

"OPEN DOOR POLICY."

Congressman Dingley Explains the Meaning of the Term.

Applied to the Philippines—Does Not Mean Free Trade But Imports from All Countries Are Admitted on Same Terms.

Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, in an interview explained the term "open door" policy, as applied to the future commerce of the Philippines in case they should be acquired by the United States.

"The phrase, 'open door policy,' which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers," said Mr. Dingley, "means simply equality of treatment and not free trade. As applied to the dependency of a country it simply means that imports from all countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines, it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States."

"Of course, this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the union with territorial form of government, because the constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States unless there should be an amendment to the constitution permitting this."

"Whether it would be possible to apply this policy to the Philippines after they should become a part of the territory of the United States under the provision of the constitution which authorizes congress to 'make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States' I am not prepared to say. It is noticeable, however, that in the resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed at the last session of congress, it was provided that the Hawaiian tariff should continue in force until congress should otherwise determine."

"It is to be borne in mind, however, that the present talk about an open door policy for the Philippines is intended to apply entirely to those islands while under a military administration, which would be permissible, and not to apply to those islands after they shall have been formally recognized as a part of the United States."

INTERESTING POINT DECIDED.

California Court Says Person Can Acquire Property as Direct Result of His Own Crime.

Superior Judge Buckles, of Solano county, Cal., has just decided an interesting case, involving the question as to whether person can acquire property as the direct result of his own crime. The decision is in the affirmative.

Louis, Frank, Arthur, Thomas and Susie Belew were brothers and sisters. Louis and Susie were married and each possessed estates in their own right. The father and mother were both dead. Frank was without funds and possessed a family with whom at the time he was not living. He murdered Louis and Susie with no apparent motive except to succeed to a portion of their respective estates. He pleaded guilty and was hanged.

The petition for the distribution of the estate of Susie and Louis Belew asked that the said estate be distributed in equal shares to the surviving brothers and to the estate of Frank Belew.

One of the brothers filed objection to any distribution being made to the estate of Frank Belew, on the ground that he, having murdered his brother and sister, could not succeed to any of the estate left by them. To this objection a general demur was interposed and has been sustained, Judge Buckles declaring that unless the court can change the code of civil procedure, the estates of Louis and Susie Belew must be distributed in equal parts to the estate of the murderer, Frank Belew, and the two surviving brothers.

SIGSBEE GETS A LOVING CUP.

Commercial Club of St. Paul Honors the Commander of the Cruiser St. Paul.

The Commercial club of St. Paul, has presented a loving cup to Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who, as the commander of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, had an active part in the victories of the recent war, both in disabling the torpedo boat destroyer Terror and in capturing the British boat Restormel, laden with coal for Cervera's fleet. Had the Restormel reached Santiago it is almost certain that the cruisers of Cervera's fleet would have recouped and left Santiago before they were blockaded by the American squadron.

The cup bears the following inscription:

The Commercial club, of St. Paul, Minn., sends greeting to Capt. Charles Dwight Sigsbee, who, as commander of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, had a brilliant share in the naval exploits of the Spanish war of 1898. May you live long and prosper!

MILLIONS OF MEN UNDER ARMS.

A French statistician states that the total number of men permanently under arms is 4,250,000. If universal war broke out there would be 44,250,000 men ready to take up arms at once. Placed in one line the soldiers of the world could cover the equator right round the earth. To pass along the whole line one would need to ride in an express train at 60 miles an hour for 70 days. If the soldiers received orders to exterminate the rest of the population they would only have to kill 33 persons apiece.

Income Tax in India.

Only one man in 700 pays income tax in India, though the tax is levied on all incomes of £35 and upward.

Dear and Cheap Coal.

Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the world. It is cheapest in China.

Great Increase in New Books.

A leading London bookseller has declared that the number of new books this season will exceed by 25 percent those of any season he can recall.

FLESH DRIVEN INTO HEART.

New York Hospital Patient Succumbs to a Remarkable Case of Injury.

John Wagenblast died at St. Catherine's hospital, New York city, the other day as the result of a remarkable accident. He was shot with a piece of his own flesh, which, entering a vein, brought about his death. Had Wagenblast lived he would have been the only man in the world without a face, except a face of celluloid that was being made for him. He was 21 years old and lived with his parents in Williamsburg, November 19. He was handling an old musket, which accidentally exploded, the charge striking him full in the face. Both ears, the nose, the left cheek and the forehead were entirely torn away, and both eyes destroyed. It was not believed that he could live an hour.

