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TODAY'S WEATHER .- Generally fair, with

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1900

We have sent to China both a miliary force and a naval force. The sole Sect is to rescue citizens of our own niry in peril there. There are about 500 Americans in China, of whom 1000 re missionaries of various denom-Protestant and Catholicthough the former predominate. Nearall other civilized nations have eir "colonies" in China, and all are equal peril with our own. The naons are in co-operation for rescue of their people, including their several ssies; and the United States, too, ust act. Yet no doubt this will be denced as a new effort of an aggressive "imperialism."

Kansas City may be expected to turn this incident to what use it can as "a party are trying to convert into a cal campaign. But it is stilly to assume that this country is about to join in ons of Europe may or may not do, the United States is acting and will act ns, whose lives and property are in pardy; and it will act no further. country will not throw itself into he vast welter of the so-called Chinese estion. We want none of the terriory of China, none of her population; we should be a nation of cowards and dastards if we were now standing sack and refusing to make an effort deliverance of our people, includng the members of our official emasy, who, if not already murdered, re assuredly in gravest paril.

It was fortunate that we had soldiers d vessels of war so near the coast of China as to render it possible for Government to take quick and eftive action. Though the worst may e feared from the ferocity of the Chimay rescue our people, or some of m. A country that would abandon own citizens, and the official repretatives of its own government to assacre, in obedience to a senseless

at the work of the Christian missionries has produced the existing ferent in China, it may be well to rember that the founder of Christiany is credited with the remark that came not to send peace, but a sword.

Never perhaps has there been so abute a party boss as W. J. Bryan. very Democrat, great or small, dances his pipe. To one he says "Go." id he goeth; to another, "Come," and cometh; to a third, "Do this," and doeth it. He calls Hill to see him, d Croker to see him, and Jones to see n, and Altgeld to see him; and eorge Fred Williams, of Massachutts: and Jim Ham Lewis, of Washgion, and they trot. The platform to be just as he wants it, and in his rn good time he will let them know esident. Here is bossism, in all its wer and glory. In comparison, "milarism" isn't in it.

Kansas City is to produce a declarath denunciation of a craven adminration that has not commanded ii that she felt entirely competent to mage her own affairs, without intruon from this quarter. It is probable, o, that a declaration in behalf of the ers will be made at Kansas City; ad it is certain that a formal alliance ill be declared between the Bryan arty and Aguinaldo.

Mr. Bryan doesn't care what the

ave been lost. The bark Hunter was duced to the plainest of food. cked and her passengers and crew unched on the Siberian coast. The carkentine Catherine Sudden collided with an iceberg and sustained a loss the direct cause of the strike. Failing to get an agreement or even decent of Faron, Schooner Catherine Knowles to get an agreement or even decent of the bark Mercury went ashore it Nome during a storm, but may be well. The shoop Seattle captized near to give the strike of the supposed to have been drowned, the supposed to have been drowned, the supposed to have been drowned, the supposed to have been drowned the strike. The shoop Seattle captized near to give the men in their employ. Thereupon, the men in their employ. Thereupon, the men in their employ. Thereupon, the men in their employ the supposed to have been drowned to have been drowned to participate, went on strike. The stoop Seattle captized near to give the men of the making of which they had declined to participate, went on strike. The stoop Seattle captized near to give the men in their employ. Thereupon, the men in their employ there we seek is sustained more or more persons and sustained a loss to get an agreement or even decent "captized upon the "captized upon the contractors in February in the total the contractors in February in the original to get an agreement or even decent "from the Euliding Trades Council, the contractors in February in the with "fruit pests," and in the "care of farming machinery." All of these topics, and others bearing upon "home," "home furnishings" and "woman's sphere," were presented at the farmers' institute held at Grand Theorem to the steater to get the men in their employ. Thereupon, the men in their employ. Thereupon the consequences of openly support. The of Grand Theorem Consequences of a lock of Abraham and New Mexico, in the school to get an agreement or even decent "from the Burgan, favor the Grand Seater to get an agreement or even decent "from the pending

aboard, and the Santa Ana, with 200 passengers, are quarantined near St. Michael with smallpox aboard. Six violent deaths at and near Nome City are already reported. Two men con mitted suicide on June 13. In a dispute over a claim two men killed each other, Two prospectors were drowned in Nome harbor. Otherwise all is well at Cape ___

HOW IT WOULD HURT.

