Amusements.

CASINO—8—The New Rounders—Roof Garden—Roof Festivals.
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—3:30—Fanciulli's 71st Regiment Band—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Cherry Blossom Grove.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Summer Night Concerts.

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Business Notices

"Landmarks of History" on the famed Hudson best seen from the deck of Hudson River Day Line steamers.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Sir Robert Hart sent a telegram to his wife, the message being received on July 5, advising her to prepare to hear the worst. —— The Italian Consul at Shanghai sent a dispatch to Rome saying that the Italian missions in Hoo-Nan had been destroyed. —— Two reports from the Governor of Shan-Tung were made public; one said that many Boxers at Peking were killed in a sortie, and another that all the foreigners had been massacred. —— On July 9 the allies attacked the Chinese at the same city and captured four guns; many Boxers were killed by the cavalry, which followed the assault. —— A determined attack was made on July 11 by Chinese troops on the railway station at Tien-Tsin; the native troops were driven back, though the allies lost 150 men. —— In the Sunday contests at the international games at Paris a number of American athletes refused to compete; those who took part, however, won eight firsts, five seconds and four thirds in ten contests. —— The parents of Professor C. D. Tenney, president of the Imperial University at Tien-Tsin, received a cable dispatch from him announcing his safety.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Long still entertains hope for the safety of foreigners in Peking, based on the fact that naval commanders have made no mention of massacres in their dispatches. —— The Government has taken measures to suppress sternly and promptly any anti-Chinese outbreaks that may occur in this country. —— Further facts came to light showing the extravagance of E. G. Rathbone, formerly Director-General of Posts in Cuba. —— A loss estimated at $1,000,000 was caused by fire at Prescott, Ariz. —— C. N. Eskridge, former Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas, committed suicide at Emporia. —— General Curtis Guild, jr., of Boston, who has been asked to take the place of Perry S. Heath as First Assistant Postmaster-General, has not decided what he will do.

CITY.—The thermometer registered 94 degrees at 4 p. m., making the day the hottest of the year. —— The mysterious lodger in the Brooklyn house in which a young woman was sandbagged on Thursday night was said to be a son of Senator Coggeshall. —— The excursion steamer Glen Island struck a rock on her last trip to the city from Glen Island, and her passengers were taken off. —— The international bowling tournament began at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showery and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 80.

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THE PENSION FAD.

The National Educational Association, under the lead of Nicholas M. Butler, the chairman of its Committee on Resolutions, last week committed itself to a policy which must be regarded as mistaken, discreditable and calculated to set a dangerous precedent. The resolutions adopted enumerate as indispensable to the welfare of the educational system proper standards of scholarship in teachers, security of tenure, decent salaries and, finally, what Mr. Butler curiously describes as "a systematic pension system." All these items will doubtless meet with the unhesitating approval of thoughtful men, save the last, and it will be, we believe and certainly hope, as certainly disapproved.

Precisely what Mr. Butler means by a "systematic system" we are not prepared to say with complete assurance, but we assume that it means some plan under which teachers, after serving for a certain period of time or upon becoming incapacitated, or upon some occasion or another, are to be retired upon pensions, and that this plan is to be a general one, applicable to all teachers. For that we can see no necessity and no justification. We believe in, and have frequently and consistently advocated, adequate salaries for teachers. But beyond such salaries we cannot see that they are entitled to remuneration or to eleemosynary care any more than any other class of public or private employes. It is true that the teacher's calling is a noble one, of great value to the community. But there are others fully comparable with it. Are we to pension all superannuated doctors and nurses and preachers out of the public funds? It is true that at best teachers do not get very large salaries. But that may be said of other employes, in the Civil Service and in professional and business life, who are far more numerous than the teachers. Are they all to be pensioned? Really, the teachers have less claim upon such bounty than many others, for the reason that their work is not nearly as confining and exacting as most other occupations. Their hours of labor are fewer, they have two holidays a week instead of one, and they have much more vacation time than almost any others.

The pension system in the military service and in the police and fire services is rational and commendable, because of the exceptional perils which invest those occupations. But in ordinary civil occupations it is not only uncalled for, but must be regarded as actually vicious. It implies that people are to be induced to work for less than their deserts on the strength of a promise that they will be cared for to the end of their lives. That is a mean trick. The honorable plan is to pay them what their services are worth, and thus enable them to make proper provision for themselves. The promise of a pension would inevitably, in many cases, seduce prospective beneficiaries into ways of improvidence and extravagance; for many a man who knows that he is to be cared for whether he saves or not will not save, no matter how much he might be able to save if he would. It is quite true that the faddists and propagandists of Socialism are urging general pension systems for all men, and that to some extent they have succeeded in getting their vagaries taken up seriously by serious statesmen in European countries. But no such fads are wanted in a land where the laborer is worthy of his hire, and where the laborer, too, is not a present or prospective pauper, but a provident and self-respecting man.

