

THE JOURNAL

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ROBERT G. EVANS. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

So wrote the wise man. And when we hear the words of esteem and loving favor which are spoken to-day of Robert G. Evans we feel that it is so. Robert Evans might never have been a rich man if he had chosen riches and at the sacrifice of his good name, but he was successful in life; he was successful in his profession, and provided generously for those dependent upon him. He had ambitions for advancement of a worthy kind, and he had attained a position of eminence among his fellow-citizens. But in all his aspirations he never lost sight of the fact that a good name is the richest reward of human effort, and while he does not leave his family a large fortune, he leaves to them what is infinitely more valuable—an honored name.

It is doubtful if the death of any other man in the state of Minnesota would bring to the hearts of so many people a feeling of personal bereavement as has come to thousands through the death of Mr. Evans. His kindly nature, his gentle consideration for the interests and the feelings of others, his eminent fairness at all times in his personal and business relations, his winning and genial personality, his large-hearted and sympathetic nature, and his absolute fidelity—these were traits possessed by this man in a remarkable degree, and bound men to him in ties of strongest friendship and regard. Men often speak of each other, when they discuss justly it, in terms of great respect and consideration. All men who came much in touch with Mr. Evans do more; they speak of him with love and mourn his loss with sincere sorrow.

Nor was this loveable man, with all his gentleness and kindness, lacking in rugged strength of character. He was a man of convictions, and he possessed the courage as well as the ability to defend them. His influence in the politics of Minnesota will be felt for many years to come. While active and influential in that sphere, his methods were ever those of honor and scrupulous honesty. His example in this respect is one worthy of all emulation and will continue to exert an influence for good upon the political history of his state.

He came to Minnesota seventeen years ago, a young man just fairly entered upon the practice of his profession. The early years were years of struggle not unmingled with hardship, but his ability, his industry, and his integrity were unfailing and won for him a high place in the legal profession of his state and of the country. Possessing unusual talents as a public speaker, and disposed to take a practical interest in public affairs he naturally became a factor in the politics of the state.

The scheme proposed by the advocates of combination will not work, through lack of cohesion and co-operation. Russia, who has been fighting us through tariff discriminations, is now up in arms against Germany's proposed heavy protective tariff, and the St. Petersburg Viedomost proposes that Russia shall receive her commercial treaty with the United States, as she has little benefit to expect from the development of commerce with Germany, whose merchants settled in Russia and whose manufacturers have reaped the lion's share of the trade advantages between the two countries, hitherto. The Viedomost advises the speedy acquisition of mutually profitable commerce with the United States. Our consular reports, as published by the state department, relate the story of our commercial expansion and so practical is the information which these officials give that both Great Britain and Germany are taking steps to adopt our system of consular commercial information. A little over ten years ago we were importing shoes from Europe for women, notably from Austria, but now our whole supply of leather is made at home and we are exporting leather and shoes, the latter in enormous quantities, and driving the Austrian shoemakers, who used to have a lively trade with us, to distraction and antagonism to our trade operations in their own backyard. The same story may be related of other lines of trade.

The result of our commercial expansion and home prosperity is seen in the tremendous reduction of the holdings of American securities in Europe during the last decade. These securities have been bought back out of the accumulated savings of the nation and the process has resulted in giving this country a conspicuous position in the investment market and loans have been made to Great Britain, Russia, Germany and Sweden. Great Britain, who has been very hard hit by our commercial expansion, is by

remarkable speech made in the hour of his defeat. The grace with which he accepted the verdict and the dignified yet magnanimous manner in which he acquiesced in the decision of the party, left him at the end of the campaign with many more admiring friends than he possessed at the beginning.

Then followed the supreme trial of his life—the loss of his devoted wife. Again the spirit was brave and the heart uncomplaining, and he bore his great grief in such a manly fashion as to elicit renewed expressions of admiration and sympathy. But impaired health and physical deterioration were factors in the strife with which he was not able to contend.

So the end came suddenly. And to-day, while loving friends and sorrowing neighbors pay the last office of service and tender attention to the dead, and seek to soothe the grief of the orphaned children, all over the state and all over the country men and women, of all degree and low, are speaking tributes of honor and respect, for the name and the influence of Robert G. Evans was confined to no narrow sphere.

Thus is exemplified in the life and in the death of a good man the wisdom of the wisest, that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES. The report of Professor Atkinson, the superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines, for the last fiscal year, is one of the most encouraging of the public documents which have been issued relating to the insular possessions. The reports of educational progress in Porto Rico and the effective introduction of our system in Cuba are full of matter for congratulation, but the populations of these islands are more homogeneous, while the Philippines present peculiar ethnical features.