It is probably true that the Bryan party, if successful in the coming elections, would be unable for a considera ble time to repeal the gold-standard act, and to substitute silver for gold. as the money basis, through free coin-Nevertheless, the success of the Bryan party would most certainly introduce caution, timidity, hesitation and distrust, in financial and commer cial affairs. Curtailment of business operations would be a certain conse quence, with restriction of credits, on which large part of the activity of

business depends. All this was set forth by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in his speech delivered upon taking the chair in the Republican National Convention Business confidence," said he, "rests largely upon sentiment. Do you think that sentiment would be a hopeful one the day after Bryan's election? Business confidence is a delicate plant. Do you think it would flourish with the Democratic party? Do you not know that, if Bryan were elected, the day after the news was flashed over the country the great argosy of American business now forging ahead over calm waters, with fair breezes and with swelling canvas, would begin to take in sall and seek the shelter and anchorage of the nearest harbor? Do you not know from recent and bitter experience what that arrest of movement, that fear of the future, means? It means the contraction of business, the reduc-tion of employment, the increase of the unemployed, lower wages, hard times,

distress, unhappiness." .The country has passed through all this so recently that it should scarcely be yet in need of new proofs of the equences of tampering with the conditions on which business confidence depends.

END OF A GREAT STRIKE.

The great Chicago building trades strike has practically closed with vicwarning against the tendency toward tory for the contractors. An agree-imperialism," which the leaders of a ment entered into June 27 by the Masons' and Builders' Association and the ghtmare, for the purposes of a politi- Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Union restores peace between the employers and the strongest of the labor bodies any conquest of China. Whatever the affected, and makes the collapse of the Building Trades Council, the directing agent of the strike, a certainty. Everylely for the deliverance of its citi- thing that the bosses were willing to concede to prevent the strike, to continue peace and good-will between employer and employed, to assure them control over their own business affairs, and to end the intolerable interference of "business agents," or walking delegates, is now gladly accepted by the bricklayers and stone masons. Nothing for which the men gave up their work, and entered upon a long period of enforced idleness, is gained. A conspicuous feature of the agree

ment, which is to be effective until April 1, 1903, is the provision for a joint arbitration board, whose decision in disputes shall be final, and the umpire, United States Judge Grosscup, shall cast the deciding vote on all points of difference. The work day shall be eight hours, the minimum wage 50 cents an may rescue our people, or some of time and holidays, and Saturday halfholidays, in June, July and August. There shall be no limitation of the amount of work a man shall perform during his working day, and no restrictory against "militarism" and "im- tion of the use of machinery or tools, srialism," would have no cause or ex- or of any manufactured material, ex- Hsien, not only took no action to sup- fore. The Oregonian is not greatly imse for existence on the face of the cept that made in prisons. No person press the society when first instituted, pressed by the suggestion of a correshall have the right to interfere with the workmen during working hours. Even if it be true, as many allege, The employment of apprentices shall not be prohibited. All workmen shall be at liberty to work for whomsoever they please. Employers shall be at liberty to employ or discharge any man, These are the working rules which the bricklayers and stone masons rejected a few months ago, and to which they

now assent. The strike was one of the greatest on record. It began February 5, when all the men walked out, but its influence was felt as far back as last October, when the contractors began to stop building preparatory to the struggle. Its prolongation paralyzed the real estate business and stagnated building. Street railway companies lost \$30,000 a month, and the trade of the large stores declined 15 per cent. With the exceptions of the Haymarket riot of 1886 and the railroad troubles of 1877, more men ho is to be the candidate for Vice- were killed and hurt than in any other labor demonstration in the history of Chicago. The strike involved 60,000 laborers and 2500 contractors. It resulted in a wage loss to the men of \$187,000 a day for twenty weeks, the startling m in behalf of the Boers, coupled total of \$22,440,000. Building contracts aggregating \$50,000,000 were delayed. As usual in strikes, the severest loss reat Britain to desist from the war in falls upon those least able to bear it, ath Africa, and to concede the in- the men themselves and the small store

pendence of the Boer states. Ra- and shopkeepers dependent upon their nal persons might fear that such trade. Many of the storekeepers have irse would lead to that "militarism" permitted the men to run bills for hich our Democratic brethren so months, and they are now staggering uch dread, or our country to the hu- under the burden of this indebtedness. liation of being told by Great Brit- The men, denied benefits by the Building Trades Council on the specious ground that the trouble was a lockout and not a strike, were reduced to the farmers' institute covered a wide verge of poverty. No money was disbursed for their aid except where it for the work presented papers and therefore not fit to live, was sound. was shown that there was no food in made addresses upon the various subthe house and no money to buy it. jects chosen by the committee of arby the families of the idle men in and intelligent interest was manifested every case where actual hunger was in the various topics presented. ansas City convention says or does not felt," says the Chicago Times-Herout bimetalism, just so it declares ald, "was the denial of every comfort the farmer of the Willamette Valley. or free silver, and he doesn't care in the home and in dress. As a rule, It means something to sell at all seaint ratio is adopted as long as it's 16 | the good wages paid in the building trades enables the men to live fairly

