

The Sun

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Record of the War.

Here are the marks along the path of our progress in the war, and it is worth while to look back at them now that the end of the journey is reached: May 1.—Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at Manila. May 19.—Cervera's fleet reaches Santiago. June 2.—Dewey's second battle of Manila. July 8.—Cervera's fleet destroyed. July 24.—Santiago surrenders. July 26.—Manila lands at Olaneta. July 29.—Ponce surrenders. Aug. 11.—Spain accepts peace terms.

Was it possible to do a little more than finish up the war in a little more than three months, with an invariable victory and never even a setback throughout its course?

Douglas on Expansion.

An Illinois correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat re-rolls for the benefit of those spurious Democrats who refuse to follow the historical Democratic policy of annexation to expansion. In a speech at New Orleans in 1858 Mr. Douglas said: "It is our destiny to have Cuba, and it is folly to debate the question of it naturally belongs to the American continent. It guards the mouth of the Mississippi, which is the heart of the American continent and the body of the American Empire. Its acquisition is a matter of time only. Our Government should adopt the policy of receiving Cuba as soon as a fair and just opportunity shall be presented."

In the same speech he made this broader declaration of his belief in American destiny:

"I am in favor of expansion as fast as consistent with our interest and the development of our population and resources. If that principle prevail, we have a future before us more glorious than that of any other people that ever existed. Our republic will endure for thousands of years. Progress will be the law of its destiny. The more degrees of latitude and longitude embraced beneath our Constitution the better."

In the Senate the same year he set forth his unhesitating confidence in the beneficial results of expansion:

"I believe the interests of commerce, of civilization, every interest which civilized nations hold dear, would be benefited by expansion."

In those stormy years, when DOUGLAS was the leader and the idol of a great section of the Democracy, expansion was strenuously opposed in many parts of the North as opening new territory to slavery. Slavery and sectionalism have disappeared, the latter having been finally expunged by this war, which has brought the opportunity for expansion. The patriotic hopes of DOUGLAS are about to be fulfilled.

In his advocacy of expansion DOUGLAS spoke not as a Democrat, but as an American. Some of the Democrats of to-day have forgotten what Democracy was and what Americanism is.

Spain Counts Her Lost Ships.

The Madrid press has made up, with melancholy fidelity, a list of the warships lost by Spain during the present war, and there are thirty-five of them. They include MONTEZUMA and CERVILLA's squadrons and many cruisers and gunboats destroyed at such ports as Manzanillo and Nipe. A few are little craft of less than 100 tons; more are from 100 to 300; while three are cruisers exceeding 3,000 tons and four are great armored cruisers of about 7,000 tons each. One of the marked features of the war has been the heavy loss of our navy as against the Spanish ships of all sorts and classes. Our losses in blockade and bombardment of ports with sobriety, has been carried out with the greatest care and the most diligent and escorted troops graciously, but the sight of a Spanish warship has brought out the fighting fever; and the rage seems to have been rather to sink than to capture, so that it has remarkably few prizes of war craft to show. It did its work so thoroughly that, although Spain still has a few small craft hiding in harbors of the Antilles, she has not in the Philippines.

To the havoc in her fleet which she is now pondering she was doomed by a memorable incident of a few months ago. However it might be with her for her ships, when they were not destroyed in line of battle, they were chased up rivers and sent to the bottom there. Perhaps one of the chief regrets of the navy at having Watson's cruise called off has been that a few Spanish warships are still left afloat.

But our sailors may be satisfied with the list of destroyed vessels the Madrid papers recently publish. The navy has remembered the Maine.

The Closing Stages of the War.

It is fortunate that close communication existed between Washington and the greater part of our naval and military forces, so that the announcement of the signing of the peace protocol can immediately be followed by the cessation of hostilities almost everywhere. This is one great advantage which the age of steam, and, above all, the age of electric telegraphs, enjoys over former eras. One of the bloodiest battles in our second war with England, JACKSON'S defeat of PAKENHAM near New Orleans, on Jan. 8, 1815, where the British lost so heavily, was fought more than two weeks after the treaty of peace had been actually concluded. Since that treaty was signed in Belgium the news was a long time reaching here, and PAKENHAM paid with his life and the lives of many of his men his invasion of Louisiana meanwhile.

