

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

OVER SIX MILLION PEOPLE NOW RECEIVING RELIEF. Simla, June 14.—Over six million persons are now receiving relief. There was an increase in Bombay of two hundred thousand last week.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Table listing contributions to the India Famine Relief Fund from various individuals and organizations, including names like W. P. S. Rowe, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, and various churches and societies.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief reported the following contributions received yesterday: W. P. S. Rowe, \$10.00; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, \$10.00; etc.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT A LETS SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY. London, June 14.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador here, distributed prizes at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Lets School, Cambridge, this afternoon.

MR. CHOATE DISTRIBUTES PRIZES. The American National anthem was sung, after which the anniversary of the Lets school was celebrated by the distribution of prizes.

THE DEUTSCHLAND AGAIN AGROUND. Berlin, June 14.—The new Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which was successively floated yesterday off the bar near Stettin, where she had been lying since Sunday, June 3, is again afloat.

THE CHINESE VIEW OF IT.

A RATHER STARTLING LOOK AT "THE OTHER SIDE." To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Well, now that we are all agreed upon the Chinese question—as we all are, war for war's sake men, and peace at any price men, Little Americans and Imperialist expansionists, Anglophobes and Angliophiles, all fully agreed that the Boxers must be exterminated; that the Dowager Empress is a compound of Messalina, Bloddy Mary and Catherine of Russia, who must be deposed, if not put to death; that the Chinese Government is wholly inefficient and corrupt, and must be radically shaken up by uninvited outside Powers, and in brief that men with pig-tails and bias cut eyes have no rights that men with short hair and straight cut eyes are bound to respect—now that we are all so perfectly agreed upon these things, from our own superior and infallible point of view, suppose we try for a moment to look at the subject from the point of view of those very low born, unworthy and altogether disgraceful people the Chinese themselves. We may not be able to do it perfectly. Our imitative faculties are not as highly developed as those of the yellow folk whom we so much condemn. But at least we may try.

In the first place, we shall have to consider the Dowager Empress to be a particularly patriotic and astute sovereign. For patriotism is love of country, and protection of it and its institutions against foreign assaults, whether open or insidious. There can be no doubt that Tsu Hsi loves China, according to her lights, and is trying, and has for years been trying, at no matter what cost, to defend the empire against alien aggression. From her and her people's point of view, industrial, commercial, social and religious aggression is just as full of menace as military aggression, and is just as much to be resisted. So she opposes it all consistently and persistently. Perhaps she has erred in so doing. Perhaps she has been blind to the best interests of China. Perhaps she has been foolish in resisting an irresistible power. Perhaps it would have been far better for her and for China if she had let China be Americanized or Europeanized or Russianized. Those, however, were matters for her and not for outsiders to judge. Neither America nor Europe, nor even Russia, is fond of having outsiders dictate its domestic policy. And, at worst, is it an unpardonable fault for a patriot to make such mistakes through excess of patriotism? Then many of the world's most honored patriots were grievous sinners.

We must also, as we have said, deem her astute in statesmanship, in spite of imputations of mistakes. For years she has been menaced by foreign Powers, any one of them too strong for her to withstand. She has played them the one against the other, and so maintained a balance of rivalry between them as to prevent any one of them from attacking her. In a Bismarck or a Francis Joseph we consider that consummate genius. Why should we esteem it less highly when it is practised by an almost egyptian Mongolian? Again, in the last desperate extremity, when alien aggression has become most formidable and menacing and her tactical quickness before it has aroused distrust and disaffection among her own subjects and provoked a revolt against her and the dynasty, what does she do? With consummate skill she transforms the anti-dynastic movement into an anti-foreign movement, with herself as its rallying point, and rouses the popular enthusiasm of the Chinese millions in support of the dynasty as it has not been roused before in this generation. In Louise of Prussia the world applauds and reverses such tactics. But in Tsu Hsi of China?

