

Combine.

LONDON, Oct. 34 .- On the authority of the secretary of one of the largest steel companies in England a representative of the Associated Press is able to say that there will not be any steel trust formed here. There may possibly be some com-binations of the smaller concerns, but the steel trade of England is practically in the hands of three firms and these concerns emphatically say that they contem-

plate no amaigamation or absorption. It appears that a firm of London brokciated with John R. Bartlett, of New York, approached the leading houses here, but received an emphatic refunal to agree to the proposition made.

solokow, Vaughn & Co., whose capital £4,000,000, informed the representative of the Associated Press that whatever success Mr. Bartiett might have with smaller concerns, he would not form anything that could in common sense be called a trust without the inclusion of Guest, Keen & Co., with a capital of over $\pounds_{3,00,000}$ (Cammell & Co., with a capital of £1,750,000 and Bolokow, Vaughn & Co., all of whom agree in denying that they intend in combine. Mr Bartlett's they intend to combine. Mr. Bartlett's position is not taken seriously.

Bepresentatives of Andrew Carnegie, P. Morgan and others who would be kely to be affected if such a trust were within sight are all ignorant of even its inadequate capital as the sum of £10,000,-000 mentioned in the reports in circula-

While the inquiry made proved the in-correctness of the reports that the formation of a trust was impending, they elicited the opinion from a leading Eng-lish firm that eventually the Welsh manufacturers would combine, probably under ces of Guest, Keen & Co. But even the Welsh combine, it was said, would require more than £10,000,050 capi-tal, and it was added that such an amal-gamation would have little or no effect on the English manufacturers.

COMPETITION IS SERIOUS.

British Railway Manager on the Re-

sult of His American Trip.

LONDON, Oct. 24.-The Daily Mail pub. lishes an interview with Charles Bletterman Eillott, general manager of the Cape Government Rallways, on the result of his recent visit to the United States.

"American industrial competition is serious," says Mr. Elliott, "as it has only just begun. Splendid new machinery and new methods are everywhere in preparaand work will be undertaken on such to make st essful competitio difficult. My strong advice to the heads of British firms is to visit the United States and see for themselves. What What

the following resolution was adopted: . "In view of the commercial policy of the United States, and the example of Ger-many, a complete recasting of the Aus-tro-Hungarian customs tariff is advisable

in order to afford adequate and perma-nent protection to industry and agricul-ture, to facilitate the conclusion of favorable commercial conventions, and to

States, facilities offered by the customs tariff for concessions should be turned to advantage in the case of every in-dividual state. Treatles should contain no clause granting the most-favored nation treatment in a general and unrestricted sense; but clauses should be inserted providing for reciprocity and equivalent

advantages.' A further resolution advocated the con lusion of commercial treatles for periods where they would give sufficient protection to home production, but recom-mended treaties for short periods with the United States and the Argentine Republic, urging in conclusion that the coun-tries of Central Europe should "unite for a common defense against transoceanic competition.

A New French Opera.

PARIS, Oct. N .- The premier of St. Saens' "Les Barbares," with words by Victorien Sardou and Pierre Gheusi, was suggestion, and pointed out the futility of endeavoring to amaigamate the large steel interest of England with such an Christ, interweaving the love of Mar-comir, a barbarian chief, for Fioria, a Vestal virgin, who sacrifices her vows and accepts his hand and heart. Marcomir saves the town of Orange from pillage and massacre, the opera closing with a superb march of the departing barbarians and antique dances expressive of the joy of the citizens at being relieved of their

The music, which is, on the whole, of the Wagnerian order, contains many har-monious and beautiful passages, but did not seem to excite the enthusiasm of the fushionable audience, which included M. and Mme. Loubet, although the critics of the morning papers admit the opera was spiendidly staged and finely inter-preted by MM. Vaguet and Delmas and Mmus, listic and design in the acinging Mmes, Hatto and Hegion in the principal roles.

