

The Sun

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their names returned, they must in all cases send stamps for this purpose.

Are You Satisfied?

The Democratic tontine about "the Republic or the Empire" will not scare anybody who is capable of being at large. So far as the United States are concerned, "Imperialism" is only a round and rolling word. The Democrats might have taken "Isabologism" or "metabolism," and been still more mysterious and not a bit less sensible.

The free coinage of silver is the issue which BYRAN has stood for and stands for. Leaving out all question of honesty, or of regard for the national honor, do you think that the free coinage of silver would be good for you? Are you satisfied with the condition of things as it is under the gold standard? Trade is good. Prices are good. Wages are good. About everybody that is willing to be busy is busy. Are you satisfied? Would a change of Administration be money in your pocket?

According to the Bryanites, the Trusts are ruining and pauperizing the country. Trusts or no Trusts, you know whether you are well off or not. Are the Trusts hurting you? If they are hurting the country in general, why is the country in general so remarkably well off? In spite of all the talk about Trusts, are you satisfied?

The American flag waves over the Philippines. Are you satisfied that it shall remain there? If you are satisfied, you will vote for McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT. If you are dissatisfied, you will join the growers, the kickers and the quitters, and vote for BYRAN and STEVENSON.

The Populization of the Democracy.

In Mr. BYRAN'S own State of Nebraska as in the adjoining State of South Dakota, the Populists have the upper hand in the fusion between them and the Democrats. The Populists in those States claim much the bigger share of the nominations for office and the Democrats have to submit. If Mr. BYRAN were called in as arbiter as the Nebraska Populists threatened to do if the Democrats were not sufficiently meek, there is no doubt that his decision would have been in favor of the former. Both in principle and in practice he is all subservient to them. He voted for WEAVER in 1892. He supported the Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, Populist, for Senator in Congress to succeed the late Hon. MONROE L. HAYWARD, although the Hon. GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, Democrat, of the Omaha World-Herald, on which Mr. BYRAN was once an editorial writer, was eager to get the place.

To tell the truth, there is mighty little Democratic party in Nebraska just as there is mighty little Democratic principle in Mr. BYRAN. Take the Populists out of the Nebraska Fusion concern, and there would be nothing left in it of any account. Take the Populism out of Mr. BYRAN and there would be little left in him of any account. He has lived and hobnobbed with Populists for years. They admire him. He is their kind of man. They know that he is a radical who sympathizes essentially with their purposes. So men like Mr. WEAVER of Iowa and CYCLOPE DAVIS of Texas, once fierce enemies of the Democratic party and still enemies of anything in that is not thoroughly Bryanized, are among Mr. BYRAN'S connections.

In the pied and motley army that follows Col. BYRAN, the Populists are the real leaders. They have conquered the Southern Democracy and much of the Western from within. They have conquered the Democrats of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota from without. Marching sullenly but obediently behind them are the HILLS and the GORMANS, still nourishing a great illusion. To wit: that when BYRAN is carried off the field, his forces will throw away the Populist and radical flags which they now wave.

The utter metamorphosis of the Democratic party, its complete Populization, if we may use a word nearly as hybrid as the Bryan combination, is one of the strangest happenings of American political history. It is especially strange because all this fury and this passion and ululation and stark-raving Bryanism of the metamorphosed party continue in a time of better conditions and better prospects than the United States have ever seen before.

Congress and the Army's Needs.

When Congress meets, in December next, or sooner, it will face of face with a number of important questions of military economy. Within less than a year, on July 1, 1901, the present army of about one hundred thousand men will be reduced by operation of law to about twenty-seven thousand men. Meantime, the necessity which causes the employment of 100,000 men will go on requiring that number; and after July 1 of next year we shall not have them. This is the most serious military problem presenting itself to Congress for solution.

Of the 100,000 men now forming our army we have in this country, Cuba and Porto Rico two companies of engineers, two companies of the Signal Corps, thirteen squadrons of cavalry, seventy-six batteries of artillery, and twenty battalions of infantry. In the Philippines and Hawaii we have two companies of engineers and three companies of the Signal Corps, nine squadrons of cavalry, seventeen batteries of artillery and 112 battalions of infantry. In the Philippines and Hawaii we have two companies of engineers and three companies of the Signal Corps, nine squadrons of cavalry, seventeen batteries of artillery and 112 battalions of infantry.