THE WAY TO KEEP THE FAITH.

A good many persons are evincing a serious lack of logic in their melancholy utterances concerning the political situation and their own attitude. They declare with sufficient emphasis and much apparent warmth of feeling that the Kansas City Convention was the voice and did the work, not of the Democratic party, to which they belonged, still belong and expect to belong hereafter, but of Bryanism, which they detest and for which they are not responsible. Democracy, they say, is not represented by the platform which a despotic usurper forced upon the mob which has the audacity to call itself the Democracy, or by the candidate for President who stands upon that platform. It might be supposed, therefore, that all who so talk and feel would discern their first duty and find their greatest pleasure in doing their utmost to exterminate the monster they profess to loathe. But instead of that we see not a few of them hesitating, solicitously debating the question of consistency, and at the best shivering on the brink of an action to which they acknowledge that not only every consideration of patriotism and political morality, but every true Democratic instinct, impels them.

Why don't such Democrats take themselves at their own word, join with zeal and joy in the work of smashing the conglomeration of fanatics and demagogues which is masquerading as the National Democracy, and thus put themselves in a position to revive, recruit and direct the party of their faith and love when this eclipse of reason and decency has passed? It is in evidence that many have already announced this sane view of the matter, and that they find it difficult to understand or respect the attitude of others who are blind when they have no excuse, on their own confession, for not seeing, and timorous when boldness is their only salvation. The only complete and practical repudiation of Bryanism, as they perceive and assert, is a vote for McKinley, and their advice is that all who agree with them to that extent should go further and organize to proclaim and support the only rational plan of rebuilding the Democratic party on a fair and firm foundation.

A CHAOTIC STREET.

The receiver of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad has been authorized by Judge Lacombe to make the necessary contracts for completing the change of motive power on the company's line through Forty-second-st. from First-ave. to the North River. It is probable that many persons, learning with some degree of pleasure that this judicial order has been issued, have been moved to wish that the Court possessed despotic powers and would use them to compel the utmost haste in finishing a job which has driven a multitude of citizens wellnigh distracted. There is, we hope, some reason to suppose that the company, not being under such compulsion, may nevertheless be induced by self-interest, if not by regard for the public, to be as expeditious as possible, now that the financial obstacle has been removed.

It is doubtful if anywhere on the surface of the globe there is another great metropolitan thoroughfare in such a state of chaos as that which has long prevailed on Forty-second-st. The installation of the underground trolley on the short but congested stretch from Park-ave. to Madison-ave. by the Metropolitan company was the cause of great discomfort, injury and danger for a period which seemed unduly protracted, but under the peculiarly difficult conditions prevailing this may possibly have been as short as could reasonably have been expected. After a brief interval, if there really was any interval at all, operations began again at the same point, and, involving from time to time a new section east or west on the crosstown line, have ever since dawdled along with little prospect of completion. The judicial order to which we have referred now affords some encouragement, so far as it goes, but unhappily it does not go very far. For just about as the substitution of electricity for horsepower has been accomplished the Rapid Transit contractor will probably start in to rip the whole street up again from the Park-ave. tunnel to Broadway.

There is, however—or lately was supposed to be—a possibility that this distressing hypothesis may not be verified. A month or two ago Mr. McDonald and the Rapid Transit Commission, contemplating with some dismay the enormous difficulties which existing sub-surface constructions at that point would put in their way, were said to be considering the advisability of running their tunnels beneath all these underground works. Such a change of plan would, of course, require a change of grade and involve various incidental complications, but it was surmised that the cost might not be increased and that a great deal of time and trouble might be saved. Since the suggestion was first made we have seen no allusion to it, and the idea may have been abandoned as impracticable. But we hope it has not been carelessly dismissed. The public expects ultimately to derive great and permanent benefits from underground roads, and is more than willing to accept the sacrifices which their construction will necessitate, though a loud chorus of censure, or at least of lamentation, is pretty sure to arise as one part of the city after another is embraced in the scheme of operations. But the community will have just cause for complaint if any reasonable means of mitigating the annoyance and damage incident to the work is neglected.

A DECEIVING SEER.

Senator Hoar had only just disposed of Mr. Erving Winslow by showing that the anti-imperialists had full warning and no reason to complain of his support of President McKinley for re-election when Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the poet of anti-imperialism, came out with a letter loaded to the muzzle with vituperation and quotation from "Ichabod." Like Mr. Winslow, he considers Senator Hoar an "apostate to freedom," an epithet so obvious that his seizing upon it creates no surprise. Indeed, it would be a matter of wonder if these chronic prophets of evil did not amass a choice collection of abuse about Mr. Hoar, and the Massachusetts Senator is doubtless able to contemplate Mr. Garrison's contribution to the museum with the same calm benevolence which he manifested toward the heaped up expletives of Mr. Winslow.