Jesuit Fugitives in Austria.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-The Vienna cor-respondent of the London Times and New York Times says the dread of reinforcements for the already formidable clerical element by the arrival of Jesuits forced to leave France is indicated by questions asked in the Reichrath. The Pan-Ger-mans, in particinar, opposed the settlement of the Fench fugitives in Austria, The government's reply was reassuring. However, another 'protest has been made, members of the same party point-ing like which is to be seen in England." made, members of the same party point-ing out the supremacy of the Jesuits in the Austrian church. The government is and Mr. Brodrick put their heads together

but that a declaration of the fact has been postponed until the Premier, Serio Sagasta, has recovered from his illness.

RETIREMENT OF BULLER.

Brought About by Petticont Influence at the War Office.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 .- Interesting dethe enforced retirement cerning of Sir Redvers Buller are given in a dispatch from London to the Herald. It is an open secret that what is known as "petticoat influence" has been far too strong at the War Office ever since the Duke of Cambridge resigned, and the presnt Commander-in-Chief has not escaped There are many people who are in lined to applaud the speech of H. C.

Richards the night before last at North-ampton, who declared that if Lord Roberts would leave bazaar openings to Lady Roberts and take the staff selections and War Office reforms into his own hands there might be great reform at the War It is doubtful if King Edward will ever

have to face a more painful dilemma than the one he encountered when Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts had an audience with him at Mariborough House, said a member of the King's household. When the news reached Balmoral House

of General Buller's Westminster speech, everybody in the household suspended judgment until some sign was apparent how the King regarded it. Ever since General Buller's departure from Wateroo for the war, when the King-then Prince of Walcz-gave the cue to popu-lar opinion of the ex-Commander-in-Chief his parting salute, "Good old Bul-he has thus been spoken of. with Ever since his return to England it was

known that the King had not changed his opinion of his former "bon camarade." The day after the Westminster speech it ecame bruited among the household that the King still held his faith in the bluff General and regarded his oratorical outourst as merely a military explosion in

the face of bitter goading. So it became an accepted conclusion that no matter what the papers might say, the King would stand by his former friend, even to the extent of conferring a peerage, as a mark of personal friendship. Some leakages of this opinion found their

way to the public press, and were trans-mitted to the War Office. It is said that ever since General Buller refused to correct his Spionkop dispatch he has been subjected to the bitter hostility of Lady Roberts, who used every effort to force her husband to demand his recall. Within the last few days her antipathy has found fresh vent, owing to his Westmin-ster speech. It is said she induced "Bobs" to go to the War Office and demand of Mr. Brodrick that he issue an order for General Buller's resignation. Such an order

May Call Out Volunteers.

the premature leaking out of the

volunteer in the country. The War

service. These bills are accom

be kept in a safe place until telegraphic

Winston Churchill's Speech.

freshed army and a definite plan."

LONDON, Oct. 24 .- Winston Churchill

a letter ordering that the bills

third international congress on weights and measures has solved the delicate problem of the precise determination of the kilogram and has broached the importan question of the numeration of yarns. President Wanted to Ride on the En-

Lord Justice of Appenls Resigned. LONDON, Oct. 25.-Sir John Rigsby, Lord Justice of Appeals, has resigned his office.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Louisiana Negro Said He Deserved His Fate.

