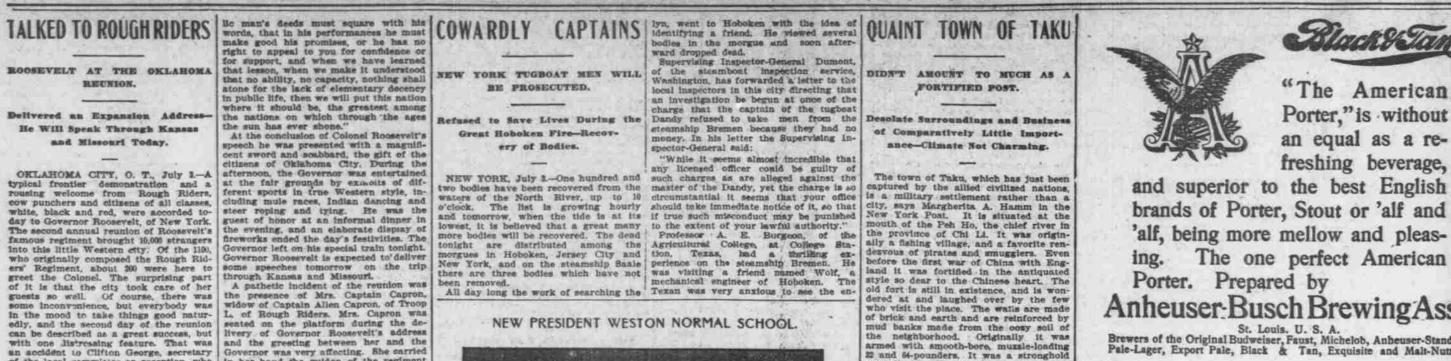
### THE MORNING OREGONIAN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900.



A pathetic incident of the reunion was the presence of Mrs. Captain Capron, widow of Captain Allen Capron, of Troop L, of Rough Riders. Mrs. Cupron was seated on the platform during the delivery of Governor Boosevelt's address and the greeting between her and the Governor was very affecting. She carried in her hand the guidon of the regiment draped in plain black, and when the boys of the Rough Riders bore to the platform the colors of the regiment, she wept bitterly. Mrs. Capron came to Oklahoma especially to attend the reunion of the regiment in whose affairs her husband bore so valorous a part.

# CHAMPIONSHIP MEET.

### Scattle Athletic Club Won From Multnomah.

SEATTLE, July 2.- The fifth annual Pa-cific Northwest Athletic championship meet was held here today, being won by meet was need here toony, being won by the Seattle Athletic Club by 80 points as against 52 points of the Multhomah Ath-letic Club. Four new records were es-tablished, three by the victors and one by Heater, of the visiting team. Heater raised the pole vault record from 10 feet 10 inches to 10 feet 114 inches with a people who witnessed the contest. Paris, of Seattle, broke the 460-yard-dash record, lowering it to 52 3-5 seconds, from 53 3-5 seconds. In the one-mile bicycle race, Millhouse, of Seattle, reduced the record to 2 minutes 25 4-5 seconds, from 2:34. The fourth record broken was the mile relay, the time of which was lowered to 3:41% by the Seattle Athletic Club.

### THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Scores of	Yesterday's in the End		Games
At Pittsbur	-		
	RHE		RHE
Pittsburg	. 2 5 1 Bosto	10	1 6 6
Batteries-( and W. Clar At Chicago		Zimmer	t; Lewis
	RHE		RHE
Chicago	. 9 14 1/Phila Griffith and 1		
hard and Do At Cincinn	uglass,		
	RHE		PHT

ner over the Governor's head. A temporary interruption, that threat-ened to result in a panle, occurred dur-ing Governor Barnes' speech. One of the supports to the speakers' stand gave way, and it was thought for a moment that the structure might fall, but the presence of mind of the Governor and the owelais in charge averted any serious crush, and when it was found that the stand was solid after all. Governor Barnes continued in his speech. Barnes continued in his speech. The introduction of Governor Roose-telt was the signal for an extraordinary Cincinnati ... 10 7 4 New York .... 8 14 5 Batteries-Breitenstein, Stimmel and Peitz: Doheny, Hawley and Bowerman. femonstration, and at times he could scarcely proceed with his address on ac-

# Other Games.

scarcely proceed with his address on ac-pount of the applause. In the course of his speech the Governor said: "I had never been in your territory until last night, but I feel at home here. At Detroit-Detroit, 5; Buffalo, 1. At Sloux City-Sloux City, 3; Des Moines, 7. At Minneapells-Chicago, 8; Minneap-