On the scene the news of peace was still long in reaching the combatants. The treaty of Ghent was dated Dec. 24, 1814; and on Jan. 15, 1815, the President was captured by a British squadron of Long Island, while on Feb. 20 the Constitution fought and captured the British frigate Cyane and sloop Leeward, and as late as March 23 our Hornet loved the colors of the British Penguin, in the South Atlantic, off Tristan d'Aunha.

But in these days it is a question only of minutes when what is done in Washington is made known in Porto Rico and Cuba. It will take several days to reach Gen. Miles,

so that conceivably a battle far more sanguinary than that of Malaita might occur before the previous signing of the peace protocol could be made known to him. Under the formal arrangements for the immediate stoppage of hostilities, and withdrawal of the Spanish troops as soon as practicable, there should be little danger of hostile encounters between Spain's forces and ours through any misunderstanding. In our war of the Revolution the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown, on Oct. 19, 1781, made independence certain, and four days later, when the news reached Philadelphia, it was regarded as the final blow of the war. But not until the spring of 1782 did the British Government formally impose on its commanders there a cessation of hostilities, with a view to leaving the country, while as late as August, in 1782, young COL. LACHURN was killed on the Combahee River, while resisting a British foraging party, and in September Capt. WILMOT was killed at Stone Ferry, the skirmish of the war. The preliminary treaty of peace was not signed at Paris until Nov. 30, 1782, and the final treaty not until Sept. 3, 1783.

Modern wars are apt to be shorter than old wars, and, in like manner, the provisions for peace, with our improved means of communication and transportation, can be more quickly carried out. The process of withdrawing Spain's troops must be somewhat protracted, and so may be the settlement of the final terms of peace; but, at least, there will be a great contrast between their details and those of our Revolutionary war.

Lord Bute as a Warning to American Statesmen.

The timorous statesmen who fear the relinquishment of the Philippines to Spain may find an instructive illustration of the consequences of a nervous policy in the history of England. At the end of the Seven Years' War England was in possession of most of the French colonies in the East and West Indies, and had wrested from Spain both Havana and the Philippine Islands. But unfortunately for her, while her armies and fleets had been almost uniformly successful abroad, her Government at home proved itself incapable of appreciating the fruits of her conquests.

Lord BUTE, the incompetent favorite of George III, was there at the head of the Ministry, having succeeded the elder PITT, who had planned and organized the campaign that had ended so gloriously in 1762.

Whether from cowardice or from sheer inability to comprehend the importance of the conquests achieved by the English arms, or, as was charged at the time, because he was bought with the enemy's gold, BUTE entered into negotiations for peace which resulted in restoring to France nearly every island which had been taken from her, and yielding Havana to Spain in exchange for Florida, and giving her the Philippines without any equivalent.

This disgraceful surrender of so large a part of the fruits of the war was made by the Ministry in the face of indignant protests from the people. When Parliament met to consider the preliminary articles of peace, BUTE, as he drove to the House of Commons, was hooted and pelted with stones by the citizens of London. He, however, was not so daunted as to resign, but he could not stand, appeared in the House of Lords to oppose the treaty. Sitting in his chair, he spoke for three hours and a half in indignant denunciation of it. He declared that it was derogatory to the honor of the country that it surrendered all the advantages obtained by the war, and gave up all the English conquests for an insignificant consideration. But, in spite of the protest of the people and the eloquence of CHATHAM, the influence of the Ministry, supported by the patronage of the Crown, secured a majority in favor of the treaty, and it was approved.

BUTE'S triumph, however, was short-lived. He could not endure the odium he had incurred, the wrath of the nation and the fierce scourging of the press; and soon after the treaty's ratification he resigned his office and sought refuge in obscurity. The Earl of Chatham lived to write the most glorious chapters of his public life and died the idol of the English people.

Shall we adopt the policy of BUTE and give up the Philippines as England did in 1763, or shall we follow the statesmanship of CHATHAM and hold on to our conquest? There is no doubt as to the sentiments of the American people on the subject. Conventions, chambers of commerce, boards of trade in all sections of the country, alike demand that we shall take no step backward. We know that MERRITT is now defending the flag that DEWEY raised at Cavite. Its defense has already cost us the blood of American soldiers. That flag must never be lowered.

