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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt douse and Willard's Hotel.

It may be noticed that while Democrats In other States talk of ex-Governor Hill second place on the Bryan ticket, Boss Croker is talking of other New York

Every day that passes without favorable news from the relief expedition under Vice Admiral Seymour increases the probability that it has been cut off or is surrounded beyond the possibility of rescue.

The reported discovery of wholesale corsome branches of the British military service in South Africa recalls the about two years ago our British cousins were bemoaning the alleged rot of American contractors and of-

Chairman Weaver, of the Iowa Republic an state central committee, says the Re publicans are enthusiastic over the ticket nominated at Philadelphia, and "I am set ting my stakes at better than 75,000 ma jority in the State this fall." This would be an increase of 10,000 over 1896.

The most the silverites can expect is a the Kansas City convention. The majority of the more prominent men in the conven rid of it if they could. Unfortunately, Mr Bryan himself stands for the silver issue, if there were no platform.

Hon, J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, does no think the Republican party will suffer any by calling attention to its record. "If any political party," he says, "could stand upon its past record alone, the Republican party would be able to. If any party could stand on its promissory notes alone, the Democratic party would be able to." And its promissory notes never get into its past

The farmer who has corn to sell is sure isbanded a considerable portion miss the lost wheat crop. The the years to come, because the

The gold Democrats got some recognition in the Illinois convention. Of the four delegates at large to Kansas City, Ben T Cable was the leading bolter from the Bryan ticket in 1896, and A. S. Trude refused the nomination for attorney general beplatform. But Mr. Bryan has notified th "prodigals" that they must not expect to dictate the platform at Kansas City.

The New York Commercial predicts that trade in cotton in other countries. Hitherto her cotton goods have monopolized all markets, but now England competitor in the United cotton field. It warns England to save its trade in cotton goods by putting up the gates and keeping out foreign

The action of Harvard University in conferring the degree of LL. D. on Mr. Hugh H. Hanna, of this city, for his services to the country in securing the establishment of the gold standard, is a timely and appropriate recognition of a great public service. University honors are not often conferred for services so clearly outside of the field of literature, but in this case the college authorities have shown rare discrimination and good judgment.

The meeting of disgruntled patriots and obsolete politicians to launch the new antiimperialist party would have been incomplete without the veteran kicker and launcher of new parties, Carl Schurz. He even favors the indorsement of Bryan, if necessary, to defeat Mr. McKinley, on the ground that "no price would be too much to pay to defeat imperialism." It is dis tressing to think of what will become of the United States when Schurz dies.

When Edward Atkinson, in a paper which he was reading before the American Asfor the Advancement of Science, stated that "we are now paying extra taxes at the rate of \$2 per head or more for the privilege of killing 'niggers' in the Philppine Islands under the pretext of extending our commerce in the East," another member of the association arose and protested against "such seditious utterance" going into the minutes of the society. Mr Atkinson used to be regarded as a harm less statistical crank, but he has degenerated into a vicious ally of the country's

A case has arisen involving the expulan American citizen from Austria that may become a subject of international correspondence. The case is that of Adolf Fischer, Austrian by birth, but a gral weers a resident of Chicago. Four of the five hundred officers who have de-

years ago he returned to Vienna and was that he must leave the country within thirty days or he would be arrested and imprisoned. Notwithstanding the earnest protest of Minister Harris and representations of Fischer's rights as a naturalized American citizen the order of expulsion has been confirmed and Fischer will have to go. The order was based on the ground Vienna was "detrimental to the public order of the state.'

AN IMPOSSIBLE PARTY.

