## The Oregonian.

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Elf Dearborn street. TODAY'S WEATHER .- Fair and warmer,

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900

After all, what difference whether the Democratic party make a new declaration for free colnage of silver, at 16 to 1, or reaffirm the old one? Reaffirmstion of the platform of 1896 is approval again of "16 to 1." which was the leading feature of that platform. "We deand the free and unlimited colnage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid of consent of any other nation," was the declaration of that platform. Where is the "conservatism" in simple reaffirmation"? It is the same old thing, and just as far from servatism" as if written anew.

The Salt Lake Tribune, which ardently supported Bryan four years ago, and was the most earnest and ef-fective advocate of the free coinage of silver among the newspapers of the United States, now says that events have carried the "silver question" far and away beyond discussion, and that the interest formerly taken in it cannot now be revived. "No one," it says, "is cussing sliver in Utah now. The miners even are not concerned about it. Not \$13 could be raised to try to reawaken interest in the subject Men know that it is as useless now as It would be to try to dam the Mississippl in a Spring flood." The Tribune ids that the time to "do something for silver" has passed, perhaps forever, Good judges are of the opinion that it will be very hard for Bryan to carry Utah or Idaho.

Croker is now in the steady company of Bryan. He was at great pains last year to show that the Tammany tub stood upon its own bottom, and gave mighty banquet in New York, at hich Bryan was not present, but ex-Justice Van Wyck was, with his antitrust speech. But Croker has made a scovery, and it is that he is very he can do nothing against Bryan, he is for him. Croker's attitude toward Na- superiority. What is observable is the and affairs is exactly what it is toward state matters, and it is always an inquiry as to what there is in it for for murmurs proceeds. The poor, the Croker. There is a certain drollery in turning down of Hill as a mem her of the platform committee because he is against the silver plank. A year ago Croker was against Bryan, against stiver, and for expansion. But he changed his mind with great alacrity When he found out that he could not old up in the Democratic party

We are to infer from the controversy between Hill and Croker, and advance ent of Van Wyck as member of the platform committee, that the New York Democracy is for silver. But when did Van Wyck become a silver man? Depite his notorious connection with the ce trust, Van Wyck is at Kansas City as the especial promoter of the fight n trusts. He has a ten-plank platform sevoted almost wholly to discussion of nomic questions and declaring ong other things for

oyment and individual effort-making is a Nation of servants."

This covers a most laudable purpos id all good citizens ought to join in my honest endeavor to bring about the form. But reform ought to begin at Why do not Croker and Van Wyck first go after the ice trust?

The tumultuous demonstration for Till in the convention was not so much ker. The New York boss is a sore ot in the side of the Democracy; the

is urged the necessity of a trans acific cable, and especially of a cable the Hawatian Islands. The Senate ng by passing a measure making and 000 available for a cable to Honoscked by order of Speaker Henderand referred to the committee on oviding for the payment of a large baidy to a private company for ny public work to be executed withot some scheme in connection with it enrichment of private persons appealing to low motives and base pa rough subsidies out of the public

her lot of pamphlets against the Nicragus Canal. If Mr. Nimme would ake the plain and simple statement at the transcontinental railroads, in nose employment he is, do not want he esnal built, he would save himif the trouble of all this invention of itious reasons against it.

The Philadelphia Press, Administra on organ, is still complaining bitterly clares that a "confidence game of this

that platform should be consulted in its make-up." not have to stand on any platform. If he does not like it, let him get off. It is the business of a party to declare but by events. It is no wonder that inprinciples that suit itself. When it tries to suit somebody else, it is likely to get into trouble, as it did at Phila-

"THE PIGHT AGAINST WEALTH." Mr. Bryan, in his letter to the New World, says: "I do not care to hold office unless it would enable me to do something for these people (those who made the Chicago platform) in their fight against wealth." Yet there are those who consider wealth-prop erty-a good thing, a legitimate thing. There are those, too, who think prop erty entitled to influence and consideration in government. One of the ends of government has always been ught to be the protection and conservation of property, and every person ette, refused permission by his King to who knows anything knows that without property-wealth-there could be no organized society and no civilization. Oregon would like to see increase of wealth in their state; and those of Mr. Bryan's state are contending for the insensible to the advantages of wealth, and he is known to be raking together

good deal of it. The right to own, control and protect property has in all ages been regarded as equal and often superior to the right to defend one's life. This has been recognized in the written and unwritten laws of all nations and tribes, in every stage of human history. The notion that government can be divorced from property is preposterous; and whenever there is attempt to put it in practice it becomes monstrous. The love of property and the desire to accumulate and control it is, next to the love of life, the strongest of all motives which sway the great mass of mankind; and Mr. Bryan himself does not appear to