You are bone of my bone, blood of my	alte 6	1.10	
blood, and to the home of your sons I am bound by the closest ties that can	At Cleveland-Cleveland,		and the second second
bind one man to his brothers. I hope to come down here often, and next time	At Kansas City-Kansas	City,	9;. Mil

# National League Standing Per ct

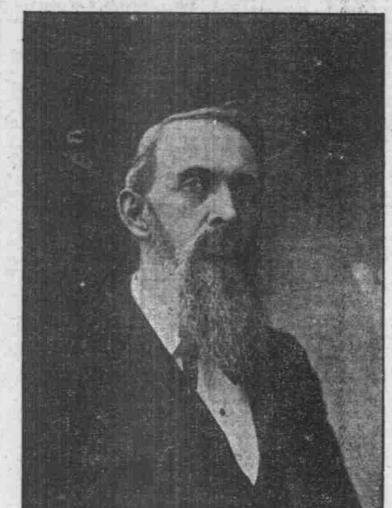
to come down here often, and next linke I come, I hope to see you a state. You have got free homes, and now you need statehood. I know I don't have to say to you, least of all, to those who know me closely like my comrades here, that I am with you heart and sout to aid you in whatever you desire. "And I want today, first of all, to thank the territory and city, whose guests we are, for the magnificent hos- pitality extended to us, and then say how giad I am that we had with us men of	Cincinnati 24 21 St. Louis
giad I am that we had with us men of the First Colorado, who followed Gen-	' Amsteur Golf Toursament.

Amsteur Golf Tournament.

NEW YORK, July 1 .- Walter J. Travis, of the Oakland, L. L. Golf Club, and

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NEW PRESIDENT WESTON NORMAL SCHOOL.



### DR. J. A. BEATTIE.

WESTON, Or., July 1 .- Dr. J. A. Beattle, the newly elected President' of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School, at Weston, was born in Ohio in 1845. re measured his edu-cation in the public schools of Ohio, Savannah Academy and Bethany Collega, Ha has attained the degrees of Master of Scianos. Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, and his ex-perience as a teacher extends over a period of 33 years. He has served as City Superintandent of Schools of Ashiand, O., and has been connected with Bedford College, Indiana; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; Cotner University, Nebraska, and the State Normal School at Peru, Neb. He now resigns the Presidency of the latter institution in order to accept the position at Weston. In connection with his other duties, Dr. Beattie has done a great deal of work in teachers' institutes, and as a lociturer before teachers' gatherings generally. For the past four years he has been a member of the Educational (sound) of the State Teachers' Association, of Nebrasks, and of the Rending Circle Board. As an instructor, his work has been principally along the lines of maintennitics, psychology, rhstoric and English literature, ethics, logic and pedagogy. Of the 33 years in which he has followed the teacher's profession, 15 have been devoted to administrative and executive work. The selection of Dr. Beattle is deemed an excellent one by patrons of the school. The new President came out from Nebraska a few days ago, and has been visiting his

son, R. Kent Beattle, Professor of Botany in the State Agricultural College, at Pullman, Wash. He has now returned to Peru, Neb., and will arrive at Weston in a few weeks with Mrs. Beattle and three daughters.

ruins was kept up. The officials of the | gins-room of an ocean steamship, and North German Lloyd line were doing ev-erything they could to straighten out the engineers of the Bremen, secured per-

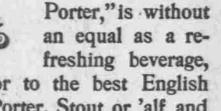
style so dear to the Chinese heart. The old fort is still in existence, and is won-dered at and laughed over by the few who visit the place. The walls are made of brick and earth and are reinforced by mud banks made from the cosy soil of the neighborhood. Originally it was armed with smooth-bore, muzzle-loading 22 and 64-pounders. It was a stronghold according to the standards of the last century, but under modern conditions practically worthless. It was neatly de-scribed to a party of friends by the late Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, as "the Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, as "the most satisfactory cattle-pen on the Chinese Coast." During the war between France and China in 1854-1885 the old fort was greatly strengthened by earthwork batteries on both sides of the river, and by a number of Krupp and Armstrong guns. It was the intention of the Chinese commander-in-chief to use Arm-strongs exclusively, but the Britsh agent refused to pay any commission to the Chinese officials or to give receipts for amounts larger than those he received. Negotlations were therefore broken off with him, and the remainder of the arma-ment supplied through Chinese intermedi-aries, who furnished Krupp guns at fig-ures satisfactory to themselves and the purchasers. "Quaker" Cartridges, Wooden Guns

The corruption which marked this of-ficial business was illustrated soon after the breaking out of the war between China and Japan, when over 1000 cart-ridges in stock turned out to be clay mently molded, slivered, and japaned, so as to be almost indistinguishable from the real article. Two of these "quaker" the real article. Two of these 'quaker' cartridges were exhibited in Yokohama among other relics of the international contest. It is said by old residents of Tien Tsin that at least two of what seemed to be the largest-sized Krupp guns were made of wood, painted, silvered and carved so as to be perfect images of the steel and iron weapons of the famous German ironmaster.

