Few Votes Cast In South.

After North Carolina and Texus, the average falls quickly. It was 16,722 in Virginia and 16,431 in Florida, proving that very few blacks voted for Congressmen in those states. The showing was

States on "Mississtppi Plan."

This average divided by five gives 46% as the general average aggregate vote cast in all the 2 districts of these five states. This is more than 23,000 less than

the average vote thrown through the North, and more than 15,000 less than the average in the other six Southern States, where the Mississippi system has not yet gone fully into effect. It is one-half less

remembered, are the aggregates of single Congress districts, not states.

Unfair Advantage in Congress.

These five Southern States, casting an aggregate of only 18,502 votes at the election of 1898, sent up 37 Congressmen. The imperial State of New York, which cast

more than 1,20,000 votes, has only 34 Representatives. The Democratic State of Missouri, which cast 55,000 ballots in 1885, has only 15 Representatives. Kansas, which cast 385,000 votes, more than 190,000

in excess of the aggregate vote of the five Southern States named, has only seven. Congressmen, against their 27. These are suggestive comparisons. It

is not a question of partisanship-not a matter of great importance whether these states are Democratic or Republican-but one which goes to the general public interest. If the states which elect to

pursue the "Mississippi plan" insist on

suppressing the negro vote they should frankly yield up the redundant represen-tation derived from the negro popula-tion. There will be public insistence upon

this alternative, and the movement for an investigation by Congress into the electoral processes of the South has its origin in the design to force this issue.

origin in the design to force this issue. On the vote they cast, the five States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippl and South Carolina would be entitled to precisely five Representatives in Congress; that is, on the average of \$7,000 votes a district, as shown through the other portions of the Union where there is no obstruction to the free exercise of the elective franchise. Nebraska cast 185,000 votes for Congression in

cast 185,000 votes for Congressmen in

1868; she has six Representatives. That is almost precisely the total vote of the

requirement or a Representative.

LINCOLN'S OLD HOME,

welve Thousand People Visited It

Self-Culture Magazine.

It was soon after John P. Altgeld was astalled as Governor of Illinois that Rob-

ert T. Lincoin, in a carefully worded let-ter addressed to his excellency, offered the old Springfield home of his famous father as a gift to the State of Illinois.

under certain prescribed conditions. These conditions were that the state should keep the old historic home in good

repair until the frosts of time had withered and destroyed forever the famou

of Lincoln's law-practicing days in Springfield was to become the property of the state, as long as beam and rafter successfully fought the ravages of decay,

and when that inevitable hour was ush-ered in, the naked ground was to rever

to Robert T. Lincoln, or his lawful heirs. After this manner did the honored son of

an illustrious countrygan make gift to the commonwealth of the lilinois home of his childhood and youth. For some years previous to the adminis-

For some years previous to the adminis-trations of Governors Fifer and Altgeld, Mr. Lincoln had expressed to old-time friends in Springfield and elsewhere his displeasure at the manner in which his father's old home was being used and cared for. By every the of blood and af-fection did the son claim the right to change the aspect of things in his father's old home and to present at an except.

old home and to preserve it as a worthy

historic memorial.

In its restored form the home is a great

resort for all visitors who come to Spring-field; the register shows a visitation of 11,-

Springheld."

Sheltered beneath the roof of historic Mount Vernon, where lived and died the father of his country, there is a feeling of pride and patriotic devotion dear to

every American heart. So, too, when one slowly lingers in and shout the rooms of the old Springfield home of Abraham Lincoln, one cannot forget the glory and grandeur his illustrious name has added to the pages of history. It is one of the most cherished realities of the nation's life.

Prinoners in Hands of Boers.

London correspondent cables:

"The Boers have 1550 prisoners on the Delagoa Bay line, and probably about 690 in the Orange River Colony, which were taken at the Rhenoster River. Lords Lestrim and Ennis Moore have been taken north, with other members of the millionaire's battalion."

NEW YORK, June M .- The Tribune's

the old home, the haven of rest,

structure

.184,600

23,353

Arkansas eorgia ouldana

Fully 6000 People Were at the Newark Bicycle Track to See the Sport-Other Events.

NEW YORK, June 24.-Fully 6000 per sons who visited the Vallsburg bicycle track, Newark, today, saw Frank Kramer, the amateur champion of 1890, de-feat Tom Cooper, the professional cham-pion of 1890, in the two remaining heats pion of 1889, in the two remaining heats of their match race, the first heat of which was run on June 18. Kramer won by pure speed. As they crossed the tape in both heats, Kramer was but a few inches in the lead of Cooper. Tom had all his speed, which he proved by his great victory in the half-mile open in which Kramer falled to qualify. McFarland divided honors with the others, winning the five-mile bandicum.

ning the five-mile handicap.
Facemakers were put in to pace the heats of the one-mile open, which put a stop to the usual loading in the halfmile events. Close finishes marked each heat. McFarland beat Kramer out in a hair-raising finish that brought the audience to their feet. Cooper and Free man came down the stretch like a double team, wit he advantage in favor of the Detroiter. Stevens beat Jay Eaton in the third heat by a very close margin, while Johnny Fisher beat out Harry Downing. In the extra heat for so nd men, Freen showed Jay Eaton the way across

In the five-mile handicap, McFarlane came to the front at the bell and sprinted the last quarter, warding off repeated attempts of Eaton, Newhouse and Krainer. go around him. The time, 1:53, is four seconds of the record. Sum-

Mile open, professional-Final heat won by Tom Cooper; F. A. McFarland second; J. T. Fisher third, H. B. Freeman fourth; time, 2:11.
Mile, match race, best two in three

heats—Tom Cooper vs. Frank Kramer-First heat run June 18, won by Cooper; second heat won by Kramer; time, 2:22 3-6. Third heat and race won by Kramer; time, 2:34.

