THE CHINAMAN UNDER FIRE.

BRAVE WHEN UNDER GOOD LEADERS, BUT NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As the result of the present Boxer troubles in China, while the Powers are rushing troops drilled in European tactics to defend their interests, there has been much curiosity aroused here as to what kind of fighters the Chinese make. Admiral Dewey's tribute to those with him during the battle of Manila Bay has been much quoted, yet it does not seem to be generally known that our troops in the Philippines are accompanied by Chinese even to the firing line.

During the early part of our occupation of Manila an enterprising American got the contract for transporting supplies under the Quartermaster's Department. He started without capital, yet, owing to the immense profit that he made, managed to obtain the monopoly of the business until wagons and mules were forwarded by the Government. However, the old two wheeled carts drawn by carabaos (water buffalo), with Chinese or Filipino drivers, still do the bulk of the work. When the outbreak occurred on February 4, 1899, almost all the Filipino drivers had deserted to the insurgent ranks, leaving their places to be taken by Chinese coolies. Bull carts followed each command with supplies, remaining in camp to carry water, wood and forage. The first mules, which excited great awe among the natives, who had never seen any animals so large, arrived about the middle of March, and were used where the rush was the greatest, for the carabao is a painfully slow though powerful brute. They, of course, were accompanied by white teamsters. But the carabaos had "Chino" drivers, as a rule, and it was because of this that I had the opportunity of seeing Chinamen under fire.

I had learned to know the Chinaman fairly well previously during my life on the Pacific coast, but I had the opportunity of seeing him under conditions more like those of his native country in Manila (which is fully a third Chinese) before the outbreak. The Chinaman is justly called the Hebrew of the East, for he has a wonderful talent for business and money making. His trade equals that of the whites in Manila, and reaches all through the island, where the latter's does not attempt to go. Yet the Chinaman seems to be the only person in the tropics capable of doing hard physical labor, or willing to do it. He lives very simply, and is not bothered with dysentery or heat sores, as are the whites. His industry never flags under a burning sun, nor in the warm, humid atmosphere, which is worse. His first instincts, however, are for business. He is a great "grafter." Regular bands of Chinese looters used to follow our troops on the field, but never showed fight when arrested. They could be rounded up like stray sheep. They are shrewd traders, but, while no more honest, do not haggle over prices as hard as the Filipino or Japanese. One characteristic of the Chinese is that they will stand any amount of persecution as long as they are making money. The Spanish used to ill treat them and subject them to all kinds of ridicule in Manila. The familiar "Chino" traders with baskets and shoulder pole are positive nuisances there. They used to get many blanket tossings in our quarters, yet were never discouraged, although they would cry like children from fright. On the whole, I have found the Chinaman rather a good fellow, thoroughly peaceable and seldom showing fight. He is good natured and fond of joking, and when in the majority rarely acts surly, as the Japanese and Filipinos are apt to do.

When my command first took the field there were three "Chinos" with my company who, so long as it was quiet, seemed well satisfied. But when the insurrectos began a little desultory rifle practice on our camp two developed symptoms of some mysterious malady, begging to be let go, and finally deserted. The other, however, remained with us over a month, until transferred, and aroused the admiration of the boys. He was modest and attentive to duty, and when insurgent attacks were nightly reported never failed to take an axe to bed with him. One thing that made it hard to keep Chinamen in the field was that they missed their "hop" (opium). This "Chino" was let loose occasionally, but always returned.

I remember seeing a Chinaman there go through some native tactics with a long bamboo stick, representing a spear. He executed some of the queerest whirls and crowhops, swipes and passes that I have ever seen. These undoubtedly belonged to the old Chinese tactics that the mass of Boxers are said to use.

The Nebraskans had one Chinaman who was known not only to the whole regiment, but nearly the whole corps. He was a camp cook, who picked up an extra gun the night of the outbreak and fought in line with his company until the waterworks had been taken. He was extremely modest over the honors heaped upon him by the soldiers, which would have turned the head of a white man. The last that I saw of him he was humbly attending to his duties as bull driver. Although this Chinaman may have been reassured and inspired by the conduct of the impetuous Nebraskans he deserves no less credit.

At Malabon, one of the hardest fights of the war, the "Chino" drivers were pressed into service as stretcher bearers and worked in the fire belt. But the fact that they were encouraged by the pistols of the hospital corps men tends to remove the credit. During this same fight, while supplies were being hurried to the Oregons on the firing line over a road lying by the river, still subjected to fire from the opposite bank, I saw the drivers break and run, crouching behind even bushes and tufts of grass, to be got back only by the strongest threats. One of the carts was overturned, owing to the buffalo being pinked by a bullet, but the driver was forced to remain and pile back the boxes at the point of a gun held by a plucky private.

