Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Rebel.
CASINO—8:30—Casino Beauty Minstrels.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Brother Officers.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Belle of New-York.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Roof Garden.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Cadet Girl.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
LION PALACE MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—Fanciulli's 71st Regiment Band—8—Pain's Great Spectacle and Fireworks—9—The Ameer.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—Cherry Blossom Grove.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Summer Night Concerts.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Armed Chinese, well intrenched and supposed to be under their ablest generals, are reported southward and westward of Peking; detachments of the allied forces were out reconnoitering and looting on August 19; a thanksgiving service was held attended by the members of the American and British legations, missionaries and marines; continued absence of news from Peking creates uneasiness in London; the Russians have occupied two more towns in North China and refused a request from the Chinese for a suspension of hostilities. ==== Governor General Wood was the guest of honor at an official banquet at Santiago de Cuba; speeches were made by General Wood, the Archbishop of Santiago and others; the Cuban flag was raised over the palace at Santiago by permission of General Wood; at the theatre American, Cuban and Spanish arms were used in the decorations. ==== Industrials on the Berlin Bourse yielded to attacks of the bears last week, standard coal and iron shares showing the lowest quotations for a twelvemonth. ==== The eight-oared crew of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia won the championship in the international regatta held under the auspices of the Paris Exposition. ==== A strike of stewards delayed the sailing of the steamer Halifax from Halifax for Boston. ==== The British Admiralty is buying a large quantity of American coal for use in the home and Mediterranean fleets. ==== Lord Roberts's headquarters are at Belfast, on the Delagoa Bay Railway, where he conferred with Generals Buller, French and Pole-Carew; everything is in readiness for an advance of the British troops.

DOMESTIC.—Ex-Minister Denby, a life long Democrat, made a strong statement in support of President McKinley's re-election, and excoriated Mr. Bryan as father of imperialism who is seeking to kill his own child. ==== The dispatch from Che-Foo, stating that war against China had been declared by Russia, Germany and Japan, was discredited in Washington. ==== A message from the Japanese Commander to his Government said that the Chinese were preparing to attack the allies at Peking. ==== No advices from United States officials in China were received at the Department. ==== General Wheeler's report on the Government of Guam was made public. ==== The Hill Democrats of this State were greatly encouraged in support of Controller Coler for Governorship candidate by the reports from Kings and Rockland counties. ==== The Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman, of Baltimore, died in the Thousand Islands.

CITY.—A young woman rescued her fiancé from drowning at Rockaway Beach Park. ==== The steamer L'Aquitaine, of the French Line, arrived from Havre, having buried at sea a woman who was picked up after jumping overboard. ==== Two boys were killed by lightning at a German festival at Schützen Park, Union Hill. ==== H. C. Brinker, a theatrical manager, was killed at the Grand Hotel by falling six stories through an airshaft.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Storms. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 76; average, 78⅞.

The DAILY *and* SUNDAY TRIBUNE, *by mail, $1.00 a month, except to a city or foreign address.*

Readers are invited to complain to this office, if they cannot find TRIBUNES *at a news stand. The Presidential campaign has caused an increase in sales*

NO SCUTTLING FROM CHINA.

And now the cry is raised that we should incontinently scuttle out of China. Our work there is done, men say, and we have no business to keep our troops there another day. We should get out and leave the other Powers to solve the "Chinese problem" as they please. All remaining points at issue between this country and China can best be settled by diplomatic means. The duty of the hour is to scuttle. Such are the propositions, arguments and demands with which a certain section of the anti-Administration press now teems. From them we most positively and unhesitatingly dissent. We do not, of course, look for any permanent occupation of any part of China by our troops, nor even for their long tarrying in that country. Their stay may be measured by weeks or only by days. But some further stay and some further achievements by them are only less necessary than was their original entry. To scuttle now would be only less dishonorable and less wicked than to have refused to go in at all to the relief of our beleaguered Legation. The United States troops were sent into China for a definite purpose. They cannot be withdrawn until that purpose is achieved.