Of course, the Chinese are heathens and all that. And they have acted very badly toward our missionaries and travellers and traders. But history is by no means silent on the subject of the imposition of the opium trade, and of legislation dictated from the Sand Lots, and of the Rock Springs massacre, and of a thousand other abominable outrages inflicted upon those benighted heathen by civilized Christians. Perhaps it was all for their good. Eels are much more useful after they are skinned than before, but that fact seldom reconciles them to the skinning. The simple fact is that the Occidental Powers—England, France, Russia and the United States—have for many years been treating China and the Chinese very badly—as badly, from the Chinese point of view, as the Chinese have treated the strangers who have, uninvited, intruded themselves within their gates. We have heard some of the most eminent and experienced American missionaries to China, at the time of some of the worst Chinese anti-mission riots, declare that they did not wonder a bit at the conduct of the Chinese, and, on the ground of the natural lex talionis, did not greatly blame them.

We are going on, however, to coerce China into submission to our ways. We are all agreed that it is our right and our duty to do so. We cannot permit that vast empire to be shut against us. There is too vast a prospect of profit in the development of its resources and in the sale of our goods to its inhabitants. Why, if China were as well supplied with railroads as is the United States, it would have at least two million miles. We have simply got to go in and build those roads and make 30 per cent dividends for their stock if it takes all the smokeless powder in the world to do it. But what a wretched travesty upon sense and justice it is to approve and urgently promote such a campaign against China, which is, or should be, as independent a sovereign State as there is in the world, and at the same time to cavil at the suppression of insurrection and brigandage in the Philippines, which by every principle of international law and natural morals are subject to our sovereignty and to control as we see fit? It is morally and legally our duty as well as our right! W. F. J. Brooklyn, June 13.

COOMASSIE RELIEF COLUMN FIGHTING. FIVE THOUSAND REBELS FACING THE BRITISH FORCE. London, June 15.—"The Daily Express" has the following dispatch from Erabus, dated yesterday: There has been another fight on the line of communications of the Coomassie relief expedition. No details have been officially supplied. There are 10,000 Ashantes surrounding Coomassie and 5,000 facing the relief force. The leaders of the rebellion include Ashantua, Queen of Oso.

JAMAICA NEEDS A LOAN. Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.—The condition of the island's finances is so bad that a law was passed to-day authorizing the Government to borrow \$750,000 from the Imperial Treasury at 2 1/2 per cent to meet the deficit.

GREENLAND EXPEDITION SAILS. Copenhagen, June 14.—The Norwegian steamer Antarctic, with the Danish East Greenland expedition, commanded by Lieutenant Amtrup, sailed this morning to explore the coast between Cape Brewster and Agaa Island.

DENIAL FROM SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT. London, June 14.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt contradicts the report that it is his intention to retire from political life at the time of the next general election.

THE FORTIE'S SOP TO THE POWERS. Constantinople, June 14.—The Fortie has given notice to the various Ambassadors that in consequence of their representations, it will postpone for a month the application of the new tariff, and after this delay will require certificates showing the country of origin of imported goods.

AMMUNITIONS.

Table listing various ammunition and supply items with their respective prices, including items like Cartridges, Bombs, and Explosives.

and there is no helpful halfway movement possible. Though Mr. Bryan might be hampered by existing laws made to protect the gold standard, yet in the Presidency he could doubtless tamper with the finances by mere Executive acts with as disastrous results as did Andrew Jackson in spite of all Congress could do. Unless he could in a measure carry out his policy his whole present platform of continued appeal to silver men is a fraud.

JUSTICE TO THE CONTROLLER.

The charges of a gross breach of trust in connection with a sale of city bonds which have been brought against Controller Coier were doubtless a surprise to this community. Few citizens of New-York had ever heard of Mr. Coier when Mr. Croker conceded his nomination to the Democratic organization of Kings County in 1897, and not all of them by any means are prepared to admit that he has become as great a man in two years and a half as his personal friends would naturally like to have him supposed to be. But his integrity had never been questioned, so far as we know, until Mr. Mack asked the Governor to remove him, and we think it is only just to Mr. Coier to say that public confidence in his ability to make a complete defence seems to have been strengthened rather than impaired since the accusations were made.