The Prohibitionists, in national conven-

ion assembled, have made their contribu-

tion to current political literature and to the varied list of tickets for the American voter to choose from this year. If there is one feature in American politics more optimistic than all others it is the unfailing regularity with which the Prohibition party holds its national conventions and nominates candidates for President and Vice President. The seriousness with which they perform this quadrennial function, without the remotest prospect of success either now or at any future time, would be amusing were it not that their convictions are so earnest and their aims, though evidently impractical, so high, from their point of view, that no one can help respecting them. Nor can it be doubted that they are accomplishing some good in American society and politics, for while there is not the slightest probability that they will ever succeed in electing a President or getting a national prohibition law, they furnish the nucleus and motive power of a constantly growing public opinion against the liquor evil, and especially against the saloon in politics. Of course, they are visionary and unwise-visionary in imagining that they can accomplish the impossible and unwise in opposing partial reforms and remedial measures which might prove educational towards more advanced ones. Their motto officen or nothing, and while it can not be said they have accomplished nothing they are as far as ever from accomplishing prohibition. It is said they will go before the Kansas City convention with an offer guaranteeing 1,000,000 votes to Mr. Bryan, if the party will put a prohibition plank in its platform. Mr. Bryan is understood to be "a teetotaler," and even if he were not he would doubtless be willing to accept any plank that carried with it a promise of a million votes. But the traditions of the Democratic party make such an alliance impossible; and even if the Prohibitionists could deliver the million votes such a plank would probably cost Mr. Bryan more than that number in other directions. As a matter of fact, they could not deliver more than a small fraction of that number. In 1892 they cast 264,000 votes, and in 1896 only 132,000. It is not likely they will cast 200,000 votes this year, and if they wish to preserve their self-respect and the repect of all who admire sincerity and honesty of convictions they will cast those for their own candidates and not sell them to the highest bidder, politically speaking. As ow organized the Prohibitionists are an mpossible party, but they are picturesque, they fill a place of their own, and they are doing some good, morally, if not politically. Merged in the motley crowd of political heresy mongers who constitute Bryanism they would lose their individuality and whatever power for good they now possess.

AN INSULT TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. James B. Dunn, who says he is an officer of the National Temperance So ciety, has achieved the distinction of havng insulted every officer of the United States army, thus showing that he is very intemperate person. He has gone so far as to admit that a very large majority of the officers of the army are in favor canteen have utterly ignored the remark-Mr. Dunn became so excited he turned

as they are upon the secretary of war for favors, would care to put themselves pon record as averse to the views and wishes of the War Department. * * * Any public adverse criticism of an army fficer jeopardizes his position and puts him out of favor with the War Depart-

Those who know anything about the army know that the promotion of officers until the rank of brigadier general is reached proceeds strictly upon the principle of seniority. The officer who does his duty has nothing to fear from the War Department. Except in the matter of stail appointments the department has few favors at its disposal. To show how slanderous and lying the assumption of this intemperate Mr. Dunn is, let us quote from the circular of the secretary of war asking the opinions of officers relative to the effects of the canteen. It can be found in the appendix of the report of the secretary of war for the year 1899, Page 95, and reads as follows:

With a view to a proper understandng of the situation, the secretary of war desires that commanding officers of every troop, battery, company and regiment in our command be called upon for a report, based upon his experience and observation, as regards the benefit or injury to the army in point of temperance, morality and discipline as the result of the exchange system, and particularly as to the sale of beer. It has been publicly asserted by the opponents of the exchange system that the officers of the army are restrained from expressing their true opinion on the sub-ject by reason of the belief that the War Department has determined to maintain the exchange in spite of the opposition The secretary desires that such an impression be at once dispelled. In these reports the utmost latitude of opinion is inrited in order that the secretary may be able to place before Congress at the next session a correct report of the merits and defects of the enchange system by those

who are best qualified to judge. The extract here quoted shows that the secretary of war is not in favor of the canteen system unless it is for the best interests of the enlisted men of the army. He asked for the experience of those best qualified to judge and urged that the officers exercise the utmost freedom in expressing their opinions. Yet, in spite of these facts and the well-known integrity of the army officer, this virulent and vehement zealot charges the entire body of officers in the army with preparing their reports to suit the War Department lest naturalised American citizen, and for sev- they incur its disfavor. Who are some

clared that, a canteen which sells beer terest of sobriety and discipline? Major Brigadier General J. F. Wade, Brigadier Reade, inspector general U. S. V.; nine of seven regiments of artillery, the commanding officers of the twenty-five infantry regiments, with the single exception of Colonel Liscum, who gives a qualified approval. Are these men who would be likely to give other than their honest opinions on any subject? Is it not probable that the 510 commissioned officers declaring that the canteen has had a beneficial effect upon he discipline of the army and the morals of the enlisted men are better judges than all the fanatical Dunns in the country, who have no experience and no capacity except in vituperation and falsehood?

VERTICAL HANDWRITING.

