

Princeton's New President.

Woodrow Wilson is Formally Installed—Nation Needs Efficient and Enlightened Men, and Universities Must Need Them—They Should Make of Graduates Something More Than Bread Winners.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 25.—Decorations of orange and black were displayed everywhere today in honor of the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as thirteenth president of Princeton university. Hundreds of graduates of the university arrived last night and this morning and there were many warm greetings between old alumni, some of whom had not met for years.

Among the distinguished guests were former Speaker Reed, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chancellor Magie, Atty. Gen. Thomas A. McCarver of New Jersey; Senator Keon of New Jersey; Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Samuel L. Clemens; President Hadley of Yale; Prof. Abbot Lawrence Lowell of Harvard; Dr. Wm. T. Harris, national commissioner of education; Col. W. H. P. Faunce of Brown; Chancellor P. Venable, University of Minnesota; President Wheeler of the University of California; President William H. Harper, Chicago university; President D. C. Gilman, Carnegie institute and President Taylor of Vassar.

The procession formed in the university hall and marched to Alexander hall in which were held the literary exercises. Ex-President Cleveland, Gov. Murphy, President-elect Wilson and the retiring president, Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke and Bishops Scarborough and Satterlee, formed the first division. The remainder of the procession was in the following order:

Second division—Prof. Fine, marshal; delegates of universities, colleges and learned societies in the order of seniority, of which degrees are conferred by the governing bodies.

Third division—J. S. Morgan, marshal; invited guests for formal representation of universities.

Fourth division—Trustees of the university and treasurer of the university.

Fifth division—Prof. Thompson, marshal; faculties of Princeton university and Princeton theological seminary.

Sixth division—Francis Larkin, marshal; class of 1878.

Seventh division—Francis G. Landin, S. Marshall; representatives of the alumni.

Then followed the general body of the alumni and the undergraduates.

The first division and as many of the second as the space would hold occupied the rostrum in Alexander hall, the rest of the procession occupying the main audience room, and the balcony. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke delivered the invocation and Chancellor Magie administered the three oaths of allegiance to the United States, the state and the university and presented the charter and keys of the university to the new president.

Mr. Patton then delivered his address as the retiring president.

The address of ex-President Cleveland for the board of trustees, provided great applause.

When President Wilson delivered his inaugural he was frequently interrupted by an enthusiastic audience.

Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction, and as the recessional followed the audience moved out of the building, and over to Nassau hall, from the steps of which President Wilson addressed the alumni and undergraduates.

The next event was the turning of the first sod by the president for the class of '78 dormitory which will be erected at the head of Prospect avenue. A luncheon by President Wilson to a number of distinguished guests closed the day's program.

The first formal address in the exercises at Alexander Hall was made by Francis L. Patton, the retiring president. He said:

"This is a red letter day in the history of Princeton. Our faces are set toward the future, and a common purpose animates all. Under the leadership of the new president we are looking for a new era of academic prosperity."

"Everything points in the direction of the gratification of this desire."

Former president of the United States, Grover Cleveland, followed Mr. Patton in an address for the board of trustees. He spoke as follows:

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

"I hope I may be allowed to refer to the outset to the manner in which I am moved by the stately dignity of present surroundings, and thus give a hint of the impressive effect which such surroundings as these are apt to produce on the mind. It is a feeling of intimacy with university experiences and incidents. This thought leads me to suggest the great importance and desirability of influencing in every possible way the plain people of our land in favor of higher education. It is largely from their ranks that recruits are to be enlisted for studentship in our universities and colleges; and surely neither at the present time nor in the future should we neglect to make the most of the opportunity."

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can we be certain that old and heretofore approved theories of higher education are in no danger of being caught in this snare? Already there seems to be an inclination abroad to adjust the methods of university and college instruction to the apparent needs of advanced conditions and new exigencies. We hear much said in favor of but slight restriction upon the election by students of the branches of study they will pursue; it is often asserted that the old course of college study is too long and that students are thus belated to their entrance upon life's activities and a considerable discussion prevails in university and college circles concerning the extent and quality of instruction that should be afforded in preparatory schools.

CONSERVATISM A VIRTUE.

