

Humor of the Autumn Season

By HARRY DANIEL,
Author of Minor Observations.



There is a great deal of talk about autumn being the season of sadness. In autumn the vine is discovered clinging to the mouldering wall in an apathetic and indolent manner that is said to be very sad indeed. In autumn, too, the poor, dead leaves fall silently to the ground, the fields are sere and brown, and the very air seems permeated with a vague, indefinable something which touches the most subtle emotions of sensitive souls and arouses in the breast of many a man an indescribable sense of bitter unrest, and he becomes touchy and peevish without being able to tell why.

But autumn is also a glorious time and it holds for us all something of joy and mirth and humor. Looking about us we can indeed find much in autumn that makes for our merriment and laughter. There is the man who is still wearing the hollow mockery and degraded relic of a straw hat that should have been retired from public life weeks ago. Time has planted her foot heavily upon it and it has settled down over the tops of his ears, but he still wears it in open defiance of everybody. We pass him on the street and smile, even though the season be solemn, petulant autumn. There is the school boy who is still wearing a few choice freckles left over from the summer. On the first day of school he put on a nice, new suit of clothes. It was only a little, new suit like thousands of others, and yet with it was also bestowed upon him the priceless gift of a mother's love and a father's affection that could never, never be indicated by the little muslin tag sewed onto the back of the wrinkled little collar. It was a grand suit, the greatest ever worn, he thought, and after a proud mother's hand had let out the sleeves so that they came down nearly to his wrists, and after she had taken out about two inches of slack from the back of the neck, it fit him so neatly and nicely, he thought. And that first Saturday night when he brought it home and tried it on and stood up in it for the neighbors who had come in to see it and feel the texture of the cloth and throw out hints with the hope of ascertaining the price, ah, how happy he was then! But to-day he became involved in a heated altercation with another boy, who walloped him and his nice, little, new suit of clothes around in the mud until he was sick at heart and weary of life's fitful fever. And now, in this dark hour and in the midst of his deepest humiliation, he has gone up an alley where he is trying to clandestinely remove enough of the mud from his surface to enable him to meet his father without danger of still further degradation. Yes, this all occurs in autumn.

And out in the country, too, where the air is crisp and fresh and sweet, we may also, perchance, find some cause for mirth. On a sunny hillside a tall and angular calf has taken advantage of the bright morning sunshine to practice up a little on a new dancing step, while down in the pasture a strategic farmer with an ear of corn in one hand and a halter in the other is unsuccessfully trying to run in four different directions at the same time in order to capture a horse that is feeling all too keenly the fine autumn air. Over in the woodland the merry shout of a nutting party is heard, while far up in the heights of a hickory tree, forgotten and unnoticed by all, an unfortunate young man, with his feet wedged immovably between the forks of one branch and the back of his vest festooned over another, wrestles on with his fate throughout the long autumnal afternoon.

And so if we desire to find the sad side of life, autumn can accommodate us, but if we wish for mirth and humor, autumn, too, in her vast bounty, can gratify our wish.

Be True to Facts

By PRESIDENT W. H. P. FAUNCE,
of Brown University.



HERE are two realms in which a man must face facts, the realm of science and the realm of action. Every truly educated man wants to know the facts of knowledge and be true to them. Here is a man who will not admit an economic truth because it will hurt his business. Can we trust such a man? Here is a man who will not admit the origin of the Scriptures. These men love something better than truth. You cannot follow them, for they are not true to things as they are.

In the realm of action, too, it is necessary to meet facts squarely, for that is the realm of conduct. Any life that is worth living has its burdens and its difficulties to solve. The place where a man falls down is the place for him to rise again. Love of truth in action is the cardinal virtue of the modern student. I would rather have as my friend the man in the ditch who is wholly ignorant than the scholarly man who is false to me behind my back. Remember, it is the man that make an institution, not money, nor buildings, nor expensive apparatus, nor beautiful elms, but men of high purpose and serious aims, men of chivalry and generous character.

Meaning of Loyal Citizenship

By HON. W. T. DURBIN,
Governor of Indiana.



THE spirit of turbulence which manifests itself in the lawlessness of the mob is the fruit of agitation essentially anarchistic in its effect, if not always in its purpose. It is the flower and fruitage of the seed of discontent and prejudice and hate sown in the soil of ignorance or thoughtlessness. It has taken root and grown, not because our country offers conditions favorable to the development of seed so sown, but because the planting and culture of patriotism has been a duty neglected by the loyal citizenship of this republic.

