

CZOLGOSZ QUIETLY AWAITS EXECUTION.

Only Two Weeks More of Life for McKinley's Assassin.

MURDERER SHOWS NO FEAR OF END

The Death Warrant Has Not Been Read to Him as Yet—He Has Not Given the Least Intimation That He Would Like to Make Away With Himself, Contrary Reports Notwithstanding—Fruits and Flowers Sent Him.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Supt. Cornelius V. Collins, of the New York State department of prisons, will send a request to Secretary Pray to designate an official representative of the United States Government to be present at the execution of Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, which will take place in Auburn prison some time in the week of October 28.

Only 26 witnesses will be present in the chamber of death when the sentence is executed. Warden Mead, of the prison, has sent to Superintendent Collins the requests he has received for permission to attend the execution, over 1,000 in all. The law limits the number of witnesses, and the superintendent will decide who they will be.

Statements to the effect that Czolgosz is in a continuous state of collapse and that he breaks down and weeps every time anything is said to him concerning the execution are denied. Superintendent Collins had a talk with the condemned man some days ago and at that time Czolgosz said he knew he had to die. He expressed no fear as to the execution, but said he would not care to go outside the prison, for he believed the people would kill him.

Since his confinement in Auburn prison several thousand letters have been received for him at the prison, as well as a large number of express packages containing flowers and fruit. The letters, flowers and fruit have not reached the condemned man. The flowers and fruit have been sent by church societies, and have a number of letters consoling him in his last moments. Other letters have come from cranks who have written about the species of torture to which they would put him if they had the execution of justice in his case. It is stated that it would cause surprise if the names of senders of fruit and flowers were made public.

The State prison department has pursued a uniform policy in regard to Czolgosz. An effort has been made to prevent the murderer from gaining any notoriety while awaiting death and to surround him by as perfect an isolation from the world as possible.

DARING BURGLARS TERRORIZE A TOWN. Use a Watchman as a Shield From Bullets—Finally Forced to Flee.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—A special to the Journal from Saginaw, Mich., says: Burglars who had previously blown open the safe in the office of the United States Graphite Company here and secured \$30 in cash and \$600 in checks, terrorized the inhabitants of the village of Fosters, near here.

"They captured Night Watchman Jones, bound and gagged him. Then they took him to Harden's hardware store, where they blew open the safe. Unable to open the strong box, they made the watchman conduct them to Harden's home, expecting to compel Harden to go to his store and open the cash drawer of the safe.

"Harden was prepared for them and opened fire. The burglars used the captive watchman as a shield to Harden's fire. Jones was shot in the hand, but none of the burglars was hit. The shooting aroused the villagers and the burglars fled."

Lieut. Williams Killed.

Washington (Special).—Adjutant-General Corbin received a cablegram from General Chaffee at Manila stating that Second Lieut. James C. Williams, of the 12th Infantry, fell off a train at Tarlac and was instantly killed. Lieutenant Williams was a son of the late Gen. Robert Williams, formerly adjutant-general of the army, who died a few weeks ago. He was born in Kansas but had been a resident of the District of Columbia many years. In August, 1899, he enlisted in the army as a private in the 34th Infantry, and was promoted rapidly to a second lieutenant for efficient service in the Philippines.

Thousands Were Drowned.

Washington (Special).—The Navy Department has received a report from the gunboat Helena regarding the devastation by flood of the Yangtze Valley above Nanking, China. The water reached the highest point in 50 years. The devastation was widespread, the flood wiping out whole villages. Extensive crops of rice, corn and beans have been too long covered by the water to survive, scarcely any live stock remains, and famine stares the people in the face. Thousands of persons were drowned.

Blow Open a Bank Safe.

Rantoul, Ill. (Special).—The bank of Marysville at Potomac, a village twenty miles east of this city, was entered by robbers and between \$1200 and \$1500 in currency and silver taken. To get into the safe two charges of nitroglycerine were used. A young man named Moorehouse heard both explosions and started to ascertain the cause. When he reached a point near the bank he was stopped by one of the robbers and was held a prisoner until the men escaped on a handcar.