In any case it should be said that the Controller took the proper course the moment he heard of what had occurred in his absence from the city. He not merely denied the charges brought against him, which any man in his position would have done, but demanded of Governor Roosevelt by telegraph an immediate hearing. To an immediate hearing he is clearly entitled. The Governor has an important engagement at Philadelphia just now, but he should not make that an excuse for putting the Controller off until after the Republican Convention if he desires official attention in the mean time. We regret to say that the Governor has not invariably been so prompt as he should have been to give men accused of misconduct in office an opportunity to vindicate themselves. He has set at least one bad precedent which he ought not to follow in this instance. Mr. Coier's personal claim to be heard at once is perfectly legitimate, and the city of New-York has a keen interest not only in knowing at the earliest possible moment whether or not its chief financial officer is worthy of the trust reposed in him, but in having full justice done both to him and his accuser.

ICEBERGS AND OTHER TRUSTS.

The efforts of opposing policies to express with accuracy and effect their differing opinions about "the trusts" have become peculiarly difficult for the Democrats. For men of all parties there was from the first the apparently insurmountable difficulty of confining statements to facts. But when the Van Wycks, the Carrolls and the rest of the leaders of the Tammany party were found directly connected with a powerful monopoly, and the organization which professed to be of the people and for the people is forced into direct consideration of the fact that consumers who pay 60 cents for ice far outnumber the financial managers and office-holders who have pocketed large blocks of stock and taken heavy dividends thereon, the puzzle becomes for New-York Democrats particularly troublesome. If the financial management of the Democratic National party is to be run by the monopolists who grind the faces of the poor, while the other end is to be conducted by the multitudes who are plundered by the monopolies, the party will have admirable prospects of success.

It is not exclusively for the purpose of prodding the adversary that the Republicans cultivated their acquaintance with the statesmen and the leaders who command the iceberg Democracy of 1900. Perhaps there is no other thing of greater practical importance in connection with the coming campaign than to know what the real people, the plain, everyday voters who make up the political parties, are intending to do about the "trust and monopoly" business. If the people are hostile to all these organizations, with profound conviction that in every case where a party has been tarred with the monopoly stick it is sure to serve the interests of the few against those of the many, then most of the results of the next election can be counted in advance. It would only be necessary to search out with some care the particular trusts and monopolies in which Democratic nominees and leaders have held interests. But if the presence of well known participants in the various trusts on both sides of the political field is to count for no more in the future than it has in the past, and if the great body of voters shall continue to discriminate with as much good sense as they may have between the vicious and hurtful corporations and those which do not prove vicious or hurtful, then a strong measure of support will be secured for the Republican policy of dealing with the entire question through a constitutional amendment.

Of course, it is only the part of the cheapest and most reckless agitators to claim that the industrial organizations all behave alike in the exercise of such powers as they possess over markets. There may first be set aside a few corporations which, even in the unprecedented excitement and rise of last year, never gained complete control of the markets. Where the constant excess of demand over supply was as great as it was during almost the whole of that year combinations were easily found which secured for the time complete control over prices and which have to this day retained this control. If when prices begin to decline in these branches the combination is found to consist of nothing more than a mere conference between practical men of extensive information, and if it appears that such conferences have held a real control rather longer on the whole than any formal organization, that fact will also be considered by the plain people.

Thus there are to-day just three fractions of the iron and steel manufacture in which prices have not been reduced at all from their highest point. One of these, the triplate manufacture, is controlled, and until more competing works have been finished will doubtless be controlled, by a single corporation. Two of them, the steel rail and the steel structural conferences, have no organization whatever. The different makers merely consult each other by telegraph or telephone and decide what they will do from time to time. The Steel and Wire Company has failed to maintain prices which it formerly declared it would maintain during the year, and has shown good sense in withdrawing from such an undertaking. So with the Sheet Company and the Western and Eastern Bar Association, and the Bessemer Association of the central region, and the Southern pig iron corporation; all these concerns appear to be doing useful service in giving a reasonable steadiness to the market and preventing violent and panic stricken changes, but in great measure the markets are actually controlled by the demand and supply, and not by the corporations. In like manner it will be found extremely hard in a coming campaign to deny that the price of petroleum has been first advanced greatly and then reduced in harmony with legitimate demand, or the price of lead or glass or most other products which different associations have to a greater or less extent controlled. The truth is that the history of the last year has gone far to break down the idea that combination is able always or generally to control prices to the injury of consumers, and to give strength to the

belief that even the most powerful combinations find themselves unable to resist any strongly prevailing tendency in the markets upon which they depend.

PARTIES AT THE CAPE.

