

FRENCH FEELING FOR AMERICANS.

American Opinion as to the Real Situation

Has Not Been Reflected in the Dispatches Which Have Been Sent Out.

The French Cabinet Has Always Been a Friend of the United States—No Reason Why France Should Side With Spain in the Present War.

Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press. PARIS, July 30.—There is a strong desire in French official circles to bring about a complete resumption of the pleasant relations with the United States which existed previous to the trouble between Spain and America, and which were disturbed by French newspaper utterances. It is pointed out that the nearer the Spanish-American war comes to a close the clearer it is to be sober-minded Frenchmen their public opinion in America has been mistaken in regard to the real opinion and feeling of France toward the United States. It is added that in spite of what was written in the newspapers here or discussed in official circles when the war began no doubt was entertained anywhere in France as to the result of hostilities.

The weakness and inferiority of Spain were so evident that, it is claimed here, it would be unfair now to assert that the American victories have caused a change of public opinion in France, and that the French newspapers to-day think it will be necessary to honor the explanation of the tone of the French press toward the United States, it is said that the language used by the newspapers at present is in substance the same as used three months ago, and that the reason the American people have been misled is that the French newspapers were hostile to the United States and favorable to Spain is due to the fact that only the less sensible part of the French press was quoted in the cable dispatches, while such papers as the "Journal des Debats," the "Figaro" and the "Temps" and others have favored either side in the war, and have furnished their readers with honest accounts of the different features of the hostilities.

Continuing, it is argued that some of the leading members of the French press have been misled during the war and their statements leave no room for doubt that they entertained a cordial feeling toward the United States while French business men who were similarly interviewed were even more emphatic in their expressions of friendship toward America.

Finally, the Frenchmen say that the recent celebration of the Fourth of July here was the occasion of bringing forth additional proof of the cordial feeling entertained among Americans. At the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce and the most prominent Frenchmen present, including some of the highest State officials, and M. Marjoule, the Minister of Commerce, speaking for the French Government, said:

"We have been told that far away on the other side of the Atlantic the French who have listened to the aluminumists in France who asserted that France was forgetful of her duty and that we have become not only adversaries, but, according to some reports, even discourteous toward America. I protest against such an impression. My word is sufficient to dispel such a ridiculous idea and I trust that the echo of what I say will be carried from this banquet hall to the other side of the Atlantic as an indignant protest against the false report of the sentiments of France toward America. But if this is not sufficient, let me assure you that not a minute has elapsed during which the irony which exists between us has ever run the risk of being broken. France has always been for you a second country, and no one knows better than your Ambassador and Ministers of the French Republic the eyes of the world manifested in connection with our reciprocal relations."

This statement of the French Minister of Commerce is reproduced here, as it is being freely used by Frenchmen in their arguments tending to prove that France has not been unfriendly toward the United States in the war with Spain.

They also argue that there is no reason why France should side with Spain, as during the past century there "has been no common ideal" between the two countries, and that the Frenchmen of to-day are not led by clerical considerations, nor by the theory of so-called Latin races, which, it is further asserted, is no longer taken seriously by any sensible man.

From a semi-official source the following statement was made: "From a commercial standpoint France is a much interested country in the Spanish trade, and, consequently, she has no reason to jeopardize her friendly relations with the United States. Still, she feels sympathy for her unfortunate neighbor and rejoices heartily at the fact that peace is to be arranged and that the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had been the messenger of peace. As to the terms upon which peace will be arranged, the French Government and public opinion in France are perfectly aware that the United States will no longer be satisfied with the mere independence of the United States as an important possession in the Pacific, but that the war has cost her considerable. Consequently, the French press, and especially the "Journal des Debats" and "Temps" are already taking into account that important element in the settlement of peace. They only hope that America will not claim too much. Now that France feels anxious to view the increasing power of the United States, but simply because too onerous conditions on the part of America will make peace difficult. In fact, it deserves to be pointed out that France does not make any objection to the United States increasing either in strength or in dominions. The reason for the quiet feeling of France in this matter is that she is convinced that if such an increase in any way threatens a European Power she is not that Power."

"Even the annexation of Hawaii, which gives to the United States an important possession in the Pacific, has not disturbed France in the slightest degree, her possessions in America being small and unimportant, consisting

of some little islands and French Guiana. Therefore, she feels sure that the Americans, whom she considers to be a practical people, will never think of having trouble with a great European Power for such a trifling object.