Five-mile handicap, professional-Won by F. A. McFarland, scratch; Jay Eaton, 100 yards, second; Al Newhouse, 50 yards, third; Frank Kramer, scratch, fourth; Bob Walthour, 100 yards, fifth; time,

Paris Bicycle Races.

PARIS, June 24.—An immense crowd witnessed the finals in the international bicycle contests today. The Grand Prix was won by Jacquelin, of France, Momo, of Italy, being second, and Tomasello, of Italy, third; no American competed Bauge, of France, won the hour's race with pacers, making 35 2-5 miles. Harry Elkes, the American, was second; Linten, the Englishman, came in fourth.

Tame Cycling at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The bloycle races at Chester Park today were tame, except in the case of the five-mile tandem pursuit race, in which Cliff Allen, of Indianapolis, and Charles Donovan, or Gosthen, ind., caught all three of the leaders, after riding four and one-half miles in 10:14 1-8.

WISCONSINS IN ROUGH WATER.

Both Preshmen and 'Varstty Crews of Good Timber.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23-Of the four colleges that are now represent-ed here by eight-oared crews, the Wigconsins were the only ones that attem ed to do any rowing today, and their ex-periment was made shortly before noon, when the running of an ebb tide against a southwest wind kicked up a heavy sea, which was snything but satisfactory. O'Dea, who says that his men are not in condition to enter a race, fest that it was necessary for them to go out in apite of the white caps, and he sent them over to the west shore, while he followed in the Walla Walla. In crossing the river the 'varsity boat shipped water un-til it threatened to swamp, and the eight had to get out on a beach and empty the The freshmen boat did not take in nearly so much water, although the crew went through the same process of empty-ing it out. After that both crews rowed a few short stretches, but the river was too rough to permit much coachthe boathouse.

Without comparing them with the 'varsity, the trial showed that in rough water the freshmen are a decidedly well-behaved eight. In fact, their discipline is so perfect that they have the appear of veterans.

E. H. Murphy and E. E. Haskin, respec tively commodore and vice-commodore of the Wisconsin navy, arrived today, accompanied by John Hickey, custodian of the college gymnasium, who will look out for the Wisconsin's properties.

Fitzgerald Handball Champion

CHICAGO, June 24.-The handball championship of the world is now claimed by John Fitzgerald. A short time ago he met William Chrney for the champion-ahlp. A series of 15 games were to have been played, but Fitzgerald won seven straight. The second series was sched-uled for today, but Carney did not ap-pear to contest. Fitzgerald announces that he is open to meet any man in the

Cincinnati Hit Chicago Hard.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Cincinnati batted Griffith so hard and effectively today that he retired in the fifth in favor of Gar-vin. The locals hit Hahn hard, but genvin. The locals hit Hahn hard, but gen-erally into the hands of some fielder. Chance will be out of the game for some time, being badly spiked by Barrett in collision at the plate. Attendance, 8000

Thicago 3 8 1 Dincinnati 5 10 3 Batteries Griffith, Garvin and Chance; Nichols, Hahn and Peitz. Umpire Swart-

The American League. At Chicago-Chicago 2, Kansas City 4 At Buffalo-Buffalo 7, Cleveland 3.

At Detroit-Detroit 16, Indianapolis 2. At Minneapolis-Minneapolis, 2; Mil-Sculler's Foot Amputated.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 24.-Michael Lynch, the well-known sculler, lost his left foot Saturday, an old injury having taken a serious turn, necessitating ampi

PRESTIGE AMONG CADETS. Sons of Men of All Trades Hobnob a West Point.

Wm. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

The records of the parentage of cadets furnish a suggestive study and represent the representative democratic character of the corps. You cannot find among the pupils of any public school a wider social range than that from which the ca-dets at West Point were chosen. They come from all classes and ranks of peo-ple, and the largest number from the During the last 10 years, for example, the sons of 10 farmers have been admitted to the academy. The merchant class has contributed 115, the next largest

ber; an even hundred were the sons

of lawyers, 65 were boys brought up in the army, the sons of officers, most of

them graduates of this institution; the

bankers, 12 tookkeepers, 10 druggists, nin dal travelers, eight sol commercial travelers, eight school teachers, six dentists, five salesmen, five laborers, five hotel keepers, four printers, three policemen, three photographers, three locomotive engineers, seven civil engineers, four mechanical engineers.

Only three were sons of members of Congress, which speaks well for the absence of nepotism in the military branch of the miblie service. The were sons of of the public service; two were sons of livery stable keepers, one was the son of the manager of a lottery company, an unlawful business, and each of the following occupations were represented by

ker, locksmith music teacher, railroad conductor, draughtsman, engraver, lettercarrier, sea captain, restaurant keeper, fishing master, marble dealer, pilot, bar-ber, manager wire mill, butcher, undertaker, detective, teamster, teacher of garment cutting, dock master, electro-plater, inspector water meters, lithogra-pher, tailor, dairyman, librarian, band leader, architect, president of university,

hatter. I have selected these out of 120 oc tions that appear upon the records of the purentage of the cadets at the academy, as they illustrate the point I have made about the democratic character of the institution, and, if possible, it would be interesting to trace the Tuture career of these boys and learn whether the theory of heredity is confirmed in the army.

AN INSOLVENT UTOPIA.

Josiah Quincy's Theory Worked Out in Boston.

