A PEACEFUL CONQUEST.

King's Visit Likely to Lessen Anglo-Teuton Jealousies.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
Berlin, July 9.

It was interesting to observe the reception accorded in Germany to King Edward of England. Not only the populace in Kiel, Hamburg and elsewhere greeted him with unexpected warmth, but also the press, with only a few exceptions. One of the leading papers, the "Frankfort Zeitung," said:

A new type of monarch, and probably a type which will win in the future. Above all, King Edward shows a keen appreciation of the realities of life, of modern life, a fact which is remarkable because so many other monarchs are deficient in it. He had the virtue to ask himself at every step what is permissible to him in order to maintain himself before the critical eye of the nation. Without flattering him at all, we may admit that before this unremitting criticism he manages to uphold the dignity and importance of his office, and this despite the fact that he is the successor of a ruler who enjoyed extraordinary popularity, although it is not an easy task to come up to the requirements which Britons exact in respect of tactful and yet impressive representation. . . . Indeed, King Edward has understood to increase the meaning and the weight of royalty in his country. He has shown an exceptionally lucky and able hand when representing England abroad. The new friendship with France would not have been brought about without him.

From the organ of radical Liberalism in Germany this is praise indeed. It is amazing how public opinion here has veered around regarding King Edward. When he ascended the throne the German press was frankly hostile toward him. It was pointed out that he had always been a Francophile, not alone during 1870-'71, but ever since. Alleged anti-German sayings of his were repeated. His somewhat startling escapades in the course of several Paris stays were purposely exaggerated. In a word, it was fully anticipated that under Edward's guidance the helm of British statesmanship would be turned altogether in the direction of Germany's foes. And now this change! Truly, we are living in a generation quick to forget and forgive.

GERMANY'S FOES ACTIVE IN ENGLAND.

When King Edward, bidding farewell to his nephew, said: "Sincere and affectionate friendship has united the German Emperor and myself ever since we knew each other," a thrill of sympathy vibrated through Germany; and this was, it must be remembered, before it became public that a treaty of arbitration had just been agreed upon by the two sovereigns and their diplomatic mouthpieces. The treaty is, however, of small intrinsic value. It relegates to friendly settlement only matters of subordinate moment, and does not even pretend, as does the similar treaty between England and France, to adjust pending questions of more vital import. In so far the treaty is to Germans a distinct disappointment. But it was probably the best that was feasible for the time being, in view of public opinion in England.

For it is quite significant that even this torso of a treaty meets, on the whole, with condemnation, or at least not hearty approval, on the part of the overwhelming majority of the British public. This is regrettable. The animosity exhibited even now by a large number of the chief organs of British public opinion renders it so much more difficult for the Anglophiles in Germany to strengthen English sympathies. It cannot be denied that the German press, too, in the past has been a great offender in this respect. The Engländerhetze, or English baiting, has been the chief sport of many of our newspapers and magazines, and among them a number of the most influential. But they now have buried the hatchet, or at least for the moment, and it would be both wisest and manliest for Englishmen to do the same. No good can ever come of these studied attempts to create and nurse discord, misunderstanding and misinterpretation between two nations which, after all, are allied by bonds of race, common ideals and similar manners and customs, allied in some ways even more closely than are the English and the Americans. The difference of language is indeed the only great dividing gulf between the English and the Germans.

JEALOUSY CAUSED BY TRADE RIVALRY.

However, the mere fact that such an arbitration treaty has been signed between England and Germany is deeply significant. It means the first breach in the thick wall of mutual distrust, and others are bound to follow. The mere fact that the two nations are commercial rivals ought not to stand in the way of a sincere national reconciliation. This rivalry is a stubborn, unalterable fact, just as much as is the much more formidable American competition in trade, but that need not hinder a cordial friendship. The Germans have now begun to see this. How much longer then will it take their British cousins to make up their minds similarly?

In any event, nothing can compare to the folly of keeping up any longer the snarling, dog-in-the-manger attitude toward each other that for a number of years has seemed the normal thing to do for the two nations.