But in some respects Mr. Garrison is more interesting. He does not so much lament the fallen giant and the venerable hand sullied as gloat over Mr. Hoar's consistent revelation of his own wickedness and shout "I told you so!" Some may have been surprised at the Senator's "apostasy," he concedes, but "others, remem-"bering previous occasions where, after valiant "opposition to bad legislation, you subsequently "voted for it, felt no astonishment at your in-"ability to match creed with deed." Then he proceeds to specify. Mr. Hoar had clear perception of "the corrupting forces in the Repub-"lican party, first openly manifested in the "scandals of Grant's Administration," but the evil "never lacked your vote when the party test was called for." Again, "he saw the injus-"tice and inhumanity of shutting out the Old "World refugees from the United States, and "protested vigorously against the anti-immigra-"tion bill, voting immediately for its enact-"ment." Mr. Garrison points out that "he "pleaded eloquently in the Senate against the "seizure and annexation of Hawaii, then "promptly voted to consummate the wrong." It is shown also that "he was heartily opposed "to the war with Spain, but when the act was "forced hastened to pronounce it one of human-"ity and to consent to an appropriation of "$50,000,000 to be placed in the President's "hands without conditions—a precedent full of "danger." (Mr. Garrison forgets to mention that the Democrats he wants placed in power did the same thing.) In view of such repeated apostasy Mr. Garrison naturally from the first had no respect for Mr. Hoar, and looked to see him disgrace himself on the Philippine question.

All this is clearly very serious, and nobody can wonder that Mr. Garrison, believing these things, as of course he honestly does, should long have had a low opinion of Mr. Hoar's moral character—his adjective for it is "abjectness." Yet in a book of poems the other day we ran across a sonnet by William Lloyd Garrison, dated January 11, 1900, addressed "To George Frisbie Hoar," and reading as follows:

> Amidst the voices of the market place,
> Drowning the public conscience with their din,
> Defying righteousness, exalting sin,
> Thy notes ring clear above the tumult base.
> Thine the unflinching courage to outface
> The clamorous worship of material gods,
> Holding to noble aims, despite the odds
> That menace justice and the human race.
> Revived the great traditions of the State!
> Otis and Adams reincarnate speak;
> Charles Sumner's strength and Andrew's fervid light
> In thee are living and regenerate.
> The downcast and oppressed thy counsel seek,
> And upward gaze at thee on Freedom's height.

Is the William Lloyd Garrison who knew that Mr. Hoar always deserted his professions when it came time to vote the same William Lloyd Garrison who recently celebrated Mr. Hoar's "unflinching courage to outface the clamorous worship of material gods"? Is the poet who compared him with Otis and Adams the prophet who foresaw that he was lower in the scale than Lodge, hated of anti-imperialists? Does the same soul which declares that "no virile meaning inspired your fine words," sing "thy notes ring clear above the tumult base," and while pretending to gaze upward at Hoar on Freedom's height in heart despise him as the abject tool of wrong?

We know Mr. Garrison is a great champion of liberty, but it seems to us that such liberty with truth goes far toward license. So stern a moralist as Mr. Garrison has no right to make poetry the handmaid of idle falsehood. The poet is a seer, bound to get at the great verities and scorn the time serving and flattery and expediency of politicians, and illuminate the character of men and deeds with the pure white light of eternal truth. The trimmer may say a bad man is good because he thinks at the minute he can use him, but the poet of divine inspiration is above such things. If, as Mr. Garrison's letter intimates, he has known Mr. Hoar for a quarter of a century as a weak kneed, putty faced old cuss who regularly voted for what he himself admitted was wrong, then it is positive infidelity to the Muse to degrade her to the celebration of such a man's "unflinching courage." It is poisoning the wells of truth; it is harnessing Pegasus to draw a swindler's wagon; it is stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. We are pained thus to find Mr. Garrison a self-confessed lighter of false poetic beacons along the world's highway. "False is the war no poet sings"; falser the poet who sings false men true.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The midsummer curtailment of business has come to be a feature so regular and so important that it needs study by itself. In extreme heat, when prostration of those at work is most frequent, the workers have been accustomed to petition that all the resting time permitted in the year should be allowed at that season, and in iron and some other lines it has become an extensive change. In later days there has come the desire of the workers' organizations to get a little time for negotiation on points of difference, and the employers also generally welcome the opportunity to make needful repairs without bearing all the losses of idleness. All these things have tended to expand the summer vacation, and it is likely to be of late the turning point of the year. The Sheet Steel Company appears to have arranged its wages for the coming year without difficulty. But in all other lines, including some of the most important, adjustment has yet to be reached.