First Election of Cuba Libre.

Havana (Special).—The elections for all officers of the Cuban Republic, except President, will be held December 21 next, and that for President will take place February 24, Cuba's national holiday.

Heavy Sentences Asked.

Havana (Special).—The indictments in the postoffice fraud cases have been sent by the Fiscal to the Audiencia, but have not yet been made public. It is known that the Fiscal has asked that C. F. W. Neely, Eates G. Rathbone and W. H. Reeves, the indicted officials, be sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from 24 to 26 years. Each of the accused is charged with from 15 to 18 offenses. Counsel for the defense have 20 days in which to file answers to the indictments.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.
Two waiter girls in a cafe on the Buffalo Exposition grounds informed a Baltimore gentleman that Czolgosz visited the cafe twice before he shot the president; that he told them he was the agent of an undertaker, and tried to flirt with them.

Bessie Arnett, 15 years old, of Fairmont, W. Va., tried to elope with a Baltimore and Ohio brakeman, but was overtaken by her angry father.
The four Philadelphia men accused of abducting Mabel Goodrich were given a final hearing and committed for trial without bail.

The employees of the Richmond Locomotive Works are excited over mysterious bullets that killed one man and wounded another.

Johann Most, of New York, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for publishing a seditious article in his paper.
Harper's nitro-glycerine factory, at Ridge Farm, Pa., was blown to atoms, and Clarence Ward, the manufacturer, and his assistant were blown to pieces.

Ground for a monument to commemorate the battle between the settlers and the Indians in 1774 was dedicated in Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Wm. H. Williams, of Lima, Ohio, was shot and robbed by a negro tramp while both men were riding on a freight train.

Four trainmen were killed and three injured in a collision on the Chicago Great Western between two freight trains.
William Gregman, a promoter, of Arlington, N. J., shot himself while in his room at the Cadillac Hotel, New York.

Mrs. Lucy H. Carroll, of Brooklyn, was shot by Capt. J. B. Nielson, a seafaring man, who then killed himself.
The biennial session of the Grand Council of the Evangelical Church of North America was held in Lima, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Grubbs, wife of the assistant postmaster of Richmond, Va., died at her home in that city.
The body of Jack Haverly, the minstrel, who died in Salt Lake City, was buried in Philadelphia.

Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Mormon Church, died suddenly at Salt Lake City.
Indictments were found in Grand Rapids, Mich., against City Attorney Lant K. Saulsbury and Stilson V. McLeod, former manager of the clearing-house, for violating the United States banking laws.

The committee on temperance of the Presbyterian General Assembly will continue its fight against the cantine at the army posts and combat the report of Surgeon General Sternberg.
Vice-Chancellor Pitney, of New Jersey, gave a verdict for \$300,000 against the directors of the Middlesex County Bank, this being the amount stolen by the cashier.

It has developed that Mrs. Mary Belle Witwer, of Middletown, O., who is suspected of poisoning her four husbands, has a fifth, from whom she was divorced.
H. H. Courtright, a noted railroad man, and lately at the head of the Western Trunk Line Committee, died in Chicago of gangrene.

Michael F. Creman and his son Joseph were apprehended by escaping gas at the home of Mr. Creman's brother in Philadelphia.
Miss Elizabeth A. Fennell, of Glens Falls, N. Y., was married in Winchester, Va., to Thomas A. Fullum, of Brooklyn.

George Dolinski, convicted of the murder of Anton Lisle, his brother-in-law, was hanged in Chicago.
James B. Greenough, professor of Latin at Harvard University, died of paralysis. He was 68 years old.

Foreign.

The 20,000 men of the Aldershot garrison have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service, the British government being desirous of reassuring the public.
Forty thousand French coal miners voted for a general strike, 10,000 voted against it, and 110,000 did not vote.
King Leopold of Belgium has decided to pay a visit to New York.