The future of all South Africa depends so largely upon the trend of political dominance in the Cape Colony that some notice of party alignments and forces there is pertinent. We have already remarked upon the difficult position in which Mr. Schreiner has been during the war, and the rupture which has occurred between him and the majority of his former supporters. He has now offered his resignation of the Prime Ministership, and the Governor has asked Sir J. Gordon Sprigg to succeed him. The latter is a somewhat uncompromising English leader, and may not be able to win the assurance that he or any British Minister will be able to command a stable majority in the present Legislature. Dissolution and a general election may therefore be near at hand. Despite the common notion that the Dutch are three-fifths of the white population of the colony, there seems to be good ground for expecting, in case of such election, the return of a British majority. Or perhaps it is better to say a progressive majority, and to use the terms Progressive and Bond instead of British and Dutch.

This expectation rests largely upon the fact that a large number of the Cape Dutch have never qualified as Parliamentary voters, partly because of nomadic habits, partly because of a desire to escape taxation and partly because of a disinclination to have anything to do with a government of which the British Crown is the head. In the last general election, in 1898, seventy-nine Assemblies were elected. Of these the Dutch, or Bond, party elected forty, and the British, or Progressive, party only thirty-nine; and so Mr. Schreiner became Prime Minister. Nevertheless, the Bond majority was elected by a minority of popular votes, the Progressive votes being five-ninths and the Bond votes only four-ninths of the whole. Immediately after the general election a redistribution act was passed, and under it sixteen new members of Assembly were elected. Of these the Progressives elected eight and the Bond eight. But, as before, the total Progressive vote outnumbered the Bond vote in the ratio of five to four, or perhaps of four to three.

It is perfectly safe to reckon, then, that before the war there was a considerable Progressive majority in the colony as a whole. What effect the war has had upon the alignment of voters it would be hard to say with confidence. Some Dutch Progressives have probably gone over to the Bond. Some of the Bond voters have gone over to the Boers and been either killed in battle or driven into exile, or at any rate disqualified for the suffrage. There is, then, at least a good chance of the Progressives securing a majority in the Assembly in case of a new election. But, as we have said, it would probably be much better if Mr. Schreiner could be kept in office, with a coalition Ministry and majority. There is no cause to doubt his loyalty to the Empire—he has always described himself as an Imperialist—and his ability and integrity are above question. And certainly a Dutch Prime Minister in harmony with the British Crown could do more than any one else for the harmonization of the two races not only in that colony, where such work is urgently needed, but also throughout the whole of South Africa.

POLITICAL DRIFT IN CANADA.

"Dishing" does not seem always to succeed in Canada any more than elsewhere. The Liberal Government has tried it in the Dominion at large, with not altogether satisfactory results. Provincial Liberal governments have tried it locally, with actually disastrous results. Manitoba afforded the first example of the process. British Columbia has just given the second. The Liberal Ministry in that province made appeal to the people on a platform the salient features of which were flagrantly "cribbed" from the Conservatives. One called for the construction of a State railroad into the Kootenai mining region. While ostensibly distinguished from such monopolistic schemes as the Canadian Pacific Railway, the proposition was regarded as really making in the same direction. It would afford opportunities for just such a "job" as those in the Canadian Pacific Railway, which Liberal statesmen have so austere condemned. It was interpreted as an attempt to play the Conservative game under the Liberal name, and as such was repudiated at the polls. Another plank called for the exclusion of United States miners from all Canadian placer mines. This, too, was a scheme taken from the extreme Conservative programme, and it, too, was repudiated by the voters, who sensibly realized the fact that United States enterprise and capital brought into Canada will be of greater value than all the gold which is taken out.

The net result was that the Liberals were overwhelmingly defeated. Whether this is an indication of a general revision of Canadian sentiment against Liberalism, and foreshadowing a return of the Conservatives to power at the next general election, is a disputable question. Provincial elections often turn upon local issues and have little to do with Dominion politics. Yet they do also at times indicate accurately the drift of Dominion politics. The Dominion Government is understood not to have exerted any influence in behalf of the Liberals in British Columbia, and indeed to have partly disapproved of their platform. However, it is to be borne in mind that both the great parties in Dominion politics are playing the "dishing" game. The Liberals have been doing it ever since they came into power, at first with the preferential tariff and later with the sending of troops to South Africa—things which they would have condemned most vigorously had they been done by Conservatives. And the Conservative party, or its leader, has been doing the same by denouncing the Liberal Government for identifying itself so closely with Imperial interests! Why, if the Liberals a few years ago had said half that the Conservative leader has just been saying that same Conservative leader would have cried "Treason!" till the welkin rang. It is an audacious game of "dishing" on both sides, the result of which will probably be in doubt until the last moment, though the drift at present seems to be in the Conservative direction.