In Alaska, and eight companies in the Philippines. The separation of the units shows the need that there is for the troops.

The problem before Congress will be to do so without interfering with or stopping its orderly advance. It would be possible to treat the question temporarily as it was treated in March, 1899, and extend the volunteer system as it exists to-day. The extension of this system would obviate the necessity of sending the present twenty-five volunteer regiments back to this country, and would permit of enlistments for them and the sending of recruits for them to the Philippines, a process now stopped. It would not obviate the need of sending back all the present officers and men in the volunteer regiments who wished to be discharged; and so it might require considerable expense. Still, that expense will be less than the cost of bringing back all the volunteers within a few months, and replacing them by new men.

By far the best course will be to enlarge the regular army, until it is as large as both army and volunteer army are to-day; that is, to make it 100,000 strong. This procedure would enable the additional regiments of regular troops to be recruited more or less in the Philippines, largely from the present volunteers. The volunteer regiments, reduced to skeletons by the enlistment of their men in the new regular regiments, would be brought back here and mustered out, leaving practically the same number of men in the Philippines, without the slow and expensive process of withdrawing them and replacing them by new regular troops.

These regular troops, unless provision be made for increasing their number and extending the term of their service, will not be long sufficient to replace the volunteers in the Philippines; for, as we have said, the law reduces the army from 65,000 to 27,000 at the same time that it abolishes the volunteer army. Only the regular regiments need not be brought back here and mustered out; the reduction of the army may be accomplished by sending home individually rather than in bulk the regular troops in the Philippines, leaving the depleted units there to represent the former complete organizations. The entire army will then number not quite so many men as the regular force in the Philippines now number. If these men and more are needed in the Philippines, and Gen. MACARTHUR says they are, we shall have not a single soldier left in the United States!

This duty before Congress will be to provide men for the army, and money.

The Cipher Despatch From Mr. Conger.

We must say, with profound sorrow, that the message in cipher from Minister CONGER, received at the State Department yesterday through the hands of Mr. WU, fails to establish the fact that the people besieged in the British Legation were alive and holding out against their assailants as lately as Wednesday last, July 18.

It may be that Mr. CONGER was alive on that day, and that he wrote on that day the cipher despatch forwarded by the Tsung-li-Yamen; but the proof is unsatisfactory and the text is not conclusive. Just ten days ago the Chinese Minister in Washington—whose entire good faith is not here in question—undertook to transmit to Pekin a message from Secretary HAY to Minister CONGER, and to procure a reply from Mr. CONGER in case he was yet alive, as Mr. WU firmly believed he was. To make the evidence convincing, the reply from Mr. CONGER was to be in the secret telegraphic code of the State Department.

This, as the State Department assumed at the time, and with apparent reason, would afford a complete test, for it would be beyond the power of any Chinaman, no matter how strong his motive to deceive, to forge a reply in our secret cipher.

The promised reply came yesterday morning. In the first place Secretary HAY received a cable despatch from Consul-General GOODNOW at Shanghai, informing him that the Governor of Shantung had forwarded a cipher message from CONGER of the 18th. Soon after Minister WU brought the message in question, included in a telegram from the Tsung-li-Yamen, this being in its turn included in a telegram from the Taotai of Shanghai. Here is the Chinese text of despatches, their different origin being indicated by change of type:

From the Taotai of Shanghai. "SHANGHAI, July 20.—Your telegram was forwarded as requested. I send you the reply of Tsung-li-Yamen as follows."

From the Tsung-li-Yamen. "Your telegram of the 18th day of this month (July 18) received and the Secretary of State's telegram has been handed to Minister CONGER. Herewith Minister CONGER'S reply to the Secretary of State, which please forward."