Several years ago a change was made in he system of penmanship taught in the Indianapolis public schools and also in the schools of a number of other cities, vertical writing being substituted for the slanting. Elaborate arguments were used to show that not only was the vertical writing more legible than the other, but that the position taken by the child in the act of writing was more erect and healthful, and that he was less likely to grow lopsided than by some suspicion at the time that the agitation was raised in the interests of copy book publishers rather than of the children, but however this may have been, the arguments prevailed and vertical writing was introduced by the school authorities with the virtuous air of conferring a great benefit upon the rising generation. Now it apcears the vertical method has a fault from which the other was free. The change from one to the other was made in the New York city schools about the same time it ents of the various districts there have just system of handwriting. The complaint made against the former is that, although it is legible, those using it cannot write rapidly and are therefore at a disadvantage with boys and girls who seek employment in commercial houses. One who has had says a pupil who has been taught the slant method can write forty-five words to the other's thirty. Complaints came from pupils who found themselves handicapped by the fact that they wrote the vertical hand, men to whom they went for employment slow. One superintendent made the comment that a man's real handwriting, that which becomes distinctively his own and shows his personality, is not acquired in school but in later life. This is no doubt

schoolboy days; at the same time the boy who learns to write slowly is likely to find t hard to overcome the habit, and the enough for pupils practicing it to have entered commercial life; but it is likely to old method. Although it is the day of the typewriting machine, the day has not yet come when handwriting can be dispensed with, and the man who can write rapidly and legibly has a distinct advantage on

many occasions.

It is announced that the lockout and at an end. It began in early winter withrectly or indirectly involved. There has been violence, lawlessness, idleness, pov-000 people depended for support, have been idle. No question of wages or hours was involved, but a conflict between contractors and an organization known as the Building Trades Council for control. This council Under such circumstances it was not to has ruled the unions, and its decisions made it almost impossible for contractors to have any control over their own busicost to themselves. The whole affair has been unfortunate to the last degree. The season's business has been largely sacriiced, and a loss incurred which reaches nillions of dollars. How many more such illustrations of the utter ineffectiveness of strikes and lockouts to adjust disagreements between employer and employe must we have before such evils will be abandoned by both sides for some reasonable method of arbitration?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Convention Echo. "Sara, were you much excited when the Predent was nominated?"

"Excited? I think so! Henry threw away my new silk umbrella." At the Commencement. When Julia's thesis deep is heard,

I might sip wisdom-note it down: But I let slip each percious word-She looks so sweet in cap and gown.

Fair Enough. "Do you go away this summer, Mrs. Woots?" "Oh, yes; we spend two weeks in Michigan with my people, and two weeks in Ohio with my husband's people; then we come home and

let them visit us." Up-to-Date Decoration "Ma, haven't we got an old door plate or

knocker somewhere around

"What do you want with it, daughter? "Why, ma, I need some kind of a stunning imerack to wear on the back of my belt."

A Financial-Political Coup D'Etat "McLean sent Bryan a check for \$25,000, it reported, before he went to Europe.' "Yes. Say, he's got a good head; he knew he would spend more than that if he stayed here and got into the clutches of a Kansas City

A New York man who is in the gas business has been interviewed to the extent of a column and a half by a New York paper. and the burden of his cry is that the gas meter is a much maligned instrument. "Although I have been in the business many years," says this ingenuous person, "and have made a pretty careful study of the meter question in all its phases, I am still | tion to American citizens and interests. in the dark concerning the genesis of this | The President further asserts that the inwidespread popular distrust of our meth- | terest of this country in China is wholly ods and our measures. Its origin is shroud- unselfish and that the work of the United

to ignorance, and most gas men agree that if the ability to read meters were as common as the ability to tell time consumers would practically cease to kick and the bill for gas would be looked upon merely as a necessary evil, just like bills for groceries and meat." There is one way, and light - gaslight - can solve the mystery which has so long puzzled him. Let him go out of the manufacturing business and

An advocate of woman-in-the-home-andnowhere-else who lately made a speech at the commencement of a girls' college in Georgia is quoted as saying, among other things of the same sort:

The good old-fashioned woman, who came from the hands of the Great Creator "a perfect woman nobly planned," is about to be supplemented by the new-a woman mpudent and mannish grown-who has forgotten the divine injunction which declares that the "woman who wears man's apparel is an abomination unto the Lord."

This interesting gentleman's tact and intelligence are only excelled by the character of his acquaintance with "divine injunctions." He evidently carries a revised version all his own.

