

## DEATH OF AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN

It May Materially Affect Matters in Central Asia.

### GREAT BRITAIN IS ANXIOUS

Some Apprehension Over Character of New Ruler—Possible Danger of Russian Intrigue.

New York, Oct. 8.—Discussing the death of the ameer of Afghanistan the London correspondent of the Tribune says: The ameer's strength of character and the utility of his service in preserving Afghanism as a buffer state between rival empires are generally recognized, and anxiety is expressed lest his successor lack the qualities so essential to the peace of Asia. An old army officer who spent thirty years in India is authority for the statement that Abdurrahman was one of the most remarkable men the orient has ever produced and had the power of gripping the Afghan tribes together and maintaining the independence of his country. "If his successor be a weak ruler," he remarked, "the British and Russian intrigues will resume operations. But the telegraphs and railways are now on the borders of Afghanistan and what happens there cannot be concealed from Russia. There is a capable viceroy, who knows both Afghanistan and Persia."

#### POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.

New York, Oct. 8.—Commenting upon the possible developments in Asia as a result of the death of the ameer of Afghanistan the London correspondent of the Times says: The fact that the military strength of Afghanistan has so greatly developed in the last twenty years is regarded as of great importance to the power of Great Britain in the orient. On the contrary, it is regarded as encouraging, as enabling the Afghans to repel invasion. It is said that an army of 100,000 Afghans could be raised and armed in the latest manner. The element of possible danger lies in the character of the new ameer who may lend an ear to the Russian tempter and connive at invasion with an ulterior purpose. These possibilities have always caused fears whenever the recent reports of the ameer's failing health have reached England.

#### Vessels Built in United States.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The commissioner of navigation in his quarterly report shows that 338 vessels of all kinds were built in the United States and officially numbered during the three months ended September 30, 1901. Of this number 376 were built of wood and 2 of steel. The total gross tonnage was 65,855 tons. Of the whole number built, 251 were built on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, one in Porto Rico, thirty on the Pacific coast and 49 on the Great Lakes, and 82 on the western rivers. This is an increase over the same quarter of the previous year of 55 in the number built and a decrease of 20,355 tons in the gross tonnage.

#### Marine Hospital Statistics.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Statistics compiled by the marine hospital service for 1,135 cities and towns in the United States having a population of 1,000 or more indicates for the United States an annual mortality for the last calendar year of 17.47 per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1900. The population of these cities and towns aggregate 20,712,500 and deaths from all causes in 1900 numbered 361,779. The annual mortality per 1,000 of estimated population is 15.75. These figures are based on the following: diphtheria, 648 from smallpox, 71,007 from enteric fever, 2,850 from measles, 2,237 from scarlet fever, 9,699 from diphtheria and membranous croup, and 2,535 from whooping cough. The table shows North Dakota, with a death rate of 6.95 per 1,000 of population, was the most healthy state in the country.

#### Dr. C. K. Adams Will Resign.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 8.—The board of regents of the University at the meeting Friday will probably receive the resignation of President Adams. Illness of President and Mrs. Adams is given as the reason for his expected action. He has been at the head of the university for the past nine years. Prof. Birge, who has been acting president during the absence of Dr. Adams the past year abroad, is talked of as his successor. His report will also be made to secure the election of former Senator Wm. F. Vilas.

#### Russian Duties on French Wine.

London, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Paris to the Times says that M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, replying to the spokesman of the London embassy, stated that he had repeatedly asked Russia to reduce the duties on French wine and brandy, but Russia asked corresponding reductions in the duties on wheat and other original products as well as the reduction of the sanitary regulations affecting Russian cattle. M. Delcasse promised to continue his efforts, but, says the dispatch, it is obvious that the demand for Russia will encounter opposition.

#### THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Prof. Sues says it Will Help the Landed Proprietor, Not the Peasant.

London, Oct. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes the opinion of Prof. Sues, the eminent Austrian authority on political economy and formerly one of the liberal leaders in the reichsrath, on the proposed German customs tariff.

Prof. Sues says he approves the presumable motive of the German government—to keep the peasant on the land and check the flow toward the towns. He asserts, however, that the tariff will not benefit the peasant, but that the bulk of the profit will go to the corn dealers and the landed proprietors. The tariff will not nullify the positive attractions of town life which bring countrymen to the cities, and will not counteract the demand for female servants, which is largely supplied from the country.

Prof. Sues says that the only way to check the exodus from the country would be to radically reform the privileges of the great land owners and break up the large estates.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

Guerrilla Warfare Against Salisbury Government Still in Progress.