I believe that all who have had similar experience in the Philippines will agree in summing up the Chinaman's characteristics as a fighter as follows:

When under firm leadership he may be one of the bravest, but is likely to become panic stricken on going into action. He must be closely watched, that no tendency of this kind is developed, for if one should break the rest would follow like sheep. The Chinaman may make a splendid fighter at times, but on the whole is unreliable. I believe that he would weaken abjectly if cornered, unless urged on by fanaticism or superstition. If this be true, the Boxer trouble will end when the leaders are taken or killed, for I do not believe that the Chinese possess anything like the persistency of the Filipinos.

H. C. THOMPSON.

San Francisco, June 25.

CONCERTS IN ALLEY AND COURT.

To the Editor of The New-York Tribune.

Sir: Greatly encouraged by the pronounced success of this novel and needed form of free concert in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Leicester, Bolton, Oxford, Wolverhampton, Bristol, Bradford and Birkenhead since its inauguration in Liverpool in the summer of 1897 by the Liverpool Food and Betterment Association, I write to you again to endeavor to arouse sufficient interest and energy in the musical circles of your town to secure such concerts for the poorest poor. I fancy I can safely say that no modern movement for inculcating self-respect and loftier aspirations in the most poor and degraded has equalled this—conducted, as it is and ought to be, entirely apart from creed and party—in attaining its object, perhaps the chief proof being the manner in which the people of the courts and alleys visited, in some towns without exception (notably here and in Birmingham), beautify their begrimed surroundings to a surprising degree in all sorts of ways.

The cost of conducting the concerts, musical and clerical, is but trifling, and certainly so in view of the good done. In most towns a piano has been given and a platform made for the asking, and the talent—at least in this town, where last summer ninety concerts were given—is entirely voluntary, and even professionals are increasing in gratuitous offers. Then cartage, if it cannot be obtained free, as in Manchester, is not a serious item. The scope of entertaining does not end with voice and instrument, for the cinematograph, magic lantern (early and late in the season), gramophone, marionettes and conjuring can all render most welcome service.

So I earnestly trust the summer of 1900 will not pass ere these purely social concerts are founded and active and productive of good in your midst; and to facilitate their commencement I shall be only too happy to forward anywhere every further detail of information asked, also some literature on the subject.

H. LEE J. JONES.

Liverpool, England, June 18, 1900.

RICHARDS ON CEDED TERRITORY.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL HOLDS THAT THE CONSTITUTION DOES NOT EXTEND TO NEW POSSESSIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I inclose a clipping from your issue of June 27 respecting my address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association. Strangely enough it puts me in the position of contending that the Constitution extends to the new possessions, the very view I controverted. The quoted part is my statement of the position of those who deny the power which is being and must be exercised by the President and by Congress in our new territories. Please set me right before your readers, whose good opinion I value.

My position, in brief, is that the power of Congress over the territories is plenary and absolute. Whether it flows from the power to acquire and hold territory, or is conferred by the clause of the Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," it is full and complete and is unhampered by those limitations and restrictions which were intended to apply only within the States of the Union.

JOHN K. RICHARDS,
Solicitor-General of the United States.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1900.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. RICHARDS'S ADDRESS.

I believe a careful examination of the Constitution leads to but one conclusion—that the power of Congress over the territories is plenary and absolute. Whether it follows from the power to acquire and hold territory, or is conferred by the clause of the Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," it is full and complete and is unhampered by those limitations and restrictions which were intended to apply only within the States of the Union. There is a line of decisions of the Supreme Court going back to the early days which sustains this view. . . .

Are there, then, no limitations on this plenary power of Congress to govern the territories? I believe there are. Obviously, those limitations which are laid upon the exercise by Congress of a special power, irrespective of the place where exercised, do apply, such as those forbidding Congress to pass any bill of attainder, or any ex post facto law, or confer any title of nobility. The prohibition of slavery operates by express provision everywhere. But these are not the only limitations. It is always to be borne in mind that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, which was created, among other things, to establish justice and to secure the blessings of liberty. A government thus dedicated to liberty and justice is based on fundamental principles, and at all times must show respect for fundamental rights. Outside the limitations of the Constitution its spirit requires the Government to treat all subject to our dominion with justice and equality under the law. Tyranny and oppression cannot constitutionally exist under the sovereignty of the Republic, which is based upon the proposition that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . .

It is a strange contention that as soon as the treaty went into effect the power of the President and Congress to preserve order in these new possessions ceased. There were no grand juries, no petit juries, no machinery for punishing crime by the processes of the Anglo-Saxon law, and yet, if the limitations of the Constitution ex proprio vigore extended over these possessions, crime could be punished in no other way. The Constitution which gave the United States the power to acquire territory by treaty, and imposed upon Congress the duty of disposing of and governing it, did not leave the National Government helpless by demanding impossibilities. Until the progress of the people of these territories, their civilization and education, will permit of the organization of courts and juries after our system, these guarantees must be held inoperative, or the preservation of peace and order and the protection of life and property be abandoned.

OLD COPPER TOKENS.

THEIR FREQUENCY FIFTY YEARS AGO—THEIR INSIGNIFICANCE EXAGGERATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was much interested in and somewhat amused at the article of your Indianapolis correspondent published in a recent issue of The Tribune in regard to a copper token which one Garrett Todd, of Tipton, Ind., unearthed while spading his father's garden. The legend of your correspondent would be interesting if true, but, like most legends, it probably has little of fact for its foundation. The use of this token certainly could not have been confined to Indiana. They were current in the East more than fifty years ago. I have one in my possession, and have had it for more than forty years. It is identical with the one he describes, with two exceptions. The one I have is the size of the old fashioned copper cent, although not quite so thick. The inscription is slightly different from that on the token found in Tipton, if correctly copied. The female figure on the token in my possession is resting upon the right knee and the left foot, with face and shackled hands uplifted. The inscription reads, "Am I not a woman & a sister?" with date 1838. The obverse is identical with that described in the published article.

The period from 1834 to 1841 was prolific in copper tokens struck off for advertising or political purposes. I believe that a great many of the kind found in Tipton were struck off and freely circulated with a view of attracting attention to the wrongs of slavery in a novel manner. Although these tokens had no intrinsic value they passed on the same footing as the cent, generally, but by many were preserved as souvenirs of the time.

If the token had the significance as a means of secret communication among Abolitionists engaged in the liberation of slaves which is claimed for it, its value as a souvenir would be greatly increased. I should like to accept the account given as historically correct, but it is as new as it is novel, and, if true, it seems to me that the significance of the token would have been more generally known than it appears to have been.

I am confident there are many of these tokens extant, and, while they are highly prized as souvenirs by those possessing them, they are still without particular value by reason either of their rarity or historical association, in so far as I am informed.

W. L. MARSH.

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1900.

THE TRANSFORMATION IN TAMMANY.

BUDDING OF A NATIONAL STATESMAN FROM A CITY BOSS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The decree has gone forth. Democratic statesmen of the old school are bidden to stand back and make way before the new master of statecraft. The Wigwam has become ambitious, and is now in course of being jackscrewed up to the plane of National politics. The world is invited to behold the process by which the Tammany upgrowth (heretofore supposed to be a species of fungus) buds and blossoms into the transcendent flower of statesmanship.

For some months mysterious hints have reached us to the effect that Mr. Croker was about to take an interest in National politics. These hints developed into a continuous and portentous whisper plainly stating that he was making "a study of American politics with the view of taking a position on his return to the United States, when he could be prepared to announce his intentions and position." This certainly looked like business. Tammany became alive with excitement. The sachems began to grind their war paint and the common braves to practise the warwhoop.

But the fever in the Wigwam was a trifle to the ague which shook the statesmen outside. What were the intentions which the coming Colossus was to carry out? Did he design to capture the party, as he had captured Tammany Hall? Would he aspire to the Presidency and nominate himself? Even Bryan, he of the adamantine nerve and brass bound lungs, was rattled by the query, and it was only when he had retired to his farm, donned his overalls and posed for an hour or two as "the man with the hoe," that he shook off the sickening fear and recovered his assurance.

Was there ever witnessed a more absurd and fantastic freak in American politics than Mr. Croker's transformation into an American statesman? When acting simply as Croker, the Tammany boss, he declares himself a full blown expansionist, a determined foe of Bryanism and reviles the silver rate of 16 to 1 as a dead absurdity. All this in 1899. Passing over to England, he surrounds himself with horses, horse jockeys, trainers, stable boys and all the et cetera of a racing outfit. Thus environed by stimulating influences and saturated with the prevailing spirit of the place, he plunges into the study of American statecraft. In a few months he completes his course, reversing every opinion he had formed on this side of the ocean, and thereby becomes a full panoplied statesman on the other.

Marvellous is the illumination which the East is capable of shedding upon the serious, inquiring soul! In that favored quarter of the compass the racehorse becomes an inspiration and his trainer an evangelist.

The most amusing feature of this transatlantic conversion is the solemn gravity with which the Democratic party accepts the newly developed statesman. They take him without question at his own valuation. His utterances are carefully reported, his movements chronicled, every detail of his looks, costume and habits caught up and discussed. And it is all serious business. Not a twinkle in the Democratic eye, not the flicker of a smile on the Democratic lip, breaks the impressive gravity of the Democratic phiz or indicates even the distant suspicion of a farce.