Haven. Besides those who went from here Miss Alice Roosevelt joined the party at Farmington. Conn. Colonel Bingham, the superintendent of public buildings, and Mrs. and Captain J. C. Greenway, of the President's Rough Riders, and of the Yale 'Varsiey nine, also came with the Breedent. The latter will COLUMBIA, Miss., Oct. 24.-A negro named Bill Morris, who assaulted Mrs. John Ball, at Balltown, La., was burned at the stake today. After being captured he made an effort to implicate others, came with the President. The latter will be the President's guest for a few days. Only a few people had gathered at the station here, but a sound of police and de-tectives and Chief Wilkle, of the secret but they soon proved their innocence. He was taken to the scene of his crime, tied to a pine sapling with chains and his service, with several officers, guarded the approaches. The President had break-fasted early and was in excellent spirits. He was clad in a rough sack coat and a dark felt hat, and as he walked briskiy down the long platform, smillingly ac-knowledged the greetings of the railway feet and hands chained to his body. Pine knots and pine straw were piled about the body and saturated with coal oil, and the whole set on fire. The negro made no outery when the flames first reached him, and only when he was partly consumed did the spectators notice any movement on his part. He made no resisemployes. When he reached the engine that pulled the train from Philadelphia, he reached up his hand to the engineer tance when being bound to the stake, and said that he deserved his fate. Mrs. Ball, while waiting on the negro and firemen. "I wanted," he said to them, "to get out on the engine this morning, but I

In her husband's store, turned her back, when the negro selzed her and dragged her into the road. He beat his victim in the head with a pine knot and thought he had killed her. Going back to the store, he took all the money in the cash drawer and put coil oil on his feet and o his tracks when leaving. Mrs. Ball re-covered consciousness and crawled to her father-in-law's house. He at once gave the alarm and the neighborhood commenced a search for the negro. He was found at his home, about four miles from the scene of the tragedy.

TRIAL OF CALEB POWERS. Jim Howard to Be Brought From the

Frankfort Jail to Testify. GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 24.-When the trial of Caleb Powers for complicity in the Goebel murder was resumed today, Attorney Smith, for Powers, asked for an order to bring Jim Howard here from an order to bring jim Howard here from the Frankfort jall to testify in the pris-oner's behalf. Howard was condemned to death for Goebel's murder, but was granted a new trial. The Judge granted the order for Howard's removal, but said if Howard was not here by the time the defense closed, the court would not wait for him

for him. The state rested its case this afternoon, after spending the day in introducing witnesses who contradicted the witnesses of the prosecution. The state concluded its rebuttal testimony tonight. The de-fense will not introduce any witnesses in rebuttal. The jury will be taken to Mason, William H. Wilson, John Mc-Frankfort tomorrow to view the scene the tragedy

monorted Whit	e "Bernardo," bar				1.1
					14
mported Whit	e "Laverno," bar				26
mported Gree	n "Castagno," bar	- e -	1.1		22
mported Whit	e "Italian," bar .				37
mported Gree	n " Conti," bar		1.		39
You'll Not B	ay Soups Again at The:	e Price	a Rigi	it Ava	94) 1

All of our regular 5c Soaps during this sale for

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Such as Cudahy's Tar, Kirk's Juvenile, Peet's Spring Biossom, Kleen Ezy, Cotton, Fairbank's Fairy, Kirk's Violet, Cx-Gal B siching, Mottled Castlie.

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the employers and organizations of the What can determine this exemployes. cept the dickering between the two par ties, each seeking all it can get and tak-ing what it has to. It confuses the issue to import ethical considerations into the matter and profess that one party ought to do so and so and the other party ought to do this and that. How is any one going to determine what a Kansas farmer ough to take for his corn? Wheat is the staff of life, and a high price for it is a hard-ship to multitudes. But the farmer is en-titled to all he can get for it. Will anyone suggest that two bishops and a uni-versity president ought to arbitrate be-tween the bread-eater and the farmer? A town thinks it would be benefited by having a rolling mill located within it. May it demand a rolling mill of the Steel May it demand a round grain of the Steel Corporation, and in the event of a refusal demand arbitration by two bishops and a university president? A town wishes a public library; may it demand that Mr. Carringie shall submit to arbitrators the question whether he shall grant the re-quest? If arbitration is the application of fixed rules or will defined mitaciples to fixed rules or well-defined principles to the parties to a controversy it is litigation, and may be done by a court as well as by

HYCIENIC TREATMENT OF THE TEETH. "I have given SozoDONT a thorough trial and am using and prescribing it fre-quently. It is eminently suitable for the prophylactic and hygienic treatment of the teeth, mouth and gums of 1 from pyrrohoes alveolaris. 1 consider it oue of the best den-the market affords." 25C.