"As to the Philippines, if those islands are to be lost to Spain, France as the ruler of Indo-China, would probably prefer having the Americans as next door neighbors instead of any European or Asiatic Power. Consequently, what France wants so far as the United States are not concerned is only a proper consideration of her commercial interests. In that respect she has been thoroughly reassured by the willingness the American Government displayed on the occasion of the last commercial agreement, so she is full of confidence in the future."

Tornado in Missouri. ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), July 30.—A tornado passed over the southern part of Buchanan and Clinton Counties last afternoon, doing immense damage. The territory devastated was ten miles long and about half a mile wide. The only person injured was Mrs. James Coyle, both of whose arms were broken over a farmhouse and leveled to the earth. Many horses, cattle and hogs were killed. The families of the farmers whose houses were destroyed escaped to the cyclone cellar and caves. The damage is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

MAYFIELD (Mo.), July 30.—A tornado passed six miles south of this place, destroying a dozen farmhouses and other buildings in the vicinity. At Tabo the Postoffice was destroyed. The damage to crops will amount to thousands of dollars. Representative Joseph Christie's dwelling was blown away, probably fatally injuring Mrs. Jennings and Edward Reynolds, a farmer.

Spanish Hospital Ship Alliceate. ST. PIERRE (Island of Martinique), July 30.—The Spanish hospital ship Alliceate, which arrived here from Spain with Admiral Cervera's squadron, may now leave this port for Santiago, in order to convey some of the Spanish prisoners to Spain under contract with the United States Government. United States Consul Darte has issued a safe conduct to her under orders, and she is taking stores from the English steamer Remembrance and the American schooner Edward Stewart. The latter is the first merchant vessel to arrive here since the war was declared.

Transport Aranzas Released. TAMPA (Fla.), July 30.—The transport Aranzas has been released from quarantine and arrived in port to-day. She brought Colonel John Jacob Astor with dispatches from Santiago for Washington. The transports of the Porto Rican expedition were reported to the port authorities to-day and are expected to arrive to-morrow. The Third Pennsylvania Volunteers reached Ferdinand and the One Hundredth and Fifty-eighth Indiana to-night. This ends the movement of troops from Tampa to Ferdinand.

Needle Making Industry. CLEVELAND (O.), July 30.—A number of Cleveland capitalists are organizing a company to be capitalized at \$1,000,000 to manufacture needles in this country by machinery. Heretofore all needles have been made in Europe by hand. Eugene Fontaine of this city, after nineteen years of hard work and study, has invented a needle making machine which it is claimed will revolutionize the needle making industry.

Punishment Fixed at Death. CHICAGO, July 30.—George H. Jacks, ex-Chief of Police at Muskegon, Mich., was this afternoon found guilty of murder in this city, and his punishment fixed at death. Jacks killed Andrew McGee, a collector, 60 years old, who was supposed to have a large sum of money. By means of a letter Jacks and a confederate deceived McGee into a house and slew him. The booty obtained was only \$28.

Prize Ship Gibara. KEY WEST (Fla.), July 30.—The Spanish two-masted schooner Gibara, loaded with firewood and charcoal, which was captured by the Nashville on July 27th while trying to get into the port of Gibara on the North Cuban coast, was brought in here this morning by a prize crew.

Train Wreck in Ohio. COLUMBUS (O.), July 30.—A Norfolk and Western passenger train this afternoon jumped the track south of the city. The entire train, except the last coach, went into the ditch on its side. Only two trainmen were slightly hurt.

A Princess Wedded. VIENNA, July 30.—Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein was married at the Coburg Palace here to-day, the bride being Princess Dorothea Marie Henrietta Augustine Louise of Saxe-Coburg.

SEÑOR ENRIQUEZ Will be Prime Minister if Carlos Ascends the Throne. There is a strong and seeming growing faction in Spain which is determined to establish Don Carlos as their King. In case of such a move the man who would probably be Prime Minister is Señor Enriquez. Marquis of Carralbo, who since 1882 has been the representative in Spain of Don Carlos.

