Amusements.

CASINO—2—8—The New Rounders—Roof Garden—Summer Soirées.
EDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Roof Garden.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2—Pemciulli's 71st Regiment Band—8—Pain's Fireworks—4—9—A Runaway Girl.
NEW YORK THEATRE—8—Cherry Blossom Grove.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Summer Night Concerts.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	6	Help Wanted	13	5
Announcements	18	5	Instruction	4	6
Auction Sales Real Estate	13	3	Lost and found	13	5
Bankers & Brokers	13	1	Marriages & Deaths	9	6
Bicycles	7	6	Ocean Steamers	14	1-4
Board and Rooms	13	4	Proposals	13	3
Books & Publications	10	6	Public Notices	15	5
Business Chances	13	4	Railroads	15	5-6
Bankruptcy Proceedings	15	5	Real Estate	13	2-3
Copartnership Notices	13	2	Religious Notices	13	5-6
Country Board	14	6	Savings Banks	13	1
Country Property for Sale	13	3	School Agencies	4	6
Dividend Notices	13	2	Special Notices	9	6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	13	7	Steamboats	14	4-6
Dressmaking	13	4	Summer Resorts	14	1-6
Excursions	13	2-3	Sum. Resort Guides	14	6
European Advts	11	2-6	Teachers	4	6
Financial Meetings	13	2	Tribune Subs. Rates	9	6
Foreclosure Sales	4	6	To Let for Business Purposes	13	3
Fur. Rooms to Let	13	4	Trust Companies	13	1
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	13	3	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	13	3
			Work Wanted	13	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN.—It was announced that Japan would dispatch a division of troops to China at once, making the total number of Japanese troops there 20,000; negotiations on the subject of making Japan the mandatory of the Powers are still going on; a dispatch received in Bremen from a Shanghai firm said that there was reason to believe that all the foreigners in Peking had perished, and that the rebellion was spreading in North China. ═══ At the Henley Regatta Howell, the American oarsman, was defeated by E. G. Hemmerde, of Oxford, in the race for the diamond sculls, the American fainting, falling overboard and narrowly escaping drowning. ═══ A motion to appoint a commission to consider claims of Irish landlords was defeated in the House of Lords. ═══ A dispatch from Governor Hodgson says all the Europeans got out of Coomassie safely; conditions in the city were terrible when the party left, thirty persons dying daily from starvation.

DOMESTIC.—Former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated as candidate for Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention, at Kansas City, after a contest in which David B. Hill and Charles A. Towne were his chief opponents. ═══ The Silver Republican Convention nominated Bryan for President by acclamation, and referred the Vice-Presidential nomination to the National Committee. ═══ The Washington officials were at a loss for news from China; an amplification of Consul-General Goodnow's dispatch of Thursday was given out. ═══ Governor Roosevelt visited Senator Hanna at Cleveland, and President McKinley at Canton. ═══ Secretary Root stated that beyond the amnesty proclamation already published, no terms would be made with Filipino rebels. ═══ Two more stays were granted in the proceedings against the Ice Trust, preventing hearings before Referee Nussbaum in New-York, until a decision is given by the Appellate Division.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular and more active. ═══ Winners at Brighton Beach: Voter, Screech, Commando, Belle of Lexington, Herbert, Maxigno Gomez. ═══ A number of persons in Westchester County were struck by lightning. ═══ General F. V. Greene said the outlook for Republicans was extremely bright; he took B. B. Odell, jr., to Newburg on his yacht in order to confer with the State chairman. ═══ It was said that the conferences in this city of representatives of leading iron and steel interests had resulted in a virtual agreement to check the present demoralization in the trade. ═══ A mortgage for $100,000,000 was acknowledged by the Carnegie Steel Company as a preliminary to the issue of bonds by the company. ═══ It was learned that a New-Rochelle man had been murdered in North Carolina in a mysterious manner. ═══ A cable dispatch from China was received here announcing the safety of a number of missionaries.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers; continued high temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 74 degrees; average, 79¼ degrees.