be superior to it. Applying these principles to the mai ter now specially under discussion, it may be said that men bave a right to object to being stripped of their property by debasement of the measure of value and medium of exchange, by destruction wrought by mobs and rioters, and by confiscatory taxation-all of which is encouraged or threatened by Bryan politics. There are things better than wealth;

but wealth is indispensable to every-thing else. Not that a man is made better by possession of wealth; but the community is made better by it, and no civilization can exist without it. There are the rich, it is true; people who candecline the responsibility which that title involves. There are the poor, it is also true, and perhaps more true But between the two extremes how many degrees! How many thousands, how many millions, of persons would you have to range in these two bands, according as the boundary line would find its place below or above them! How many circumstances, besides would have to be taken into account, irrespective of pecuniary calculations! The robust workman is rich in comparison with the weak and sickly one. same man will be twenty times rich and poor in the same day in comparison with others, or as he shall have successively had to do with persons richer or poorer than himself; he will have had to experience by turns, unless mall potatoes as a National boss. As both the grawings of envy and the pleasing consciousness of an admitted fact that it is usually or always from this intermediate class that the signal truly poor, are infinitely less disposed the least, are rich in comparison of or think they see placed above them on this sliding scale they forget that there are hundreds below; or if they remember it, it is only that they may league themselves with them, taking care, however, not to share with them.

Declamation against luxury is common, and display of worldly vanities ever has been a theme of moral satire; but to condemn luxury in general is to condemn those who live by it, to augment the numbers of the poor, and to cause them to receive as alms ing volume. It may safely be predicted what they might have received as wages. The demands of luxury far at least as to protect her agents ought not to make men and in pushing trade and commerce into women forgetful of those who are the ports and eventually into the inneedy; but the best and most moral of alms is work. Have you wherewithal this end in view, the prows of the to employ in useful labor any portion of the working hands of the country? Then do that; but you will always do better, far better, by employing these hands to supply luxuries than by feeding them while half employed or doing

nothing at all. It has been said, and still it is some times said, that it is absurd and cruel to wear jewels, diamonds, a single one of which would feed ten families whole year. But it is not the diamond r Hill as it was a protest against itself would feed these families; it white-in the bootless endeavor is the proceeds got by selling it. Thus there would always need to be a purtrust is as salt to its hurts. Yet the chaser; there must ever be some one socratic party tolerates Croker and subject to the reproach of wearing on Van Wycks, and gets along with his finger as much bread as would feed m as best it may, for the sufficient fifty of his brethren. If nobody chooses son that it cannot get along without to incur the guilt of such cruelty, why then the diamond becomes a mere pebble, equalfy useless to the poor and to in 1895 a serious revolt against the the rich. See then to what end this "fight against wealth" leads. The price | ed in the massacre of a large number of a fine carriage is divided among three hundred different workmen. Is

triotic work when It employs them? Wealth has its moral obligations, and but in the House the bill was it is the universal testimony of those writers who have given time and talents to a survey of the moral and inerstate and foreign commerce, which | tellectual progress of the world in read already reported favorably a bill cent times, that a growing sense of this responsibility, as compared with sacre, among whom were professing conditions formerly, is very generally enty years. There are those who, if apparent. Politicians have no mora prevent it, will never permit | right to make a "fight against wealth,

can hardly fall short of \$400,000,000. In 1896, when Mr. Bryan, with the 16-to-1 cry upon his lips, ran for the Presidency, the world's gold yield was \$202,-000,000. It has since increased more expense to the United States. He than 50 per cent, and, if Director Rob-backed this opinion by the fact, as disthan 50 per cent, and, if Director Roberts is correct in his estimate, it will
soon reach 100 per cent. The chief
sout the Quigging of the platform. It
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than 50 per cent, and, if Director Roberts is correct in his estimate, it will
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soon reach 100 per cent. The chie

should be consulted in our currency. This was a far cry at But a candidate does the time. Since then it has been refuted, not by argument alone, though this has been sufficiently conclusive, telligent Democrats in all the great centers of trade and industry are be seeching their party leaders to drop to 1 as a hopelessly outdated issue, or that a powerful contingent holding to this view was among the first on the ground at Kansas City.

