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ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Straight Way.

The Hon. FLBENT ELLERY ANDERSON is as sound a Gold Democrat and as relentless an independent as can be found in this town or anywhere else. Even a jury of members of the Reform Club would swear to that. But Mr. ANDERSON is not independent merely for the sake of being independent. He will not quarrel about mint and cummin when a grave public question is to be decided. He differs from the Republicans as to the tariff, as to ship subsidies and as to other matters, but he will vote for McKinley and Roosevely and he advises all other anti-Bryanite Democrate to do the same:

"What Democrats should be thinking of is saving their country from the dishonor of financial legerde main and dishonesty and rebuking the maniacs who made and thrust upon them the Chicago and Kansas

That is the straight and practical way. It will be followed by most of those independent Democrats who care more for the country than for making a fruitless demonstration.

The Situation at Pekin.

The Chinese Imperial edict, as made pub-He yesterday by the Chinese Minister, is of the date of July 17, or one day before the alleged date of the cipher despatch from Minister Conger to this effect:

"In British Legation under continued shot and

shell. Quick relief only can prevent general mas-

The Imperial edict, however, makes no reference to any such situation. It expresses "profound astonishment and regret" at the killing of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation last month, and says that "the violent removal of the German Minister "" affected us deeply," but nothing in it implies or suggests that any violence has been offered to the other legations or that they are in the danger described in the Conger despatch, with its alleged date of the very next day. The declaration of the edict regarding them is:

"We have already repeatedly issued decrees pro viding for the protection of the foreign legations and also commanded the provincial authorities to protect missionaries."

It is not said directly whether such decrees were effectual, but if Mr. Congen's despatch is accepted as describing the situation at Pekin on the 18th, or only one day after the edict, they had been utterly ineffectual, and the Chinese Government, instead of "providing for the protection of the foreign legations," had left them exposed to "general massacre" or had been unable to protect them from it.

Fither then the edict misrepresents the actual situation by withholding the fact declared in the Conger despatch, or that d as truly de scribing the situation of the legations on the day on which it was alleged to be dated. The two do not hang together

We are therefore still as much in the dark concerning the Pekin situation as we were before the publication of the edict and the despatch; and we can get no authentic information thence until regular communication with the legations is again opened or, failing in that, until the armed allied force reaches the Chinese capital.

The Fighting Power of China.

The serious loss of life experienced in the capture of Tien-Tsin by the allied troops is their commanders. The latter seem to have Chinese could not or would not fight against ance with Western ideas. It was in pursu-MOUR, at the head of only 2,000 men, under-Japan, or the experience of Lord Elgin?

The domestic history of China is replete but of remarkable fortitude in war. A rebellious province has been known to maintain its independence for many a decade against incessant assaults on the part of the 47 more necessary to his election? He the collective strength of the rest of the Em- has no hope in the East. His only hope is pire. Of the two Manchu invasions of China, separated as they were by a great space of from Illinois, 24, Indiana, 15, Michigan, 14, time, the former succeeded in conquering Minnesota, 9, Ohio, 23, and Wisconsin, 12. only the northern section of the Middle | The Bryanite theory is that the humbug Kingdom, the rest of the country offering a stubborn and successful resistance un- German votes from McKinley to enable der native rulers. More than a generation of uninterrupted fighting elapsed tional votes he needs. In 1896 he had no after the founders of the present Manchu dynasty crossed the Great Wall, before they were able to take Pekin, and many more years passed before they acquired ascendancy in the middle and southern provinces. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that dynastic changes in China have been easily brought about. Almost all of them have involved prolonged convulsions, and have cost millions of lives. This fact cannot be reconciled with the theory that the Chinese are constitutionally a timid and sub-

Naturally, in a region so vast and so populous, some differences are observable among the inhabitants in respect of warlike aptitude, just as in India, the Bengalee differs from the Sikh or the Goorkha. Among the native Chinese, the men of Hunan are traditionally known as "braves" par éminence, and next to them are ranked the men of Shantung, but excellent mili-Yunanese, from whom the "Black Flags" encountered by the French in Tonquin were recruited, and among the Chinese Mohammedans on the western frontier. The Taepings, who were drawn, for the most part, from the denizens of those sections of the Yangtse Mang basin which are nearest the sea, fought have been successful, but for the drilling to

Wall, but when the sacred soil of the Middle Kingdom itself was invaded at Weihaiwei, the assailants discovered of what prowess the Chinese are capable under a resolute commander.

It is sometimes asserted that the yellow race differs from the white race as regards qualifications for war in being more dependent on the prestige of the individual who leads them. There is no doubt ATTILA, and the aggressive power of lost their common sense. the Mongols lost most of its terrors after the death of the grandsons of GENGEIS. Not only barbarous levies, however, but highly organized armies are powerfully affected by the hold which their General acquires on their imagination, After the death of ALEXANDER the Macedonians proved unable to keep what they had gained in Asia. The legions trained in Gaul by CASAR believed themselves to be invincible, yet, when transferred to other commanders, they more than once suc cumbed to soldiers reputedly inferior. After the death of THEODOBIC the Ostrogoths were hunted out of Italy by the Byzantines whom they had despised To come to modern times, nobody doubts that the name of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS or that of CONDE, and, above all, that of Napoleon, was worth at least an army corps to the side on which it was arrayed Europeans, in a word, are quite as much affected as are the Chinese by faith in commander's star; only when the commander falls, or is defeated, is it more diffi-

tively unorganized and undisciplined. The yellow race has produced many great commanders in the past, not only those of Italians have a practical monopoly. whom the white race has had bitter experience, but others, for the record of whose exploits we must have recourse to Chinese annals. There have also been, from time to time, great administrators in the Middle Kingdom, who have temporarily solved the problem of collecting taxes with a minimum of waste and peculation. China is, by comparison, a poor country, yet, if her fiscal system could be managed to-morrow as efficiently as it was under the Mongol dynasty, about which Marco Polo tells us, a stupendous annual sum would be available for the purchase or manufacture of arms and the maintenance of an elaborate system of national defence.