Visitors at the Paris Exposition will find THE TRIBUNE *on sale with M. Louis Vuitton, 1 Rue Scribe, opposite the Grand Hotel, as well as at various kiosques and hotels and on the Exposition grounds.*

The DAILY *and* SUNDAY TRIBUNE *to any address in the United States, by mail,* $1.00 *a month.*

A reader can insure himself against losing any copy of THE TRIBUNE *through the increased demand in a Presidential year by leaving an order for regular delivery with the nearest newsdealer.*

BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

The Democratic ticket is Bryan and Stevenson. It cannot be successfully disputed that each of the nominees has a record. Bryan's was made with a mouth; Stevenson's with an axe. All careful biographies of the candidate who was placed in the field yesterday show that he has run for Congress five times and been elected twice, and that he was Vice-President of the United States for four years, a considerable part of that period having been diversified by efforts to bedevil the Administration of which he was constitutionally a part. But these were episodes rather than epochs in the political career of Mr. Stevenson. The services for which he is remembered, and by virtue of which he has indeed not merely survived but been again exalted to the second place on the Democratic ticket, were rendered in his capacity as First Assistant Postmaster-General during President Cleveland's first term. The vigor, the dexterity and the insatiable zest with which he lopped off Republican heads at that time fixed the gaze of the entire country and threw his party into a perfect ecstasy. It was indeed a masterly performance, and there are some persons who even go so far as to say that the reason Mr. Cleveland never protested was that he was bewildered, hypnotized and deprived of the power of speech by the dazzling rapidity of Mr. Stevenson's strokes. We note with great interest and satisfaction that a suitable tribute was paid to this remarkable achievement by the gentleman who introduced Mr. Stevenson to the Convention yesterday as the favorite son of Illinois and as a statesman who has "demonstrated that he knows a Republican when he sees him in an office that belongs to a Democrat." The apostrophe was deft, accurate and timely, and it was rewarded with tumultuous applause.

It has been said all through the week that the result of the Vice-Presidential contest was uncertain for the reason that Mr. Bryan was keeping his hands off. The fact that Mr. Stevenson was nominated would seem to indicate that Mr. Bryan's hands were known by the managers to have been laid in benediction on his head. The master who had done as he pleased with the Convention would hardly have tolerated this nomination if he had preferred another. Nor is there any cause to doubt that the Democratic candidates will work together kindly in double harness. Mr. Stevenson possesses unusual powers of adaptation. He was never observed to show the slightest signs of personal discomfort when his former candidacy with Mr. Cleveland required him to adopt a new attitude toward several of his most cherished illusions. Nor, in case the platform on which he now stands should be found to conflict with professions on which he has heretofore laid great stress, would there be any serious reason to fear that the harmony and cooperation of the running mates would be imperilled. In opening his campaign eight years ago, for example, with a speech which was described as "all peroration" Mr. Stevenson claimed great glory for the Democratic party because Thomas Jefferson was the author of expansion. The Louisiana Purchase will be an unpleasant subject for Democratic orators to handle this year, and we have no doubt that Mr. Stevenson will be equal to the necessity of letting it severely alone.

The presumption is that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson will find their relations entirely congenial, but the question remains what the Populist contingent and its unhappy candidate for Vice-President will do under the conditions which confront them. Four years ago the Hon. Thomas Watson made no attempt to conceal his opinion that two tails to a ticket were one too many, the superfluous quantity in that instance being Mr. Sewall. There is no doubt that at the best the Convention has again put the Democratic party and its prospective allies in an exceedingly inconvenient position, and it is difficult to see what it hoped to gain in exchange. If it imagined that there still clung to Democracy some shreds of respectability which would be lost by the adoption of the Populist candidate it made a preposterous blunder.

USURPATION IN CHINA.

The Democrats were a little timid about denouncing the latest outrage of McKinley "imperialism" in landing troops on the soil of China, a country with which we are at peace. They probably were not quite sure enough of the news from that distant and distracted land to feel absolutely safe from contradiction by events if they made definite declaration. So they contented themselves with a general protest against the Republican diplomacy which had involved the country in the "land grabbing of Asia," and left the anti-Administration press to develop the idea in criticism of whatever might happen; and the press is doing it. If the President had left our citizens to be butchered without all possible efforts to save them, obviously a different line of attack would have been opened. As he did all that it was possible to do for their safety, clearly the thing is to find fault with his usurpation of authority in invading a friendly country.