From Minister CONGER. (Translated.) "In British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

In publishing the translation of Mr. CONGER'S despatch the State Department expresses its belief in the genuineness of the same, "as forgery seems under the circumstances impossible." It is pointed out further by the cipher experts of the Department that "it was practically impossible for anybody in Pekin except Minister CONGER or an officer of his legation to have written the message;" that even if Chinese officials or revolutionists in Pekin had been in possession of the cipher book of the American Legation, "they could not have answered Secretary HAY'S telegram of inquiry without having delivered considerable time to the study of the intricate and arbitrary code which the American diplomatic service uses;" and that the short time within which Mr. HAY'S message was answered from Pekin "appears to dispose of suspicion that Chinese officers had obtained possession of Mr. CONGER'S code book and had mastered its mysteries sufficiently to enable them to write a correct answer in cipher to the Secretary's despatch. Against this remains only the possibility that the Minister's cipher book was taken from the American Legation some time ago and has since been studied by the Chinese."

The possibilities of the possession by the Chinese of the State Department's cipher code, and the forgery by them of a despatch purporting to have been written by Mr. CONGER do not seem to us to be worth discussing. The despatch might be perfectly genuine without proving that Mr. CONGER was alive on July 18, or even on July 9. The crucial question is not whether the message was written by our Minister at Pekin, but when it was written by him.

There is nothing in the cipher message itself, as printed, to indicate the time of its origin. The date of July 18 is directly alleged only on the authority of the Governor of Shantung in his communication to Consul-General GOODNOW, and otherwise

inferred only from the obvious dates of the Tsung-li-Yamen's communication to the Taotai of Shanghai, and the Taotai's communication to Minister WU. If Mr. CONGER had incorporated the date in his cipher message, or had said anything in cipher that necessarily indicated a very recent origin, the case would be different.

But this cipher message, so far as its contents are concerned, might have been written as early as June 29.

We now state the considerations which incline us, much against our will, to reject it as absolute proof that Mr. CONGER was alive on July 18:

1. Compare it in the first place with the two most recent messages, known to be authentic, from any of Minister CONGER'S companions. One of these was SIR ROBERT HART'S communication of four words on June 24:

"Situation desperate; make haste."

At that time the Chinese had trained artillery upon the British Legation, but had not begun to use the guns. Five days later, on June 29, the Japanese Minister at Pekin, Baron NISHI, succeeded in sending out of Pekin by secret messenger to Tientsin a letter, the important part of which is thus summarized by the Japanese Foreign Office in making it public:

"That the legation was daily bombarded; that ammunition was running short; that the danger of massacre was imminent and that prompt relief was earnestly desired."

Now, this message of Baron NISHI'S on June 29 is almost an exact paraphrase of the cipher despatch from Mr. CONGER. The latter describes precisely the same situation and made precisely the same appeal for haste to avert a massacre which Baron NISHI described and made on June 29, three weeks ago yesterday. Judging from internal evidence only, the Conger cipher despatch belongs in date not to the middle of July but to the last days of June, after the bombardment of the British Legation had begun. It contains not a word of later information than Baron NISHI'S letter of June 29 afforded.

The last preceding telegraphic message received from Minister CONGER reached the State Department at Washington just before midnight on June 12. It announced that the situation showed no signs of improvement, but the Minister believed that foreign troops would be able to control it when they reached Pekin. This came by Russian wires through Siberia. Since that time the State Department has received not one word from Mr. CONGER, excepting a letter by mail, dated May 21. It is inconceivable that our Minister, and all the foreign Ministers in Pekin, should not have made repeated and persistent attempts to get word through to their respective Governments. If their messages were intercepted or suppressed by the Chinese, whoever they may be, now in control of the administrative machinery at Pekin, there would be no need to forge a cipher despatch from Mr. CONGER on the present occasion. The genuine article would be in stock, and could be produced on demand.

2. The language of the message received at the State Department yesterday suggests a spontaneous bulletin of information and urgent appeal for help rather than a specific reply to a specific inquiry. The text of Secretary HAY'S cipher despatch of July 11 has not at the present writing been published. It is difficult, however, to imagine the Secretary calling to Pekin for test purposes and expressing his inquiry in such vague terms and in a reply fitting the situation at Pekin as it was three weeks ago, and not going beyond that which could be deemed perfectly and satisfactorily responsive.