The Chinese Government has not yet complied with the conditions of peace set forth by the President on July 23. That is the first consideration. The President demanded—and the Nation and the civilized world approved the demand—that the Chinese Government should enter into co-operative relations with our relieving force. It has not yet done so. To withdraw before it does so, before it recognizes the legitimacy of our intervention for the relief of the legations, would be to submit to the imputation that our intervention was unwarranted and was an act of lawless aggression. We do not think this country means to have Liscum and Chaffee and their comrades set down as filibusters and brigands. This Nation's conscience is clear in the matter, and it has the approval of Christendom, but it has the right to require, also, that China herself shall recognize the justice of its course. Nor is that by any means all. There are many Americans in China, who may wish to remain there, and who have a perfectly clear treaty right to do so. To scuttle now would be to abandon them to the brutalities of the unsubdued Boxers. There are also some thousands of native Christians at Peking, who have been most loyal and serviceable friends to us in our trouble, and to whose devotion and valor the safety of the legations is largely due. They, under treaty stipulations, are entitled to look to us for protection. To scuttle would be to betray them to death in a fashion too base for thought. And, again, we have driven, or scared, the Chinese Government out of Peking, leaving that immense city in practical anarchy. One might say that is no concern of ours, and that the Chinese have only themselves to blame for whatever happens. But that would be a morally low and unworthy view to take of the case. Having, for whatever purpose, deprived the place of government, we are morally bound to give it a new government or to provide one until the old one can be restored or a new one organized. If we were on an errand of conquest it would be our duty to set up a government of our own. Since we are not, it is equally incumbent upon us to stand for order until the best elements of the Chinese can re-establish order for themselves.

There are, moreover, the questions of reparation for the wrongs done to this country, and of guarantee against their repetition. It is simply inconceivable that we should let American citizens be murdered and their property be destroyed and our Minister be besieged and threatened with death, and yet make no demand for indemnity and for guarantees that such outrages will not again be committed. But that is to be attended to by diplomatic processes? Pray, with whom? Where is the Chinese Government with which we are to treat? Who is its responsible head? It will be well for these questions to be answered before there is talk of depending upon diplomacy. Moreover, let it not be forgotten that the Chinese themselves rejected diplomatic proposals and thus forced this country to continue its military campaign. Had the President's proposal of July 23 been accepted and acted upon, military operations would have been resolved into a mere dress parade, and diplomacy would have completed the real work. But the Chinese would not have that. They compelled us to proceed with force and arms instead of with diplomatic phrases. They must accept the result of their own choice.

The United States has no thought of a permanent conquest of China, nor of entangling itself in the rivalries and intrigues which other Powers may have on hand. It will leave China with far greater joy than it entered it with, and it will do so at the earliest possible moment consistent with honor and justice. But it did not propose to have its Minister bundled out like a bale of contraband goods, and it does not propose to have its soldiers scuttle out as though they were a gang of raiding marauders. It will withdraw from China when its work there is done, and what its work there is has been officially declared to the world in terms which even the wayfaring man, though a fool, can understand. This clamor for scuttling with the work undone comes chiefly, we observe, from those who opposed our going in at all, favoring the abandonment of American men and women to Boxer deviltries. Their maladroit advice was not followed in that former case, and in not following it, but in going exactly contrary to it, the Government has won one of the noblest victories on record and has gained the approval of the whole civilized world; and all now see that the other course, of non-intervention, would have been infamous. We are inclined to think that the same Government can be trusted to finish its work, even if in so doing it acts contrary to this later advice to scuttle. The predictions of unutterable mischief which were made before have not been realized. Intervention has caused no complications with other Powers. It is to be believed that the predictions of evil now made will similarly be discredited, and that in remaining in China long enough to complete the work in hand the United States will get into no entanglements, but will only add to and perfect the credit it has already gained and the good it has already achieved.

THE FULL MEANING OF BRYANISM.

Some men seem inclined to imagine that Bryanism means nothing but free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. They seem to suppose that the currency heresy was the only offensive feature of the Chicago platform of 1896. Then, they say, as the gold standard has now been established by law, that menace to the Nation has been removed, and Bryanism has lost the offensiveness which made it so odious four years ago. Wherefore they think they can with safety vote for Mr. Bryan in order to "rebuke McKinley." Such suppositions and arguments are in every detail erroneous and dangerous. The gold standard has by no means been irrevocably established. The financial law adopted by the Republicans in Congress could be repealed in short order if Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite majority in Congress were elected, and thus all the evils of 16 to 1 could be brought upon the country in 1901 as surely as they could have been in 1897.

It is, moreover, an error to regard the currency heresy as the only bad feature of Bryanism. Such is by no means the case, as every recollection of 1896 should remind us. Bryanism then meant many other objectionable things, and it means them now, since every one of them has been specifically reaffirmed in this year's platform. It means, for example, the imposition of a Socialistic income tax, which shall establish class distinctions in legislation and shall discriminate against thrift and industry. It means the weakening of law and order by depriving the courts of the power to make their judgments effective. It means the weakening of governmental authority and the triumph of the mob by denying the Federal Government the power to protect its own agents in the conduct of its own business. It means, worst of all, the prostitution of justice by packing the Supreme Court of the United States for partisan political purposes.

These things are Bryanism. They are what Mr. Bryan stands for. They are what he stands pledged to bring about if he is elected. Upon that point let there be no mistake. These abominable things were unmistakably demanded in the Chicago platform of 1896, and they are, every one of them, again demanded in the Kansas City platform of 1900. The man who votes for Bryan votes for them, as well as for the clipped dollar.

