ASKED FOR A REFUGE

Kruger Applied for Asylum in American Consulate.

HOLLIS' MISSION TO THE TRANSVAAL

Boer President Wanted to Remain in Lourenco Marques Office Until He Could Leave Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—President Kruger addressed a formal application to the United States to grant him a sanctuary in case the necessity for it arose. This occurred, according to Secretary Reitz, the day Lord Roberts entered Pretoria.

The details of the event have been related to a reporter of the Associated Press by F. W. Unger, who has just returned from the Transvaal, and who secured the information from Secretary Reitz and others. After quoting the Secretary as saying President Kruger would never take to the mountains, on account of his age, but would retreat down the line, finally escaping to Portuguese territory, Mr. Unger says that the day the British entered Pretoria President Kruger sent for W. Stanley Hollis, the American Consul at Lourenco Marques, and Mr. Hollis was taken to Machadodorp in a special car. President Kruger asked him if his Government would grant him (President Kruger) an asylum in the Lourenco Marques consulate until he (Mr. Kruger), made other arrangements for his departure. President Kruger expressed fears concerning his treatment by the Portuguese Government, and wished to guard a way of escape. Mr. Hollis asked for time to consult with his Government, and President Kruger assured him he would receive a week's notice before putting the plan into execution.

In consequence of this visit to the Transvaal, and the transmission of President Kruger's request to Washington, Mr. Hollis received instructions from Secretary Hay not to leave Portuguese territory again. He was thus compelled to neglect the interests of the British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht, where there was great suffering.

Mr. Unger in conclusion said: "I make this explanation in justice to Mr. Hollis, whose action has been misunderstood in America and Great Britain."

Mr. Unger did not know whether the State Department eventually gave a specific answer to President Kruger's request.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It is said at the State Department that no formal application ever has come from Consul Hollis for a sanctuary in the American Consulate for President Kruger, and that the instructions sent to the Consul to confine his energies to his consular duties was not a result of any discussion of an asylum for the Boer President, as the department was not aware that Mr. Hollis had visited the President.

PURSUIT OF DEWET.

Steyn a Prisoner in the Boer General's Camp.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, August 13, as follows:

"Kitchener reports from Schoolplaats, eight miles east of Ventersdorp, that Dewet blew up three of his wagons. Six British prisoners who escaped from Dewet's camp state that President Steyn is confined in camp under surveillance, and that Dewet was forced to abandon his ammunition and 30 horses. They also confirm the report that Methuen captured one of Dewet's guns and shelled the main convoy effectively. Ian Hamilton telegraphed that he hopes to be at Blaauwbank today with his main body. Mahon's mounted troops are pushing on to the westward."

Another report from Lord Roberts of the same date says:

"Methuen and Kitchener, still following Dewet and Steyn, yesterday reached Modderfontein, 10 miles east of Ventersdorp. Methuen is in touch with Dewet's rear guard.

"Smith-Dorien reports that the Shropshire Regiment recently marched 42 miles in 30 hours, and the City of London Imperial Volunteers 30 miles in 10 hours, hoping to prevent Dewet from crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway.

"Buller's occupation of Ermalo is having a good effect.

"A Field Cornet and 282 burghers of the Standerton commando surrendered yesterday to Clery."

THE PRETORIA PLOT.

May Turn Out to Have Been a Small Affair.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

No more particulars have been published concerning the Pretoria plot to kidnap Lord Roberts, and it is now believed that it will turn out to be rather a trivial affair. The mere fact, as curtly announced by the Commander-in-Chief, that all persons concerned have already been arrested, would seem to indicate that the conspiracy could not have had very wide ramifications. The probability is that it was a wild scheme, got up by a knot of adventurers in Pretoria, without consultation with any influential Boer leaders.

Dewet is endeavoring to make his way across the country to the south of Johannesburg, but his road is barred by Smith-Dorrien in front, while both Lord Kitchener and Lord Methuen are attacking him from the rear.