Proclamation Issued by the Canadian Gold Commission. DAWSON CITY (N. W. T.), July 11.—(via Seattle, Wash., July 29).—The Canadian Gold Commission issued a proclamation July 9th declaring the Dominion Hill Creek and Bench claims open for location by all persons holding free miners licenses. In less than an hour the greatest stampede in the history of the Klondike took place. Dominion Creek led to seventy miles away, over hills and marshes. Many women joined the procession. In two hours 1,100 people had reached the Bonanza Creek ferry, two miles away. The trip will require six days and will be attended by many hardships. Some of the stampedees have already returned in disgust. The value of the Dominion Bench claims is entirely a matter of conjecture. Dawson is now overrun with idle men. No work is to be had either here or in the mines at any price. The population of Dawson is now estimated at 15,000. Many are living in tents.

LOSS OF THE KENILWORTH. Foul Play Connected With the Wrecking of the Vessel. SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—That the foul play in the loss of the full rigged American ship Kenilworth and Captain John G. Baker, First Officer A. B. Piper and Cabin Boy Hobson on the high seas is plainly suggested by a story of a mutinous crew related by a man who saw the sugar laden ship at Hilo, Hawaii, the night before she sailed for New York.

H. M. Thomson, who arrived here Thursday on the schooner Campbell, was a shoe merchant in Hilo, and a close friend of Captain Baker. In view of his knowledge of the Kenilworth's crew, he is strongly of the opinion that Captain Baker, his mate and cabin boy met with foul play at the hands of the crew.

"When the Kenilworth came into Hilo," he said, "Captain Baker remark-

ed to me, as I met him on the wharf. He was a striking crew this time, had trouble with them all the way out from New York. I knew Captain Baker well. It was a mixed crew that he had shipped in New York in a hurry. There were twelve of them.

"Some of the imprisoned men had openly remarked that they would fix the Captain when they got out to sea. They hated him and the first mate. I heard no complaint on their part about the second mate. I don't know whether he stood in with the men or not.

"I told Captain Baker of the remarks I had heard, for I thought he ought to be warned. They had said: 'We will do the Captain and mate up; settle with them when we get out to sea.' 'Baker replied: 'Well, I'll attend to the men when I get out.' "It was about the first of June when the Kenilworth sailed from Hilo. She was loaded only with sugar, which is not combustible. She had 20,000 bags, valued at \$260,000.

"For three or thirty years Captain Baker was in command of different ships and was a mariner of remarkable success.

KLONDIKERS RETURN. Prospectors Arrive at Seattle, Bringing \$100,000. SEATTLE, July 30.—The City of Seattle arrived this afternoon with forty-three passengers and 110 passengers, who by the way of the Upper Yukon and Lake Bennett. The amount of gold brought out is estimated at \$100,000. A similar amount is reported in drafts.

The largest individual holder of dust was George Burdett, formerly of Butte, Mont. He has about \$50,000 worth and a draft for \$51,000, representing the amount for which he sold his claim on French Gulch to an English syndicate. Another wealthy man was George Demars of Easton, Canada, who owns the claim No. 40 in El Dorado Creek.

GILT EDGES GO DOWN TO DEFEAT.

Santa Cruz Team Shows Them a Point or Two.

The Coasters Win by a Score of Two to One.

A Criminal Confined in the County Jail at San Francisco Attempts Suicide by Hanging—Probably That He Will Not Recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The leading Gilt Edges and the third-place Santa Cruz, the two most evenly matched teams of the League, put up a "hot game" of ball to-day at Recreation Park, Santa Cruz winning by a score of 2 to 1. Following is the score: Sacramento.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 Santa Cruz.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2

Run responsible for—Donlin. Two-base hit—Streib. Sacrifice hit—Hutchinson. Base on errors—Sacramento 1, Santa Cruz 1. Bases on balls—Sacramento 8, Santa Cruz 0. Left on bases—Sacramento 9, Santa Cruz 6. Struck out—By Doyle 3, by Donlin 7. Double play—Devereaux to Arelanes to Fitzgerald. Passed ball—Daubensuis. Umpire—Sweeney. Official score—Stapleton.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES. Probability That More Forces Will be Sent to Gen. Merritt.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—In view of the fact that Major General Merritt cables from Manila that all the forces assigned to him will probably be needed, owing to the delay and the attitude of Aguinaldo, as cabled by Admiral Dewey, it is quite likely that the surplus of troops remaining after the quota of 20,000 has been forwarded to the Philippines will also go to the front. This surplus will amount to over 3,000.

There are now belonging to the Eighth Army Corps in San Francisco four full regiments, aggregating 5,200 men, and 1,800 recruits, making 7,000 troops. The Scandia and Arizona will carry away 3,200, leaving the First Tennessee, the Fifty-first Iowa and the Twentieth Kansas to follow and possibly the Eighth California from Camp Barrett in Oakland, in case there should be a call for more troops for the Philippines.