The time has come for wider recognition of the fact that genuine patriotism in this republic consists not merely in careless acceptance of our institutions and passive compliance with our laws, but that the complete fulfillment of the obligations of citizenship means the exertion of an active influence in behalf of the laws and the institutions which give to citizenship its value. With the American people aroused to their responsibility no danger can threaten this government; it is their government, with legislation and administration so made subject to their will that the suggestion of domestic hostility to it or outbreak against it is palpably irrational.

MORE OPEN PORTS.

An American-Chinese Commercial Treaty Signed.

Greater Protection for Chinese Christians and American Missionaries Is Promised by One Clause of the New Agreement—Other Provisions.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The state department was informed yesterday that the American-Chinese commercial treaty has been signed at Shanghai and also the Japanese-Chinese treaty. The cablegram announcing the signing of the treaty was sent from Shanghai and was signed by Minister Conger, Consul General Goodnow and Mr. Seaman, the commissioners who negotiated the instrument. An imperial decree by the Chinese government has made the treaty effective so far as that government is concerned, but it must be ratified by the United States senate before the treaty is put in operation.

The negotiations between China and the United States, which culminated in the treaty signed yesterday, were initiated under the provisions of the final protocol, signed by the powers at Peking on September 7, 1901, terminating the anti-foreign outbreak of the preceding year. The present treaty has for its object to extend the commercial relations between the contracting powers by amending our existing treaty of commerce with China.

Articles 1, 2 and 3 refer to the rights of diplomatic officers, consuls and citizens of the United States in China and embody a number of changes which have been sanctioned by usage in China since the treaty of 1858.

Article 4 is the most important of the treaty. By it the Chinese government, recognizing that the present system of levying duties upon goods in transit and especially the system of taxation known as *likin*, impedes the free circulation of commodities, to the general injury of trade, undertakes after the ratification of the treaty and at a date to be mutually agreed upon, to abandon the *likin* and other transit dues throughout the empire and to abolish all the barriers and tax stations maintained for their collection.

The United States in consideration of this change agrees, if all other powers having treaties with China do likewise, to pay at the port of entry on all its imports into China a surtax of 1 1/2 times the tariff import duty. By this payment they shall secure complete immunity from all other taxation whatsoever within the empire. Exports from China shall pay 7 1/2 per cent. ad valorem (as at present), the whole amount of the duty being collected at the port of exportation.

By another article the Chinese government agrees to the establishment of bonded warehouses by citizens of the United States at the open ports of China. By Article 7 the Chinese government agrees, within a year from the signing of the treaty, to conclude the revision of its mining regulations so that citizens of the United States may be able to carry on in China territory mining operations and other necessary business connected therewith. Article 9 provides for the protection of trademarks in China. Article 10 provides for the protection of patents and Article 11 for the protection of copyrights.

By Article 13 the Chinese government agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage which shall be a legal tender throughout the empire.

Article 14 relates to Chinese Christians and missionaries. It insures to the former the free exercise of their religion and protects them against the injustice of the native officials, while not, however, removing them from their jurisdiction.

At the request of the Chinese government an article has been incorporated in the treaty by which the United States consents to the prohibition of the importation into China of morphia and instruments for its injection. Another article of the treaty provides for the opening to international trade in the same manner as other places now opened to like trade in China of the cities of Mukden and Antung, the first the capital of the Manchurian province of Sheng Ching, and the latter a port on the Yalu river on the road between Mukden and Wiju, in Korea.

FATAL LANDSLIDE.

A Freight Train Is Wrecked—Engineer Killed.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 9.—A landslide on the Buffalo & Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday caused the death of one man and fatal injury of another. The dead: W. D. Nelson, fireman, of Pittsburgh, crushed under locomotive. The injured: George Beale, engineer, of Pittsburgh, pinned under locomotive and burned by escaping steam. Will die.

It is not known at what time the slide occurred, but it took the track with it for 30 feet. This was not seen by Engineer Beale until he was almost upon it, and then the engine, tender, and five cars plunged from the hanging rails and crashed down the embankment for 50 feet to the water below. The locomotive rolled over and went into the river. The fireman and engineer were the only ones in the cab of the locomotive and neither had time to jump. Fireman Nelson was terribly crushed, and died in a few minutes. The tracks were blocked until a late hour last night. Twenty cars had to be burned, their loss being total.