For this Mr. McKinley is being roundly denounced by his newspaper enemies, and it must be admitted that from their point of view he deserves it. One of the fundamental beliefs of the Democracy has been well stated by one of its orators in the phrase: "There is one thing better than free government, and that is self-government." Now, it is undeniable that whatever else China may be to-day it is self-governed. The reign of the Boxers may be no better in Western eyes for China than the reign of Aguinaldo with its planned massacre of Europeans would have been for Manila, but undoubtedly it is self-government, and we do not see how anybody can question the right of Prince Tuan to conduct affairs at Peking without the aid or consent of any other nation; and it is plainly criminal aggression on Mr. McKinley's part to presume to interfere. Why should the Chinese "care for abroad"? No good Democrat does. He knows that there can be no just exercise of power without the consent of the governed, and therefore he must admit that any exercise of power by American troops in China without the consent of the Chinese is a violation of the Declaration of Independence. That immortal document declares the inalienable right of a people to alter or abolish their government, and says that in instituting a new one they may organize its powers in such form "as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." It is just this that the Chinese have proceeded to do, and in doing it the extirpation of the foreigners has seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. That may not be pleasant for the foreigners. Americans may not like to think of the wives and children of their Minister and his compatriots being sliced to death by bands of howling savages. But that is no excuse for Mr. McKinley's invading the territory of this people exercising the sacred right of self-government and attempting to extend the sway of his military despotism. He has no more right in China than he had in the Philippines, where, as the Democratic orators point out, he is a usurper and a tyrant.

If the Democratic platform makers had only been certain which way the cat of events was going to jump, what a stirring indictment of the aggression of our troops in China they could have penned! But the omission can be and apparently will be amply compensated for by the campaigners, who will not fail to eulogize Prince Tuan, the Washington of the Celestial Empire, who, inspired by the example of Aguinaldo, taught his people to sing "The despot's heel is on thy shore" to the music of the artillery trained on the Peking legations. No lust of conquest, no pious pretence of humanity, no talk of duty can fool the Democrats into pardoning such acts of piracy as McKinley's against China. They know that the President cannot exercise lawful authority beyond the Constitution, which assuredly does not extend over Chinese territory. Clearly, therefore, our soldiers are merely marauders making raids upon a friendly people rightly struggling to be free, and they ought to be exterminated, just as our anti-expansion poets and orators proclaim the "assassins" in the uniform of American soldiers should be exterminated by the natives in the Philippines.

PLATFORMS WITH A MEANING.

Far advanced second childhood is naturally suspected if men look to the Democratic party for only such declarations as can be exactly fitted by its performance. If resolutions adopted are not such that their performance is utterly impossible, and if there is fair ground to say that the majority of the party did and does intend to carry out the resolutions as far as it can, the platform does rather more credit than most Democratic fulminations. This can doubtless be said with truth regarding the silver coinage plank and at least one other of the most important of the issues this year. Democratic wrath against government by injunction is doubtless as genuine as it was in 1896. The party wants the support of all lawless and anarchical elements, and is strongly disposed, as usual, to let law respecting and property owning people find occasion for themselves to support the Democratic ticket. Genuine sincerity appears in the declaration for free coinage and in the declaration against interference by the courts with strikes, riots, boycotts and other modes of subjecting the many to the tyranny of the few.

It is good fortune to have at least two of the chief interests between contending parties thus clearly defined at the outset. But the third is also put before the country with the utmost distinctness by the acts of the two great parties. The Democratic party had not power to do anything else, but it could break down defences which the Republican policy had raised for home industries, and after the measure of its capacity and honesty it did so. It could not get any measure passed which did not deserve, as the corrupt instrument of monopolies, the savage denunciation by President Cleveland, nor had it sense enough to adjust its changes with any reason to fit the widely varying conditions of great industries in such States as Pennsylvania, New-York and Massachusetts. But in general it made war on the whole protective system, and the country knows the result.

The position of the Republican party on the tariff question has been made even more definitely known than before by the Dingley act, under which the highest prosperity ever enjoyed has been attained for two years. Its position on the monetary question has also been stated more definitely by the act recently passed, under which alarm about temporary outgoes of gold has ceased. Nor is there any room to doubt the Republican purpose to uphold both employers and employed in the free exercise of their rights without intimidation, tyranny or coercion of any sort, to settle the wages of labor by voluntary agreement between them. No interrupting government by injunction will prevent, nor government by boycott, and the strikers will have the same right as the men who do not strike, neither being subjected to the tyranny of free rioters if the Republican policy prevails.

The Republicans have felt the utmost confidence that the people will uphold them in the main issues in the National contest if they are placed clearly and truthfully before the people. The people now know clearly what they mean and are impatient with the dodgers. Mr. Bryan has shown a conviction that he, at all events, could gain nothing by trying to play tricks with the silver question, and his conclusion is creditable to him. He will not find it as easy as he thinks to induce millions of Americans to vote against the monetary and revenue system under which they have attained unexampled prosperity, but he is assuredly right in thinking that they are not at all likely to be tricked about it. If he can make them believe that the prosperity has come in spite of Republican laws, and will come in higher measure with free coinage of silver, he is welcome. At all events, he does not condemn himself in advance as a fraud who seeks a favorable decision by falsely stating the question which the people have to decide.