The victim was taken to a hospital, and the surgeons finally determined upon preparations for making for the young man a face of celluloid. Liquid food was given to Wagenblast by means of a feed cup with a long nozzle. Just as a nurse had finished attending to him he died, without an instant's warning. An autopsy showed it was not the loss of his face that had killed Wagenblast, but a marvelous and unexpected accident.

A fragment of flesh, torn from the forehead by one of the buckshot, had been driven into a vein, and, taken up by the current of the blood, had been slowly pushed toward the heart. Finally the particle of flesh reached the heart causing instant death. It was, in its effects, as if a knife point had been driven into the heart.

QUARREL OVER PRIZES.

Friction Between Army and Navy Concerning Disposition of Captured Spanish Ordnance.

There have been signs of friction between the army and navy over the disposition of the Spanish ordnance captured during the war, both branches of the service claiming these guns. The naval officials have claimed that where its ships fired on and silenced the fortifications the guns belong to them, but the military authorities, being in possession and having received the surrender of the cities, claim the right to retain possession of the captured arms.

President McKinley has taken steps to decide this question by the appointment of a board composed of Maj. George H. Hopkins, military aid to the secretary of war, and Capt. Dickens, of the navigation bureau of the navy, to devise some plan for the equitable distribution of these guns.

The board has excited the liveliest interest in naval circles, where, owing to its inevitable technicality, it is principally read.

HAS A BABY GORILLA.

Brooklyn the Proud Possessor of the Only Creature of the Kind in the Country.

Coddled in blankets like a child and with all the pathetic helplessness of a child as well, the only gorilla in America is living in Brooklyn.

It is only eight months old, and a weird specimen of the big monkey family. In complexion it resembles an old baboon trunk, with just about the same quota of hair; head like a coconut; big, expressive eyes, and beneath them large, bulging, white pouches of flesh.

There came into Ricken's boarding house at 11 President street, Brooklyn, the steward of the British ship Craignell, of Glasgow. His name was F. H. Baker. With him he brought a boarder, the baby gorilla.

On the way back from Japan he bought the youngster at Baroneo. On arrival at Brooklyn he had played nurse for the hairy infant as well as he could for a few days, but when the ship was ordered to sail for Brazil Baker decided to transfer his charge to other hands.

STUDIES ETIQUETTE.

Wife of the Chinese Minister Trying to Learn the Ways of Polite Society.

Mme. Wu, wife of the Chinese minister at Washington, has so far progressed in English that she studies a book upon etiquette. It is one of the latest authorities upon official and diplomatic usages, and madame feels that she will be able to carry herself with greater ease in the official circle this year than she ever has before. For the reason that she feels uncertain she has not been seen at large functions unless there has been an absolute necessity for it, and her thoughtful and observant expression may modify somewhat now that she knows something of official etiquette as it is practiced here.

WORSE THAN DERVISHES.

Hero of the Nile, Gen. Kitchener, Spends a Day with the Rolling Students at Cambridge.

At Cambridge, England, Gen. Kitchener was accorded a great reception when he received the freedom of the borough and was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws, which was the occasion for an outburst of time-honored rolling undergraduate spirit. The students mustered in great force at the same house, sang patriotic ditties and danced a life-size effigy of a dervisor over the balcony in front of the general, who, with the university "big wigs," had to undergo good-humored chaff. Later the students celebrated the day with an enormous bonfire in front of Market hall, the fire being replenished with garden fences, tradesmen's shutters and a recently erected municipal band stand.

Keep the Boilers Filled.

The boilers of fire engines are automatically filled in a firehouse by a new device, consisting of a pipe extending up from the floor, which has a self-coupler at the upper end to connect with the engine and open the steam valve to draw the water into the boiler.

Child Prodigy Attempts Suicide.

Moritz Frankl, who, as a child, was exhibited as a mathematical prodigy, recently tried to commit suicide by jumping from a Vienna bridge into the Danube. His power to add figures was failing, and he had learned no other means of earning a living.

