THE BOERS AND BRITISH ALMOST IN THROES OF WA

President Paul Kruger.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Indications this evening lead to the belief that, in view of the Cabinet message, the Boers probably will commit an overt act which will bring hostilities on before the assembling of Parliament. All the latest dispatches from the Transvaal show the liveliest activity on the part of the burghers. Telegrams from Pretoria announce that artillery is being loaded rapidly at the station for the front, and military trains have preference on all lines. The Cape mail is delayed in consequence of the large amount of rolling stock reserved for the forces.

A large body of burghers left yesterday for the Natal border, and another force left for Middleburg. Detachments of cyclists are being distributed among the different commands. It is understood that the first contingent of the Pretoria force will leave for the eastern border to-morrow.

Commandant-General Joubert yesterday addressed a crowd of burghers at the Pretoria station. His remarks were cheered loudly. The officers of the German Corps left for the front to-day, and the Hollander Corps paraded in the principal square of Pretoria and saluted President Kruger.

In a few words the position, as left by yesterday's Cabinet Council, is that President Kruger has been given another breathing space, and that another Council will be called next week, probably Tuesday, to give final consent to the dispatch which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are engaged in drafting, and which will formulate the British demands.

The official statement that no information will be given respecting military movements is interpreted to mean important movements intended.

The Government is actively chartering transport vessels in every direction. The exigencies of the transport service are likely to necessitate the continued piecemeal embarkation of the troops.

A London friend of President Kruger has cabled advising him to accept the British proposals, as there is no desire on the part of England to take away Boer independence, and a failure to comply will mean war.

President Kruger replied: "It is impossible to act on the lines desired without losing independence."

Colonial Minister Chamberlain.

LET WOMEN SINK WHILE CREW RIOT

Fourteen Lives Lost When the Steamship Scotsman Struck the Rocks in Belle Isle Strait—Surviving Castaways Half Starved.

DROWNED AT WRECK OF THE SCOTSMAN.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

MISS STREET, of Montreal.
MRS. CHILDS, wife of the stage manager of "The Sign of the Cross" company.
MRS. ROBERTS and infant.
MRS. M. SCOTT.
MRS. ROBINSON, wife of the manager of the Sun Life Company, of Toronto.
MISS ROBINSON, her daughter.
MRS. DICKINSON, wife of a former editor of the Toronto Globe.

SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

MRS. WATSON. MRS. ELIZA WATKINS.
MRS. TALBOT. MISS B. WEAVERS.
MRS. TUTHILL. MRS. SCOTT.
MRS. SKELTON.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—The whole gamut of shipwreck horrors is included in the stories of the castaways of the steamship Scotsman, stranded on the Straits of Belle Isle. They tell of occurrences like those which made the world shudder when La Bourgogne was sunk. Panic and riot, the terrorizing of passengers by drunken seamen and stokers and pillage of the cabin are all included.

The drowning of a boat load of women who had been sent from the wreck in a leaky boat was the result and climax of this disorder. The half clad survivors when they reached the inhospitable coast suffered for four days all the privations of castaways—hunger, thirst, cold and the torture of suspense when vessels passed without heeding their cries for help.

It was a British ship concerning which these black lines must be written, but the British seaman is acquitted of the worst of the story. The Scotsman, when she sailed from Liverpool, on September 14, bound for Montreal, was manned by such men as could be picked up alongshore—wharf rats and "blacklegs"—in default of seamen belonging to the union, who were on strike. The union includes practically all and certainly the cream of the body of men who stand for the traditions of what is heroic in the British merchant marine.

Speaks with Disgust of the Crew.

Captain Skrimshire, master of the Scotsman, and his officers found the non-union crew of seamen and stokers sorry substitutes when the hour of danger came.

"I would have done better," said Skrimshire bitterly to-day, "with the Frenchmen of La Bourgogne than with these, these—ugh!"

The fog was thick on the morning of September 21, when the Scotsman was groping her way through the strait. At 2:30 o'clock the vessel struck in the darkness. The passengers, awakened by the shock, the running to and fro on deck and the hoarsely shouted commands, ran on deck in their nightclothes in a state of panic. They recovered their senses soon when Captain Skrimshire told them that the danger was not immediate.

He told them, however, that the Scotsman must be abandoned at once. So long as she clung to the rocks that had pierced her the vessel could not sink, but if she slid back into deep water she would fill. This danger was momentary. While he was telling this he was giving the necessary order for getting away the boats and abandoning the ship.