There is no harbor to Taku, it being upon the low coast of the Hoang Hal, or Yellow Sea. The settlement consists of barracks, officers' quarters, a small cus-tom-house, and a jot of poor Chinese houses or hovels. The land is a part of the delta of the Peh Ho. This river, though small, brings down an enormous amount of silt, and is steadily shouling up the sea beyond. Although the Yel-low Sea is rather turbulent, the flerce river is moving the bar out steadily. The charts show this movement very clearly. Those of the early part of the century make the bar about three miles from the shore, in 1550 it was about four and a half miles, and today it is six miles. At this distance from the land there is only 13 feet at low tide, excepting in the four channels. The bottom is mud, the soft and so free from rocks that the coasting captains who ply that part of the Chinese waters think little of Hunning aground in this neighborhood. For many years enterprising merchants have kep powerful steam tugs at Tien Tsin, and they make a handsome profit in towing vessels up and down the Peh Ho, and in pulling luckless ships off the number-

# ens shouls within the bar.

A Desolate Landscape. Taku is exceedingly desolute. Though the soil is very rich and vegetation grows with rapidity, yet the poverty of the people compels them to utilize the smallest pieces of vegetable matter. In the Fall the writer has noticed the natives gathering all the dead leaves, and just



Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis. U. S. A. Brewers of the Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anbeuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Black & Tan, Exquisite and Malt-Nutrin

which was a light-draught gunboat, ran eRRORS IN QUOTATIONS eight feet high and 10 feet wide, was built all around it. Between the walls and the boat the sailors put straw, and on the straw a coating of mud eight inches thick. From the port and starboard gangways they ran out wooden platforms to the top of the wall and thence a light bridge to the land. Over the deck they built a barnlike structure containing win-dows, and covered all the joints with paper. While building the deck cover the early frost converted the mud into ada-mant, and so gave them an outside wall to their craft which was proof against cold, rats and thieves. They next made a skating pond along the wall, and there

during the Winter they held high carni-Junk Trade Crushed by Steam. At one time there was a large junk trade on the Peh Ho, especially of big freight junks, bringing rice, beans, bean-cake, bean-oil, and foreign goods to Tion Tain. This was almost wholly destroyed by the coasting steamers. At the present time two Chinese, four Japanese, six English, and one German line of steamers call regularly at Tien Tsin, and at least two tramp steamers visit it every week. As a single steamer will bring from 10 to 50 times as much cargo as a junk, the decadence of the junk trade is easily understood. The junkmen, who even to-day are a powerful element in the working classes, are very bitter egainst the foreign devil and his vessels, and even more bitter against the Chinese merchants, who are now so largely interested in steam navigation. It must be remembered that these coasters are manned bered that these coasters are manned by Chinese crews, chiefly Swatow men, with Malay quartermasters. The Swa-tow men speak a language utterly unin-telligible to the people of Chi Li, who regard them as foreigners of a worse type than those who have red heads, i. e., English or Luzon men (Spaniards), or Flower-flag men, that is, Americans. A Chinese steamship sallor receives \$5 gold a month, while the junkman, even in his palmy days, got but \$1 or \$1.50. To the resentment occasioned by the destruction of the business is added the jealousy

produced by seeing a rival receive what is to him a princely salary. This may account in some measure for the fact that most of the disturbances of the present insurrection have thus far taken place on the great internal water-ways, which have been so profoundly affected com-