Both Reichstag and Prussian Diet have now gone home to their long summer and autumn vacations. The most important thing achieved by the Diet was the passage of a government bill, the main provisions of which are intended to restrict Polish disloyal agitation in those provinces of Prussia where the Polish element in the population is either the largest, as in Posen, or else of considerable numerical importance, as in Upper Silesia and East and West Prussia, and also to further German settlements there to counteract strong Polish influences. This whole problem is one which is both intricate and dominated not so much by reason, justice and fairness on either side, as by racial antipathies and prejudices. Outside of Prussia the whole question is certainly not understood. It is, for instance, an egregious misconception to suppose that the lot of the Polish population in Prussia is a hard one. Prussia, as a matter of simple fact, has done vastly more than the Poles ever did under their own governments of the past to make those provinces prosperous, enlightened and well administered, and the degree of prosperity which the Poles in Prussia enjoy is far greater than it ever was during any period of Polish history.

WHY THE POLES WANT LIBERTY.

Proof for this claim is abundant and cannot be controverted. The civil administration there, too, is excellent, and the courts are impartial. Thus, on the score of all the material aspects of life the Poles of Prussia have not alone no reason for dissatisfaction, but actually every reason to feel satisfied. Primarily it is a question of race, language and religion. So much has religion come to be identified with race by the Poles in the Prussian provinces that for them to say "I am a Catholic" is tantamount to saying "I am a Pole," irrespective of the fact that there are some 24,000,000 of German Catholics as well. All the tinkering of administrative measures on the part of Prussia, all the efforts made to reconcile the Poles to their lot under the Prussian flag cannot overcome the sentimental reasons telling the other way.

The new "Settlement Law in the Polish Provinces," as it has been dubbed, will accomplish no more than its predecessors. There are today, all told, some three millions of Poles in Germany, out of a total population estimated today at something over sixty millions. These three millions are a nearly compact mass, on almost contiguous territory, or at least in districts where they form the majority. Their natural increase is even proportionately larger than is that of the Germans, which is about eight hundred and fifty thousand a year at present. With the aid of public funds, some twenty-three thousand settlers of German blood have been colonized right in the heart of Polish rural districts during the last ten years. But these German settlers can make no headway against the fervid Polish sentiment of their neighbors and fellow farmers. Rather the contrary happens. German maidens marry Polish youths, and German young farmers wed Polish maidens; and almost invariably they are all made Polish. A fund of about 450,000,000 marks is at the disposal of the Prussian government for this "settlement" or "colonizing" policy, but nothing is being accomplished with the money. The results are not only inadequate, but negative.

As Prussia has a constitution, and her courts are above reproach in the matter of dealing out even-handed justice, and as the Poles, with occasional exceptions, are careful to keep within the law, Polish propaganda, Polish proselytizing and Polish hopes for the re-establishment of a regenerated Poland, under the banner of the White Eagle, cannot be checked. This new law will have no more effect than preceding ones have had. Bismarck for many years struggled with the Poles, and he was worsted. There is no fighting ideas, beliefs, racial pride and sympathy.

WOMAN THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

For a whole week the International Congress of Women was in session here. It was a most interesting event. It showed the practical solidarity of woman in all the civilized countries of the globe in her efforts to achieve a greater measure of liberty and comfort. The language, the phrases used by the delegates from everywhere—America and Britain, Belgium and Denmark, Holland and Germany, Spain, Italy, France, Rumania and Greece—were curiously alike. The congress also showed the weight of the whole movement, and that these women do not differ so much from each other as one has been apt to think. It made evident, too, the enormous rise, in the estimation of Germany, which the whole movement has made since the preceding similar congress met here, five years ago. At that time the whole thing was generally regarded in Berlin as a hoax, a pretentious swindle, a nonsensical attempt to transplant to Germany ideas which, perhaps, had their justification for America, but assuredly not for Germany. This time the attitude of the public mind throughout the Empire had entirely altered.

The congress itself was regarded as a serious, meritorious, sensible undertaking, and the movement for which it stood was acknowledged by all, except a small percentage of the thinking people, as legitimate, needed and worth encouraging. Such a complete change in public sentiment within five short years in so conservative a country as Germany was is another interesting phenomenon.