Closing the Coke Ovens.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 9.—The settled policy of the furnacemen to bank the furnaces one-third the time for the next three months, indicates that the closing down of coke ovens will be continued each week until one-third the ovens of the Connellsville region are placed on the idle list. Of the 22,513 ovens in the Connellsville region, 3,840 are now idle. In the ratio of restriction among the furnaces, this number may be increased to 6,000 or 7,000 ovens by the time the last quarter of the year is half out. The 3,840 idle ovens means almost that number of idle men.

ANOTHER FEDERATION.

Leaders of Building Trades Unions Meet at Indianapolis and Plan for One of an International Character. Indianapolis, Oct. 9.—Leading representatives of the national and international organizations of building and repairing trades met yesterday in conference for the purpose of bringing their respective organizations into an international federation having for its object the arbitration, adjudication and conduct of building trades affairs.

Among those attending are M. P. Carrick, secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers; James Hannibian, grand trustee of the International Union of Steam Engineers; P. Gubbins, president of the International Union of Bricklayers and Masons; J. R. Cavanaugh and W. A. O'Keefe, president and secretary-treasurer of the Operative Plasterers' International association; Frank Buchanan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International union; Herman Lillien, president of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union; Frank Duffy, secretary, and Thomas Neale, treasurer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and John Maloney and S. B. French, of the Electrical Workers. They represent 700,000 workmen.

There is a very general disposition among all of the delegates to have the new international federation work in perfect harmony with the American Federation of Labor and other national federations in which different ones of the building trades are represented. All of the organizations propose to remain in their present federation alliances and to pay their per capita assessments.

SERIOUS DISCREPANCIES.

Are Said to Exist in the Accounts of the President of a Corporation at Lancaster, Pa.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 9.—Rumors which have been current for some time affecting the relations of William B. Given, president of the Lancaster County Railway and Light Co. with that company, culminated Thursday in the announcement that Mr. Given has tendered his resignation as president and that serious discrepancies, amounting, it is alleged, to \$100,000 or more, have been discovered in his accounts.

Mr. Given has in recent years been regarded as a man of large wealth, and has been noted as an operator on a very extensive scale in the stock market.

The slump during the past year, and particularly in recent months, it is said, carried with it such heavy losses that he was unable to meet the farther demands from his brokers for margins and his accounts were closed out. His operations were reported to be large in Steel, Consolidated Lake Superior, Copper, Union Pacific and Southern Railway.

A VIOLENT LUNATIC.

Tried to Throw His Child from a Train and Then He Jumped.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 9.—Wesley Hedges, traveling on a Big Four train, accompanied by his wife and three children, suddenly became deranged while on the train, and after arriving here held the police at bay for a long time.

While the train was running 20 miles an hour Hedges suddenly gave a scream and seizing one of his children plunged through the car window into the darkness. His wife grabbed the boy just as the man disappeared.

The trainmen stepped the train and with the assistance of the passengers a torchlight search along the track was made.

He was picked up for dead and placed in the baggage car and brought to this city. Shortly after arriving here he began to show signs of life. Left in the station unguarded, Hedges again became violent and sprang out of the station and ran down the streets, pursued by the entire police force. With large stones which he picked up he kept his pursuers at bay. He was finally overpowered and taken to jail.

Preparing to Demobilize.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 9.—The feeling prevailing to-day is generally more hopeful than for some months past. It is based on reports which, while unconfirmed, appear to be well founded. These reports are to the effect that the government is preparing to discharge the recruits summoned for three weeks' drill and that the Turkish and Bulgarian governments have reached an understanding on the question of demobilization whereby Bulgaria will release 20,000 men and Turkey 40,000. If this agreement is carried out Bulgaria will disband all the reservists recently summoned.

Death of Gen. Leggett.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 9.—Gen. John A. Leggett, territorial governor of Montana under President Grant, died last night at Hot Springs, Mont., aged 71. Gen. Leggett was a native of Michigan, and was one of the founders of the republican party.

Issued an Ultimatum.

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 9.—Fresh from Indianapolis, where he presented the grievances of the miners against the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. to President Mitchell and the national executive board members, President Gilday, of the central Pennsylvania bituminous field, yesterday advised E. H. Connor, of Cresson, general manager of the coal company, of the action taken. Gilday's ultimatum was that the company must pay for the yardage at all its mines. This is one of the provisions of the Altoona scale. It is expected that the miners' demands will be granted.

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

Guards Overpowered at Utah Penitentiary.

