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TODAY'S WEATHER -- Generally fuir and

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

Can it be possible that the Demo ratic National Convention will adopt American troops and war vessels to China? Such resolution has been seribe quite in line with the frantic opposition of the party to "militarism." But it would show characteristic insensibility to the spirit of the intry, which will not tolerate cowardly abdication of the duty of protecting the lives of citizens and the honor of the United States.

The Democratic convention will dewants it, and the rank and file want it, and will say so. The convention at Kansan City is in the hands of the mob, st as it was at Chicago. From the very first the hopes of the Eastern Deocracy that they would be able to put a curb on rashness and direct the party nto saner ways were certain of failure,

Bryan knows and interprets the unerlying sentiments and dominant innces of the great body of his followers more correctly than Hill, or Harrin, or Van Wyck, or Danforth, or oker, or any of the state leaders. To nore silver is to betray weakness, low vaciliation, and to offend the real. rue Bryanites; and that means to diorce his own devoted following, withut gains in the East. So Bryan looks t it. He does not see how he would win New York or Indiana by a stradlle; he knows he would lose the great ody of Populists, and he knows that he Silver Republicans would be put ut of existence. The crown of thorns nd the cross of gold made Bryan; he oes not understand how loyalty to slier can unmake him.

It is not the habit or the will of the Fourth of July. It is the day the rewhich on this day of all days the De- statesmanship. mocracy could point with pride.

m best, like Croker and Hill, do not the radical element at Kansas City sees in the cheap New York blatherskite the Hving, breathing, speaking embodiment of their own revolutionary thoughts nd purposes, and they are for him. He is and will be a formidable factor in the convention, unless the strong hand of Croker is laid at his heels, and pulls him off. Sulzer is as reckless as Debs, as unreliable as Jim Ham Lewis, as dangerous as Herr Most, and as conimptible as Donnelly.

A fair Illustration of the utterly irsponsible character of Sulser is found n his address at the recent farewell to he Boer envoys at New York. He

I would say to old Paul Kruger: Hold on Eruger. And when Bryan's in the White but to Roberts. And you can tell he doesn't take his me you can send another ultimutum, not to ion in 24 hours you'll gut him

ies of the United States will belp you. If he could, Sulzer, a violent enmy of Great Britain, would involve us war in fifteen minutes after he was mulled as Vice-President. He wanted to go to war over the Canadian indary. He has sounded the alarm bout the alleged activity of Great eritain in building great fortifications at Esquimalt in order to control the strance to Puget Sound. He was an pen and noisy sympathizer with the beur d'Alene rioters. He grows exited in public speech in his denunciaof imperialism and militarism vet he would commit the incredible olly of using our military power to settle a quarrel which is not ours, and which is indeed none of our business; nd he would go into it as a partisan, ind not as a pacificator. As Vice-Present Sulzer would do harm enough; if he were to succeed to the Presidency, ils angressive ignorance and rash and seriive stupidity would lower us in the decent opinions of mankind and obably have us at odds with every

Sulzer is Bryan on a lower plane, but is all the same the outward and eigible manifestation of Bryanism. He cices what Bryan intends, and would o, if given free rein. He is the periffied ultimate of the socialism and nurchy of the Chicago platform.

sation in the world.

tion has not made any progress. is still nominally in force in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont by law

Island and Massachusetts once tried ftfor a few years and then abandoned it. judgment in the matter was soon vindi-In Iowa it has been practically aban-Kansas is the only Western state in which there is any serious attempt to enforce probibition of the liquor traffic, and the result has been to increase vastly the number of nominal drug stores that are largely tippling shops, as they are in Maine and Vermont. In the South, state prohibition does not exist.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN MATERIAL In making its platform the Democratic party will take advantage of the Republican mistake in Porto Rican legislation. President McKinley right as to "our plain duty," and the untry was with him. It was due to his characteristic weakness that he suffered himself to be overruled.

It was not Porto Rico that gave the question its main importance. It was the shadow of the Philippines, foom ing up behind. Stripped of all irrelevant matter, the question is whether any people under the flag are to be denied the right of free commercial in tercourse with the United States; whether they are to be held for taxation, without the benefits that should accrue from the sovereignty which they are sequired to acknowledge.

On this point the Democratic plat form will run a parallel, or a contrast, between "expansion" and "imperialsm," taking no position against the first, but condemning the second with out stint. It is the greed of protected interests that has given the Democrats this advantage.