Laurent Tailhade, editor of an anarchist newspaper in Paris, was sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a fine of 1000 francs for publishing an article inciting to murder of the Czar and President Loubet.
A Bulgarian official is authority for the statement that the brigands now have Miss Stone on the heights of Jokomda, in Turkish territory.

Glavinovitch, the anarchist who was arrested in Rome, was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and then to be deported.
Russian newspapers urge that Russia occupy Herat and other frontier points until Afghanistan is completely tranquilized.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at Toronto, and were given an enthusiastic reception.
Forty vessels and many lives have been lost during recent storms in the North Sea.

The German steamer Huelva, with her crew of 11 men, is believed to have been lost.
More women victims of the fortune-tellers Theodore and Laura Jackson in London testified as to the fantastic performances and vows connected with initiation into the Theocratic Unity.
General Buller's statement that he advised the surrender of Ladysmith has provoked a storm of criticism, and it is now considered doubtful that he will be elevated to the peerage.

Germany has repudiated the contention of Venezuela that territory of the latter was violated in an affray between sailors of a German cruiser and the people at Porto Cabelo.
The new Ameer of Afghanistan has informed the British government that he will continue in his father's footsteps.

Financial.

It is said the St. Louis Southwestern directors will take no action regarding a dividend on the preferred stock at the next meeting.
The admission of Mr. Fish into the Western Union board is said to be for the Harriman interests while Mr. Spencer's election strengthens the Morgan interests.
Dr. John C. Barron has been elected vice-president of the United Railroads of New Jersey. Dr. Barron has for some time been a director of that corporation.

THE BRIGANDS HAVE NOT YET BEEN FOUND.

Sixty Thousand Dollars of the Ransom Fund Is Subscribed.

TURKISH TROOPS ARE CALLED OFF.

The Missionaries Have Not Yet Been Able to Get in Touch With the Brigands to Arrange as to the Amount of the Ransom—The Turkish Commander Had Planned to Surround Miss Stone's Captors.

Constantinople (By Cable).—Neither Mr. Baird nor Mr. Haskell, the missionaries, has yet been able to get in touch with the brigands in order to arrange as to the amount of the ransom for Miss Stone.
It transpires that the Turkish commander had completed dispositions to surround Miss Ellen M. Stone's captors at noon Saturday last. Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States legation, however, received information that further activity would result in the death of Miss Stone, and at 3 o'clock Saturday morning he proceeded to the residence of the minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, and demanded the immediate retirement of the Turkish troops. This was carried out, and the Bulgarian forces followed suit.

Mr. Eddy's action has the unanimous approval of the members of the diplomatic corps, who are convinced that efforts to liberate Miss Stone by force will infallibly result in her murder.
London (By Cable).—The Daily Express has received the following from Vienna: "Todoreff, the driver who accompanied Miss Stone when she was kidnapped, has arrived at Sofia. He says her captors are Turks. The Bulgarian police, who are not satisfied with his statements, are keeping him under surveillance."

Washington (Special).—All that can be gained from the State Department officials respecting the case of Miss Stone, the missionary who is held by brigands in Bulgaria, is that she is alive and that efforts are continuing for her release. The officials, while declining to indicate the nature of the measures they are pursuing to this end, still have hope of ultimate success.

Boer Officers Banned. Pretoria (By Cable).—Eighteen more Boer officers, captured since September 15, have been permanently banished from the country.

ATTEMPT TO BURN AN ASYLUM.

Two Girls, According to the Evidence, Plotted to Fire the Buildings.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Emma Ahn, aged 16, tearful and repentant, and Annie May Derr, aged 17, nonchalant and smiling, faced Magistrate Cunningham at the Twentieth and Vine street station house, charged with setting fire to the Magdalen Home, Twenty-first and Race streets, thereby endangering the lives of the inmates. Details of a sensational nature were developed at the hearing. According to the evidence, the two girls had plotted the attempt at incendiarism several weeks ago. Assistant Fire Marshal Wm. F. Wilkins, who investigated the case, repeated a confession made to him by the girls, and which they confirmed at the hearing. Both were committed to prison without bail.