AMERICAN BUSINESS IN CHINA.

What business has America in China? That is a question which is asked in these days. Generally it is asked in a carping and mischief making spirit, by those whose highest ideal of public duty is to "put the Administration into a hole," and who to gain that end would not hesitate to compromise the most serious interests of the Nation. Sometimes, however, it is asked in entire good faith. In either case the answer is not difficult to give.

The United States has business everywhere in the world, the same business that every other civilized nation has. Its business is to maintain diplomatic relations with other nations, and to engage in commercial and social intercourse with them. Wherever the envoys of any Power may go, its envoys are entitled to go. Wherever the traders of any land may seek a market, its traders have a right to seek a market. And wherever its envoys and traders and citizens of any calling go, it is its business to protect them in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If any country denies such rights, it by that fact declares itself the enemy of the United States. If any country forcibly violates such rights, it challenges the United States to a forcible vindication of them. Such vindication is the present business of the United States in China.

There is a lot of sneering at the missionaries, and of blaming them for the whole trouble, and of saying they are getting little worse than they deserve; all of which is monstrously untruthful and unjust. It is perfectly well known that this anti-foreign uprising is not directed especially or chiefly against the missionaries, but equally against the foreign diplomats and merchants. The attack upon the legations at Peking was as savage as that upon any missionary station, and so would be the attack upon the foreign commercial houses of Shanghai and Canton if the revolutionists were able to make it. Does any one venture to say that we had no business to have a Minister at Peking? And that Americans have no business to engage in trade with China? Or are we to say that, having sent a Minister thither, and having settled many merchants there, we are to abandon them to their fate and let a perfidious Government deliver them into the hands of a murderous mob with impunity?

The "opening of Japan" may profitably be recalled to mind. That vigorous act was performed in order to teach Japan that she must treat other nations with a decent degree of hospitality, and must observe the common laws of international amity. It was supposed that China had learned the same lessons long ago. If not, it is the legitimate business of this country to teach them to her. The United States did not seek territorial acquisitions in Japan. It simply gave Japan to understand that Americans going thither must be well treated, as elsewhere in the world. It seeks no annexations in China. But it insists that its Minister to China shall be treated as becomes the representative of a sovereign State, and that its citizens who are settled in China shall be secure in life and limb and property. That is America's business in China, and we think it is both legitimate and urgent.

DEMOCRACY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Kansas City platform condemns and denounces the Philippine policy of the present Administration and outlines a Democratic scheme for dealing with the new possessions which gives a fair idea of the self-contradiction and speciousness of the party's "anti-imperialist" doctrines. The platform in one paragraph says:

> The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

In another paragraph this document of pretended statesmanship declares:

> We hold that the Constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an Executive or Congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it, in violation of it.

If this last doctrine is true, how can the Executive and Congress exercise any authority to give the Filipinos stable government, or independence, or protection, or anything else but the rule which, as citizens of the United States, is their inalienable right under the Constitution of the United States? What does the Democracy mean by saying that "the Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization," while proclaiming that all territory of the United States is under the Constitution with its inhabitants on the road to State government? The party protests that it is a moral outrage and a legal usurpation to have withheld citizenship and full constitutional rights from a Porto Rican for an instant after the ratification of the treaty of annexation. Yet it turns squarely around and says that a Filipino, who holds exactly the same legal relation to the Government as the Porto Rican, cannot be a citizen. If this is all its proclamation "The Constitution follows the flag" means, it is only an empty phrase for the delusion of fools.

The Democrats say it is "imperialism" to rule territory outside the Constitution, yet that is just what they propose in the Philippines. We are not to admit them to our Union, but give them "a stable form of government," and then set them adrift under our protection. That is the essence of imperialism. We cannot set up or help the Filipinos to set up an independent government without getting beyond our Constitution. There is no warrant for protectorates in the Constitution, or any step to the carving out of an independent government from territory under the Constitution of the United States. Where do the Democrats find warrant for that policy? The only attempt ever made in that direction proved to be unconstitutional. The United States is not divisible.

It will not do for the Democrats to say that the Philippines are not really ours. They themselves, under Mr. Bryan's leadership, helped to make them ours, and since then have persistently declared that the territory acquired by the treaty, which Mr. Bryan favored, was under the Constitution as much as the District of Columbia. Yet they propose to treat it as outside the Constitution, say its people must not be citizens, and denounce the Administration for "criminal aggression" in treating it as a part of the National domain and upholding National authority in it. It will be interesting as the campaign goes on to hear Mr. Bryan explain how the Philippines, which he helped to annex, can at once be under the Constitution and yet not under it. That is their peculiar status according to his platform.