"Princeton's conservatism is one of her chief virtues; but it is not the stubborn sort that refuse consideration of changes which promise through their inherent and independent merit better educational results and better prospects in life for those entrusted to her care. It should not, however, be expected that she will so far disregard the law of her origin, and become so unfaithful of her revered traditions and splendid achievements as to depart from her habitual course for the sake of acting in sympathy with impetuous restlessness and doubtful innovation. We of Princeton are still willing to declare our belief, that we are better able to determine than those coming to us for education, what is their most advantageous course of instruction; and surely every phase of our history justifies this belief. We are, however, by no means unwilling to so shape our curriculum, without surrendering clear conviction, as to select the students for the most effective preparation for professional life. We are not yet convinced that the time required for our ordinary term of undergraduate study is too long, or that it is unwise to restrict the number of students of each degree, so as to secure the useful service expected of a genuinely educated man."

PRINCETON TRADITIONS.

"If new born impatience should ever demand a swifter educational current, and be content with its shallower depth, and if the solid and substantial aspects of education should ever be credited as unnecessarily irksome, Princeton will remember that men educated long ago in accordance with her methods, are still teachers of the present generation; and that the lives they lead, the students they fitted for instruction, and the records they left of their wisdom, are to this day dutifully acknowledged as undiminished forces in higher education, wherever it has a standing place. We will not be convinced that the human mind has in these latter days become so fundamentally enlarged that a broad and useful education can by some pleasant process be easily gained, nor that the consciousness of the human intellect has so kept pace with the eager hurry of the time that with no toil or patient wooing an education worth having can be bought or seized and forced to do service in a vainglorious and trifling process of erudition. If false educational notions should prevail, Princeton will live her time until they are spent, and until sane judgment shall recognize her conscientious obedience to the demands of her charter compact, and gratefully appreciate her devotion to the bright standard which for more than a century and a half she has held aloft the field where higher education has been courageous and triumphant. While Princeton's trustees concede that a liberal amount of recreation should be allowed, and that athletics to a reasonable degree should be encouraged, they believe these things should be kept in strict subordination to the business of education, which both teachers and students have in hand; and that when extensive desertion, or a large percentage of absolute failures in examinations prevail among those who devote themselves to the study of athletics, suspicion should be aroused, that the business of study has been thus interrupted."

PREST WILSON'S ADDRESS.

President Wilson then delivered his inaugural address in which he said:

President Wilson in his address said the nation needed efficient and enlightened men and the universities must need them. The task of the universities was two fold. The production of a great body of informed and thoughtful men and a small body of trained scholars and investigators. Though the university may dispense with the professional school, the professional schools may not dispense with the university. The managing of the work by the university must be equipped for a mastery whose chief characteristic is adaptability. It is an initiative which transcends the bounds of mere technical training. Technical schools whose training is built up on the foundations of a broad and general discipline cannot impart this. This stuff they work upon must be prepared for them by processes which produce fibre and elasticity and their own methods must be shot through with the impulses of the university.

DEVELOPING SPECIAL ABILITIES.

"Throughout long generations the thought of studious men has bent upon devising methods by which special aptitudes could be developed, detailing investigations carried forward, inquiry at once broadened and deepened to meet the specific needs of the age, knowledge extended and made various by the work by the minute and particular researches of men who devoted all the energies of their minds to a single task. Thus we have gained immensely in knowledge but lost system, which must be regained. The process of instruction which fit a large body of young men to serve their generation with powers released and fit for great tasks ought also to serve as the initial processes by which scholars and investigators are made."

PREPARATION FOR LIFE.

"One way of preparing a young man for his life work is to give him the skill and special knowledge which shall make an excellent bread winning tool of him. But the college should seek to make the man whom it receives something more than excellent servants of a trade or skilled practitioner of a profession. It



INAUGURATION OF WOODROW WILSON AS PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Among the famous guests at the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson at Princeton ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Mark Twain, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. C. Frick, President Hadley of Yale and Edmund Clarence Stedman are conspicuous. The inauguration ceremonies occur in Alexander hall, two views of which are given in the accompanying cut.

should give them elasticity of faculty and breadth of observation so that they shall have a surplus of mind to expend, not upon their profession only, for its liberalization and enlargement, but also upon the broader interests which lie about in the spheres in which they are not to become breadwinners only, but citizens as well and in their own hearts, where they are to grow to the status of real nobility."