Does "Ralph M. Easley" Really Exist?

That lack of the sense of humor which is characteristic of the Mugwump mind appears now in the Mugwump programme for preventing the inevitable results of the war. The Mugwumps in Massachusetts, as we learn from a Boston letter to the Springfield Republican, are "solid against imperialism." There is a practical unanimity against taking the Philippines, while it is expected that we shall take and hold Porto Rico, according to the terms of our demands made of Spain.

Not a single protest against imperialism in the West Indies, but to the stake, if need be, in protest against imperialism in the East Indies! Such is the attitude of the Massachusetts Mug. Now, in the name of all the coals in the sea, what is the difference in principle between one case of "imperialism" and the other?

A Mugwump leader and thinker previously unknown to fame has invited the anti-imperialists of Boston and the Bay State to meet him in a "conference" at Saratoga Springs on Friday and Saturday of next week. They hope at this conference to solve the dialectical difficulties involved in the Mugwump position respecting Porto Rico and the Philippines. Surely, if anything can demonstrate that black is white in the island of Porto Rico and white is black in the island of Luzon, a Mugwump conference can do it. The Massachusetts Mugwumps and their prized organ, the Boston Evening Transcript, are looking forward hopefully to next week at Saratoga. They are in earnest correspondence with the originator and promoter of the conference, who, by the way, fails not from Boston, as you would at first suppose, but from Chicago. He is described as belonging to the "Civic Federation" of that bounding town, and his alleged name is RALPH M. EASLEY.

Here again the deficient sense of humor in the Mugwump mind may get the Eastern anti-imperialists into trouble. Before they buy their tickets over the Boston and Albany road, on the strength of Mr. RALPH M. EASLEY'S call for a conference, it might

be well for them to satisfy themselves of the actual existence of such a person.

Do any of them know him? Did any of them ever see him? Does the name sound probable? RALPH M. EASLEY—that is to say, RALPH MERRILL! Suppose that a Chicago humorist, with rather coarse notions of practical jocosity, should undertake to gratify his propensities at the expense of a number of well-meaning Easterners whose wits have been sharpened by a daily perusal of the Evening Transcript. What pseudonym would be more likely to select for the purposes of his practical joke than a disguised form of the inelegant but expressive name of MERRILL?

The Senatorship and the Campaign.

During the forty years since the establishment of the Republican party New York has been frequently carried by the Democratic party, yet has elected only three Democratic United States Senators: FRANCIS KERMAN, elected in 1878. DAVID B. HILL, elected in 1891. EDWARD MERRITT, Jr., elected in 1898.

No one of these Senators was chosen as the result of a canvass made with him as the candidate, and not one was elected by a Legislature returned in both branches in the year preceding his election. The Senators who voted for Mr. KERMAN in 1875 were elected two years before. The Senators who voted for Mr. HILL in 1891 were elected in 1889. Those who voted for Mr. MURPHY in 1893 were elected in 1891.

This year the Legislature which is to choose a successor to Mr. MURPHY will be in both branches in November. Obviously, therefore, the question of the Senatorship will be of prime importance in the campaign, and give to it a distinctly national character which no effort to push forward merely "State issues," whatever they are, can destroy or even subordinate. Moreover, a full delegation to the House of Representatives is to be elected this year, and all attempts to fabricate "State issues" which will divert the minds of the people from the tremendous responsibility which will devolve on the next Congress will be rendered the more futile.

This situation, unusual in the politics of New York, makes more than usually interesting the meeting of the Democratic State Committee which will be held at Saratoga to-day for the designation of a time and place for the State Convention of that party. Undoubtedly the prevailing sentiment of the Democratic party of the Empire State is favorable to the aspirations of Senator MURPHY for another term.

Shamrock and ———

The note from the Royal Yacht Club that a member of it, Sir THOMAS LITTOX, would like to carry its flag in a race for the America Cup, and the response of the New York Club that the club will be happy to match Sir THOMAS'S boat, make the race a certainty in the glorious year of 1899.

We suppose that we shall have a new boat. The Defender was not put to her trumps in 1895, and many experts have maintained, after each international race, that the challenger could have been beaten by our boat of the match before. We doubt that Vigilant could have beaten Valkyrie III, but whether she could or not, it will be desirable for the progress of naval architecture to relegate the Defender to the honors of a trial ship. A new representative we must have, at any price the building syndicate may decide to expend on her, provided it represents the properly progressive increase on the bill for the Defender.