A LOSS TO HUMANITY.

In the death of Dr. A. J. C. Skene, of Brooklyn, the world sustains a grievous loss. The community loses an ideal citizen, a man who, with rare unselfishness and singleness of purpose, labored to lessen pain and suffering and to increase health and life—of whom, indeed, it might without irreverence be said that he lived and labored that others might have life and might have it more abundantly. Beginning his career with the creation of the now invaluable army ambulance service, he has closed it with the foundation of what was designed to be one of the noblest and most beneficent of charities. The profession which he adorned suffers a loss which is to be estimated by members of that profession more justly than by laymen. The world knows, however, of his rare judgment in diagnosis, his marvellous ability in surgical operation, and his authority as a teacher and writer, recognized wherever the English language and, indeed, most other civilized languages are used.

Most keen of all, perhaps, is the sense of personal loss which comes to innumerable former patients and to friends. His cheery humor, his spontaneous sympathy, his almost more than human tenderness and his unfailing and inspiring hopefulness must remain precious memories to all who have been ministered to by him. To more than a few, who have long leaned upon his strength and who have partaken of his generous bounty, it will now seem as if, in the words of Carlyle's sorrow, the light of their lives has gone out. For such a loss to humanity there could be no consolation were it not for the assurance that greater still has been the world's gain through the activities and achievements of his pure and exalted life.

It is getting to be a serious question whether under the law against prizefighting Mr. Croker's Freedman's alleged baseball games will not have to be suppressed.

Japan offers all her drydocks, the only ones in the Orient big enough, for the use of the Oregon, and sends one of her own ships from Che-Foo to render any assistance possible. This is very handsome of the island Empire, in line with her habitual friendly sentiments toward us, and will be requited as opportunity serves.

Bryan's platform does a fearsome lot of "viewing with alarm," but has mighty little chance to "point with pride."

The old Moukden dynasty has been in business about four centuries and is to all appearance about to go into bankruptcy, with no assets worth mentioning. Its term has been as long as those of Chinese dynasties, or, for that matter, of any other dynasties, usually are. It has not only earned the privilege of retirement, but goes out with the common consent of native and foreigner. The line dies of "no complaint" in the sense that everybody is satisfied, terminating practically in a type of female who will lend perennial historic interest to its annals, otherwise rather sterile and unmemorable.

Kansas City says ditto to Chicago. It is the same old platform, with a few additional and offensive frills. Repudiation, socialism, prostitution of the judiciary and anarchy are all there again.

Fifteen thousand German soldiers in China will count for something, acting alone or in concert with other forces, but it is a big empire for such a modest detachment to overturn, or even to discipline to the extent which, under present circumstances, the Fatherland deems desirable. It is possible that the dusting of the Chinese yellow jacket may spread into a much wider contract than the Western Powers have bargained for, costing them for one thing no end of money, which it will take a long time to squeeze out of their respective "spheres of influence."

Lord Roberts is saving the lives of destitute and starving Boers by feeding them from the British army supply trains. Thus are the hapless burghers ground beneath the heel of British despotism.

While columns of perfervid rhetoric are printed about the subversion of Boerdom, a few lines suffice to tell to a heedless and unsympathetic world the story of the enslavement of a greater country, inhabited by a far more numerous and enlightened people. An Imperial rescript has just abolished the language of Finland and compelled the people to adopt the alien tongue of Russia, has abolished the right of public assembly and has granted to Russian "carpetbaggers" in Finland the right to engage in certain occupations from which the Finns themselves are excluded. And those who rage against "British despotism" in South Africa pass smugly by on the other side of the road.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Julius Kahn, of California, is the only member of the National Legislature who was ever a professional actor. He played at different times with Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Tommaso Salvini, W. J. Florence and Clara Morris.

Dr. E. A. E. Petzel, of Cleveland, recently wrote a poem on Germany, "To My Fatherland," in both English and German, which, when copied by the Berlin papers, brought him a congratulatory letter from Emperor William.

Major General Alfred Edward Turner is the first holder of the new post of Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces, which has been created by the British War Office. General Turner joined the Royal Artillery in 1860, and has seen varied service in the forty years which he has already spent in the Army. He was for two years military private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but in 1884 went out to Egypt to take part in the Nile expedition as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Earl of Bandon, whose appointment to fill the vacancy in the Order of St. Patrick caused by the death of Lord Inchiquin has been approved by the Queen, was born in 1850 and succeeded his father in the peerage in 1877. His title is in the Irish peerage, and he still sits in the House of Lords as a representative peer.