0 By mail; 25 and 75c. HALL& ROCKEL, N. Y. City.

already sent President Cleveland one check that quarter for \$4186.65, and made the third check out for the anne sum. The Treasury officials soon learned that a mistake had been made, and promptly made out a warrant on the United States Government for 1 cent, one of the most curious incidents in Mr. Cleveland's accu-pation of the White House, Mr. Cleve-land has never cashed this check for 1 cent cent.

The object of the carefully prepared salary tables is to protect the flovernment against loss in case of the sudden death against loas in case of the sudden death of a clerk. In the case of a \$000 clerk, for instance, it is pointed out that if he were puid \$75 each month in the year, and should die at the close of a month, his successof might lose part of the salary that ought to be his. In the case of a \$500 clerk dying at the close of the month of February, after having restants to And cierk dying at the close of the month of February, after having received \$55 for that month, the man who succeeded him would receive much less than that for the month of March, which has II days.

ted to, Now, the next time I take a trip I want to ride on the engine." Accompanied by Miss Roosevelt, Commander Cowles and Secretary Cortel-you, the President was driven directly to you, the President was driven directly to the White House. He went immediately to his offices, where a large accumulation of business awaited him, and denied him-ARMY AND NAVY.

Appointments Made Yesterday by · President Roosevelt. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-The President oday made the following appointments in the Army and Navy: War-Colonel, Infantry, William Auman; Lieutenant-Colonels, Infantry, Charles B. Hall, Joseph W. Duncan; First Lieuten-ant, Infantry, James R. Goodale; Second Lieutenants, Infantry, George K. Wilson, George C. Shaw, Frank R. Curtis; Lieu-tenant-Colonel, Ordnance Departments, Alman L. Varmey, Maior Ordnance Dep Alman L. Varney; Major, Ordnance De

Alman L. Varney: Major, Ordnance De-partment, Ira MacNutt: Capitalia, Ord-mance, John W. Joyes: Captain, Cavairy, James S. Parker; Second Lleutenants, Cavairy, Nathanlei M. Cartmell, Casper W. Cole, Granville R. Fortiscue, Roland B. Ellis, Richard B. Going, Frederick J. Herman, Douglas H. Jacobs Charles Rod-Herman, Douglas H. Jacobs, Charles Rod. man Jones, Rudolph E. Smyzer; First Licutenants, Artillery Corps, Oscar D. Weed, Louis F. Buck, Michael H. Barry, Ernest R. Tillon; Second Lleutenants, Ar-tillery Corps, William H. Burt, Alfred M. be a good thing for an employer to do, it

is simply destroying the right of private property and putting every man's busi-

PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

a board; if it means that the arbitrators shall determine what they think it would

he visited in the United States, he goes on to refer to the use of American locomotives on the Cape rallways, explaining that it was only urgent burry which led to their employment, as the British firms asked for 15 months, and the Ameri-can but six to complete the orders.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, referring to attacks made in London on Mr Elliott for giving orders to the United States, says he has made inquiries of the Cape Minister of Railways and the managers of the companies con erned and is in a position to exonerate

"No orders were placed anywhere," the correspondent asserts, "except with the sanction of the Cape Government, Mr. Elliott's mission being simply one of in-outry and advice. The Cape Government a preference to the extent of 10 per cent in price over foreigners for all goods manufactured within the British Empire, and only British inability to complete withtime limit led to the giving of some orders to the United States.

GERMAN INSURANCE LAW.

Consul-General Mason's Favorable Report Courses Astonishment.