cult for lesser officers to hold Chinese

soldiers together, because these are rela-

The Hopes of Bryanism

Bryanism enters upon this canvass with the absolute assurance of winning the 112 Electoral votes of the eleven States of the old Secession Confederacy, besides 17 more from Missouri, or 129 in all. To these may be added the 16 of Colorado. Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah and probably the 8 of Nebraska, or 153 in the aggregate.

The whole number of Electoral votes under the present apportionment is 447, and 224 are accordingly essential to an election. Where, then, does Bryanism expect to get the 71 additional votes it

First, it relies on carrying Delaware, 8, Kentucky, 18, and Maryland, 8, or 24 in all. Kentucky is in a condition of political turmoil, which may give the State to BRYAN. Republicanism in Delaware is rent by warring factions, which may make President McKinley's chances somewhat doubtful in it, yet they are far better than BRYAN'S. The attitude of the Gold Democrats of Maryland since the Kansas City Convention makes that State at least reasonably sure for McKINLEY. But even if given to BRYAN, they make up his aggregate to only 177, or 47 less than is necessary

to an election. In 1896 BRYAN carried Kansas, with 10 Electoral votes, and he assumes that he will have it again in 1900; but in 1898 Kansas went for the Republican Governor by 15.134, as against BRYAN'S 12,269 in 1896, and its present condition of prosperity may be set down as assuring it to McKINLEY this year. In 1896 South Dakota, with Electoral votes, was carried by Bryanism. but only by the bare plurality of 183, and subsequent elections seem to indicate that it is now safely Republican.

All of the Pacific States-California Oregon, Washington and Wyoming-are taken for granted that the Manchus and sure to go for gold and expansion next November. In 1896, President McKinley soldiers equipped and disciplined in accord- carried California by less than three thousand plurality, but in 1898 the Republiance of this assumption that Admiral Sev- can Governor was elected by a plurality of 19,093. McKinley's plurality in Oregon took the hopeless task of rescuing the lega- in 1896 was only a little over two thousand, tions in Pekin. Is there any historical but in 1898 that of the Republican Governor ground for the assumption, outside of the | was 10,551. BRYAN carried Washington defeats encountered by the forces of the in 1896 by 12,493, but it went Republican Pekin Government in the recent war against | in 1898 by 8,113. In 1896 BRYAN carried Wyoming by 583, but it went for the Republican Governor by 1,394 in 1898. All these with examples not only of singular daring | Pacific States may be set down assuredly for McKinley next November.

we have named, where is he going to get in getting them from the middle Westof "imperialism" will draw off enough him to get from those States the addiless hope, and fear of the result in these States prevailed generally. But how did the election turn out? McKINLEY and gold carried them all by these great plu-

Illinois...... 142,498 | Minnesota..... 53,875 Indiana...... 18,181 | Ohio....... 47,497 Indiana 18,181

Michigan 55,868 | Wisconstn. 102,612 Those returns, certainly, do not offer any comfort for BRYAN. Nor was there any encouragement in the elections of 1898 when the Republicans carried Illinois by 43,450, Indiana by 17,518, Michigan by 75,-097, Ohio by 49,023, and Wisconsin by 37,784. Minnesota, it is true, was carried by LIND, the Scandinavian Fusion candidate for Governor, by 20,184, but that result indicated no change of sentiment so far as concerns national politics, for the entire Congress all except one instance by large majorities. In Ohio, it is true, there was in 1898 a vote of 106,721 for the eccentric Jones, so that the Republican candidate for Governor received 57,698 less than the aggregate Democratic and Jones vote; but of the Congress delegation of twenty-one elected,

fifteen were Republican. It will be seen, therefore, that the grounds for BRYAN's hopes in those States do not to make her top-heavy. But, says Capt seem to have any justification; but his | IDE, "with proper attention to her trimlong and desperately, and, probably, would entertaining them indicates that it is in ming tanks and to running the coal into the the middle West that his most ener- lower bunkers as fast as it is used, care which the Imperial troops were subjected getic efforts are to be expended. Nor being taken not to exhaust the supply of by Gormon and others. As to the late war need it be doubted that this Bryanite stores, her present rig should offer no by A. B. Frost and others, including some interesting against Japan, the mass of the Chinese effort will be net by corresponding energy menace to her stability."

operations took place outside of the Great | for the maintenance of the gold standard; and, as we have shown, the results in 1896 and in 1898 are all in their favor and

strongly. Moreover, the reports of expression from Gold Democrats in the West prove that they are as unalterably opposed to BRYAN as are their Democratic sympathizers in the East. The only Bryanite hope is in humbugging the Western Germans with the cry of "imperialism;" but, that the Huns dissolved after the death of | as yet, there is no indication that they have