The post of manager will doubtless be an object of rivalry, but that will begin, naturally, with a presumption in favor of Mr. OLIVER ISBELL.

The Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON is a good man and a most useful member of the Senate, but if any Senator is to be on the Peace Commission, the committee on Foreign Relations is the natural and also the best source to draw from. Its Chairman, the Hon. CUSHMAN R. DAVIS, would make an admirable Peace Commissioner, and so would the Hon. WILLIAM PITT FRYE.

HOBSON ought to stop all this talk by marrying the girl.

In MICHAEL MARTIN, the Assessor of Mount Pleasant, we have the full-blown exponent of the practical populistic policy of robbery, well known as Bryan's "Civic Federation" in the opinion of Judge BARNARD, affirming the report of the referee who found that the assessment of Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S property was scandalously unjust, the Bryan platform put better than the Chicago experts could have put it themselves. Assessor," said Judge BARNARD, "is proven to have asked for votes in his favor because he, if elected, would put the taxes on the poor."

BRYAN tried to bribe the country with the promise of theft in the same way, but fortunately the country was not so corrupted.

Does "Ralph M. Easley" Really Exist?

BAILEY was beaten because he remained behind when the sentiment of the country was moving forward. He is a relic of the Commercial Appeal. With BAILEY goes BRYAN.

REQUIEM MASS FOR CANOAS.

A requiem mass was celebrated at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth street, yesterday, for the repose of the soul of Antonio Canoa, of Canoa, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, who was assassinated on Aug. 8, 1897. The mass was arranged for by Manuel Alfredo Casal of Flushing, L. I., who was a friend and enthusiastic admirer of the late Premier. Casal attracted attention to the service by an advertisement in the papers, in which he said that "Spaniards, Spanish-Americans, all friends of Spain, and the faithful in general are invited to attend." There were not many people in the church yesterday morning, and it is probable that a majority of them did not consider themselves friends of Spain, or know that the mass was held for a Spanish state assassin.

Father Henry Van Bensenauer was the celebrant. At the close of the mass he read the service for the dead without the committal. It was feared that, owing to the unfortunate wording of the advertisement, there might be some objection to the wording of the service. Walter F. Thompson and six Central Office detectives were accordingly on hand. Their services were not needed, however, as there was no objection to the wording of the service. In speaking of the service afterward Father Superior McKinley said that the church was full of friends, and that he wrote the notice of the service in the Transcript, and that he referred to the friends of Spain might be misunderstood.

D. N. Botassi, Consul-General of Greece in New York, was one of those who attended the mass. Among the prominent Spanish residents of the city who were present were Mr. and Mrs. PAVIA, Mr. MORENO, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. LOPEZ GARCIA, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. STRETTA. It was said that a large number of Spanish residents about town at the time, and this fact probably will be a landmark.

Col. Astor's Nomination Favored. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I have Col. John Jacob Astor to be nominated for Congress in the Fourth district by the Republicans. I live in that district and should deem it a privilege to vote for so brave a man and true a patriot, and that there are enough citizens in that district who sympathize with the cause of the Republic to elect a worthy man to represent them. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. W. J. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

PIRACY IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

A German Vessel, Driven Ashore, Is Attacked and Captured by Indians. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A case of piracy near Maracaibo, given in the consular reports issued by the State Department, will be of interest to the American people. The Earl Earl H. Plumacher, under date of June 20, wrote to the Secretary of State: "On the 10th of this month the German bark Leder left the port of Maracaibo for Mexico. Later in the same day she encountered heavy squalls, and, as she was being drifted toward the Gulf coast, and came on the shoals of the old entrance to Maracaibo, the Falinas, about twelve miles from Fort San Carlos. The next day she was surrounded by Indians under charge of Rudecindo Gonzalez, a half-breed, known as Cashimbo. The Captain of the bark was not allowed to land, and the bark was driven out of the vessel together with the crew by force. They walked to the town of Sinamota, a few miles from Falinas, and hired a boat to convey them to Maracaibo, where they made their declaration before the German Consul."