New York, Oct. 8.—Regarding the South African situation the London representative of the Tribune cables:

The guerrilla warfare against the Salisbury government and the war office is still in progress, but what is described as an outbreak of popular indignation has a sensational sound of the thunder. The bulk of the crit-

icism comes from the conservative press, but it will not be long before parliament re-assembles and all these candid friends will be extolling the steamlike course of the ministers and the businesslike qualities of the secretary of war. A series of public meetings protesting against the unscientific methods of conducting the war would be more significant than the complaints and grumbling of regular party organs respecting minor details. One of the sources of the disturbance has been Lord Kitchener's "piano order," which has enabled caustic writers to lampoon British officers as carpet knights fighting Boers to allow music. The full text of that order has appeared, and the truth is now known that the superfluous baggage objected to by Lord Kitchener as inconsistent with the mobility of flying columns was not ordinary service equipment, but loot taken from the houses of Boers, notably kitchen ranges, furniture, harmoniums and pianos, which ought to have been left behind when the lines of communication were reached.

#### ENGLISH TRADE RETURNS

Those for September Are Anything but Satisfactory.

New York, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from London says: The trade returns for September are again unsatisfactory. The only classes of imports which do not show a falling off are chemicals, manufactured articles, miscellaneous articles, and articles imported through the parcels post. There were heavy declines in articles of food and drink liable to duty and in raw materials for sundry industries. Fewer cattle and more sheep were imported from the United States. Tobacco and metals show a decrease, the heavy falls being in copper regulus, iron ore, and unwrought steel.

#### SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

England and America Both Blamed for Its Failure.

New York, Oct. 8.—Says the London correspondent of the Tribune:

A prominent official connected with criminal prosecution is authority for the statement that American and England were responsible for the failure of a recent conference of police officials of European powers directed against anarchism. "If our two countries," he remarked, "had been willing to restrict the privilege of political asylum, anarchism would have been doomed, for its advocates would be driven out of one country after another and compelled to abandon their principles. Anarchists are not as long as England and America agree to shelter and protect them. Let those two doors be closed upon them and they will disappear from the face of the earth."

The eminent specialist quoted asserts with emphasis that England and America made a serious mistake in rejecting the overtures for international police measures against anarchists after the murder of the king of Italy and that they ought to undo the mischief by re-opening negotiations for a conference. His remedy for anarchism is expulsion of anarchists from every foreign asylum and refuge.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

The following testimony given before the Schley court of inquiry Monday was received too late for publication in our issue of yesterday:

#### HODGSON CONTINUES HIS STORY.

The afternoon session of the court began with a question put to Lieut. Commander Hodgson by Mr. Hanna. He asked why he had written his categorical denial of the newspaper report of the colloquy between himself and Commodore Schley. The question was objected to and Admiral Dewey said: "We have the facts. The letters were written. That is all the court wants. We want facts—facts. People are informed by different kinds of things. We want the facts. Draw out the facts."

Mr. Hanna then changed his question and the witness said that he had written his explicit denial in response to a request from Admiral Schley. "He wanted me to write a denial of the controversy," he continued. "I had previously written that I could not deny the statement. A letter followed asking for a denial of the colloquy. I gave him this at the same time explaining that I had admitted the gist of the report. 'Have you anywhere denied the substantial accuracy of the facts as set forth in the report of that colloquy?'"

"On the contrary I have admitted it." Changing his line of examination, Mr. Hanna then asked: "When the Brooklyn turned with port helm did she blanket the fire of the Texas. Did she go between the Texas and the enemy?" "I don't think she did," thought, however, she was going to do it."

"Had she turned the other way, was there space enough for her to have made such turn without endangering the Texas?"

"Perfectly—perfectly clear enough space."

#### "I Advise"

All women who suffer from chronic diseases to write to Dr. Pierce.

That advice is based upon practical experience. After suffering for months, and finding no benefit result from the treatment of the local physician, Miss Belle Hendrick wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. She acted on the advice, regained her strength, and gained several pounds in weight.

"Write to Doctor Pierce" is good advice for every woman who is troubled by chronic diseases. It costs nothing. Dr. Pierce invites sick women to consult him, by letter, free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

In a little over thirty years Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured over half a million women.

"I suffered from female weakness for five months," writes Miss Belle Hendrick of Nye, Putnam Co., Va. "I was treated by a good physician, but he was unable to do me any good. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for advice, which I received, telling me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' When I had used the medicine a month my health was much improved. It has continued to improve until now I can work at almost all kinds of household work. I had scarcely any appetite, but now I eat heartily. I advise all who suffer from chronic diseases to write to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

## A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effective and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old fashioned salt water douches.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach only recent antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to all who suffer from catarrh everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position as I was clerk and my hearing was becoming necessary."

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. This benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it."

A little while ago to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

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The northward and westward had she turned with starboard helm?"

"She would have gained a position of about 600 or 700 yards nearer the Spanish line."

"Would that distance have been reduced by reversing the port engine?"

"If you turned the port engine the tactical diameter would have been shortened but the speed of turning would have been retarded."