The skill and tact displayed by the German women who managed the whole week's congress, with its hundreds of sessions and committee meetings, its whirl of social entertainments, its public addresses, its maze of executive work, were truly wonderful and admirable.

BUNDESRATH SLAPS WOMEN'S CAUSE.

The exhibition of these qualities were an agreeable surprise to all the foreign delegates, and they augur well for the future of the German woman; and this despite the fact that the German governments, imperial and of the several states, and the German representative and legislative bodies, show as yet no sign of surrender. In fact, the Bundesrath thought it the proper time to administer a slap to the women of Germany during the very week of the congress, for it decided against a measure among the friends of woman's greater political rights had introduced in the Reichstag and which had there passed with a handsome majority, a measure intended to give woman a voice in periods of wage disputes and strike negotiations. Nevertheless, everything points to the near betterment of woman's lot in Germany, a country where, indeed, she is as yet absolutely denied all political rights, and many civil and private ones; where, for instance, no mother after her husband's death may retain control of her own children, but must see a man, possibly a stranger, assume guardianship over them; where she must pay taxes, indeed, but may not sue in court for her own person. The new civil code in force for a couple of years, has rendered woman even more defenceless than she was under the older laws.

The congress meant, therefore, more than appears on the surface. The meetings were attended by the best classes of German society. The Empress received a representative committee of members of the congress, chatting in German, English, French or Italian interestedly with various leaders. To Miss Susan B. Anthony she was especially gracious. Recognizing the infirmities of her great age, she had an armchair brought and insisted on her occupying it during the conversation. Miss Anthony used her opportunities well, and within the space of about fifteen minutes gave to the Empress a lucid explanation of the present stage of the woman movement and of its chief aims and difficulties. In her lively, unconventional way she cried again and again, laying her thin hand upon the plump one of the Empress: "You must tell this to the Kaiser! You must tell this to the Kaiser!" Smiling, the Empress made answer: "But men do not always want to hear these things." And Miss Anthony, still more eager: "But the Kaiser, just like our President Roosevelt, is such a splendid man! Surely, he will listen to you."

GERMAN WOMEN ENTERING BUSINESS.

That the woman movement means something in Germany may be judged from a few statistics. As long ago as 1895, the time of the last employment census, there were within the empire 579,608 women engaged in commercial or professional pursuits, as against 208,110 in 1882. In nearly every form of employment the increase is steadily far greater for the women than for the men in Germany. Even in agricultural pursuits the number of women in 1895 had increased by 162,049, while that of the men had actually decreased. There are, according to the census of 1900, considerably over a million more women than men in Germany.

The second German cable has been laid across the Atlantic. This one, too, starts at Emden, midway between Hamburg and Bremen, and goes via Horta, Azores, direct to New-York. It is, therefore, the duplicate of the one laid by a German private corporation along the same route in 1900. Traffic has increased so rapidly that this second one became necessary some time ago. The venture had proved a profitable one. For 1901 already a dividend of 4½ per cent could be paid, and since then this dividend has climbed a good deal higher. The new cable is shorter than the first—about 5,370 miles, as against 8,086 for the first one. The second venture has been altogether the labor of German hands. The cable has been made in the German works of Nordenhamm, Province of Hanover, and then laid by the German built cable steamship Stephan. The company intends to lay several other German cables, of which one is to the German colonies along the west coast of Africa. Thus Germany is making strenuous efforts to shake off the British cable monopoly.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON LHASA.

Tibetans Sniping from the Neighboring Cliffs; Ninety-two Miles to Go.

Gyangtse, Tibet, July 21.—The British mission to Tibet, under command of Colonel Younghusband, on July 18 forced a passage of the Iceclad Karola, the highest pass on the road to Lhasa. A more stubborn defence than was met was expected. The Tibetans retired early in the engagement, sniping the advancing British soldiers from the neighboring cliffs.

The British are now ninety-two miles from Lhasa.

MRS. MAYBRICK IN ROUEN.