The retreat of General Carrington from Zeerust to Mafeking would seem to show that the hold of the British on the West Transvaal is still very insecure. General Carrington appears to have sustained a check, and to have been compelled to retire in order to wait till further reinforcements reach him from Rhodesia.

POISON ON THE STAGE.

Death of Mme. Nemethy, an Opera Singer, at Buda Pest.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—While performing Monday evening at the Royal Opera-House, Buda Pest, the well-known opera singer, Mme. Nemethy, according to a dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Express, drank a virulent poison instead of colored water, supposed to be used on the stage. Mme. Nemethy fell before the horrified audience and died an hour later. How poison came to be substituted for the colored water has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed, the correspondent asserts, that Mme. Nemethy was quite ignorant of the deadly nature of the drink.

Canadians Homeward Bound.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—One hundred Canadians, who were invalided from South Africa, and had been recuperating at Shorn Cliffe, arrived in London this morning, and took train for Liverpool, whence they will sail for home. They were greeted all along the route with ovations. Thousands of London residents turned out to welcome them upon their arrival, and gave them a tremendous send-off as they marched through the city. The detachment belonged to a Canadian regiment of Strathcona Horse.

Baron Russell's Funeral.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The funeral services of Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, took place at Brompton Oratory this morning in the presence of a large congregation. Father Matthew Russell, a brother of the deceased Chief Justice, celebrated low mass. At the conclusion of the services a hearse, bearing the plain oak coffin, and six coaches containing the principal mourners, proceeded by road for Epsom, where the interment will take place.

Submitted to France.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A special dispatch to the Temps says the tribes of the Louat Oasis, of North Africa, have submitted to the French authority without resistance, and that General Servlere has occupied Abrar, the principal city of that region.

BRYANISM IN PHILIPPINES.

Insurrection Strengthened by the Democratic Platform.

MANILA, Sunday, Aug. 12.—Reports from the Visaya Islands show that there has been increased activity among the insurgents there during the last six weeks. The American losses in the Island of Panay last month were greater than in any month since January last. General Mojica in Leyte and General Lucban in Samar are harassing the garrisons, shooting into the towns during the night and ambushing small parties, firing and then retreating upon the larger bodies. The rebels possess an ample supply of ammunition and are organized to a considerable degree.

The Americans have garrisoned three towns on Samar Island, two of which shelter a tenth of the original inhabitants, who suffer from the continual "sniping" of the rebels from the surrounding hills. The third is without any native inhabitants, the rebel outposts a mile away, preventing their return to their homes. General Lucban punished the islanders who have any relations with the Americans. Cebu is likewise disturbed.

Barring those who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States the rebels are imprisoned in Manila.

The banks, under Government pressure, have restored the exchange rate of two Mexican silver dollars to one gold American dollar. General MacArthur has ordered the acceptance of American money for all public dues at the above rate.

Newspapers containing the National Democratic platform have arrived. The reference therein to Philippine independence and to a protectorate tend to strengthen the extreme anti-American element in its increasing attitude of delay and obstruction. It is believed that radical steps for a settlement here will be impossible before the election.

The Philippine Commission, it is now announced, will make all future civil service appointments.

Several minor engagements occurred last week in Luzon. The rebels used smokeless powder, which they must necessarily have obtained by filibustering.

A RED CROSS NURSE.

Miss Margaret Livingston Chanler Gives Up the Pleasures of Society.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Journal and Advertiser prints the following:

Miss Margaret Livingston Chanler has gone to China to assist in the hospital relief work incident to hostilities there. This young woman, member of one of New York's oldest families, who a few years ago relinquished the pleasures of society to become a nurse of the Red Cross Society, will now have experience in her third war.