"This is, in my personal knowledge, the fourth case of piracy committed on large foreign sailing vessels close to Fort San Carlos. None of the vessels had a gun or a rifle on board, and the Indians were well provided with a signal gun or firearms. It could have easily kept her vessel until relief was sent from Fort San Carlos, the authorities in charge of which had not the slightest idea of what was going on. It is believed that the vessel would be prudent for sailing vessels bound for this port to be provided with breech-loading signal guns. From the deck of a vessel, protected by the woodwork of the railing, a crew should be kept on duty, and a signal gun should be ready for use. The vessel will also be subject to a heavy fine."

STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

Judge Cole Refuses to Restrain the Postmaster-General from Annuling It. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The injunction prayed for by the Purell Envelope Company against Postmaster-General Smith, to restrain the annulment of a contract for furnishing the Post Office Department with stamped envelopes, was denied this morning in the District Court by Judge Cole. The Postmaster-General Gary's term of office that the envelope company bid for the contract and secured it. When Mr. Smith succeeded Mr. Gary he investigated the award and cancelled the contract. The company was under the impression that the position which they had rendered a decision to-day, in which he said that though the contract was valid he was compelled to annul it, which has caused the company to have adequate remedy in the Court of Claims. The case will be taken immediately to the Court of Appeals for a further hearing.

A Vade Mecum for Our Peace Commissioners.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—These passages in Capt. Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power Upon the Peace of the World," as learned by heart by the American Peace Commissioners when they are appointed: "Colonies attached to the mother country afford the surest means of supporting abroad the sea power of a country" (p. 83). "If there be in the future any fields calling for the attention of the United States, it is Americans who carry to them all their inherited aptitude for self-government and independent growth" (p. 58). "It may be admitted that a great population following callings related to the sea is, now as formerly, a great element of sea power; that the United States is deficient in that element, and that its foundations can be laid only in a large commerce under her own flag" (p. 49). "The United States will have to obtain in the Caribbean stations fleet for contingent or secondary bases of operations, which, by their natural advantages, successively of defence and nearness to the great strategic routes, will enable her fleets to remain as near the scene as any opponent" (p. 34). "In these things—production, with the necessity of exchanging products, shipping, whereby the exchange is carried on, and colonies, which facilitate the exchange of products, shipping and trade to profit and by multiplying points of safety—is to be found the key to much of the history, as well as of the policy, of nations bordering on the sea" (p. 28). "If one in Central American canal be made and filled the hopes of its builders, the Caribbean Sea will be a great highway of the world, and the great highways of the world. Along this path a great commerce will travel, bringing the interests of the other great nations—the European nations—close along our shores, as they have done in the past. It will be a great highway, and as heretofore stand aloof from international complications. The position of the United States with reference to this route will resemble that of England to the Channel and of the Mediterranean countries to the Suez route. "A powerful, gain-loving nation is not far-sighted, and far-sightedness is especially in these days a military preparation, needed in these days" (p. 20). "Capt. Mahan's wish that the United States might have a footing in the Caribbean has been granted. It is our duty to have a footing in the Pacific and the China Seas also, and thereby immensely develop both the commerce and the number of seafaring people indispensable to us" (p. 20). "Of the elements responsible for the development of a nation, the United States have but one—production. This very element has been brought to us so high a state of development that it needs new markets, new 'colonies' or possessions. In taking the Philippines we shall not only extend our manufactures, but our commerce, and our development along the lines of modern progress in the field of trade. It is in the fields of politics and war. This was illustrated yesterday by the arrival in this city of Mr. Ichihiko Itau, special commissioner of the Japan Tea Association to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and of Mr. T. Mizutani, who represents the association in Chicago, and is in charge of the Japanese Tea Garden at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition. This tea association is an organization, public and private, backed by the Japanese Government, which includes all the tea growers, traders, and exporters of the Japanese Empire. At the rooms of the Japan Tea Traders' Association, 87 Front street, Mr. Mizutani talked with a SUN reporter, speaking for Mr. Itau, who does not speak English readily. "We are the tea growers of Japan," he said, "our association is subsidized by the Government, and also has a private fund to carry on the tea trade. We wish to spread the knowledge of the tea trade in the United States, and are sure it will hold its own in our country. We are not trying to drive out of Japan tea, nor to take trade from other countries, only to introduce Japan tea as widely as possible in England and on the Continent, for instance. We are not the tea growers of the world, but green China. Japan should have trade there first. Mr. Itau comes here first to learn all he can about the tea trade and the market for tea in the United States, and then to visit the Exposition in Chicago, and meet all the tea traders here. He arrived in Vancouver on June 20, and immediately covered a good deal of ground. After visiting San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific coast he visited Chicago and the Exposition, and will visit Boston and other Eastern cities. "The second object of his visit is to arrange about the tea trade, which he is a commissioner. He goes to Paris in a few weeks to draw the final contracts and arrange for the location of a Japanese tea garden and other exhibits. Then he will return to Tokyo and report all he has learned to the Japanese Government. He is a very energetic man, and is very much for us in the tea trade, especially in the West."