#### mercially in the past decade. Native Soldiers.

The native soldiers at Taku are no better and no worse than those of other ports. At one time when Li Hung Chang was in power in Chi Li they were well drilled, and were thoroughly familiar with modern weapons, but during the war with Japan his famous army corps was broken up, and when he was displaced and de-graded the efficient organization which he had created at Tien Tsin and Taku was utterly demolished by his conservative rivals. Only one regiment and a brass band remain at Tion Tain to tell the story of their former greatness. For the last five years the Taku garrison has consist-ed of poorly dressed, poorly fed, and poorly drilled raw levies, with their pay generally six months in arrears, and w no medical attendance excepting t that which they could secure from a medical missionary. Many of them have never fired a rifle nor handled a cartridge. So far as is known, they have never used the big guns, the only firing they have done being the salute from a light field-plece whenever a man-of-war passed the forts en route to Tien Tain. The present officers are on a par with the men. Under the conservative administration of the Empress Dowager, all the foreign drillmasters have been discharged from the imperial service, and their places filled with graduates of the Manchurian Military College at Pekin. This school, its system and graduates, would be ridiculously funny if they were not so piti-able. Their chief text book upon military science is a literary classic more than 1000 years old. It abounds in such extra-ordinary recommendations as these: "A wise General plays sweet music before going into battle in order to hull his

IT IS BOTH UNWISE AND UNSAFE TO RELY ON THE MEMORY.

Jingle of Earl of Boscommon Oredited to Pope-Quotations That Are Constantly Abused.

The longer one follows the business of writing the more entirely he becomes convinced, by withering experiences, of the unwisdom and unsafety of quoting from memory, says the Rochester Demo-crat and Chronicle. The man who quotes, without refresh-

ing his memory or correcting his distinct impression of the passage quoted by reference to the text, will, in nine cases out of 10, bungle his quotation, even if it be of a passage so familiar that to incide it in quotation marks seems almost an in-sult to his readers. Indeed, the more famillar the passage-the more entirely certain you, are that you recollect it per-fectly-the surer you are to get it wrong. For the words that are so familiar to you are, most often, not the words of the author, but merely the popular colloquial version, practically certain to be incor-rect, of the author's words. By trusting to your memory of such passages you not merely risk manging them-which fault, if you cling to the popular version, is likely to pass unrebuked-but you also risk miscrediting them, ascribing them to some author who didn't write them, which fault is most unlikely to escape unrebuked by some superfluous busybody.

# A Frightful Example.

Here is Paul Lelcester Ford, in his "Janice Meredith," furnishing a frightful example of the danger of quoting from memory. A man of wide reading, who ought to know better-a "literary feller." who ought to set a good example of correctness in quotation to common folkshe falls into one of the commonest and most frequently corrected of familiar misquotations. He had occasion to quote these lines:

Immodest words admit of no defense

Immodest words admit of no defense, Or want of decency is want of sense. Being "entirely familiar" with them, as everybody is, the advisability of veri-fying his impression of them did not sug-gest lithelf to him. He confidently quoted from memory, and so, of course, mis-quoted them, writing "want of modesty" for "want of decency," and erroneously ascribing their authorship to Pope. To do him justice, he doesn't mention Pope by name, but refers the authorship to "the reigning poet of the eighteenth cent-ury." The Chronicier thinks it fair to assume that by "the reigning poet of the eighteenth century" Mr. Ford meant

calf, and men of the First Tenn men of the different volunteer regiments, and men also of those splendid regulars, who, in time of war and time of peace, ready to do the bidding of our common country. And I am glad to see here today representatives of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, beside whom we marched to victory on that blood-stained

eral Irving Hale; men of the Twentieth Kansas, who followed Eunston and Met-

an accident to Clifton George, secretary of the local committee on reception, who was thrown from his horse, and is thought to have sustained fatal injuries.

The central figure was the New York Governor, and the guests of the city vied

with each other in extending to him a true Western ovation. The Governor himself rode a black charger in the pro-

cession which passed through the prin-cipal streets. He was cheered all along the line, the cry, "Hurrah for Teddy!" being the provailing sentiment. He was not attired in the garb of a Bough Rider, but wore a plain black cutaway cost. The brown sombrers and sours on

cost. The brown sombrero and spurs on his boots alone marked him as the Col-onel of his famous regiment. The pro-cession was formed of members of the

Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans' Cavalry from Fort Beno, a band of redmen in

their native garb, members of the Twen-tieth Kansas, First Tennessee and First Colorado Volunteer Regiments and civic

organizations of Oklahoma City and

The exercises of the day were held at

the fair grounds, and were presided over by A. H. Classen, cheirman of the local committee of entertainment. Governor

committee of enterioinment. Governor Parnes, of Oklahoma, and Mayor Van Wyckle, of this city, made welcoming addresses, and Mrs. N. A. Jennings, of New York, sang "The Star-Spangled Ban-ner." Colonel Roosevelt rose to his feet when the first strains of the soul-str-

when the first strains of the soul-str-ring anthem were heard, and soon the entire assemblage of 5000 people was rev-erently standing. The scene became dra-matic when a Rough Rider unfuried the Stars and Stripes and waved the ban-ner over the Governor's head.