Four girls—Kate Wagner, Marie Ashmead, Hester Glover and Sophie Hoffman—inmates of the home, were called to the stand by Magistrate Cunningham. Shortly after Emma Ahn and Annie Derr entered the institution they talked of a fire, according to the Hoffman girl, that would soon break out in the institution. From scraps of conversation between the two, gathered by the rest of the inmates, it appears that the newcomers hoped they would be able to get away unnoticed during the confusion caused by the blaze.

On Saturday night, after supper, the two girls went upstairs, and shortly afterwards returned, appearing very much confused. They joined the rest of the inmates in the recreation room, but had scarcely seated themselves before the cry of fire echoed through the building. Assistant Fire Marshal Wilkins stated on the stand that the fire had been started in five rooms. In two apartments picture frames and bedding had been piled up; in two others mattresses had been ignited, while in the fifth a lighted candle had been thrust into a closet full of clothing. In only two rooms, however—those of Emma Ahn and Annie Derr—did the fire do any damage. He further stated that the Ahn girl admitted to him after her arrest that she had put the candle into the closet, while her companion owned up to firing the mattresses.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

President Kruger Received Many Gifts Upon the Occasion of the Third Anniversary.

London (By Cable).—The South African War has begun its third year, and the papers are full of the subject.
A dispatch from Hilversum, Netherlands, where President Kruger now is, says that he received many gifts and addresses upon the occasion of the anniversary. Among his visitors were the Burgomaster of Hilversum and other officials.
From Middleburg, Cape Colony, comes a dispatch which shows how the war is now being prosecuted. It says: "Sentence of death has been passed upon Commandant Lotter, the Cape rebel whose commando, composed almost wholly of rebels, was captured by Major Scobell, south of Petersburg, early last month. Lord Kitchener has confirmed the sentence. Five of Lotter's comrades have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. One, a youth, has been sentenced to 20 strokes with the rod, to be followed by imprisonment until the close of the war."
Number of British troops sent to South Africa since war began (about), 325,000; number now there, 200,000.

NOME IN STATE OF TERROR.

Holdups and Robberies Occurring Nightly—Men Sandbagged in Broad Daylight.

Port Townsend, Wash. (Special).—Reports from Nome by the steamer John S. Kimball state that a reign of terror prevails at Nome. Holdups and robberies are of nightly occurrence. Men are being sandbagged and robbed in broad daylight when caught in lonely places. Sluice box robberies are frequent and several miners have been robbed of from \$500 to \$3000. Business houses have been entered and even women walking on the streets are made victims. On September 29 two masked men entered the store of S. M. Hovey and at the point of a pistol forced her to give up \$500. The discovery claim on Anvil Creek has again distinguished itself.
Losses up to September 1, the date of last official report: Killed in action, 4571; died of wounds, 1569; prisoners died in captivity, 97; accidental deaths, 421; died of disease, 10,408; total deaths, 17,066; wounded, 19,078; prisoners, 9450; sent home as invalids, 55,485; grand total of losses, 101,079. Estimated cost of war to Great Britain, from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

Boer soldiers in field since war began (about), 60,000; number now in field (about), 11,000; Boer soldiers held prisoners by the British, 36,000; Boer women and children in refugee camps, 137,000; total Boer population of Transvaal and Orange Free State at beginning of war, 300,000.
The storm raised by General Buller's remarkable speech in which he admitted that after the battle of Colenso he advised Gen. Sir George Stewart White to surrender Ladysmith, continues to grow. It is believed that disciplinary measures will follow unless General Buller himself takes the advice of such a conservative supporter of the government as the Standard and resigns.

FLOOD OF 10,000,000 GALLONS.

Reservoir Bursts and the People Flee to Escape the Torrent.