Guild A. Copeland in Harper's Weekly It was only two years ago that Mayor Josiah Quincy began in Boston his exper-iments that were so widely described, at the time, in the American press, sie almed to build up & model city govern-ment, whose employes should them-selves do the work that in other cities is done by contract or through private

proach to the development of the "mu-nicipal ownership" idea ever seen in any American municipality. It was a mod-fied form of socialism, and at the outset it won high praise. The city was to save the money heretofore paid in middlemen's or corporations profits, and was not to allow greedy contractors to wring dis-honest profits from the municipal treasury. The painful announcement that the whole scheme is now discredited and is a subject for popular ridicule may cause some sorrow among those municipal statesmen elsewhere who have been so strongly on the side of municipal own-ership as a theory which might save American cities from present evils. From the statement of a skined work-

man who held a high place in one of these bureaus, but was powerless to do much in the way of correcting abuses. a few figures are worth quoting. Reck-oning up the cost of material at the current quotations, and the probable cost of labor necessary to do the work under the supervision of any reliable contactor or business house in Boston, he found that a job of electrical equipment on the ferry-boats operated by the city should have cost \$6300. As a matter of record, it actually cost \$10.200. The electrical work on a city building for hospital nurses should have cost \$1525. It really cost \$654. The work on a city armory should have cost less than \$2600, but the city had to pay nearly \$600 for the job. Some

work on a public school, estimated as likely to cost \$161 If done under con-tract, cost the city about \$200. Thus, in one bureau after another, practically the same eltuation was found. Instead of saving money by doing all kinds of city work directly by city employes, the city has been brought into debt tremendously; so that today the debt is over four times the limit fixed by the State Legislature, the excess having been borrowed under special legislative acts. The interest on this debt, with sinking-fund payments, now amounts to more than the entire amount annually raised by taxation for all city purposes

outside of the school expenditure.

It is worth notice that amid all these revelations, which have stunned Boston, there is no charge of any such dishon-esty as would call for legal proceedings. There has been no embeasement of mon-or. The sums expended are covered by proper vouchers, stored in the municipal records. That there was wasteful and extravagant folly is certain; but the crime is not one covered by the statutes of the commonwealth. The failure of the experiment was due to political interfer-

compelled to make so many removals in the interest of economy that it is now estimated that some \$500,000 or \$500,000 has been saved to the city already. Early in his term, on meeting with the head of one bureau, he suggested that if there were any superfluous men in that branch of the service they be removed; but he added that he did not want one man disturbed whose servloss were needed. The next day the bead of the bureau brought in a report saying that at least one-third of his force could be discharged at once without any harm

It might be supposed that the dyli-service laws would interpose some ob-stacle to loading the service down with inefficient men; but it was found that there were some ways of evading the civil-service laws. If the men had appiled for work as skilled workmen or as ordinary employees they would have been compelled to show their fitness; but many of the applications were made for serv ice under queer trades not generally sup-posed to be needed in the city's work, Often it would happen that the application thus put in would be the only one of its kind. The Civil Service Commission-ers had, of course, prepared no examina-tion for such a trade. The applicant was registered, and then there would prompty follow a requisition for just such a worker for one of the city departments. In a list of about 50 men who were em ployed in the water department on cler-ical work, or in inspecting hydrants or water-pipes, it was found that one had water-pipes, it was found that one had entered as a "coppersmith," another as a "ship-calker." and another as an "expert swimmer." There were "saliors," "dial-makers," "rubber-gasket makers," "riggers" and "splicers," "miners," "stone-cullers," "beam-tenders," "wiremen" and "rodmen" in the list also, each demanded by special requisition for a man of that trade. man of that trade. About every branch of human effort except that of "expert ballonist" or "skilled animal-trainer" may be found in these special requisi-

tions; and the only reason these were overlooked is probably that they did not occur to the fertile brains of the inge-nious evaders of the civil-service What would have been the result if the Boston experiment had been carried out upon a business-like basis is a question which may be discussed by theorists. What actually resulted has been shown. As compared with the political conditions New York, Philadelphia, Chicago of San Francisco. Boston political methods are popularly supposed to be as pure as the most widely advertised brand of tollet soap. Yet Boston has learned, with mixed emotions of surprise, pain and cha-grin, the results of its own experiment in public operation of public business. The question of "municipal ownership" has been settled for Boston. The pro-posed Utopia has been forced into in-solvency, and a hard-headed Yankee banker is now engaged in winding up its banker is now engaged in winding up its

accounts in a prudent manner.

It may be added that in the meantime those public franchises that have been operated by private capital in Boston are paying good dividends; but they are run on business principles, and without any interference on the part of politicians. Possibly there is some American city fathers of 3 were manufacturers and of 2 mechanics. 30 were insurance and 15 were real estate agents. 16 were ciergy, men, 13 editors—an unlucky number—12 that city is to be found.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

HOW IT IS OFTEN MADE VOID IN THE SOUTH.