The debate as to the power of Con gress is altogether unprofitable. Whether the limitations and restrictions of a resolution condemning the sending of the Constitution do or do not apply to newly acquired territory, until extended over it by specific legislation, is ously proposed, and adoption of it a subject on which everything remains to be said, on both sides; for it has not yet received authoritative exposition, and discussion of it as an abstract question comes to nothing. But the people of the United States do not believe that the people of our newly-acquired territory should be cut off from the benefits of free commercial intercourse with the country to whose sovereignty they are bound, or that we clare specifically for free silver at 16 have any just right to set up a de-to 1. There is little doubt about it. Bryan mand for "protection" for ourselves, or mand for "protection" for ourselves, or rather for special interests among us, against the people of our new possess-

stons. This the Democratic platform will call "imperialism." It will constitute large part of the material of the Bryan campaign. Effort will be made to keep it at the front, especially in the great states where twaddle about silver is at a discount. The party's crators will try to dodge the direct question whether the country ought to keep the new possessions, or not, and will endeavor to obscure this vital point by pressing the difference between "expansion" and "imperialism." Dry disquisitions on the theoretical

presentation. It is not a question whether Congress have power or not, but a question what Congress ought to do. What do right and justice demand, and broad considerations of National policy require? If the President's declaration as to "our plain duty" had been heeded; if the universal voice of the Republican press had been regarded, the Democratic party would not now have this potent weapon in its hands. We may concede the Constitutional power of Congress, while utterly american people to mourn on the dissenting from the policy of exercising ublic was born, and it is not the day Webster asserted the plenary power of which it is to be buried. Yet with Congress over territory beyond the limall its giorious memories and inspiring its of the states of the Union, they rity, and with the widening pros- kind. A power may exist, yet it may ct of a wonderful future opening up be inexpedient to assert it. From the pefore it, a Democratic convention has British point of view, there was no set apart this day to lamentation and question of the right to tax the American colonies; but British statesmen, sur present unhappy condition and our | Chatham, Fox, Burke above all, showed pertain dismal destiny. It would seem how unwise it was, how fatuous as a that there ought to be something to policy, how complete a negation of

No step has been taken, fortunately, which cannot be retraced. The Porto Rican error will soon expire by its own is that he carries his thoughts on his limitation, and the Philippines are to sleeve; and among them is an exalted be dealt with specifically when order opinion of Sulzer. Persons who know shall have been so far established as to render civil regulations practicable. take him as seriously as they should, Nevertheless, the Republican majority and they tolerate him because he is a in Congress, through its management sort of an idol with the rabble. But of this business, has furnished the opposition with the most effective portion of its campaign material-material of which it was sadly in need, since so much of its old platform rubbish was available no longer. The whole cam-paign against "imperialism" will be

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the grain season which closed last Saturday was the fact that out of the cleared from Portland not a single vessel suffered detention in the river between Portland and Astoria. This fleet ops or ecclesiastics in China. of sailing vessels carried, in round numbers, 300,000 tons of wheat and flour, and it included the largest sail- anti-foreign faction, and it is therefore ing vessel that ever entered the Columbia River, a vessel equaled in size by but few other ships affoat. This monster ship, carrying 5160 tons of wheat and drawing over twenty-three feet of water, went through from Portland to Astoria in forty hours, anchoring over night on the way down, and did not lighter a pound of cargo. As a matter of fact; the lighterage of the entire fleet of nearly 100 ships was only about 1000 tons, which was taken from some of the old-style clipper ships built with deep draft, for speed, and not for carrying capacity.

The record of this fleet is the highest tribute that can be paid to the efforts that have been made for a deep and safe channel between Portland and Astoria. The Oregonian, in September, 1857, announced with a great display of enthusiasm that the barkentine Jane ulation of about 383,000,000. Of course A. Falkenberg, drawing nearly seventeen feet of water, had reached here with 500 tons of freight, "the largest of the various provinces were united cargo that had ever been brought to Portland." It is unnecessary to go back so far into the past to find seventeen-foot vessels meeting with trouble and delay, and requiring the lighterage annually of many thousand tons of wheat from Portland to Astoria. St. Helens bar was for nearly a quarter tion arose who should move the decla-of a century after the Falkenberg's ration. Lee was selected. He moved record trip the most dreaded place on the declaration, and by parliamentary the river, and in early days so much trouble was experienced at this point that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company abandoned the attempt of bringing its steamships any farther up the river, and made a temporary head of