Refusal of the labor leaders to co-operate last Fall with the contractors in that, while plowing and sowing dillnaling bark Nome was lost opposite a mutual agreement which would be gently, he also plants and hoes, sprays me on a sand reef, and is a total fair to employer and employed, dis- and prunes. His wife takes new lessons s. The schooner Eclipse was caught place all agreements and rules of sep- in the "care of milk," and his daugh-

before the world for the blood that has been shed, for the distress in the families of the unemployed, for the tremen dous wage loss, and for the damage done to the city by the disturbance of business and the delay of building operations. They rejected a fair and jus offer for harmony and cordiality, and the blame rests upon them. They wanted exclusive jurisdiction over their business and that of their employers, and they have suffered a merited defeat.

AN ASIATIC MOB. OR A REVOLUTION The murder of the German Minister at Pekin by a mob of Boxers and soldiers is not without terrible precedent in the history of Asia. Sir Alexander Burnes, the British resident at Cabul, Afghanistan, was murdered of the agricultural population of the with 23 others by a mob, November 2, state when it is short. 1841, and on the 13d of the following December Sir William McNaghten, the British Envoy, was treacherously as sassinated at a peace conference by Akbar Khan, the leader of the revolt, who persuaded the British Envoy to meet Captain Jack and his 11odoes did General Canby. In 1878-79 a British Army under Sir Frederick Roberts (now Lord Roberts) made war on the Afghans and captured Cabul. A treaty of peace was signed May 30, 1879, and on June 8 General Roberts retired from Cabul. August 13 following a mob, aided by some Afghan regiments from Herat, murdered Sir Louis Cavignari, the British resident; his secretary, Mr. Jenkyns; Lieutenant Hamilton, Surgeon Ambrose Kelly, and their escort, composed of fifty infantry and twenty-six cavalry of the Anglo-Indian Army. Cavignari, who was a gallant officer of the English Army, fought heroically to the last with his little escort, but was overcom at last by numbers. As soon as the news of this tragedy reached General Roberts he at once marched his army on Cabul, which he captured October He promptly hanged five of the leaders of the mob that murdered Cavand subsequently hanged eighty-seven for participation in the massacre. General Roberts found that the Cabul Government was really in secret sympathy with the murder of Cavignari, and he was obliged to fight another severe Afghan war to a finish

before peace was secured in 1881. The situation in Pekin today closel resembles that in Cabul in 1879, for it is probable that the Pekin Government is in secret sympathy with the Boxers and military mutineers that murdered the German Minister. This murder by a mixed mob composed of Boxers and Chinese soldiers doubtless will add greatly to the gravity of the situation, for it clearly shows that the anti-foreign craze which is peculiarly affected by the Boxers has become so far con tagious that it possesses a portion at least of the soldiers that the Pekin Government ought to have used to protect the foreign legations, Whether the nominal Pekin Government approved, if it did not instigate, this antiforeigner crusade and its consequent murders, may perhaps never be absolutely known, but, even if it did not approve it or instigate it, it is quite possible it was powerless to prevent it. It looks as if the anti-foreigner crusade was a movement of the Chinese people. regardless of dynasty or government. The encroachments of the powers of Europe during the last five years have produced a widespread belief that it is their policy to dismember China, and this belief has produced a condition

bordering on frenzy.

The real name of the so-called "Boxers" is "League of United Patriots." The flag carried by them is said to bear the device "Uphold the dynasty, drive out the foreigners." This explains the favor extended to the society and its but indirectly favored its development, and his successor, Yuan Shih Kai, with formed. his foreign-trained troops, has done likewise. The Chinese commander, who, with his Kansuh regiments, attacked the two years ago, has openly avowed his entire sympathy with the policy expart of the Pekin Government with the anti-foreign movement among the people. The regiments from Kansuh, who nese Army, and are distinguished for their hostility to the foreigner, are largely composed of Mohammedans, which illustrates how completely all creeds of religious belief in China are in accord with their antipathy to the

foreigner. Under these circumstances it is not remarkable that the great Italian statesman, Crispi, urges the powers to hasten slowly, lest they become saddled with a costly war with the fanatical and superstitious millions that compose the people of China. The Tai Ping war lasted fifteen years, and was only suppressed by the aid of the powers of Europe, who contributed trained officers and military supplies to help the Chinese Imperial Government crush the

LOCAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A meeting like that held in Linn County, about five miles from Albany, last week, demonstrates the fact that haphazard, go-as-you-please methods in farming have been outdated by intelligence-in that section of the state at least. The programme of this local range. Men and women especially fitted "Perhaps what was noticed most of all rangements. The attendance was large

Diversified agriculture is the hope of sons of the year, and community prosperity, even if the wheat yield is short well and enjoy many luxuries. From or the fruit crop is small by reason of The tragedy log of the Nome fleet is the time the trouble began all this was late frosts or unseasonable Spring rmidable, though few lives appear to given up, and the table fare was re- rains. It means that the farmer no longer takes the risk implied in "car rying all of his eggs in one basket";

region. The "empty bag" cannot be made to stand upright now, any more than in the time of "Poor Richard" of almanac fame. But the bag will no longer be empty, because, mayhap, there is not wheat to fill it. Poultry and dairy products, fruit and hops, flax for seed or fiber, beets for eugar, garden products for the cannery, milk for the creamery, cows for the dairy, horses for the Army-these are a few of the products that supplement the value of the wheat crop when it is abundant and supply the wants and add to the wealth

state when it is short.

The means that tend to promote a diversity of agricultural interests may well be encouraged. Foremost among these stands the local farmers' institute, with its diversified programme every number of which has direct bearhim and then assassir sted him, just as ling upon some special phase of the sub-

The "bexagonal phalanx" is a new naval formation recently tried by the French fleet in the Mediterranean There is one vessel at each angle of the hexagon, with the Admiral's ship in the center. Their bows all point one way-that in which the squadron sails, The flagship is equidistant from all and een by all with equal distinctness. Every one is 400 yards from the next, but the space can be reduced. In case of more vessels under the command, the excess would form a reserve, with torpedo-boats added to it. This new order of battle is held to require fewer signals than others. The formation is certainly a picturesque and impressive one in peace, though it is but reasonable o assume that the emergencies of battle would destroy its precision. Pride in and admiration for the navy are greatly enhanced by maneuvers and positions that indicate its strength and The sight of the French mobility. squadron disposed in hexagonal phalank on the placid waters of the Medi-

At the June election the Prohibitionists polfed 4537 votes for Bright, their candidate for Supreme Judge. This is high-water mark for the Prohibition cause in Oregon. In 1884 the party cast 492 votes for President. Two years later its candidate for Congress made an active canvass, and the vote for Secretary of State rose to 2775. In 1888 the vote for Representative in Congress was 1974, and for President 1677. In 1892 the Congressional ticket got 2463 votes, and the Presidential ticket 2281. In 1894 the nominee for Supreme Judge polled 2312 votes. In 1896 the party stood solidly for water in June and split on finance in November. In June the candidates for Congress received 2121 votes. In November the vote for President fell to 919, over 1200 Prohibitionists voting the Republican or Democratic ticket, the majority supporting McKinley. In 1888 the party gave Bright, for Attorney-General, 3071 votes, which was its best record in Oregon until this year.

terranean must be an inspiring one,

It is doubtful if societies to limit and restrain too much drinking, or promote temperance, or to put teetotaling in practice, work many specific reforms. So far as they inculcate principles of sobriety, and teach sound morals, they are a good thing. Few real reformations are made by pledges, or mutual agreements to swear off. They are made when a penitent tippler is convinced that he must correct his habits for his own sake alone, and not because in a moment of excitement or members by the anti-foreign party at excessive good nature he promises spondent that a "sober society" be

-The meager triumph at the ballotbox of H. R. Kincald is threatened by engineers of the Pekin Railway about his oppponent. He was declared elected as County Judge of Lane County by one vote, his adversary being O. F. pressed by the motto of the Boxer flag. Knox. The latter, with callous disre-All these facts point to complicity on gard of the feelings and needs of a man to whom office-holding is the breath of life, has disturbed the serenity which succeeded Brother Kincaid's are the best fighting men in the Chi- gasping anxiety while the vote was being counted, by filing notice of a contest. The idea of thus placing a good man again on the rack is reprehensible, and should be frowned upon by all humane people.

The loss of the Oregon, if it should come to that, will be more than the cost of a battle-ship. Not only can she be illy speed from our fighting force, but with her record behind her her name is a synonym of prowess which a new vessel, even though it might outclass her in the Navy, would not possess. News that she had been safely floated and towed to Port Arthur would produce a feeling of delight among our citizens only second to that caused by the story of her achievement in doubling the Horn in 1898, and of her part in the victory at Santiago.