CUBA'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Now that the United States Government has, at an earlier date than might well have been expected, issued a formal call for a general election and a constitutional convention in Cuba, the enemies of the Administration are not happy. They are carping and railing because of the small number of delegates to be chosen. They seem to think the convention should resemble in size a National convention of one of the great parties in the United States —perhaps with special trains and steamboats to convey the crowds of gallery filling spectators. More sober judgment will, we believe, pronounce the plan announced for a small convention a wise one. It must be borne in mind that the people of Cuba have, in general, had little or no experience in parliamentary or in political affairs. A large popular gathering of inexperienced men would be discursive, impractical, inefficient. A compact body of thirty-one well selected men will be sufficiently representative, and will promise incomparably better results. Moreover, the small convention is in accord with the most convincing precedent known. The Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States contained only sixty-five delegates, or a few more than twice as many as this Cuban convention will have, and the population of the United States at that time was considerably more than twice as large as that of Cuba to-day. A ratio of representation that was good enough for the United States, experienced as its people were in parliamentary government, is surely good enough for Cuba.

There is also some carping at the proviso that the convention shall determine the future relations between Cuba and the United States. But why? That is one of the most important subjects now before the Cuban people. Why should it not be considered by the convention? For the convention to neglect so important a matter would be to play "Hamlet" without the title role. We have no doubt that there will be developed in the convention some interesting differences of opinion upon that subject. It is well known that differences have long existed. Some have favored absolute independence of Cuba, some a United States protectorate, and some annexation to this country. We suppose that all these opinions will be represented and put forth in the convention. But we shall be interested to see how they will prove to have been modified by recent experiences and knowledge. Have the superior policing of the island, the sanitary reforms, the schools, etc., strengthened the inclination toward permanent administration by the United States? Some favored independence, but what do they think, now that they know that independence cannot be absolute in all respects? Some favored annexation, but what do they think now that they realize that annexation would not mean Statehood? These and similar questions are for the convention to answer.

The deliberations of the convention will also be governed, to an extent, by the consideration that its acts will not necessarily be final, but that the United States will have the power of revision, possibly of veto. There is a lot of railing against that, too, in this country, but nothing could be more inept than such criticism. It is not unreasonable, nor unjust, for the United States to require that the work of the convention shall, on certain broad lines, be satisfactory to this country and shall to a certain degree accord with United States principles. This country intervened in Cuba to put an end to conditions which had become offensive and intolerable to it. It is only reasonable and just that it should require such a permanent settlement of affairs there as shall assure conditions that will not be offensive and that will be tolerable. The Cubans may govern themselves. But they must do so in a way that will not make their island a menace and a source of annoyance and offence to the neighboring Nation that gave them the privilege of self-government. The United States has no fondness for doing over again that which it has once done at the cost of war.

WATER FILTRATION AGAIN.

We exposed the other day the falsity of the Ramapo inspired declaration of New-York water supply authorities that water filtration for this city was impossible, and that no city in the world had a complete system of filtration, by citing the names and experiences of a number of cities in Europe that have, and have long had, filtration systems working in the most satisfactory manner. The list of cities might, of course, have been greatly extended, both in Europe and in the United States—indeed, in practically all civilized countries. There is probably no fact connected with urban water supplies that is better established by practical experience than that of the ease and beneficence of filtration, on either a large or a small scale.

We have before us a list of no fewer than 152 towns and cities in America, Europe, Asia and Australia which have filtration systems for their water supplies, the great majority of them being in the United States. The list is by no means a complete one, for it comprises only those places which have adopted one certain kind of filtration, and there are, of course, several other kinds in wide and successful use. How satisfactory the working of the system is may be seen from the fact that no less than thirty-three of the places have, after thorough practical experience, increased the size of their filtration plants to meet the increasing requirements of their own growth. The cities and towns in the list vary considerably in size, some of them using only a few hundred thousand gallons of water a day, while others use many millions. It is to be observed that some of the largest users are among those that have testified to the satisfactoriness of the system by enlarging their plants.