navigation for deep-water ships at that The pioneers of Portland, with more

or constitutional amendment. Rhode generally credited with at this late day, refused to give up the fight, and their cated. Through the efforts of the business men of this city there has been a steady increase in the depth of water in the ship channel to Astoria, and a corresponding increase in the size of vessels coming to this port. St, Helens bar, which formerly interfered with the passage of seventeen-foot ships, now carries thirty feet of water at low tide. and delays are unknown. This remarkable change was wrought at this point by the jetty system of improvement. A barrier of piling, backed by brush mattresses and stone, on the Washington side of the river, has thrown the mighty current of the Columbia over against the rocky Oregon shore and thus scoured out a channel that will never become more shoal. The same results on a less perfect scale have been attained at the mouth of the Columbia, and it is for the purpose of carrying this system of improvement to a successful termination that the Portland Chamber of Commerce and kindred organizations along the Columbia River are now seeking Government aid. By extending and strengthening the jetty at the mouth of the river the channel can be confined to limits which will admit of its scouring out any depth of channel desired. We have already monstrated that the Columbia can handle any sailing vessel that floats, and well-directed effort will soon place the mouth of the river in shape for the largest steamers in the world.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Chinese situation is improved by the knowledge that Pekin is in the hands of a usurper, Prince Tuan, who holds both the Emperor and the Empress Downger prisoners. Under these circumstances the public sentiment of China is sure to be divided between leyalty to the Emperor and the Empress Dowager and adhesion to the usurper. This fact doubtless accounts for the disposition of the Viceroys of the various provinces to refuse to obey the orders of Prince Tuan and to co operate with the efforts of the powers suppress anarchy and restore the authority of the Emperor and Empress Dowager at Pekin as soon as possible. The declaration of the German Emperor adds moral weight to the action thus far undertaken by the forces of the allies in China; but, as for the relief of the beleaguered foreign L:gations in Pekin, their only hope of rescue lies in a decision to authorize Japan to land an army powerful enough for prompt advance on Pekin. It is doubtful whether the ailies would consent to this, lest the presence of a large Japanese army would only add fuel to the Japanese army the allies cannot hope to reach Pekin with their present forces. It is more than likely that the legations will be captured and the whole diplomatic force massacred before relief can reach them. If they power of Congress will not meet this, were captured and held prisoners, Prince Tuan might keep them as hostages through whom he could obtain elemency for himself in event of defeat by the allies; but the probability is that, if the legations are captured, the foreign Ministers will all be massacred by the turbulent Chinese sol-

diery. The anti-foreign party in China doubtless murdered the German Minister at Pekin because Germany inaug- finally won by General Meade over Genurated the grab policy of today, when in November, 1897, she selzed the port dissenting from the policy of exercising of Kiao Chou, assigning as her reason about 80,000 on each side. In the whole it in this way. When Marshall and for this action the desire to obtain sat- Gettysburg campaign the Federal loss isfaction for the murder of two German | was 23,049, while General Lee, who asmissionaries in the adjacent territory. A few months later Germany through less than 39,000 men in killed, wounded raditions, and with its present greats were not considering questions of this a treaty secured what is practically a and prisoners, perpetual lease of Kino Chou and the adjacent territory, with the right to land troops, establish a naval station, build railroads, construct fortifications, open and operate mines throughout the province of Shan Tung.

Russia, Great Britain, France and Japan followed up this aggressive move such valuable strategic points as Port Arthur, Tallen Wan and Wei Hal Wei. The acquisition by European powers of these various strips of territory along the coast of China has done more than anything else to intensify the anti-foreign and anti-missionary feeling of the Chinese people. Religious toleration prevails in China, and Christian mis sionaries are not often attacked and murdered because of their religion, but the action of Germany and France has persuaded the Chinese people that missionary work is a mere instrument of secular government to achieve political ends, and it may not be denied that France and Germany have both deliberately and purposely used missionary enterprises for political and territorial aggrandizement. The French have fleet of nearly 100 sailing ships that gone so far as to compel the Imperial Government to confer the rank of Mandarins upon the Roman Catholic bish-

Germany as the ploneer in this land piracy is intensely hated by the Chinese not surprising that the German Minis ter was the first victim of the Pekin mob. Doubtless the Chinese know that Germany, compared with Great Britain, is a weak naval power, and that her military power is more remote than

that of Russia. The capture of Pekin by a European army of 50,000 men could doubtless be accomplished without much difficulty An army of 5000 French and English captured it in 1860, but, in event of a national uprising, war with China could not extend beyond control of the navigation of her great rivers and the occupation of her great cities. There are no roads in China, and no beasts of burden fit for army transportation, and there are only 516 miles of rallway in the whole empire, whose area is about 1,400,000 square miles, with a popa general war with the Chinese people might last many years, if the people against the foreigner.