The transports that were first sent to the Philippines are expected back about the middle of August, and will probably make another trip to Manila. It is expected that the First Battalion of the First New York and the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers will sail Monday or Tuesday on the Lakme and North Fork for Honolulu.

The sailing ship Tacoma with a cargo of mules and horses to Manila will sail some day this week for Manila.

Brigadier General Charles King has been selected as the Brigadier to sail with the troops on the Scandia and Arizona. General Merritt's telegram stating that he would need all the troops originally destined for the Manila expedition, has revived the drooping hopes of the commands that were excluded from the Arizona and Scandia, and these vessels will no longer be regarded as carrying the last brave men to the Philippines. In the meantime preparations are being made to transport the Honolulu troops and the engineers. They will not be able to go on the date of the first named by contract, but every effort will be made to get off the battalion of engineers and at least the first half of the New York regiment some time next week. Lieutenant Colonel Stedley, who is in command of the New York Regiment in the absence of Colonel Barber, will remain until the last company or regiment leaves so as to see that everything is accomplished in a satisfactory manner. It may be some two weeks or more before the whole of this Eastern command shakes the President dust off its heels. No word has been received of the promotion of Colonel Barber to the grade of Brigadier General, although it has been expected for some time.

Lieutenant George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry, in charge of the detachment of the Fourth Cavalry, the horses and mules to be transported on the Tacoma, expects to set sail by next Thursday.

MINING IN KLONDIKE.

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VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Alameda Argus: The Hon. J. G. Maguire ought not to be a difficult man to defeat for the Governorship next year, but there is some danger that he will be. This danger lies in nominating a weak man on the Republican ticket to oppose him, and in not bringing out clearly and pressing home effectively the real issues of the campaign. The chief issue that he will employ to defeat his opponent is that there is no particular railroad question before the public, but he will run amuck on the subject and make it general, explaining how he has always fought, bled and died to confuse the octopus.

There may be misery enough in the drought-stricken sections to make such antics effective, but there ought at the same time to be sense enough to permit reason to have a show. The Republican argument shouldn't follow away into that oft-explored morass, but should point with pride to what the party has done and is doing in its present lease of power, and what it proposes to do. There ought to be something to think of in this State besides the miserable antagonisms that make it appear to be a turbulent compound, where the industry is not protected and property is unsafe.

GRAIN RAISING. Bakersfield Echo: There is beginning to be some traffic in grain land in this county, and there is abundant reason to believe that there has been a very strong prejudice against grain farming by the farmers of this county, but it is gradually being overcome. The same prejudice existed a few years ago against fruit raising on irrigated lands, and signs reading "raised without irrigation" were common in fruit markets. But this is all changed now, and we predict the same result for grain raising by the aid of artificial moistening. California sunshine and soil seem to be well suited to producing heavy crops of grain, the third ingredient being a proper supply of moisture. This can be secured with certainty by the aid of irrigation, and the only way it is the rule here, and a well-kept irrigated one, that grain well planted and irrigated makes a heavy crop, and this item of certainty of returns is beginning to attract attention to this section of the State and to make some inquiry for land.

A PESTILENCE. Tulare Register: When it was first reported that a New York "World" correspondent of the name of Scovel actually tried to assault General Shafter because he would not suffer the correspondent to hoist the American flag over the Santiago the report was received with incredulity, and now that the fact has been substantiated the people are incredulous of the statement that Shafter merely dismissed Scovel from the island, and did not have him shot. The more one reads of the "Journal Examiner" combination of fakes, and comes in for unpleasant notoriety, and three of its representatives have been dismissed from the islands. It is a pity that Hearst was not one of them, but he was not. Yellow journalism is a pestilence more to be dreaded than yellow fever. One destroys the souls of men, while the other merely destroys the body.

THE PRESIDENT RIGHT. Colusa Sun: The war itself seems to be the fulfillment of "Destiny," and the outcome will be the same whatever the course may have been made at the start, or the march of events. We will have to go on and ignore the ugly wording of the resolutions declaring war. The President seems to have the right idea, and is taking the only course possible, and this whole country must stand by that course, inconsistent as it may seem.