A few members of the crew knew their duty and stood by with alacrity at their stations. But with the first realization of the vessel's condition the majority of the crew left their posts and the stokers poured up from the hold. Orders they would not hear, and reason they could not. Some of the steerage passengers joined with the mutinous members of the crew to form a lawless mob. They broke into the saloon, steward's stores and began to drink the liquors found there, as desperate men have done in many other sea tragedies where control has been lost.

No Thought for Women and Children.

In their maddened state preservation of their own lives was their only thought. They tried to seize the boats which were being made ready first for the women and children. Captain Skrumshire and his officers beat them back, and the faithful few manned the boat. In their haste to get the weaker passengers out of the power of those rum-crazed sailors the zealous but untrained seamen made a fatal mistake. They failed to notice that a wooden plug drawn from a hole in the bottom for the boat to drain if had not been replaced. Provisions and water were placed aboard and then fourteen women and a young child were helped into the treacherous boat. The falls were lowered and the boat was shoved off from the Scotsman's side.

When it was too late, those in the boat discovered that they were afloat in a sieve. Before any help could reach them the boat filled and capsized. The men managed to save themselves. The women's death-shrieks will ring in the ears of those who heard and still live for many a day.

The mutineers and their levies from the steerage meanwhile had turned their attention to pillage. Most of the first cabin staterooms were occupied, for travel westward is at its heaviest at this season. Several pistols were found by the crew, and with these in hand they went from cabin to cabin, seeking loot.

Tore Jewelry from Fingers and Ear.

They tore rings from the fingers and jewels from the ears of women, frightened [illegible] fits by the dark looks, the threatening knives and pistols, and the more horrible menaces of the inhuman rioters.

The mutineeers cut open the valises and burst the lids of trunks, scattering the cabins with their rejected plunder.

The captain and his scanty band of adherents and some of the braver men among the passengers made the best resistence to the orgy of plunder and riot that they could, but they were outnumbered, and moreover the duty of getting the boats ready was more pressing than defence of valuables.

By the aid of the male passengers at last the whole number of the survivors was taken safely to shore. When all were safe the mutineers were allowed to use the remaining means of escape, and they, too, gained the shore.

Once ashore, the castaways separated instinctively into two parties, the rest holding aloof from the brutal and cowardly members of the crew. They were on a rocky coast at the foot of a cliff almost 1,000 feet high. The region was almost as deserted as a Siberian islet. The nearest habitation was a lighthouse, sixteen miles distant. Few of the survivors had taken time or thought to get more clothes than those in which they had rushed on deck. There had been time enough, for the transshipment had lasted until after daylight, but the orgy in the cabins had driven away those who had attempted to dress more warmly.

No Water and Scarcity of Food.

No springs of water were found on that barren spot. Their food supply was a scanty assortment of tinned meats and sea biscuit. On short allowance of these stores, eked out with a few berries picked from the sparse shrubs about, the 250 shipwrecked beings subsisted during four chill days and bitter nights. Some of the hardier survivors tramped over the rough country to the light house and returned after an all day's journey with the news that the stores at that point were as scanty as their own.

Several vessels were sighted by the anxious watchers on shore, but either the masters of these craft failed to realize the sorry condition of the castaways or else they hardened their hearts and passed on.

At the end of more than ninety hours of suffering the steamship Montfort answered their signals and took them off, landing them at Ramouski, a village in the province, whence they were brought here last night by the relief train sent there from this city.

An Actress Describes the Scene.

The clearest story told by any of the survivors is that of Miss Gertrude Boswell, an actress. "All was confusion," said Miss Boswell to-night, "and all was dark. There was a heavy, chilly fog hanging. For a while after we struck everybody was in a panic. Then matters became a little quieter through the assurance of the ship's officers, but when it became known that the boat might sink at any time if she slipped off the rocks the panic began again.

"Immediately the boats were ordered lowered. There were hardly members of the crew enough to do this, and not near enough to man the boats properly. Still the officers and the male passengers of the first and second class behaved manfully and saw that the women and children, as many as could be accommodated, were stowed away in the four boats. I was put in one, holding my little dog tight, and with me were twenty-nine other women and only one man. As we were lowered down we heard cries that the first boat preceding us was sinking.

"There was a heavy sea going, and we could see nothing, but the cries of the drowning women were horrible. If the boats had had the proper crews on board and not men who became drunk and run riot, more might have been saved. Our four boats kept dancing up and down on the angry waves for hours, threatening every moment to capsize.