The bar associations of the Pittsburg and of the Eastern region have failed to reach agreement, and have abandoned the effort to maintain prices, so that extremely low quotations are being made in some contracts, even 1.15 and 1.25 being reported. The beam and angle conference ended in no reduction of prices, and the other associations have reached no settlement. As early as July 1 the output of pig iron had been reduced to 283,413 tons weekly, and at that point the increase in unsold stocks on hand, not held by the great steel making companies, was 86,858 tons for the month of June, but the stoppage of several more furnaces has undoubtedly increased the deficit materially by this time. The employers have rightly anticipated a material decrease in the demand for finished products at this season, while many of the men have persuaded themselves that all things were ready for a considerable advance in wages. The big conferences of employing companies have other grave differences to meet, large contracts for ore and coke at high prices, and heavy contracts for transportation of both, and a host of differences, which may make the season of idleness rather longer than has been expected.

In some other industries, the boot and shoe and the textile especially, the delay of readjustment threatens to be long. For a month or more it has been decided by the Cotton Selling Committee to close many of the most important cotton mills, and it seems certain that enough will concur to render the movement effective. But the trouble is really in large measure about the high price of cotton, which may not yield very rapidly, even with a shrinking demand, until the old supply closely approaches exhaustion. It is also admitted now by the most zealous in the wool interest that prices of wool have ranged considerably lower since June 1, and offers are now being made at figures much below prices recently asked by Western holders. Yet the West and South, although much demoralized by the fall at London sales and the decision to omit the sales in September, do not yet seem to understand that the wool manufacturers are at present hunting for a consumers' market, and until they can find one they are not prepared to determine what kind of wool they can afford to buy or what they can afford to pay for it.

In many other ways the slow readjustment of prices to more normal conditions goes on, and with less resistance as people come to understand that it must take full effect, even in the great iron and steel industry and in coal and iron mines, before there can be a revival of demand. The reported sales of leather at low prices are generally denied, as usual, but in some way much leather is being sold, although prices of boots and shoes are not at all advanced. The American Smelting Company has again reduced the price of lead. There are reports, not yet fully verified, that large sales of copper at slightly lower figures are pending.

The market variations in breadstuffs have little meaning of late, although the monthly bureau report raised wheat for the moment 2½ cents, but did not prevent lower prices on Friday than on Monday. For some time there has been such want of enduring faith in the official accounts that they seem to hurt rather than help speculators for an advance. Year after year men have seen one sort of crop foreshadowed and a different and generally much larger crop distributed, and have found that enough for all wants, including nearly 200,000,000 bushels for export, has come forward in each of the last three years, and has in some fashion been moved from the farms, whether supplies there had been reckoned large or small. This year, too, the Government report has promised an enormous yield of corn, and the exports of that grain have so much increased, taking the place of increased supplies of wheat wanted abroad, that anxiety as to the sufficiency of either grain has been materially reduced. The preliminary statement of exports in June now shows that 16,079,459 bushels, flour included, went abroad, against 13,888,605 in the same month last year, which, with the official statement for eleven months of the year, would make 185,811,374 bushels for the year, and including corn over 398,000,000 bushels of both grains.

The volume of business in progress, though smaller, as is usual, than in earlier months of the year, continues to compare remarkably well with returns in other years. Thus in July the latest exchanges through clearing houses outside New-York were only 2.1 per cent smaller than last year, much more than the difference appearing at Boston alone, while in comparison with 1898 the gain was 37.2 per cent. For the week, contrary to usual custom, some decrease also appears at Philadelphia and Baltimore, but as a rule in recent months all the principal cities outside New-York and Boston have shown gains, and it may still be said that throughout the territory west of the Alleghany Mountains and south of the Potomac the volume of business is larger than it ever has been in the same month of any previous year. Evidence of the same character is given week by week in the returns of railroad earnings, which within the United States amounted in June to $47,295,244, an increase of 9 per cent over last year and 27 per cent over 1898. Although the returns are divided into classes representing sections and different forms of predominating traffic, there appears in each section a substantial gain in comparison with both of the previous years. Nevertheless, the stock market has not been remarkably hopeful, the average for railroad stocks rising a little over $1 per share, but losing about half of it during the week, while the industrial stocks closed about as they opened for the week. Notwithstanding the heavy earnings of many industrial companies, the prices of securities are naturally affected by the recent closing of works and reduction of force at many establishments.

If too many of the Middle of the Road Populists persist in getting in the middle of the road, Mr. Bryan will have to keep Towne in the running to drive them from across his path.

General Greene is wisely endeavoring to restore harmony to the Republican organization. His theory, as illustrated in the case of Mr. Gruber, that the duty of the officers of a political organization is not to dictate to the people whom they may have for district leaders we fear will be disapproved by Mr. Platt as likely to promote dangerous independence.