An Injustice Done to the North South's Representation in Congreas Should Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- (Special to the Boston Transcript.)—In 1890 the total black population of the Union was 7,533,560 Or this total 6,535,277 were in the late slave states and the District of Columbia, In the District, which has no representation, there were 5,697 blacks. The black popu-iation of the border states, usually in-cluded in the term "South" as covering the late slave section, is not large, as the following figures prove:

Whitea. 1,009,122 1,005,383 662,006 918,357 224,949 863,718 544,951 554,965 1,746,935 818,752 1,746,935 State— Virginia North Carolina South Carolina

Tous about two-fifths—mearly one-half—
of the total population of the South is
black. Under the "Mississippi plan" this
wast colored citizenship is mainly disfranchised, and it is obviously intended that
ukimately it shall be wholly so. The project for new "constitutions" in Virginia uitimately it shall be wholly so. The project for new "constitutions" in Virginia and North Carolina has for its sole object the adoption of so-called legal forms for the suppression of the mass of the black vote. Hence in the above tabulation the border states are excluded, because in all of them the negroes are left measurably free to vote, and they are generally out in full strength. In North Carolina, and in some portions of Tennessee also, they have heretofore polied a full percentage of their vote because there is no intimidation, while in a section of West Tennessee there is more or less of it, and Tennessee there is more or less of it. and doubtless trickery in the counting. The negro vote in Tennessee is steadily grow-

Amendments of Little Avail. The new-fangled process by which the negro population has been deprived of its right of suffrage has been so insidiously right of suffrage has been so insidiously managed as to effect its purpose without particularly disquieting the moral sense of the country. It was therefore found much easier and at the same time more effective than wholesale murder. There is an old axiom that "dead men tell no tales," but the hecatombs of murdered negroes in the South during the reconstruction days retuted this, because they told a story which aroused the horror and antagonism of the whole world and made the accomplishment of the South-ern design the more difficult. Under the milder "Constitutional" plan of disfrantion days refuted this, because the milder "Constitutional" plan of disfran-chisement, after the abandonment of systematic violence as a means to the de sired end, a strong Northern sentiment gradually developed in favor of letting the South adjust the negro question to suit itself. Many earnest Republicans who favor universal suffrage, after the harassments of a 30 years' fruitless struggle, eventually weakened, and adopted this view. This change was a great stumbling block to any National action for the enforcement of the negro amend-ments to the Constitution. Herein is the cunning and danger of the "Mississippi Plan' to override the Constitution. The Republican party has been practically forestalled in its efforts to protect the

Southern negroes in their rights of suf-frage. In fact, it was beaten by this in-fernal "Mississippi plan." An Injustice to the North.

Gradually, however, the rest of the country, with #6,221,574 inhabitants who vote in perfect liberty, began to perceive in the effects of the "Mississippi plan" a new and still more glaring injustice to themselves than the suppression of the black vote elsewhere. It was found that by this Mississippi trick 5,579,107 white people, in 11 Southern States, had a rep-resentation in the Congress based upon a population of 15,700,278. That is to say, its black population of 6.12,169 without any voice in the elections were repre-sented in the House by 35 Congressmen. and in the choice of a President these blacks threw 35 electoral votes solidly over every time for a candidate to whom they were bitterly opposed, who stands for the very system which is depriving

them of this right to vote.

Therefore, there is a revival of interest in this old, threadbare problem of white upremacy in the South. Even the Northern people, who have lackadaisically winked at the new process of silencing the black vote, on the easy-going theory that there are "two sides to this race issue," are disquieted to find that in set-tling it "in their own way" the South-erners are making it the means to cheat ionest electors elsewhere out of their due weight in the decision of Presidential elections, and the determining of important questions of legislation. will even have a direct bearing in determining the result of the coming Kan-nas City Democratic National Convention. In other words, supremacy at the South on the present ratio of representa-tion involves far more than the local right of self-government, far more than right of self-government, far more than a mere question of sociology. It reaches out into the whole realm of National affairs and concerns the citizen, be he Democrat, Republican, Populist or Prohibitionist, in New York, in Pennsylvania and in Missouri, as deeply and directly in some particulars as the Mississippian or the South Carolinian.

Representation on Negro Basts. The 11 states of the South now have M members of the House, almost exactly one-quarter of the whole body, and one vote in the coming electoral college for every one of these representatives. On the present ratio of one Representative for every 173,000 people, their white population of \$,578,000 would entitle them to only 55 members of Congress. The difference of 35 in their favor is based on the black population, which in two-thirds of the states now has no voice whatever in their choice, and very little in the others, and that little will soon be silenced. It will undoubtedly be almost completely silenced in the forthcoming Presidential election. A little figuring proves that the average aggregate vote cast for Congressmen in all the districts of the six Northern states, of California, Kanssis, Missouri, Ohio, New York and New Jersey is 37,200, and this is about the average in all the M states of the North, including the five border states mentioned above. These figures are based on the Congress election returns of 1888. That year the highest average in the South was in North Carolina, which cost 330,886 votes for candidates for Carolina, which cost 330,886 votes for candidates for Carolina. Ostes for Corg was, an average in the nine districts of 28,763, practically that of the Northern States. Texas came next, with \$29,500 votes in the aggregate, an average of 20,220 in il districts. As the negroes form only one-fifth of the population of Texas, there has been no fear of their dominating the whites; nevertheless, the vote shows that they were not permitted to participate in elections to any large extent. The elections have always been fairer in North Carolina than in any other Southern State; the long coalition of the Populists and Republicans, which carries a considerable majority of the white element of the state, has servet

GAME LAWS FOR AFRICA

to protect and encourage the negroes. But the leaven of the "Mississippi plan" has begun to work even in the old North State, as was demonstrated by the great falling off in the Republican vote in 1853, caused by the Wilmington "intimidation" outbreak. That was the preliminary Democratic step toward the introduction of the "Mississippi plan." AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT REACHED ON SUBJECT.

rs to Confiscate Small Elephant Tusks, Establish Preserves and Close Seasons.