POSSIBLY SAFE.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.) gineers barricaded themselves in the machine shops and held the Chinese off for some time. They had several women with them, wives of some of them. These women loaded the men's rifle belts and otherwise assisted to repel the Boxers. Soon, though the foreigners found their position in the shops untenable, as some of the Chinese had rushed them and set fire to a part of the building. They ran for it, fighting their way through the Boxers. When they had got through the Boxers' lines the Chinese gave no more attention to them but in stead began to pillage and destroy the station and machine shops. Two of the Belglans then hurried to Peking, where they reported the danger of the party and called for volunteers to help them. A number of Cossacks were dispatched to the rescue. They set out on June 2, encountered a large crowd of Boxers forty miles from Tien-Tsin and were obliged to return unable to fight their way through the Boxers. The Cossacks, who numbered thirty-three, had two officers wounded In the meantime the engineers were be

tween two forces of Boxers. There were thirty of them. They had taken up a position on a small hill where they made trenches in which they fought for an hour, holding off the Boxers in their front. They were all unconscious to the party in their rear and after their hard fighting arranged that eight should be left in the trenches to hold back the Boxers, while the other children, went on towards Peking. They had no carts and the men carried the weaker ones when they became exhausted. The march of the fugitives to Peking was an awful one. When some few miles from where they had been intrenched they found another party of Boxers, not so strong as the party before entheir front countered, however, and the men formed a hallow square with the women and children in the center and dragging along, fighting and repelling the onslaughts of the Boxers, they made their way to Peking, after two days replete with terror. The Boxers of this party were without firearms, being armed only with poles shod with iron and knives and spears. They were kept at a distance by the rifles and revolvers of the railway men, who killed a number of them. The eight heroes who were left behind to

ers. There were three Frenchmen and on Italian among them, the others being Belgians and Swiss. The fugitives on their arrival at Peking were in a terribly desti-American marines led the way of the rehef party to Peking. Despite the viceroy's edict that no foreigners should be allowed

to pass Taku forts, forty United States

guard their retreat were slain by the Box-

marines landed and made their way up the Reading the Chinese papers one would ome to the conclusion that China hersel was making an effort to suppress the Boxers' rising. Referring to the battle of June between troops under General Nieh and the Boxers one paper says that several hundred Boxers were killed and five buildings were burned down during the conflict and the local rafiway station was destroyed. This was at Loha, the third station from Tien-Tsin. Another paper says the Boxers lost 500 men in this engagment General Nieh, who commanded the imperial troops, took a prominent part in the Chi-

nese-Japanese war. TROUBLE FOR GERMANY.

Disquieting Reports from the Klao-Chou Sphere of Influence.

BERLIN, June 27.-A prominent member of Emperor William's entourage who has just returned to Berlin from Kiel, where the Emperor is, says his Majesty and Count Von Buelow, the foreign minister, are considerably perplexed as to how Germany is to meet the present situation in China inasmuch as they are inclined to think that a much larger force of troops will become necessary to carry the campaign there to a successful issue. Both are also convinced that Germany should bear her full share

of the responsibility. Meanwhile disquieting reports continue to arrive from Klao-Chou, where Governo any moment, precipitating a general revolt and the irruption into the German sphere of large bands of Boxers known to be in the surrounding districts in the province of Shan-Tung. Moreover, it is understood the Emperor has not decided whether to continue the former entente cordiale with Russia and France in China as after the Chino-Japanese war or to turn more to the side of England, the United States and Japan.

Herr Eugene Wolff in the Berliner Tage-

blatt publishes a powerful article regarding China drawn from intimate and very recent acquaintance with the land and its people. He gives a history of the Boxer movement and blames Germany and England for not recognizing its dangerous character during the last two years. He says that the French minister in Peking, M. Pinchon, alone energetically forced the Empress dowager to remove Que Shen from the governorship of Shan-Tung, Que Shen having been appointed, although the Empress knew that he was the founder of the Boxers. Herr Wolff declares that either the rumors are true that the Empress has become a drunkard and is often in a state of irresponsibility or that she has been hoodwinked into believing that the Boxers only mean to oust the foreigners and have no designs upon the Manchu dynasty. He contends that the powers must force the imperial court to remain in Peking and compel the Empress to stay there under the control of the powers. At the same time he regards it as of the highest imthoroughly reformed and be developed into administration." an actual foreign office clothed with authority enabling it to enforce its mandates. He also advocates direct dealings between the provincial governors and the representatives of the powers.

The Kreuz Zeitung expresses a fear that it would be difficult in case of a long war for Germany to maintain her influence in the sphere subdued. It urges that a much larger German contingent be sent to China, and expresses the hope that under no conditions German troops there will be placed under English commanders, adding: "We have no confidence in English leadership." The Berliner Tageblatt complains that British news from the Chinese seat of war does not do justice to German valor, adding: "We have noticed that these English reports mention German co-operation only o say something unpleasant or disparag-

