

achieved a progress as great as that which the United States has accomplished in the closing century. No one adequate realizes the immense agricultural resources of the immense prairie through the which the czar and Prince Khilkoff are running an iron highway 8,000 miles long. Americans are supplying many of the rails, American engineers are everywhere. One American is superintending the construction of new steel works near St. Petersburg. Bates dredges are to deepen the Volga, the Dnieper, the Don, and I know not how many rivers besides. The representatives of Messrs. Worthington is laying down 200 miles of eight-inch piping in the trans-Caspian region, through which the Rothschilds oil combination will pump petroleum by means of four pumping stations, all of which will be supplied with the latest pumps.

"The other day I met an American geologist and engineer, who, having quit the post of engineer in a great American city, has been spending the summer examining the gold mines of northern Siberia, and before the day was over I stumbled on another who had been reporting on copper mines in the Khirgi-Etpepes. The testimony of these Americans was favorable to the labor value of the Siberian workman.

The Russian is docile, quick to learn and does quite as good work as the skilled laborer in the states. As a craftsman he is a past master with his only tool, the ax, and my American friends seemed to think that he would be equally deft with other tools if he had the training of the skilled artisan.

On the other hand another American declared quite as positively that the Russians employed in his works, work as mechanically as the machines they tend. They never make a suggestion or propose an improvement. Their minds are sluggish and they are the most conservative of men.

"There is manifest in certain quarters a suspicion that after a time the cordiality of Russian and American friendship may undergo some little change. The American element in the country is a little yeast leavening the Russian mass with American ideas. Russian workmen here and there have been heard to observe that they had no use for a Tsar, a phrase which seems almost pure American. No greater contrast could be conceived than that between the feverish, newspaper lit, electric driven Democracy of the United States and the slow, patriarchal despotism of Russia.

Consul General Holloway, of whom I was delighted to receive the best accounts, subscribes regularly to nine American newspapers. As the mails do not come in every day, it is easy to imagine the perplexity of the unfortunate Russian censor, who has to examine every column of every paper that passes through the post. So the censor, capitulated and taking refuge in the rule which allows certain official personages to receive their papers uncensored, it was decreed that the consul general should receive his mail intact. The incident is illustrative of much. A thousand Americans scattered up and down Russia and Siberia, would let in a flood of light to many dark places and help to roll the Tsars chariot along a little more rapidly than it moves at present.

"Another principle upon which Russians, or rather some Russians, see impending danger, is the certainty with which the American ambassador here never loses an opportunity of emphasizing that the United States will stand no interference with the open-door policy of China. In Mr. Hitchcock, the United States has been fortunate to find a thorough business man, who has spent years of his life in the Chinese trade. He knows the value of China to American commerce, and he had no

intention of allowing any obstacle to be placed in the way of its development.

"The action taken by the czar on his own initiative in summoning a conference of all the nations to consider whether anything can be done to secure an arrest of armaments, affords an opportunity for the friends of peace in the United States to do a stroke of good business both for the cause and their country. The czar has been plentifully plied with cold douches of skepticism, ridicule and scorn. The diplomats and the sovereigns and the ministers of the old world have no faith in the humanitarian enthusiasm of the young emperor. Even among his ministers there are many who have little sympathy with his chivalrous means business, and he is going through with this business as best he can with such support as he can command.

"If there be any real enthusiasm of humanity anywhere in the new world it ought to be easily evoked and strongly expressed in support of his valorous declaration of war against the ruinous armaments of the modern world. Or one thing American may be sure. The more enthusiastically they make manifest the response to the appeal of the young emperor, the better it will be for the future relations of the two countries."

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, says:

Spain has protested against the battleships Oregon and Iowa going around Cape Horn to the Philippine Islands and demands their return to the United States, claiming the action in sending these ships to Manila is a violation of the terms of the protocol.

The protest was formally submitted to Secretary Hay by M. Thiebault charge d'affaires of the French embassy, while President McKinley was in Chicago attending the peace jubilee celebration.