Yesterday, in Paris, the statue of La Payette, the gift of the school children of America, was presented to the French Nation in presence of President Loubet and the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter. The French press speak with surprise that America has thus honored the enemory of La Fayette. The people of the United States remember that La Fayjoin the cause of the struggling col nles, chartered a vessel with his own money and reached this country before Maugre all Mr. Bryan's efforts in his France became our ally. He spent his "fight against wealth," the people of great wealth in our cause. He was oregon would like to see increase of wounded at Brandywine. He was the devoted and trusted friend of Washington. He was a very gal ant soldier same thing. Even Mr. Bryan is not about equal to the command of a brigade. He was a very honest truthful man, entirely devoted to liberty as we understand it: but he was not enough of a soldier nor a statesman to ride successfully and rule the storm of the French Revolution; and, to save his head from the Jacobins, he was obliged to flee from the camp of his own army and take refuge in that of the Austrians, who held him a prisoner in the fortress of Olmutz for several years, until the victory of the French arms

under Napoleon released him. As a republican, La Fayette refused o accept a command under Napeleon. and remained in retirement until after Waterloo and the return of the Bour bons. He visited this country in 1824. and remained until 1825, making a tour of the Union as far as Burlington, Vt. where he laid the corner-stone of the University of Vermont, whose park today includes a fine statue of La Fayette. He was influential after the revolution of 1830 in persuading the French people to choose his old companion in arms, Louis Philippe, King in place of the fugitive Charles X. La Fayette lived to be a very old man. He had the frame and statute of a big grenadier. He was a good man, an unselfish and lifelong friend of human freedom; but the best work of his life was his youthful service in the American Army under Washington. The rest of his political and military career was so gen erally a failure that Carlyle, in his French Revolution," contemptuously calls him a "Sir Charles Grandison Cromwell," meaning that he was pos sessed of more superficial dignity manner than military or political ca-

"THE YELLOW PERIL" Some years ago a cartoonist, who, it seems, wielded his pencil with wider purpose than to catch the whim of the hour and portray it in exaggerated pose, pictured the nations of Europe upon elevation, fully armed and gazing anxiously, while they withheld their fire, at a dark cloud gathering in the East and slowly overspreading the land. This cartoon he called "The Yellow Peril." It caught the public eye for a brief moment, and was dismissed from the public thought as an exaggeration. Events, however, seem to indicate a reality in this peril, since before it civilization is held in check at the nations of the world, including our ignorance. In other words, civilization them. For one man whom people see is arming under compulsion against the bigotry and prejudice that control an empire vast in extent and whose inhabitants may well be likened unto the

sand of the seashore. . The end is not in sight. The begin-ning, indeed, though foretold by events, was so sudden in its onset that such meager forces as civilization had at hand with which to meet it were quickly beaten back, or are still held in check, while around them the "yellow peril" surges with daily increasthat civilization will win in the end, so terior of the Chinese Empire. With world's great navies are turned toward Chinese waters, and soldiers are being sent or will be sent to reinforce the marines that have already been launched against this "yellow peril,"

only to be enveloped in its shadows. Trade is the breath of life to nations, It cannot be restricted by arbitrary decree nor cut off, except temporarily, by violence. The last year of the cen tury sees the world armed and in battle array-the yellow men against the throttle it.

Suddenly as this question seemed to be sprung, it has yet been long in gathering force and volume in China. same spirit now in revolt, backed by myriads of yellow men in and around Pekin, has made itself manifest num beriess times. It is easily recalled that missionaries by the Vegetarians resultof overzealous men and women en gaged in the work of trying to Chrisnot wealth engaged in good and pa- tianize Chinamen against their will. J. Courtney Hixon, now First Lieuten ant of the Thirty-second Infantry. United States Volunteers, stationed at Manila, was at that time Consul at Fuchan, under the Cleveland Administration. He worked with a wall to bring to justice the leaders of this masnative Christians and Mandarins always hostile to missionary effort. He was so successful that three months were recalled and forbidden by our Government to enter China, the result would be a war which would entail great loss of life and heavy moneyed

"the candidate who has to stand on ford a solid or sufficient foundation for expressive language of his report-now on file in the State Department-he SAVE:

One hundred thousand missionarie One number thousand missioners sent to the countries would amount to nothing, and these missioneries might as well preach to the rock of Mount Letanon or establish grist mills and expect to grind out converted Chinese.