TINKS THE WORST IS OVER. President McKinley Believes the Chinese Situation Will Soon Clear.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. to-day that the worst of the trouble in China has been passed. He looks forward hopefully to less gravity in the situation and a speedy settlement of the disorder, thus restoring order and furnishing protec-

ed in mystery. We generally attribute it | States so far is based wholly on the broad olicy of protection to Americans wherever hey be. The President emphasizes that although this country is proceeding along the same lines as the rest of the civilized world, there is nothing hidden or obscure in its motives or purposes. China has nothing to fear from this country, unless she is careless of consequences. Whether his opes as to a clearing up of the dangerous nditions in China are based on official information is not known. These opinions were given after a conference with Secretary Hay, who was at the White House early and was with the President probably thirty minutes, one of the longest confer ences he has yet held. The President has received many expressions of opinion from all parts of the country, some going so far as to urge aggressive action by the United States, looking finally to the acquirement of territory should the European nations conclude that the time for partition had arrived.

VIEWS OF HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, June 27 .- Sir Michael Hicks-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Discusses the Situation.

Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, who was the guest of the lord mayor, A. J. Newton, and the bankers and merchants of the city at Mansion House this evening, speaking of the difficulties facing a chancellor who found three wars-in South Africa, China and Ashanti-on his hands at the same time, said: "It is difficult to know what is the scope and nature of the work before us in China. We cannot tell yet what are the precise immediate reasons for this furious outbreak. We do not know how far it extends or will extend, nor can we tell whether the relations of the Chinese government with those who, at any rate, in the first instance appeared to be rebels against the authorities. It is easy to see, however, that the first duty before the lowers, among whom I am glad to recognize the United States and Japan, is to res cue and defend their legations and subects and to exact reparation for injury to ife and property, as well as to see that such things do not occur again. Since the war between China and Japan it has been fashionable to regard China as a plum cake to be divided among the powers, provided the powers do not quarrel among themselves. I doubt whether any one among us would advance that view, and it has never been the view of her Majesty's government, which has always desired that there should be a stable government in China. At the present time I believe this view to be held y all the powers.

Japan Will Spend 50,000,000 Yen.

YOKOHAMA, June 27 .- The consent of yen toward the cost of military operations in China, was given at a meeting of the Private Council, at which the Emperor was present. The minister of foreign affairs and the minister of finance explained the situation, pointed out the need of more troops, and the former said the money would be drawn from the reserve funds.

Italian Cruisers Ordered to China. ROME, June 27.-The Italian armored cruiser Vettor Pisani and the protected cruisers Stromboli and Vesuvio have been ordered to Chinese waters.

BANKER PLAYS CUPID.

How a Georgian Induces His Cashiers to Wed Charming Women.

NEW YORK, June 27.-A "matrimonial excursion" reached New York yesterday, personally conducted by W. S. Witham, who controls thirty-three banks and cotton mills in Georgia, and who thinks that his cashlers ought to be married. In order to his unmarried cashiers and marriageable ladies. The unmarried cashiers on this trip have eight young ladies to choose from, and Mr. Witham hopes that his mass bridal our may have good results.

The eight young ladies are: Miss Julia Bacon, daughter of General Bacon, Albany, Ga.; Miss Louise Cary, Cartersville, Ga.; Miss Elizabeth Englebach, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Palma Phelan, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Carrie Wilhain, La Grange, Ga.; Miss Lulu Galloway, La Grange, Ga; Miss Bennie Thompson, Thomaston, Ga., and Miss

Isoline Wilberley, Macon, Ga. Cupid was invoked before the excursion left Atlanta nine days ago. Mr. Witham the purposes of his tour. This is why he selected the most charming young girls he could find. He hopes each will win a cashier. There is a clergyman along. At a moment's notice a marriage can be performed and another bride and bridegroom added to the present list. Mr. Witham is ready with essing and a check for \$500. Whenever one of his cashiers marries he always

presents him with \$500 There are 104 in the party. Not all of hese, of course, are brides and grooms, There are three bridal parties in the excursion and another of the cashiers will marry as soon as they reach Atlanta. One wedding took place just before they left

Regarding matrimony Mr. Witham said A married man is more reliable in a posiion of trust than a single man. A man who has a wife and baby is not so likely to run away as a single man. To marry the cashiers off I always invite a number of what I Southern families, to join our excursion party. I have picked out every variety of oung lady for the sponsors. We have londes, brunettes and attractive young girls of every kind.

The Witham party is stopping at the Gilsey House. Yesterday they visited Grant's tomb and Central Park. To-day the cashiers made a trip to the clearing house and the Cotton Exchange, and courting was sidetracked for a while for business observations. Next Monday the excursion will return to Atlanta, and Mr. Witham can learn how profitable in matrimony the

HEATH WILL NOT RESIGN.