"I understood you to say you suggested the reversal of the starboard engine at the time this turn was made but that that was rejected by Commodore Schley after consideration and discussion. Are you clear on that?"

"I am very clear on that fact."

A number of questions were then asked by the court as follows: "What was the distance of the Brooklyn from the nearest Spanish vessel when Commodore Schley said to Capt. Cook, 'Look out, Cook, they're going to ram you?'"

"I should say the distance was about 2,600 or 2,700 yards."

"Did you observe the whole movement of the Brooklyn from the time Commodore Schley gave the order, 'Hard astern, Cook,' until the Brooklyn gave the starboard helm?"

"I did not see the Brooklyn until she was within range of the Spanish vessel."

"Did you hear any order given while the Brooklyn was making the turn to ease or steady the helm?"

"Not until it was eased to parallel the course of the leading Spanish vessel."

"In making the turn did the Brooklyn turn rapidly and continually or did she have her helm longer on some heading than on others?"

"She turned rapidly and continuously."

"Did any of the Spanish ships attempt to ram the Brooklyn in the early part of the battle of July 3?"

"The Maria Teresa evidently made a rank sheer to port toward the Brooklyn with the evident intention of getting into close quarters or ramming."

"What orders were signaled by the Brooklyn to the fleet July 3, 1898?"

"I can only say from recollection that my orders were 'clear ship for action and close up, or close in.'"

"Did you have any plan of battle having been promulgated by Commodore Schley in case of falling in with the Spanish squadron?"

"I do not."

CAPT. FOLGER CALLED.

Commander Hodgson was then excused and Capt. W. M. Folger, who commanded the cruiser New Orleans during the Spanish war, was called. He detailed his part in the campaign beginning with the New Orleans' arrival at Santiago, as the convoy of the collier Sterling. He also related on May 31 the New Orleans had participated in the bombardment of the Colón, then lying off Santiago harbor.

"What damage was done to the enemy on that occasion?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"I don't think there was any," replied the witness.

"What was developed as to the shore batteries?"

"That they had not strength enough to do any material damage."

"Capt. Lemly asked in regard to the developments concerning the bombardment of June 14, but Mr. Raynor objected. The court ruled that the question was inadmissible, a similar question by Admiral Schley's counsel having been admitted on a former occasion."

"We cannot blow hot one time and blow cold the next," said Admiral Dewey, on admitting the question.

Replying to the last question, Capt. Folger said that the reconnaissance had failed to develop that the batteries had any material strength as a single vessel had silenced them."

Regarding the bombardment of May 31, Capt. Folger expressed the opinion that the shots which had fallen near the fleet on that date were from Spanish ships in the harbor, fired over the hill, and not from shore batteries.

For this reason he had directed all the New Orleans' fire on that occasion at the Colón instead of the land batteries.

Describing the blockade of Santiago harbor maintained by Commodore Schley, the witness said the distance during the day was from five to eight miles, and at night the vessels steamed in column back and forth across the harbor somewhat nearer in. He added that even though the log of the New Orleans had placed the vessels nearer the shore, he would not change his position. He did not believe the vessels were more than four miles from the Colón on May 31.

Mr. Raynor asked: "What do you know about the strength of the batteries, the number of batteries or the strength of the guns before the reconnaissance on May 31?"

Witness replied: "I had no knowledge whatever before the reconnaissance."

"Then on May 31, when this reconnaissance or bombardment took place, so far as you were concerned, you were absolutely in ignorance of the number of batteries or the strength of the guns?"

"Prior to the fire by the batteries I had no knowledge."

"What knowledge did you acquire as the result of the reconnaissance or bombardment?"

"By the number of shots that were fired, by the character of the discharge, the smoke, etc.; as indicating the caliber of the guns; by the fall of the projectiles, the amount of water they would throw up and the evident direction of the fall as indicating whether the projectiles were moving with great velocity or slow. In that way I judged alone."

"Those things were developed as the result of the reconnaissance, were they not?"

"I consider the reconnaissance in that particular to have been successful."

"The reconnaissance was successful for the purpose of developing the number and strength of the batteries?"

"When the Judge-advocate again took the witness, he asked: 'Referring to your answer that the firing of the 21st was eminently successful in developing the strength of the shore batteries, what, as a matter of fact, was developed as to the strength of such batteries; were they strong, or otherwise?'"

"They were weak."

"The Judge-advocate—Can you state what the engagement of May 31 developed the fact that the Colón had anything larger than six-inch guns on board at that time?"

"It did not occur to us that she fired heavy guns. It did not appear she fired the eleven-inch guns for which we knew she had been designed."

## STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

Immigrants Constantly Increasing in Illiteracy.

LAST YEAR WERE 453,496.