Fire in the Guildhall.

London, Oct. 25.—(3:45 p. m.)—The Guildhall caught fire shortly after the fire in the dome of the Guildhall some distance from the part of the building where the luncheon was held. The firemen easily subdued the flames. Within a few minutes after the fire alarm had been sent out the pinnacle of the gray dome of the Guildhall was a mass of smoking brass, composed of the helmets of the firemen who had clattered up and commenced hacking away with axes, being apparently unable to get at the trouble from the inside. The fire is said to have been caused by a fused wire.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EMPLOYEES.

Prevailing Opinion Among Them is There Will Be No Strike.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 25.—The prevailing sentiment among the railroad employees of the Southern Pacific company is that there will be no strike, but that an amicable settlement of all the demands which have been made by the various unions will be arrived at. The willingness of the company to confer with the men and listen to their grievances is a point in the company's favor and will have the effect of moderating whatever action may be taken. Many of the unions stand in the highest favor with the company. The engineers have always been considered to represent a sober and intelligent body, and their requests have always been heeded. The confidence reposed in this organization by the railroad officials in the past has been so great that it was impossible for an engineer to secure work unless he was recommended by the union. There is a very strong sentiment among the men against attempting to secure better wages by strike methods. The men consider that the company is not doing its duty by calling the attention of the company officials to their wants that gradually all that has been asked for will be granted. About three-fourths of the men employed at the West Oakland shops are unionized. There has been little or no effort on the part of the company to kill the union spirit, but on the contrary in some matters the company has lent distinct encouragement to the men.

Civil Service Rules Changes.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The civil service commission has issued a statement reviewing the important changes in the civil service rules during the past fiscal year and expressing the opinion that these changes have materially diminished the political influence exercised in the government service and strengthened the competitive system. Referring to the matter of removals from office upon charges, the committee says:

"It is believed that the construction promulgated on May 25, 1902, has been in the interest of good administration and no case of the removal of any person from the public service for improper reasons has since been brought to the attention of the commission. The commission on the contrary believes that even under the present construction a far greater number of employees who ought to be removed will be retained in the service than the number of removals of those who ought to be retained. Appointing officers are usually very reluctant to make removals which involve hardship on the persons removed."

Wright Made Member of Commission.

Washington, Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt announced today that he designated Commissioner of Labor Wright as an additional member of the coal commission. Col. Wright will continue to sit as recorder of the commission. The announcement was accompanied by the correspondence upon the subject.

Minister Wilson Remains in Chili.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Minister Henry L. Wilson, who was to have been transferred from Santiago de Chile to Greece, has declined the transfer and will remain minister to Chili, where he is now bound.

John B. Jackson, at present secretary of the embassy at Berlin, who was to have succeeded Mr. Wilson, will go to Athens as minister to Greece, succeeding Mr. Francis, who resigned.

APOSTLE YOUNG DOES NOT IMPROVE.

Apostle Brigham Young, who was moved to his home in Forest Dale during the week has shown no symptoms of improvement. The last few days and his general condition may be said to be about the same. The fact is recognized that he is a very sick man, and that the outcome is anything but promising. Meanwhile everything possible is being done to make him as comfortable as possible.

A Curious Pension Voucher.

London, Oct. 25.—United States Consul Evans, forwarded to the pension bureau in Washington this week, what is probably the most curious voucher of identification ever filed in a pension case. The voucher consisted of the shell of a field tortoise with the name "Bob Williams" scratched on the under side. It was sent to Consul Gen. Evans from Christ Church, New Zealand, where the applicant for a pension is now living, and is accompanied by letters and affidavits which explain that the soldier's real name is Wm. Right, but that he enlisted under the name of "Williams Wright."

KNOX'S REPORT ON PANAMA CANAL TITLE.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Atty.-Gen. Knox made his report on the validity of the title to the Panama canal to President Roosevelt today. It was announced that the report would be very exhaustive and covered about 200 pages. A synopsis of the report is to be made public this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Atty.-Gen. Knox who took the report in person to the White House, declined to give any intimation of its character or the substance of the issuance of the synopsis this afternoon.