The results of filtration in these places are worthy of note. The amount of solid matter in the water is largely reduced, fully 99 per cent of bacteria are removed, and the water is made as clear and sparkling as the product of distillation. The cost of the process naturally varies, according to the size and situation of the place. Other things being equal, a large city can filter its water proportionately more cheaply than a small one. In the case of one city, using eight million gallons a day, the cost of the plant was about $100,000, and the cost of operating it between $5 and $6 the million gallons. At such rates filtration would be far cheaper for this city than would the payment of tribute to Ramapo. But there is little doubt that water could be filtered effectively for far less than that. In any case, there can be no question of the possibility and practicability of filtration, the denials of Ramapo to the contrary notwithstanding.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Ease in the local money market continues in a manner that surprises foreigners and annoys political agitators. At the season when heavy shipments of currency West and South are customary for moving the crops, we send gold to help London, and rates for both call and time loans remain undisturbed. Instead of the anxiety and excitement which usually pervade financial centres when monetary insanity is proposed by a Presidential candidate, the equanimity of those who have large sums of money invested should dampen Mr. Bryan's ardor. It is well known that nothing is so timid as money. Four years ago there was a general stampede of capital, securities of all kinds being sacrificed in the fear that the platform of depreciated currency would prevail. Now the situation is very different. Holders are quietly waiting for the improvement that is assured after Mr. McKinley's re-election, and there is no pressure to sell stocks. Transactions are the smallest in many years, but there is none of the sagging that has always been considered a necessary accompaniment of a dull market. In other words, it seems to be dull because no one wants to sell; not because men fear to buy.

Notwithstanding daily operations of little more than 100,000 shares, the average price of sixty railway stocks declined only 16 cents, while forty industrials fell 26 cents a share, in each case much less than the gain during the previous week of similarly quiet conditions. Railway earnings increase as the season advances, but for every week there has been a good gain over all previous years. In the group classed as granger roads there still appears a small loss compared with last year, but all preceding years are exceeded. Southern traffic is steadily expanding, in spite of complaint that there is no cotton to move. Other merchandise must be in great demand, and Southerners are in position to purchase goods after selling cotton at 10 cents. Another interesting feature of the financial situation is the leisurely manner in which the old 2 per cent bonds are presented for redemption. Interest ceased a week ago, and at the time over $17,000,000 was outstanding. Less than a third have been turned into the Treasury, which indicates a lack of stringency in spite of recent gold exports. Foreign exchange is firm, but heavy offerings of grain and cotton bills are expected to prevent further advance, and there is little probability of gold shipments. Another heavy trade balance is assured for August, judging by the weekly reports of foreign commerce at this city. Exports continue over a third larger than in three weeks of August last, while imports show but a trifling increase, and for the full month in 1899 foreign credits were increased by nearly $88,000,000. Still heavier merchandise gains, together with $18,000,000 gold exported, will make a handsome showing for August, 1900.

Iron is still gaining in a quiet, steady manner that promises permanence. Prices are no longer openly reduced and privately shaded as well in special transactions. In fact, purchasers have ceased to ask for easier prices and appear ready to close contracts at current figures. This condition is especially noticeable in the markets for bars, plates and various forms of structural material. Makers of farming tools and machinery of all sorts have allowed their stocks to run low while waiting for iron and steel prices to settle. Meanwhile, foreign purchasers have become urgent for shipment of goods, and domestic business feels the impetus. Many large contracts are pending, and negotiations as to the East River Bridge have been deferred. All these orders will have to come, however, and cannot be much longer delayed. Production of pig iron has been reduced still more, and even now there is accumulation at Southern mills, attributed to excessive rail rates to the seacoast. Foreign bids are said to be liberal, and if reasonable transportation to vessels were available transactions could be made. Full returns of iron ore production during 1899 make a satisfactory showing for Americans. In 1880 the record was held by England at 18,062,049 tons, but while that country has not equalled its figures during the last twenty years the United States has steadily advanced, until a new high water mark of 24,683,173 tons was reached last year.

Textile manufactures are generally quiet, especially in cottons. The high price at which the raw material has been held would have forced suspension of spindles in time, even if the goods market had not suffered through special causes, such as interruption to foreign trade in China and India. British mills have been closed even more than American, but many in New-England are now idle, more stopping last week. In many cases the closing is for a brief period only, although some do not make temporary arrangements. Stocks have undoubtedly accumulated, and there is much expectation that raw cotton will be cheaper after the new crop begins to move more liberally next month. Middling uplands had a rather disastrous week, declining three-eighths of a cent a pound, which means $1 87 for every bale. There was brighter crop news from the South, and less interest at Liverpool by British spinners. Some concessions are reported from the opening prices of lightweight woollens, and there is disappointment at the lack of aggressive buying. Still, the sample order business is brisk, and prospects for activity are considered encouraging. Wool sells more freely at the three Eastern markets, Boston especially showing a splendid increase over the previous week. Western shippers manifest confidence by instructing that receipts be held off the market until after election.