Joshua Nye, the oldest member of the Illinois Sons of the Revolution, died the other day in Chicago at the age of ninety-three. He was a prominent abolitionist in ante-bellum days and a fast friend of John Brown.

With regard to the recent paragraph relating that some one had given Scotland the credit of having sent Cronje's ancestors over to South Africa, a correspondent sends the following from "The Cape Town Mercury" to "The London Daily News": "Now that the world is ringing with the name of Piet Cronje, the famous Boer general, it is interesting to note that his patronymic was originally French. His ancestor—Pierre Crognet or Crosnier—was a French refugee, who left France owing to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had the effect of banishing all Protestants from that country. This Pierre Crognet arrived in the colony in 1698 and settled at Drakenstein, where he married Susanna Taillifer, widow of Jean Garde, also a French refugee; he left six children. It is curious to find that the Boer general bears the Christian name of his French ancestor; Pierre, it is superfluous to add, being the French equivalent for the Dutch Pieter. Cronje is a Dutch phonetic spelling of the French name Crognet or Crosnier."

YALE CHOOSES E. J. PHELPS'S SUCCESSOR.

New-Haven, Conn., July 6.—Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., late president of the Northwestern University, has accepted an invitation from the Yale Law School to take the place made vacant by the death of E. J. Phelps as instructor in the law department of Yale University for the coming year. Mr. Rogers was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1874, and was formerly dean of its law department, succeeding Judge Cooley.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S RECOVERY.

William Rockefeller has so far recovered from the effects of the operation recently undergone by him for appendicitis as to have been able to visit his office in the Standard Oil Building this week. Mr. Rockefeller expects to go next week to the Adirondacks.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Colonel Charles Marshall, one of the leading lawyers of Maryland, was aide-de-camp to General Robert E. Lee and went through the battles of the war with his chief. Colonel Marshall has many interesting stories of his military life, and one of the most amusing was an experience with a new horse. His old horse had been shot from under him in the fight of the previous day, and he had taken possession of an animal that seemed to suit his work. In the battle a few hours later he was riding across a field in which there were numerous stumps. Suddenly the performance opened. The guns roared and the air was filled with smoke and noise. Before Colonel Marshall knew what was happening the horse had his four feet on one of the stumps and was gayly dancing in a circle. In the mean time the firing was increasing and the situation was anything but comfortable, but the horse kept on as if he was enjoying it. "It was not until afterward," said Colonel Marshall, "that I found the horse had belonged to a circus and had been trained to do this act amid the firing of cannon."

She—What an agonized look some artists seem to give their portraits.

He—Hem!—er—yes. Sort of drawn expression.—(Punch.

Several of the London papers just received in this country contain the following advertisement:

ADVOWSON.—For SALE, by private treaty, the ADVOWSON, or perpetual right of presentation to a rectory or living, of which the following are the short particulars: Parish rural, situate in Midlands, three miles from cathedral and county town, and healthy locality (population 1,254); rectory, charming and commodious residence and grounds in perfect condition, one-quarter mile from railway station; church, large and beautiful stone building (partly in Normar style), recently restored; present income (derived from 518 acres glebe, which is readily let, compliment, consols, etc.), about £900 net per annum; age of present incumbent, sixty-eight; large parochial charities. For price and further particulars apply to Danby, Son & Epton, solicitors, Lincoln.

"The fire eaters are dying out, but the blood drinkers are on the increase," says a New-Orleans physician in "The Times-Democrat" of that city. "Go down to the slaughter pens, near the barracks, any morning and you'll see a crowd of them waiting for their daily draught, fresh from the animals' veins. Most of the drinkers are people who show plainly the ravages of tuberculosis, but others are merely run down and debilitated and take the blood as a tonic. There are always women and children in the gathering, and while all classes of society are represented, it is one place at least where there are no caste distinctions. Their afflictions and the curious treatment they are taking give them a common meeting ground, and it is singular to see how they fraternize. You will find wealthy business men chatting confidentially with hoboes, and society women swapping symptoms with women in ragged calico. It's a queer sight."

How He Cured Her.—"She seems to have given up her more advanced woman's rights ideas."

"Yes; her husband cured her."

"How?"

"Why, they were out on their tandem, and he insisted that if she was going to run things generally it was no more than right that she should do the pedalling going uphill."—(Chicago Post.