LONDON Oct. 24.-The English insurance companies are astonished at the re-cent report of United States Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, to the State Department at Washington, expressing the opinion that under the new imperial insurance law of May 12 last, for the regulation and control of insurance com-panies doing business in the German Empire, any well-organized, adequately capitalized and competently managed for eign insurance or security company will will be able to secure a concession to do busi-

ness in Germany. Meetings have been held in London by English companies who are contemplat-ing withdrawing from Germany. The managers of these concerns informed a representative of the Associated Press toduy that they are in exactly the same po-sition as the Americans, and that they regard "the alleged concessions made by Germany in response to the United States' protest as practically worthless and as eing so stringent as to be almost prohib tive." They point to the fact that only one American company is doing business in Germany. They also said that the time limit in which foreign companies should elect to accept or reject Germany's terms expired this month, but they understood. t had been extended to 1962 on account if the refusal of practically all the Eng. ish and American firms to accept them. In the meanwhile the English firms hope to secure the British Government's assistance in alleviating what they consider to be the continued unfairness of Germany's regulations governing foreign insurance companies. The English man-agers are apparently under the belief that In this effort they would have the support of a similar endcavor in the United States on the part of the American concern.

TOBACCO WAR IN ENGLAND.

Movement on Foot to Boycott the Americans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-The London corlowing developments in the "tobacco war" in Great Britain:

The service rendered to English trade by Messre. Wills, Player and the various other manufacturers who resisted the efforts of Mr. Duke, the head of the spinal neuralgia, is now recovering," says American Tobacco Trust, to purchase their business, is being everywhere ac-knowledged in the trade. Some who have not studied the subject sufficiently deep have expressed the opinion that the Brit-

After describing various large works urged to follow the French example and and waited for the instant of the King' exercise greater control over the re-ligious orders. The correspondent says the apprehensions thus expressed are widespread.

Creditors Receive One Per Cent. CASSEL, Prussia, Oct. 24.-At a meeting of the creditors of the Grain Drving Company, which failed some time ago, the receiver reported that after the payment of 728,000 marks of preferred claims, the other creditors would only receive 1 per cent on their claims, aggregating 177,000.-000 marks.

The receiver's examination also showed that the directors had "doctored" the bal-ance sheets of the company from 1855 to 1900. creating artificial assets to the valu of 50,000,000 marks, and distributing divi dends and bonuess to the amount of 21. 000,000 marks. It also appears that the company had been kept afloat for years with funds supplied by the Leipzeiger Bank.

sal.

Gladstone's Reparation.

LONDON, Oct. 21.-John Morley, un-veiling a statue of Gladstone at Manchester yesterday, said in the course of an eloquent eulogy:

LONDON, Oct. 24.-An error committed by some of the provincial police has led 'Gladstone misread the Civil War in America, but he misrcad it in common with nearly all the leading statesmen of the time. Let us remember, however, that fact that the War Office contemplates the possibility of having to call out no man was more ready to admit how every grievously he had erred, and that he made the noblest reparation ever made for rash Office has distributed to the police offi-cers throughout the kingdom bills orderwords by the healing deed in the Genavi ing all reservists, military, yeomen and volunteers to report themselves without arbitration, while the Alabama arbitration augurated the first substantial precedent delay to headquarters with the view of for the substitution of reason for force. active

Russia and Afghanistan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.-The Rus-ian Minister of War, General Kouroorders to post them up are received. The police of Lancaster overlooked the letter and posted the bills, causing widespread patkine, when releasing six Afghans who had been imprisoned on suspicion of be-ing spies, informed them, according to perturbation. dispatch from Aasakabad, that Abdu Rauman was dead and Habib Ullah reigned as his successor, adding "the M. P., in the course of a speech at Leices-ter, last night, which is much commented Russians have always considered them-selves the friends of the Afghans, and we wish to remain so in the present change of government. Report your-selves to the nearest chieftain and tell him what you have heard from the Rus-sian Minister of War." ter, last night, which is much commented on today, declares that the war in South Africa has become "an unmitigated nui-annce," "The danger is greater today than it was two years ago," Mr. Churchill de-clared, "and the means of meeting the strain are being seriously reduced." He Russians have always considered them urges the government to "relleve Lord Kitchener of the heavy detail work and prepare for a new campaign with a re-

German Industrial Depression.