To eliminate this element from the

'yellow peril' will not be easy, but if it becomes necessary in order to protect our trade interests from frequent interruption, our citizens in China from the ferocious onslaught of fanatics in arms in defense of their creed, and gur Government from a vast responsibil-ity and needless embarrassment, it will

Thorough research and careful estimates enable the Boston Herald to conclude that, at the present rate of nsumption, the lumber supply of the United States is likely to be exhausted in twenty-five years. The amount of lumber now used per year is 5,000,000 --000 cubic feet for making paper, while three times that amount is burned in stoves, fireplaces and furnaces, and the use of wood for fencing and for rallroad ties is increasing. The fores products annually consumed in the United States are estimated to be worth \$1,000,000,000-nearly twice the value of the output of all the mines, quarries, petroleum wells and other mineral products of the country, except coal. The estimate, based on the year 1895, was that, while timber was being cut in Europe at the rate of 20,000,000 feet a month, it was being cut in the United States at two and one-half times as great a rate. In Europe reforestation is carried on more thoroughly and on a more scientific basis than on this continent.

The Tacoma accident is a dreadful affair. No similar casualty in the Pacific Northwest ever cost so many lives, except the tramcar disaster on Point Eilice bridge, Victoria, on May 25, 1896. Sixty persons were then drowned or crushed to death. At Tacoma the death roll may reach fifty. Portland has suffered two shocking street rallway accidents, one at Madison-street bridge and the other on East Morrison street; but the fatailties both times were less than ten. At Victoria a rotten bridge was the cause of the disaster; in Portland an open bridge draw on a foggy bridge into the water. In Tacoma a the tragedy.

In an interview given to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, said: I do not understand that we have any treat Constitutional right to protect our citizens All nations have a right to protect their own citizens within the limits of a foreign nation and to do everything necessary to procure

At international law every nation/has s right to have its interests protected and its just claims enforced. United States is justified not only in employing military force to protect its subjects in China, but it may demand indemnity and enforce its payment.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, a Gold Democrat, has announced his uncompromising rejection of William J. Bryan, with or without 16 to 1, for the reason that he "utterly fails to com-Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury; Gustav H. Schwab and Spencer Trask Post, and they take substantially the marks: own, are preparing to force these gates same ground. It would appear that to look above their heads than the and rescue each its own from the dead. The Bryan how of anti-imperialism had greater number of those who, to say ly clutch of aggressive superstition and not yet stampeded the Gold Democrats.

> have 1,000,000 adherents, and thirty 300,000. But the Roman Catholic Church began its work in China hundreds of years before the Protestants began theirs-long, indeed, before the Protestant movement known as the Reforma

> France has 14.05 soldiers per 1000 of population, Germany 11.05, Italy 7.01, Turkey 7.01, Austria-Hungary 6.07, Russis 6.01, Great Britain 5,06, and the United States 0.86. We have 65,000 men in service. Our increase over 25,000 is only temporary, and the law authorizing it will expire July 1, 1901. The

A new mortgage of \$5,000,000 on the City & Suburban Railway property is for the purpose of replacing \$1,250,000 of 6 per cent bonds with 30-year 4 per cent bonds. These will readily be taken at par. The remaining bonds, aggregating \$1,750,000, will be held for future development of the City & Suburban system.

In view of Boodler Clark's recent offer to give \$1,000,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, the Kansas City convention was too polite to question the entire regularity of his delegation's credentials.

The Democracy warns the country against entangling alliances with any other nation. Who is there to warn the Democracy against entangling alliances with any other political party.

It may be hoped that Emperor Willlam's purposes to subdue the Chinese uprising may not end, as usual, in large amount of warlike talk and small amount of warilke action,

Jim Ham Lewis has at least been 'mentioned" for Vice-President; but mainly by Lewis.

right to make a "fight against wealth," for it is a good thing in the world; and really they are not sincere. They are appealing to low motives and base passions, for political advantage.

Was so successful that three months after the massacre was reported he had them beheaded. Lieutenant Hixon is one who realizes the constant menace of the "yellow peril." He believes, and so expressed himself at that time—five years ago—that a formidable element in this peril was the attempt to preach to the Mint, which from conclusive data points out that the world's gold production for the calendar year of 1839 can hardly fall short of \$400,000,000. In were recalled that unless our this longitudes by our which has been theirs for ages. He predicted that, unless our this longitudes by our which the committee so ruthlessly enaswhich the committee so ruthlessly emawhich the committee so ruthlessly emaculated and rewrote had been "closely scanned by the President and given his approval." "It was the platform Mc-Kinley wanted to stand on." But it was incontinently jerked from under him by

formae. Yet there can be no doubt that he and Grosvenor tell the truth when they say that the "candidate was con-sulted in the make-up" of the platform on which he was to "stand;" and that on which he was to "stand;" and that then this "make-up" was cruelly washed off in the Republican green-room. The remedy which the Press and other outraged Republican newspapers promise for this platform outrage is rather more comic than the original calamity of having McKinley overruled. He is to overrule the convention. "President McKinley," sternly announces his Postmaster-General, "will embody the real platform in his letter of acceptance."