POLITICAL SUICIDE. Portland Oregonian: It is perhaps superfluous to restate here any of the considerations that make American control of the Philippines or at any rate duty to the inhabitants of that island, or the cause of humanity, and to our own standing in the eyes of the world. But it may be useful to point out one fact, of the kind to which the Administration is peculiarly susceptible. That is that for any political circle, however large or small, to profess to hold back against the fruits of this war will be only another name for political suicide. Savings have not been subscribed, taxes paid, sons given to die by Spanish shells and tropical fevers, in order that Spanish possessions may be relapse into cruel oppression, simply in order that department officials and field commanders may throw bouquets at each other, and acquire the prestige of a valiant war and a triumphant peace. The Administration can choose between expansion and stagnation for its policy. But it cannot carry water on both sides of the street. The "anti-imperialism" move mirrored in the stream, it will, like the greedy dog in the fable, lose the prize it now enjoys. All that is soundest and most virile in American life will cry out against such betrayal of manifest destiny and wise policy.

MAGUIRE'S RECORD. Fresno Republican: It is evident that the Maguire papers are going to do their utmost to pull the "little giant" out of the scrape his disparaging utterances concerning our navy have got him into. They will not succeed. When the navy made the first seizures of Spanish ships upon the outbreak of war Maguire declared that its acts were neither more nor less than piracy. It did not occur to the "little giant" that the legality of the seizures would be passed upon by a prize court, and he would not even concede that the commanders of the war vessels might merely have made a mistake in their zeal. Nothing would do but to stigmatize our brave sailors as pirates. It was an outrageous thing to do and the indignation caused by the Congressman's utterances was intense at the time. They will not soon be forgotten.

ANNEXING MALAYS. Oakland Enquirer: "Permanent cession to the United States of a coaling station in the Philippines, with some eastern agreement, which will bind Spain to a form of government which will be satisfactory to the people of the islands in case she will be allowed to retain sovereignty." These are the terms in which the Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald" forecasts President McKinley's policy respecting the disposition of the Philippine Islands. Other reports say the Administration has not yet reached a decision on this difficult question, but if the decision when made should be what the "Herald" claims it will gen-

PEACE SEEMS NEAR AT HAND.

(Continued from First Page.)

eral approval will wait upon it. This country has problems enough without annexing 7,000,000 Malays.

A TRYING SITUATION. Stockholm Independent: The Democrats have so many things to explain away and apologize for in this campaign that it is not very surprising that those who are expected to fight the party's battles are querulous, super-sensitive and unusually shy. If there were only some basic principle upon which they could plant their feet this week and be sure of no change of position next week, they might howl or argue with better heart. But the bitterness that the party has brought on itself by a series of uninterrupted errors, is augmented by the shrewd move of the fusionists in the present campaign. Now the poor Democrat don't know where he is at. If he supports the single tax and embraces Maguire he may have to repudiate this course next month. On the other hand, if he attacks Maguire and the other Populists he may have to repent again for it they are the democratic convention. So there are thorns on all sides of the political situation.

The safest course, therefore, for a Democratic organ is to preserve political silence in State affairs for the time being. We are glad to see that the "Map" proceeds with necessity, and is living up to it. Of course it is hard to do for a paper that pretends to have positive and honest convictions, but the "Mail" can set its teeth together and resolve that it will shout all the louder when restraint is removed, and there is no doubt which way the cat will jump.

HURRY UP. Placer Republican-Argus: Hurry up, Democrats, Populists, rippers, soreheads and cranks! Round up the cattle, dehorn them and get ready to fuse. The decree has gone forth, and the great Democracy has got its pharyngals ready to gulp the whole business. The lambs must be folded, and the only fold is the Democratic maw.

RESPONSIBILITY. Fresno Republican: The consciousness that a nation is respected abroad has a stimulating effect on its domestic development. Broadening the sphere of national interests increases the activity of public life, and leads to a higher patriotism and a purer politics. It is better to play an active than a passive part in the world's history, especially in so important a transitional time as the present. And it always pays in the long run to accept rather than shirk responsibilities.

DYNAMITE IN WARFARE. Los Angeles Times: An interesting feature of the war has been the testing of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, of which much was expected. These expectations have been, in part, realized; yet, in spite of the terrible effect of the dynamite and gun cotton shells, it is by no means certain that the use of such vessels will become general, although some people are already counting on the supplanting of gunpowder by the more powerful explosive. While the Vesuvius was hurling dynamite at the Spanish forts, she was exposed to the Spanish fire. None of the shots took effect, which was fortunate. If a shell had struck her with full force a disastrous explosion would inevitably have occurred, and hardly a splinter of her would have been left.