BERLIN, Oct. 24 .- President von Gless. ber of the Province of West Prussia, has called a convention in Dantzic, Octo-ber 28, to discuss remedies for industrial and agricultural distress. A deputation from 600 anemployed persons has visited the Burgomaster of Dantzic to urge him to begin municipal work for the relief of the unemployed the unemployed.

New Ameer's Liberality.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 .- A dispatch from Simia to the London Times and the Nev York Times says it is reported that Ameer Habib Ullah has made a liberal advance to the merchants of Kabul for the pose of stimulating trade and reviving the former flourishing commerce with India, which Ameer Abd-er Rahman's policy practically destroyed.

Curson Is Recovering.

LONDON, Oct. 25 .- "Lord Curzon, who

return to London to lay before His Maj Mrs. Witwer Held Without Bail.

esty the alternative of Buller's dismissal DAYTON, O., Oct. 24.-Mrs. Mary Belle or their resignation. It was by no means a pleasant inter-view. At first the King refused point Witwer, charged with the murder of her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Pugh, was last night held to the Common Pleas Court without blank to countenance any such drastic proceeding. He defended Buller right and ball. She was unmoved by the announce ment. left and declared that such a provocation as anonymous attacks was sufficient war-rant for such an explosion on the part of SOUTH ANGRY AS EVER. the bluff old soldier, but Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick were equally stubborn. Lord Roberts threatened to resign in

Work of Reconcillation All Thought stanter unless a royal mandate were is-sued for Buller's decapitation. To this to Be Undone. Mr. Brodrick also added his intention to Special to Boston Herald release the scals of the War Office. latter threat would not have weighed for

Washington-It is fortunate for Presi-dent Roosevelt that he has a lively sense of humor. Just now his sense of humor ment with the King but "Bobs' ularity is a different matter. His Majis supposed to be sustaining him in the face of the first upheaval of public indigesty used every effort to induce the Com nation since he became President. His invitation to Booker T. Washington to mander-in-Chief to reconsider his determination. Only when he finally discov ered that this was out of the question was the royal consent reluctantly given to the order for General Buller's dismis

Invitation to Booker T. Washington to dinner on Wednesday night has appar-ently set all of the South aflame. The fact, that the President of the United States had a negro to dinner has led all the Southern editors to denounce him, all of the Southern Democrats, gold and silver, to utter unkind criticisms, and even all of the Southern white Republi-cans to Stake their beach and say. "Well cans to shake their heads and say: "Well, any man has the right to invite anybody to dinner that he pleases, but I never invited a negro to dine with me."

action, and a great many intelligent and well-meaning people feel that the attitude of the Steel Corporation officials in haughty and harsh, and that if there were a proceeduation officials in The remarkable part of it is that Presi-dent Rocsevelt a few days ago was the idol of all of these Southern collors and Southern Democrats. He had met them all with the declaration that if he could not get a good Republican for office in the South, he would do the next best thing and take a Democrat. The idol of terestedness of the two bishops and the university president is due to their ignor-