GOLD MEN AND MR. BRYAN. Abram S. Hewitt Would Not Compr

Abram S. Hewitt Would Not Compro-mise With Him.

New York Post.

The attitude of uncompromising rejec-tion of William J. Bryan, "with or with-out 18 to 1," expressed yesterday in his newspaper by ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton, is also the attitude of one of the eminent Eastern Gold Dem orats, Abram B. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt is opposed to Mr. Bryan for the reason that the latter utterly failed to comprehend the nature of this Government.

A man who denounced as "government by injunction" the performance by the judiciary of the duty imposed upon it by the Constitutional law of the land; who denounced the Supreme Court, the bul-wark of liberty, and order; who sought to overthrow the judiciary of the country, was a man too limited in understanding and too violent in impulse to be intrusted. with the great office of President. The American conception of governmen had been liberty regulated by law; th Bryan notion was, despotism regulated

by anarchy.

As to Mr. Bryan's acceptability on th score of his hostility to imperialism, Mr. Hewitt was of the opinion that in reality there was no issue in this country between imperialism and anti-imperialism.
To this effect he had just been writing to
a friend in England. It was simply a case of "having the wolf by the ear and not being able to let go." He would like some one to show us how to let go. He would gladly see such a solution. Bu it appeared entirely impracticable, if no

He did not believe that the Admini tration had desired the Philippines, or had conscientiously entered upon a course of empire, but that it had been gradually orced into its present situation by cur rents of events which could neither be foreseen nor resisted. In similar fash-ion, without desire or purpose, we were sustaining part in an armed conflict in China, the outcome of which no mortal could foresee. Only, it was clear that the powers must establish there a stabl morning, in the one instance, and in the other a broken exic, causing the car to leave the track at a jog in the road, and to be precipitated from a bridge into the water. In Tracepte a bridge into the water. In Tacoma a however, rejuctantly, might be drawn into steep grade, a sharp turn in the road it by world movements, which ever proleading over a high bridge, and loss of duced most unexpected results, for noncontrol of the car, were responsible for could keep this country within hard and

As to Bryan's anti-trust platform, the trust, too, was a necessary combination and development, the remedy for whose evils he had in 1890 pointed out in the following words: "Publicity, inspection and discussion are the great safeguards which the public can apply in order to correct abuses and avoid conflicts and disastrous losses."

Joseph C. Hendrix, president of the Na onal Bank of Commerce, and J. Edward immons, president of the Fourth National Bank, both of whom were promi-nent in the Gold Democracy movement of four years ago, declined to express any pinions in advance of the action of the emocratic convention.

A Perfervid Orator.

Bourke Cockran is a born orator, an avoluntary exile from Tammany Hall, not a great lawyer, not a statesman, by neredity an Angiophobe, and at present a darling of the "anti-imperialists." His eloquent tongue is hung very loosely, and sometimes wags very foolishly. His prehend the nature of this Govern- talk at Yale, the other day, about the Charles S. Schwab, President probable or at any rate possible annexation of Canada, Mexico and South America earns him a sharp rebuke from the gates of the "Forbidden City" while have been interviewed by the Evening the New York Times. That paper re-

His words, translated, as they surely will be, use in the newspapers of Spanish An not yet stampeded the Gold Democrats.

In China there are three times as bitlons are regarded by too many of their readers. Of course, the distrust is absurdly many Roman Catholic Christians as there are of all Protestant denomina-tions taken together. The Catholics have 1,000,000 adherents, and thirty but the feeling is as real as it is absurd, and have 1,000,000 adherents, and thirty it is a very serious drawback to the exten-bishoprics, while no one estimates the sion of American commerce to, and the preser number of Protestant adherents at over vation of friendly relations with, the countries where it exists. That unscruptious and self seeking politicians in those countries should be always warning their followers against our plots is natural enough, but it is a different matter that Mr. Cockran, with no other ob-vious purpose than to embarrass the defenders of inevitable and legitimate expansion, abouil refer to the amexation of Canada and the rest of the two Americas in the way he did.

The "Mentioning" of Croker.