We are therefore compelled to regard the cipher despatch as lacking the essentials of absolute proof. That the beleaguered company of men and women and children is alive to-day is yet a matter for hope, and perhaps even for belief, but it is not demonstrated. The most encouraging feature of the incident is the circumstance that Minister WU has proved his ability to reach and get returns from the Tsung-li-Yamen. This being so, the way is open for the complete demonstration which his first attempt failed to achieve.

Death Rate of Brooklyn Babies.

The great mortality among infants in the borough of Brooklyn which, for the week ending to-day, is likely to aggregate between 600 and 700 cases, appears to be attributed this year to a single and specific cause, namely, a lack of money to carry on the work of relief. In past summers there has existed among the medical fraternity of Brooklyn a difference of opinion as to whether the deplorable death rate should be ascribed to poor milk, bad drinking water, uncleanliness on the part of mothers, or improper sanitary conditions generally; and efforts were made to remove, so far as possible, the danger that might arise from all of those causes.

At present the views of physicians upon the question seem to be unanimous. They aver that they cannot procure from the city administration the funds necessary to conduct the fight against the various diseases of infants incident in large cities to the heat of summer. The following statement of a prominent doctor, printed in yesterday's SUN, expresses the sentiment of many other members of his profession residing in the afflicted borough:

"Things that we used to do for the protection of the little ones can no longer do. It is no wonder that they are dying off like flies. When Brooklyn conducted her own affairs she never found herself short that she could pay a corps of trained doctors to go from house to house, and find out the needs of the people and minister to them. No poor person went without medical attendance or medicine and the landlords who kept these establishments and allowed them to become overcrowded or in bad sanitary condition were brought up with a round turn. But now all is different. Brooklyn cannot get a dollar for the purpose. The parsimony of the administration is nothing short of criminal. It cannot be condemned too severely. Statistics of men enjoying political jobs can be raised two or three times a year, but the few thousand dollars to which would unquestionably reduce the infant mortality from 25 to 30 per cent cannot be done because it takes a little more money."

It should not be assumed that the unfortunate conditions complained of prevail exclusively among the poorest residents; they are like likewise in sections of the borough which from a hygienic viewpoint have been regarded as perfectly healthful. It is, nevertheless, apparent, both from official and non-official sources, that measures which heretofore have been employed for the relief of the infant population are employed no longer. If the cause of their abandonment is traceable to the Van Wyck policy of increased wages for city officers and the latter's decreased efficiency, something ought promptly to be done about it.

On the Heed of the Kansas City Convention.

On the heed of the Kansas City Convention there has gone forth this summer from Topeka, Kan., on the authority of the President of the Farmers' Federation:

"To the Farmers of the Mississippi Valley: A conference is hereby called at the request of farmers

and representatives of agricultural organizations from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio to meet at Topeka, Kan., Aug. 7, 1900, for the purpose of organizing a national organization to represent the farmers of the United States in their own country and to act as a central body to open a commission house for the sale of live stock, grain and other products of the farm at Kansas City and such other places as the conference may determine, and to take steps to fix minimum prices based on the average cost of production.

"The conference is to be governed by the underlying principles and plan of the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley. The resolution, Husbandry, Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Institute, Farmers' Congress, Farmers' Wheel, grain growers' association, and all other agricultural organizations and cooperative associations are requested to send delegates from State, county, local, or subordinate organizations. Individual farmers, editors of agricultural newspapers, and all other editors who believe in cooperative selling by the farmers, through their own company or organization, are invited to attend and take part in the conference.

"Each delegate farmer or editor, who attends the conference will be allowed his expense in Farmers' Federation scrip, which will be received in payment of commissions at any of the commission houses the company may establish as a result of this conference. The resolution of the conference is described as follows: All delegates and other persons who are going to attend this conference are requested to notify the secretary at once, inclosing stamps for reply, or printed matter."

"We see nothing in the law or custom of this country forbidding the formation of the trust of the resolution of the conference, and the farmers of the Mississippi Valley. They need not be afraid of the Kansas City platform's anti-trust plank; that is a tambourine, all sound and no use.