Rouen, France, July 21.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick arrived here from London to-day. Her mother, the Baroness de Roques, met her at the station and drove her in a closed carriage to the house of the baroness in the Rue de Tannery. The house is surrounded by a high wall, and visitors to-day were refused admittance.

Neither Mrs. Maybrick nor the baroness went outside the grounds of the house to-day.

IMPOSING FUNERAL FOR KRUEGER.

The Hague, July 21.—The family of ex-President Kruger has arranged for a public funeral here on July 26, when the body of the ex-President of the Transvaal will be taken with imposing ceremonies to the chapel of the Ejkenguinen Cemetery, where it will remain for two months, pending the arrangements for its transportation to South Africa.

CHAMBERLAIN ON RACE EQUALITY.

London, July 21.—Joseph Chamberlain, defending in the House of Commons the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal, which policy was begun while he was Colonial Secretary, contended that white laborers would not work side by side with black laborers on equal terms, and he thought the white men were right. He added:

"As the dominant race, if we admitted equality with inferior races, we would lose the power which gave us our dominance."

MILITARY HONORS FOR KRUEGER.

London, July 21.—The government has informed Lord Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa, that any military honors he may consider proper to arrange in connection with the burial of ex-President Krüger at Pretoria, will have the full sanction of the imperial government.

CALLS LOOMIS'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

Rochester, July 21.—Thomas F. Adkins, of this city, who has just returned from abroad, was one of the last persons to see F. Kent Loomis alive on the night of June 20, when Mr. Loomis mysteriously disappeared from the deck of the Wilhelm II. a few hours before the ship reached Plymouth. Mr. Adkins believes that Loomis accidentally fell from the deck.

PANAMA A GOLD STANDARD COUNTRY.

Washington, July 22.—The Panama Canal Commission to-day received official notice from the government of Panama of the ratification of the monetary system of the new government, in accordance with the agreement reached by the joint commission. Panama is now a gold standard country.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]
Washington, July 21.

CAPTAIN SEWELL'S TROUBLES.—Captain John S. Sewell, the army engineer in charge of constructing the War College at Washington Barracks, has surprised the military authorities by an entirely unmilitary interview, to which he submitted, and which was published in a local paper today. Captain Sewell is in difficulties with the local bricklayers' union, in addition to which he has created a race question. The result of the trouble is that only one bricklayer, a colored man, is at work on the War College. Captain Sewell is quoted as saying that he could have avoided the rupture, and that the union laborers wanted the dispute settled on technical grounds, but he told them it would be easier for the union to amend their constitution than to amend the Constitution of the United States, and that if the union's constitution was higher than that of the United States, the union laborers owned the country, and it would be well to know that fact before he went on with the work on the War College. Captain Sewell was summoned before the chief of engineers of the army and the acting chief of staff to-day, and told to settle the strike promptly and not make a mountain out of a molehill. The War Department people express regret at this indiscretion on the part of an army engineer who has in other respects made a fine record.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

First Lieutenant HENRY L. BROWN, assistant surgeon, to Columbus Barracks.

First Lieutenant HOWARD H. BAILEY, assistant surgeon, to Plattsburg Barracks.

First Lieutenant HARRY G. HUMPHREYS, assistant surgeon, to Fort Totten.

First Lieutenant PAUL L. FREEMAN, assistant surgeon, to Fort Slocum.

Lieutenant Colonel CLINTON B. SEARS, corps of engineers, to New-Orleans to relieve Lieutenant Colonel HENRY M. ADAMS, corps of engineers, who will proceed to Tenth Lighthouse District, to relieve First Lieutenant PAUL S. BOND, corps of engineers.

Brigadier General THOMAS H. BARRY, Lieutenant Colonel SAMUEL R. JONES, deputy quartermaster general; Majors WILLIAM W. GRAY, surgeon, and MILLARD F. WALTZ, assistant adjutant general, First Lieutenants PARK HOWELL, assistant surgeon, and HENRY H. SHEEN, artillery corps, recorder, detailed army retiring board at Atlanta for examination of Lieutenant Colonel EDWIN F. GARDNER, deputy surgeon general.