The Tammany Boss showed, when he first came ashore, how hugely he was pleased by below the he was pleased by being "men-tioned" for the committee on resolution of the Democratic Convention. No wonder. Because the mentione betokens, on danger from a great standing army is the part of the mentioner, an assumption only a bugaboo after all. not merely to the extent of painfully signing his name with his tongue out which it is believed almost any member of the general committee is up to, but just sitting down and dashing off on pa-per what he has to say. This latter accomplishment is not so common in the organization, and is viewed there with a certain suspicion, and even deemed inconsistent with leadership. "Scivit scri-bere, non potuit dictare," as Sylla is said to have said and as Croker might say, or, as Delmour might translate it into language understanded of the Boys: "He's a good scollard, but he sin't no Boss." To be "mentioned" for a mem-ber of the committee on resolutions at a National Convention is the Tammany equivalent of the degree of LL, D. No wonder the Boss was pleased. We are all of us pleased by receiving distinctions irrelevant to our faculties

New York Tribune.

Outdoor amusements for men in China are few and not popular. They fly kites, carry birds on perches and throw seeds high in the air for them to catch, or row boats in a lazy fashion on the lagoons or rivers. They pitch coppers, fight crickets or quail, juggle balls and play games with jackstraws and snapsticks. Active, manly sports are not in keeping with the no-tions of dignity of the Chinese, and if they were they could not be indulged in they were they could not be indulged in because of the inconvenience of dress. Instead of rowing, ball, tennis or golf, young men prove their muscle by lifting beams with heavy stones at each end, like huge dumb-bells, or play shuttlecock, us-ing the thick soles of their shoes as the onttledore.

Men who have grandchildren may wear a mustache, and many take advantage of the privilege and are called "old hair The foreigners with mustaches when they came to China, excited much curiosity, and the unusual sight justified them in asking the ages of the bearded

Hartford Courant.

Men capable of applauding such brew of silly falsehood and sian whanging vituperation may be total ab-stainers from "rum," but the virtue of temperance is not in them. The apostolic injunction, "Be sober-minded," has no place in their thoughts and no influ-ence upon what they call their politics. and can be played but once," and that the gold supply was inadequate to af- view to their conversion is lost. In the a suspicion here of the spretae injuria. They do not even know what it means

CHINESE VIEWS OF FOREIGNERS. Their Minds Infinmed by Continued Misrepresentation.

It is the testimony of all travelers that the Chinese are not only profoundly ignorant of the world beyond China, but this ignorance is cultivated by the educated class for the distinct purpose of preserv ing their isolation from that world, and making it impossible for foreigners to overrun the ancient emptre. The labors of the missionaries are pa-

ticularly obnoxious to the Chinese, and unfortunately these inbors are not always carried on with tact or discretion. Naturally it is considered especiarily desirable to make the Christian religion distasteful to the mass of the people; and this seems to be the chief aim of a book which has been circulated widely in China, and of which a translation has been recently published by the missionaries at Tung Chow. Its contents are sufficiently de scribed by Dr. Henry Liddell in the current issue of the Independent. They are 'scurritous and indecent," but their truth is not questioned by the Chinese. Yet this book, of which 800,000 copies have been taken by one person alone for gratuitous distribution, is, in the opinion of the translators, "a remarkably truthful representation of the animus of the ruling and literary classes of China toward foreigners." This gives it no small measure of importance. "We believe, also," they add, "that it has been largely instrumental in giving rise to the vile and slanderous stories concerning foreign residents and native Christians which have recently spread throughout China; and that it sheds important light on the means by which the massacre at Tien Tsin was brought about. No mere description, lowever full, could possibly convey any adequate idea of its vileness and deadly animosity."

The writers of this precious volume class all Christian peoples together. To them Russians and Americans, Germans and Englishmen, are one. The book is full of exaggerations and obscenttles, all having the practical aim of associating the foreigner with all that is lowest and most repulsive. Those who read the book, the translators say, will believe it. In this fact lies its power for mischief. Several extracts are given in the Independent Christians, it is gravely asserted, "make use of occult and devillah arts and bewitch the ignorant, by magical arts and incantations, so they joyfully enter the sect. . . . When a person enters this religion the teacher gives him four ounces of silver and a pill. When he has taker this pill his whole mind is confused and darkened, so that he destroys his ancestral tablets and only worships an image of a naked child which points one finger toward heaven and another ward earth." And again:

They constantly practice killing men to sa-atch foreigners and traders coming into the orders, and if these are not sufficient the rine travelers, so that no one dares to market alone, for fear of being carried It is considered honorable to have many wives

The principal man is allowed 3000.