The California Chinaman does not take kindly to the notion of being quarantined for suspected plague infection, and signalizes his release on a clean bill of health by bringing action against the city for damages. The thrifty pagan will no doubt push his suit till he finds there is no money in it, of which the first judicial decision in the case ought to assure him. The public health of the Pacific capital is of much more importance to it than its laundry business or its fantan joints, and if a slight interruption in the activities of the latter is called for in the interest of the former, the local pigtails ought cheerfully to put up with it.

The "mad dog!" cry is usually raised by a mad man.

The guild of commercial travellers is a big axle in the business world, and it is significant that it turns round, not only to the "music of the Union," which might be expected of its patriotism, but also to the inspiring bugle call of McKinley and Roosevelt. One of them puts the case in a nutshell: "Four years ago," he says, "I was drawing money out of the bank to "support my family; now I am putting money "into the bank. McKinley's Administration has "made the travellers rich."

Some Minnesota Indians are holding war dances. Doubtless they are outraged by imperialism which governs them without the consent of the governed, as "domestic dependent nations." They have learned from Mr. Bryan that a republic can have no dependencies, and naturally are aroused to escape their dependent state.

Mrs. Lease spurns the Bryan platform, uttering feminine squeals concerning it audible all over the further West, which is accustomed to her volunteer accents but does not always give them the heed they seem to claim. This time she is not wholly lacking in discourse of reason, being against anti-imperialism and recognizing that it is "the destiny of this country to expand." She sees quite clearly, and says that with such a platform as the Democrats have presented and candidates standing for its principles the party "will be buried so deep next November that there will be no resurrection." She seems the Cassandra of Democracy, destined to prophesy truly, with none to believe her among those whom she warns. The forecasting sibyl will have to wait till the event justifies her predictions before the Bryanites will admit her prophetic pretensions, but November will soon be here to confirm them.

If the Kentucky Democrats really want to get ex-Governor Taylor back, they might first show how fair a trial they can give in the Goebel cases they have already on hand.

PERSONAL.

Dr. James M. Safford, who has been professor of geology in Vanderbilt University for many years, has just retired at the age of seventy. For half a century he has been State geologist of Tennessee.

Professor W. B. Clark, of Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed by the Governor of Maryland Commissioner on behalf of that State to act with a similar Commission of Pennsylvania and the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the re-establishment of the old Mason and Dixon line.

Dr. George E. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of "The London Times," has lived in the Celestial city for nearly three years. In 1882, when only twenty years old, he crossed Australia on foot, and in 1883 he led "The Melbourne Age" exploring expedition into New-Guinea, when he received a spear in his side. The spearhead was cut out of his body at Edinburgh in July, 1884, when he entered the university as a medical student. He was graduated in 1887. Prior to his settlement in Peking, Dr. Morrison, acting as special correspondent for "The Times," travelled from Bangkok, in Siam, to Yunnan City, in China, and around Tonquin. Five years ago he published "An Australian in China." Mr. Morrison spent last Christmas at Geelong, his native town, and resumed his post at Peking in the beginning of February.

Brigadier-General Bell, the new Provost Marshal of Manila, began his career as a soldier in 1862 as a lieutenant of the 86th Ohio Volunteers. For his courageous bearing during the battle of the Wilderness he received the brevet of captain, and he was brevetted major for "gallant and meritorious services" in the battle of Ream's Station. After the war he became an officer in the Regular Army. General Bell performed distinguished service in the war with Spain.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith John, of the London Missionary Society, is probably the most distinguished of the many missionaries now in China. He has labored among the Celestials for forty-five years with wonderful zeal. It is now eighteen years since Dr. John was home on furlough. In 1888 he was elected chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for 1899, but on account of the claims of the mission field declined the honor.

Colonel Richard O'Grady-Haly, the new commander of the Canadian militia, was born in 1841. He is a son of General William O'Grady-Haly, who was stationed at Halifax in 1877. He joined the army when only seventeen years old. He served in Egypt in 1882, and for six years commanded the Hazara field force. In this campaign he won his Distinguished Service Order. In 1891 he became assistant adjutant at Belfast, where he remained for six years.

Speaking of Mr. Burdette-Coutts "The London Chronicle" says: "Although he invariably votes as the Conservative whips direct, he consults his own taste as to choice of seat. He is frequently seen on the second Opposition bench below the gangway, surrounded by Welsh and Irish members. He is one of half a dozen Tories who have got into the habit of playing cuckoo in that quarter of the House. Whether it is merely a natural desire for more elbow room or a preference for the more convivial society of the Irish and Welsh, or pure Yankee 'cussedness' are questions to which some enterprising lobbyist might possibly procure an answer."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Canadian Government will probably grant twelve months' leave to the married officers and non-commissioned officers from the Northwest mounted police who are serving in South Africa with Strathcona's Horse.