Major LEWIS E. GOODIER, judge advocate, designated as judge advocate First Provisional Division during army manœuvres at Manassas, vice Lieutenant Colonel John A. Hull, judge advocate.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN A. HULL, judge advocate, designated as judge advocate on staff of Major General Henry C. Corbin, commanding Atlantic Division during army manœuvres at Manassas.

Captain AUGUSTUS C. MACOMB, 5th Cavalry, detailed executive officer national rifle competition at Fort Riley.

Major JOHN L. BULLIS, paymaster, report to commanding general, Department of California.

Following officers detailed to enter class at Staff College, Fort Leavenworth; Captains ROBERT H. C. KELTON, artillery corps; ROMULUS F. WALTON, 6th Infantry; WILLIAM K. NAYLOR, 9th Infantry; TENNEY ROSS, 7th Infantry; OLIVER L. SPAULDING, Jr., artillery corps; WILLIAM D. CONNOR, corps of engineers; HARLEY B. FERGUSON, corps of engineers, and MALIN CRAIG, 10th Cavalry; First Lieutenants RAYMOND SHELDON, 18th Infantry; GEORGE E. THORNE, 12th Infantry, ROBERT H. PECK, 24th Infantry, JOHN P. JAMES, 8th Infantry; FRED E. BUCHANAN, 3d Cavalry; LESLIE A. I. CHAPMAN, 1st Cavalry; HENRY H. CLARK, artillery corps; WILLIAM A. CASTLE, 16th Infantry; GAD MORGAN, 7th Infantry; WILLIAM N. HASKELL, 9th Cavalry; FREDERICK MEARS, 5th Cavalry, and EDWARD K. MASSEE, 7th Infantry.

Resignation of First Lieutenant WILLIAM B. AIKEN, 25th Infantry, accepted.

NAVY.

Commander A. SHARP, detached Navy Department; to Naval War College, course of instruction.

Boatswain J. C. CHRISTIANSEN, retired, to San Francisco as assistant inspector of equipment.

Assistant Paymaster E. E. GOODHUE, detached the Wheeling; home and await orders.

Cable from Rear Admiral Stirling, Asiatic Station, July 20:

Second Lieutenant F. F. ROBARDS, Yokohama Hospital; to Cavité station.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. GRIEVE, Cavité station, to naval station, Guam.

First Lieutenant G. H. MATHER, to naval station, Guam.

Captain E. R. LOWNDES, to Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

July 20—The Peoria at Newport; the Des Moines at Hampton Roads.

July 21—The Detroit at Hampton Roads; the Standish at Norfolk; the Helena at Canton.

SAILED.

July 20—The Paul Jones and the Perry from Bremerton for San Francisco.

BURTON CASE TO SUPREME COURT.

A Writ of Error Granted by Justice Brewer.

Washington, July 21.—Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, has granted a writ of error to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the case of Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, convicted in St. Louis of accepting a fee for services before the Postoffice Department while a member of the United States Senate. The case will be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, probably in the fall.

NEW-HAVEN TO CUT TRAIN MILEAGE.

Boston, July 21.—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad management is planning an extensive reduction in train mileage, to be something like three thousand miles daily. This would make a saving in expenses of $500,000 a year. All divisions out of Boston will be affected. Summer vacation travel has fallen considerably below that of a year ago, and at the same time there has been marked decrease in the receipts, owing to dulness in numerous New-England centres.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS STRIKE.

The President Does Not Expect It To Be Referred to Him.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 21.—No information has reached the President yet regarding the strike of union bricklayers at the Washington Barracks on account of the employment of Henry Taylor, a non-union colored man. It is not expected here that the question will be presented to the President at all. He passed upon a similar question last summer in the case of Miller, a bookbinder in the Government Printing Office. While the cases are not exactly parallel, the same principle in a general way is involved in both. It seems likely that the present strike will be adjusted by the authorities having charge of the construction work at Washington Barracks.