Miss Chanler is on board the United States hospital ship Relief. This vessel has just left Nagasaki, Japan, and is now cruising with the American warships off Taku, China, within easy reach of the allied forces advancing on Pekin. She goes to China as a Red Cross nurse, although more directly under command of the United States Army than of the relief society. Since she was attached to the Regular Army Relief Corps by General Miles in Porto Rico, she has held semi-official positions under this Government.

Miss Chanler is a great-great-granddaughter of the original John Jacob Astor, and a niece of Mrs. William Astor. Her brother is William Astor Chanler, the Congressman, explorer and soldier. Among her cousins are Mrs. Orme Wilson, Colonel de Lacey Kane and F. Marion Crawford.

En Route to China.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 14.—Two companies of the First Infantry, C and D, under command of Captain Getty, left Fort Leavenworth at 7 o'clock this evening for San Francisco, whence they will start for China.

End of the Walking Delegate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—That the board of walking delegates would go out of existence after a life of 15 years was announced at the first regular meeting of the United Council of the Building Trades of New York and vicinity last night. The board will wind up its affairs this week, it was further announced, and next week the delegates to the United Council will organize a board of representatives to take its place. The United Council represents nearly 40,000 workmen.

The board of walking delegates has conducted about 1000 strikes in Manhattan Borough, and has been a potent factor in labor movements in this country. Numerous unions in the Building Trades Council decline to join the new organization, the United Council. They will affiliate with the National Building Trades Council.

A Negroes' Bank.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Members of the American Protective League, the association of colored men formed about a year ago and which held its first National convention at Indianapolis July 31 to August 3 last, met last night at Olivet Church, for the purpose of establishing financial headquarters in Chicago. The intention is to get together a strong financial institution by taxing all members a cent a week apiece and ultimately to form a National Bank for the furtherance of undertakings beneficial to the race. Headquarters of the league are in Providence, R. I., but the financial center is to be in Chicago. At present there are something like 50,000 members. During the week regular offices will be established in this city and by next January it is hoped affairs will have progressed sufficiently to admit of the National Bank being started here.

Punished for Hazing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Forty cadets at the West Point Academy have been sentenced to the most severe punishment ever inflicted in the course of discipline at the institution. The penalties include shortening of furloughs, details to detested guard duty in the area and confinement to barracks limits for long terms, which will prevent participation in "hops" and make attendance at football games out of the question. The punishments were inflicted because the guilty ones had greeted Tactical Officer Lindsay with "Silence!" when he entered the mess hall. This was because he had reported the 1903 class for hazing a plebe, and it is this class that will suffer.

Charles R. Worth Is Missing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Charles R. Worth, son of a well-to-do Standard Oil official, is missing and his parents fear he has met with foul play. The family's Summer home is at Chadwick, N. J. Worth was last seen on Wednesday, in Atlantic City, N. J., where he was about to take a train for this city. He wore valuable jewelry and had considerable money with him. A general alarm has been sent out from police headquarters and a systematic search is being made for him throughout the East. Worth is 35 years old.

Fits and Sharkey Matched.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey met this afternoon and agreed to fight August 25 before the Coney Island Club for a purse of $25,000. Charley White is to be referee.

PHILIPPINE VETERANS

GENERAL FRANCIS V. GREENE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

General Owen Summers Is Second Vice-President—A Constitution Adopted—Parade at Denver.

DENVER, Aug. 14.—Today's celebration of the Society of the Army of the Philippines, the organization of which will be perfected at the veterans' reunion, which is being held here, began with a parade, in which the Grand Army of the Republic, Confederate Veterans, Spanish-American War Veterans, Army of the Philippines and the National Guard of Colorado took part. The members of the Army of the Philippines, of whom there were about 1000 in line, wore khaki uniforms, campaign hats and leggins. Thousands of spectators crowded the sidewalks along the line of march, and cheered the veterans. Generals Francis V. Greene, Owen Summers and Irving Hale received especially hearty greetings.

At 11 o'clock a reception in honor of the veterans was given by Governor and Mrs. Thomas, at their residence.