Notwithstanding this, there is little doubt that dynamite, in some shape, will become more and more one of the principal destructive agencies used in warfare. Probably this and other high explosives will be largely used in land warfare, by sending balloons up to high altitudes, and dropping the shells over the enemy's camp; while for use at sea, vessels of greater speed and longer range of guns than the Vesuvius will be built, which can dodge in and out, and fire projectiles, with little chance of being hit by the enemy.

RICARDO ALBERTINI. The Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington. The Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington is Ricardo Diaz Albertini, who is a man of intelligence and diplomacy. He has shown exceptional judgment in handling many of the questions which have come up for the action of the legation, and has been active in the interests of Cuba. In a recent interview in regard to the assistance the United States is giving his country he said: "The only expression

we have is one of gratitude and admiration for the republic which, at the expense of life and treasure, is giving us the help to accomplish our liberty and freedom. I am only sorry a portion of the American press has taken it as a fad to belittle the Cubans as soldiers and depreciate their bravery. It was reported a few days ago that the Cubans had committed indignities upon dead Spanish soldiers. This is an outrage, and does not even deserve recognition."

Don'ts for Mothers. Don't treat your boy as a hardened criminal if you discover him in a sin. Don't be above apologizing to your boy if occasion arises. He will honor you for it. Don't forget that by treating your boy like a gentleman you will do much toward making him one. Don't make his room a sort of shop for all the odds and ends of furniture too shabby or old-fashioned to be used anywhere else in the house. Don't shut him entirely out of the confidential talks concerning home, business and neighborhood affairs, but teach him to respect the confidence.

Don't have a thing in the house too good for him to enjoy and share with you, and don't make him use the back stairs in order to save the front hall carpet. Don't deny your boy the outdoor sports, restraining influence of outdoor sports and athletics. There is a whole sermon in the phrase "muscular Christianity."—Detroit Free Press.

A Kicker. Charles—The seventeen-year locust now existing in the West has 130 times the kicking power of a man. Clara—Is that so, Charles? "Yes, I read it in a scientific work." "Well, Charlie, ain't you glad pa isn't a seventeen-year locust?"—Texas Sifter.

A City Child's Conclusion. Aunt Mary—Do you know what kind of birds those are? Willie—No, Aunt. Aunt Mary—Nony, just think a minute, Willie. What do they make chicken salad of in the city? Willie—Veal.—Harper's Bazar.

DISCUSSION OR HAD REVEALED ANY SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET. HOWEVER, IT WAS KNOWN THAT AN ARRANGEMENT HAD BEEN PROPOSED WHICH HAS NOT THE APPROVAL OF THE CABINET PROVIDING FOR THE REFERENCE OF SO MUCH OF THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION AS TOUCHED THEIR FUTURE GOVERNMENT TO A COMMISSION, PROBABLY LIMITED TO AMERICAN AND SPANISH REPRESENTATION. THE SCOPE AND POWER OF THIS COMMISSION COULD NOT BE LEARNED IN ADVANCE OF THE CABINET MEETING AND THE METHOD DEvised FOR ENFORCING ANY VERDICT IT MIGHT REACH WAS LEFT TO SURMISE. STILL, THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING THE ARRANGEMENT IS UNDERSTOOD, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PHILIPPINES UNENVELOPED BY THE CLASH OF WAR AND UNAFFECTED BY MOMENTARY LUST FOR TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

Of course, it is understood that no major changes in the Philippine arrangement takes, the United States is to acquire a naval station there, for it is understood that the original plan to acquire a coaling station has been broadened into a demand for a naval station. The argument that brought about this change was the consideration of the Naval War Board, that one of the most pressing needs of United States naval vessels in Asiatic waters was a good drydock and some machine shops where the repairs that were always required by the complex warships of to-day can be effected. It was also understood that under strict application of the neutrality laws, as urged by some writers, the United States might be prevented in time of war from taking its own coal from its own coaling station, though the same rule cannot be applied to a naval station, which would be held by an entirely different tenor. The maintenance of a naval station would require more territory than a coaling station and the existence of a dockyard at Cavite has fixed the eyes of the Naval War Board upon that place as one ready to be made available for the purpose. A naval station involves some resident population to supply the necessary labor and some agricultural land is required to maintain this population, the extent of the territory depending entirely upon the size of the station and its importance.