and is

morning, two years ago last Bunday. "Men of Oklahoma, it is 11 years since you had Oklahoma. Why are you here? Because you expanded into Oklahoma. This is not politics. This is a statement of fact. Wherever the flag is, and as long as there is an armed for against it. the flag stars there. Among the men of my regiment who are here today are men partly or in whole of the blood of the Pawpee, the Cherokee, the Chicknasw, and the Creek, the andent red owners of the set! the soil. One of the men of that blood noted for gallantry in action from and Lieutenant finally to a Captain. He was shot, and before his wound was healed he joined us at the front. And now that man has a commission in the army of the United States over in the ippines. Now, why was he with me? ause you had expanded over him; because you had treated him with justice, because you had made one law the same for all men. Injustice and wrong ruin the nation that does it, and another thing does it even quicker-cowardice, cring-ing and shrinking from the work of the world, when the world's work has got to be done. We of the Rough Riders are be dona we of the hough riders are proud of our Colonel, the present General Wood, proud of him not only because we remember how he formed us, not only because we remember how he led us in the fight at Guasimas, when most of us had not any idea exactly how it felt to be in a fight, but we found out. But we ble and upright civic administrator in Cuina; because we feel that our regi-ment has taken the lead in furnishing the sort of men who must be sent to the tropic islands that have become ours, if we are going to, as we must, make our rule a blessing indeed to those islands. "And I spread to the movie of the

"And I appeal to the people of the rest West, I appeal to the men who pught in the Civil War, and to their sons, who came forward so gallantly to offer all that they had when the nation called again. Whatever their party did, I care nothing for their party, I appeal to them to see to it that the nation does not shrink from its work; that the flag which has so far been borns to honor shall be upheld forevermore as the fing of the greatest and mightiest nation of mankind, a nation that shrinks from no duty when duty calls. I have a right to ap-peal, for I fought with a regiment from the West containing many men from the East, men whose fathers once wore the blue, others whose fathers wore the gray, a regiment in which we knew neither Easterner nor Westerner, nor Northerner nor Southerner, no distinction of creed or race or origin or occupation but in which we treated each man on his worth as a man. We could get good work out of that regiment, because every man in it knew if he did hts duty we would stand by him, and if he did not do his duty all the politicians in the land uid not save him.

'No nation, no matter how glorious its record, can exist unless it practices-practices, mind you, not merely preaches s record, can ractices, mind you, not merely pro-civic honesty, civic decency, civic fighteousness. No nation can perma-nently prosper unless the decalogue and the golden rule are its guides in public as in private life. Don't get into that most of admirring mere of admirring mere smartness, unaccompanied by moral pur-

we are going to make this republic what it ought to be, insist that a pub- has moved out of the district

of the Oakland, L. I., Golf Club, and R. C. Watson, of the Westbrook Club, thet in the amateur golf tournament on the Garden City Golf Club links today, and Travis defeated his younger oppo ent by two up and one to play. Six pairs of golfers stayed 34 holes each today, which meant that 16 of the eligible ones would be forced out of the tourns-ment during the afternoon.

While many of them had quite a follow-ing of friends, the chief interest of the speciators was centered in the match between Travis and Watson. Up to and including the sixth hole, Watson held his own, but from that point Travis made gains which left him three up on the ninth hole, and when the round was com-pleted, he had his lend increased to five ninth hole, and when the round was com-pleted, he had his lead increased to five up. Travis was not as good as usual on the long game, but he did some remark-ably clever putting, which is considered his weakest point in golt.

Sporting Notes.

At the Seastde Athletic Club, Coney Island, Dave Sullivan, of Ireland, was disqualified in the 18th round of his hout with Kid Broad, of Cleveland, for hitting low.

The stewards of Washington Park Club, Chicago, announced that Barney Schrieber will be barred from the track hereafter, and will have to lose his horses on account of inconsistent racing of Fly by Night, who won the Onkwood handi-cap Saturday after having finished unplaced among poorer horses Thursday Winners of the races at Sheepshead Bay were: Killashandra, Kamara, Boll-ing Boer, Charentus, Flora and Jack Point At St. Louis: Sam Lasarus, Cross Molina, Minnie Cabb, Wiethoff, Earl; Bird and Premus. At Newport, Villa V. Heima Clark, Pall Mall II. Ennonis an nis and Peter Duryes. At Chicago, Hermoso, Danger Line, Scheck, Sidney Lucas, Moroni and Primar. At Fort Eric, Eleven Bells, Miss Kringle, Pulminator, Earl Fonso, Frank Morrison, Sister Allos and Midnight Chimes.