The business meeting was resumed at noon. Upon motion of the chairman, General Greene, it was voted to send to General MacArthur, in the Philippines, the following message:

"Your former comrades in the Army of the Philippines, assembled in Denver on the anniversary of the capture of Manila, send your their loving greetings and best wishes for your continued success, health and safe return."

A constitution was adopted. The name of the society is to be the National Association of the Army of the Philippines. The annual meeting is to be held August 13. The discussion of political topics at any meeting is forbidden. The membership clause provides that any honorably discharged officer or man who served in the Philippine campaign, whether in the Army or Navy, or is now so serving, or the son of any such man, shall be eligible to membership, thus perpetuating the association from generation to generation.

The following officers were elected:

President—General Francis V. Greene, New York.

First vice-president — General Irving Hale, Colorado.

Second vice-president — General Owen Summers, Oregon.

Third vice-president—Lieutenant J. H. Lippincott, United States Army.

Fourth vice-president—Colonel William H. Boyle, United States Army.

Fifth vice-president—Major Grant, of Utah.

Sixth vice-president—Captain Donald McCrall, of Iowa.

Corresponding secretary — Major David Fairchild.

Recording secretary — B. F. Stapleton, Colorado.

Treasurer—Captain P. James Cosgrove, Nebraska.

Chaplain—Captain Hunter, of the Tenth Pennsylvania.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Salt Lake City.

PRESIDENT OF THE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

GENERAL FRANCIS V. GREENE

PERSIA'S TURQUOIS MINES.

Supply the World's Markets With the Valuable Blue Stone.

Brooklyn Eagle.

About 35 miles from Nishapour, in the Khorassan, are the celebrated turquois mines of Persia, the only mines in the world producing this fashionable stone. They are situated, says the Scientific American, in a mountainous region 5000 or 6000 feet above sea level, and employ perhaps 1500 persons. The concession is about 40 square miles in extent, including a few villages, the turquois, salt and other mines.

This tract is exploited by a local chief and banker in partnership, who pay an annual rental of 14,000 tomaus, or $14,000. The lessees work only three mines, the Reish, the Zaki and the Ali Merzai, and sublet 12 others. On approaching from Nishapour one ascends gradually among low hills until within 1000 feet of the summit range. All of the mines are on the southern face of this last eminence. The slope is deeply cut by ravines, and to go from one mine to another necessitates some hard climbing.

The underground mines are opened in the solid rock by picks and by blasting. There are also khaki (earth) mines or surface diggings in the debris of the mines, or in the detritus of the rocks washed down by the rains, and extending a mile or so over the plain from the foot of the mountain. In former times the mines appear to have been well worked. Remains of vertical shafts for lighting and ventilation are to be seen, while entrance was evidently had by means of galleries running in on the side of the mountain.

When the Safanian dynasty came to an end, about the first quarter of the last century, the villagers began to farm the mines, and in order to save time and labor, cut away the supports in the mines wherever a gem was found, so that many, the Malaki, Zaki and Mirza Ahmedi among them, caved in. The ancient Zaki mine was of considerable depth. The bottom of the present working is 120 feet beneath the surface, but as yet no signs of the old mine appear. Several attempts along this line have been made. Owing, however, to lack of funds or energy, they were abandoned. About 100 miners are employed at the three mines mentioned, receiving from 2 to 3 krans per day. (A kran equals 10 cents.) The Reish is the only mine in full operation, if entire lack of methods and rational work can be so termed, the lessees only desiring to recoup their outlay. It produces the greater part of the world's supply of turquois, having a weekly output of over $400. A cove, 26 feet across, serves for the entrance of this mine, from which a shaft of about 15 feet in diameter descends.