East Liverpool, Ohio (Special).—A large reservoir containing 10,000,000 gallons of water burst and caused great damage. No lives were lost, but scores of people had narrow escapes. The money loss will probably reach \$150,000. The reservoir, which is owned by the city, and which was only completed a few days ago, was filled for the first time. It was taxed to its utmost capacity when the break occurred. A ditch near the wall which gave way, and miraculously escaped death.

MRS. MCKINLEY WILL BE PROVIDED FOR.

Congress Will Take Action According to Precedent—Pension of \$5,000 Per Year.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—When Congress meets in December one of the first acts will be the introduction of a bill by Senator Fowler to pay Mrs. McKinley a year's salary, or \$50,000, on her late husband's account. This will be following a precedent established in the cases of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. At first it was agitated to pay her the salary of the unexpired term of President McKinley, but it was decided to follow precedent, especially as Mrs. McKinley has no children. It will be recalled that in the case of Mrs. Garfield a popular subscription was opened, and the handsome sum of \$360,000 was quickly realized and turned over to the widow. It is also suggested that a pension of \$5,000 per year should be voted to Mrs. McKinley. This will also be in line with previous legislation in such cases.

The question of compensation for the surgeons and physicians who treated President McKinley during his fatal illness is also being mooted. In this case the legislative experts are looking up the precedents. President Garfield lingered 80 days. A board of audit finally agreed to compensate the surgeons and physicians in the following proportions: Dr. Bliss, \$6,500; Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, \$5,000 each; Drs. Reybun and Boynton, \$4,000, and Dr. Susan B. Edson, \$3,000. The board also allowed different parties \$5,000 for services and supplies. This included \$1,500 to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and \$1,162 to C. Jones, of Elberon. Extra compensation was allowed to certain government employees and the total expenditure was \$57,000. It is estimated here that an appropriation of more than \$100,000 will be asked from Congress. Dr. McBurney's bill is expected to be at least \$25,000, and the other physicians will file claims in proportion. President McKinley's fatal illness lasted only eight days, but the legislative experts believe that the bills presented will be twice as large as similar service rendered 20 years ago during a period ten times as long.

Boer Officers Banned. Pretoria (By Cable).—Eighteen more Boer officers, captured since September 15, have been permanently banished from the country.

PETER NISSEN LIVED IN THE RAPIDS.

Daring Chicagoan Goes Through Niagara's Mad Waters.

THE BOAT WAS BADLY DAMAGED. Once During the Voyage He Was Thrown On His Head—But the Navigator Seems Little the Worse for His Thrilling Journey—Failed to Take Soundings—Much Anxious Excitement Among the Spectators.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Special).—Peter Nissen, of Chicago, made a successful trip through the whirlpool rapids in his boat called the "Fool Killer."
Never in the history of rapids navigation, it is said, was a larger crowd of persons gathered to witness such a performance, and the trip was enough to delight them all. The bridges, the cliffs and vantage points in the gorge were crowded, while down at the whirlpool other masses assembled to see Nissen do or die.

The people stationed on the bridges saw the boat cross the river up near the falls about 2:18 o'clock. It ran to the American side and did not reappear in the stream until 3:30 o'clock, when it came out to midstream in tow of a rowboat. It was evident then that Nissen had drawn his fire and left steam. He intended to float through instead of running through under a full head of steam, as the last steamboat did on June 6, 1861.

Straight down the river the two boats came until opposite the old Maid of the Mist landing, when the rowboat shot to shore and safely, leaving Nissen and his boat to drift into the rapids.
Nissen was in full view and there was much anxious excitement among the spectators. Closer and closer the current drew him to the rapids, and just as he passed under the bridges at 3:40 o'clock he waved a farewell and disappeared inside of his boat, putting the hatch hard down.

Two minutes later the red smokestack of the boat was lifted off by a mighty breaker and then the boat tossed and rolled under the influence of the tumultuous waters of the rock onyon. Time and again the bright red bottom was in full view, but the craft did not turn over. For much of the time the boat was sidewise, and at 4:44 o'clock it dashed into the whirlpool. Nissen had provided for the loss of the stack and he barred up the opening before he started.