One Prisoner Killed, Two Others and a Guard Wounded—Posse with Bloodhounds on Trail of the Two Desperate Men who Gained Their Liberty.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 10.—As a result of a well organized and partly successful attempt at a wholesale delivery of prisoners at the Utah penitentiary last night, one prisoner was killed, one guard was shot and wounded, another man was beaten at most into insensibility, three prisoners were wounded and two others under death sentences escaped. The dead: Frank Dayton, serving a 12-year term for attempted highway robbery.

The wounded: Guard Wilkins, shot in leg. Guard Jacobs, badly beaten by convicts. Convict Ed Mullen, serving a 3-year term for burglary, shot in leg. Convict Abe Majors, serving life term for murder of Capt. Brown of the Ogden police, shot in arm. Harry Waddell, serving seven year term for burglary.

The escaped: Nick Haworth, sentenced to death for the murder of Night Watchman Kendall, in Layton, Utah. James Lynch, sentenced to death for murder of Col. Prowse in a gambling house in this city three years ago.

A posse of prison guards with several bloodhounds was promptly started on the trail of the two escaped convicts.

The outbreak occurred about 6:30 p. m. just as the prisoners were being placed in their cells for the night by guards Wilkins and Jacobs. The affair was executed with such precision that it must have been carefully planned beforehand. Two of the prisoners overpowered Wilkins and Jacobs, the former being shot and slightly wounded and the latter frightfully beaten. The convicts took the prison keys from the guards and released five other prisoners who had already been locked up. The seven prisoners then compelled Guard Wilkins notwithstanding his injuries, to march at their head, and with the assistance of ladders found near the workshop, they proceeded to scale the wall. Wilkins was made to ascend first.

As the first convict reached the top Guard Naylor, who was on the south wall, opened fire. This was the signal for a general alarm and several guards who were in the office seized their guns and hastened to the scene. Guard Driggs reached the wall just as Dayton and Mullen were descending on the outside. He ordered them to halt, but as they paid no attention to the command, he fired, killing Dayton. A second shot struck Mullen in the leg as he was coming down the ladder, and he dropped to the ground, his body falling over the corpse of Dayton.

Abe Majors was shot in the arm and fell to the ground. Haworth was also shot and fell, but arose and continued his flight. Waddell was shot in the leg. Lynch escaped uninjured, it is believed. After running about 100 yards from the wall Haworth dropped a rope made from blankets, which was found stained with blood. At the front of the wall were found several cartridges which the convicts dropped as they came over. Two of the prisoners were armed with revolvers. Where they secured the weapons is not known.

ENDED WITH A REVIEW.

Military Manueuvres at Camp Young are Finished.

Camp Young, West Point, Ky., Oct. 10.—Thousands of men in khaki and blue, with the October sun shining athwart company alignments with arms at port, passed in front of Maj. Gen. Bates and his staff in the presence of a large crowd Friday. The twice deferred review of all the troops at Camp Young was a most brilliant event and practically brought to a close the combined manuevers of the regulars and national guardsmen which have been in progress for ten days.

The alignments during the review were excellent, the Michigan brigade making perhaps the best showing of the national guard regiments, with Indiana a close second.

All the national guardsmen were paid off Friday. The men were paid for the time beginning with mobilization at their towns until their return and disbandment there. They received the same pay as the regular troops.

The militia will commence breaking camp to-day.

The umpires met yesterday and discussed the manuevers in which the state troops participated. It was the general opinion that the manuevers had been of great benefit to the troops, but that most of them were unprepared for such extended work.

Drew a Long Sentence.

New York, Oct. 10.—Walter Wilson, 42 years of age, who pleaded guilty Wednesday to four indictments charging him with robbery and one charging him with carrying chloral "knockout drops," was sentenced Friday by Recorder Goff to 23 years in Sing Sing prison. He was sentenced to serve 19 years for carrying chloral and 14 years on one robbery indictment. Wilson admitted having stolen \$12,000 in jewelry and money from women in the tenderloin by administering chloral.

Two Steel Mills Shut Down.

Homestead, Pa., Oct. 10.—Notices were posted in the 35 and 40-inch mills at the Homestead steel works last evening announcing a shutdown of both these big mills for an indefinite period. This is the most important department of the Homestead steel works and employs over 2,000 men, all of whom are thrown out of employment. The mill uses largely Bessemer steel, but since the Bessemer department was shut down three weeks ago for the winter, it has been working on open hearth product.