At Walla Walla a man murdered a woman because she would not marry him, and then turned the pistol on himself. He lingered for some hours, and it was thought he might not die But die he did, and it was well that he did. His act has shown that the woman's intuition that he was a brute and a coward, and not fit to marry, and

Lewis, the pink statesman, offer too bright an array of colors to suit Mr. Bryan. The blacker and bluer things look the better he is satisfied.

The subcommittee is divided as to the respective merits of the Clark-Daly contention. Virgin soil there for the powerfully persuasive Montana method,

The Way Out of a Tight Fix. New York Commercial Advertiser.
Why, the anti-imperialist party has split! There are two of 'em now. One portion, say 23 for convenience ha by the Hon. Carl Schurz, is in favor of "coniemning" McKinley in the most effective way possible by voting directly for Bryan, plumping for him the entire anti-im-

men and maidens are thriftily looking people to whom that plan will seem lack-forward to and planning for homes of their own; that the farm taxes will be must consider the stress of weather un-der which it is evolved. Can an antipaid and the farmhouses renovated in due season, and that good cheer and hospitality will prevail throughout the question. Of course, it cannot; it would man could be elected on the issue; but consider the device as the way out of a noble product of the law see who are it is!

LABOR SETTLEMENT IN CHICAGO. Basis of the Agreement Between the Builders' Association and Bricklayers' Union.

An agreement was signed vesterday

says the Chicago Inter Ocean of Thursday last, by the Masons' and Builders Association and ratified by the Bricklayers' Union last night, which will put 300 or 4000 men to work immediately, and eventually sesult in breaking the backbone of the lockout in the building trades Following the withdrawal of the Brick ayers' Union from the Building Trades' council Tuesday night, a conference was held yesterday between the arbitration committees of the union and of the contractors' organization. The negotiations were successful, and the agreement, which was concluded, will probably serve for similar action on the part of other

unions and contractors organizations.

The first principle of the new agree ment of the bricklayers is that all subse quent strikes and differences shall be set-tled by arbitration. No strike is to be recognized unless it is called by the union. after having been properly referred by the officers. The working rules recognize all the specifications which are regarded by the contractors as being esential to the establishment of peace, as follows:

No limitation of a day's work.

No restriction on the use of machinery or tools.

No restriction on the use of material,

except prison-made. No interference with the workmen dur-ing working hours.

No restriction on the use of apprentices.

The foreman to be the agent of the em-

All workmen to be at liberty to work for whomsoever they see fit. Employers at liberty to employ and dis-

charge as they see fit.

The arbitration committee of the two
parties shall consist of five memoers. They shall meet not later than the fourth Thursday of each year in joint session, when they shall organize a joint arbitration board by electing a president, secre-tary and umpire.

It is provided that the members of the

arbitration committee shall not be officers of the union, except the president and the vice-president, and shall not hold

political office.

The decisions of the arbitration board are to be final and no strikes or lockouts can be declared pending the decision of the board. The contractors are not prohibited from hiring any apprentices they please, and the agreement is not to be-come effective until the union withdraws from the Building Trades Council.

> Brains on the Prairies. New York Tribune.

This year less of brains has been shown in the skyscrapers and more of sound sense in the prairies than in any other year for a long time. It has been a year of strong contrasts, in which all the time the big speculators of the cities and the gigantic corporations have been making it casy for other folks to get rich. The biggest failure of the year was that of the wildest buil in cotton, the product In prices of wire, barbed and fence, and wire nails, which an absolute monopoly was said to be compelling farmers and other consumers to buy at over \$20 a ton above cost, but the farmers cut off their buying and the corporation reduced its price \$20 a ton; and now we have railroad stocks averaging \$25. its price 330 a ton; and now we have railroad stocks averaging 37 50 below their best in April, while the farmer gets 12 cents a bushel more for wheat than he

Confinentory Taxation Many rich people are leaving Ohio because they claim that no honest man can live in that state without sacrificing al-Pekin. The late Governor of Pekin, Yu somebody he will "brace up." There- most his entire income from personal just the same as if the school had always erty: that the tax laws are framed to induce perjury, and that people who own stocks and bonds are compelled either to surrender their dividends or commit perjury or move away. example, the tax on personal property for 1896 at Cleveland was 3.27 per cent, and for 1896 it was 3.25 per cent, and the law requires that personal property shall be returned at its actual value in money. A man who is fortunate enough to own \$100,000 worth of Lake Shore bonds re-ceives a dividend of \$56 per cent from them, or \$5571 42. If he declines to commit perjury, and obeys the law in return-ing these bonds at their actual market value, he is compelled to pay \$3270 personal taxes in 1898, and \$2250 in 1899, leaving his net income from an investment of \$100,000 in Lake Shore bonds \$301 42, for 1898, and \$331 42 for 1899.