The Kentucky Democrats have nominated BRECKENRIDGE, GOVERNOR'S partner in the theft of the State, for Governor. They are for Goebelism and the Goebel law. And the Democratic campaign generally rests on free silver. The Kentucky Colonels had better look after their "honor."

The Hon. WILLIAM R. HOFF of Towson, Md., has invented and patented a chicken coop, and next week he is going to send one to Col. BYRAN, the great Camera Farmer. The inventor claims that the coop is "so constructed that the chickens can be run out for 15 small chicks." Farmer BYRAN'S hens always maintain this sacred number. The present will be deeply acceptable to the Lincoln rancher. To count his chickens before they are hatched has long been his joy.

The superintendency of imperialism as an issue, even in the old Democratic party of the South, strikes the Mobile Register to these apologetic words: "The least talk of the so-called expansionists of the South, such as SULLIVAN of Mississippi and McLAUGHLIN of South Carolina, is mere drivill."

The Register needs to go to Mississippi and South Carolina for "loud talk" and "drivill" about expansion. The greatest Democrat in Alabama, the Hon. JOHN MONROE, has been the foremost and most insistent in setting forth the necessity and the advantage of expansion to the South, and especially to the cotton region. The Southern paper that whacks expansion whacks some of the most honored of Southern Democrats and whacks the South. But what is business to Bryanism?

ARCHBISHOP KATZER'S EXEMPTIONS.

His Private Secretary Says They Send Out Living Statements From Rome. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—Father Schinner, Secretary to Archbishop Katzer, is authority for the statement that the Archbishop is being persecuted through slanderous reports that from time to time are sent out from Rome. He denied to-day that Archbishop Katzer had opposed the appointment of Archbishop Kane to the Archbishopric of Baltimore. He said that he had appointed his enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was opposing the appointment of Kane to the Archbishopric. He said that he had appointed his enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was opposing the appointment of Kane to the Archbishopric. He said that he had appointed his enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was opposing the appointment of Kane to the Archbishopric.

FOREST FIRE ON CAPE COD.

Area of Eighty Square Miles Burned Over. SANDWICH, Mass., July 20.—A forest fire, which started in the woods a mile west of North Falmouth village yesterday afternoon, has developed into one of the worst fires of the kind that has ever visited this part of Cape Cod. Hundreds of men fought the flames all last night and to-day. An area of nearly eighty square miles has been burned over. The flames are still unchecked. The fire threatened Sandwich and Sandwich Harbor. It was extinguished only after a long and hard fight. The fire was started on the night of July 18, and it was not until the morning of July 20 that it was brought under control. The fire has burned over an area of about eighty square miles. The fire has caused a loss of about \$1,000,000 worth of property. The fire has also caused a loss of about 100 lives. The fire has been caused by a lightning strike. The fire has been caused by a lightning strike.

BIGGEST STEEL AND WIRE MILL.

The American Company to Double the Capacity of Its Cleveland Plant. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—The world's biggest steel and wire mill is to be erected here by the American Steel and Wire Company. The new mill will be the largest of its kind in the world. It will have a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of steel and wire annually. The mill will be built on the site of the old mill. The new mill will be built on the site of the old mill. The new mill will be built on the site of the old mill. The new mill will be built on the site of the old mill.

TO CUT DOWN AUTHORS' ROYALTIES.

Conference of Publishers in This City to Arrange a Combine. INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—The Bowen-Merrill Company of this city, the largest publishing firm in the State, has received a circular letter from Eastern publishers asking representatives to meet in Indianapolis on Wednesday next to consider a plan of cutting down authors' royalties. The plan is to reduce royalties to 10 per cent of the net proceeds of the book. The plan is to reduce royalties to 10 per cent of the net proceeds of the book. The plan is to reduce royalties to 10 per cent of the net proceeds of the book.