In England, they have the art of cutting our oper men and horses, and by burning charmand repeating incantations transforming them into real men and horses. They may, how ever, be dissolved by beating a gong, or by discharging large guns at them. They may also be dissolved by spouting water over them

These extracts are enough to indicate the character of the book. Its im-portance, as has been said, lies in the fact that it has been circulated everywhere through China, and implicitly ac cepted as the truth. Thus the Chinese ar-inflamed against foreigners, not only be-cause they prefer isolation, but also bebecause they believe that degradation will follow intercourse with them. They also believe that the missionaries are influenced by selfish motives, and that their religion is but a cloak for designs against the integrity of the empire. It is unfor tunate that circumstances should occa The present crisis is the natural result of the feeling which such a book must arouse; and its gravity can hardly be overestimated.

Tien Tsin is the most important city of northern China, being located at the head of the Gulf of Pe Chi Li and but 90 miles from Pekin, with which it is con-nected by water and a railway line Another completed railway line runs northeasterly to Shan Hai Kwan, and a railway is projected southward from this point to connect Tien Tsin with Shang-hal. Its population is about 1,000,000, and its imports were in 1897 more than 53,-000,000 halkwan taels, having nearly dou-bled in the last decade. During 1898 American drills, American sheeting, and American kerosene especially increased in the imports of Tien Tsin. Tien Tsin ranks in commercial importance with Shanghai and Canton, and by its geo-graphical position is the point of accuwith mulation and distribution of all mer-chandise destined for the United States or intended for consumption in the north ern provinces of China. Che Foo is an important trenty port located on the Gulf of Pe Chi Li nearer to the British port of We Hai Wel than to Tien Tsin. There is a constant and growing de for American goods at that point. New Chwang, a city of but 60,000, is of special importance to the United States as a treaty port because of the demand for American cottons, oil and American man-ufactures generally with the Province of Shingking, of which New Chwang at the extreme north of the Gulf of Pe Chi Li is the treaty port. The proposed Russian railway line, which is projected through Manchuria and the Province of Shingking to Port Arthur, passes near New Chwang and is to be connected by a short line. Another, a British line, will connect New Chwang with Shan Hai Kwan, which is already in rallway connection with Pekin. The importation of American kerosene at this port was 528,-900 gallons in 1896, and in 1898 it rose to 2,041,000 gallons.

Edwin Conger, American Minister to China, knows the Oriental character as thoroughly as any diplomat in the East, and, unlike most, he speaks several Chinese dialects. Dr. Henri Dunant, who did so much to hu-manise war, is living almost penniless in the Hospice of Heiden, in Appensell, Switzerland.

He was instrumental in founding the Red Cross Society. Major-General French is a short, thick-see man, who always stands with his feet and legs well apart, and sits humbed upon his saidle. A view of his back suggests General Grant. Like Grant, too, he shows no concern for ex-

ternals. The sons of the Infanta Eulalie and her recreant husband, Don Antonio d'Orienna, re-spectively 12 and 14 years of ago, will con-tinue to live in England till their educations are completed and they are old enough to

enter the military college at Madrid. Charlotte Bronte's husband, the Roy. Arthu-Charlotte Bronte's hissond, the Rov. Arthur Bell Nicholis, now an octogenarian, lives the quietest of country lives at Banagher, County Kings, Ireland. He is a strongly built, robust old gentleman, who is wonderfully active for his years, and locally very popular. His second wife is a most extimable lady, who reverse the memory of the noveliet just as fondiy as her husband.

as her husband.

The Board of Regents of the University of Kansas broke away from precedent the other day, and elected Miss Engenie Galloo to the chair of French, made vacant by the resignation of Professor A. G. Canfield. Miss Galloo is the first woman to occupy a full professor-ship at the institution since preparatory work was abolished. Miss Alma D. Delande Ledun, littics.

eans.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The burnt child fears the firecracker. Abdul Hamid's cough doesn't seem to be loosening any.

The election will prove that the term Woolly West in a slander.

Wall of a man with money to bet that Woolfey will carry Kentucky.

The Boxers are not statesmen or they would be ricering with alarm.

The Chisese end of last night's show was a good big chunk of the cheese. The war correspondents are now emigrating from St. Louis and heading for

David B. Hill says he is a Democrat. He is still careless of his reputation for

It is not surprising that the Chinese have a mental slant. They see things with that kind of eyes.

Conventions all are past and gons, With all their hopes and fears, And many thousand candidates Must wait for four more years.