Ignatius Donnelly regards the redemption of paper money with gold and silver—that is, the payment of debts—as "a relic of barbarism." We had thought the Ten Commandments were among the foundations of civilization.

The present troubles in China afford an instructive object lesson as to the value of the Philippine Islands, strategically, to the United States. Instead of having to send ships and men all the way from the United States to protect Americans in China they can be sent thither from Manila. In such a crisis as the present that difference of ten days or more might make all the difference in the world.

Mr. Platt thinks that if the Vice-Presidential candidate could be foretold there would be no use of holding a convention. He forgets how often he has held conventions to go through the empty form of agreeing to what he has previously arranged and foretold.

The world's storm centre shifts with magic swiftness from South Africa to China, with

signs of a political typhoon, possibly of first class severity. The sole comfort in the situation is that the sooner it breaks the sooner clearing up day will come, with a chance to do business and maintain peaceful and reciprocal relations with that great country, its Boxers knocked out and its malcontents conciliated with a preliminary thrashing.

The remark is now current that Croker picked up the Van Wycks as the most pliant tools he could lay his hands on. They were pliant enough, certainly, but were evidently in the category of those green hands who always get found out; not the kind of instruments the Boss likes to handle, and which he will now probably proceed to get rid of as speedily as possible.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who has been appointed to the commission to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico, is at present assistant professor of political economy in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania. He was born in Iowa in 1871, removing to Philadelphia in 1878. In 1880 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He spent the four succeeding years studying international law, comparative jurisprudence and similar subjects in Paris, London, Berlin and Halle, and received a degree of Ph. D. from the latter university. Dr. Rowe will ask the trustees of the university for a year's leave of absence to permit him to perform his new duties as a member of the Commission.

Captain Francis Martin, of Detroit, who is said to be the oldest American naval officer, celebrated his 100th anniversary on June 4. He walks firmly, and but for a slight deafness he is in possession of all his faculties.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, who landed the United States marines at Peking, was appointed to the Naval Academy on September 2, 1877, and since that time has passed through many varied experiences. Admiral Kempff was with the steam frigate Wabash in 1881, assisting in the blockade of the South Atlantic Coast. The same year he fought at Port Royal, and the following spring landed a howitzer from the Wabash and assisted in the capture of Fernandina and Jacksonville. For this he was promoted a Lieutenant. His lieutenant commandership came to him in 1886, after which time he passed to Pacific Coast duty. For three years—1877 to 1880—he was in charge of the navy yard at Mare Island, after which he took command of the Adams for three years, and then returned to Mare Island. In December, 1888, Secretary Long decided to make Admiral Kempff the commander of the naval station at San Francisco, but owing to his taking charge more important work was cut out for him in the Orient, and he now finds himself in command of the U. S. S. Albatross.

The Shah, who is expected to arrive in England about the middle of the summer, will stay at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty will spend a couple of days at Windsor as the guest of the Queen, and besides being entertained by the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and the Lord Mayor, there will be a grand reception at the Opera in his honor.

Indianapolis, June 14.—General and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, accompanied by Mrs. Strode, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. M. L. Haines and Dr. Henry Jameson, of this city, will start on Sunday for a trip to Yellowstone Park. The party will return to this city in a few weeks, and the General and his wife will remain at the Hotel Sherman during their stay at Old Forge, in the Adirondacks, for the summer.

Chicago, June 14.—Edwin G. Cooley was elected tonight by the trustees of the Board of Education to succeed Dr. Benjamin Andrews as superintendent of Chicago's public school system. Mr. Cooley is at present superintendent of the Chicago Normal School.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The trial of the youthful Anarchist Spido for the attack on the Prince of Wales will begin at the Brabant Assizes on July 2.