First Assistant Postmaster General Not at Outs with the Administration.

NEW YORK, June 27 .- Fletcher Heath, president of the Seventh National Bank and brother of First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, denied to-day the report that the latter had any intention of resigning his position in Washington. "My brother was in New York on Monday," said Fletcher Heath, "and talked freely about his official affairs, and he intimated nothing that would warrant the publication of portance that the Tsung Li Yamen be the story that he is at variance with the

Merely a "Yellow" Story. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 27.-A Washington special printed in the New York Journal says that "First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath has tendered his resignation or will do so in a few days," and then lamely adds: "This information is based on the highest authority." follows a vicious attack on Mr. Heath. When it is recalled that the New York Journal is edited by William R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, the animus of this attack may readily be imagined. It is simply a sample of the campaign methods that will be adopted by the Democratic press and party in the hopeless effort to defeat Republican nominees and party. Mr. Heath is now at Cape Porpoise, Me. where he and Mrs. Heath went last Sunday to remain three weeks. No one here knows anything of his alleged resignation. though it is possible the managers of the Republican campaign may draft him for Kinley expressed the opinion to his callers fully performed four years ago.

Death of Miles Ogle. COLUMBUS, O., June 27 .- Miles Ogle, the elebrated counterfelter, died to-day at ount Carmel Hospital, aged sixty-six rears. He was recently released from the Ohio Penitentiary, after ten years' confinement under a sentence imp emphis, Tenn. A wife and several iren reside at St. Louis, but they

POINTS FROM THE CAREERS OF THE MEN WHO HEAD THE TICKET.

The Services Which Entitle McKinley and Roosevelt to the Support of the Country's Voters.

New York Tribune.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, is now filling the twenty-eighth quadrennial term of that office. By its enthusiastic action this week it is evident that the Republican party is well satisfied to have four years more of McKinley. Though his commanding figure is so constantly in the eyes of the people and his name so frequently on their lips, yet a renewed acquaintance with the career of McKinley the man and the public servant is not out of place, as he again returns to the source of his power and asks for another term in the office he has

filled so brilliantly. The McKinleys are of Scotch-Irish de scent, and came to America about 150 years ago. William McKinley, the father of the President, married in 1829 Nancy Campbell Allison, who was of English and Scotch-German descent. The President is the seventh of their nine children. His father was an iron manufacturer. He was a man of ability and character, in religion a devout Methodist and in politics an ardent Whig and Republican. He lived to see his son Governor of Ohio. Mrs. McKinley saw her sor President, and died on Dec. 12, 1897, at the age of eighty-eight. Their son, who was born at Niles, O., on Jan. 29, 1843, began his education in the public schools of his native place, but when he was nine years old the family removed to Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, where his education was continued in the Union Seminary. He entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1860, but his health soon broke down from overstudy, and he was compelled to leave college. On his recovery he became a clerk in the Poland postoffice, where he remained until the war broke out.

A PRIVATE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Among the officers of this famous regiment were Generals W. S. Rosecrans, Rutherford B. Hayes who became President in 1877; E. P. Scammon, James M. Comley and Colonel Staniey Matthews. McKinley served on the staff of Generals R. B. Hayes, George Crook and Winfield S. Hancock. Of his military career it may be said that both as a private and as an officer, both in the commissary department and on the fighting line, he was courageous, clear headed and calm. For services rendered in the winter camp of Fayetteville he received his first geant on April 15, 1862. After the summer's campaign in Virginia McKinley's regiment took part on Sept. 14 and 17 in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and it was for his extraordinary services as commissary sergeant during the latter battle that he was promoted to be second lieutenant. Not long after this the regimental colonel, R. B. Hayes, entered in his diary: 'Our new second lieutenant, McKinley, returned to-day-an exceedingly bright, in telligent and gentlemanly young officer. He promises to be one of the best." At a little later date he added: "He has kept the mise in every sense of the word. Feb. 7, 1863, he became a first lieutenant, and on July 25 of the following year, when he was only twenty-one, he was made captain for gallantry and faithfulness in the battle of Kernstown (near Winchester.) A little later, at Perryville, his horse was shot under him, and on March 14, 1865, he brevet "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar creek and Fisher's Hill." He took part in one of the many engagements in thich his regiment participated, and when he was mustered out on July 26, 1865, he was in perfect health.