Male Shirts in That Coat.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—City Solicitor Medford H. Cahoon has fallen into line with the new shirt-waist craze, and when he was called into court to-day to answer for his coat and suit he had on a shirt-waist. He was called into court to-day to answer for his coat and suit he had on a shirt-waist. He was called into court to-day to answer for his coat and suit he had on a shirt-waist.

Medicated Streets.

Watering carts of a certain Irish town are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. The carts are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. The carts are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. The carts are decorated with patent medicine advertisements.

From the New Haven Evening Register.

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THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Russian Government having decided on military operations on a large scale in Manchuria and northern China in consequence of the Chinese to the Amur at Blagowostschensk, some details of the force likely to be brought into play will be useful. Taking the Chinese first, there have been a great variety of estimates of the fighting force at the immediate disposition of the Chinese Government, and it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to its numbers. On paper the Chinese Army is divided into three lines, the Regular Army, Reserve-Underarms, and the Reserve between 16 and 60 years of age who are trained for only a few days each year. The Regulars and Reserve-Underarms form what may be termed the Imperial standing Army, and are reckoned at 60,000 cavalry and 600,000 infantry and artillery. Major A. E. J. Marshall, a British officer, who is perhaps one of the best authorities on the subject, recently prepared a memorandum containing the following details: The fighting troops are classed as: Manchurian Field Force, 50,000; Manchurian Irregulars, 20,000; Fighting Braves, 10,000; and Chinese-Chun, or disciplined Troops, 10,000. The Reserve-Underarms are classed as: Pekin Field Force, 13,000; Banner Troops in Pekin, 75,000; Banner Troops in Provinces, 60,000; and the Lub-Ying or Green Standard regiments, 500,000. The militia reserves could not be calculated, but each Victory has a certain number of more or less trained troops under his personal control for local service. The armament of the Chinese Army is described as follows: The Regular Army has a large number and great variety of weapons, comprising ordinary breech-loaders, quick-fires and machine guns. The cavalry is the least effective portion of the Chinese Army.

As regards the Russian army in Eastern Siberia and Amur, at the beginning of the present year there were already a considerable force distributed in the latter territory. The regular troops in Eastern Siberia, that is, east of Lake Baikal, comprised forty-one battalions of infantry; twenty-nine sotnia of cavalry; and two howitzer batteries, two Cosack batteries, six companies of sappers and engineers, six railway companies, one telegraph section and one coast torpedo company. This force was distributed all over the country from Port Arthur and Vladivostok to the Amur and Lake Baikal. In addition there were many thousands of troops who were sent from Russia to the Amur and an unknown quantity that were arriving by the Siberian Railway.

The proclamation of a state of war throughout Eastern Siberia and the Ussuri district from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk will make it difficult to obtain accurate information as to the number and movement of Russian troops from the Amur to the Pacific coast. The reinforcements pouring in from European Russia by rail should soon bring the force that is already moving toward the Great Wall and the coast up to quite 200,000, if not more. The principal strategic points in Manchuria are already occupied in greater or lesser degree by the Russian forces. The transport of troops into the very heart of Manchuria by the Sungari River and its principal tributaries, those points reported to be in danger should soon be reinforced or relieved.

With regard to the military situation around Pekin, no advance from Tientsin seems possible until the arrival of a considerable force of reinforcements now on their way, but there seems a possibility that when the co-operating forces reach the capital they will not find the Court and Government there, it having been more than once hinted of late that they might, in view of eventualities, be moved to Si-an-fu, the capital of Eastern Siberia, the chief city of the Province of Shensi, that was for nearly 2,000 years the capital of the Empire. It is the next most important city to Pekin politically, and the valley of the Wei River, in which it stands, has for military reasons been more closely connected with the fortunes of the Chinese race than any other portion of the Empire. The Chinese situation makes it appear that the Chinese authorities are making extensive military preparations.

FOR ADMIRAL PHILIP'S WIDOW.

Proposition to Raise \$100,000 for Her and Child. A movement has been started by the friends of the late Rear Admiral J. W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to raise a memorial fund of \$100,000, the interest of which is to go to his widow during her life and at her decease to be devoted to the maintenance of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Sands street, in which institution Admiral Philip's son, Rear Admiral Philip, is now serving. The project was started by Mrs. Philip, who is now in the city. The project was started by Mrs. Philip, who is now in the city. The project was started by Mrs. Philip, who is now in the city.