Frank Norris, Novelist, Dead.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Frank Norris, the brilliant young California novelist, who has recently operated upon for appendicitis several days ago, died this morning. Norris received his literary apprenticeship in this city, where he acquired the technique of his art as a contributor of short stories and sketches to the weekly papers. His first novel, "McTeague," "Blix," "A Man's Woman," and other novels followed. The work, however, that doubtless brought him the greatest fame and placed him in the front rank of latter-day novelists was "The Octopus," a story of the struggle between the wheat growers of California and the railroad. The "Pit," a story about the Chicago grain market, is now running as a serial in an eastern magazine, and a third novel on a somewhat similar topic was in course of preparation when Norris was seized with the illness that culminated in his death.

The Cella Towed Into Port.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—The lumber schooner Cella, which was abandoned during a storm off Point Reyes, was towed into port today by the steamer Brooklyn, which also rescued the Cella's crew.

Philippines Customs Revenue.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department gave out for publication today a statement showing that the customs revenues in the Philippine archipelago for the seven months ending July 31, 1902, were \$2,084,822, as compared with \$1,440,258 for the same period of 1901; \$1,355,682 for 1900, and \$2,506,539 for 1899.

Estimated on a basis of the yearly revenues from 1899 to 1897, both inclusive, the revenues under Spanish administration for a period of seven months are shown to have been \$1,333,500.

Dynamite Explosion in Park Avenue.

New York, Oct. 25.—Three persons were badly injured and a great many others narrowly escaped by the explosion of a charge of dynamite at Park avenue and Forty-first street, where work is in progress in connection with a station on the Rapid Transit subway. A large number of persons were standing on the sidewalk above watching the men at work when suddenly a loud explosion was heard, and tons of rocks of all sizes were projected into the air.

Most of the serious accidents in connection with the subway work have occurred in this vicinity.

No Trace of N. P. Train Robber.

Spokane Wash., Oct. 25.—A special to the Chronicle from Missoula states that all trails and roads in the vicinity of yesterday's train robbery near Drummond are being guarded to cut off chances of the escape of the highwayman if he is still in hiding in that locality. Organized pursuit, however, has been abandoned, the officers believing he is already far away. No horse belonging to or of any horse having been hidden near the scene of the holdup can be found, and it is believed this part of his statements was a bluff. The officers held up the train but made a detour, boarding the train he had held up and rode away upon it. The Missoula sheriff and his men have returned to that town. The guards from the Montana penitentiary, with bloodhounds, are still at Drummond, but may return to Deer Lodge today.

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"Williams" says in his application that he caught the tortoise during the Shenandoah campaign and afterwards gave the shell to Mrs. Mary Johnson of Port Henry, Essex county, N. Y., who kept it until recently, when Wright decided to apply for a pension and sent to New York for the shell in order to identify himself as Williams, under which name he served in company E, Twenty-sixth infantry.

Rowdiness in the Commons.

London, Oct. 25.—So bitter has become the feeling because of recent disturbances in the house of commons, that several of the older members have privately declared that they will not seek re-election. In response to a vote of censure by some of his supporters who regard their peace of mind as superior to political considerations which involve rowdiness, Premier Balfour has promised to exercise the closure with a stronger hand than he has ever before attempted. The benefits to be derived from the closure are doubtful as the Nationalists have shown an ingenious mastery over the differences of house of commons procedure and much irritation is felt on the government benches over the fact that Mr. Balfour's new rules, which were intended to expedite business, have proven an excellent weapon with which to delay it. A severe application of the closure also will tend to produce a more serious tone on the part of the Liberals, who in such circumstances will combine forces with the Nationalists. How speedily the "mother of parliaments" is legislating at present can be judged from the fact that in seven days' debate, only 11 lines of the education bill have been read.

Bryan in Nevada.

Reno, Nev., Oct. 25.—William Jennings Bryan came in from the east yesterday morning and went to Carson, where he spoke in the morning, then on to Virginia where he made another speech. He returned to Reno in the evening train and spoke for an hour and a half last night from the band stand in River street.

Mr. Bryan looked well and made practically the same speech he has made so many times during the past six years.

He left for the east this morning and will speak at Winnemucca this afternoon and at Elko tonight. While here he was the guest of Francis G. Newlands.