"When daybreak finally came and the mist lifted we managed to get to shore and gradually all the passengers, half dead with fright and cold, were on the rocks.

Famished and Frozen for Days.

"They had to climb 300 feet up the rocks before they found a place large enough to rest, and there they stayed on the bare rocks for four days and four nights with nothing to cover them but a few tarpanlins. Some wraps, but only a very few, were afterward brought from the wreck, but most of the passengers had nothing but their night clothes.

"All they had to eat during those four days and four nights were some biscuits and corned beef, upon which, together with wild berries, they subsisted, with very little water to drink. I can tell you we were glad when the Montfort called, for we had almost given up hope, as five ships had passed us without taking any notice of us."

Mrs. A. W. Stevenson, the wife of a Montreal financier, said: "As soon as the vessel struck there was chaos on board. The majority of the crew, headed it seemed to me by several of the stokers, overran our cabins, cursing and looting, and threatening our lives. It was an awful experience, beside which even our privations on land were less terrible."

The Green Crew Seemed Inhuman.

Mr. Emerson, a commercial traveller from London, said: "I will back up all the reports of the inhumanity of this 'green' crew. They were beasts, not men, and it sickened us men not to be able to throw them overboard.

"As soon as the Monterey, which is carrying the crew back to England, arrives there, I hope they will be arrested and dealt with most severely.

"We were about a day's run behind our time," said Captain Skrimshaw. "This was because of the green crew. In the Straits a dense fog blanketed us and we were proceeding with extreme caution. When we struck there were several shocks, and a hasty examination showed that the ship was a total wreck. The port lifeboat, under manned, but with several men passengers helping the few of the crew available was lowered with some of the women. When it capsized one woman clung to the wreck two hours before she could be reached and rescued. The skin was torn from her hands."

At Levis, on the way here, the townspeople gave food and warm clothing to the castaways while they were waiting for the train to bring them here.

FIGHTING FORCES ALMOST TOUCH ON THE BORDER.

The British Cabinet Summons Parliament—An Outbreak on the Natal Frontier Is Expected Before the Houses Assemble to Pass Appropriations.

London, Sept. 29.—The Press Association this evening said:

"Parliament, which will be summoned by royal proclamation, is expected to reassemble in about three weeks. The Government desires a clear expression of approval by the Legislature of the policy now being pursued in South Africa as well as the necessary financial legislation."

The Premier and most of the Cabinet Ministers returned home after the council.

The council began at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and adjourned at 3:15 p. m. The Ministers were heartily cheered by the waiting crowds.

It is said from Boer sources that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals submitted to the Cabinet include an indemnity for the cost of sending out troops, the disarmament of the Transvaal forts, the suppression of Dr. Leyd's Legation in Belgium, independence for the judges, the equality of the English and the Dutch languages, and full and complete admission of the supremacy of British interests throughout South Africa.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands that Mr. Chamberlain submitted a dispatch to the Cabinet Council to-day containing the following demands on the Transvaal:

1.—Five years' franchise qualification without hampering conditions.

2.—Municipal self-government at Johannesburg on a freely elected basis.

3.—The separation of the Judicature from the Executive and its independence of the Volksraad.

4.—The abolition of the dynamite monopoly.

5.—The removal of the fort dominating Johannesburg, though the defenses at Pretoria may remain.

6.—The teaching of the English language in the schools.

These assertions of the evening papers are not to be taken as authoritative statements of facts. The one bit of news of the proceedings of the council that seems to have sufficient confirmation to be accepted is that Parliament will be convoked. And South African cablegrams received at the

Owing to the reticence of Ministers there are various stories current this evening. It is asserted, with some show of authority, that the dispatches received necessitate further communication with Sir Alfred Milner and the reassembling of the Cabinet next Tuesday before the new proposals of the British Government can be definitely settled.

It was said this evening that the batch of South African cablegrams received at the Colonial Office this morning did not contain President Kruger's reply, as supposed, but referred to other matters. The Cabinet, therefore, did not discuss the reply.

Significance is attached to the fact that Mr. A. J. Balfour was in conference with Lord Rothschild, at Downing street, at 11 o'clock.

Large contingents of Burghers are converging from various parts on this probable battlefield. The excitement continues at fever heat. The Commandant-General has issued a notice ordering the Commandoes to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The Commando from Krugersdorf, whose Burghers checkmated the Jameson raiders, embarks on trains for the frontier to-night.