WAS ONCE HENRY CLAY'S SLAVE.

Incident Taylor, Aged 110, Sent to the City Jail in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 20.—Lucretia Taylor, colored ex-slave, was sent to-day to the city jail. She is 110 and blind. Her daughter, 60, and a granddaughter, 42, also blind, went with her. The woman is a slave of Henry Clay and when Gen. Bolivar Buckner married her she was his daughter. The Taylor woman was given to Mrs. Buckner as a wedding present. She remained with them until the slaves were liberated and since that she has had a pretty good time. Mrs. Taylor was born in August, 1789, in Bourbon County, Ky. She talks intelligently of her master, Henry Clay, and says she often heard the people on the plantation talk of Gen. George B. McClellan, but she never saw him. She remembers Clay distinctly and speaks of his kindness. Plans for a Big Exhibition Hall in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 20.—Plans for the construction and management of a Palace of Industries, to be erected in Lake Forest Park, were adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Commercial Association yesterday. A great exhibition building, to cost \$2,000,000, designed to accommodate 20,000 persons, and after fifty years to become the property of the city, is projected. The money is to be raised by a sale of fifty-year 5 per cent bonds, and it is expected that the earnings during the next ten years will retire the bonds and leave the property in the hands of the city. The park systems and small parks, which will be established, will be a proportion of the annual city taxes.

To Justice With Him, by All Means!

To the Editor of the SUN—Sir: Do you consider it right and proper for a neighbor to chastise or bring to justice a neighbor's boy who is guilty of manly sports and games with his parents' consent and as perfectly proper and only because of "animal spirits" so-called in boys? Broken windows, disfigured doors, torn up grass plots are the result of the parental non-interference. Am I justified in interference and making "animal spirits" fit the crime? H. L. LYMAN. JULY 18.

Democratic Sneer as "Republican or Empire"

From the Plain-Journal. To the Editor of the SUN—Sir: Do you consider it right and proper for a neighbor to chastise or bring to justice a neighbor's boy who is guilty of manly sports and games with his parents' consent and as perfectly proper and only because of "animal spirits" so-called in boys? Broken windows, disfigured doors, torn up grass plots are the result of the parental non-interference. Am I justified in interference and making "animal spirits" fit the crime? H. L. LYMAN. JULY 18.

FILIPINOS GRATEFUL TO BYRAN.

A Meeting to Recognize His Services to the Cause of the Rebels. The following is a translation of an article printed in the Filipino rebel organ, La Indagacion of Oct. 28, 1899, a copy of which was captured by Gen. Wheaton at San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon: THE MEETING OF TO-MORROW. AGUINALDO AND BYRAN. GREAT PREPARATIONS. TWO FRIENDLY PEOPLES.

A message of gratitude to the illustrious Democrats of the United States, the true representatives of the institutions founded on the liberty proclaimed by the great men of the North American Republic—that is the object of the meeting which will be held to-morrow, in the capital of the Republic. The meeting of to-morrow was organized in the palace of the President upon the initiative of the sons of that great liberal association which dominates this century, and who have interpreted very well the feelings of the people and the desires of the Government. The programme of this great meeting will be as follows: At 10 in the morning the meeting will be opened to the strains of the national anthem, after which there will be speeches by the notabilities of the Government and the Army. At 4 in the afternoon there will be a popular manifestation. Bands of music will parade through the streets, and the public buildings and private dwellings will be decorated with illuminations and streamers.

All these preparations, that have been under way for several days, are certainly worthy of the illustrious chief of the anti-imperialist party. American by birth he has been educated in and he practices the teachings of the greatest Presidents of the United States, and for this reason he cannot consent that the American people should be reduced to a futile and dishonorable sacrifice of the sons of free America; and for this reason he has sympathized with the cause of President Aguinaldo, who recently was proclaimed as one of the heroes of the century, continuing in the path that had immortalized Washington, Monroe and Jefferson. The history of the Philippines ought to be inscribed in the pages of the history of the great American people, the noblest of which is the history of which Zola spoke in an address to French youth.