Burned Their Fingers.—New-York Citizen—What is the hottest substance that we know of?
New-York Politician—Redhot iron is rather warm, but some of the politicians hereabouts think it cannot be many degrees hotter than the consolidated, compressed and amalgamated ice they have been recently handling. Why, it makes them hot in the neck to even think of ice.—(New-York Weekly.

A young man from the country walked into one of the most stylish barrooms in Bangor, Me., the other day, leading a young heifer, and tied the animal to the foot rest of the bar while he drank two schooners of beer.

Little Nettie was learning to read, and part of her lesson ran thus: "The cat has a rat." "Huh!" she exclaimed, "the man who wrote this book didn't know much. Cats don't have rats; they have kittens."—(Kansas City Star.

What might fairly be called "a quiet house wedding" took place last week at Hagerstown, Md. The bride, bridegroom, best man and officiating clergyman were all deaf and dumb. The bride, Miss Alto May Louman, was graduated from Gallaudet College, Washington, in 1892, with the degree of B. Ph., she being the first deaf woman in America to receive a college degree.

Li's Little Joke.—The trembling Boxer knelt before Li Hung Chang and strove to explain matters.
"I must have lost my head. I see no other reason why I engaged in the uprising, O Son of the Blue Sky," he wailed.
"You are a trifle off in your grammar," interposed Li. "You should say, 'I will have lost my head.'"
And the executioner stepped forward at the proper signal.—(Baltimore American.

Not long ago a young man in Portland, Me., bought an old Army musket to celebrate the Fourth. A little later he was giving the weapon an overhauling, when he noticed some scratches on the stock that looked like writing. After giving the stock a good cleaning, it was found that the scratches formed the name "Samuel H. Gammon." As "Sam" Gammon is one of the Portland G. A. R. veterans whom everybody knows, the young man was naturally very much surprised at finding his name on the old gun. When the musket was shown Mr. Gammon he at once recognized it as the one he had returned to the Government when he was mustered out of service thirty-five years or more ago.

An Unusually Dull Day.—It is noted in an Atchison paper that Miss Westcott, of the Nobles dramatic company, left her pocketbook containing $186 on a chair in front of an Atchison hotel—returning three hours later to find it safe and sound. Yet, as a rule, people pass along the streets of Atchison oftener than this. It really isn't so bad as the story might indicate.—(Kansas City Journal.

It is said at St. John's, N. F., that Governor McCallum, who has just returned from England, has arranged for the enrolment of the Newfoundland fishermen as members of the British Naval Reserves, on especially favorably terms; also for the formation of a volunteer force at St. John's. It is asserted that this will probably be followed by the fortification of the port.

"You look very bored, Bobbie. Can't you think of anything to do?"
"No. I wish I could. If I could think of something I ought to do and wasn't doing it, I should feel much better!"—(Punch.

The Supreme Court of Michigan recently held that a conductor is not bound to assist women and children in alighting from cars.

"Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week! Every woman contributed to the missionary cause $5, which she earned herself by hard work." "How did you get yours?" "From my husband." "I shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard work." "You don't know my husband."—(Baptist Commonwealth.

This is the season when the domestic bull attests its destructive propensities—scatters to the wind the fond pastoral dream that it is not an animal to be more dreaded than the rugged Russian bear, the armed rhinoceros or the Hyrcan tiger. The North Pelham farmer just gored to death by one of them learned, like many another trusting agriculturist, the true quality of the beast too late to guard himself against its manifestations. A course of lessons in bull fighting according to the Castilian manual might not be a bad outfit for the American stock breeder, now quite defenceless against the animal, as records of the time give frequent proof.

Always in Season.—"Oysters are out of season, I believe?" said the puffy party.
"Yes," replied the head waiter, glancing across at the dude who was dining a soubrette, "this is the lobster season."—Philadelphia North American.

MANY CHILDREN WENT AWAY.

TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND DID A BIG BUSINESS LAST WEEK.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund is hustling these days, and the little children of the tenements are leaving the hot city with a cheery, businesslike regularity. Last week there were 865 of them who were sent away to cool places in the country. They went in sixteen different parties and they are distributed among the farmhouses and village homes of half a dozen different States. There were also two day excursions up the Hudson last week, and these gave a day of rest and pleasure on the water to 1,731 poor mothers and children. Thus there were 2,596 persons to receive a breath of fresh air last week who would not otherwise have been able to get away from the city at all. It was cool on last Friday and Saturday, but it was hot during the early part of the week, and it is going to be hot again. And The Tribune Fresh Air Fund is going to get ready for this hot weather, whenever it comes, by sending to the country more hundreds of children every day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Sarah T. Bartow, Fitchburg, Mass	$5 00
Mrs. E. S. Smith, Cromanton, Fla	5 00
Henry D. Brewster	50 00
Alice C. Crowell	25 00
"C. W."	5 00
"In memory of Ollie"	5 00
"W. J. B."	5 00
C. J. Carll, Greenwich, Conn	5 00
"Bessie," Hartford, Conn	5 00
"L. L."	5 00
Anna G. Nearing, Coxsackie, N. Y.	10 00
Previously acknowledged	7,369 68
Total, July 14, 1900	$7,494 68

The Tribune employs no canvassers or collectors and pays no commissions. 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.