Even the small improvement of the preceding week was lost in the boot and shoe market at Boston, from which shipments were only 76,721 cases, against 78,738 cases a week earlier. Compared with the same time last year, there continues to be a loss of about 20,000 cases weekly. There is no effort to secure lower prices, but all hands, from the manufacturer down to the retailer, are only desirous of reducing stocks. This state of affairs, like all other cases of excessive accumulation, will reach readjustment in time by restricted output. The trouble has been prolonged more than expected, however, and impatience is apparent. This is the more noticeable because of generally better conditions outside New-England. The local market, for instance, is reported active on the better grades of shoes, and Western advices are not discouraging by any means. The leather market is quiet but steady at the recent decline, while much activity is reported in hides, some Chicago packers making contracts for all their skins up to the end of the year. Hides and leather are both in a better position than boots and shoes, which is partly due to heavy purchases for harness and kindred lines that are more active than footwear.

Cuba carries off 140 prizes at the Paris Exposition, which is a proud showing for the island so soon after its deliverance from the calamities of a protracted war and the long oppressions of a wasting and tyrannical Government.

Hamburg will have no Sedan celebration this year, on the ground that French and German soldiers are fighting side by side in the same cause in China and that unpleasant memories between them ought not at this time to be revived. It is as good an occasion as any likely to offer to drop the celebration altogether, not only in Hamburg, but elsewhere in the Empire, the Gallic cock promising at the same time to suspend further cackling over Jena and Auerstadt.

Old copper mines have been found in Alaska under the shadow of Mount St. Elias, with old spearheads, arrows and domestic utensils near, showing that some prehistoric race once lived there. The region now invites the archæologist as well as the miner, and further traces of the sort may await discovery there. But its climate forbids the theory that it could ever have been a populous country, and no remains of cities and communal works on a large scale, like those found in Arizona, Colorado and New-Mexico, are to be looked for there. The find no doubt represents an oldtime aboriginal mining camp, Alaska thus beginning with the industry still the most important one there, and likely so to remain for a long time to come.

Li Hung Chang is at last going back to Peking, where he can place himself under American protection, at present about the best guarantee of safety which the Empire affords him.

The ancient and honorable village of Southampton, Long Island, has done well in decreeing that automobile carriages shall not be run through its streets at a higher rate of speed than is permissible to carriages drawn by horses. That ordinance is logical and just and in the interest of public safety. Simply because the machine carriage can run at a high rate of speed is not the slightest reason why it should be thus run on the public highway. There are plenty of horses that can trot at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, but they are not driven at such a pace on village streets; or, if they are, their drivers get arrested and fined. There is no reason for granting to a horseless carriage a privilege that is denied to a horse.

It is announced that "Woodruff has Kings." If he has four of them he comes close to being a sure winner.

Almost every city complains that it has been unjustly treated by the census takers. The probability is that the census has been taken more accurately than ever before, and without a trace of intentional discrimination. The trouble is that people have exaggerated ideas on too many subjects. They think every city is more populous than it really is, and overestimate the wealth of every rich man, and magnify skirmishes into great battles. Big figures and "tall talk" are fascinating, but they are delusive.

"Ten men in America control the business of the United States." Thus, with cocksure sententiousness, declares McGuire, of Syracuse. "Eight years ago," he adds, "five of them supported Mr. Cleveland; the other five supported Mr. Harrison. That all ten are now supporting President McKinley is a sinister coincidence and a significant fact." We should say so. Likewise an hypothenuse, and a parallelopipedon. Wherefore, McGuire calls for the veiling of the Statue of Liberty, and cries aloud, "Down with the Wicked Ten!" (It is not stated whether he completes the demand that once made the Roman Forum ring, with "Tribunes! We will have Tribunes!" Perhaps not, seeing he hails from Syracuse, not Rome. But if not, he evidently doesn't know a good thing when he sees it.)

PERSONAL.

John C. Stubbs, the third vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, who may succeed the late President Huntington, was born May 31, 1847, at Ashland, Ohio, and entered the railway service in March, 1869. Until October, 1870, he was a clerk in the general freight office of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, at Columbus, Ohio. In the latter part of 1870 Mr. Stubbs went with the Central Pacific as chief clerk in the general freight office at Sacramento. From December 1, 1871, to July 28, 1873, he was assistant general freight agent, and on the latter date was promoted to the position of general freight agent. On May 5, 1882, he took another step up the ladder and was made freight traffic manager for the road, which position he held until October 1, 1884. His success in the traffic department was so great that the management of the road soon made him general traffic manager of the entire system. His work attracted the attention of Mr. Huntington, and on February 27, 1885, he was induced to go with the Southern Pacific in the capacity of general traffic manager. Four years later, in December, 1889, Mr. Stubbs was selected to fill the position he now holds.