The Board of Aldermen has now before it this proposed ordinance prohibiting the playing of hand organs in New York:

"No tunerant musician shall use or perform with perform with, any musical or other instrument in any of the streets or public places in the city of New

Nine years ago, when the opponents of street music made their first assault, they sought to make street bands unlawful, and were backed in this course by some of the musical organizations. They succeeded in having an ordinance adopted applicable only to New York, the present boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. Street bands of Teutonic melodists in ill-matching uniforms are, therefore, to be seen (and heard) in Brooklyn without official hindrance. It is now proposed to extend the operation of the street-band ordinance to Brooklyn, including Coney Island, and to the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, and further to interdict and totally prohibit all organ grinders or mechanical instrumentalists, as they are called by the Aldermen, particularly in Manhattan, where

The Aldermen, with extreme nicety caution and logic, have postponed any action on the ordinance until the Italians can be heard-otherwise than they now are -and awaiting the overt protest of these organ grinders, the matter is in abeyance.

At the public hearing at the City Hall on Friday no one came forward either to commend or condone the "hand-organ business," and unless there is public support of street music in New York, all boroughs, very loud and very prompt, it may be done away with entirely. The proposed ordinance is "to take effect immediately."

We vote emphatically and appealingly for the music.

About Caddishness.

The story is now familiar how a distinguished citizen of Great Britain, Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, recently insuited a stranger at one of his entertainments. The latter happened to be there under circumstances which made his presence proper under the code of society; but Mr. Astor harshiy refused to listen to any explanation and ordered him out, and further held him up to public ignominy by giving an account of the affair in the columns of the London journal which he controls. This was a villatnous rudeness on Mr. ASTOR'S part, thoroughly discordant with the particularly genuine school of courtesy in which he had been reared while a youth in his American home in New York. The cause of the gentleman aggrieved was taken up by his friends, and Mr. Aston was quickly made to understand that he owed

an apology, which he duly paid. But it is interesting to see that the Prince of Wales appears as leading the protest against Mr. Aston's conduct and as compelling the apology. He is quoted as classifying Mr. Aston among the "cads." This has an incongruous sound. Five years ago British gentleman came to this country as the owner of a yacht which had challenged for the America's Cup. He came representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore. to England, this gentleman did things that, for insult to his hosts, so far exceeded any act ascribed to Mr. Aston that they could not consistently be mentioned in the same breath. And yet the in the Royal Yacht Squadron calmly ignored | second. the Dunraven performance; and they have never offered a word of apology to the gen-

tlemen of the New York club, to whom it According to the reports, Mr. ASTOR fully deserved his punishment; but, if he had invited all gay London to his house for the special purpose of affronting it, he could not have equalled the outrage against social decency that still attaches to the Dunraven side of the international yacht race of 1895,

The Cruiser New Orleans in Service.

A very unflattering report was made recently by Capt. IDE concerning the cruiser New Orleans, of which he is the commanding officer. The New Orleans, it will be remembered, was bought from the Brazilian Government at the outbreak of the Spanish war, chiefly that she might not be bought by Spain. She was built, under the name of Amazonas, by Sir WILLIAM ARMlaunched in 1896. Commissioned in our Navy on March 18, 1898, she was attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet during the war; and after a stay of some months at the New York Navy Yard was sent to the Asiatic station, where she is at present.

to the vessel's size, speed, coal capacity, &c. In reply to a question calling for full information as to the powers and capabilities of the vessel, as well as recommendations." Capt. IDE says that he took command hoping and intending to be ready to perform any duty which the Commanderin-Chief might impose on the vessel; but he soon found that the magazines were so hot that the cordite deteriorated; the temperature ranged from 95 to 98 degrees, almost the explosion point of cordite, in spite of everything that could be done to lower it. Besides this, although the usual amount of air space on a war vessel for each man is in the centre of the street others be laid out at the more than 1,000 cubic feet, the air space on the New Orleans is only about two hundred cubic feet per man. This compels nearly all the officers and crew to sleep on deck. If a running sea compels the air ports on would afford greater facilities for traffic. It need not, the best house dock to be closed, the entire therefore, he so wide and somewhat more space might the berth deck to be closed, the entire delegation elected was Republican, and in crew has to sleep on deck; and if it rains, the crew has to stand up under the housed awnings until the rain ceases. This, says for the purpose of traffic. Capt. IDE, "involves much loss of sleep, and exhausts the men. In a cooler climate

most of the men could sleep below." The rig of the New Orleans is also criticised by the Captain. The vessel's metacentric height is so low, only about sixteen feet, that the military masts have a tendence

proper took no interest in it so long as the on the part of the political forces arrayed. The surgeon, Dr. F. J. B. Curdelbe, on the cover will attract attention.

reported the average air space to be only 180 cubic feet. This would not matter if circulation of air could be maintained; the air, however, cannot be renewed as it is exhausted, for there is no artificial ventilation on the vessel. When the New Orleans was at the New York Navy Yard, pefore sailing for Manila, the crew complained bitterly of the cold, as there was no heating apparatus on board; such apparatus, Dr. Cordeino says, has been installed, but there is no ventilating apparatus, which for the tropics is as necessary

as heating is for northern service. The engineer reported to Capt. IDE that the engines had short connections, small steam space, no independent air pumps, and very slow reversing gear. At low speed the engines do not "balance up," and labo greatly; four minutes have been required to reverse the engines.