Since Professor Atkinson has been on duty he has distinguished the archipelago into eighteen divisions, each under charge of a division superintendent. The school accommodations are of course entirely inadequate, the buildings being generally very poor and unattractive and the desire of the people for education is so great that the rooms are overcrowded. This is a matter which will be remedied in time, and it is to be hoped in as short a time as possible, for there should be no stinting in the necessary expenditures for education. The professor proposes to introduce teachers' institutes and other American features at an early date and a high school will be established in each province next year. In Manila the English language is to be used instead of Spanish as the medium of instruction. The Philippine commission has formally prohibited the introduction of religious teaching in the public schools and the parents and teachers. No "Faribault plan" has been resorted to and no diminution in attendance has resulted and it is likely that the popular satisfaction with the arrangement will continue. The public schools, as organized under American auspices, will be so very much better in every respect than the religious schools hitherto in use in the archipelago, that they will always be popular and there will be ample opportunity for religious instruction by religious bodies who have enterprise enough to undertake it.

It would seem that, even the most inveterate anti-expansionist would not object to the educational phase of American occupation of the Philippines, but there are democratic journals like the Cincinnati Enquirer who are still calling upon the government to scuttle out of the islands and abandon the people to their fate. They do not want the natives to experience the advantages of American institutions. They do not want them educated or brought into the grace of the higher civilization. The Bourbons, who refuse to keep up with the procession and who to obstruct the march of civilization and dwarf this nation to unseemly individualism, will falter and stagger in their own tracks.

ANXIOUS EUROPE. Ex-Senator Washburn, before leaving London to return home on Saturday, and Senator Dewey, who returned to New York from Europe Saturday, expressed themselves as very much impressed with the anxiety they found in their travels among business men and manufacturers over the encroachments of American trade. They fear a perpetual credit balance of trade against them held by this country, but, according to Senator Dewey, their own differences are so radical that the talk of combinations against us, heard so frequently of late, is decidedly vaporous.

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for the most cheerful of all our competitors. She is pulling out of her serious difficulties, due to the South African war and loss of trade, with great cheerfulness. She has not during her depression lost her shipbuilding trade, nor has it been impaired much. Great Britain will not join any combination against us, because she knows it is more profitable for herself to keep on friendly terms with all the advanced powers, from mutually profitable trade. Our own interests lie in the direction of an increasingly liberal trade policy. President McKinley has placed himself clearly on record as advocating most strenuously the conservation of the home market and, at the same time, having a trade policy which shall enable us to secure all needed advantages in outside markets, this having become a necessity for our great manufacturing industries, whose capacity for production has enormously increased so that it is essential that their works shall be kept in operation that they may not sustain loss on their many millions of fixed capital and that their operatives may be freed from loss of time and wages. The trade of the future must be largely on reciprocal lines. If we hold or expand our European trade, we will have to make and receive concessions. It is folly to talk of any other course.

The people of Winona gave the Journal excursionists a very handsome reception last Saturday and by their generous welcome impressed the five or six hundred excursionists who went down from this city and vicinity to the beautiful metropolis of the southern portion of the state with the enterprise and hospitality of that community. Both the visitors and the visited were agreeably surprised. Winona was delighted to find that the Journal excursion brought to them such a fine class of people, and the excursionists were more than pleased by the liberal preparations for their reception which had been made by the citizens of Winona. The Street Fair Association, the Board of Trade, the newspapers—the Republican-Herald and the Independent—and the business men and citizens generally spared no effort to make the visit a memorable one, and certainly their efforts will not soon be forgotten by their appreciative guests.

S. T. Johnson, whom the governor has appointed bank examiner, had more and better backing than has been arrayed in support of any Minneapolis man for some time. This is referred to as a hopeful sign as to Hennepin politics. Mr. Johnson has had large business experience of the kind that will be valuable to him in the office which he is to fill after Jan. 1; he is energetic and capable, and we have no doubt will reflect credit upon the administration of which he is to be such an important part.

The showing Minnesota is making at the Pan-American Exposition is such as to impress every visitor and to call forth expressions of wonder and interest. The Buffalo press has been very generous in its words of praise. The Buffalo Courier of yesterday devoted several columns to a description of the Minnesota building and exhibits together with illustrative photographs. The Courier says that the name, "Bread and Butter State," is so apt and appropriate that it bids fair to supersede the older nickname of the "Gopher State."

The Rooster Nuisance Again. A Brockton, Mass., philanthropist, Edgar P. Howard, has devised an appliance for the prevention of nocturnal and early morning crowing by roosters. He has patented the device under the name of the "Brookton Anti-Crower." Mr. Howard had a prize Plymouth Rock rooster by which he set great store. The bird, however, had one unfortunate habit, he apparently suffered from insomnia. He would sleep fairly well till about midnight, when his slumbers seemed to be disturbed by an inclination toward vocal expression. As the rooster was of great size, with long legs and a crowing without actually "suffering" from insomnia. At the worst the crowing was with that its author got no further than the overture, and the remarks of the hens on the performance did not discourage a repetition of the attempt.

It Mr. Howard has solved the problem he has done much to make suburban life more desirable.

One of the latest books that is largely advertised in the trade papers is "The Modern Power of Management." In cloth it costs you \$2 but there is an "Editorial" for the leather" that can be procured for \$4. The humor of the book is velled but there is a predominant tone of cheerfulness about it that appeals to undertakers for whom it is written.