The manner of working is primitive in the extreme. Two men sitting at the opening of the shaft, their backs braced against the cave wall, turn an old wooden wheel with their feet. From the wheel depends a small sheepskin bag, capable of holding perhaps a peck. A third man receives the full bag, empties and reattaches it to the rope. The wheel is suddenly released and the bag drops to a depth of 40 feet, where other workmen on a narrow ledge repeat the process, the total depth of the mine being from 80 to 90 feet.

The miners descend to their work a portion of the distance through a diagonal tunnel piercing the shaft. From this point they scramble down the rough shaft. Or, a narrow shelf of rock near the mouth of the cave workmen break the fragments of rock with small hammers. The stones when found are put aside to be sent to Meshed in the rough state. The debris from the mine is sifted over by boys perched on other ledges. The mine is very productive, but the stones are not of first-class quality.

Many mine openings are mere burrows, barely large enough to admit a man. Such is the case with the Abdar Rezai, which formerly produced the finest stones in the world, of deep sky blue color and unfading luster. Some years ago it caved in, and now few first-class stones are found. The work in the Khaki mines is usually done by women and children, who simply dig up and look over the earth. They find, perhaps, half a dozen turquois a day. Even the poorest stones are prized by the Orientals, who wear them set in tiny rings. Motley green spotted stones with but a thin coating of enamel, sometimes cracked and showing the brown inside core, will now be purchased by the Arabs. Defective flat gems are utilized by inscribing upon them words or mottoes in gold in such a way as to hide their imperfections. Every species of stone finds a sale, the smallest being used in ornamental brass work and for decorating pipes.

Gold stones could probably still be discovered if systematic mining were carried on. The soil seems to be full of turquois in different stages of development, from a cream-colored, chalky substance, which is said to possess medicinal qualities and is eaten by the natives, through intermediate forms of hard chalk to the variously shaded green and blue gems. The approach to the mines is literally strewn with fragments of the stones, and the walls and ceilings of the galleries are seamed with turquois composition, but, being of bad color and full of flaws, it is valueless. Some stones may seem to be of good quality, but they soon fade or white spots appear. These spots can be seen, at first, only with a glass. In time they increase in size, and finally spread across the stone.

If a faded turquois be dampened, its color is temporarily restored. The natives utilize this quality by carrying a stone in their mouths and deftly slipping it into their hands to display it. Dealers in Meshed guard against such deceptions by retaining a stone a few days before purchasing, as the turquois is the most treacherous of jewels.

High prices are now paid for stones in Meshed. Indeed, good gems can be bought more cheaply at Tiflis or Constantinople. Some few years ago five turquois of cerulean blue, perfect shape, good size and flawless, could be bought for a dollar or so in Meshed, but at present, as soon as cut they are exported direct to Moscow to supply Russian nobles or are sold to wealthy Persians. Those sold at Teheran by pilgrims returning from Meshed are of very ordinary quality.

A Costumal Protest.

London Daily Mail.

A statement has appeared in some newspapers that the real reason why the Irish and some of the Radical members do not appear at the Speaker's levees and at court festivities is that they are unwilling to don court uniforms.

Inquiries at Westminster show that this view is a mistake. The absentation from all court festivities is regarded by the Irish Nationalists as a necessary and inevitable part of their protest against the refusal of home rule, and until the day when, according to their formula, the Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland are a reality, their assistance at court functions is impossible.

So strongly is this felt that those Nationalist members who have broken through the rule have been strongly condemned, and it is even said that Mr. Carew will not be again elected because he went to the levee of the Duke of York and to the Queen's garden party. The elder Mr. Curran, who also went to the Queen's garden party, only escapes rejection by his constituents by departing to his home in New South Wales, and so taking the matter out of the hands of the constituency.

The abstentions from the Speaker's levees began in 1880, when relations became so strained in the House of Commons between the government of Mr. Gladstone, the Irish party and the Speaker. This tension was for a time rather aggravated in the days of Speaker Peel.

Many Irish members are not only not hostile to Mr. Gully, but are even on terms of personal and private friendship with him, but the habit of attending levees was given up once, and has never been resumed.