There is great activity at the War Office at Pretoria. The Artillery Reserves have been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier now are complete and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly. The Burghers are congregating in the towns, ready to join their commandoes, which, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier and to avoid a collision with the British forces. The Boer forces are gathering at their bases of action, a short distance from the border, such as at Harrismith, Volkrust, Vryheid and Bremersdorp.

The Volksraad, in secret session, has passed a High Treason bill for the confiscation of the property of Burghers who refuse service. A proposal was submitted to make the confiscation retroactive, so as to include certain millionaires, but the amendment was rejected.

From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, comes the news that, at a secret session, the Raad has passed a stringent Commando law. Burghers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return in default of £500 fine, five years' imprisonment and the confiscation of their property.

Pretoria, Sept. 29.—The Government has issued a notice of the measures to be observed in the unhoped for event of war. The mines may continue working, reasonable protection being afforded. The liquor trade is prohibited and special police will maintain order. The Rand gold produced during the war is to be deposited with the Government, who will mint therefrom sufficient to pay its working expenses. The rest will be returned after the war. Strict passport regulations also have been provided.

FIRST SHOT MAY BE FIRED AT NATAL.

London, Sept. 29.—Dispatches from the Cape continue the story of military activity in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony. The Boers are concentrating along the border of Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Glencoe, Natal, says: "Telegraphic communication between here and the Transvaal is interrupted temporarily. This is supposed to have been caused by a thunderstorm. The camp is free from sickness, and patrols are regular, especially in the direction of Dejager's Drift, on the Buffalo River, where the Boers are reported to be lying. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

"The second movement of troops from Ladysmith to Dundee was concealed carefully and carried out expeditiously. The townspeople only knew of the manoeuvre by the presence of the troops."

A telegram from Volksrust says it is reported that the Boers intend to take up a position at Schinon's Hogte, falling back on Laing's Nek if forced to do so.

A squadron of British cruisers is gathering here.

The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees.

It is announced from Kimberley that a former Mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who, he says, are under a complete misapprehension in supporting "the cause of tyrannic in the Transvaal."

The British colonists in Rhodesia are organizing a volunteer corps. They have formed a cycle detachment and have constructed an armored train with an engine plated with steel rails.

Refugees from the Rand continue to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised.

Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zone are sending their stock south.

A cablegram from Durban, Natal, contains the significant news that the Natal Field Artillery, Light Infantry and Mounted Rifles have been ordered to proceed to the Ladysmith district forthwith.

Much satisfaction was expressed in official circles at the cablegram from Wellington, New Zealand, yesterday, announcing that the House of Representatives had resolved, almost unanimously, to offer to the Imperial Government a fully equipped contingent of mounted rifles for service in South Africa, the colony to pay the cost of transport and all other expenses, which, on a six months' basis, will be about £20,000. Another proposal is being considered to pay the passages of trained volunteers, who are willing to enlist in the imperial forces.

It now appears that the orders received at Gibraltar with reference to the Grenadier Guards were misinterpreted. The order was to detain them, not to send them to the Cape, and the day they sailed for Southampton.

Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 29.—A conference of the military commandants of all the colonies except New Zealand is sitting here to discuss the equipment and dispatch of an Australian force to South Africa. Volunteers are coming forward largely from all the colonies. About 1,400 Victorians already have volunteered.

THE BOERS WILL NOT IMPRESS ALIENS.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The following circular has been transmitted to the Department by the United States Consul at Pretoria, and is of interest at this time:

To Commandants, Field Cornets and Assistant Field Cornets:

Office of the Commandant-General,
Pretoria, August 24, 1899.

Sir:—In consequence of certain complaints having come to the notice of the Government that British subjects, or Englishmen having been commandeered by certain officers and officials, or notified to hold themselves in readiness with horse, saddle and bridle, guns and ammunition, and that notice had been given to merchants and dealers by some officials that their shops and places must be closed, and also that British subjects have been forbidden by them to export, or sell for the purpose of exporting, horses, etc., I have hereby the honor to give you strict instructions, and to urgently forbid your doing any act which might compromise us and bring us into collision with any other power.

It must thus be understood that no single alien, no matter what is his nationality, who does not voluntarily offer, or has not offered his services, may be called upon or commandeered in the event of unexpected or undesired disturbances or war.