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICAL LIFE. Returning home, he studied law with Judge Charles E. Gidden, of Canton, and at the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1867, and settled in Canton, which has since been his That, he does not hesitate to say, is one of lawyer of ability, and, although Stark defeated for the same office two years Kinley gave much attention to politics. In 1876 he was elected to Congress. That year the Democratic Legislature of Ohio gerrymandered the State, but nevertheess McKinley was returned to Congress in 1878, as he was also in 1880, 1882, 1884 and finally defeated in 1890, when his district was gerrymandered again. In 1888 he showed great ability in opposing the Mills bill, representing approximately President Cleveland's policy of "tariff for revenue only." When the Republicans assumed control in 1889 he was appointed chairman of the ways and means committee, and presently gave the Nation the great meas

ure that bore his name. Ever since he cast his first vote for Linfrom Ohio to the national convention, and helped to nominate James G. Blaine. At the next national convention he represented the State in the same manner, and supported John Sherman. At that convention, after the first day's balloting, the indications were that McKinley himself might be nominated. Then his strength of purpose and his high ideas of loyalty and honor showed themselves, for in an earnest and stirring speech he demanded that no votes be cast for him. In 1891 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of about 21,000 over ex-Governor James Campbell, the Democratic candidate. The issue then at stake was chiefly the tariff. but McKinley also placed himself in op position to the free coinage of silver. 1892 he was again a delegate at large to and was made permanent chairman. though his name was not brought before the convention, yet he received 182 votes. He himself was a strong supporter of President Harrison.

ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY. In 1893 Major McKinley was re-elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of 80,995. At the expiration of his term he returned to Canton. He had been a political speaker and leader in Congress, known and admired throughout the country, and his popularity and the confidence of the people in his principles and purposes were constantly increasing. Hence there was little surprise when he was nominated on the first ballot at the Republican national con vention at St. Louis in 1896. Though the tariff question was at stake in that campaign, yet the free coinage of silver was the all important question, and on the issue of sound money he was elected over William J. Bryan, the Populist and Democratic candidate. To review his four years of service as President would be superfluous in a sketch

of this brevity. Major McKinley was married on Jan. 25, 1871, to Miss Ida Saxton. of Canton, daughter of James A, and Catherine Dewalt Saxton. Two daughters were born to them, one in 1871 and one in 1873. but both died in early childhood Mrs. Me Kinley is a woman of exceptional charm and nobility of character. The President is a member of the Methodist Ep Church. During his official career Mr. Mc-Kinley has five times received the degree of doctor of laws. In 1892 he was thus honored by Miami University; in 1898 the universities of Chicago and Yale enrolled his name among their alumni, while in 1899 two women's colleges-Smith and Mount Holyoke-bestowed on him the same honor.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S CAREER. Political Service, Fighting, Literature

and Social Prominence. Theodore Roosevelt was born at No. 2 East Twentieth street, this city, on Oc: 27, 1858. Eight generations of his father's family have lived here and have always been prominent in business, social and po-

taken active part in all the wars of the country, from the revolution to the Sp ish war. Of mingled Dutch, Scotch, Irish and French Huguenot ancestry, Theodore Roosevelt was born in a home of some wealth, but not to a life of idleness. He was brought up with the constant injunction to be active and industrious. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and then spent some time in European travel and Alpine climbing.

On his return home he began the study of law. In the fail of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly from the Twenty-first district of this city, generally known as Jacob Hess's district. By re-election he continued in that body during the sessions of 1883 and 1884. He introduced important reform measures, and his entire legislative career was made conspicuous by the cour age and zeal with which he assailed political abuses. As chairman of the committee on cities he introduced the measure which took from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointnents of the mayor. He was chairman of the noted legislative investigating com-

mittee which bore his name In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was the Republican andidate for mayor against Abram S. Hewitt, United Democracy, and Henry George, United Labor, Mr. Hewitt was elected by about twenty-two thousand plurality. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the States Civil Service Commission. His ability and rugged honesty in the administration of the affairs of that office greatly helped to strengthen his hold on popular regard. He contined in that office until May 1, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of police commissioner from Mayor Strong. Through his fearlessness and administrative ability as president of the board the demoralized police force was

greatly improved. Early in 1897 he was called by the President to give up his New York office to become assistant secretary of the navy. Then igain his energy and quick mastery tall had much to do with the speedy eq ment of the navy for its brilliant feats in the war with Spain. But soon after the outbreak of the war his patriotism and love of active life led him to leave the comparative quiet of his government office for service in the field. As a lieutenant colone of volunteers he recruited the First Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the Rough Riders. The men were gathered argely from the cowboys of the West and louthwest, but also numbered many colege bred men of the East.