Wednesday was shattered by Friday. It is a serious question whether the Booker T. Weshington incident has not made it impossible for the President to build up a respectable white man's party in the South, and destroyed all of the splendld work of reconciliation that has accomplished in the first month of his

administration. This incident has been the principal ppic of conversation today in every state south of the Mason and Dixon's line. In Washington, where Southern influence predominates and prejudice against race s extreme, nothing else has been talked about. Local newspapers are being flood-ed with letters, most of them criticising the President, but some of them declaring that the writers are glad that the President has had the courage to break

down the barriers of prejudice. The President now has the negro Re-publicans angry with him on one hand, Settling the Dynamite Question. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-The first move n the direction of a settlement with the and the white men angry on the other. Transvaal Dynamite Company, which is a German concern, an offer to supply Most of the Southern white men say they do not object to him inviting any negro explosives at 30 shillings per case under to dinner in an official way. What they do object to is the President making any negro, no matter how eminent, his the figure ruling before the war, has just been made, says the Tribune's London correspondent. On the basis of the rate of consumption of the explosive by the Rand mines prior to the outbreak of social equal by inviting him to a family dinner.

Not the slightest attention was paid at the White House today to the criti-cisms. It was intimated, outside the White House, that, if the Southern abuse should continue, the President might in-vite Mr. Washington to dinner a second time. The head of the Tuskegee Institute came here at the request of the white men of Alabama.

No perceptible difference in number of Southern office-seekers was noticed at the White House.

Pat Crowe a Mere Beginner.

Washington Post. After viewing the work of his Bulgar. ian contemporaries, it is no wonder that Pat Crowe wants to surrender and retire from the business,

itenants, Cavalry, ness and possessions at the mercy of th (by transfer from infantry), George E. Price. Second Lieutenant, Infantry (by transfer from cavalry), Wilford Twyman. public. Price Provisional First Lleutenant, Philippin

fer Out.

New York Journal of Commerce

favor whatever upon the proposal to arbi-

trate the strike, in spite of the suggestion that two bishops and a university presi-

anything about the manufacture of steel

We have analyzed the nature of an ar-

bitration before, but we proceed to do it again because a great part of the com-

munity entirely mislinderstands the trans.

misunderstood-there is no analogy

an arbitration.

tween functions of a court and those of

Proceedings before a court are not vol-

untary; one party, which feels itself ag-gricved, compels the other to come into

court. The court need not understand the steel business, or the raisin business.

or the railroad business, because-and

not empowered to use its own judgment;

it is simply empowered to enforce certain

fixed rules which we call laws. Even a court of equity cannot take a thousand

collars from John Doe and give it to Rich-

ard Roe on the ground that Doe would not miss the money and Roe needs it very

much; there are fixed rules governing even the administration of equity. What law or rule will anyone pretend

governs such a controversy as that be-tween the Steel Corporation and the strik-ers? Is there any agreement that has

been broken, except by the strikers who were under contract? None. Are there

economists return after all their meta-

is not so simple as one over wages. It

here is another vital distinction

The officials of the United States

gine and Says He Will Next Time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24,-President

Roosevelt and party returned to Wash-ington at 10:30 A. M. today, Small crowds

gathered at several points along the line from New Haven here and cheered the train as it passed. Secretary Hay re-turned with the President from New

did not know whether I would be permit-

self to all callers,

the Army and Navy:

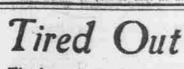
Scouts, John Kennedy: Second Lleutenant in Porto Rico provisional regiment, In-fantry, Raiph E. Gambell. The President Alone Receives an In-Navy-Ensigns, Frank O. Branch, Henry B. Soule, Francis Martin. dividual Warrant.

Washington Star. The President is the only official of the United States Government who is paid on a direct individual warrant from the Treasury Department. All other officials LIMITATIONS ON ARBITRATION Some Things That Nobody Will Reare paid by disbursing officers, who re-ceive lump sums for that purpose. The Vice-President is paid by the Secretary of the Senate. Cabinet officers are paid by disbursing officers of their departments. Corporation are reported to look with no Each month in the year the President receives by mail a warrant covering the money he has earned as his salary. It really goes to him a few days before has earned it. Along in 1872 the officials of the Controller's office prepared a numdent might be induced to serve as arbi-trators. No one supposes that the two bishops and the university president know ber of tables giving the monthly payments to each salaried position under the Gov-ernment. By that system, as is well but they are suggested as persons who are well known for their high character and well known, a man does not receive each month one-twelfth of what he is allowed their distinterestedness and open-minded-ness. What more, it may be asked, can be desired of arbitrators than these? for the year.