men in those states. The showing was still worse in Alabama, which, with 1.513,-617 inhabitanta, cast only \$1,020 votes for nine Representatives, an average of 10,112 a district. The general average for each district in the six foregoing states of the South was \$1,140, more than 16,000 votes less than the Northern average. This is bad enough, but there is still a darker picture back of it. Below is the total vote for Congressmen of the five remaining states of the South, the A war in Africa other than that which has cost Boer and Brilon so dearly has recently been attracting the attention of the countries having colonies in the Dark Continent, and especially the sportunen of the world, says the Boston Transcript. It is the war of extermination carried on by hunters against the wild animals, birds and fish in Africa. This threatened extinction of the same of wild animals, birds and fish in Airca, wild animals, birds and fish in Airca. This threatened extinction of the game of equatorial Africa has been the subject of an international conference, which has recently concluded its sittings at the recently concluded its sittings at conclude of the property of the total vote for Congressmen of the five remaining states of the South, the real "South," as it is now managed by the supreme white man on the "Mis-sissippi pian." Alabama really belongs in this category, but as by comparison with them she casts something like a respectable average of yotes in the Con-greas districts the state was placed in more decent political company. recently concluded its sittings at the Foreign Office in London, arriving at conclusions which have been embodied in an international convention for the preservation of such of the animal life of Africa as is not harmful to mankind. This convention, based as a Parliamontary paper by the British Government last week, has as its contracting parties the governments of Great British, Germany, Spain, Belgium for the Congo Free State, France, Italy and Portugai, and runs for 15 years. During this time all are bound to enforce Total vote. Av. for district, 25,210 4,455 5,3 12,996 4,500 27,114 3,382 21,771 4,538 During this time all are bound to enforce the restrictions agreed upon with their respective territories in a sone bounded as follows.

as follows.
On the north by the 20th parallel of inti-On the north by the 20th parallel of inti-tude (e. g., north of Timbuctoo on the west and Dongola on the east); on the west by the Atlantic Grean; on the east by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean; and on the south by a line following the north-em boundary of German Southwest Africa from its western extremity to its junc-tion with the Zambest, and thence along the right bank of that river to the Indian Ocean. Within these limits the birds, busits and reptiles have been divided by the convention into classes demanding varying treatment. These classes are as follows:

To Be Always Preserved.

(A) On account of their usefulness:

gone fully into effect. It is one-half less than the pairry average in Alabama. The 25th district of New York, which sends Mr. Ray to Congress, polled 51,207 votes in 1836, only 14,000 less than the entire vote for Congressmen of the State of Georgia, with her 1,337,353 people calleu "the Empire state of the South." It was more than the totals of either of the other four Southern States. The Demo-cratic leth district of Missouri in an old hidebound slave region, cast 42,445 votes. Rhinoerous Birds, or Beef-Eaters (Buphahidebound slave region, cast 42,445 votes, a greater aggregate than the total vote for Congresamen of either South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana or Arkansas. The first Illinois district threw 53,334 votes. (B) On account of their rarity and threater Giraffen, Gerillas, Chimpani White - Tailed Gnus only 5000 short of that of the entire poll in Georgia, which was more than double that of either of the other states. James Rankin Young's district in Philadelphia Not to Be Destroyed. cast 57,249 votes, and Chester I. Long's Kansas district 51,496. These, it must be

(A) When young; or (B) Pemales, according ed by young Buffaloes, Antelope and gazelles, Ibexes, Chevrotains (Tragulus). Hispopotamuses, Zebras, other than the To Be Destroyed, but Only in Lim fted Numbers.

Elephants, Manatees (gunus ManRhimocoroses, atus),
Hippopotamuses,
Zebtas, other than the Cheetahs (Cyncelurus),
mountain sebra, Jackala,
Antelopes and gaselles, Aard wolves (Protelos),
Ibazes, Small monkeys,
Chevrotains (Traguius), Ostriches,
Chevrotains (Tr

To Be Destroyed, Wathin Sumelent Limits.

Lions, Otters (Lutra),
Leopards, Large birds of prey,
Ryenan,
Hunting dogs (Lycaon-resry birds and owis,
pletus),
Baboons (Cynocephalus) Poleonous snakes,
and other harmful Pythons.

(All the above are officially styled "harmful" animals; hence the edict against them.) The vast territory thus dealt with is substantially that which is known as Central Africa. In North and South Africa, where civilized rule prevails, efforts have been already made to prevent or limit reckless distruction of animal life. But there precautions have come too late. In Cape Colony, in Natal, in Algeria and on the Nile, big game has almost wholly ceased to exist. It is necessary to go far into the interior to find the nobler forms is almost precisely the total vote of the five states ruled by the "Mississippi plan." and they would be entitled to six Representatives on the same ratio, an additional one for the extraordinary vote of Georgia, 85,751, a major fraction over the average for a single Representative.

The others all fall below the average of antelopes, and still farther if the hunter wants to pursue the elephant, the rhinoceros or the giraffe. Very soon these animals, unless something is done to pre-vent their extermination, will be stamped ing to primitive forms of animal life, and commerce discovers continually some new demand for the trophies of the chase. The thorns, the skin and the plumage of beasts and birds have an increasing market value. It is not surprising, therefore, that men of science have become alarmed at the prospect of the extinction of many of the most interesting and characteris-tic types of zoological development. How far the recommendations of the confer-ence will seriously advance the desired objects is not easy to decide. Many measures are advised, some of which are certainly useless, while others are of more than doubtful efficacy. The most effective method of preservation-absolute prohibition of hunting for speci-fied periods, with a resumption of the right to hunt at the end of the time in prescribed districts—into no place among the recommendations of the conference. It is this method, however, which has quite recently saved the chamois in Switzerland from the destruction that had fallen on the steinbock and the lammer-geler. The suggestions made are various. There is a general agreement in principle that the hunting and destruction of cer-tain rare animals should be prohibited by law. It is further agreed that the young of many animals, excluding dangerous carnivors, as well as females accompanied