It can hardly be imagined that there s a conspiracy to attack the New Orleans and cause her dismissal to the list of unused vessels. It must be assumed that the report is correct, and that the New Orleans is not a success as a cruiser in low latitudes. The report indicates by its emphasis on certain points that for our own service war vessels built here are best, for such vessels contain the necessities and conveniences that have made our naval service the most comfortable in the world.

From the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, by was of the Boston reporter of the Springfield Republican, comes this account of the mighty work f the Anti-Imperialist League:

An undergradauate of one of the largest schools in he country has said that a majority of his fellows are anti-imperialists. A Republican member of the Legislature, whose name I may not give, but who has made Republican speeches in every campaign from HAYES to McKINLEY, and who has always been a delegate to conventions of that party, now intends to support BRYAN. Mr. WINSLOW says he has reselved applications from Republicans at three points n Ohio, and also from Republicans in West Virginia and Kentucky, who wish to make their respective ocalities centres for the circulation of anti-imperialis terature, and to do what they can to help the cause." We may add that Master Cotton Mathem lind, aged 11, of East Boxford will not vote for

For two weeks Boston's guardian genius, the east wind, deserted her, and her august ourls were dishevelled by simoons from the Anti-Imperialist League, blowing violently. The east wind has come back and has been forgiven; but why did it wander from its own fireside! Boston without the east wind seems as imposs ole as Boston without cranks.

MCKINLEY.

It is the Hon. DAVID ABSALOM DE ARMOND. M. C., of Missouri. He arises in the Demoratic Judicial State Convention and pour

orth this torrent of molasses: "In all our great land, in all the world, I verily be eve BRYAN stands to day without a peer, the noblest type of self governing man beneath the stars. Four years ago some feared him, as a boy fresh from the ountry. He is before us now in all the strength and glory of matured, perfect manhood. For four years e has lived in the public eye. Millions have studied him under every light that can beat upon a humar oul, or mind or life. He has spoken face to face with more people than any other man who lives. He has hrilled more people, lofty and humble, with his firm but gentle hand clasp than any other being upon the

In short the Colonel is as "superb" as he says he platform is. But why does the Hon. DAVID ABSALOM DE ARMOND paint him as a peerless hand shaker?

The temporary chairman of the Nebraska Middle-of-the-Road Populist convention, held in Col. BRYAN's own capital, says that "the bogey man of imperialism will not frighten the Populists." That bogey man will not frighten anybody, except the political neurotics of the Anti-Imperialist League.

The Third Party statesmen are cautious ca culators of their political strength. The Hon. ISAAC H. KLEIN, Secretary of the Twentyseven Plaza Hotel Anti-Imperialists, says that they have "strong assurances from Republi-When here, and again after his return cans in Massachusetts, Iowa, Minnesota, Delaware and Maryland that lead them to believe to put a ticket in the field." Mr. KLEIN understates the case. There is reason to believe that if the Twenty-seven massed their forces in Wenham, Mass., their candidate for Moderator of Prince of Wales and those allied with him the town meeting would be a respectable

China's own arsenals are said to have furnished some part of the guns which the insurrectionists are using; and the despatches say they are effective and well served. China has arsenals at Shanghai, Wu-chang, Hanyan on the Yangtse River and Nankin, and foreign writers who have described them, in the past two years, have generally agreed that the cannon and Mauser rifles they are turning out are of very good quality, but that these weapons might be imported far more cheaply than they are manufactured at home. Lord Charles Beresford said, however, that the small cannon made at Hanyan in 1898 were almost

The Chinese people gave gunpowder to the world and a considerable amount of the prodnot, often of very poor quality, is made up into firecrackers and exploded mainly in China and the United States. China will probably never consume as much gunpowder in war as she has burned in mere noise making and spectacle. When Mr. John Bell visited Pekin in 1721 he STRONG & Co., on the Tyne, and was was told by "the Emperor's General of Artil- gagement at Middelburg between Gen. Botha lery" that the Chinese had used gunpowder in fireworks for more than 2,000 years, according to their records, but they had only recently begun to apply it to the purposes of war. The inventor of the Maxim gun wrote, last year, that gunpowder was originally used in war by the Chinese, not for hurling projectiles, but to The first part of Capt. IDE's report refers produce a great noise, sputtering and smoke for the purpose of frightening rather than of injuring an enemy. Consul-General Goodnow reported two years ago that the \$1,500,000 worth of firecrackers annually sent abroad, mainly to New York in sailing vessels, is only a very small part of the firecrackers that are consumed in China. He added that they were once used largely to frighten away evil spirits, but are now most frequently an expression of good feeling or of ceremonious compliment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable fournal to suggest a plan for preserving the trees of the Boulethe trees be moved from their present location to these new plots. This would provide one broad roadway instead of two. A single roadway having a width equal to the combined width of the two existing ones each be as wide as the central strip as it is now laid

It seems to me that only one objection can be urged to this plan, viz. that such an arrangement of the grass might interfere with access from the roadway to the buildings, but this might be obviated by putting a narrow walk along the curb, with frequent walks from it to the main sidewalk. There might be one such walk for each city block.