# BARLY MORNING FIRE.

Fireworks Set Fire to Residen J. D. Honeyman.

This morning at 2:16 a still alarm called out truck company No. 2 and fire engine No. 4, and the residence of J. D. Honeyman, 360 Fourteenth street, was dis-covered on fire. The blaze had started under the roof and the rear of the house and roof were on fire. The cause of the blaze is attributed to Fourth of July fireworks. Twenty minutes' active work was sufficient to quench the flames. The house was fully insured. The damage is stimated between \$1000 and \$1500.

#### Woodstock School.

The Woodstock School Board recently re-slected Professor Miller, Miss Carrie MoCabe and Mrs. Anna Read as teachers for the coming year. The district is in excellent financial condition, there will be a 10 months' school tarm, and the sal-aries of the teachers increased. The years' work just closed is one of the most successful and entisfactory in the history successful and satisfactory in the history

of the school. The patrons and residents of the dis

by the resignation of W. B. Church, who

matters and bring things into some sort of tangible shape. Their main efforts were directed to taking care of the survivors and to securing an accurate list of the missing. They looked after the transportation to Germany of the survivors who are in condition to go. They also gave to them clothing and fed them. Official action was today started on the charge of crueity against tugboat

captains and also on the charges that they refused to rescue persons unless money was paid to them.

Information was sworn to before Re-sorder Stantan, in Hoboken, today, by Ferdinand H. Krowse, third officer of

mouncement from Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, shat he will prosecute all tug-boat captains against whom charges of refusing to save life m the great dock fire can be substantiated. The Major says he will apply for wareants charging two tugboat captains with murder and that has evidence that these men used at hooks to keep drowning men from Embing on their tugs because the un-

fortunates had no money. An effort is also to be made to have the licenses of offending captains revoked.

Up to the stoppage of work late inst night 67 bodies hnd been recov-cred. Wrecking tugs today continued their work on the Main and Bremen, re-moving cargo and debris and trying to reach the bodies believed to be in their bolds. holds. Many persons are known to have perished in these ships and the search for the remains will be kept up, but it is feared that any recover The body of an unknown man, thought

to be one of the victims of the fire, was found at the foot of Essex street, Jersey City, today.

After dark last night the boats of the exactive were provided with bulk-eys satterns and electric hand torohes, and the force at work was doubled, so that no bodies might escape up or down the river. The turning of the tide is the time when bodies are started from the bottom and come to the surface. The bodies began to appear Monday afternoon when the tide began to run afternoon when the tide began to run abb, and they continued to rise until the tide had fallen almost to dead elack. On the return tide the guards were sent up the river towards the Thingvalls docks to see that no bodies floated up the river. The guard will be maintained for several

Many of the 47 bodies found during the first day's search rose to the surface of the water between the long Hnes of partly burned piles, which are now the only remains of the four great piers. The other bodies were dragged from the mud at the bottom of the river near the bulkheads, and some nearer the river ends of the piers. Scores of men placed about the docks all day in rowboata were draging the mud with grapping ir or polding with long post hooks. So of the boats would come to shore w two and some with three bodies. A were stationed at the Hamburg piers Mer watch for any bodies that might ficat down the stream and be carried towards

the bay. The scarchers for the bodies were volunteer workers. They prosecuted the search without promise of reward. The New Jersey naval reserves on the training-ship Portsmouth, to the north of the Valencia Club's bonthouse, saw the body of a woman floating in the river and

made attempts to recover it, but it was lost while they wers lowering a boat. A grocer named Boxbeegan, of Brook-in the art gallery

mission to pay a visit. They were down in the engine-room on the Bremen when the fire started. In an instant they found the usual means of egress cut off by the flames. They ran out into the hold and came to a hatchway, through which was suspended a

"It is your only hope; professor; shin said Wolf. The professor tried to climb the rope, but it was beyond his power.

"Good-bye, old man; you will have to go without me." he said to Wolf. After a final embrace, the athlete grasped the pe. He reached the air in safety, overboard and was rescued by a passing tug.

Down in the stoke hole, the professor ound that he had many companions in misery. He counted about 30 engineers, firomen and coalpassers, all huddled in one compartment of the hold.