Guard against everything that can harm or provoke unrest, and take care that you do not act contrary to the terms of this circular, except on further special instruction from the Government.

I have the honor to be,

P. J. JOUBERT,
Commander-General.

PAN-PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET NEXT IN LONDON.

Date Has Not, However, Been Arranged. Will Be at Least Four Years Hence.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The committee charged with the selection of the next place of meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance decided this morning to hold the meeting in London, England. No determination was reached as to the time, but it will be either four or five years from the present month.

At to-day's session of the Alliance the Presbytery of South Africa was admitted to membership.

A formal letter of thanks was sent to the President of the United States expressing grateful appreciation for his reception to the delegates last Wednesday evening.

A report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was made to the Alliance, the Rev. James Rennie, of Glasgow, speaking for the eastern section and the Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, of New York, for the western section.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Barr, of Philadelphia, presented a paper on the "Results Accomplished by Our Churches in Foreign Mission Work During the Nineteenth Century."

GENERAL RENGIFFO DROWNED

Death of the Former Minister from Colombia to the United States.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The Colombian Legation has received an official cablegram from Bogota announcing that General Julio Rengiffo, until recently the Colombian Minister in Washington, and one of the best known South American diplomatists, was drowned in the Magdalena River.

General Rengiffo left Washington a few months ago to become Secretary of the Treasury of the Colombian Cabinet. While here he was prominent in official and social circles, and married an American girl, Miss Jane Barbour, daughter of Mr. James Barbour, of this city. Mme. Rengiffo is now in Washington, having expected to join her husband at Quito next month, and is prostrated by the news.

The Austrian Cabinet Crisis.

Vienna, Sept. 29.—The Neue Freie Presse announces that Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, tendered last Saturday by the Premier and Minister of the Interior. Count Thun Hohenstein. His Majesty has intrusted Count Clary with the task of forming a Ministry.

KILLED HERSELF AT 78.

Aged Woman Recluse Found Dead in Her Rooms in Williamsburg.

Mrs. Martha Schaefer, a widow, seventy-eight years old, who for several years lived the life of a recluse in two rooms in a rear tenement house at No. 789 Broadway, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday by Mrs. Stumpf, the landlady, under circumstances which pointed to suicide by poison.

Mrs. Schaefer's husband died about twelve years ago, and since his death she had had little communication with any one. Sometimes for weeks she would not utter a word to neighbors. She was last seen alive on Tuesday morning.

Pittsburg Hotels to Form a "Trust."

Pittsburg, Sept. 29.—An attempt will be made to form a combination of the principal Pittsburg hotels, with a capital of $5,000,000. The work of securing options will begin in a few days and the money to finance the scheme is to be furnished by Eastern capitalists.

We'll Send a Prairie to Paris Fair.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The cruiser Prairie is to be put in shape and carry to France the United States Government exhibit at the Paris Exposition. She is now at Boston, and will go to the New York Navy Yard to be docked and painted.

HE GOT LITTLE PLUNDER.

An Alaskan Highwayman Revives the Melodramatic Remark: "Your Money or Your Life."

Skagway, Sept. 29, via Seattle, Wash., Sept. 29.—The stage between Atlin and Discovery was robbed by a highwayman Tuesday night. There were nine passengers, but they carried little money or valuables, and the booty secured was light. The robber escaped.

The highwayman waylaid the stage, saying he wanted to ride. When it halted he covered the driver and passengers with revolvers, telling them to give up their money if they wanted to save their lives.

TO JAIL FOR A STORY.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—A Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Schmeitzer, has been sentenced by the Madgeburg Court to three years' imprisonment for lese-majeste, in publishing a fairy tale reflecting on the Emperor and the Princes.

He voluntarily relinquished his immunity from arrest, as a member of the Reichstag, and stood his trial, because Editor Mueller, of the Socialist Volkstime, innocently connected with the same offence, is now undergoing a four years' sentence.

Root Enlightens Philadelphia's Mayor.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Mayor of Philadelphia having asked Secretary Root to investigate the published report that 50 per cent of the relief cargo of the Panther was lost overboard in the harbor at Porto Rico while being unloaded, has received a reply that not more than 2 per cent was lost.

Ticks from the Wires.

Buffalo, Sept. 29.—By the burning of Blount's flats, at Michigan street and Emerson place, last night eight families were rendered homeless.