Washington, July 21.—The strike of the bricklayers at Washington Barracks has been brought to the attention of the War Department in a report submitted by Captain Sewell, the officer in charge of the work. The report was not made public, but an official said it was merely a recital of the facts already known. General MacKenzie, chief of engineers of the army, issued a statement concerning the trouble at the barracks. While the instructions to Captain Sewell are not announced, the course he is expected to pursue is plainly indicated in General MacKenzie's statement. It also indicates that the War Department will not raise the issue of the open shop at this time, but will proceed as the law provides, and meet future contingencies as they arise. General MacKenzie's statement follows:

The matter of the so-called strike of bricklayers at Washington Barracks is being given a prominence, in my opinion, not justified by the facts. All employes in mechanical trades and skilled labor are secured by the government under civil service rules and regulations, and when vacancies occur such vacancies are to be filled under civil service rules. In the present instance, it is understood, twenty-five bricklayers have quit work. The only thing to be done in the matter is for the officer in charge to secure substitutes as required by civil service law, as in the case of any other vacancies, and if such cannot be obtained to report the facts to his superior and await instructions. Of course, if workmen cannot be obtained in the manner provided by law, the work will have to be suspended.

Captain Sewell was summoned to the War Department to-day for a conference with General MacKenzie, and was instructed along the lines indicated. He will endeavor to secure men to take the places of the strikers, failing which he will await specific instructions from the chief of engineers.

General MacKenzie said to-day that, so far as he was aware, there was no probability of a reference to the President, unless a permanent interruption of government work should occur. Acting Secretary Oliver said the question had not been presented to him, and he saw no reason why it should be, it being a question for settlement by the engineer's department.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Weather Bureau Pursuing a Waiting Policy.

Washington, July 21 (Special).—Although the Weather Bureau was one of the first branches of the government to consider the utility of wireless telegraphy, there is reason to believe that it is not yet ready to make a practical application of the invention to the public service. It has acquired the right to use a number of devices, among them several of Professor Fessenden's. The agreements made with all of the patentees, however, left it optional with the bureau whether it should avail itself of the privileges or not. The government is in no sense committed to their adoption. The same may be said in regard to the De Forest system. Two complete sets of apparatus have been purchased, but neither of them has been installed. Negotiations were conducted for further equipment of the same kind, but additional orders were not placed.

The delay of the Weather Bureau in initiating the long contemplated service between thirty or forty land stations and ships at sea may be due in a measure, perhaps, to failure to find exactly what is wanted. The apparent inaction, however, may also be interpreted in another way. Within the last few months President Roosevelt has appointed a special commission to report upon certain broad questions of policy affecting the government as a whole. Professor Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, is a member of it. It is possible, not to say probable, that he will not see his way clear to adopt any system whatever until these matters are disposed of.

SETTLEMENT OF ACRE DISPUTE.

Brazil and Peru to Withdraw Troops from the Disputed Territory.

Washington, July 21.—The Peruvian Legation here has received a cable dispatch from Lima confirming the published reports of the signing of the treaty establishing a modus vivendi between Peru and Brazil, for the government of the region at the head waters of the rivers Yurua and Purus, known as the Acre territory. It is understood that both sides will withdraw their troops from the disputed territory, trusting to diplomacy to settle the question of title permanently, but with an understanding that if that fails the question shall be referred to arbitration, which both countries undertake to abide by.

HOMESTEADS WANTED BY 97,000.

Bonesteel, S. D., July 21.—The registration for homesteads on the reservation in the last twenty-four hours aggregated 15,000 at the four land offices, Bonesteel, Chamberlain, Fairfax and Yankton. The registration to date is upward of 97,000, and immense crowds continue to arrive on every train. Little excitement attended the registration.

ECONOMIC FORESTRY.