Secretary Hay declined to reply to the demand until President McKinley returned. The question is now under consideration and it is believed it was discussed at the cabinet meeting but no decision was reached. Spain claims that Admiral Dewey's fleet cannot be reinforced during the armistice and that the statu quo must be maintained. This is probably in retaliation for the demands made by this government upon Spain when it was learned a ship load of reinforcements for the island of Pana were discovered, on the Buenos Ayres at Singapore.

This government peremptorily demanded the return of these troops, as Spain neglected to observe the formality of asking permission.

It has been generally understood that while Sagasta did not give this government permission to send the Oregon and Iowa to Manila, he was advised of the administration's wishes and acquiesced in the plan.

This protest is not looked upon here as an indication that hostilities are to be renewed but as another evidence of half splitting diplomacy engendered by the impotent rage of a vanquished foe.

The Oregon and Iowa are now on the South American coast, participating in a celebration held by one of the South American republics and can be recalled if the administration sees fit to acquiesce.

Reno, Nev., Oct. 26.—A special from Carson to the Gazette says: "Governor Sadler has received a telegram from Midas, Nye county, Nev., announcing that a serious Indian outbreak has occurred there and asking for arms and ammunition. The governor has forwarded 75 rifles and a supply of ammunition."

Officers at the capital are in a state

of deep anxiety since the receipt of the news of the threatened Shoshone Indian outbreak at Midas, Nye county. No word has been received since the above message calling for arms and ammunition and stating that the Indians threatened to revolt.

The courier who rode into Sodaville with his message only stopped to tell the meagre facts and remount his horse with the ominous words that "He guessed everyone of the few settlers would be needed and that he would have to hurry back."

Although his message stated there were all the men necessary to withstand any attack from the Indians, officers in command a battalion are now in consultation as to whether mustering out proceedings should be suspended pending further news which may not arrive for several days as Misa is situated in an isolated portion of the southern part of Nevada and the stage leaves there but once a week. Other Indian tribes have not as yet become acquainted with the facts, so it is not known whether they will assist the Shoshones who have heretofore been regarded as the most peaceable.

New York, Oct. 26.—It is now proposed to make the human race proof against alcohol by inoculation. Dr. Frederick W. D'Evelyn of St. Luke's hospital, San Francisco, advances a plan to arm all children against intemperance in later life just as they are armed against smallpox.

"Degeneration," Dr. D'Evelyn said, "is hydration."

This he explained meant that the ordinary symptoms of degeneracy are traceable to hereditary or acquired alcoholism and alcoholism is due to the effect of alcohol upon water in the blood.

To cure the inebriate or fortify a child, forever against drink, Dr. D'Evelyn proposes to administer—says, indeed, he has already administered with marked success—what he calls equisine, or a preparation from the blood of a horse which has been fed upon alcohol until it has become a regular toper.

"I believe," he said, "that inoculation against inebriety is a duty to children whether there is a hereditary taint or not."

"Ordinary cases of alcoholism can be treated successfully. I do not believe every case can be cured. But the all-important thing is treat children so that generation after generation shall be purer until there is not only no predisposition to drink, but that the evils due to drink will be removed."

New York, Oct. 26.—The American liner Paris, known during the war as the auxiliary cruiser Yale, resumed her place as a merchantman when she sailed today for Southampton. Since the expiration of the government charter the Paris has been thoroughly overhauled and painted both inside and outside.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Spanish peace commissioners have accepted the negative view of the United States commissioners towards the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt.

Paris, Oct. 27.—After noting that yesterday's session of the peace commission did not arrive at any solution regarding the Cuban debt, the Gaulois says today:

"The situation is extremely strained owing to the increasing attitude of the Americans and it is even feared that if the Spaniards should not decide to give way on all points the negotiations will be broken off in the course of the next meeting. It seems unquestionable that the near approach of the American elections plays a considerable role in the attitude of the Spanish delegates who have supposed that gaining time would obtain better terms from their