Syracuse, Sept. 29.—The local health authorities and physicians are divided in opinion concerning the illness of a woman over seventy years old, some of the doctors declaring the case to be smallpox.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Fred O. Brown, president of the Epworth League of the Chicago Northern District, has enlisted for service in the Philippines. Mr. Brown is a son of Rev. A. S. Brown, of Evanston, and leaves a lucrative position.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 29.—A fall of coal at the Conyngham mine shaft here to-day killed Thomas Tinblin and fatally injured George Cooper and Thomas Kimble, cousin of the dead man.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 29.—Walter Clyatt, a plumber, aged thirty-six, living in Albina, shot and killed himself to-day. Before taking his life he fatally shot his wife.

SOCIETY WRITHES UNDER DR. DIX'S LASH

Complains That the Rebuke That It Encourages Divorce Was Administered Too Publicly, but the Accusation Is Not Denied.

BISHOP POTTER'S address, the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention Committee's report and the comment of the Reverend D. Morgan Dix, printed in yesterday's issue of the Journal, have startled fashionable society.

If the Right Reverend Bishop and his associates had been at Newport yesterday they would have seen many persons penitent, several resentful, others deprecating, none unmoved.

All were precisely in the state of mind that their pastors intended to provoke in them.

By Rev. Dr. Braddin-Hamilton.

SINCE delivering an address on the subject of "Divorce" at Newport last June I have received between three and four hundred letters from all parts of this country and some from Europe, commending what I said. These letters would indicate that the general public is more afraid of the horrors of this evil.

Nearly every one of these letters was written by well-educated, intelligent and apparently thoughtful people, which fact ought to convince us that it is high time for our Church to take a definite stand in this matter, and I am very pleased that Bishop Potter made it important at the Diocesan Convention.

And, if these ideas of his, with slight limitations, are introduced at the next General Convention by Bishop Potter himself they will certainly be the means of accomplishing something definite. But if those ideas are monopolized by a certain "Church Unity Party," who try to attach themselves to Bishop Potter's coat tails, and introduced to the convention by this "party," the result will be a mixture of gas and personal glory.

Now, as to what I regard as a just and wise move against this nuisance. Generally speaking, I would say do everything we can to make the "way of the transgressor hard." Make it hard to secure a divorce, and make it extremely difficult to remarry.

In order to bring this about we ought to have uniform divorce laws, and until that is accomplished, which I sincerely hope will be in the near future, do as they do in Delaware—refuse to grant divorce to an outsider for any cause which is not grounds for a divorce in the State or Territory to which the outsider belongs. The courtesy due from one State to the other should teach us this.

If a man wrecks a train in one State he does not find protection in another State or Territory, and if a man wrecks a home in one State his actions should not receive any encouragement in a sister State. They should be sent back to where they belong.

The man or woman who goes to another State with a domestic matter is mostly in the wrong.

It is not necessary for any one in this land to leave his home and seek justice among strangers. When he does that he is only buying it with money.

Again, society can do a world of good toward abating this evil by refusing to receive offenders. They are more in dread of this than anything else. This is the greatest earthly punishment that can be inflicted on an American citizen—to be "turned down" by his set, whatever that set may be.

Now, to speak of the innocent party in a divorce—the exception, the rarity, the person in the case to whom we can attribute no blame. When we come in contact with that person we are duty bound in the sight of God and justice to look on him or her as we would on any other guiltless person. But if such a person came to me to be remarried I would say to him or her:

"Now, you have had a sorrowful experience, and would it not be well for you to make a hero or martyr of yourself by remaining just as you are. Let well enough alone. It will do so much good to the Church and the general public, so much toward checking this shame of our land.

"There are ten thousand guilty ones who will take refuge behind your innocence if you remarry. Is it not better that you should suffer a little than that these thousands of home wreckers should go free?"

And if he or she still persisted, I would say: "Well, you will have to excuse me personally."

You say that they would go to some other clergyman, who would do it. This calls my attention to another point, and that is this: That if proper courtesy existed between the Christian ministers of this country no gentleman would perform a ceremony for a person who had been, "for reasons," refused by one of his brother clergymen. Any clergyman who does this at once places the standard of his church beneath that of the church from which the applicant comes.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton created a sensation in June last by delivering a sermon before the fashionable congregation of All Saints' Church, Newport, in which he asked society to refuse to acknowledge divorce and divorcees.

He asked his hearers to ostracize "home-wreckers," and his remarks were so evidently pointed to two prominent members of the Four Hundred who had figured in a sensational case and had then been married that his words created a great stir among the fashionable attendants of the church.