JULY 23. ERNEST FLAGO.

fiction number. It contains half a dozen short stories and as many pieces of verse. Mrs. Edith Wharton plot inspired by the old Italian "novellier." Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson begins the life history of a THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT IN ASIA.

The extension of the Russian mobilization in Asia to western Siberia, Semirietchensk and Turkestan is undoubtedly in pursuance of a farreaching policy, the execution of which has probably been forced on Russia by the results of the disturbance in China. Practically the whole of Asiatic Russia has now been called to arms, though the chief scenes of action will be in the widely separated southwestern and southeastern extremities and the bor dering territories. The mobilization in Turkes tan and Semirietchensk is apparently designed for action toward Chinese Turkestan and Djungaria in western Mongolia. In the event of a Russian army crossing the frontier of Chinese Turkestan, the natural objectives will be Kashgar, where there is a considerable Chinese garrison, and Yarkand, both points of commercial and military importance. A march to Kashgar presents no serious obstacles and the Russian troops taking part in it would be brought almost up to the frontier by rail from the military centres at Tashkent, Samarkand and other points further west, reenforced by others from across the Caspian. The Semirietchensk mobilization is obviously directed against Diungaria and its capitai, Kuidja, which Russia annexed and occupied in 1871 and afterward evacuated under strong pressure from China. The conentration of troops in the districts to the north would have in view Tchugutchak, the most important frentier city in western Mongolia, as it commands the roads leading to the fertile regions in the southwest and into centrai Mengolia, the capital of which, Uliassutai, is south of the mountains in which the Yenkel River takes its rise. Tohugutohak is reached by a military road from Semipolatinal at the head of the navigation of the River Irtish rom Omsk, one of the principal stations on the berian Railway. The distance is about four hundred miles, the road running due south from Semipolatinsk for some two hundred miles to Sergiopol, from where one road

Balkash, continues in a southerly direction to Viernoe, the terminus of the railway from l'ashkent. From the Trans-Baikal district it is reported that the Chinese have occupied Kailar, a town outh of the line of the Manchurian Railway, on the trade route from Tsitsihar on the Norma River to Starol Zuruchaltul on the Argun, where the railway crosses the frontier from the Russian erritory. The object of the Chinese would appear to be to stop the construction of the railway and prevent the completion of the line from the Siberian road to Taitsthar by which the Russian troops coming from Europe would be saved many days of travel down the Amur and up the Sungari. On account of the vital importance of this line, the Russians are bound to send a

branches to the southeast to Tchugutchak, and

the other, passing near the eastern end of Lake

strong body of troops to clear the way and keep the communications open. In China proper the Government, or who ever it is that is in control, is displaying a de cided spirit of resistance to the action of the cooperating Powers. It can hardly be doubted that the procrastination regarding the fate of the Envoys is to gain time to complete the military preparations. That the movement against the foreigners general throughout the Empire is evidenced by runners having been sent into Thibet to rouse the people to expel Europeans from that country. The report that a Russian army was moving from the north into China direct to Pekin though semi-officially denied at the time it was given out, is now said to be well founded. It is said to be over 50,000 strong, and to be advancing by forced marches. Should these figures h only approximately accurate their arrival at Pekin or its neighborhood before the combined forces from Taku and Tien-Tsin or Shanhaik wan would materially influence the situation in a variety of ways.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Free State burghers who were believed be safely blockaded in the Roode Bergen on the Basutoland border two weeks ago, are back again on the British communications, and have, according to a report from Cape Town to the British War Office, cut the railway and tele-The British force in pursuit, after some smart skirmishes, lost sight and track of the Free Staters, and has had to turn in at the Roodeval railway station to wait for supplies for 3,000 men and horses. In the mean time Gen. De Wet, with President Steyn, who is believed to be with him, is variously reported to have crossed the railway and gone north, and to have doubled back behind the pursuing British and gone in a northerly direction. The request sent by Gen. Broadwood in command of the British force to Gen. Knox at Kroonstad to send him news of the enemy's movements, discloses the fact that the British are receiving no assistance from the submitted burghers. This is the result of Gen. Kitchener's severity in the enforcement of the already sufficiently drastic regulations issued by Lord Roberts in his progress through the Free State as to the treatment of the burgher population. As the spring in that part of Africa does not set in for another ten weeks, the British will have to keep closer than ever to their main lines of communications for supplies leaving the burghers free to continue their raids. Whether Gen. De Wet, who is said to have 2,000 men and four guns with him, is sweeping back again to the eastward or is making a dash northward to cross the Vaal and join Gen. Botha will soon be known. Should he take the latter course it will be a sign that his ammunition is giving out. His capture of a supply train with its escort will, however, have given him an opportunity of replenishing his own stores while at the same

time delaying his pursuers The Cape Town news of an impending enand the British appears to have been without foundation. Indirectly, however, Lord Roberts conveys the information that Gen. Baden-Powell has been blockaded at Rustenburg for some little time, and was only relieved on Saturday by Gen. Methuen dispersing the Boer commandos surrounding him. A British post southeast of Johannesburg narrowly escape capture at the end of last week, the timely arrival of strong reenforcements compelling the

Boers encircling it to retire. A Natal correspondent communicates the fact that the Elswick Ordnance Works in Engla d, desiring to express their admiration of the conduct of the Natal Volunteers during the war, offered to present them with a complete field battery of the most modern guns. Gen. Buller, probably acting on instructions, refused to allow them to accept the gift, alleging that as Ladysmith had been relieved there was no necessity for the guns. The comments in the Colony on this action of Gen. Buller display considerable dissatisfaction with his decision.