by their young, ought to be protected, Of Hunting Elephants. In regard to some animals, such as ele-chants, the total prohibition of hunting

phants, the total prohibition of hunting would be impossible and absurd, but a limitation is evidently reasonable and ex-pedient, if only it can be enforced. The most serious aspect of the question is the destruction of the females and the young of the African elephants for the sake of the small amount of loory they carry. The conference proposes to make the killing of young elephants illegal, to enforce sovere penalties against hunters who violate this rule, and, what is perhaps more likely to be effective than anything else, field; the register shows a visitation of 11,000 last year. The custodian is paid a salary, and the state keeps the premises now in the best of repair. All the rooms have been repainted and repapered, with the exception of one bedroom upstairs, and in this apartment the same paper has clung to the wails for over 40 years. It is indeed the restoration of the old Lincoin home, and there is a nicety in the arrangement of the furniture characteristic of Mrs. Lincoin's taste. "It is now," said Senator Palmer, "like an old familiar picture—just as Lincoin's home looked when he commenced his preparations for breaking up housekeeping in Springfield."

Sheltered beneath the roof of historic to confiscate on exportation all tusks be-low the weight of five kilograms. The last point is one on which the greatest strees ought to be laid, and its scope might be collarged with advantage. As for the rest of the stipulations of the convention, they appear to amount for the most part to no more than the expression of an opinion. It would be very desirable to an oprizon. It would be very desirable to see them carried out, but it is not easy to see how—with the exception of the creation of the proposed preserves and the prohibition of the export of small cusks—the remedies suggested are to be applied in practice. It is easy to enact that certain animals shall not be killed. at all, or shall only be killed under cer-tain conditions or at certain times, but who is to see that the law is observed in the interior of Africa? The same ob jection applies to the prohibition of hunting, except by persons holding licenses, and to the restriction of the em-ployment of nets, pixfalls, dynamite, etc. On the other hand, it is a gain that all On the other hand, it is a gain that all the interested governments are at one in opposing extermination. Even if some of their declarations must remain practically inoperative, they will tend to produce a healthy public opinion. On two points a more substantial gain may be looked for. The restriction on export of small tusks, if rigorously enforced, will end the ruinous destruction of breeding female eleous destruction of breeding female ele-phants and young males, and the prin-ciple might be extended with advantage. The creation of preserves in which the rich animal life of Africa may develop itself unchecked ought to produce some

existing results. But in Africa there is even now time to do much more, though there is no time to be less to prevent the complete extinction of types of animal life which will never be produced, and which in their own way reach the high-ext expression of grace, strength and visor. The results of the conference are not amiss, though they do not go far enough; but at all events they show that not amiss, though they do not go far nough; but at all events they show that civilized nations have become alive to the folly of killing off the noblest of which animals for the mike of making a "big bag" or for the meaner motive of seiling tunks, horne and skins for a few pence or

Where Amber Is Found.

Indianapolis Press.
Gold of the Baitie Sea, as amber is often called is found in various places on the globe, but nowhere in such abundance as on the shores of the builtie from Memei to Danaig, and there principally on the coast of the oblong plece of land jutting out into the sea between the Kurische and the Frische Haff. It is, in fact, a vege-table product, a fossil gum of a conifer-ous tree, and from time immemorial it has been used as a jewel by many a fair

May Move a Monastery. WASHINGTON, June 24.-It is learned at the Franciscan monastery here that a special meeting of all the provincials of that ancient order in the United States will be held tomorrow at Cleveland, O., when the question of moving the Denver monastery to a point nearer the mother house in this country—Paterson, N. J.—Is

Congressman Gamble Better. YANKTON, S. D., June 24.—Congre-man J. R. Gamble was slightly better t

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, June 24, 8 P. M.-Maxim temperature, 65: minimum temperature, 65: minimum temperature, 65: minimum temperature, 6 total precipitation from September 1 total precipitation from September 2 total precipitation from Septemb 890, 38.14; normal precipitation from Sep-ember 1, 1800, 45.43; deficiency, 7.29; total suashine June 23, 6:01; possible sumshine, 15:47; river reading at 11 A. M., 12.5 feet; change in the last 24 hours, 2. WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometer has risen quite rapidly during the last 12 hours along the North Pacific Coast, while the depression over Idaho has remained about stationary. Thunder storms occurred last hight at Baker City and at Walla Walla, and considerable rain fell Sunday. Walla Walla, and considerable rain fell Sun-day in the Willamette Valley and in Western Washington. It is much cooler in Western Oregon and Western Washington, but else-where the changes in temperature have gen-erally been small and unimportant. The indi-cations are that showers, followed by fair and warmer weather, will prevail west of the Cascade Mountains Monday, and that east of them the unswitted conditions will continue hem the unsettled conditions will contiwith thunder showers at videly scattere places, after which it will be much cooler. WEATHER FORECASTS

Forecasts made at Portland for the 25 hou reveaus made at Fortund for the 28 hours ending midnight, Mooday, June 25, 1900: Western Oregon and Western Washington-Fair, possibly preceded by showers in early morning; warmer; westerly winds.

Eastern Oregon-Cloudy and threatening with possibly showers; much cooler; westerly winds.

Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho Showers, possibly attended by thunder; muci-cooler; south to west winds.
Southern Idaho—Cloudy and threatening with possibly showers; cooler west, and muci-cooler east portion; westerly winds.
Portland and vicinity—Fair and warmer, pos-sibly greeded by the westerney. ibly preceded by showers in early me resterly winds. EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Officia

RIDE 50 MILES PEDAL ONLY 35 HOW? Use THE MORROW COASTER BRAKE Fits Any Cycle.

For Sale By All Dealers FRED T. MERRILL CYCLE CO. HADE BY SCLIPAR BILTICLE CO. ELHIRA, N.Y.

NEW TODAY.

SILK PETTICOATS

Of plain or changeable taffets, 11-inch flounce, with four rows cording; colors, wine, cerise, blue and lavender; a dainty \$6 skirt, at \$4.63 Each

OLDS & KING

Great Portlere Sale

I. GEVURTZ emefernisher, 173-175 First st., N. corner Yamhili.

Carpets-Today Only will make and lay on your floors with ing a good tapestry Brussels carpet for 75 yard, guaranteed for seven years. We have ners as low as 50s.

WM. GADSBY

Corner Washington and First Streets Corner Washington and First Streets.

PHONE IN YOUR ORDERS FOR ROYAL Anne cherries and currants and caspberries. We will save you money. Jelly glasses, Sie dosen, or 2 dozen, 65c; 10 hars Star Savon soap, 50c; 1 package Fairbank's gold dust free with each purchase. This is a Setter soap than Babbit's. Try 1; Flour is on the advance, but we still sell our choice brand of Valley flour at 10c sacz; 15 pounds best augar, \$1; 14 pounds cube sugar, \$1; extra C sugar, \$1 20 pounds; choice lemons, 15c dozen; new potatoes, 20 pounds, 25c Get our prices on haking powder, all brands cut; small can Royal Baking Fowder, 20c; No. 1 leiand rice, 20 pounds, 11. This rice usually sells at 3 pounds for 25c; 5-pound can pure lard, 45c; in bulk, 8c pound; good lean bacon, 11c pound; best nam, 12b;c; Summer nausage, 2 pounds, 85c; 6 cans deviled ham, 25c; 6 cans sardines, 25c; boiled ham, 25c pound; 5 loaves fresh bread, 10c. Tuesdays and Thursdays we deliver on the East Side, Please order early. Oregon Cash Grocery Co., 22 North 14th, 412 "Ashington street." WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, with privilege of buying, from 10 to 20 acres land, near city, for poultry farm. Address J. W., 106 First et., city.

NTON ZILM, teacher of violin, string quar-tets for entertainments. A. O. U. W. Temple.

MILK AT THE COAST. JOHN ALM-blade, at Long Beach, will supply families and campers with milk from his 12 Jersey cows. Delivered at Long Beach and Seaview at 25c a gallon.

\$3500 for \$1300

Fine house of 10 rooms and bath, with 190's 100 feet of ground, covered with fruit trees, one block from Woodstock car line. Original cost \$3500, will sell for \$1300, half cash. C. H. KORELL, 225 Stark st.

For Rent Modern 10-room house, newly painted and reaorated, furnace, 2 fireplaces, gas fixtures,
half block from car line, on 22d and fixtures,
tst.; monthly rent \$35. Alse first-class modern 8-room house, large attic and hasement,
porceiain bathtub; extra choice location, on
East 12th st., near Belmont; monthly rent \$30.
C. H. KORELL, 235 Stark st.

Homes on Easy Terms.

We will build houses any style or price for purchasers in Tilton's addition, and the same may be paid for in easy monthly installments extending over a term of years. Streets im-proved, water mains and sewers laid. Best car service in the city, and only twenty-five min-utes' walk to Third and Morrison.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

Rooms, "Rooms and Board," 'House as Rooms, "Bituations Wanted," 15 wo ses, 15 cance; 18 to 20 words, 20 cents; II tords, 25 cents, etc. Na discount for addi

martions.
UNIDER ALL OTHER HEADS except "New Today." 30 cents for 15 words or less: 16 to 25 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents, etc.—list insertion. Each skidtional insertion, seehaif; so further discount under one month.

"NEW TODAY" (gauge measure agate), Is cents per line, first insertion; 10 cents per line, for each additional insertion.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS, adversed care The Oregonian and left at this obten, should always be inclosed in sealed envelopes. No stamp is required on such letters.

The Oregonian will not be responsible for examp in advertisements taken, through the twisten in the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of ors in advertisements taken through the

AMUSEMENTS.

ORDRAY'S TREATER-

WEEK COMMENTO SUNDAY, JUNE 24.
THE LATEST MUSICAL FARCE-COMEDY.
"A SPRING CHICKEN."
A SPRING CHICKEN."
ILL TOP LINERS
THE LIMIT IN LAUGHTER.

12-BIG SPECIALTIES-11

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At southeast corner of Seventh and Couch reets, at 10 A. M. J. T. Wilson, auctioneer, At Hoyt and Park streets, at 10 o'clock A

MEETING NOTICES.

HALL OF INDUSTRY LODGE, NO. 3. A. O. U. W.—Memberz, please take notice that this odgs will convene promptly at 8 o'cleck his (Monday) evening, and will be followed at 8:30 o'clock by an interesting entersalment, at which time resolutions testimonial will be presented to our worthy financier. B. Werlein, the occasion of his voluntary retirement from that office, after aix years of faithful and arduous service. The committee in charge has arranged for refreshment. Leevery member attend. member attend.
PHILIP GEVURTZ, Master Works
et: JOHN W. PADHOCK, Recorder.