After a while one of the engineers opened coaling port and dropped him out into he water. He was picked up by a tug and sent to a hospital. The work of removing the from the Saale was di-ued today, and a gang of 15 discon-

was put to work preparing the ship for pumping out. Divers were sent down to cover the portholes that were broken, and a number of boilermakers commenced to remove rivets from the iron work that now covers the ways to the steerage

hatchway. When this hatchway is opened up, it is expected that a number bodies will be found. The fire on the Main has been

put out and while the upper works will have to be rebuilt, the hull of the vessel is in pretty fair shape. The plates of the hull above water, although burned off, have not sprung any leaks, which shows her ottoms were not much affected by the heat.

The Bremen, beached alongside of the Main on the Weehawken fists, rosts on her port side. The visible part of her lines, the upper works, looks a deplora-ble wreck, but her hull is nearly all right. The powerful derrick Monarch is keeping the Bremen from keeling over to

The Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, the only vessel of the fleet in port to escape the flames of Saturday, salled today for Bremen. On the versel and on all the plers and shipping and along the river the flags were flying at half-mast. The plers were crowded with people. The steamship sailed at 10 A. M., with cabins and steerage full.

# Emperor William's Sympathy.

BERLIN, July 1.-The officials of the North German Lloyd Company have re-ceived a telegram from Emperor William expressing sympathy with the company in the calamity that has befallen it.

# Foreign Notes.

The English House of Lords passed the Australian commonwealth bill. The Consul-General of Colombia at New York denies that the rebels in his coun

try are making headway. The United States training-ship Buffalo, which left Malta June 26; on her way to Manila, arrived at Port Said yesterday. From one and one-half to three inche rain has fallen over the whole drouthstricken portion of the Colony of Queens

land. The Khedive paid a state visit to the City of London yesterday afternoon, and lunched at the Guild Hall, after the wel-coming ceremonies had been carried out

roots, even the grass roots, dri and put them by for fuel. From October until April, therefore, the ground is as bare as a newly ploughed field, and the endless expanse of clay, sand and silt forms as lugubrious a background as the eye could rest upon. So thorough is this robbery of green things that the land birds go to more favorable districts, and

even such winged creatures as the ducks make but a short stay in their long flight to warmer climes. The natives of Taku belong to the same

type as those of other towns in Chi Li and Shan Tung. They are much larger, heavier, and stronger than those of the south, who give us 99 per cent of our Chinese population, and they are of much lighter complexion, many of them having gray or hazel eyes, brown and even dark-red hair. They are proud and more inde-pendent and often more unruly than their colleagues in the south. In size and stature they compare well with the aver-nge American. Through this district is

found a strain of very tall and powerful men, who, according to their own leg-ends, are descendants of a famous Mongolian horde that came from the north several thousand years ago. It is this breed which produced Chang, the star giant of Barnum's moral show in the years long gone by, and Chang's sister,

colossal maiden eight feet four inches in height. The climate of Taku cannot be remended from any point of view. In Win-ter it is bitterly cold, and all communication is shut off by a wall or great ram part of ice at sea and drifts of snow or land. For three months the place is thus buried alive. During the Spring rains the territory is a miasmatic marsh, during the rest of the year, it is and. dusty, insect-ridden and uncomfortable From Taku an excellent military road runs to Tien Tsin. It owes its existence and fine condition to Li Hung Chang who, during his long official residence there as Viceroy, bestowed more care

and labor upon the thoroughfares of his jurisdiction than any other Viceroy. While the road is not equal to the imperial post road, which runs through the empire, it is much better than the aver-age Chinese road, which goes up and

down hill with no regard to safety or comfort. It seems to have been flagged in the beginning of history and not to have been repaired since. Any good points about it are due to the millions of feet, brute and human, which have traversed its surface, and the rain and wind, which have brought dust and debris

to fill up its inequalities. The Peh Ho is a stream which resem-bles some of the rivers flowing into the Guif of Mexico. It twists and winds like a serpent and changes its channel with regularity and dispatch. It is always nav regularity and dispatch. It is always navigable to light-draught boats, and juring the Spring, to steamers of 20 and 21 feet draught. There is a river population as upon every stream in the Celes-tial Empire, but on account of the bitter Winters and the Spring freshets its habits are very different from those which prevail on the Yangtse and the Si Kiang. In the early Fail the junkmen draw their clumsy crafts high up on the banks and build around them walls of mud. Fre-quently the walls will be higher than the gunwales. The first frost changes the mud to crystalline hardness, making it a capital defence against cold and storm. to his callers.

This practice has been copied by civilized nations, and many are the men-of-war. English and American, which have gone into mud quarters during the Winter at Tien Tsin station. Our own people have developed the Chinese practice into a science and have won the admiration of the Mongolians. One Winter the Palos,

enemies into a deep sleep." "A good Commander should insist upon his men practicing with the bow to shoot backwards as they ride on their horses and should at times lead in the exercise himself."