The Northern National Park

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One Charles Cristadoro of St. Paul, Minn., in an article in a recent issue of THE SUN makes a broad statement that the lumber millionaires as a class are against the Northern National Park proposition. I hasten to assure you that the honorable lumbermen in Minnesota are ardent supporters out without diminishing the usefulness of the street of the measure. A rich man is not necessarily devoid of patriotism. But the objectors are the saloon keepers and the brewing companies, seconded by town-site boomers, who have noth ing to loose and everything to gain by a fouryear boom of the pine that is "thrown" on the
market. Unfortunately, the Duluth as well as
the Seventh district is "close" and the
Republicans need every vote, and if the members from said districts were to vote for the
park proposition they would lose over a
thousand votes in each district and they would
thereby be deteated. The junior Senator, I believe, is passive in regard to the measure in
deference of the members of the lower house.
There are thirty-eight saloons at Cass Lake,
and for customers they depend on the "lumber
Jack" and they wield a great influence in the
Duluth district.
This is the class of people who urge Congress
to open he reservation for the "homeless" poor.

GRANN TORKS, N. D., July 20. ing to loose and everything to gain by a four-

GOD AND THE CONSTITUTION. Religion the Great Means in Elevating and

Enfranchistng Nations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent who affirmed that on Jan. 25, 1894, Senator Frye and Representative Morse tried to get a measure through Congress that had for its aim the Constitutional recognition of the Church, in a later communication to THE SUN, on July 17th inst., qualifies his statement by saying that it was not the "Church," but, "Almighty God." To his mind that is "a wholesale recognition of the bulk of the dogmas and creeds of the average Christian.

Now, unless a man has mental myopia he should know that a Constitutional recognition of the Deity does not necessarily imply the recognition of the Church. The Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Universalist Churches and the Salvation Army worship the same Deity, but they are separate religious organizations. The Church is one thing and the "Almighty God" is not the Church, in its visible aspect. He is a separate Being altogether. If I recognize the "Almighty God" need I recognize the Church also? No, not by a long shot. The visible Church is a human organization, composed of Christians and hypocrites, whereas the "Almighty God" is not a corporeal Being. Hence, between the two there s a wide distinction.

Nor does the "recognition" of the Deity imply a recognition of the "creeds of the Christian Churches." For example, I may be a member of the Roman Catholic Church and recognize the "Almighty God." Yet, because I am a Roman Catholic, it does not imply that I am to recognize the "creed" of the Unitarian Church, does it? Ordinarily, the mind conceives of a creed as being any summary of principles or professed opinions believed in or adhered to Hence Senator Frye and Representative Morse, in 1894, did not try to get any measure through to recognize by Constitutional amendment the Church. "It was simply an attempt which had for its design the recognition of God, not the Church, by the Federal Constitution Again, it is asked, "what proof is there that

we are indebted to God for our civil and religious liberty? Why, the testimony of trustworthy historians. Motley, for instance, says: 'Calvinism (which enters largely into the creeds of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational and negatively, the Episcopalian Churches, &c.), was the germ in which human freedom was preserved in various countries in every epoch." Bossuet, the great Roman Catholic historian, speaking of the general synod of France of 1559, says "a great social revolution has been effected within the centre of the French monarchy. Calvin and his disciples have established a spiritual republic." Hume, in speaking of the struggles of the English people for civil iberty, said: "Presbyterianism was republican and suited the genius of the people." Froude says: "Scotland ought to be proud of Knox. He gave civil liberty to Scotland; and I say more: it has preserved liberty to England. Macauley has shown that the great revolution

Macauley has shown that the great revolution of 1885, when the representatives of the English people passed the celebrated "Declaration of Rights" which gave civil liberty to England, was in a great measure purchased by the labors, sacrifices, treasures and blood of the Presbyterians of Seotland. Our national historian, Bancroft, says: "He who will not honor the memory and respect the influence of Calvin knows but little of the origin of American liberty." Hence, to the Churches which hold to the Calvinistic creed and to the influence that they exerted on the minds of the common people we owe the origin of the republican form of government in the United States.

It was the "Almighty God" who inspired these religious believers with hope and inspiration. Hence we are indebted to Himfor His aid and inspiration. Agnosticism never did anything toward allevhating suffering humanity or the redemption of the world from the tyranny of oppression, did it? And human slavery? Why, a thousand years before the battle of Hastings the Romans used to enslave the blue-eyed Saxon, while Socrates, Plito and Aristotle "signalized themselves by the brightness of their genius." The ancestors of the Rothschilds were in slavery to the Egyptians. One thousand years before Homer wrote the Iliad the same race was in slavery to the Egyptians. One thousand years before Kipling wrote the "Recessional" the blue-eyed Saxons were enslaved by the Normans, and God had a hand in them all as well as in the nearro slavery of America. Nearly every powerful race has been once enslaved. In the realms of the spiritual as well as in the natural world there are things that neither men nor angels the spiritual as well as in the natural world there are things that neither men nor angels can understand. "Great is the invstery of can understand. "Great is the investery of godliness." In spite of the evil consequences of slavery, something good will come of it.