HARMONY LODGE, NO. 12. A. P. & A M.—Stated communication th (Monday) evening at 7:39 o'clock. A degree. By order W. M. A. J. MARSHALL Secretary. MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAP-TER. NO. 14. O. E. S.—Regular meeting this 'Meeday' overlag at 3 o'clock. Social. By order of the W. M. M. ROWATSON. Soccetary.

IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 10, K. OF P.—Res-ular convention this (Monday) evening at 30 o'clock, in Fythian Hall, Auditorium building, Knight rank. Visitors Welcoms, S. G. DRUSCHEL, C. O. Attest: L. CARSTENSEN, K. of R. and S.

DIED:

KRAUS—At his late home, on Wiberg Lane, 18ar Mt. Tabor, June 21, 1900, John A. Kraus, and 09 years. Funeral from his late home at 2 P. M. today. EPTH—At Good Samaritan Hospital, Sunday, June 24, at 11:30 A. M., Frank H. Keith, aged 37 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

RUMMELIN-The foreral of the late G. P. Rummelin will take place from the family residence. 2% 11th street, this (Monday) afternoon at 1:30. Services private. EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yambill sts. Rena Stinson, lad assistant. Both phones No. 507. Finley, Kimball & Co., Undertakers Lady assistant, 275 Third st. Tel. 9 Floral pieces; cut flowers. Clarke

Bros. 289 Morrison. Both phones. NEW TODAY.

Knight's Drug Store mite Oregonian building, 126 Sixth. Drug medicines. Prescriptions a specialty.

Mortgage Loans proved city and farm property, at lower t rates. Building loans: Installment Macmaster & Birrell, 211 Worcester bik.

MORTGAGE LOANS

R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark of.

Wellington Coal. Pacific Coest Company. Telephone, 229.

Mortgage Loans Title Guarante: & Trust Co. 7 Chamber of Commerce

\$150 for 75x100

on corner at Mount Tabor Villa, one block rom car line; good location, and very cheap, C. H. KO'ELL, 285 Stark st.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

REAL ENTATE BARGAINS— \$100 each—Several go.d.les, Lincoln Park, \$125 each—Enter Lis, Piedment, \$150 each—Several kis, Davis Highland, \$225 buys nice corner for, Albina Home misso. stend.

1270 rock—Sightly lots in Mulimornah.
13.0 each—Seat lots, Central Albira.
13.0 each—Seat lots, Central Albira.
1500—House and lot, Mississippi averuse.
1500—Loren house, Lower Albira.
15700—Loren house, Lower Albira.
15700—Orner lot. I-room house, Central
18100: bargain.
12200—Corner lot. 3 houses; rent, 1300 per
15200—Corner lot. 3 houses; rent, 1300 per
15200—Corner lot. 3 houses; rent, 1500 per
15200—Corner lot. 3 houses; rent, 1500—per
15

y to loan, 7 per cent. Several houses to rent.
M. E. THOMPSON, 204 Stark street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—A BEAUTIFUL QUAR-ter-block in Sulkvan's Addition, at the very low price of \$500. Two the lots, close to car line, in Meniavilla, for \$125; a snap. Two choice lots on increased street, near Thompson School; will sell cheap; make us an offer. These lots on 11th street, Stephene Addition, fronting on car line, \$1500. A lestendid burgain. Choice residence lots on Couch and Burneide streets, \$500, \$1000 and \$1200. No finer property in the city. Lam-bert & Sargent, 383 East Washington at. HAILROAD AND MILLMEN-WE HAVE FOIl sale the finest location for manufacturing all the finest location for manufacturing purposes on the Coast, being two fine tracis at Linnion, just outside city limits; one 1200 feet, deep-water front, and running back to N. P. Ruilroad; and one 1220 feet, deep-water front, and running back to St. Helen county road. Will sell 400 or 900 feet, Grindstaff & Blain, 246 Stark.

CHOICE LOTS for ion FOR SALE IN THE townsite of Oceanside, Wash, half way be-tween Long Beach and Ocean Park, at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75, according to loca-tion. Inquire at the Enstarbrook residence adjoining the property. Dr. Geo. W. Easter-brook, Agent.

\$1650-NICE QUARTER-BLOCK, SPLENDED modern 6-room house, nice location; \$1500 modern 7-room house, lot in fruit and berries flumpyside; \$1250, nice cottage, lot in fruit close in, central, East Side, 226 Abington hallding.

POR SALE-TIOGA, LONG BEACH PROP-erty—A few choice blocks and single loss in second tier of blocks from beach. This is very desirable property; will sell other, Se-Lambert & Sargent, 388 East Washington at. 48-ACRE FARM. ADJOINING WOODLAWN best-improved ranch in the county; improve ments cost \$5000; it will pay you to investigate; will sell, at a sacrifice. Grindstaff & Blain, 246 Stark.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-ACRE tract, all in fruit, good 8-room house; close to Ankeny car line. A bargain, at 13000. Lumbert & Sargent, 285 ff. Washington at

FOR SALE-BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME of I acres; 5 acres in prunes, good house barn; on electric car line; city water. Appli Griffith, 1471; 11th st. FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, CORNER and Inside lot. In Sunnyside; part cash; a bargain. Address O 58, care Oregonian.

PRETTY 6-ROOM COTPAGE AND LOT, SIX blocks from Mt. Tabor car line; \$550. C. E. Bennett, 1275; Fourth street. FINE QUARTER-BLOCK, HOLLADAY'S AD-dition, only \$1100. C. m. Bennett, 1279 Fourth etreet.

HOUSES built and sold on installment plan any part city. Dammeler, 511 Marquam

SHORE CORNER IN SUNNYSIDE, 100x100