Some of the naval officers are urging, and their representations have been given weight, that the whole of the island of Luzon is not too great an expanse to support properly such a station as the United States will require.

The statement of General Merritt, contained in his cablegram to-day, that he probably would need all the troops that had been assigned him, was regarded as a little ominous of trouble to come. Though whether this is to be with the natives, or is incident to the siege of Manila, is not evident. The General's dispatch, it is supposed, was brought to Hongkong on the British gunboat Plover, and as he makes no mention of the reported surrender of Manila, although his dispatch undoubtedly is the latest from the Philippines, it is not clear that the General's report is now looked upon as at least premature. It is noticeable, too, that Admiral Dewey in his telegram made no reference to the reported surrender.

The American reply to overtures distinctly gives warning that the proposition to surrender all sovereignty in the West Indian waters and the selection of an island in the Ladrones is beyond any discussion whatever. As to the Philippines the reply says in substance that, as further indemnity to the United States for its expenses, the United States will hold the city of Manila, and the harbor and bay, pending the determination of the future government of the whole island, or of the group. One island of the Ladrones group is to be ceded to the United States, this Government to make its selection later.

In demanding the surrender of Spanish sovereignty, the United States has been very diplomatic, avoiding making any pledges as to what is to be done by this Government as to Cuba.

While the Cabinet was in session a significant cablegram was received from Admiral Dewey. It announced the arrival of Major General Merritt with his expedition to Manila, but graphically painted the uncertainties as to the future there. The dispatch, which has not been made public, save in its unimportant features, largely guides the Cabinet in its disposition of the Philippine problem. Without mincing his words, Admiral Dewey announced that Aguinaldo had assumed a bold attitude of defiance, and that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on this depletion of the gravity of the situation there it would take 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands. The deferment of final disposition of the Philippine problem was based on substantially the following grounds:

First—That the United States has no satisfactory knowledge of existing conditions there.

Second—Nothing is known of what obligations were incurred as between the United States forces and the Philippine insurgents.

Third—The present defiant attitude of the insurgents is unknown.

Fourth—The extent to which Aguinaldo controls the hands of the Philippine group is unknown.

Fifth—Incident to the foregoing, it is unknown what will have to be done by this Government in subjugating the insurgent forces, the Spanish and the natives.

The French Ambassador left the Embassy shortly before 2 o'clock, accompanied by his first Secretary, M. Thiebaut. They were shown through the private corridor of the White House, and the conference began soon after 2 o'clock.

Steel Rails for Japan. The Illinois Steel Company has nearly completed its order from Japan for 50,000 tons of steel rails, secured over three months ago. Since January 1st over 100 steel railroads of rails have been shipped from their mills. These have been chiefly destined for export. They have gone to nearly all the East-ern, Southern and Western coast ports to be loaded on ocean steamers, according as the most reasonable rates of freight could be secured.

A City Child's Conclusion. Aunt Mary—Do you know what kind of birds those are? Willie—No, Aunt. Aunt Mary—Nony, just think a minute, Willie. What do they make chicken salad of in the city? Willie—Veal.—Harper's Bazar.

Don't treat your boy as a hardened criminal if you discover him in a sin. Don't be above apologizing to your boy if occasion arises. He will honor you for it. Don't forget that by treating your boy like a gentleman you will do much toward making him one. Don't make his room a sort of shop for all the odds and ends of furniture too shabby or old-fashioned to be used anywhere else in the house. Don't shut him entirely out of the confidential talks concerning home, business and neighborhood affairs, but teach him to respect the confidence.

Don't have a thing in the house too good for him to enjoy and share with you, and don't make him use the back stairs in order to save the front hall carpet. Don't deny your boy the outdoor sports, restraining influence of outdoor sports and athletics. There is a whole sermon in the phrase "muscular Christianity."—Detroit Free Press.

A Kicker. Charles—The seventeen-year locust now existing in the West has 130 times the kicking power of a man. Clara—Is that so, Charles? "Yes, I read it in a scientific work." "Well, Charlie, ain't you glad pa isn't a seventeen-year locust?"—Texas Sifter.

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A City Child's Conclusion. Aunt Mary—Do you know what kind of birds those are? Willie—No, Aunt. Aunt Mary—Nony, just think a minute, Willie. What do they make chicken