Found a Buried City.

New York Tribune.

A peasant of Sorico, Italy, preparing to build a stable, found recently in the course of his excavations the traces of a massive wall. He went on and discovered the remains of a passage, a well and a limekiln. The foundations of the wall were made of blocks of finely wrought granite. In a corner of this old building was a tablet of white marble with a Latin inscription, from which it appeared that the building was erected 12 centuries ago. Near it two coins of the same epoch were found. Archaeologists affirm that the remains are those of the famous tower of Ilonio, a Roman city.

Italian Banker Is Missing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The detective bureau is looking for Antonio Pesce, a banker, with offices in this city. He has mysteriously disappeared. Scores of excited Italian depositors have thronged Pesce's offices, and it is reported to the police that the banker has gone to Italy, taking with him $16,000.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,578,840
Gold	75,373,134

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN HANNA ANNOUNCES THE LIST OF MEMBERS.

Roosevelt Gives Up His Tour of the Pacific Coast—The President's Visit to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, today announced the members of the advisory committee of the National committee:

Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and William L. Strong, of New York; Samuel J. Wainwright and W. W. Gibbs, of Pennsylvania; Myron Herrick and Bishop B. W. Meinett, of Ohio; Alexander Revell, S. B. Raymond and Cyrus Field Adams, of Illinois; Edward Rosewater, of Nebraska; George von L. Meyer and William B. Plunkett, of Massachusetts; Charles F. Brooks, of Cincinnati; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Thomas Lowery and M. V. Grover, of Minnesota; H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis; J. A. Gary, of Maryland; Dr. Ernest Lyon, of Maryland; Irving M. Scott, of California; W. M. Barbour and John Kean, of New Jersey; W. B. Clark and E. O. Stannard, of Missouri; W. L. Stratton, of Colorado; John L. Wilson, of Washington; Charles F. Pfister, of Wisconsin; William Livingston and Justice C. S. Stern, of Michigan; D. W. Mulvane, of Kansas, and E. E. Hart, of Iowa.

Additional appointments will be made.

Senator Hanna today decided to open the Republican campaign in New Jersey himself. He will make a speech at Asbury Park next Tuesday.

WILL NOT VISIT OREGON.

Roosevelt Abandons His Pacific Coast Tour.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—President McKinley will arrive here Saturday, August 25, and return the following Thursday. He is expected to confer with the National Republican Committee relative to the campaign. From Chicago the President will return to Canton. While in this city he will make two speeches at least. One will be at the G. A. R. encampment. Governor Roosevelt will also be here Labor Day and speak to the workingmen. Governor Roosevelt's itinerary is made up and will be given out by Henry C. Payne tomorrow. He will not visit the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Stevenson will reach Chicago tomorrow morning from Minnetonka Beach and will address the Order of United Irishmen at Sunnyside Park, Wednesday. He will address the students at Dixon, Ill., University, Thursday night.

In response to the recent appeal signed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Hearst, a large number of applications have been received for membership in the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today appointed D. C. Dunbar, National committeeman from Utah, to be a member of the press committee, vice Norman E. Mack, of New York, recently transferred to the executive committee.

SENATOR BUTLER'S POSITION.

He Is for Bryan and the Populist Nominee for Vice-President.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 15.—The Independent, a local Populist paper, today telegraphed Chairman Butler, of the Populist National Committee, for a denial of the report that he would take the stump for McKinley. The following telegram was received in reply:

"Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 14.—Report unqualifiedly false. I am for Bryan and the People's party nominee for Vice-President. I am in favor of the committee nominating a candidate August 27. I am not a Democrat, I am not a Republican—I am a Populist. I was not for Stevenson in 1892, and am not for him now. MARION BUTLER, Chairman."

HOW MANY CHINESE?

Only Estimates Available, and They Are Probably Exaggerated.