Religious differences the parent of numberless wars? If so, what were the causes of the Revolutionary War, the Mexican War, the War of 1812, the late Civil War and the Hispano-American War? What caused the French and German War, the Crimean, the Russo-Turkish and "Opium" wars? Was religion the cause of the Napoleonic, French and English wars, or the war between the British and the South African Boers? Whoever asserts that "religious differences" have been the cause of "numberless wars" do s not know their history. If Russia, England, France and Germany would cease their unjust and unfair "land-grabbing" in the East, would there be any such uprising as we now see in the land of the "Heathen Chinee?"

Jas. M. Bopdy, Pastor Liberty Street Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., July 20.

Why Democrats Will Vote for McKinley. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The talk about the necessity of a third ticket for voters who are satisfied with neither McKinley nor Bryan does not extend to sensible and practical men. Whatever great questions of politics may arise hereafter out of our expansion or "Imperialistic" policy, it is plain that the great parties will not be ready to divide on them until the uestion of gold or 18 to 1 has been settled finally at this election.

So long as the Democratic party is committed to 16 to 1 it will have to stand or fall on that Issue alone. So long as Bryan is its representative it carries the load of Bryanism, and it can not get rid of the burden without getting rid of him, and until it throws him overboard it will never be in a position to appeal to intelligent men on any other question.

That is the feeling of nearly every Democrat with whom I come in contact, for my acquaintance is confined almost exclusively to Gold Democrats. Even where they are most disposed to fear an imperialistic policy in the future they are agreed that the Democratic party will never be in a position to command the respect of the public for any policy it may put forward in opposition until it has ceased to alarm all business with its Bryanism

Consequently they want no third ticket, the two tickets already in the field, Bryan lagainst McKinley, afford them just the opportunity they desire to relieve the Democratic party of the incubus of Bryanism. Bryan will again be beaten by Democrats. Now at last they have a chance to get rid of him wholly and finally and thus prepare the way for the return of the Democratic party to dignity, respectability and redoubtability

NEW YORK, July 28.

\$10,000 on McKinley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have placed in the hands of Richardson & Hill, brokers, of Washington street, Boston, \$10,000 to be wagered on McKinley's election at odds of 3 to 1. The money may be divided into sums of \$500 or more. I will accept THE SUN or the above firm as final stakeholder. The above offer is genuine and will be substantiated by Richardson & Hill, who are prominent brokers.

Manager Wilbur Opera Company, Providence PROVIDENCE, R.I., July 21.

Brooklyn's Infant Death Rate.

SUN on Saturday published an editorial upon the reat mortality of infants in Brooklyn, in which a Brooklyn physician attributed the greater death rate ever that of Manhattan to the lack of money to carry on the relief work in Brooklyn. How about giving Nathan Straus a little of the credit for the much lower death rate among infants in New York? NEW YORK, July 23.

The Heraid has held, and holds, that It anism for Americans to go to Pekin and get Conger, if he is alive, or else get his body and bring it home for burial if he is murdered. That is our idea of "Americanism" We hold that this should be done if it drained the treasury of ever dollar in it, and if it required the greatest American army America can NEW JAPANESE MINISTER ARRIVES. Kogoro Takahira at San Francisco on His

Way to Washington. SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 .- Kogoro Takahira, the new Japanese Minister to the United States, who arrived on the steamer America Maru today, is one of Japan's most experienced diplomats, and has been for the past year in Tokio, filling the office of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, an office corresponding to our First

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Assistant Secretary of State. Minister Takahira laughingly calls Washingon the "cradle of his diplomatic career," for he first came in contact with a foreign government there as a member of the Japanese legation from 1879 to 1883. He afterward returned to this country as Consul-General at New York city in 1891, so that this is his third mission to this country. After one year in New York he was sent as a Minister to Rome, a post which he held but a short time, being transferred to the much more important office of Japanese Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, where he remained until last year. In Washington he succeeds Minister Komura, who in March was transferred to St. Petersburg, leaving the legation in charge of Mr. Mabashima.

Minister Takahira is accompanied by his wife, who has been with him throughout his diplomatic career. He brings no suite aside from his secretary, M. Abe.

Although wearied by his long voyage and denying himself to all visitors in his apartment at the Palace Hotel, Minister Takahira, accorded a special interview to THE SUN correspondent. Regarding the present situation in the East he spoke guardedly and with reserve

"It is difficult to express an opinion concerning the grave reports from China, for the reason that in spite of the rumors published we have absolutely no communication open with the district involved and we cannot tell how much, if any, of what we hear is reliable. Before expressing an opinion I would first want to know exactly what had taken place, and then, if the tragical events have actually occured, we must inquire how much influence the Government troops of China have over the insurgents before we can fix the matter of responsibility. We have no reason at present to believe that the Emperor and Empress Dowager have any agency in the present trouble. Up to the time of the tidings of the outbreak the attitude of the Chinese Government toward foreign powers had been most friendly. Even among the Chinese people there are certain mandarins who are frankly friends of progress and desirous of maintaining cordial relations with the Powers. In my own country many changes in various forms are in have absolutely no communication open with

cordial relations with the Powers. In my own country many changes in various forms are in progress, and we have no grounds for apprehension as regards our steady advance toward civilization, which is the true aim of the Government and the people."