Philippines to Benefit by Knowledge and Experience of United States.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 21.—One of the signal benefits which the administration by the United States of Philippine affairs will confer on those islands will be the systematic and economic management of the vast forest resources of the archipelago. Under the efficient management of Captain George P. Ahern, 9th Infantry, who has been for some years chief of the Department of Forestry, the forest lands of the archipelago have been roughly surveyed and the entire forest area of the public domain, estimated at upward of 40,000,000 acres, has been set apart to be used and administered only under the supervision of the Bureau of Forestry of the islands. Captain Ahern, who was wounded in Cuba and incapacitated for field duty with his regiment, has made a careful study of the forest needs of the islands, and, acting in conjunction with Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, has formulated regulations calculated to afford the residents of the Philippines the utmost benefit to be derived from the forests compatible with their proper preservation and development. Captain Ahern's orders are subject to review and confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands. The new Forest act provides that the Civil Governor, upon the recommendation of the chief of the Bureau of Forestry, is empowered to set apart forest reserves from the public lands and is required to declare by proclamation the establishment of such reserves and their boundaries.

After the reserves have been set apart they cannot be entered, sold or otherwise disposed of, but must remain as such for forest use until the Civil Governor may see fit to revoke his proclamation, at which time the reserve covered thereby becomes a part of the public lands. The chief of the Bureau of Forestry is required to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the protection, management, reproduction, occupancy and use of the public forests and forest reserves in such manner as to insure for the future a continued supply of valuable timber and other products. For the purposes of the act the several provinces in the islands are divided into two classes and the various native trees into four groups.

Authority is given the chief of the Bureau of Forestry to issue licenses for the cutting, collection and removal of timber, firewood, gums, rosins and other forest products from the public forests and forest reserves, each of the licenses specifying in detail the right to which it entitles the holder and providing for the selection of the timber before cutting. No officer or employe of the Bureau of Forestry is permitted to have any pecuniary interest in any forest or in any business in lumber or other forest products.

The metric system of weights and measures, as adopted by Sections 3,569 and 3,570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, is to be used and regulations for the ascertainment of the volume of the timber provided. The tax required to be paid varies according to the situation and character of the forest product removed. Gratuitous licenses for the free use of timber, firewood and other forest products in reasonable quantities, for domestic purposes, and not for sale, barter or any other use, are authorized to be issued.

TWO AMERICANS SHOT IN MEXICO.

State Department Calls for a Report from the Consul at Mazatlan.

Washington, July 21.—The following telegram has been received by Acting Secretary Loomis from Louis Kaiser, the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated yesterday:

Two Americans were shot down in their office at Aguas Calientes, in this State, by officials. I have wired the Governor, requesting prompt investigation. Report follows.

The State Department has directed the consul to furnish the names of the Americans who were shot and other important details of the affair at once without waiting for a mail report.

DR. MARY WALKER INVITES THEM.

Vineland, N. J., July 21 (Special).—Dr. Mary Walker has invited Miss Susan P. Fowler, eighty years old, who is engaged to marry George Edward Fowler, forty-six years old, to have the ceremony performed at her home in New-York. Similar invitations have been received from other places. Miss Fowler received to-day a letter from Mr. Fowler, who went to England to get a fortune. To-day's letter contained the news that he had tripped over an obstruction and had fallen down a long flight of stairs, adding that, "I don't know whether I can survive the injuries or not." Another sentence said, "My enemies may triumph." Miss Fowler said to-day: "I am pained at the news, but delighted to get even a line. I knew something had happened, because he is a true man, and all his letters show only the best thoughts for my welfare. I am not making my wedding trousers, as the neighbors say, for my husband shall have a say in planning the wedding. Nothing has been decided on that point. When he returns from England will be time enough for that. Dress makes little difference in a union of minds, as my wedding is to be. At present everything is in the hands of the higher power, which only students of the new thought understand."

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Illustrated in colors by W. L. Jacobs

ILLUSTRATIONS

The Frontispiece is a delicate piece of work by W. L. Jacobs, printed in colors. The pictures by May W. Preston are most novel and attractive, and are also reproduced in colors. Mr. Guerin's pictures of New York in the fog are exquisite poetic color illustrations, while Mr. F. W. Taylor's drawings, which are printed in black and tint, strike a new, strong and original note. A. B. Frost, Howard Chandler Christy, F. C. Yohn, Florence Scovel Shinn, R. M. Crosby, and W. H. Lawrence contribute numerous illustrations, and the richness of the number is completed by a cover in ten colors by I. Ivanowski.

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