The Companionable Horse.—Mr. Man—There is one respect in which you sadly disappoint me. A. Anarchist.—What is that? Mr. Man—You don't whinny when I come in the stable and smack you on the flank.—(Chicago Record.)

Mexico in the last nine years has doubled its revenue, doubled its exports, doubled the number of its factories, and multiplied by three its banking capital—and the continuance of this great prosperity is now as pronounced as ever during the decade.

Just Like Milk—"Mamma!" exclaimed the little fish, "that worm I just sneaked off the hook seemed to me to be quite sour." "No, my dear," replied the mamma fish, "the weather's quite warm, and the worm will turn; you know."—(Philadelphia Press.)

Congressman Long, of Kansas, sent one of his constituents some radish seeds several months ago. Now the man has sent his Representative a radish 18 inches long and 4 inches in circumference to prove that Government seeds will really grow something.

Commercial Value of Prestige.—Mr. Fitzsimith—What is that that house cleaner doubt what he asked? Mr. Fitzsimith—Well, Clarence, he told me what he would do if he were a millionaire. He would be worth it.—(Indianapolis Journal.)

The number of vessels that passed through the Baltic Canal during the twelve months ended March 31, 1899, was 25,816, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,175,800. This was an increase of 2,700 ships and 48,946 tons over the preceding year. The total receipts amounted to \$388,000, and while this was an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year, it still fell short of the cost of maintenance by \$108,500.

On a Bargain Basis.—Lawyer—Well, madam, let us understand each other. What do you want a divorce for? Fair Client—Can I get one vor about \$4?—(Chicago Tribune.)

It is said the concession by the Chinese Government allowing the steamer of the river type to navigate the inland waters of the Empire, has proved worthless. A dispatch to the London Times from Shanghai states that the Shanghai customs Taotai have refused to permit a British vessel to trade between that city and the Chinese Islands, only a few score miles distant from the mainland. This is only one of many similar refusals, with the result that nearly all the steamers that were especially fitted to do business with China for coastwise and interior trade either remain at their docks or have been sent back to England by their British owners.

A LONG WAY AFTER HOOD. From "Bobs" upon the fighting Boer. This ultimatum goes: "You must straighten up your arms, or else turn up your toes."—(Indianapolis Press.)

The telegraph line begun five years ago to connect Victoria Nyanza with the East Coast of Africa has been completed. One of the practical uses of the line will be to give warning to Lower Egypt of the state of the water on the Upper Nile, information which will be of some value to the millions of dollars to the people of Lower Egypt, who depend upon the river for their irrigation water. The railway which is being built along the same route is now in operation to Kiu, about two hundred and seventy miles inland. To complete the remaining four hundred miles will require three years.

Pictures of kin hanging in the parlour look doubtful, but they can't be classed as decorative.—(Atchison Globe.)

For the first time in its history the actual sea levels, mileage, latitudes and longitudes of the Mississippi River are being determined. The work is in the hands of the Mississippi River Commission, the board of Army and civilian engineers charged with the duty of improving this waterway. As years of experiment and more or less defined effort at improvement have not resulted in permanent good all along, the Commission has wisely decided to survey the entire system and triangulate every foot of its course.

The Editor of "The Billville Banner" says: "If the Chinese Boxers will only come this way we'll suspend the rules against selling opium. We'll have a business at selling opium that's got to be put on the map."—(Washington Star.)

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Admiral Seymour's International column has reached Lang-Pang, half way to Peking from Tien-Tsin. Its progress being delayed by the destruction of the railway, but it is expected to reach Peking on Sunday; a force of thirty thousand Chinese soldiers is reported to be entrenched at Tien-Tsin. Reports continue to reach Shanghai and Tien-Tsin from Peking regarding affairs at the capital; in the House of Commons an official statement was made that the British Government had no intention of using its Powers. In the Transvaal General Botha's force opposing Lord Roberts's army east of Pretoria has retired further east; General Buller reports the submission of the Wakkerboom district and says the damage to Laing's Nek Tunnel can be repaired in a few days; Sir Alfred Milner has asked Sir John Gordon Sprigg to resign the Ministry of Education in the Cape Colony. In the American job, won three races at Ascot, including the Gold Cup on Mrs. Langtry's Mermaid; Sloan's victories. A great enthusiasm at the course. The results of the national committee at Philadelphia are: J. Pierpont Morgan Gordon Bennett Cup won by M. F. Charon, of France. The widow of William E. Gladstone died in England after seventy-two years of unconsciousness. The Coomassie relief column has had another fight with rebel Ashantes, the details being unknown.