Dr. Hamilton is president of the Episcopal Publication Society of New York.

DR. DIX'S REPROOF A BLOW TO SOCIETY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—A painful sensation, a terrific blow, a cruel impression, are the terms that occurred to men and women in fashionable society here when they tried to describe the effect of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix's denunciation printed in the Journal to-day.

They said that it was severe, that it was unreserved, that it was too public. **They did not say that it was not deserved.**

"It is our fault, it is true," said one, "that the sanctity of marriage is forgotten.

"We wish to be indulgent, in the fear that if we be just we shall be cruel. We shut our eyes at the first transgression and then at the second, and then we have no longer the right to say that we have a measure."

A woman who leads in the festivals, and also in the pride of wealth of generations, said: "I regret the publicity of the proof, not the fact that it was made.

"In its exclusiveness fashionable society imagines that it is in an ivory tower where its faults are hidden.

"Fashionable society thinks that to reveal them aloud is to scatter them. I think so. But, no! There is hypocrisy in that thought. The faults cannot be hidden. It is well to castigate them noisily."

The divorce laws of the State are elastic. Rhode Island has granted more decrees to persons of wealth and distinction than the records should ever show.

Bishop Potter is an anxiously disputed guest among the cottagers of Newport. His disapproval has a personal influence. One who would make the sacrifice of a fortune not to lose his esteem said:

"Of course we are culpable if we permit in others the errors that we try to avoid ourselves. And we permit them if we continue to be friendly to persons who are irredeemable.

"It is easier than any one can think to fall, with the best motives, into the habit of leniency. Perhaps the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix should have addressed us privately, in a sermon that the newspapers would not have reported. The publicity of the reproof is alarming. But it is effective, you may be certain of that."

What the fashionable men and women intend to do they will not tell. The cry of warning comes to them at the end of the season, which might be in great peril ordinarily of falling into a climax of indifference to religious teachings. There are rumors of invitations suppressed and plans of festivals undone.

DR. PARKS INDORSES DR. DIX'S EVERY WORD.

THE Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks said in his rectory last night:

"I was on the Diocesan Committee and collaborator in its report. Everything it is said there was carefully considered.

"We have not the inclination to be sensational. Certainly the reasons to prove our denunciation were grave. We would not have given all our application to it otherwise.

"I concur with the Right Reverend Bishop in all that he has said. You might over my signature all the sentiments of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix has expressed.

"Fashionable society must recognize quickly the fact that it is its duty to be only good examples. The people who are not in fashionable society must not be corrupted by the life around them."

THE GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK

To Contain a List of Our Foreign Officials.

"The Blue Book, a biennial register, which is now in course of preparation, will be issued from the Government Printing Office about January," said an official of the Government Printing Office to a Washington Star reporter.

"As usual, the preparation of the Blue Book is in charge of the Interior Department, though I think there will be an amendment of the law the coming session putting future editions of the work in charge of the Superintendent of Public Documents. Though the work is in charge of the Interior Department, that department has nothing further to do with it than to assemble the various parts which are prepared by the different departments. The Blue Book, under the law, is issued every two years, and it contains the name and salary, date of appointment and place from where appointed of every official under the Government, an army that the coming publication will show amounts considerably over 100,000 persons.

"For the first time in the history of our Government it will contain a list of the officials who are in our foreign possessions—Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian and Philippine islands.

HOW THEY FOUND BUTLER.

The Cry of "Roll Call" Finally Aroused the Congressman.

The Congressional delegation that went on the trial trip of the battle ship Alabama was a feature of the two days' voyage. One of the guests desired to photograph Edwin S. Cramp, the American and Russian naval officials and Congressmen Bingham, of this city; Loudenslager, of New Jersey, and Butler, of Chester County.

The last named Representative was missing when all arrangements had been made. Finally the New Jersey Congressman whispered to one of the searchers, and soon there arose between decks the cry, "Roll call!" In less than two minutes Congressman Butler rushed up on deck all out of breath. When he had recovered he said that he had been enjoying a nap in his berth when he heard the cry of "Roll call," and for the minute thought himself in the national Capitol and that he was wanted in the House of Representatives to vote on some important bill.

Princeton College Editors Chosen.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the "Tiger" Board, Stephen F. Whitman, of the class of 1901, of Philadelphia, was elected managing editor, and Travers D. Carman, of New York, 1902, was elected assistant business manager.