NEW STEWARD ESTATE CLAIMANTS.

Children of James and Katherine Stewart Carroll Get Permission to Sue. New claimants for the much-claimed Stewart estate have appeared in the persons of three minors, Mary Agnes Carroll, 19 years old, of 244 East Fifty-fifth street; James Joseph Carroll, 17 years old, and John Joseph Carroll, 13 years old, of 245 Clark street, the children of the late James Stewart Carroll, who is now whom are dead. Application was made yesterday by their lawyers, George W. Hart and Sheldon Hopkins of the firm of Hart & Hopkins of 21 Nassau street, before Justice Smith in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for permission to sue the executors, Lawyers Archibald A. McLaughlin of 32 Nassau street and the late James Stewart Carroll, who is now whom are dead. The application was granted and suit will be brought to recover property from Henry Hilton, Henry C. Butler, Charles J. Cline, Virginia Butler, Prescott Hall Butler, I. L. Swan, Cornelia S. Butler, Catharine H. Webster, James C. Smith, Ella B. Emmett, and Jessie S. White. The Manhattan Club, formerly the Stewart residence, is mentioned in the legal papers. Ejectment proceedings will be brought against holders of property in Long Island City and Garden City, the Long Island City Improvement Company and the Long Island City Improvement Company, among others.

It is stated that the late James A. T. Stewart died intestate and without issue; that he had neither father, mother, brother, nor sister, and that the grantors of the will were his children, Alexander Stewart, who is now whom are dead, and Katherine Stewart, who is now whom are dead. Alexander Stewart, who is now whom are dead, and Katherine Stewart, who is now whom are dead, were the children of James A. T. Stewart, who is now whom are dead.

PUSHING JAPANESE TEA.

Arrival Here of the Japan Tea Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Japan is making it clear that she intends to signalize her rise among the nations of the world by the development along the lines of modern progress in the field of trade. It is in the fields of politics and war. This was illustrated yesterday by the arrival in this city of Mr. Ichihiko Itau, special commissioner of the Japan Tea Association to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and of Mr. T. Mizutani, who represents the association in Chicago, and is in charge of the Japanese Tea Garden at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition. This tea association is an organization, public and private, backed by the Japanese Government, which includes all the tea growers, traders, and exporters of the Japanese Empire. At the rooms of the Japan Tea Traders' Association, 87 Front street, Mr. Mizutani talked with a SUN reporter, speaking for Mr. Itau, who does not speak English readily. "We are the tea growers of Japan," he said, "our association is subsidized by the Government, and also has a private fund to carry on the tea trade. We wish to spread the knowledge of the tea trade in the United States, and are sure it will hold its own in our country. We are not trying to drive out of Japan tea, nor to take trade from other countries, only to introduce Japan tea as widely as possible in England and on the Continent, for instance. We are not the tea growers of the world, but green China. Japan should have trade there first. Mr. Itau comes here first to learn all he can about the tea trade and the market for tea in the United States, and then to visit the Exposition in Chicago, and meet all the tea traders here. He arrived in Vancouver on June 20, and immediately covered a good deal of ground. After visiting San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific coast he visited Chicago and the Exposition, and will visit Boston and other Eastern cities. "The second object of his visit is to arrange about the tea trade, which he is a commissioner. He goes to Paris in a few weeks to draw the final contracts and arrange for the location of a Japanese tea garden and other exhibits. Then he will return to Tokyo and report all he has learned to the Japanese Government. He is a very energetic man, and is very much for us in the tea trade, especially in the West."

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