It was the eloquence and arguments of Richard Henry Lee that, when the Second Colonial Congress met, secured a large majority in favor of declaring independence. At this point the question arose who should move the declausage should have been chairman of the committee appointed to prepare it; but on the eve of its selection he was summoned home on account of the illness of his wife, and in his absence his conservative enemies made young Jefferson chairman and robbed Lee of the honor he had earned of being the author of the Declaration of Independenterprise and public spirit than they are | ence. To Lee in Virginia and Samuel 2000 to 0000, and if Dubois is named for Sen- ly to the front as it still is by Mr. Bryan.

ecessful effort at popular information

this point, it is reasonably evident that missionaries, in their zeal to subvert the religious beliefs of the Chinese, have proved a disturbing element of great magnitude among these people. It is not strange that this is true. The most enlightened of peoples at various stages of their history have fought and died for their religion. That the Chinese should look upon missionaries of the Christian religion with disfavor, and that this disfavor should grow into hatred and culminate in revolt against them and their converts, is not surprising. Neither is it surprising-mission aries being human beings of but one idea-that they should unconsciously, or at least without intent, complicate matters through zeal untempered by judgment. Many of them are in deadly peril; it is impossible to tell how many have been butchered in the fanatical uprising for which in a degree they were responsible. We can only hope that those in peril may be rescued while those who have been killed will certainly in due time be avenged by their respective governments, though at

heavy cost in human life. In his utterances in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Marquis Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, discloses the statesman and the diplomat. We are so accustomed to regard Italy as tacking in the higher attributes of statesmanship, perhaps because we are so little acquainted with her in official and diplomatic lines, that it is something of a revelation to hear a clear and succinct statement which piedges that power to the support of the common commercial interests of the world, while disavowing any purpose or thought of "getting a foothold in China." The policy in reference to the Chinese troubles, as outlined by Venosflame and promote a universal rising ta, is identical with that of the United throughout all China. Without a large States, viz: "To, maintain a position with other powers, all of whom are anxious to re-establish order in Pekin and create guarantees for the safety of foreigners and for their peaceful interests."

Yesterday was the anniversary of the estruction of Admiral Cervera's ironclad naval squadron b fore the harbor of Santiago by the American iron-c'ad fleet under Admiral Sampson, Santiago was really won July 1 by the American Army capturing the positions of San can evolve Juan Hill and El Caney, The loss of these positions sealed the fate of Santiago. July 3 is also the anniversary ef the victory of Gettysburg, which was eral Lee, July 3, 1863. The forces in this great battle were nearly equal,

Strikes don't pay. In Chicago, 60,000 men in the building trades are out of pocket \$22,440,000 for twenty weeks of idleness, an average per man of \$376. According to an official statement, the amount contributed to the street railway strikers in St. Louis for forty-six and used the opportunity to extert from | days has been \$33,915, of which \$2271 went for expenses. The remainder is spective nations, with the possession of \$31,644, which, distributed among 3000 men for the time mentioned, gives an average of about 23 cents a day for each man. The wages of the men for the same period would have amounted to \$276,000, a loss of \$244,356. When will labor learn that steady employment beats the ration doled out by the walk-

ing delegate? An illustrated souvenir edition just published by the Baker City Democrat is devoted to the mines of the Eastern Oregon gold belt and the agr.cuitural resources of Baker County. It is printed on heavy book paper, is illustrated by half-tones, and contains a fund of accurate information about the largest mineralized region in the world,

Bryan chuckles over what he calls the toboggan slide in the Republican party from Lincoln to Hanna. But what a great toboggan slide in the Democratic party from Thomas Jefferson to William Jennings Bryan!

Between Croker and the hot weather, the Democratic convention is not able to forget that the loe trust is a cultarly Democratic institution.