TORRENTIAL RAINFALL.

It Caused Great Damage in the East—New York City and Paterson, N. J., Suffered Most Severely—Traffic Was Paralyzed.

New York, Oct. 10.—Torrential rain, commencing early Thursday morning and continuing with scarcely any intermission until late Friday afternoon, during which time the unprecedented precipitation of 10.04 inches was recorded at the local weather bureau, laid New York City and all the surrounding country under a flood, causing damage that will amount to many hundred thousands of dollars.

Reports of extensive floods and serious damage to property and interruptions of traffic came from almost all sections of New Jersey and Long Island. In Newark, Passaic and other large manufacturing centers many factories were closed down owing to the flooding of engine rooms. In many places electric light and power plants were shut down for the same reason. The Ramapo river at Pompton broke, flooding the valley for ten miles, but causing no loss of life.

Paterson was one of the worst sufferers and for a time there was grave danger of a repetition of the terrible disaster of last February.

Two deaths, due to the high winds, were reported last night. At York, Pa., Walter Royer, a 12-year-old boy, was standing on the bank of the city reservoir when the wind swept him into the water and he was drowned.

John Brown, living at Crum Lynn, a short distance from this city, was drowned in the same manner. He was standing on the bank of Crum creek and was blown into the creek, which was very high.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Conservatism Is the Rule in Nearly All Branches of Business.

New York, Oct. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There have been no developments of importance in the commercial world.

As a rule there is more caution in making contracts, especially among manufacturers. Uneasiness regarding the financial situation recedes as the season advances without producing any monetary pressure in connection with the crop moving. The proposed reduction in pig iron output has been endorsed by all leading producers, steady prices just when changes in freight rates started another reduction. Other manufacturing news is favorable except where the raw material markets are unsettled, or labor struggles cause trouble.

Reduced dividends and curtailed production in the iron and steel industry show that conservatism is increasing and that there is no disposition to disguise the fact that business is not progressing without interruption. Yet there is nothing alarming in the situation, and a few years ago the contracts now in sight would have assured full occupation for all plants.

Prices receded as it became apparent that the industrial boom was interrupted, and it is now found desirable to shut down plants not thoroughly equipped. Already the effect is felt in the greater urgency to place contracts by concerns that were waiting for the most favorable terms. Railways are seeking much new equipment, giving this branch of steel products a better tone than other departments, while more bridge contracts are being placed.

MINE DISASTER.

Two Men Killed and Five Badly Injured by the Wrecking of a Train of Coal Cars.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 10.—The breaking of a "dilly" rope in the Sunshine mine of the Stineman Coal Co. at South Fork yesterday, caused the death of two men and the serious and perhaps fatal injury of five more. A long train of cars was being hauled from the mine by an endless rope. The heading leading out of the mine was a steep grade and when near the top the rope parted or the coupling broke. The long train of loaded cars started backward at a high rate of speed. When the bottom was reached the foremost car left the track. The remaining cars piled up in a heap, blocking the main heading for 80 feet.

When the train started for the mine a number of men on their way home from work climbed aboard. Owing to the swift descent of the "dilly" they were unable to get off and were buried in the wreckage at the bottom of the incline. Irving Oakes and an unknown foreigner were killed, while five other foreigners were so badly injured that death will probably result.

A Fatal Collision.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A Lake Shore passenger train last night plunged into an open switch in the yards at West Seneca and collided with the rear end of a freight train which had just taken the siding in order to let the passenger train pass. M. Y. Burnham, conductor of the freight train, was instantly killed. Fireman Keller, of the passenger, was injured by jumping from his engine. The engine of the passenger train telescoped several cars of the freight and jumped the tracks. None of the passengers was injured, although all received a severe shaking up. The wreckage caught fire and several cars were burned. Conductor Burnham lived in Collinwood, O.

Lipton Departs.

New York, Oct. 10.—Sir Thomas Lipton sailed for England yesterday on the steamer Cedric. He would not talk about the possibility of his challenging again for the cup.

Many Millmen Poisoned.

Cripple Creek, Col., Oct. 10.—It is alleged that an attempt was made Wednesday to poison the garrison at Camp El Paso and it was so successful that every man in the command with the exception of three who were absent, was laid on his back with cramps and diarrhoea. Altogether 68 men were affected, but all of them have recovered. It is believed poison was placed in the water tank of the mine from which water is taken for domestic purposes. Many of the miners were also poisoned. An analysis of the water is being made.