Three minutes after his boat struck the pool the daring navigator appeared in the open hatch. He remained in sight only a moment, owing to the roughness of the water, but a few minutes later he climbed out on deck and in that position rode along the Canadian side of the pool as his boat swung around in the awful current. As it approached the entrance Nissen dropped out of sight and again closed the hatch.
As the boat neared the entrance it was close to the shore and Frederick Preston swam out and caught it. Nissen raised the hatch and as the boat was pulled close to the rocks he stepped ashore. Once during the voyage he was thrown on his head. He failed to get any soundings in the rapids.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP OF 1901.

Important Estimates Agree That Product Exceeds 1899 and 1900.

Washington (Special).—The Department of Agriculture announces that the three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901 so far made agree that the crop is larger than that of either of the two preceding years. The estimates follow:
Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, 2,671,360,000 bushels of 60 pounds; Beerholm's Corn List of London, 2,711,600,000 bushels of 60 pounds, and Bulletin des Halles de Paris, 2,790,310,000 Winchester bushels.

The American Agricultural Department withholds its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been approximated in any of these estimates until a considerably larger number of official returns is available.
The official Hungarian estimate says the crop exceeds last year's by 200,881,000 bushels of 60 pounds, or by 212,430,000 Winchester bushels. According to Beerholm the excess over last year's crop is 200,200,000 bushels of 60 pounds, and according to the Bulletin des Halles the excess is 1,367,777,000 Winchester bushels. The principal increase is credited to the United States, Canada and India, though various countries are credited with larger crops than they had in 1900.

PAT CROWE TIRE OF BEING HUNTED.

He Offers to Surrender if the Award for His Capture is Withdrawn.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—Chief of Police Donahue has received from Patrick Crowe, through a friend of the latter, an offer to surrender himself and stand trial in the courts if the reward of \$25,000 hanging over his head for the alleged kidnaping of Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., is withdrawn.
Chief Donahue did not accept the proposition, but made a counter offer, to waive the reward himself, saying nobody else could secure it. The chief says Crowe is tired of being hunted, and is willing to take chances of a trial if the reward is withdrawn. He says Crowe is less than 500 miles from Omaha and is not with his relatives.

May Spend Life in Jail.

Altoona, Pa. (Special).—James H. McCullough, the alleged defaulting Blair County Tax Collector, who was arrested in Baltimore and whose alleged stealings are estimated at \$120,000, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 and serve a year, less one day, in the county jail. As McCullough is said to be unable to pay the fine, he may be forced to serve a day for each 50 cents, which would make his sentence 28 years.

Robber Band in Harrodsburg.

Danville, Ky. (Special).—A band of five robbers robbed the postoffice at Harrodsburg, 10 miles distant, securing \$30,000, and afterwards attempted to effect an entrance to the Moyer National Bank. Before they succeeded they were discovered by police officers, who opened fire on them. After about 40 shots had been exchanged and one of the robbers had been wounded, the band retreated, taking their disabled comrade with them, and escaped. It is not known how seriously the robber is hurt. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

To Prevent Explosions.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, chief of naval ordnance, in order to prevent further explosions of semi-armor-piercing shells in the 13-inch guns on battleships, has directed that all semi-armor-piercing shells under manufacture shall be made with thicker walls and with a gas check.
Rather than have another premature explosion, he will probably request the department to order that these piercing shells be made without the powder charges, in target practice.
In regard to the report that one of the forward 13-inch guns of the battleship Alabama had been disabled in the recent gun test off the Virginia capes, Rear Admiral O'Neil said that the injury is not a serious one, that the gun will not have to be taken from the ship, and that at present the bureau does not contemplate making any repairs on the gun at all, as its usefulness has not been impaired. Admiral O'Neil says that a shell exploded within the bore of the gun and scared it somewhat, but did not do serious injury.