By special command of the Emperor Minister Takahira, during his few hours stay at Honolulu, made a searching inquiry into the late labor troubles in the islands with the Japanese plantation laborars, and the status and condition of the laborers since the admission of the territory to the Union and the abolition of contract labor. He says the restrictons jut on the territory to the Union and the abolition of contract labor. He says the restrictors put on the emigration of Japanese by the Japanese Government are expected to be only temporary, until the unsettled conditions caused by annexation and the fears aroused in the States by the large immigration of Japanese thither shall have been settled and the Japanese Government, by inquiries such as he initiated in Honolulu, can learn the exact conditions.

While in Honolulu Minister Takahira met a deputation of Japanese merchants, who presented to him a memorial on the subject of the losses sustained by them through the burning of Chinatown to check the spread of the plague. This memorial the Minister will present to the Administration in Washington.

Minister Takahira looks forward with pleasure to his return to Washington, where he has many friends of long standing. He expects to leave for Washington on Thursday.

SOCIETY TO ESTABLISH DEATH.

Organization of the A. S. P. P. R. The horror of being buried alive, which umerous events of the past have shown to be a possibility, has resulted in the organization, in this city, of the American Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial. The society has formally applied for a charter and expects soon to demonstrate the usefulness

of such a body. It would appear on first thought as if the incorporators of the new organization are disposed to question the professional ability of the family physician, when pronouncing his patient dead, to determine satisfactorily as to whether life is really extinct. But the theory of the society, judging from th and surgeons are apt to issue certificates of death carelessly or, in other words, without

death carelessly or, in other words, without subjecting the body to an exhaustive physical test, in order to ascertain unmistakably the absence of life.

The proposed charter of the Society for the Prevention of Premature Bunai provides that physicians certifying to the death of persons in the State of New York shall sign a certificate, prepared by the society, stipulating that the followings tests, or as many of them as may be decided upon, have been applied to the body of the supposed dead without having produced any indication of life:

Two or more incisions in an artery.

Two or more incisions in an artery.

The paim of the hand exposed to the flame of a candle not more than five inches away.

A mirror or crystal held to the lips and no sign of a candidation. respiration.
A hot tron or steel placed against the flesh without

A hot iron or steel placed against the flesh without producing bilisters.

It is also recommended that chapels be established for the repose of remains during a given number of hours.

In expliciting the need of their society, the founders of the A. S. P. P. B. quote the opinions of various doctors of eminence in this country and abroad to the effect that the instances of mistaken death are much more frequent than is generally supposed. The Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Paris is said to be authority for the alarming statement that one-third or one-half of those who die, or rather are pronounced dead, in bed, are still alive when buried. Another doctor expresses the belief that, out of every thousand persons who pass away, one is buried alive. It has been estimated that in England and Wales between 2,000 and 3,000 persons have been interred while life was still present. One physician declares that bodies buried before life is extinct live from half an hour to an hour after being placed in the coffin. Members of the organization cite cases in our own country and elsewhere of life being restored after patients have been declared dead and arrangements made for their burial.

In spite of the apparently strong arguments in favor of the long-named society, it is somewhat doubtful if the propositions of its promoters will appeal forcibly to the rank and file of the medical fraternity. Nevertheless, it can truthfully be said that most people would probably find more comfort in the thought that the question of their burial rather than by methods more or less untrustworthy afterwards. Contemplation of awaking in one's offin and having to depend upon the successful operation, automatic or otherwise, of some mechanical device to reveal the fact above ground, surely is not altogether agreeable.

REACTION NOW IN HAWAII.

on the Many New Plantations. 23.—Hawaii is now feeling the reaction from the feverish activity in starting new sugar

plantations during the past year and a half. The plantations that have been started within that time have required so much capital for development that it is straining the resources of this community to meet the demands. In tions has been stopped. Others are feeling the pinch and plantation companies are resing the pinch and plantation companies are called upon to carry heavy financial loads in order to keep the work of development going.

The method by which most of the later plantations have been organised is to issue paid-up stock to pay for the land and assessable stock to raise money for development. The large number of plantations started in this way put on the market an immense amount of assessable stock. The continual levying of assessable stock. The continual levying of assessable stock. The continual levying of assessments to provide funds to carry on the development work has been more than many of the stockholders could stand. The strain has been reflected in the quotations of some of the old-established and big dividend-paying stocks, as men have thrown these on the market in order to get money to meet assessments on the stock of new plantations. As showing the drain on the community it may be said that assessments calling for about \$1,800,000 to be paid during July, August and September have already been made. Besides this a large amount called for by previous assessments is still unpaid and further assessments are expected. pinch and plantation companies are called upon

John Howard Bryant 98 Years Old.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 24.-John Howard Bryant, brother of William Cullen Bryant, celebrated the ninety-third anniversary of his birth here yesterday. He is in fairly good health, here yesterday. He is in fairly good health. He was born at the family homestead in Cummington, Mass., and moved to Illinois in 1881, settling in this city, where he has been a resident ever since. He is the only surviving member of the Bryant family of which William Calen was a member.