Will Not Abandon Oil Fields.

Oakland Cal., Oct. 25.—The published statements that the Southern Pacific company intends working the Carbon Hill coal mines in Washington on a very extensive scale, with a view of changing back to coal as fuel, are entirely discredited by the officials at the West Oakland yard. The reason assigned for the desire to change back to coal is that the oil burns out the fire-boxes and clogs the flues with bituminous deposits.

The statement has some truth in it, but it does not justify the assertion that oil will be abandoned. The profits accruing from the use of oil are so great, as compared with the additional repair work, that the financial consideration is sufficient alone to insure the continued use of oil.

By those who are in a position to make shrewd guesses, the action taken by the Southern Pacific in reopening the Carbon Hill mines on an increased scale is due to something else besides a desire to use coal as fuel. When the company is dependent solely upon oil, it is urged that it may have to submit to the demands of the oil producers in the matter of price. By threatening to go back onto a coal basis, the company is, it is figured, can in a great measure control the price of oil. To abandon oil would mean a direct loss to the company of upwards of \$10,000,000, which has already been invested. Added to this would be the cost of the burners.

An Emperor And Two Kings

William, Edward and Carlos to Meet in London—Will Discuss International Understanding as Regards South Africa—Portugal Willing to Transfer Some Territory To Britain—Germany Must be Placated.

London, Oct. 25.—Emperor William will arrive in England Nov. 8, and by that time it is expected King Carlos of Portugal also will be a guest of King Edward. There is every reason to believe that the meeting of the three monarchs will result in important international understandings especially as regards South Africa, and more particularly Delagoa Bay, which is so vitally important to Great Britain as an

outlet for her newly acquired colonies. The Portuguese government appears willing to transfer some portions of its South African territory to British rule. Germany, however, is understood to be strenuously opposed to British trade securing such an advantage at any rate, unless Portugal is willing to placate Germany by granting her some similar concession and it is believed that before the emperor and King Carlos leave England, a bargain will be arranged.

KING EDWARD'S ROYAL PROGRESS

London, Oct. 25.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started on the royal progress toward the city shortly after noon today in somewhat dull weather. The rain, however, kept off and the temperature was sufficiently mild to make the day enjoyable. Outside Buckingham palace a great crowd had been waiting for hours, watching the arrivals and departures and the forming up of the procession. The brilliancy of the latter was greatly detracted from by the fact that all the troops were cloaked. The only touch of color was from the lace pennants of the lancers and the brass helmets of the heavy cavalry. The khaki painted guns of the artillery and a naval gun of the same hue, added to the general note of somberness. The roofs of houses near the place and other points of vantage giving a view of the picturesque panorama in Green park and the historic Mall were well filled with spectators whose cheering announced to the less privileged public the starting of the state carriage with their majesties. The procession formed up outside the gate and had already moved off when the first carriages containing royal personages and members of the household emerged therefrom. The veteran Duke of Cambridge, who was in a carriage with Princess Victoria, came in for slight cheering, but Lord Roberts and his staff passed almost unnoticed.

THEIR MAJESTIES LATE.

There was a somewhat tedious interval before the appearance of their majesties, who drew forth the first real cheers of the day as they passed through the rows of blue jackets from the first class cruiser. Terrible lining either side of the main entrance to the palace. The king wore a field marshal's uniform with the cloak thrown back, showing his decorations. The queen had on a majolica and velvet robe and a fur collar and cloak. Both the king and queen looked extremely well and continuously bowed their acknowledgment of the warm welcome extended to them. The king's escort of life guards, squires and other officials, was a brilliant display, in striking contrast with the general lack of color pervading the pageant.

Only owing to the length of the route there was nowhere a great crush of people, with the exception of open spaces like Trafalgar square, where the London county council presented the monarchs with an address of welcome, and where the Lord general, Lord De La Warr, and Dewar, were prominent among the spectators, and at the city boundary, Temple Bar, where the lord mayor, sheriffs and other city officials met with the king's sword.

AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

At the Mansion House most of the procession stopped, their majesties being escorted and accompanied only by the sovereign's escort and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other princes, equeries and aides, to the Guildhall, where they arrived without any extraordinary incident.