Uncle Sam's Wireless Lines.

Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, returned to Washington from his inspection of the Weather Bureau's wireless telegraphy service between Cape Hatteras and Roanoke Island, N. C.
Mr. Moore expressed great satisfaction with the result of the bureau's work and after a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson announced that the Secretary had authorized him to extend the service to Cape Henry. As soon as this latter station is completed the one on Roanoke Island will be abandoned and new experiments will be made from Cape Hatteras to Cape Henry, a distance of 130 miles.

"The experiments so far conducted by the Bureau," said Mr. Moore, "have been highly satisfactory. Our system, which is different from any that has so far been exploited, is superior to any in the world. Just what our system is I will not say, as our work will be conducted secretly. There will be no relay stations between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henry."

More Males Than Females.

A census bulletin just issued gives some interesting statistics as to the population of the country in 1900, by sex, general nativity and color. It appears that there are 1,815,097 more males in the United States than females, which is a larger excess than in 1890, when the males outnumbered the females by 1,550,370. But taking the total of the population the increase of males since 1890 was 20.9 per cent. and the increase of females 21.1 per cent.

The total increase in the population since 1890 was 13,233,631, and of this increase 1,151,924 were foreign born and 12,081,707 native born. The foreign born population now numbers 10,460,085 out of the total of 76,393,387. There are 9,312,585 colored persons in the United States, of which number 8,840,789 are of negro descent, 119,050 Chinese, 85,086 Japanese and 266,760 Indians.

Exports for September.

The monthly statement of the exports of the United States for September, 1901, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows them to be as follows: Breadstuffs, \$20,432,480; decrease as compared with September, 1900, \$900,000; cattle and hogs, \$2,540,029; decrease, \$400,000; provisions, \$16,000,764; increase, \$1,600,000; cotton, \$16,498,066; decrease, \$3,700,000; minerals oils, \$6,696,496; increase, \$286,000. For the nine months ended September 30, 1901, the total exports of these articles were \$602,035,745, as against \$550,658,184 for the corresponding period in 1900.

McKinley Memorial Arch.

The organization of the William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association, whose purpose is to have a \$2,000,000 arch erected by national popular subscription to President McKinley, to be placed at the Washington approach to the proposed memorial bridge to connect Washington with Arlington, is being rapidly completed. Henry B. F. Macfarland, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, is president and Secretary Gage treasurer of the association. The President and Cabinet will be honorary vice-presidents.

Postal Receipts Increase.

The gross postal receipts for September at fifty of the largest postoffices were \$4,225,752, a net increase of \$323,822, or 8.2 per cent., over last year. Receipts at only two offices decreased, viz: Jersey City, N. J., \$756,000, or a little over 17 per cent., and Grand Rapids, Mich., \$263,000, or over 1 per cent. Columbus, Ohio, showed the largest increase, 30 per cent., with Los Angeles almost 20 per cent., a close second. The receipts of New York were \$881,511, an increase of 8.2 per cent., and Chicago \$697,150, an increase of 1.2 per cent.

Our Philippine Forces.

It has been determined at the War Department to send troops to the Philippines to take the places of those whose term of enlistment expires. Where the re-enlistments are not large in any one regiment their places will be filled by separate detachments of recruits. If any considerable number of enlistments expire in a single organization it is probable that the organization as a whole will be returned from the Philippines and another regiment sent to take its place.

Attorney-General Knox has a long conference with President Roosevelt regarding the application of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable from the United States to the Philippines by way of Hawaii and Guam.

Mr. Knox advised the President to await further information as to the purpose of the company after its cable is completed to the Philippines.
Capital News in General.

The War Department made public the report of Major General Wood, commanding the Department of Cuba.
President Roosevelt purchased a number of horses and carriages for his stable in Washington.
The final census report on population shows that the males number 51.2 per cent. of the total population.

Capt. A. C. Carter, formerly of Winchester, Va., was made judge of the Eighth Federal District in the Philippines.