INDIAN PRINCESS SOPHIE IN TOWN.

DAUGHTER OF THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF LAHORE AT THE WALDORF ON HER WAY FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND.

The Princess Sophie Bamba Dhuleep Singh, daughter of the late Maharajah of Lahore, is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. She is passing through New-York on her way from India to England. She arrived here on Saturday night. Dispatches from the West described her as being attended by a retinue of servants, but she is accompanied only by a maid. The Princess was educated in England, and has lived for several years there. She is a sister of Prince Dhuleep Singh, whose marriage to Lady Anne Coventry, third daughter of the Earl of Coventry, in January, 1898, was marked by considerable opposition on the part of Lady Anne's father, which was mainly overcome by the intervention of the Prince of Wales. The father of the Prince, the late Maharajah of Lahore, fought against the British in India, but was eventually compelled to swear allegiance to Queen Victoria, for which he was allowed a pension of $200,000 a year, the revenues of Lahore being turned into the Indian Treasury. Later, the Maharajah negotiated with Russia, and for a time played into the hands of that country, for which the British stopped his pension. Eventually, however, the Maharajah returned to his allegiance, was pardoned and his pension restored.

The Princess Sophie is a young woman about twenty-six years old, tall and slender.

THE PASSING THRONG.

D. J. McLachlan, of Chihuahua, Mexico, is a civil and mining engineer, who spent five years in China following his profession. Mr. McLachlan started to return to this country in 1899, but preliminary to so doing he visited Manila, and remained for three months in the Philippines, investigating the commercial resources and possibilities of the islands from a professional point of view. When seen at the Hoffman House yesterday just prior to starting for Mexico Mr. McLachlan said:

GIVES UP HOPE FOR CONGER.

"In saying anything concerning the present difficulties in China, I want first to call attention to the tremendous importance of the problem confronting the civilized world. There are four hundred million Chinese, and once they learn or are taught to fight, it will require enormous power to suppress them. To-day a certain proportion of them understand and have been drilled in the modern art of war. How many there are or to what extent they have learned the lesson remains to be seen, but the world knows now that the Chinaman is a far better fighter than he has been at any previous time in his history. Therefore his subjugation is a more difficult problem than it has heretofore been. That he must be subjugated and made to pay for the unspeakable wrongs he has committed, no one in the Western world denies, and it only remains to be seen what are the means and methods which will be employed to bring him to reason. I would like to say here, from a wide knowledge of the Chinese, gained from my long residence among them, that personally I do not believe that there is a chance that Minister Conger and the other Americans in Peking have not perished; that they have been done to death by torture, and that the men have lost their lives in torment while the women have had to submit to worse. The dark story of Peking, as it slowly unfolds itself, grows steadily worse. Russia has told what was the fate of her representative; it remains to be seen what was the fate of ours. I can tell you one thing, however, and that is that, if M. de Giers was boiled alive, if Conger fell living into their hands, his end was as awful. A bloodless, treacherous, cruel and relentless race, the Chinaman will stop at nothing in the way of atrocity, if the power to be atrocious is once given him. When weeks ago, Chinese matters began to assume an acute stage, I then feared the worst, but, as we had a great Army and Navy practically at the portal of that door we seek to keep open, I then hoped that they would be brought into instant use. They were not, however, and apparently are not to be, although an almost sufficient force exists in the Philippines to save the day, were it only sent at once to China."

"I saw much of Army officers while in Manila," continued Mr. McLachlan, "and looked also into the previous condition of the islands. I do not remember the exact number of troops that Spain thought necessary to maintain order in the archipelago, but they did not exceed 20,000. My recollection is that they approximated 10,000. To-day we have in the Philippines, according to the records of the War Department, 57,000 men. Of this number 17,000 are quite sufficient to garrison all the great ports and centres, and could hold all and more than all that Spain ever dominated. Important to America as the future of the Philippines unquestionably is, another and a greater problem has arisen in the East. The present aspect of Chinese affairs causes Philippine matters to pale by comparison. The troops we have in the East are needed more in Cathay than where they at present are. It would therefore seem to me that it would be wisdom on the part of our Government to hold the important points and put the rest of the Philippines aside for the moment. The extra 40,000 men that this policy would insure could be shipped then to China as rapidly as may be. Once there, the march to Peking could be begun without that harassing delay that must ensue if troops are to be raised and drilled in America. In the mean time, if thought wisest, fresh levies from this country could be sent to take their place. I suppose this will sound jingoistic, but, from my knowledge of the Chinese I not only fear, but know they have done their worst. The longer the delay in attacking, the greater the uprising and the stronger the force there will be to attack. Had the Philippine force been used in the beginning, they might have saved the situation. As it is, they are still available to save a bad situation from growing worse."