On leaving the Mansion House being the last, some confusion occurred at the entrance of the Guildhall in an endeavor to empty the carriages on the way and avoid keeping his majesty waiting.

Several of the princes were rather unceremoniously deposited on the sidewalk, where they tried to throw their wraps in the carriages, which where

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Not Appointed Because of Non-Action of Colombia.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Non-action on the part of the government of Colombia in the pending isthmiian canal treaty is postponing the appointment of the commission which is to take charge of the canal. It was at first supposed that as soon as the attorney general had satisfied himself of the sufficiency of the title to the canal property that could be conveyed by the French company, the way would be clear for the appointment of the commission and soon after for the preparation of the specifications upon which the work is to be done.

This was upon the assumption that the agreement upon the outlines of the treaty with the canal company, reached in Washington between the secretary of state and the Colombian minister, amounted to a pledge by the latter in behalf of his own government, to promptly ratify such a treaty. Now it has developed that the ratification of the treaty is a long way off, owing to the fact that the Colombian congress, before which the convention must come, has not been elected up to this time. The delay is attributed to the existence of a state of war in Colombia but it is now expected that the country will soon be so far pacified that a general election can be held and that the congress can be assembled during the winter months. In this state of backwardness as to ratification little attention has been given here to the commission that has developed in the fact that owing to the dignity and desirability of the places thereon, there have been made tentative applications for appointment. The one fact relative to the commission that has developed is that Rear Admiral Walker, who has headed the two preceding commissions, will be the president of the new commission. It was at one time suggested

CHEERED THE KING.

In the great hall the 700 persons cheered as the king came in. His majesty accepted the corporation's address and then the members of the royal family sat down and the luncheon commenced.

Among those present were Ambassador Choate and Gen. Wood. The most interesting feature of the royal progress up to this point was the king's reply to the address of the London county council at Trafalgar square. The Boer generals occupied prominent seats in the center of the county council stand, immediately facing the king. His majesty's reply was clearly audible to all in the vicinity. He said:

"It gives much pleasure both to myself and the queen to receive in person the loyal and dutiful address of the London county council on the occasion of our progress through the empire and to receive the greetings of the people upon our coronation. Your confidence that my favor will be extended to every measure calculated to ameliorate the conditions of my subjects is well founded and if the numerous important questions which come under your consideration, none appeal more strongly to my interest and sympathy than those directly touching on the welfare of the poorer classes of this and other great cities. I thank you for your good wishes for myself and my house. I cordially share your aspiration that it may be granted me by the same divine providence which has preserved me from imminent danger to reign over my firmly established and peaceful empire, and in the loyal hearts of my contented and prosperous people."

The interior of the great Guildhall presented a brilliant scene. It was filled with members of the royal family, and diplomats, officers and officials, all in full uniform with their breasts blazing with orders.

The king's reply to the address in the Guild hall was much on the same lines as his speech at Trafalgar square. After lunch the common crier called for a toast to his majesty.

KING SINGS NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The king and Mrs. Albani, stationed in one of the galleries, sang the national anthem in which the whole company joined.

After other formal toasts the party left the hall, the procession starting on its progress across the river.

The pageant traversed several miles of streets on the Surrey side of the river Thames. There was no special incident, though the surroundings of the welcome far transcended anything heard in the more aristocratic portions of the route. Their majesties returned to the palace at 2:30 p. m.

MASONIC TEMPLE TAXES.

Jury Finds Luke Wheeler and Capt. Williams Guilty.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The jury in the Masonic temple tax fixing case, today returned a verdict of guilty against Luke Wheeler and Capt. Williams. Capt. Williams was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500, and to be imprisoned six months, and Wheeler was fined \$1,500 and given two years' imprisonment.

More Collieries Start Up.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 25.—A number of additional collieries in the anthracite coal region started up today. The experience Lackawanna and Western company expects to close the day with 23,000 tons of coal on the cars. The Lehigh Valley company reports progress today but their big collieries will not be in operation until Monday. Nearly all the collieries of the Delaware & Hudson company are in operation and an increased production from the Philadelphia and Reading mines in operation is also reported. At President Mitchell's headquarters but few complaints are made outside the Lehigh region, where the individual operators and their old employees have had trouble ever since the men reported for work on Thursday. An early settlement of the difficulty is looked for.