In the war which we waged with the old sovereignty, Rizal was the divine inspiration, Aguinaldo was the arm which put it in execution. In the present contest it is Aguinaldo who is the hero of the hour. What sublime lessons for our peoples themselves they find among their own brothers, who combat the injustice they strive to commit upon a feeble people! Behold what lofty justice—indeed there can be gradations in justice—permeates our cause, when it finds champions, not only among the great Republic, but even among the very sons of the great Republic. There ought, then, to figure in Filipino history with the same measure of exaltation Rizal, Bryan and Aguinaldo, the glorious trinity of our political redemption; and upon the foreboding, because although he carries Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins, nevertheless he defends our blood in his veins, our greatest martyr and hero. Bryan is blood in an American; by his ideas, an illustrious son of the Philippines.

Bryan is the clasp that links and unifies the aspirations of two friendly peoples, ignoring for the same causes and worthy of the admiration and applause of the world. The American people have been all the time the victims of the omnipotence of the powerful. As the President of the Republic has said, it is not a war of one people against another, but of a party against a nation, which, if weak in force, is gigantic in heroic spirits and sublime sacrifices. A thousand times the American people ought to be proud of the spirit which joins the Filipinos to the American in clubs and juntas and associations and meetings. Therefore it is a debt of gratitude, and due to friendship, the manifestation that the people will make to-morrow in honor of Bryan and the party which he directs, representatives of a true cause of the United States. The American people distant we may see the aspirations of the two friendly peoples fulfilled! Meanwhile, the Committee of Organization will accept our felicitations upon the conception of so happy an idea, that interprets so faithfully the desire of the Filipino people, among whose deeds of nobility and figure the greatest of the American people have been interested in the justice of their cause.

The McKinley Pedigree.

To the Editor of the SUN—Sir: My authority for the Scotch pedigree of President McKinley, to which the Scotch people have taken a little book entitled "Scotch Ancestry of President McKinley," by Edwin A. Clapp, printed by Schullin & Co., Chicago, 1897. Mr. Clapp gives long Scotch pedigrees, leading down to James McKintyre, who was born about 1471 in Fife, Scotland. James McKintyre, who was born about 1471 in Fife, Scotland. James McKintyre, who was born about 1471 in Fife, Scotland.

Costless Costume.

To the Editor of the SUN—Sir: Apropos of costless men, I have had a pair of trousers made with a double welt waistband on the front of which is an ornate belt buckle and a pair of shoes made of the same goods as the trousers. On the back of the usual buckle and strap have been placed open of eight and are reached through a self-closing opening in a back seam. This plan does away with the heavy leather belt straps and of course suspender buttons. The waist is snug fitting and with the usual buttons and back straps holds the garments in place. The belt is especially ornamental, adding a touch of style and doing away with the undressed appearance of a plain band. My waist is no "veritable delight" such as you desire, but it is neat and comfortable, and after two months' "without" wear I find no end to its charms. H. H. Automobiles and the Crops. To the Editor of the SUN—Sir: Standing on the sidewalk yesterday noon in the city of Worcester, Mass., I saw an automobile being used to water the streets. The sprinkling lever or rod was long enough to reach the whole width of the street from curb to curb. Then why not have these horseless waterers used for farmers to use in time of drought? The wheels can be 10 or 15 feet in diameter, besides the tank above the growing crops while the sprinkling arms or pipes can be from 100 to 200 feet long, one each side of the machine, thus watering a strip 300 feet wide in moving once across a field. Let them be made. D. Silver and the Philippines. To the Editor of the SUN—Sir: Upon the silver-dollar silver certificate I observe a very fine picture of a North American Indian, perhaps one of a tribe of Nebraska, now being governed without his consent in violation, according to Bryan, of our Declaration of Independence. It would be well to suggest to the Washington authorities that if a new five-dollar silver certificate could be issued with a picture of a North American Indian, it would be a very fine thing to do. It would be a very fine thing to do. It would be a very fine thing to do.

From the Christian World.