New York Times.

We have long been accustomed to regard the population of the Chinese Empire as enormously great, and the figures used to express its extent have been such as the ordinary mind cannot clearly grasp. In a general way it has been put down as 400,000,000, and the latest edition of one of the most popular statistical manuals gives the exact figures at 403,680,000.

These statements are necessarily of Chinese origin. That of itself justifies suspicion as to their accuracy. In the first place, the Chinese Government has no well-organized means of ascertaining the population of even the most developed of the provinces, to say nothing of the remoter and more primitive. In the next place, it has no sufficient motive for undertaking the difficult task in a manner to secure an approach to certainty. Finally, the tendency of the average Chinese mind, and especially the official mind, is not toward scrupulous care in the statement of facts. Of the value, need or duty of truthfulness in the sense that the word is used, and in the manner in which the quality is looked on in the Western world, the Chinese have but a dim conception. If it occurred to them that a hundred millions more or less would impress the imagination of the foreigner in a way favorable to the reputation of the Celestial Empire, they could not understand why the hundred millions should not be added or deducted, as the case might be. So at least since the appearance of Williams' standard work, "The Middle Kingdom," the population of China has been accepted at 400,000,000, though that candid writer had nothing better to say for this estimate than that it must be taken until something better could be provided.

In the second of a series of most valuable and interesting articles in Harper's Weekly under the title of "Some Chinese Impressions," Mr. William Barclay Parsons gives some cogent reasons for thinking that the accepted figures of the Chinese population are grossly exaggerated. To begin with, during his own quite extensive journeying through the Provinces of Hupeh, Hu Nan and Kwang Tung he saw no evidence of the overcrowding which is represented to exist in China. These provinces stretch from north of the Yangtse River to the China Sea at Canton, and include some of the most populous parts of China. They are credited with a population of some 82,000,000, or about one-fifth of the total for the empire. Mr. Parsons says of them:

Taking the Provinces of Hupeh, Hu-Nan and Kwang Tung, along whose chief trade routes, and consequently most densely populated sections, my journey led me, of these Hupeh is usually credited with something over 30,000,000. The only large center of population of Hupeh is Hankow, which, with Wu Chang and Han-Yang, cannot have more than 1,250,000, and while there are several large cities, with possibly from 50,000 to 100,000 people each, there is no other very large aggregation of people. Hu-Nan has an area of 75,000 square miles, or just about one and one-half times as much as the State of New York. The former is credited with 22,000,000 and the latter with about 6,000,000 people. My journey through Hu-Nan is comparable with a trip from New York to Buffalo, along the line of the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. On the former there are but two really large cities, Chan-Sha and Siang-Tan, to offset New York, Albany, Schenectady, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and intermediate points. It is impossible to see how there can be a relative density per square mile of more than two to one in favor of the Chinese Province. Kwang-Tung is given 30,000,000 approximately, on an area of about 80,000 square miles. The northern part is mountainous and almost bare of people, and no crowding is apparent until Canton is approached. If the district of Canton, including Fat-Shan and the other places in the vicinity, be credited with 5,000,000—a most generous allowance—there would remain 25,000,000 to be made up by the smaller cities and villages. If these places should average 2500 people each, there would then be needed 10,000. I am quite sure that no such number can be found.

Mr. Parsons does not sum up his estimate of the population of these three provinces, but if we allow to Hu Nan and Kwang Tung, of which he gives the area, an average population per square mile twice as great as that of the State of New York, with its great mass in this city, we find that the total for these two provinces would be only 75 per cent of the accepted figures. The probability is clearly that this is far too much. Mr Parsons quotes the report of a French commission sent out by the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to investigate trade conditions in the Provinces of Yu Nan and Sze Chuen, lying directly north of Tonking. They found that the population could not be more than 60 per cent of the usually reported figures, while the customs authorities and the missionaries put it at from 30 per cent to 40 per cent. In these circumstances, the opinion of Mr. Parsons that the total population of China is probably not more than 200,000,000, and may easily be less than that, is entirely reasonable.