D. H. BOLLES.

New-York, June 25, 1900.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BERLIN.

Berlin, July 1.—The services in the American Church to-day were devoted to the celebration of the Fourth of July. The church was richly decorated with flags, and patriotic tunes were sung.

SEES HIS FINISH.

Democracy soliloquizes: "That last bottle nearly killed me; now I'm sure this one will finish me."

TRIBUNE IN THE NORTH WOODS.

EARLY ARRIVAL YESTERDAY AT MANY ADIRONDACK POINTS, AT SARATOGA AND IN VERMONT.

Malone, N. Y., July 1 (Special).—The Tribune's special Adirondack newspaper train left Utica at 8:40 a. m., and arrived at Fulton Chain at 10:05, where Tribunes were sent along the chain of lakes by steamboat. At Clearwater Station a special car and engine took Tribunes over the twenty miles of the Raquette Lake Railway to Raquette Lake, where special yachts carried them to Blue Mountain Lake.

On arrival at Saranac Lake, at 12:15 p. m., a special pony express carried Tribunes to Lake Placid, ten miles away. Tribunes arrived at White Lake at 9:43, Otter Lake at 9:50, Beaver River at 10:36, Long Lake at 10:56, Childwold at 11:19 a. m.; Paul Smith's at 12:38, Loon Lake at 12:58, and Malone at 1:45 p. m.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 1 (Special).—The Tribune's special Sunday newspaper train arrived at Plattsburg at 2:30 p. m. Bundles were put off at all stations along the road from Albany. Tribunes for Saratoga arrived thirty-five minutes earlier than ever before. Tribunes for Elizabethtown, Keene, Keene Valley and the Cascades were forwarded from Westport by special pony express at 1 o'clock p. m. There was a pony express also from Port Kent for Ausable Chasm and Keeseville at 1:45 p. m. At Port Douglas Tribunes were sent across Lake Champlain to Burlington, Vt., by a special yacht. The Tribune reached the Hotel Champlain at 2:09 p. m.

IN MEMORY OF MOODY.

SPEAKERS AT NORTHFIELD RECALL THE GREAT PREACHER'S CHARACTERISTICS.

East Northfield, Mass., July 1 (Special).—The morning service of the Students' Conference today was set aside to honor the memory of its founder, Dwight L. Moody. The weather to-day has been beautiful, and this probably helped to fill the Auditorium with the largest gathering the building has ever held for the first Sunday service of the season. After a short song service, led by Professor D. B. Towner, John R. Mott, the presiding officer, called upon the Rev. S. M. Sayford to read Mr. Moody's favorite passage of Scripture, the XCIst Psalm. Following this the Mount Hermon Quartet sang a favorite selection of Mr. Moody's, and later in the service they sang another of his songs that he loved, "Rock of Ages." Mr. Mott was the first speaker. He was followed by Dr. T. H. S. Taylor, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. McIlhany, of Washington and Lee University; George Gleason, of Harvard; Mr. Williams, of Yale; Mr. Grace, of McGill University, who spoke in behalf of the students of Canada and Great Britain; Mr. Nakesako, of Japan, who spoke for the Japanese students both at home and for those who are studying in this country; H. M. Moore, president of the Northfield Seminary trustees, and W. S. Rose, of Illinois, who was assisting Mr. Moody in his work among students in the West just before his last sickness. The service closed with singing by the congregation of another of Mr. Moody's favorites, "Saved by Grace," and the benediction by Dr. Mabie.

Every one of the speakers told of the characteristics of Mr. Moody that had impressed him most. A number of characteristic sayings of Mr. Moody were recalled. One speaker remembered that a student asked Mr. Moody once if it was right for Christians to smoke. Mr. Moody answered: "Could you imagine Elijah going around with a cigar in his mouth?" No more questions along that line were asked. During the service Professor D. B. Towner sang a solo, "God Is Calling Me." These words were among the last that Mr. Moody ever uttered.

The lifework service on Round Top was addressed by Mr. Taylor, and the evening service in the auditorium by the Rev. Dr. William Ashmore, who was for fifty years a missionary in Swatow, China.

MR. BRYAN'S CONVENTION.

CASTING ABOUT FOR AN ISSUE.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

'The protection of American citizens, including our Minister to China and his family and hundreds of merchants and missionaries, and our business interests in China, is, in Democratic estimation, committing the crime of treason and is a conspiracy to take away American liberties and establish an imperial dynasty! The position of the Democrats on the verge of their National Convention would be pitiable if it were not so ridiculous. It is suggestive of the baby rhyme:

"Why does the doggie bark, papa,
Why does the doggie bark?"
"The reason why, if you must know,
Is that the little dog can't crow,
And so he has to bark."