The Tammany Ice Trust.

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind. Dem. The Tammany tiger will take no claws to Kansas City. It will ask no questions. It will swallow with or without a grim ace the Kansas City platform, any reference whatever to its character. It will applied and accept a plank de-nouncing trusts. Had Republicans in-stead of Democrats been caught red handed in New York, with the goods in their possession, a special place in the Kansas City trust plank would have been reserved for the American Ice Company. Under the circumstances, reference to that corporation will be omitted. Not a word will be said about either the com pany or the Mayor or the dock commis-sioners or John F. Carroll. Neither will word be said about the company's some what dismal fallure to make the poor pay excessive tribute. All this will be studiusly ignored, though trusts generally will be savagely attacked.

Whoopee! Kankakee! The Chicago Inter Ocean says that the Prohibition convention, after it had nominated its candidate for the Presidency broke into singing the following, which had been prepared for the occasion:

Have you seen our nomines? He's the man they call John G. President Woolley! Woolley! Who is he? He's the man they call John G., And he is our nomines. We'll elect him, don't you see? Whoopee!

MEN AND WOMEN. Miss Ada Lillian Howard has received the de-

of Doctor of Literature from Mount Holyoke College. Miss Howard was graduated from Holyoke in 1859, and subsequently taught there. She was the first president of Weilesley Holyoke in

Frank Hockefeller, a brother of John D. Rockefeller, has been spending several weeks on his big ranch at Belvidere, Kan. The ranch has about 13,000 acres of pasture, and Mr. Rockefeller raises a large number of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. He has cattle interests also in Arisona and New Mexico, where he has recently been.

GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 23,-The fact that the Warm Springs reservation is here-after to be without an indian agent, while apparently working to the detriment of the Indians will, as a matter of fact, work to their benefit. The Indian Office has long appreciated the fact that there was no real necessity for an Indian agen at Warm Springs; that the demands of the Indians did not warrant the retention of an agent, and the force of em ployes that always attend an agent. I was therefore decided to place the Warn Springs agency under the control of what is known as a bonded superintendent, whose first and foremest duty is to con duct the school at Warm Springs, and, co-operatively, have the general interests of the entire agency at heart. It has been pointed out in many instances, that small reservations, such as the Warm Springs, with a comparatively few in-dians, have been placed under a bunded superintendent, and the results have been even more gratifying than when an agent was in charge. The better results are brought about through the school. For instance, when a superintendent is in charge, all the Indians having a grievance, or a favor to ask, have to see to him with their tale. If it is an old In-dian, the superintendent asks right away: "Have you any children?" If the repli is in the affirmative, he asks if they in school. "No," will be the reply. "V then, before you ask any favors, you go back and place your children in school, and then we will talk about this other

matter which concerns you," will be the alternative offered him. Wherever this

has been tried it has resulted in swelling

the schools, and while it does not ma-terially benefit the old Indian, it does

work well on the rising generation, and

those are the ones with whom the most can be done. It is in this way that the

Indians at Warm Springs will be better off than they ever would under an agent, and the change is regarded as the best move that could be made. Although Congress at the recent ses-sion refused to make appropriations for contract Indian schools, there is a great deal of doubt whether those schools will suspend or not. As a general thing, the ontract schools were those run by some denomination, and known as sectarian schools. The facts of the case are simply these: ply these: The regular Government reservation and boarding schools are amply large to accommodate all the Indian chilthat are now being educated by the contract schools; but these schools make the point that it is a part of their missionary work to care for and educate the Indian children, and they are, therefore, reluctant to give them over to the Government. While the Indian Bureau feels that it can at any time take the children from the contract schools, it is not inclined to withdraw the pupils from the schools by force or compuls schools by force or compulsion, but rather says to the promoters of those schools: "Godspeed in your good work. We cannot assist you in your noble cause by money, but we will in every other way. We realize that you are doing a good work, and we are only too glad to assist." Of course, the Indian Bureau is without authority to lend any financial assistance to contract schools financial assistance to contract schools hereafter, but it can assist in other ways, and expects to do so. The Indian chil-dren educated at contract schools are well cared for, well educated, and in the end make just as useful citizens as those who pursue a course in the Government