Over six million people are now receiving relief in the famine-stricken India. Eight men were killed by an explosion of gas in a coal mine at Canmore, Manitoba.

DOMESTIC.—The talk at Philadelphia of Vice-Presidential candidates showed a wide range of opinion. It is now known to more than any one else of the nominees; M. J. Daly said if any New-Yorker was named it should be Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff. Several contests were settled by the Republican National Committee at Philadelphia. J. Pierpont Morgan delegates were seated from Louisiana. Statements of Army officials and other Americans in Cuba show the need of a searching inquiry into the form of abuses. The Treasury Department made a statement of the workings of the new financial law in the three months of its existence. Democratic conventions selected National delegates in Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri and California. The Democrats of Vermont at McTear's nominated officers for the State and Congressmen. The Rochester School bill case will be brought before the Grand Jury at Albany to-day.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and heavy. Lawrence Delmour was at John F. Carroll's desk in Tammany headquarters; it was reported that Carroll had made him deputy leader in Carroll's plan. The Board of Education handed down a decision upholding the Treaty of Paris, and declaring that the inhabitants of Porto Rico were foreigners to the Constitution and laws of the United States until their status was determined by Congress. Senator Platt said Benjamin H. Odell, Jr., could have the support of the New-York delegation for the Vice-Presidential nomination. J. Pierpont Morgan returned on the Teutonic, but would not talk for publication. The Amorita won the Bennett schooner cup; the Wasp the Bennett cup. The results of the regatta at the New-York Yacht Club. Winners at Gravesend: Gold O. The Amazon, Moor, Petruccio, The Bachelor and King Peter.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 72 1/2.

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GOLD DEMOCRATS STILL FOR GOLD.

Some of the Gold Democrats of the East may be so tired of their principles that they are ready to embrace Bryanism, but they get no comfort from Vice-President Buckley, their candidate for New-York four years ago. He declares that through the country at large the Gold Democrats are stronger now than they were then, and that the cause of sound money has made many converts from among those who voted for free silver in 1896. At the same time he does not expect that the Sound Money Democrats will hold any convention or nominate any ticket. The clear inference is that if the Kansas City Convention persists in reaffirming the monetary doctrines of the Chicago platform the bulk of this vote will go to Mr. McKinley. It is doubtless true that other issues will affect popular judgment all over the country, and Gold Democrats here who are anxious for any excuse to oppose the Republicans, and others whose vision is blinded to everything but expansion, may be drawn over to Bryan, but in the Middle and Far West it is doubtful if there is any such tendency among Gold Democrats, and it is there that the Gold Democrats have gained their principal accessions. Those whose conviction of the errors of Bryanism is recent are less likely to take a lukewarm interest in sound money than those who once fought that battle. The Western farmers who voted for Bryan and free silver and have since learned from practical experience the value to them of the gold standard are not to be lightly led to vote for the man who before deeded them. They have too recently escaped from his clutches. It would take a stronger feeling against expansion than is yet anywhere manifested in the West to take back to Bryan old supporters who, while Mr. McKinley was in the White House developing the policies now before the people, were well enough satisfied with those policies in the making to turn from Bryan on the silver question after it had been settled as much as it is now and while Bryan stood in antagonism to the Administration on the new issues. There would be no logic in such abandonment of what these voters themselves under practically existing conditions have adopted as their controlling political principle. No man who became a Gold Democrat since 1896 can well support Bryan. Only he who took that stand under other conditions, before the questions growing out of the war came up, can find a good excuse for urging new and paramount issues as a reason for change. General Buckley is probably right in looking for no Gold Democratic nominations. Indeed, it is difficult to see how there could be any. Anti-expansionists might take the name of the organization which ran Palmer and Buckley. Devotes of any other idea might do the same. But the movement would not be a sound money movement any more. The preservation of financial stability depends on the Republican party,