The postmaster of Round Up, Kan., recently received notification from the Department in Washington that he would be compelled to give a larger bond for the faithful performance of his duty, as the business of his office was increasing. The postmaster draws a salary of $25 a year, and he returned the Department's letter with the word "Nit" written in red ink at the bottom. At last accounts the postmaster was doing business under the old bond.

They Thrive on Disaster.—"I fear," said the Populist thoughtfully, "that the Lord is not with us in this campaign."

"What makes you think so?" asked the Republican.

"Well, we've had no cyclones or locusts or grasshoppers to destroy crops and make the farmers pessimistic. We can't stand prosperity, you know."—(Chicago Post.

Gray County, Kan., has 137 voters when they are all at home, but, according to "The Cimaron Jacksonian," "if all the inhabitants who lied to the county assessor were arrested there would not be enough of them out of jail to make a six handed game of poker."

A Rural Philosopher.—"Si," yelled the neighbor from the road, "your wife has jist run off with Bill Johnson."

"She hez, hez she?" answered the farmer in the field. "Wall, Bill allays wuz a-borrerin' trouble. Git ap there!"—(Indianapolis Press.

NO TERMS FOR INSURGENTS.

SECRETARY ROOT'S STATEMENT REGARDING FILIPINO PROPOSITIONS.

Washington, July 6 (Special).—Secretary Root to-day made it perfectly clear that no negotiations would be had by any American authorities with Filipinos who have set themselves up in opposition to the United States, and expressly not with juntas outside of the Philippines. The Secretary of War, after reading the dispatch which is said to have been sent from Hong-Kong on July 2, making five preposterous propositions, said to The Tribune correspondent:

There will be no negotiations with the insurgents. An amnesty proclamation has been issued which must be accepted or rejected. No other terms will be discussed or considered.

The amnesty proclamation referred to was published in Manila by General MacArthur on June 21 and printed in The Tribune on the following day. The idea is wholly erroneous that Judge Taft, of the Commission sent to establish civil government in the islands, or any other official or body of officials has any desire or power to modify its declaration, and it is certain that no proposition would be entertained in Washington to amend it in the least degree. Tagals in Manila and Luzon as well as in the other islands are aware of this, and the sooner their friends and allies outside of the Philippines understand it the better it will be for all concerned.

THE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Washington, July 6.—General MacArthur, at Manila, sent to the War Department the following list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

July 3, at Tibaguin, Luzon—Company H, 3d Infantry: Sergeant ALFRED W. MERRIAM, and Privates WILLIAM CHEATHAM and CHARLES GADDY. July 4, near Malolos—Company G, 3d Infantry: Corporal ALBERT COOKE and Privates CHARLES L. HIPPLER and PATRICK MULLEN.

WOUNDED.

May 29, at Polo, Leyte, First Sergeant WILLIAM EBERT, Company A, 43d Infantry, in abdomen, serious. May 5, Captain LUCIUS E. POLK, Company D, 43d Infantry, in arm, slight; Musician GEORGE R. SHANER, Company C, 43d Infantry, in arm, serious; Private JOHN J. FRANCES, Company C, 43d Infantry, in hand, slight. May 22, at Tabaco, Luzon, Private FRANK CASNEY, Company G, 47th Infantry, in arm, slight.

NO DAMAGES FOR IRISH LANDLORDS.

London, July 6.—In the House of Lords this evening the Government was defeated on a motion of Viscount Templeton (Conservative) to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the claims of Irish landlords for compensation for injuries suffered by legislation since 1881. The Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, in behalf of the Government, opposed the motion. He repeated Lord Salisbury's advice that the landlords should present such definite proposals for their alleviation as could be approved by impartial statesmen.

The division resulted in favor of the motion by 62 to 59 votes.

THE PASSING THRONG.

RETURNED SOLDIERS AGAINST BRYAN.