WITH THE ROUGH RIDERS. In the beginning he was second in comnand, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Dr. Leonard Wood being colonel. But at the close of the war the latter was the brigadier general, and Roosevelt was colonel in command. Since no horses were transported to Cuba, this regiment, todistinguished itself in the Santiago campaign, and Colonel Rooseveit became famous for his bravery in leading the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1. He was an efficient officer, and won the love and admiration of his men. His care for them was shown by the circulation of the famous "round robin" which he wrote, pro-

esting against keeping the army longer in Upon Colonel Roosevelt's return to New York there was a popular demand for his nomination for Governor. Previous to the state convention he was nominated by the Citizens' Union, but he declined, replying that he was a Republica. The Democrat tried to frustrate his nomination by atempting to prove that he had lost his legal residence in this State. That plan failed and he was nominated in the convention by a vote of 753 to 218 for Governor Black. The campaign throughout the State was spirited. Colonel Roosevelt took the stump and delivered many speeches. His plurality was 18,079. His administration since Jan.

1897, is fresh in the minds of all. In the midst of his intensely active life Mr. Roosevelt has found time to do considerable literary work. The year after he was graduated from college he publishe his "Naval War of 1812;" in 1886 there cam from his pen a "Life of Thomas H. Ben-ton," published in the American States-Series; the following year he published a "Life of Gouverneur which was followed in 1888 by his "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail." In 188 were published the first two volumes of what he considers his greatest work, "The Winning of the West." In 1880 he to the series of "Historic Towns" a "History of New York City." "Essays on Practical Politics," published in 1892, was folowed the next year by "The Wilderne Hunter," while in 1894 he added a third volume to his "Winning of the West." In 1898 he collected a volume of essays entitled "American Political Ideas." the Spanish war he has written a book on "The Rough Riders" and a series of articles on Oliver Cromwell by him has been appearing in "Scribner's."

BLOW AT COEDUCATION

Women Will Be Given Little Encouragement at Wesleyan University.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 27 .- The trustees of Wesleyan University have dopted regulations by which women students are limited to a number never exceeding 20 per cent. of the whole number of students; barred all privileges that may interfere in any way with their educational interests and development; barred from receiving degrees at commencement male students; barred from holding class exercises in conjunction with male students; limited to a separate place in the catalogue. Advocates of the coeducational system were all older members of the 'sponsors,' young ladies of the best | coln in 1864 McKinley has been a Repub- alumni, the younger members protesting gainst the increase of female students When opinions were demanded from the alumni 3 per cent, answered in favor abolishing or minimizing the presence of women at the university. The association was then asked to produce some plan or a series of regulations. This was handed in and voted on last night. The chief contention of the opponents was that coeducation was weakening the resources of the iniversity. It was shown that prospective students in preparatory schools refused, as majority, to enter a college where women were taught in common with men. This argument was the strongest produced, and had the most effect. It was pointed out that a large number of men that went to other universities and colleges would have entered Wesleyan University but for the disdain of coeducation. As the matter now the national convention at Minneapolis, stands, coeducation at Wesleyan is reduced to a much lower level than at either Coumbia or Harvary University, where Barnard and Radeliffe are institutions of university foundation. The regulations put into force by last night's meeting will permit about twenty young women to enter next fall.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Corporation Meeting of United Society -"Father" Clark Probably Safe.

BOSTON, June 27 .- The annual corporation meeting of the United Society of Christian Endeavor was held to-day in the headquarters, Tremont Temple. Secretary Baer made his annual report and prefaced it with the statement that there is no doubt that Dr. F. E. Clerk, president of the soclety, who is abroad, left Peking on May 12 and had been able to carry out his original plan of journeying from China to the London Christian Endeavor convention via

the new Transsiberian Railway. The year's growth in Christian Endeaver. Secretary Baer said, had been remarkable. More societies have been added to the rolls during the last twelve months than for several years. There are now 59,712 Christian Endeavor societies in the world, with a total membership of 3,500,000. Every single nation in the world is represented. There are three thriving societies in the Phi pines. The treasurer's report showed the inancies in good condition. The total recipts were \$411,263 and the total expend \$111,431. Trustees were elected representing the Methodist Church, the Presbyterians the Episcopalians, the Moravians, the Evangelical Association, the Disciples of Christ and the Congregationalists. Rev. Francis Eckert was re-elected p ient; William Shaw, treasurer; Fred H Kidder, auditor, and John Willis Baer,

Prices Will Not Be Raised.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27 .- The Naonal Wagon Manufacturers' Association which was in session all day at the Galt House, decided after a long discussion not tical affairs, many of its members having to raise prices.

cierk of the organization.