Croker swallows 16 to 1 without grimace. His insides are as strong as Tammany, which swallows Croker, and even manages to look happy.

be more agonizing than Alfred Austin's immortalization of the relief of Tien

an able soldier. He will doubtless accomplish what he is sent to do in China, The Oregon was built to stay above

General Chaffee is a brave man and

water. Therefore she floats again, Politics in Idaho. The Silver Republican in Idaho has

practically ceased to exist, Following is a letter to the Salt Lake Tribune: Soda Springs, Idaho, June 28, 1900.—Edito Tribune: I see in yours of June 27 an inter-view with Fred T. Dubols, which was evident intend to catch votes and might mislead me one if not corrected. The truth is, there not a Silver Republican county organizaon in may county in the state that a man tion in any county in the state that a man can find without a very fine tooth comb, and that the state organization is now narrowed down to about F. T. Dubots, C. E. Amey and C. J. Bassett. Why, they could not find enough of the party in the state to make 23 delegates out of to go to Kansas City, and appointed two from our small town, both of appointed two from our small town, both of whom are back solidly in the old party and re tume to act with the "Democratic side show" any longer. He claims the G. O. P. stands no show to carry any county in Idaho except Ada. Well, we will show him we will carry Ada. several more, among which are Bannock, Bingham (his own county) and Oneida. In fact, we will carry Southeastern Idaho by 1000 majority, or more, and the state by from

Adams in Massachusetts was due that stor at Pocatello, by twice as many, as a GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL successful effort at popular information great number of the old-line Dema, pesfet great number of the old

successful effort at popular information and agitation that lifted the colonies to the level of rebellion. Lee was so radical that he had cherished the idea of independence more than ten years before it was presented in public form. Lee had stimulated public opinion, inspired and instructed it, filled it with his own moral courage, and had lifted a conservative, almost cowardly Congress to the level of his own great spirit. The real work of genius was Lee's twelve years of agitation. The action was his. The record and written argument were the work of Jefferson.

There is a feeling sumewhat widely distributed that missionary methods, which, if they do not breed revolt and massacre, have to be backed up by gatling guns, are not profitable either in so-called heathen lands or at home. While all accounts do not agree upon this point, it is reasonably evident that of the well of the possible of the trem, they are hurting only themselves, as no one takes it seriously or believes even Bryan himself shoers in his use of it. There can be no real danger from it, as there is not a "Corporal's guard" in any party that would favor it a minute. It is used by the Democratic lenders merely as a dishonest, clapping catchword to get into of fresh in the memory of the realk and file of voters to be again risked this year on account of a catchword having no real significance. voters to be again risked this year on account of a catchword baving no real significance. Many Democrate here may, "We don't want any change of Government now." E. S. WHITTIER.

THE CONSISTENCY OF BRYAN. He Sticks to Silver, Despite Advice

of Sound Democrats. Baltimore American. A remarkable feature of the Democratic situation is that not a single one of the recognised leaders of the party is in with the man who is to be nominated at Kansas City. In the North and West, with the rarest exceptions, these leaders repudiated the Chicago platform in 1896, and though some of them gave Mr. Bryan their support, it was generally recognized as languid, per-functory and done purely for the purpose of holding the party together for future conflicts. Even in the South, where there is no real opposition to the Democracy—that is, none which can make its voice heard—there was unusual apathy and a mute protest against the strange loctrines sent out from Chicago. If all reports are true, and if the decla-

rations of Mr. Bryan himself are worth anything at all, these same strange doc-trines which shocked the Democracy in 1996, and the public also, are to be reaf-firmed at Kansas City. The ridiculous silver nonsense, which even the bulk of the silver men concede to be out of date, is to be declared as a solemn Democratic principle. The anxiety of the sound-money Democrats to have this plank eliminated is almost pathetic, but Mr. Bryan has one virtue in excess; he insists on being consistent. He is willing, like other fanatics, to stand or fall by his delusion, and, like them, he believes he will succeed. These sound-money Democrats are not fanatics and have no illu

sions to buoy them up.

Then, too, there is the anarchistic at tack on the Federal Courts, the direct invitation to the disorderly and lawless to flock to the Democratic standard. No more absolutely undemocratic proposition was ever foisted on a party. Of all governments on earth, a Democratic or Re-publican government is most dependent upon the honest and fearless administration of justice. Without honesty and in-dependence in the courts, popular gov-ernment would have no standing. It is the stable bulwark between the intrigues of the designing and powerful and the nasses of the people. This doctrine, however, is to be again proclaimed. The courts are to be attacked first by law, and if that don't suit, by a Constitutional amendment. The actual danger to the country from these two planks of the proposed Democratic platform will far eclipse all the imaginary evils of trusts which the oratory of the new Democracy

Journalism in Russia. Philadelphia North American.

It must be a pleasure to run a newspap er in Russia. There is so little for the editor to do, and so much is done by a benevolently paternal government. Here, for instance, are instructions jusissued for the guidance of the Russian press in dealing with the Chinese troubles. In the first place, no reference saulted a very strong position, lost not is to be made to the movement of Rus shulted a very strong position, lost not sinn troops or warships. Think what a relief that is to editors and correspond-ents. No haunting fear of scoops; no wearing effort to scoop the hated rivalsimply a peaceful repose in the knowledge that the censor is keeping the news from everybody alike.

