division of redem

Gold ... Registration of voters at Halley is over More women will vote than tw

# FOR NOVEMBER



THE GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY by Henry Norman Many illustrations from photographs

CROSS STREETS OF NEW YORK by Jesse Lynch Williams Drawings by many artists

THE WHEEL OF TIME a Story by Mary C. Lee Illustrated in colors by F. D. Steele

ANDSCAPE FEATURES OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION by Samuel Parsons Jr.

A CAMERA AT THE FAIR by D. L. Elmendorf

STORIES AND ARTICLES by Henry James, Rebecca Harding Davis, R. Wilsted, and others

NOW READY PRICE 25 CENTS