"I hardly think there is a question of the election of McKinley and Roosevelt," said A. L. Tyler, of Portland, Ore., at the Hoffman House, yesterday. "The so-called policy of expansion is exceedingly popular in the West, and on that issue alone, since Bryan has made it the paramount one, all the Pacific Coast States will go safely Republican. If there were no other reason it would be so, because expansion means a great deal financially to the people on the Pacific seaboard; but there are other and better reasons than that, and, taking them all in all, it is safe to say that the States West of the Mississippi will almost all of them go Republican in the fall elections. There is one thing Mr. Bryan and the rest of those anxious for Democratic success would have done well to remember before they committed the Democratic party to the anti-expansion policy, and that is that almost every State West of the Mississippi sent troops to the Philippines. Those brave men fought, bled and died not alone to wrest that archipelago from the cruel grasp of Spain, but when Spanish dominion was at an end they still fought bravely and fearlessly on, that our flag might be respected and that insurrection should not exist within the territory of the United States. Those men all believed in the righteousness of the cause for which they fought; believed that this rich group of islands should be taken from Spain, and that once taken the Stars and Stripes should float over the entire archipelago freely and without hindrance. They fought there in that belief, and gave their blood for it. They have returned home with that belief as firm as when they waged war under a tropical sky, and wherever one of them is there will be found an upholder of the Philippine policy of the Administration, one who will talk of it in an inspired way to his family, friends and neighbors, and preach the gospel of Republicanism wherever his influence and voice reach. It will tell on Election Day, for those thousands of returned soldiers are thousands of earnest and active workers in behalf of the party that will hold that which they gave of their youth and health and strength to secure, and will be unalterably and actively opposed to that party which, if it gains the reins of government, will give away in dishonor that for which the Philippine army gave so much in honor."

SIGHTS AT THE PARIS FAIR.

"The Paris Fair is now in full swing and is absorbingly interesting," said Melvin Herrick, yes-Chicago, at the Hotel Imperial yesterday. "The midway is as much fun as was that at Chicago in 1893, and altogether I thoroughly enjoyed the time I put in there. The Grand Prix this year was a most terrible jam and, although a crowd of people is always an interesting sight, it was so uncomfortable in that vast concourse that I was almost sorry that I had gone. One extraordinary thing happened there. When Loubet entered there was hardly a cheer or a hand clapped, and, although he is President of the French Republic, the French people at the Grand Prix received him in the most chilling silence. Shortly after that the King of Sweden arrived and the reception accorded him was more than enthusiastic; the people fairly went wild and cheered until they were hoarse, and on every side and from every throat the cry of 'Vive le Roi' went up as Oscar of Sweden moved toward his box. The contrast was really startling. Paris is now full to overflowing and everything is gay. There is a lot of talk there about a marvellous new singer, who has startled the European musical world. She is singing just now in Brussels. When I left Paris they were just beginning to talk of the crisis in China, but no one dreamed that matters would take the awful turn which they since have taken."

INDIA FAMINE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief report the following contributions received yesterday:

Mrs. F. Dawson, Round Bottom, W. Va.	$20 00
Society of King's Daughters, Lyons Falls, N. Y., through The New-York Tribune	10 00
A. A. Buehle, Moser, Penn.	15 00
St. Alban's Guild, Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J.	10 00
Children's concert, Baptist Church, West Levant, Me.	10 00
Christian Endeavor Society, Presbyterian Church, McConnellsburg, Penn.	13 70
Cash	12 50
Through A. G. Brinsmade, Washington, Conn.	182 00
Citizens' Committee, Fall River, Mass.	50 00
Sylvester Bastian, Maple Hill, Penn.	10 00
Through "The Literary Digest," additional	84 00
Manalapan Church, Millhurst, N. J.	11 00
Florence, Eva and Edna Silberstein	15 00
Christian Endeavor Society, Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn	10 00
Third Congregational Church, Waterbury, Conn.	10 00
Robert S. Brewster	100 00
G. H. Perkins, Burlington, Vt.	10 00
The Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn	10 00
T. R. Carter, Montclair, N. J.	25 00
Union Street Presbyterian Church, Oakland, Cal.	29 65
William Sneece, Brooklyn	50 00
Govanstown Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., additional	24 00
Citizens of Bristol, Conn.	30 00
Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, Lawrence, N. Y.	50
Christian Endeavor Society, Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill.	11 34
W. P. Young, Fairmont, W. Va.	11 45
Grace Church, Middletown, N. Y.	10 00
Citizens of Glade Spring, Va.	10 00
Through the Rev. W. L. Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y.	21 00
B. F. Searles, Methuen, Mass.	10 00
Anna B. Lawrence, Chicago, Ill.	25 00
Claugh A. Warterfield, Dresden, Tenn.	10 00
Employes Arminius Chemical Company, Mineral, Va.	10 00
Citizens of Statenville, Ga.	21 00
H. A. Godding, Galveston, Tex.	10 00
Leo Frank	10 00
Cash, Shelter Island, N. Y.	10 00
Charles W. Parker	10 00
Citizens of Greenwood, W. Va.	27 40
Sunday school, Easton, Penn.	11 49
Anonymous	100 00
C. P. Church and Christian Endeavor Society, Mount Zion, Ill.	11 34
Christian Endeavor Society