A good many hard things have been said about Queen Elizabeth; but she was really a diamond in the ruff. Mark Twain and Dewey, as well as a few thousand Vice-Presidential candi-

dates, still remain unnominated. Down by the sounding sea. Where the Summer maiden fares, is not the place for you and me, Unless we're millionaires.

Young men who heard the Chinese bands last night are not likely to enlist to the army to fight the Boyers

We can't all go to the Paris exposition, but the seaside hotel-keepers are prepared to reduce our capital almost as speedily.

The Kentucky Legislature is going to amend the Goebel election law, It is pretty raw as it stands, but not sufficient-

ly so for enlightened Kentucky. Boston has already opened its free public baths, and will keep them open until

after Labor day. The bath trustees asked the city authorities for \$106,000 for the proper maintenance of the baths, and got only \$70,000. They decided that Summer bathing is the greater public necessity, and will spend most of the money for that, making no attempt to keep open the Winter baths. It was a Judge in New Jersey a few

months ago, who declared that the life of a child, killed by a trolley car, was not worth more than a dollar. In contrast with that estimate a jury in the New York Supreme Court the other day awarded \$20,000 damages to a 6-year-old boy who was partly paralyzed as a consequence of being run over by a brewery wagon. Children seem to be worth more in New York than in New Jersey, at least in the courts.

The Pan-African Congress, to be held in London in July, will assemble delegates not only from all the civilized districts of Africa, but from both Americas, the West Indies and perhaps a representative or two from the sparse and scattered negro population of Australasia. It will, in fact, take in negro representation all around the globe, and give the black man a new notion of his importance and of his social and industrial progress wherever his surrounding circums are favorable.

We sin't a-carin' how the scrap in China winds up now, We kind o' think we'll pull out whole-we mostly do, somehow. We're satisfied to take our chance along with

all the rest. A-trustin' that the whole blame thing'll pan out fur the best. haupy now as we can be since th press fellers wrote
The news that our old battle-ship, the Oregon's

affoat. We've watched her since she left the ways because we liked her name,

We've felt a-burnin' int'rest in her subsequential fame; An' when she traveled 'round the Horn and get in at the fight, We said. "We knowed it all the time, the

Oregon's all right."

An' now we know she won't be lost, our best an' biggest boat, We're just a-thankin' heaven 'cause the Ore-

When we first heard she'd struck that rock . you might a' bought the state So low that it would been worth while fur them that speckalate; Our jaws was hangin' at half-mast; our hearts was in our boots;

The devil an' old Neptune seemed agin us-in enhoots. An' if you think we've got too gay, just kind That we have got a good excuse-the Oregon's

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Not Restricted.—"That gentlemen who is-

"Which is he, a bachelor or a widower?" At the Summer Resort.-May-Dull, isn't it? colle—Awfully! We haven't a thing to do exin Parts.-Puck.

What did Freddy say when you caught him oming out of the pantry with his hands tained red?" "He told the truth by saying that he had jammed his fingers."-Philade phia Evening Bulletin.

Mrs. D'Avnoo (at front window)-Officer; Policomen-Yes, ma'am. What's wrong, ma'-am? Mrs. D'Avnoe-Nothing's wrong; but I wish you'd step into the kitchen and tell the cook not to burn the meat, as she did last night. I'm afraid to.—New York Weekly.

Corroborative.—'T am inclined to think there is some foundation for the rumor that the X. Y. & Z. Rallway is about to be consolidated with the A., H. & C." 'Has anything turned up to confirm it?" 'Yes. The presidents of both roads may there is absolutely nothing in the story."-Chicago Tribune. A Life of Excitement.—City Cousin—But fon't you find it dreadfully dull? Country Cousin—Dull? The idea! Why, there's the Ep-

worth League one evening; and class meeting, another; and prayer meeting always on Wednesdays; and the Dorcas meeting, and the other means of grace. There's almost always something exciting going on after sup-

> A Southern Salute. Atlanta Constitution. Are you ready For the hap! hep! hep! Will you keep the soldlers steady As they step! step! step! Will you tell 'em what the war In the Philippines was for? Make the campaign cannon roar In the morning!

Tell the Captains all to shout! Keep the campaign barrel steady As the soldiers face about. Tell 'em how you rode it rough O'er the Spanish wild and tough; e 'em Spanish war enough

Teddy, Teddy1 Answer "Ready!" We're depending on you strong: You must keep the old ship stendy As the billows roll along; 'Spite of license and of law Give 'em beef and builets raw; You're the card that's goin' to draw