Next, "papers must bear in mind that the Czar is actuated only by a desire to maintain peace and good will among the nations." That saves all the trouble of inventing reasons for war. Third, there is to be "no gossip abou differences among the powers that would be displeasing to the government." Gos-

sip always tends to brain fag. The Russian editor is saved from it. Fourth, there must be "no criticism Russian diplomacy or of military or navai strategy. Criticism of diplomacy and strategy is one of the most arduous duties of the American journalist, ditor is relieved of all that labor, without

reduction of salary. Fifth, "editorial writers should recollect that Russia is predestined to predominate in Asia." That is easy, of course, for a Russian—as easy as for an American to remember the Monroe Doctrine. The life of an editor in Russia is evidently one grand, sweet song.

> English Opinion of Russia. London Express, June 18.

If anything can be more srious than the peril of our countrymen in Pekin it is the multiplication of signs that Russia is not dealing fairly with us and the other nations concerned. We can readily believe that Russian intrigue fomented the rising of Boxers which has precipi-tated the present crisis. It is more difficult to realize that the tortuous ways of Muscovite diplomacy are keeping a Rus-sian force ready to make common cause with the Empress against the European powers, who seek to restore order and civil government. Yet it is ominous that the Chinese boast of Russian sympathy Consuls in Tien Tsin ostentatiously hold themselves aloof from the deliberations of the other foreign representatives, and that some thousands of Russian troops, variously estimated, are undoubtedly op-erating outside Pekin independently of the relief force, to which Russia has contributed a nominal aggregate of a few

The Value of Good Ronds

Pearson's Magazine.

It has been figured out in New Jersey that land values tend to rise 30 per cent in value wherever good roads are intro-duced, irrespective of other natural benefits. They are invariably the forerunners of other improvements, such as the elec-tric rallways, free mall delivery, increased demand for country residences, and so on They create far greater social unity, they spread intelligence, they give to the iso-lated citizen a political significance not otherwise attainable.

Courtship in the Canary Islands. Chicago News.

Bome curious customs are in force in the Canary Islands in the case of engaged couples. Not the least peculiar of these is that the lover is never allowed to enter the home of his fiances during their engagement, but must conduct his court-ship from the pavement. The girl is al-lowed to sit in the window to receive his attentions, but as every one lives in flats in these islands, there is often considerable distance between the two, and much craning of necks is necessary.

New York World, Dem. No matter what any politicians from this state may say to the contrary, New York is not in favor of free coinage at 15 to 1, and cannot be carried on that issue, nor with that issue thrust aggressive-

WASHINGTON, July 3.-The Treasury Department is using every effort to as-sist the small National banks authorized by the new currency act, to com business and has almost tripled its engraving force in order to produce the bonds and notes for these new banks. Little country banks all over the Nation, which have been created by the new currency law, are now getting their notes engraved. By the aid of machinery and by a system of specialization the 60 engravers at the plant are producing bank plates at the rate of 5 per week. It is believed that 100 weekly will soon be the output of the Bureau. Assistant-Se tary Vandelip, the acting head of the Treaspury Department, is well pleased with the operations of the new currency law, providing for small National banks.
"As yet we are not feeling the full benefit of them," he explained, "as the issuance of the necessary bank notes is not nearly completed. Nevertheless, I believe that by Fall, the new currency will be liberally in circulation. That does not necessarily mean an easy money market in handling the crops, but it means an increase in the supply of National bank notes for doing the business of the country.

The Sort of Objector Lents Is.

If the people of the country generally were disgusted with Representative Lentz, of Ohio, before, they are doubly disgusted with that gentleman after his performance at the close of the recent session of Congress. In days gone by different members of the House have earned the reputation of "Objectors," but none earned that distinction in so mean small and contemptible a way as the blatherskite from Ohio. Lentz, it will be recalled, was one of the prime movers in the so-called "Coeur d'Alene investigation," held by the House military com mittee, and he it was whose every effort throughout the whole proceeding was to besmirch the Army and fasten indelible stains on our prominent, noble and sound minded Army officers, General Merriam n particular. In that object Lentz com pletely failed, and the very evidence with which he sought to damage the Army and its officers, turned and showed up the laborers in even a worse light than they had previously been regarded. Lentz has always striven to gain the reputation of "friend of the laboring man," and may have succeeded in bamboosling some into regarding him in that light, but as a matter of fact, Lentz seeks first and foremost cheap notoriety.