The Summer of the Heart.

Frank L. Stanton.

For all the Wintry flakes of frost it's Summer time somewhere—
Violets in the valleys, bird songs in the air;
The chilly winds have only blown the lily's lips apart—
It's Summer in the world, my dear, and Summer in the heart!

For all the gray skies glooming it's Summer in the dells—
In the merry song of reapers, in the tinkling of the bells,
The sweet south skies are brightening as with Springtime's magic art—
But the sweetest Summer, dearest, is the Summer in the heart!

Still, still the birds are singing, and still the groves are green,
And still the roses redden and the loyal lilies lean;
Love fades not with the season; when Summer days depart,
It's Summer still, my dearest, in the Eden of the heart.

Laws Work Confusion.

New York Times.

Owing to the fact that certain marriages recently celebrated between Frenchmen and English women in England have turned out to be no marriages according to the French law, certain London journals would urgently impress upon English women in France who are purposing to enter into matrimonial alliances with Frenchmen the necessity of their looking for the strict compliance with the French laws on the part of the men. The London Law Journal says that it seems almost impossible to make English women understand that it is not safe to marry even a distinguished foreigner without making proper inquiries and taking legal advice. A marriage with a foreigner in England is valid there if celebrated in accordance with British law. "But," adds the Law Journal, "it ought by this time to be well known that the marriage will not be recognized in France unless the husband has complied with all the formalities required by his personal law. The result of the invincible and insular ignorance of the English is that far too many English women find themselves in the equivocal position of being wives in their own country, but not in that of their husbands."

A statement made by the Rev. Dr. Noyes, chaplain to the British Embassy in London, regarding mixed marriages, is going the rounds of the British press. In it the doctor says:

"If a Frenchman takes an English woman to England to marry her, as is constantly done, the marriage is not legal unless he has proved before the French Consul in London or some other town in England that there is no legal impediment to his marriage in France. No clergyman in England should perform the ceremony without seeing a certificate to that effect, otherwise the marriage can be set aside on return to France."

Dr. Noyes cites several cases which because of the ignorance of French law, betrayed by the woman at the time of her marriage, ended disastrously, and these cases, he adds, are far more common than the general public suppose.

Anticipated European Customs.

New York Press.

Many strange things have been said about the Chinese anticipating certain European customs and inventions, and it is a fact that for thousands of years the Chinese medicos have employes massage, a "kneading-stick," with a sort of "V" at one end of it, being commonly supplied to patients that they can prod themselves all over. The phrase, "A hair from the dog that bit you," is illustrated in the Flowery Kingdom, for all dog bites must be bound up with fur from the animal that inflicted the wound.

Ferrell Pleaded Not Guilty.

MARYSVILLE, O., Aug. 14.—When Rosslyn Ferrell arrived here this morning hundreds of people were at the depot. The prisoner was arraigned before Mayor Hamilton, pleaded not guilty and waived examination. He was held without bond to await the action of the grand jury.

Matter of Home Manufacture.

Albany Democrat.

There are more men in Albany self-unmade than self-made.

The Old Household Medicine.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for cramps.

BOSTON'S BARBER REGULATIONS

Board of Health Orders Sterilization of All That Barbers Use on Customers.

A special dispatch from Boston, May 5, 1900, to the N. Y. Sun gives as new regulations of the Boston Board of Health as to barber shops: "Mugs, shaving brushes and razors shall be sterilized after each separate use thereof. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Material to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form, and applied on a towel. Powder puffs are prohibited." Whereuer Newbro's "Herpicide" is used on face or scalp after shaving or haircutting, there is no danger, as it is antiseptic, and kills the dandruff germ.

Prevent Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts, Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with

And light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. **The Set, $1.25** A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Save the Hair, Hands, and Skin," free.