for the year. His salary for the year is divided into four equal quarters, and each quarter is then distributed to him according to the number of days in a month. The salary of a clerk rated at \$300 a year is divided according to the salary tables into four quarters of \$225 each. For the first quar-

quarters of \$225 each. For the first quar-ter of the calendar year the clerk would be paid \$77.50 in January, which has 21 days; \$70 in February, which has 25 days, and \$77.50 in March, with 21 days. It was planned to pay the President on exactly the same basis, his annual salary of \$50,-060 being divided into four quarters of \$12,500 each. For January the President would receive \$1205.50; for February a proper spirit on their part the contro-versy could be referred to disinterested parties and a decision reached forthwith. We admit at the outset that the disinuniversity president is due to their ignor-ance of the steel business. If they were masters of that they would almost cer-tainly be interested in the business either as stockholders or as workmen, so that impartiality can only be secured at the cost of technical knowledge. But is not a court equally ignorant of the interior nature of the business controversies that come before it? Precisely. But—and this is the point habitually overlooked or misunderstood—there is no analogy bewould receive \$4305 60; for February, \$2888 80, and for March \$4305 60; but the Treasury officials have never followed this plan to the letter.

They divide the salary into four quar-ters of \$12,500 each, and under, the law could not under any circumstances ex-ceed that, but they pay the President practically the same salary every month in the year, no matter whether the month is a long one or a short one. For two months of each quarter the President's check is drawn for \$4165 \$7, but the other month sees the check reduced one cent, 1 \$4165 66. One of the clerks in the Book \$4165 66; keeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury forgot one quarter that he had



That's nothing. Every one is tired at times. The trouble is you can't get rested. It's your impure blood that makes the disturbance." Try Aver's Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you what is in it, and why it will help you so promptly.

were under contract? None. Are there any established customs to which the claims on both sides can be referred? None. The simplest case of dispute is over wages; one man offers a dollar and a half; the other asks two dollars. Can it be referred to arbitration? What is there to arbitrate? There is no way of fixing the price of corn except that "hig-"I suffered terribly for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turn-ing to water. At last I tried Ayer's fixing the price of corn except that "hig-gling of the market price" to which the Sarsaparilla, and was soon in the best physics. There is no other way in which wages can be fixed. But this controversy of health again." Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Conn.

relates to the relations to exist between \$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mans.

The Treasury officials make out the President's check about the 25th or 25th of each month. The check is pay for that entire month. The President receives it about the 25th of each month. In Februabout the join of each month. In Februa, ary it is made out earlier, and is re-ceived by the President earlier, Under the Treasury system, if a President should die at the end of February, after having re-ceived his pay for that month, his suc-cessor would receive less in March than received his pay for that month, his sucrightfully belonged to him, because the division of salary the former Pres-dent had received more than his portion in February. According to the salary tables a President ought to be paid \$4055.60 for January and March, and \$2888.80 for February, but as it is the President re-ceives the same amount for February he does for January and March.

The United States Government has taken formal possession of the alte which has been secured for the Naval Station at Charleston, S. C., and the raising of the flag marked the first occupation. The drydock, the plans for which have airendy been approved, will be erected at a cost of \$1,250,000.

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LONDON, Oct. 25.-According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, the recent visit of Dr. Leyds and M. van der Hoeven, secretary of the Transvaal Legation in Brussels, with a view of per-suading Russia to initiate a movement to bring the South African issues before The Hague court of arbitration, accomplished

hostilities this would mean a saving of

Leyds' Visit a Failure.

about \$2,250,000 a year.

Produce for Imperial Army. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-A dispatch from Montreal to the Evening Post says: Shipments of produce for the imperial