It was such notoriety as this that he gained in the closing days of Congress. There were parts of the testimony taken before the military committee during its investigation which were mere fabrications, but which, if put in print, might appeal to some of the laboring classes, who would accept such statements as the truth, and might thereby be incited to riot or other unlawful acts. The better judgment of the House to suppress thi report in its entirety prevailed, and it was ordered that the body of the repor-be withheld from publication. As a matter of fact, the main and essential features of the investigation were published at the time the hearing was in progress and there is no reason for further spread-ing any of the testimony over the country. Lentz time after time made an effort to have the full testimony printed, but the House declined. He then adopted the smallest tactics within the reach of any member of Congress, and whenever any member would rise and ask unant mous consent to pass a bill, no matter whether it was a meritorius pensior bill, or any bill local to his state or district whose merits could not be questioned the irrepressible lents was always on his feet, with the remark, "Until the Coeur d'Alene testimony is printed, I shall have to object." This course he followed to the very end and the last time that unan-

imous consent was asked, Lentz made his stereotyped objection. As a result he has fallen in the estimation of even his Democratic colleagues, for no man, no matter what his political affiliations, or how strong his desire to have the testimony printed, would approve such a course as that taken by Lentz Lentz merely illustrated in a manner more forcible than heretofore adopted, that he is purely and simply an ass.

THE WAR OF THE CITIES. Few Are Likely to Be Satisfied With the Census.

Washington Star.
Director Merriam deserves universal ommiseration for the "roasting" in store for him from every large city in the country, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia-perhaps even Washington-are watching the chief tally-man with jealous eyes. Each community is satisfied that it has grown at a certain ratio in the past dec de. Each is morally certain that the official census-always conservative-will make an unjust showing against it. Chicago has even gone so far in suspicion as to organize a city census of its own, for the purpose of proving the official figures too low. Chicago's desired point is 2,000,000, and if Mr. Merriam's men haven't found 2,000,000 in the Windy city woe unto them and him. New York hopes for 4,000,000, but will be satisfied with 5,800,000 at a pinch. Boston wants 620,000, San Francisco 500,000, or higher, Philadelphia at least 1,500,000, St. Louis 650,000, and so on down the list. As a result of the rivalry for rank in the list of cities there is the most eager enter-prise now on the part of each community to learn in advance the returns of the enumeartors, and the Director has had to threaten the supervisors with in-

stant dismissal if they allow their aggregates to escape. This spirit is in a certain sense entire ly commendable and desirable, although it reveals the cityward tendency of the population, which many observers regard as an ominous sign. The cities grow largely at the expense of the country districts. Expansion of boundaries accounts for a certain measure of this growth, but by far the larger part is due to the stream of migration from the farms on the part of young people. Yet farm con-ditions were never so attractive in their own aspect as today. The average farmer has advantages which a few decades ago were luxuries for the city dweller. The railroads give him access to the culture and opportunities of the city and his prosperity is in its own measure greater than that of the average worker in town. Yet his sons and daughters con-tinue to move into the crowded centers, causing a condition which this census will aid in exploiting perhaps to the reve-lation of a serious problem in our soci-

ology.

So the conflict now opening between the cities for a good showing to this decennial count will have its sober as well as its amusing phases.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Lord Halsbury, the present Lord Chancellor of England, will probably retire when his life-long friend, Lord Salisbury, leaves office, and it is said his successor will be Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Divorce Division.

General Andrew Sheridan Burt, Colonel of the Twenty-fifth (colored) Infantry, which has so distinguished itself in the Philippines, has the pen of a ready writer, and is contemplating writing a history of the Philippine con Professors Heinze and Wundt, of the Uni-

processors fails of the con-cerative of Leipsic, recently celebrated the con-ception of their 20th year as members of the inculty of that institution, and both of them left the city to escape curemonius and congrat

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is virtually Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is virtually revolutioning the Mediterranean squadron, especially as regards its gunnery. He is insisting on the utmost attention being paid to accuracy of fire, both with large guns and rifles, and is manifesting the utmost ingenuity in devising targets of a novel character. He is likewise initialing and taking part in gunroom debates on all matters likely to quicken the intelligence of the officers and men under his orders. NOTE AND COMMENT.

The things he's done.