SUGGESTIONS FOR A CHINESE PLANK.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Denounce the Administration for allowing American marines to fight under an English admiral.

Denounce the Administration for allowing Americans to act in conjunction with the soldiers of land grabbing empires.

Declare that no American life is worth saving which cannot be saved without recourse to these expedients.

Declare that it is a crime to use force in saving American lives until Congress has been called together in extra session and has formally declared war.

THE FIGHT ON THE MONEY PLANK.

From The Indianapolis News.

The conservatives understand perfectly that the country cannot be carried for free silver. The trouble with them is that they seem to feel that a reaffirmation—to quote Governor Stone—"in whole and in part" of the Chicago platform will not be interpreted by the people as a declaration for the free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio. Of course, that interpretation will be strengthened by the nomination of Bryan. It is an interesting fight, though it seems to us that whichever course the Convention takes it will declare for free silver.

HILL'S SURRENDER.

From The New-York Times.

When Mr. Hill consented to go to Kansas City as a delegate-at-large, instructed to vote for the nomination of Bryan, he surrendered the position he held in 1896; that is, the position of Democracy opposed to revolution. Should he now accept the nomination of the Convention for Vice-President on the Bryan ticket, and make the canvass on the Bryan platform, he would necessarily surrender everything, including his liberty of action for four years. If elected he would be estopped from opposing any of the Bryan policies, for an Administration cannot decently be divided against itself. If defeated he would no longer be in a position to lead the anti-Bryan and anti-revolution forces in his own State.

ADVICE TO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Either party may be equally sincere and patriotic and either set of candidates may be competent and admirable. But those who get on the morally wrong side of the propositions stated will benefit by an educational defeat, while those who get on the morally right side of them will incur the responsibility of rule, under which both should receive the impartial blessings of free, effective and progressive government.

A DEFENCE OF THE SOUTH.

CREDIT WANTED FOR WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

Under the heading "A Southern Republican Defends the South" ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock contributes the following article to "Leslie's Weekly":

Your issue of May 26 contains an article by the Hon. John S. Wise, "What Should the South Do?" This able paper is based upon extracts from remarks by the senior Senator from South Carolina in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Wise asks, "What does the South propose?" In reply let me say that South Carolina, by its senior Senator, does not represent "the South," and that each State in "the South" will act separately within constitutional limits, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, for what she deems to be for the best interest of her people.

As a Georgian and a National Republican I protest against the assumption that this State has unjust or undue representation in Congress. All the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment are complied with in Georgia. The small vote cast in Congressional districts here, as compared with Iowa, is not evidence of either disfranchisement or unfairness. Under our system the active contest is in the primary election which decides who shall be the candidate. That issue having been determined, the actual voting in the formal election is without interest, although the ballot boxes are open to every legal voter, and those who have not participated in the primary election for nomination are at perfect liberty to vote for any other candidate than the nominee. If an opposition candidate of sufficient character and prominence to command confidence should offer, there would no doubt be an active canvass and a large vote polled.

If a small vote indicates the great outrage upon representative government suggested by Mr. Wise, why does not Congress investigate and report the facts? No one will dispute the right of the House to judge of the election of its own members. It is well for your readers to remember that the enlarged representation in Congress, based upon black enfranchisement, was not of "the South's" seeking. It is safe to say that this increase was not by the acceptance of our white voters. The Fourteenth Amendment was adopted by the South because under the Republican Congress reconstruction scheme the negroes were permitted to vote, while a large and influential element of white people—those who held any office before the war and aided the Confederacy—were prohibited from voting. If the acceptance or rejection of this additional representation, based upon negro enfranchisement, had been decided by our white voters it would have been rejected.

The duties and the dangers of the franchise were thrust upon the negro by the National Republican party. That party has not had the courage to maintain the logical consequence of its own legislation. It has thrown upon "the South" the burden of fitting our late slaves by education and training for the high and sacred duties of the franchise. We have accomplished in this direction within the thirty years that have elapsed far more than was believed possible in 1870. Not one dollar of the cost of this necessary preparation has come from the National Treasury, by and from which every cent should have been paid.

When the verdict is being made give the South credit for what she has accomplished under adverse conditions. There is no recorded history of advance by any people from slavery or serfdom that will compare with the progress made by the colored people of the South during their thirty-five years of freedom and citizenship. If the recent franchise legislation in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana is repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment let Congress wipe it out under the authority granted to it by that amendment. But do not hold the South guilty of unlawful representation or ask us to voluntarily abandon what has been forced upon us.