Parties who are decidedly prejudiced against contract schools have been raising the cry, since the appropriation for contract schools has been cut off, that the Indian children should be taken by force from the contract schools, and would be necessary to construct new school buildings for the purpose. That would mean that one of the two build-ing would stand idle. If the sectarian schools saw that their children were to be taken by force, they would refuse to the taken by force, they would refuse to the taken by force, they would refuse to sell their property. On the other hand, where such school cannot be run without Government assistance, the Indian Bu-reau stands ready to purchase the schools at reasonable figures, and thereafter op-erate them, educating the Indian children as matter of fact, up to the present time as matter of tact, up to the present that there does not seem to be the slightest inclination on the part of the contract schools to suspend, and turn their schools over to the Government, and it is hardly believed that they will do so. They will, of course, be handleapped by having their environmentation cut off but they do now. appropriation cut off, but they do now, and always have, looked upon their work for the Indian children as a part of their missionary work; a righteous work, into which they have thrown their souls, and they will not allow a lack of Government funds to curtail their efforts and labors among the Indians.

More Pay for Letter-Carriers. By an order of the Postmaster-General, which takes effect from the commencement of the new fiscal year, July L 1900, all carriers in the rural free delivery service, who have heretofore been paid at the rate of \$600 per annum, including horse hire, will, from and after that date, be paid at the rate of \$500 per annum, including horse hire. Carriers who have heretofore received less compensation than \$400 per annum will receive an increase of pay in like proportion, namely, 25 per cent, from the date above named. It is further ordered that from and after July 1, 1900, rural carriers shall make their deliveries, and collections, either in person or by bonded substitute, on every day of the year, Sundays alone

excepted. Sheep-Grazing on Forest Reserve. The Crop Bulletin, a monthly publication of the Agricultural Department, con-

tains the following paragraph on sheep-grazing in forest reserves, which will interest the sheepmen of the West gen-"One of the most important matters concerning the forest reserves of the West with which the Government at West with which the Government at Washington has to deal is that of sheepgrazing. Hitherto, sheepowners have been allowed to drive their flocks into various reserves without restriction. Re-cently, however, there has been a move-ment against sheep-grazing in the forest

reserves, on the ground that the young forest growth is killed by the sheep and the future forest seriously damaged. The soil also is said to be trampled down to such an extent that its absorbent quali-ties are materially affected.
"The possibility of excluding sheep from certain reserves has called forth vigorous protests from various woolgrowers, who assert that no injury whatever is done

by the sheep, provided the range is not overstocked. As a matter of fact, it is probable that the effect of sheep-grazing varies in different reserves and frequently in different sections of the same reserve. "In view of the controversy over this subject, the Secretary of the Interior has made a request upon the Department of Agriculture for a thorough and impartial investigation. Such an investigation will be undertaken during the coming Summer by the Division of Forestry.

"It is expected that representatives of this department will be sent to the re-serves in Arizona, New Mexico, California and Washington, the Big Horn re-serve, in Wyoming, and the Uintah Mounreserve, in Utah. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, forester of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. F. V. Colville, botanist, of the same department, left Washington for the West last month to or-ganize the work. They will personally examine one of the reserves in Arizona where public feeling is most intense, where, consequently, the necessity for an early settlement of the question is of great importance. The investigation will be strictly impartial, and it is expected that the effect of sheep-grazing on for-est lands in the various reserves will be settled beyond dispute." NOTE AND COMMENT.

This is the glorious third.

It is a protty safe bet that it will not min till the Fourth

Mahomet would not go to the mountains; so the Hill went to Lincoln

What a pension list China will have when she gets through with this wart Bryan will not have to go around with lantern this Fail to see his finish. We are beginning to wonder how soon

we shall know how many of us there are.

The Democrats are looking for a strenlous man, and what's the matter with David B. Hill?

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon is still seeing shocking things in England, but he has not yet reported any clergymen in the newspaper business.

Admiral Dewey has prophesied Bryan's election, but the Admiral has not proved himself a very astute politician.

Fortunately for the youngsters, and

fortunately for the rest of the world, the price of fire works is not prohibitory. The Reverend Charles M. Sheldon says

ie has seen more drunken men in Great Britain in three weeks than he saw in Topeka in 12 years. If he keeps on making statements of that kind he will get in disfavor with the Topeka Board of Immigration. However, it may be said that there aremore men in Great Britain than there are in Topeka.