A window will soon be placed in the Center Church, of Hartford, by Edward W. Hooker, in memory of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who in 1636 removed from Cambridge, and with about a hundred others founded the Commonwealth of Hartford and became the first pastor of its church society. The design for the window is the interior of the first meeting house in Hartford, with the pastor addressing the congregation of colonists. Above this picture, which forms the central panel, is a wreath of oak leaves, symbols of strength and might, upon which rest two volumes inscribed "Divine Law" and "Civic Rights," as emblems of the unifying forces in which the safety of the State is secured. In the centre of the wreath is a scroll bearing the inscription, "1586, Thomas Hooker, 1647." In a panel at the base of the window the dedicatory inscription is continued: "Pastor of this church, 1633-1647. Transplanted it to Hartford, 1636. Leader among the founders of this city and commonwealth." The Constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, which John Fiske says "was the first written Constitution known to history," and to which the "Government of the United States to-day is in lineal descent more nearly related . . . than to that of any other of the thirteen Colonies," is generally considered to have been largely the offspring of his intellect and love of democracy.

John D. Rockefeller has informed the trustees of the Baptist college at Des Moines, Iowa, that he will give that institution $50,000 provided a similar sum is raised by themselves. The college is connected with the University of Chicago.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, had among her passengers the Rev. C. A. Benjamin, the Rev. Charles L. Biggs, the Rev. Philip Bohan, Professor Robert Cutler, the Rev. Joseph Flether, Mrs. P. L. Shafter, Professor W. H. King, the Rev. H. H. Hasson, the Rev. A. W. Hayes, Professor W. H. King, W. S. Martin, the Rev. Marcus Taft and the Rev. Lyman B. Weeks.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French Line steamer L'Aquitaine from Havre were T. B. Clarkson, H. S. Foote, David S. Geer, Edward K. Jones, Prince Hespere Ouchtomsky, of Russia; Princess Ouchtomsky, Prince Diy Ouchtomsky and Chandler Robbins.

On board the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, which reached this port yesterday from Rotterdam and Boulogne, were Hamilton Applegate, W. M. Bell, Horace Canfield, Charles B. Dana, J. H. Dunlap, C. A. Ford and Captain L. G. Young.

Among the arrivals on the New-York Saturday was Joseph P. McHugh, accompanied by his son.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

About ten years ago a Frenchman of the City of Mexico, M. Hippolite Chambon, while travelling in the interior of Mexico, found lands in the States of Queretaro, Guanajuato and Jalisco well adapted for mulberry cultivation, the trees giving even better results than in Algeria, and as good as in China and Japan. Returning to the City of Mexico, Chambon obtained a concession and planted 1,000,000 mulberry trees in the States of Guanajuato and Jalisco. He also built a factory in this city, near the American cemetery, but it crumbled during an earthquake some eighteen months ago and had to be rebuilt. In this factory are made some excellent silk shawls (rebozos) and silk headwear for women is woven from silk produced near the historic farm of the immortal Hidalgo. A silkworm made its appearance in Guanajuato, but the Government is extirpating the insect.

A new gospel ship has recently been put into commission for service in the Japan Inland Sea. Mrs. Allan, a Presbyterian of the family which maintains the Allan Line of steamers, on a visit to Kobé became interested in the work of the Rev. R. A. Thompson, representing the American Baptist Missionary Union at that important commercial centre. Mr. Thompson's sympathies had been stirred by the needs of the Lin Chin Islands and of the sailors in the Inland Sea. Mrs. Allan, moved by his appealing story and contagious zeal, proposed to the Missionary Union to equip a ship to carry out his plans. Upon the death of Mrs. Allan, Robert S. Allan took up his mother's project and has brought it to a promising beginning in the equipping of the Fukuin Maru, or Ship of Good News.—(Congregationalist.

The 24 o'clock system is to be introduced throughout Spain on January 1.

Young Woman—Give me one yard of—why, haven't I seen you before?
Drygoods Clerk—Oh, Maud, can you have forgotten me? I saved your life at the seaside last summer.
Young Woman (warmly)—Why, of course, you did! You may give me two yards of this ribbon, please."—(Boston Journal.

THE WEST.

I listen to the rumble and rattle of the rail
And to my ear's unfolded the world's most wondrous tale;
The prairie tamed and broken; the forest split in two;
The lake and ocean blended; the mountain shivered through;
The chasm knit with iron; the cataract swung back;
Both Time and Distance shrunken with every foot of track.

The tramp of millions westward is echoed from the wheel;
The strain of millions striving sensations new to feel;
New cities planned at twilight, perfected with the dawn;
Our Nation's might replenished by Western brain and brawn.

The fruits are, aye! most luscious; the flowers fairest bloom;
The men are best and bravest, and there is least of gloom
Where sets the Star of Empire, where Sun of Progress dips,
And burnishes the wheat fields and gilds the groaning ships.