"No General should go to war without taking with him an extra red umbrella

and an extra umbrella-bearer." These graduates are supposed to have mastered horsemanship, bow and arrow, the spear, the sword, and martial music, these being even today the chief features of the Manchurian curriculum.

The Taku garrison is supposed to cor sist of 5000 soldiers commanded by a Ti Tai or Major-General. If Taku is like most of the garrison cities of China, the 5000 soldiers existed only on paper, ex-cepting so far as drawing their salaries from the National treasury was concerned and are represented by 1100 or 1200 poor wretches no more entitled to the name of soldier than the little New

York boys who parade up and down the street with wooden guns and paper hats. The Prohibition Convention

Chicago Inter Ocean. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion among the delegates that the way to promote the holy cause of temperance was to slur the Government and insult the President of the United States. But the charitable view is that the majority of the delegates, influenced by the causes set forth above, lost control of them-selves, and that advantage was taken of their hysterical condition by the pro-fessional politicians. The dupes of these

professionals seem to have conceived the idea that the canteen is not an institution that has come down to us through the decades, but rather a recent device invented by William McKinley, of Ohio, for the purpose of debasing the American soldier and demoralizing the American army. They have evidently a vague idea that the canteen is something in the nature of a tin pail or "growler." From the remarks of several delegates it appears also to be a common belief in the convention that William McKinley is never quite so happy as when pouring strong liquors or serving foaming

Getting His Properties .- "Gimme a pair of long, yellow chin-whiskers," said the man with the sun-burned face and slightly rural air. "Detective, ch?" asked the costumer. "Naw, Summer boarders are coming next week, and I've got to git on a make-up for my part."anapolis Press.

At any rate, he certainly couldn't have meant the real author of the lines, the Earl of Rescommon. For the Earl of Roscommon was never "the reigning poet of any century, nor any sor poet of any century, nor any sort poet of the 15th century, because he had been dead and buried 18 years when the Sth century began. Mr. Ford had probably never read the author's own words, That is no reproach to him. Probably nobody now alive has ever read the Earl of Roscommon's "Ermys in Translated Verse," So Mr. Ford thought the lines were Pope's, because they sound like Pope, and because almost everybody every body thinks they are Pope's. He followed that multitude with unquestioning faith, and because, to quote another line of the Earl of Roscommon's, "The multitude is always in the wrong"-in regard to quotations-he earned his little reminder that every author receives sooner or later of the wisdom of verifying one's quotations before letting them into print.

### "Familiar Misquotations."

Some one with time enough for the necessary research could write a very entertaining essay on "Familiar Ma ations." There are a host of them. The Chronicler probably has a great many of them stored away in his mind, ready at the first favorable opportunity to force themselves inta Chronicilng in the guise of quotations and get him into trouble, but he only knows a very few of them for what they are. There is the remark that "If a man were permitted to make all the ballade ha need not care who abduld make the isws of a Nation" publicly misquoted a dozen times every day in the year, and as often erroneously ascribed to Fletcher of Saltoun, always, for some unknown reason, called "Old" Fletcher of Saltoun in this connection. Then there

### The mind is its own place, and in itself

Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven Most persons are now aware that the aunting idea that these lines are Shakespeare's is a delusion and a snare, but they are still almost invariably d thus:

### The mind is its own place, and of its

an make a hell of heaven, a heaven of hell." Then there are "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," as to which it is nost difficult to rid yourself of the im on that it must oe "somewhere in the Bible," although you know better; and, on the other hand, "Evil communiations corrupt good manners," which appeals to most persons as a proverbial saying of unknown origin, although it oc-curs in a chapter of the Bible than which no other is more frequently read in pub-lic. These, with the Earl of Roscom-mon's lines, already referred to, about complete the Chronicler's list of quotation raps from which he is fairly safe you see, the list is short. It could easily be extended. For any one can procure plenty of material for a long and enteraining essay on "Familiar Misquotations" by writing down, from memory, all the familiar quotations he can think of, and then verifying them with the aid of an authoritative "Dictionary of Quotations."

# Sapphires of Many Hues.

mine in the Rocky Mountains. tones were found varying in their shades of color from a light steel blue to the of color from a light steel blue to the deep blue tint and again from a lovely amethyst to a ruby red, has changed all that. These new sapphires have become the rage. They touched the whole color scale of blue, red and purple.

New York World. It used to be supposed that a perfect sapphire must be of a dark, rich blue tint. Now the discovery of a new sapphire