When any State shall violate the provisions of the United States Constitution do not indulge in faultfinding or threats against the South. Apply the legal remedy. Ex-Confederates are lawabiding. When we gave our paroles at Appomattox and at Greensboro we agreed among other things to "obey the laws in force where we resided," and we meant it. We have kept our parole.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR PHILIPPINES.

PLANS OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Manila, July 1.—The American Philippine Commission is carefully studying the approaching necessity for the substitution for Army officers performing civil functions of Civil Service men, and has asked the Washington Government to send examiners to the Philippines to hold Civil Service examinations here at the same time as in the United States, with the idea of creating a Philippine Civil Service Board. The Commission is determined that every precaution shall be taken to insure honest, efficient Civil Service among Filipinos and Americans. It is the general opinion that circumstances here require the appointment of the best class of men, able to withstand corrupt influences, and it is believed that no political adventurers or their protégés will be able to secure appointments in the service.

FLOODS DELAY RELIEF COLUMN.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN ASHANTEE ENCOUNTERS GREAT DIFFICULTIES.

Prahsu, Gold Coast Colony, Africa, June 30.—The advance of the force marching to the relief of Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson by way of Fumsu has been delayed, the road being six feet under water, the result of an overflow of the Prahsu River.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES CONSIDER A TREATY.

Rome, July 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented the commercial convention with the United States which had already been introduced at the last session.

The house then adopted new rules of procedure without a renewal of the disorders which marked a similar discussion during the last session.

The Minister of Marines, Vice-Admiral Morin, communicated to the Chamber a dispatch from the commander of the Italian forces in China stating that Admiral Seymour warmly eulogized the conduct of the Italian troops who were with him.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 1.—The ninth annual session of the Catholic Summer School of America opened to-day at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain. Nearly one hundred persons arrived here from New-York this afternoon. The programme for the week includes an address of welcome on Monday evening by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, president of the school; Fourth of July oration on Wednesday by Colonel A. D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a lecture on Thursday evening on the Civil War by Colonel Joseph A. Goulden, chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. The session of the school will close on August 28, and among the visitors expected during the session are Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Governor David B. Hill, Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn; James M. E. O'Grady, of Rochester, and Cardinal Gibbons.

THE PASSING THRONG.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

"In Chinese affairs, as they touch the world at large, it is a mooted and much argued question as to whether the so-called zones of influence or the 'open door' policy will ultimately prevail," said Maxwell Hutchison, of San Francisco, at the Hotel Imperial yesterday. "The zones of influence policy means the partition of China among the Powers, and that she will become the absolute property of other countries, who shall own and rule over certain agreed on sections of territory. By the 'open door' policy China's integrity as a nation will be preserved and her ports thrown open to the competitive trade of the world, which will enter without favor. In view of the oft repeated query of the anti-expansionist as to what stake America has in the gigantic game of destiny that is now being played in the Orient, the answer lies at hand in some remarks of President Everett Frazar of the American Asiatic Association at a dinner recently given in honor of Sir Thomas Jackson, chief manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Frazar said:

From the Chinese customs returns for the year 1899, just to hand, we find that the foreign trade during that year had been the most remarkable and successful of any previous year, for both foreigners and natives. The political situation, while constantly threatening, had not fortunately caused serious interference. Exchange, with but moderate fluctuations in value of silver, had ruled unusually steady.

The abundance of the native rice crop, the staff of life for both rich and poor, had contributed largely to this prosperity.

The total trade reached high water mark figures, viz., Haikwan taels, 460,553,000, a rise of 91,917,000 over 1898, and doubling the total of 1890.

"A Haikwan (or customs) tael, it should be explained, is of silver, and fluctuates in value, averaging in 1899, in gold, 73 cents; in 1898, 70 cents.

"Mr. Frazar then went on to say:

American cotton goods show the following import figures: 1895, value in Haikwan taels, 5,287,000; 1896, 7,905,000; 1897, 10,322,000; 1898, 11,902,000; 1899, 14,099,000.

Woollen goods also showed a distinct advance, as did the importation of sundries, which rose in value from H. T. 89,353,000 in 1898 to H. T. 111,638,000 in 1899, comprising chiefly American flour (value H. T. 3,189,000 in 1899 against H. T. 1,775,000 in 1898), sugar, window glass, lamps, clocks, watches, cigars, cigarettes, perfumery, soap, etc.

"It is exceedingly interesting to note that the Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai states that American cottons are steadily making their way and rule the market in the North, and that, quality considered, they can in price defy the competition of their older rivals.

FEW SHIPS OF AMERICAN REGISTRY.