F. ALISTER MURRAY.
No. 8 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

"Yes, suh," said Brother Dickey, "hit do look lak' my race is havin' er a ha'd time in the North! 'Pears lak dey has mo' er what dey calls 'de race problem' up dar dan what dey has down yer! But lemme tell you one t'ing—en hit ain't two—de bes' place fer de cullud man is down South, whar' he raise en bo'n! Min' what I tell you! I raise a fambly of sixteen sons an' three wives—ef I don't disremember—en bless God, none er 'em hez been lynched or tar en feathered, er beat up, or stove up, dat I knows on; an' dem what got in de chaingang—w'ich wuz des a sorter side issue, so ter speak—is now law abidin' citizens en makin' a dollar a day, and Lawd sen' Sunday! No, suh! gimme de South en civilization every day in de year, en Chris'mus gif' w'en de time come!"—(Atlanta Constitution.

On a certain Sunday the minister of a small parish in Scotland forgot his sermon and did not discover the fact until he reached the church. As he could not preach without his manuscript, he was in despair, until suddenly an idea struck him. He sent for John, the beadle, and instructed him to give out the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm (containing 176 verses), while he hurried home for his sermon. On his journey back to church he saw the faithful beadle standing at the church door, waving his arms and urging him to hurry. On reaching the door he exclaimed, "Are they all singing yet, John?" "Aye, sir," replied John, "they're at it yet, but they're cheepin' like sparries."

"See the melting sunset!" exclaimed the poetic young woman; "see how the crystal tints seem to be stolen from the rainbow mist and hung boldly over the mountain, like banners of beauty, only to fade, alas, with the dying daylight."
"I beg your pardon," said the young man with close cut hair, "but would you mind saying all that again?"
"Do you think it so very pretty?"
"I should say so! I'm going to write it down. 'Melting sunset,' 'crystal tints,' 'rainbow mist,' 'dying daylight'—they're great! You see, I'm going to run an 'American bar' in Europe, and I've been puzzled almost to death trying to think up new names for mixed drinks."—(Washington Star.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATIC IMPERIALISM.—In a hot debate with Senator Spooner in the Senate last winter Senator Tillman, than whom there is no more sturdy champion of Bryan and Bryanism in the United States, described, with his usual frankness, how the South Carolina Bryanites had disfranchised a large proportion of the voting population of that State, and stoutly defended the means employed to accomplish that result. Now many of the Republican newspapers, especially in the West, are reproducing an extract from that speech and one from the Kansas City platform, which Mr. Tillman helped to frame or at least to ratify, in parallel columns, as follows:

From Tillman's speech.	From Kansas City platform.
We took the Government away. We stuffed the ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it, with that system—force, tissue ballots, etc.—we got tired ourselves. So we called a constitutional convention, and we eliminated, as I have said, all of the colored people whom we could under the XIVth and XVth amendments.	We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

ONLY ONE OF BRYAN'S BLUNDERS.—"The Chicago Record" thus points out one of Mr. Bryan's recent errors:

In Mr. Bryan's speech accepting the Populist nomination for President he argued that prosperity now exists because we have more money in circulation. Mr. Bryan's interpretation of the situation is not accurate. The country is not prosperous because it has more money, but there is more money because the country is prosperous. The increased currency volume is not due to expanding the currency to make prosperity, but because confidence has induced holders of money to put it in circulation. In addition to this is the fact that favorable agricultural conditions have enabled us to ship abroad a vast surplus product, which also has added largely to the volume of money in circulation.

HE SEES THE HANDWRITING.—John Jacob Lentz, the Ohio demagogue, who ran a neck and neck race with William Sulzer, of New-York, of similar fame and proclivities, in the last session of Congress—a race that good Democratic judges proclaimed "a dead heat"—has been in Washington whistling to keep up his courage, which has shown signs of evaporating ever since his pet "Cœur d'Alène issue" was "sat upon" by the Kansas City Convention, and his failure to persuade Chairman Jones to establish the headquarters of the Demo-Pop National Committee at his home town of Columbus, Ohio. Lentz is a candidate for re-election, and he apparently is not so blind as not to see the handwriting on the wall foretelling his political death in November. His district is normally Democratic by a decisive majority, but his plurality in 1898 was only 702 and his majority only 176 votes. A good many of the Democrats who voted for him two years ago will refuse to do so this year, and they have quietly assured the Republicans that if they "will do their part this year Mr. Lentz will be elected to stay at home." His tactics in Congress have been such as to injure his party and utterly to destroy his usefulness as a Representative, and his constituents are thoroughly disgusted with him.