No Special Recommendation Regarding the Exclusion of the Criminal and Anarchist Classes.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The annual report of Thomas Fitch, commissioner of immigration at New York, has been received at the treasury department. The report shows that the number of aliens who arrived during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 453,496. There were also 112,056 citizens of the United States who arrived from abroad. From a comparison of the steerage immigration for the last two years it is shown that nearly 20,000 of the increase of last year over the year before was in the immigration from southern Italy alone. The number of returning alien residents stands at 10.5 per cent of the total immigration. In the amount of money brought per capita there appears to be an appreciable increase over last year, but the reports say:

"The conclusion unfortunately is unavoidable that our immigration is constantly increasing in illiteracy. Not only are we drawing more and more from the countries where illiteracy is high, but also the immigrants themselves are showing higher percentages of illiteracy. Nearly one-half of our steerage immigrants now present an illiteracy of from forty to over fifty per cent."

Of the 388,531 steerage aliens who arrived during the year the following are given for the principal countries: Southern Italian, 86,929 males; 24,965 females.

Polish, 25,466 males; 12,170 females.

Hebrew, 23,343 males; 19,394 females.

Germany, 17,238 males; 12,642 females.

Slavik, 13,920 males; 7,422 females.

Northern Italian, 15,302 males; 4,158 females.

Scandinavian, 14,200 males; 9,981 females.

The total number of deportations for the year, a decided decrease as compared with last year, was 3,059. Following are the given causes:

Public charges, 3,394; contract laborers, 130; insane persons, 13; diseased, 232; convicts, 6; one year cases, 286.

Of the total of immigrants, 41,738 were alien residents returning to this country.

"As a means of protection against the coming of convicts, fugitives from justice and other undesirable persons, the 'prevention of our inspectors abroad would either be futile or unnecessary. These inspectors would naturally be dependent on local authorities for information of this kind. If no efforts were made to secure such information, their certificate as to the non-existence of bad antecedents would be worthless. If they were to assume the right to exact evidence of an unobjectionable police record from him, why not? It is asked, make it at once a requisite for admission to the country or make the absence of such a record upon arrival prima facie evidence of criminality?"

"But even the above procedure would not offer complete protection in the difficulty. It is perfectly proper to adopt any measures to prevent the coming of such people, provided the method is not likely to degenerate into a mere annoyance to legitimate travel. In our case, we need a law to establish any new precedent to enable us to accomplish this object. The precedent is already established in the amendment to the alien contract labor law, which the courts have construed to apply to all the existing classes. There is no reason why the same procedure should not be extended to cover all cases of undesirable aliens whether of the excluded class or not, and without limitation of time, proper legal safeguards being provided against abuse of this power."

The increase of the head tax to \$2 and an extension of the period of jurisdiction over the immigrant from two to five years is recommended.

#### Class Speeches' House Burglarized

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The residence of Class Speeches' House, 1414 Clay street and Van Ness avenue, was entered by burglars last evening. They forced a rear window while the family were at dinner, went up stairs and gathered in jewelry amounting in value to fully \$500. Not until late at night were the burglars discovered. No clew to the burglars was found.

#### GREATER NEW YORK TAXES.

All Records Broken, Fifteen Millions Coming in First Day.

New York, Oct. 8.—All records for the collection of taxes in this city have been broken. \$15,000,000 being paid into the city treasury the first day. The first sum to be recorded was the tax on the Vanderbilt estate. This was for \$18,892,000 in five separate checks.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is individually responsible for most of this as the residuary legatee of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and is the largest taxpayer on the personal assessment roll.

From the Standard Oil company, a check for \$160,000, was received; from the Gilsey estate, \$60,000, and from H. S. Ely, \$175,000. The aggregate taxes of the Astor estate are nearly \$1,000,000.

#### C. P. HUNTINGTON'S HOME.

Will Not be Occupied Again but Devoted to Charitable Uses.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The widow of Collis P. Huntington has announced, the Chronicle says, that the Huntington house at California and Taylor streets, will never be privately occupied again, and is eventually to be given over to charity presumably to some hospital. The Hopkins and Stanford mansions, among the most splendid of the city, already belong to the people, the one through the University of California, the other through Stanford University.

Thus the fortunes of the four men who made their fortunes out of the Southern Pacific, had in the end made over their homes to the public.

#### Opinion on Silk Frauds.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Journal of Commerce says: After an exhaustive investigation covering every phase of the case United States Atty. Henry L. Burnett has written an opinion and filed conclusions showing that the reports of so-called 'silk fraude' in the custom house in this city were greatly exaggerated. Several weeks ago it was feared that the amounts lost to the government ran into the millions. The collector of customs, however, acting upon legal advice, has declined to seize the merchandise covered by invoice No. 14,367, which invoice was returned by the importer as fraudulent. After an investigation of the circumstances surrounding this case, it is the opinion of

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