"The Commissioner of Customs also expressed the opinion that with the development of railways and the opening of districts fully cut off from communication with ports up to this time China's trade would again double within the next ten years. Mr. Frazar's report is extremely interesting reading, and among other things calls attention to the distressing fact that out of the 7,004 vessels, of 5,479,000 tons register, entered at the port of Shanghai in 1899, America owned only 3 per cent.

"It would seem that President Frazar's speech is a complete and satisfactory answer as to what our interest in China's future is. With such a volume of trade, and one so constantly growing, our stake in the game, even though it be indirect, must be wellnigh as large as that of any other country in the world."

A REBEL GUNBOAT SUNK.

COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT FORCES STILL HOLDING ON TO PANAMA AND COLON.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 1.—The steamer Para, from Colombian ports, which arrived here today, reports that Colon and Panama, when she left, were quiet, and were still in possession of the Government forces, although popular sentiment is in favor of the rebels.

On June 26 two rebel gunboats steamed past Cartagena. The forts there opened fire on them and great excitement prevailed. The vessels steamed away to the south.

On the same day a Government gunboat arrived at Cartagena from Boca Shica. She reported having sunk a rebel gunboat.

Savanilla is quiet, but rebel operations are apprehended.

Owing to the protest of the merchants at Savanilla the recently imposed additional export duties have been abolished, and the Para took the first shipment of coffee.

WANTS AS MUCH AS FRANCE.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL MEN AND AMERICAN TRADE PRIVILEGES.

Berlin, July 1.—The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" reports that the German Handelstag has collected expert opinion from Chambers of Commerce regarding the Franco-American treaty of reciprocity, and handed the same to the Minister of the Interior, requesting him to get the same concessions for German products sent to the United States.

The paper blames the German Government for "American bad treatment of German goods" since it has employed diplomatic notes instead of reprisals, and says that "the latter would bring American insolence to more sober views and a better observance of existing treaties."

The chairmen of the Prussian Agricultural Chambers have held a conference upon the subject of traiff revisions, and have demanded a tariff with maximum and minimum duties, the latter for countries having commercial treaties with Germany. The minimum duties, however, must be high enough to protect German agriculture from all possible contingencies in the world's market during the term of the treaty.

The "Vorwaerts" asserts that the Agrarian leaders will demand a 20 marks duty per 100 kilograms on lard, against the present duty of 10 marks.

A KURDISH CHIEFTAIN KILLED.

Constantinople, July 1.—A party of Kurds, led by Timour Khan, who is reported to enjoy Russian protection, made a raid upon Turkish territory near Serai, Rumelia, and in an encounter with Ottoman troops Timour and two of his nephews were killed.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

F. E. White, Brooklyn	$50 00
Morning service, Circle, Reformed Church, Queens, N. Y., per I. S. N. Demarest	5 00
Collected by five little children living on Carroll-st., Brooklyn: Lole McCaldon, Katharine Grout, Theodore Dauchy and Jonathan Grout	12 47
"Tracy, Jack and Fred"	15 00
"J. T. W."	30 00
"M. R.," Morristown, N. J.	10 00
Mrs. A. N. Downs	10 00
Cornelia Prime	10 00
Through Herbert Parsons (special)	24 34
F. F. Ayer	100 00
Pine Orchard, Conn	200 00
Franklin Lindley Couch	25 00
Mrs. James E. Newcombe	10 00
Proceeds of a fair given by Margaret Smith, Lucia Woodward, Beatrice Hall, Dorothy Mason and Olive Smith	12 50
"Sherrill"	5 00
Chapel of Divine Providence	20 00
James D. Simons	50 00
James H. Towle, Haverhill, N. H.	5 00
Previously acknowledged	4,287 76
Total, June 30, 1900	$4,882 07

The Tribune employs no canvassers or collectors, pays no commissions, originates and is responsible for no entertainments. The most direct way to the children from the giver is through The Tribune office, which everybody can reach with the mails. And the easiest way to reach it is with a check drawn to the order of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund—the bigger the better, and the more the merrier for those most in need of merriment.

DIED.

Blackman, Charles.	Just, Elizabeth B.
Brokaw, Elizabeth F. G.	Philip, John W.
Ford, Edwin L., sr.	Preston, Anna H.
Huyn, Alfred T.	Williams, Augusta.
Howell, Cecilia A.	

BLACKMAN—Saturday, June 30, at his late residence, Stony Ford, N. Y., Charles Blackman, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral from Stony Ford Tuesday, July 3, at 2 p. m.
N. Y., Ontario and Western train leaves West 42d-st. at 8 a. m.
Interment at Goshen.