WAS LINCOLN AN IMPERIALIST?—Colonel Bryan having recently conceived a violent admiration for the acts and teachings of Abraham Lincoln, the Bryanite newspapers have seized the cue, and are publishing warm and appreciative eulogies of the great Martyr President. In its issue of August 10 "The Indianapolis Sentinel" had an editorial from which the following is an excerpt:

No more infamous slander could be conceived than the charge that Lincoln was an imperialist. Every word and every act of his heroic life stamps the charge with falsehood. He would have despised Imperialism as un-American and immoral. He would never have governed a people against their consent. He would never have sneered away the Declaration of Independence. He would never have formed an alliance with human slavery. He would never have tolerated a contract labor system. He would never have attempted to belittle the outrageous steals of Cuba. He would never have exchanged American blood for foreign gold. Let imperialism invoke Lord North, Cecil Rhodes and Castlereagh, but in the name of decency spare the good name of Abraham Lincoln.

By an odd coincidence, "The Indianapolis Journal" of the same date—August 10—having been exploring the files of "The Sentinel" for October and November, 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, reproduced from that newspaper the following gems of editorial thought and opinion concerning him:

More than eighteen hundred years ago Rome was governed by three men at the end of that republic. One was Cæsar. They were all of noble blood. And we, too, have our triumvirate—Lincoln, Stanton, Halleck, but, unfortunately, neither of them can boast a very high descent. There succeeded an Emperor, who could fiddle when Rome was burning. We also have our Emperor, Lincoln, who can tell stale jokes while the land is running red with the blood of brothers. Should Mr. Lincoln be reelected, the revolution would be accomplished. This will be no longer a Republic of the United States, but a consolidated empire. Every safeguard must sooner or later give way. The limitations of the Executive power will not be in the Constitution, but in the pleasure of the President. We implore patriotic and intelligent men to pause and reflect and give their verdict on Tuesday next. If the people will not save their priceless Constitution and Union, it is lost.

So "imperialism" seems to have been the "paramount issue" in 1864, as, according to Bryan, it is in 1900.

BRYANITES WATCHING BUTLER.—The Bryanite managers are watching Marion Butler's course with eager and painful anxiety these days. They breathed freer after they had succeeded in inducing Towne, by glittering promises of future distinction and reward, to withdraw from the Populist National ticket, but they reckoned without Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist National Committee. The indignities heaped upon him and the outrages committed upon his followers by the "Red Shirt" Bryanites of North Carolina have exasperated Senator Butler beyond measure, and his associates of the National Committee—or a majority of them—are said to have expressed deep and sincere sympathy with him in his troubles and hot indignation against the North Carolina Democrats who have denied to the Populists of North Carolina their political rights. If a majority of the committee shall decide to cooperate with the chairman, the Bryan managers will scent serious trouble ahead of them for Bryan and Stevenson in Western States where the Populists are strong, and where "Red Shirt" methods do not prevail.

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S PLANS.—Speaker Henderson has outlined for himself an active campaign on the stump. There are nine counties in his district, and he purposes to speak in each before he starts out for a tour of speechmaking in other States, which will be early in October. He will probably make his first speech about September 15. General Henderson will probably be heard in Ohio, New-York and Indiana, besides other States in which the Congress Committee may want him.

GOVERNOR BECKHAM SCUTTLES.—The Kentucky Republicans are jubilant over Governor Beckham's refusal to appear in joint debate with Mr. Yerkes, their candidate for Governor. Ex-Representative James B. McCreary, chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, in answering the challenge, quotes Secretary Heath of the Republican Executive Committee, as applying to the Kentucky challenge, as follows:

There is some difference between a man who aspires to be President of the United States and one who aspires to be. Mr. McKinley will not lower the dignity of the office. He will make no speeches anywhere.

Governor Beckham, it is well understood, is no match on the stump for Mr. Yerkes.

AN APPEAL FROM MR. HANNA.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has addressed the following letter to A. J. Tyler, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Tennessee:

Headquarters Republican National Committee,
New-York, August 23, 1900.
A. J. Tyler, esq., Chairman Republican State Executive Committee, Knoxville, Tenn.
My Dear Sir: The National Committee has been advised that there are two organizations in Tennessee, both claiming to be Republican; also two State and Electoral tickets, each claiming to be regular, and both appealing to the Republicans of the State for their support. It has also been suggested to us that it is the purpose of one of these organizations to place in the field candidates for Congress in the Ist and IId districts in opposition to Messrs. Brownlow and Gibson, who were nominated in the regular primary election, authorized and managed by the regular party organization.
In view of these facts, the National Committee has deemed it advisable to say that we expect to sustain the organization which was recognized by the National Committee and Convention at Philadelphia. We cannot see where any good can result from such an independent movement, and sincerely trust that no loyal Republican will lend his influence to that movement. Truly yours,
M. A. HANNA.

SUSPECTED ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

New-Orleans, Aug 25.—Custeo Salvador, the Italian stowaway aboard the steamer Southgate, who jumped overboard manacled and escaped from the ship, has been arrested about fifty miles south of this city. The police suspect that he is an Anarchist.