And made his bluff-A dead hard thing

Hurrah for great George Washingto We'll celebrate

He called the King

All right enough. He stuck it out For seven years, And bussed about King George's cars, Until that gent Found that his reign Was frost, and went Forthwith insane. There's nothing wrong With Dewey, who Is known to song And interview We still have praise For Sampson, and A cheer can raise For Schley. We stand With voices all Prepared to yell For great and small Who fought and fell Beneath the great And glorious rag Which happy fate Has made our flag. But for today
There's one old chap
Who has his way. For him we crap Our hands and shout. "Hip, hip, hurray!" With fings today. Let cannon boom, And let small boys To make a noise. Let bands parade; Let people chose, Drink lemonade, And maybe beer, Let rockets shoot With whirring sound; Go-devils scoot Along the ground. Let pin-wheels whits With colored blaze And serponts fire. Let all the wuys A wild array
Of flags and light.
What though we wo
At early dawn When cannon spoke And night was gone? Is not this day Of all the year For tumult, pray? Then let us cheer, And go down town To see the sights, While up and down The blasing lights And fearful din All plainly say That this is In-Hurrah for Old George Washington! Hurrah for every Mother's son That wrote his name Nor cared a thing About his first-Class chance to swingt In East and West And South and North We'll do our best To how! the Fourth.

John M. Palmer, of Chicago, a son of General and ex-Senator Palmer, has returned to the regular Democratic fold, and will support Bryan. His father will probably support McKinley.

United States Senator Hoar announces that he will heartly support McKinley and Roosevelt. He differs with his party on the Philippine question, but holds that President McKinley can be better enabled to deal with them than Mr. Bryan.

Ex-Confederate General Thomas L. Rosser, of Charlesville, Va., a classmate of General Custer at West Point, and a lifelong Democrat, has written Governor Roosevelt a letter of congratulation on his nomination as Vice-President, and announcing that he is no longer a Democrat, but will work and vote this year for the success of the Republican ticket. General Rosser is an able campaign

speaker. The Springfield Republican says that nothing went on "at Philadelphia from first to last-with the conspicuous exception of the triumphant demand for the nomination of Roosevelt, which was not on the programme-that had not been seen and indorsed by the President, Insiders in politics understand that he not only saw the original draft of the platform, but rend the speeches of Messrs,

Wolcott and Lodge in advance." Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, who lately died in Paris, has carried out in his will the very individual and personal methods of giving which he had in his life. For many years he had spent the amount of \$500,000 aunually in relieving distress, and alleviating suffering, and much of this had been bestowed on the draft horses of Paris. For the continu ance of this beneficence he left \$30,000 to the Society for the Protection of Animals. For each of his own horses he bequeathed a life annuity of \$500. He left \$4,000,000 for an eye hospital in Paris, like that he had before founded at Geneva. For Roman Catholic priests, Protestant pastors and Jewish rabbis in need, he left a fund of \$100,000.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Friend-The doctors don't seem to be able to do anything for you? Dyspeptic (gloomly)

ment. - Fuck. Polysyllable Conversation.—"My wife uses a good many hard words to me," complained fillinghast to Gildersleve. "That comes of marrying a Boston girt." was the unsympachetic reply.—Detroit Free Press.

An Explanation.—Undertaker (to bystander at funeral)—Are you one of the mourners' Bystander—I am, sir. Undertaker—What relation to the decement? Bystander—None at all -but he owed me \$5.--Chicago News,

"And now, children," said the teacher, who had been talking about military fortifications, "can any of you tell me what is a buttress?"
"Please, ma'am," cried little Wille, snapping his fingers, "it's a nanny-goat!"-Philade

eded.-Patent-Medicine Pro-Highly Recome retetor-Here's a recommend for our medicine rom a life-insurance president. Junior Partnor-Good! What does he say? Proprietor-Says fewer of his policy-holders die from taking our medicine than any other.-Judge

Who Dares Refuse When Summoned

H. F. Rodney. Who goes when Bryan calls? "L" says Dave Hill; "You bet I go to Bill, When the Boss calls,"

Who goes when Bryan calls? "I." says Jim Ham the dresser; "I'm the pink professor; I start when he calls.

Who goes when Bryan calls? "I," says dark-horse Towns; "Don't try to turn me down; I'm abourd when he calls." Who goes when Bryan calls?

"I strike the track," Says Clark, "with my sack When Bryan calls." Who goes when Bryan calls?
"L" says George Freddy,
"T'm a foll for Teddy, And I'm always ready when he calls."

Then many a Boer

And several cranks, Let out some lore About the planks;

For each thought he himself was IL