BROKAW—At the Carlton Hotel, London, of pneumonia, on June 28, 1900, Elizabeth F. Gould, beloved wife of William V. Brokaw.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORD—Sunday morning, July 1, Edwin L. Ford, sr., aged 69 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 30 Adams-st., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

HEYN—Suddenly, at his home in Greenwich, Conn., June 30, Alfred T. Heyn.
Funeral services at his residence July 3 at 10:30 a. m.
Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9:02 train from New-York.

HOWELL—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, June 28, 1900, Cecilia Anson, widow of Ephraim H. Howell and daughter of the late Thomas and Martha W. Palmer, in her 77th year.
Funeral services from St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, on Monday, July 2, at 3 p. m.
Carriages will be in waiting at Mamaroneck Station on arrival of the 2:02 p. m. train from Grand Central Depot.
Boston and California papers please copy.

JUST—On Friday, June 29, 1900, Elizabeth Burke Just. Friends and those of her brother, John M. Burke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 18 West 47th-st., on Tuesday, July 3, at 2 o'clock.

PHILIP—Suddenly, of heart failure, at his home, the Commandant's residence, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Saturday, June 30, John Woodward Philip, Rear Admiral United States Navy, aged 59 years and 10 months.
Funeral Monday at 4 o'clock at the late residence.
Interment Tuesday at Annapolis.
Kindly omit flowers.
California and European papers please copy.

PRESTON—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 30, 1900, at her residence, No. 100 West Eightieth-st., Anna Hibbler, daughter of Charles A. Tatum and wife of Frederick D. Preston.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Broadway and 71st-st., on Tuesday, July 3, at 10 a. m.

WILLIAMS—Suddenly, at Hendersonville, N. C., June 28, in the 74th year of her age, Augusta, daughter of Thomas Williams and sister of the late Ichabod T. Williams.
Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-ave. and 10th-st., on Monday, July 2, at 12 o'clock noon.

Mausoleum—Woodlawn Cemetery. Finely located granite mausoleum for sale; low price. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 Broadway.

Special Notices.

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS

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Address all communications relative to subscriptions or advertisements to THE TRIBUNE, New-York City. Remit by Postoffice money order, express money order, draft or registered letter.

OFFICES.

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LONDON—Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st.
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Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—Louis Vuitton, No. 1 Rue Scribe, opposite Grand Hotel; and at all Kiosks and hotels on the Exposition grounds.
J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker, No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Hottinguer & Co., No. 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Credit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
Thomas Cook & Son, No. 1 Place de l'Opéra.
Société des Imprimeries Lemercier, No. 8 Place de l'Opéra.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—Whitby & Co.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 11 Schmiede Strasse.
BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 7, 1900, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *St. Louis, via Southampton (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. St. Louis"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Kensington (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kensington").

THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Kaiser Friedrich, via Plymouth and Hamburg (mail for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Friedrich"); at 6:30 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. *La Touraine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Touraine").

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Potsdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Potsdam"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *Etruria, via Queenstown; at 9 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Kaiser Wm. II, via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Wm. II"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Anchoria"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Norge (mail must be directed "per s. s. Norge").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German and French steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY—At 10 a. m. for Guadelupe, Martinique and Barbados, per s. s. Talisman.

TUESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Alamo, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Alamo"); at 10 a. m. for Inagua, Petit Goave, Jeremie and Santa Martha, per s. s. Mt. Vernon; at 10 a. m. for Rio de Janeiro, per s. s. Mozart (mail for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per s. s. Mozart"); at 10:30 a. m. for Haiti, via Port-au-Prince, per s. s. Prins Wm. V. (mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Wm. V."); at 1 p. m. for Yucatan, per s. s. Mercator; at 1 p. m. for Santiago, per s. s. Cienfuegos; at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 10:30 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Buffon, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (mail for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per s. s. Buffon"; at 1 p. m. for Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Yucatan, via Havana and Progreso (mail for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per s. s. Yucatan"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Niagara; at 1 p. m. for Mexico, per s. s. Seneca, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per Seneca"); at 9 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Schley, from Boston.

SATURDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Demerara, per s. s. Fontabelle (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Fontabelle"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Altai (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Altai"); at 10 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Ponce; at 11 a. m. for Grenada and Trinidad, per s. s. Grenada; at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Havana, via Havana; at 12 m. for North Brazil, per s. s. Benedict.

SUNDAY—At 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at †7 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at †2:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Tuesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †3:00 p. m. (connecting closes here Tuesdays for Costa Rica and Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. second day before.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to †July 3, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to †July 3, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Nippon Maru. Mails for China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to †July 5, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Goodwin. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after †June 23 and up to †July 7, inclusive, or on day of arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York †July 7, for dispatch per s. s. Moana. Mails for China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to †July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Riojun Maru (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle"). Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to †July 14, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to †July 20, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to †July 21, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.
Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., June 29, 1900.