Nests Robbed by Hungry Africanas.

In times of scarcity the South African natives sometimes rob the nests of the termites, and as much as five bushels of grain have been taken from a single nest.

Bicycles Out of Date in Paris.

The bicycle is almost a solecism in Paris by now and the petroleum tricycle or landau whirs in and out the traffic at 20 miles an hour.

Great Increase in New Books.

A leading London bookseller has declared that the number of new books this season will exceed by 25 percent those of any season he can recall.

Income Tax in India.

Only one man in 700 pays income tax in India, though the tax is levied on all incomes of £35 and upward.

Dear and Cheap Coal.

Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the world. It is cheapest in China.

NUMBERSTHATCOUNT

Navy's Power Increased by Many Ships Rather Than Their Size.

Capt. Mahan, of the United States Navy, in an Article on "The War on the Sea and Its Lesson," Expresses His Views.

Capt. Mahan, of the United States navy, publishes in the London Times the first of four articles on "The War on the Sea and Its Lessons."

Admitting the risk of passing final judgment on events still recent, Capt. Mahan argues that in the rapid drive of life a rapid, rough, yet, still, a working decision must be formed from the new experiences. The material, he says, is not yet available to give a complete story of the operations, nor is the time ripe for final decisions, but it is sufficient to suggest a general direction to thought.

He recalls that the American naval plans were hampered by the fact that the war was undertaken primarily to drive Spain out of Cuba. If a more general appreciation of the situation had been adopted and the United States had taken account of the injury it had sustained by the iniquitous character of Spain's rule in her colonies and had declared war on these grounds, the objective American operation would have been differently chosen, so as not merely to help Cuba, but to compel Spain to adopt such terms as the United States might demand.

Capt. Mahan insists weightily on the great military importance of Porto Rico, which is to Cuba, to the future Isthmian canal, and to the Pacific coast what Malta is, or may be, to Egypt and beyond.

In estimating the fighting strength of the American and Spanish fleets, the naval department held unwaveringly that no merely possible success justified a risk unless it gave fair promise of diminishing the enemy's naval force and so deciding the control of the sea, upon which the issue of the war depended.

He attaches immense importance to the bringing of the Oregon from the Pacific to the Atlantic, because it showed the grip the American fleet had on Cervera's squadron and the consequent power to move an army to Santiago without fear.

He then enters into a technical consideration of the momentous problem whether the individual size of ships or their number should be the aim of naval powers. He comes to the conclusion that, other things being equal, numbers mean an increase of offensive power.

The article has excited the liveliest

interest in naval circles, where, owing to its inevitable technicality, it is principally read.

TRADE MEDOMAIADE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

Compiled by The C. Horndon, Director.

Billets des Etats-Unis et des Banques Nationales..... \$ 4,918,300 00

Autres billets, compacts..... 5,000 00

Change..... 4,799,800 00

Dépôt par les banques et banquiers..... 44,800 00

Prêts et dépôts..... 658,600 00

Prêts et dépôts..... 17,67,200 00

Autres dépôts..... 4,824,300 00

Total..... \$31,217,800 00

Passif:

Circulation..... 525,700 00

Dépôts..... 21,559,200 00

Dépôt des banques et des banquiers..... 3,362,200 00

Autres dépôts à des banques et banquiers..... 205,000 00

Autre passif comptant..... 5,100 00

Total..... \$25,694,200 00

Comparé avec la semaine dernière:

Augmentation..... Diminution

Général Tenders..... 101,100

Préts..... 235,200

Dépôts..... 35,200

Autres dépôts..... 85,200

Change..... 265,700

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS—Taux de变化.

Taux de变化..... 82—

Taux de变化..... 79—

Taux de变化..... 78—

Taux de变化..... 77—

Taux de变化..... 76—

Taux de变化..... 75—

Taux de变化..... 74—

Taux de变化..... 73—

Taux de变化..... 72—

Taux de变化..... 71—

Taux de变化..... 70—

Taux de变化..... 69—

Taux de变化..... 68—

Taux de变化..... 67—

Taux de变化..... 66—

Taux de变化..... 65—

Taux de变化..... 64—

Taux de变化..... 63—

Taux de变化..... 62—

Taux de变化..... 61—

Taux de变化..... 60—

Taux de变化..... 59