PHILIPPINES ARMY READY FOR CHINA.

A. M. M'GREGOR NO BETTER.

HE MAY HAVE TO UNDERGO ANOTHER OPERATION FOR GROWTH ON HIS FACE.

A. M. McGregor, a director of the Standard Oil Company, who has been ill at his home at Orienta Point, suffering from a malignant growth on his face, has failed to improve. He has been compelled to give up business, and his son, B. B. McGregor, is looking after his interests.

It is said that some of the best specialists in the country have been summoned to Orienta Point, and that they advised another operation as early as possible. Mr. McGregor's physician, Dr. H. F. Bigger, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Hall, of Mamaroneck, are attending him.

TAKING MR. GEAR'S BODY HOME.

THE FUNERAL TO BE HELD IN BURLINGTON, IOWA, ON WEDNESDAY.

Washington, July 15.—The body of the late Senator Gear, of Iowa, who died early yesterday morning, left here this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Burlington, Iowa, where funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock on Wednesday. The coffin was inclosed in a heavy oaken box, with plain silver handles. Eight members of the Capitol police force in full uniform acted as body bearers and carried the coffin from the hearse to the express car. There were no flowers and no display of any kind was made. The people at the station stood in respectful silence as Mrs. Gear, on the arm of Secretary Wilson, passed down the platform to the Pullman car Grassmere, which is to carry the party to Burlington. Those accompanying Mrs. Gear are Colonel Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate; Secretary Wilson, Colonel Root, Senator Gear's private secretary and Mrs. Gear's maid. At Chicago they will be met by a number of relatives of the Senator and a committee of citizens of Burlington. Other arrangements for the services will be announced by Colonel Ransdell after arrival at Burlington.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

WHY THE BOXERS GAIN STRENGTH.

From The New-York Times.

It is not surprising in the circumstances that the party in China opposed to the foreigners should have gained steadily in strength and resolution. Their leaders may well believe that the force they have to encounter is not invincible, and that their enemies are divided. Heretofore, whatever the motives of the white races in China, they have acted, when opposed, with energy and audacity, and have spread a very definite fear among those with whom they have had to deal. They are not so acting now. Partly this is undoubtedly due to the fact that they have been taken by surprise, and that they are really unprepared for action at once vigorous and fairly likely to succeed. But it seems only too certain that it is also partly due to the fact that they are not in thorough harmony.

EXTRAORDINARY LACK OF INFORMATION.

From The Philadelphia Times.

An extraordinary feature of the entirely extraordinary situation in China is the breakdown of all our accustomed means of communication. Not only have we been weeks without trustworthy news from Peking, which is explicable, but we have been days together without word from points on the coast, that are not known to have been isolated by the Chinese.

A COMMANDER NECESSARY.

From The Kansas City Star.

Nothing can be done now except what is being done, save the appointment of a supreme commander of the allied forces. It would be regarded as a great compliment to Japan if one of her distinguished generals of the war of 1894-'95 were given chief command. But the Russians would not serve under Japanese command, nor would the Germans and French consent to an American as commander. The United States and England could take the lead in this matter, considering the emergency, and insist upon the officer of highest rank of any nationality taking the command.

FOREIGN ENCROACHMENTS THE CAUSE.

From The Buffalo Express.

It is likely that past encroachments by the foreigners had more to do than fears of future divisions with the outbreak. In particular, the seizure of Kaio-Chau by the Germans is declared by many observers to have been chiefly instrumental in the sudden growth of anti-foreign hate. Shan-Tung, which passed under the control of Germany with Kaio-Chau, is classical ground. Confucius and Mencius are buried in Shan-Tung, and there was wild talk at the presumption of the barbarians in taking this sacred territory. It is worthy of note that the German Ambassador was the first of the foreign Ministers to be killed in Peking.

THE VIEW THAT SHOULD PREVAIL.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In this crisis it will be well for all these nations and for the world if America's views in the prosecution of the war—that no Chinese territory shall be taken by any of the allies—be indorsed by all of them. When China learns that the object of the Americans and the Europeans is to rescue their own citizens from massacre, to put down lawlessness and to leave the Chinese Empire intact, the obstacles to the accomplishment of their purpose will quickly diminish.