Several Ehstern papers have recently contained mournful articles about the disappearance of Muir Giacier. No authentic word has come that anything serious has happened to the great Alaska phenomenon. Doubtless "the old thing is running yet," as some one said about Niagara Falls. The glacier has recently been shedding many icebergs, and the waters adjacent are full of floating obstacles. But Muir Glacier goes on forever, just the same.

Visitors to Corsica always-go to see tha house where Napoleon was born. A sojourn in this Napoleonic mansion sets the imagination working when one remembers the children that were born therein. There was Joseph, the eldest son: Napoleon, the second; Lucien, Louis, Jerome, Caroline, Elise, Paultne-all the children of an abscure notary, and in the course of time (and not so long, either) they were crowns torn from the heads of Kings, wore them deflantly, too, in the sight of the whole world, and caused themselves to be embraced as brothers by Emperors and Kings, and great nations fell at their feet and delivered the land and people to a band of Corsican adventurers.

Napoleon, as Emperor of France; Joseph, King of Spain; Louis, King of Holland; Jerome, King of Westphalia; Pauline and Elise, Princesses of Italy; Caroline, Queen of Naples-all of these remarkable people were born and educated in this modest house up a back street by a woman unknown to fame, Letitia Ramelino, who, at the age of 14, married a man equally obscure. There is scarcely a tale in the famed "Arabian Nights" that sounds more fabulous. There is plenty of food for reflection in a visit to the Casa Buonaparte.

BACHELOR HYPOCHONDRIA.

nairfmony who didn't stay single. Marriage is all right for the man who knows est trouble he is getting into; but he never

In an old maid's opinion, the things that pover the greatest multitude of sins are clo sturned besten bear Lots of women reveal what isn't in their minds by divulging what is. The woman who pleads for her eex generally does it least eloquently by pleading with he

Earnippe was the most famous woman who ever lived, merely because she was such a Solfishness and altruism meet where men mind

their own business and women each other's. Many women just too lovely for enything are more appreciated as esteemed friends the

women do not trail skirts to mop the streets, but to make men believe they are betresses. It's always a secret when a woman cats an onion, but not too deep a secret that she does not fear her friends will discover it before she can tell it. Every woman may be worth her weight in

gold, but by the law of supply and demand she goes for much less par value.

Women my it's not every men that can conceal what he doesn't know, but women's trouble is that they don't know what they can

concess. It always emagerates an esthetic young god-dess, who is receiving affections every even-ing, to hear her mother prescribe mustard plan-ter for the carbumche on her father's neck. The only time an old maid is supremely happy is when she sees Smith with a jag on or Jones swearing with baited broath, or sees the stubble-bearded hired man abuse the cat DULCISSIMO.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Barber-Does do razzer pull, boss? Victim-Yes; but one of the spiral springs in the chair seems to be screwed so deep into my back that I don't think the razer can drag me out onto the floor.-Judge.

A Palliating Circumstance.—"Do you mean to tell me that Mr. Giltington refused his wife nin money?" "Well," answered Miss Caypin monay?" "Well," answerou many pin monay?" "Well," answerou mens, "I don't know that he is wholly to be blamed. You see, Mrs. Giltington didn't want anything but diamond pins," — Washington

Too Tame for Him-"No," said the St. Louis uan, "I didn't enjoy the street-car ride you gave me. The scenery was all right, and the roadbed good, but it was too tame." "Tame?" "Yea At home I'm used to being blown up at every second street corner. Develand Plain Dealer.

A gentleman, while walking along a road of far from the side of which ran a railway, ncountered a number of insane people out for xercise. With a not towards the rallwar as, he said to one of the lunation; does this railway go to?" The lunatic looked at him scornfully for a moment, and then re-plied: "It doesn't go anywhere. We keep it here to run trains on."—Tit-Bits.

Baltimore American.

The man from Punxsutawney, and the man from Kokomo, accused the Chinese troubles, and the first said: "Don't you know, think these Chinese names are queer enough to stop a clock."

"That's right," replied another man, from fair The man from Kokomo observed: "By ginger,

that's a fac', That's what my brother says—he lives down here in Hackensack And still another stranger card the man's comwith a smile of pride: "My home's in Kalamazoo."

another man took up the strain: "Now, down Skowhegun way, And up at Yreiianti we speak of it every day. per are all uncivilized and heathen in their ring.
That's what I told my uncle, yesterday, in Ishpeming."

"Hobokus is my native town," another stranger "And I think all these Chinese names the worst I ever read."
"Quite true," agreed a quiet man, they're cor-tainly uncanny,

That's what my neighbors all assert, in Tall

Holt, Indianny."