Some one has started the story that Mike Dennis has become president of the "Greening" on the papers of the seventh district. We know of a couple of joints that will stand a little green—Gracville Enterprise.

What other paper does Editor McKeon have reference to? Miss Eugenia Koenig, a wealthy Belleville, Ill. girl, who has become prettier of the marrying-the-coachman affair has been called off. It is not done in society now to any great extent. Wealthy young ladies please take notice. People who have lost a dozen panes of glass and a few pretty flowers have but a dim idea of the feeling of the farmer who sees 160 acres of wheat, corn and vegetables pounded into the ground by a few moments of hail. The Grant street canyon did an imitation of the Johnston flood last night that filled the neighborhood with admiration, the basements with water and the park with debris. Another person bitten by a yellow fever mosquito has died in Havana. From this and similar facts it seems to be quite clear that yellow fever is a dangerous disease. The Kansas City Journal declares that Charles A. Towne has become president of a big asphalt corporation. If this isn't a blow at our liberties, what is it? Massachusetts democrats are talking of running Richard Olney for governor. Mr. Olney was one of the best discoveries made by Mr. Cleveland in the 80's. The drought was hard on the mosquitoes, but there are still a few of these graceful couriers of the air on deck after sundown. When Crapaud drew his damning needle Turkey came off the perch. The glazier this morning is as cheery as the coal man. A Milwaukee Joke. A letter was mailed in Passaic, N. J., last week addressed to somebody in "Hell, N. J." The letter was sent to Passaic, N. J., but it was mailed in St. Paul and directed "Hell, Minn." It would inevitably have found its way to the flourishing city on the site of the old St. Anthony's Falls.

THE RIVER ROUTE Trade on That Waterway and its Connections is Heavy—A Profitable Business.

From a Staff Correspondent. Rat Portage, Ont., Aug. 20.—Rainy River and its water connections just now constitute one of the busiest highways of commerce in Canada. This business is largely controlled by the Rainy River Navigation company, a Rat Portage company. For years and years and at the present time the bulk of all the freight sent into the Rainy River country has been handled through Rat Portage, although a part of the supplies required in the building of the Canadian Northern railroad between Port Arthur and Beaudette are now coming in over the complete water route. Although the Rainy River bulk still comes to Rat Portage by the Canadian Pacific and is forwarded thence by boats from 100 to 250 miles. The traffic is extremely high, and the navigation companies that the independent boats have been doing a tremendous business. Some of the railroad supplies have to be brought an enormous distance. Although the Rainy River boats are unequaled anywhere in the world for the raising of oats, potatoes and hay, the contractors have to bring these products many hundred miles. Hay, for instance, is brought from eastern Ontario to Rat Portage and is thence forwarded to the railroad camps along Rainy river and lake at a total freight cost of \$40 a ton. If the Rainy River boats were not engaged in carrying or forestaged they would have been able to get rich off the building of the new railroad. There are enough farmers along the river to raise the oats, hay and potatoes required by the camps.

Profitable Navigation. The principal steamer of the Rainy River Navigation company is the Keenora, a handsome steel hull, twin-screw boat, with ample accommodations for passengers, a good table and altogether a very comfortable steamer. It runs the round trip from Rat Portage to Fort Francis, at the foot of Rainy Lake, a distance of 160 miles, each way three times a week. The Keenora carries about 125 tons of freight. This is charged at the rate of 35 cents a hundred for Fort Francis in carload lots and 45 cents in smaller consignments. As she always has good loads, and as her steamer and her crew are employed in the same trade at the same rates, it is easy to see that the navigators of Lake of the Woods, Rainy river and the Keenora are not starving. It is said that the receipts of the Keenora are \$1,500 a round trip, and that her net receipts for four months amount to \$50,000. For freight shipped above Fort Francis, the Keenora handles the business. In addition to this the passenger patronage, made up of both business and pleasure parties, is very respectable. The fare from Rat Portage to Fort Francis is \$7, including meals and berths, both of which are very good on the Keenora.

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There is no more enjoyable lake water trip in America than that from Rat Portage to Fort Francis.

MINNESOTA POLITICS. Few realize how uneasy lies the head of a member of the state board of control. Their troubles with the normal board, with the court trust and with the numerous disappointed bidders are only incidents. They have many other woes.

Not the least of their worries is a vigorous and concerted attempt to drag the board into politics. From this influence President Leavitt is practically free. He is a Van Sant appointee, but a glib democrat, and has no interest or affiliation with the republican party. The men who are being pounded are W. E. Lee and O. B. Gould.

Ever since the appointment of the board, Lee and Gould have been in various sections of the state, trying to make places for their friends through the board of control. The members of the board gave it out straight from the shoulder that the institutions would be closed, that the civil service would be reformed, that the present superintendent would be removed, and that they would be in fact as well as in name the heads of their institutions. They would be hampered in the selection of a successor by the board or any one else.

All sorts of pressure, from the highest and most influential sources, have been brought to bear on the board to get them to change their decision. They positively refused and late in July called the superintendents together and stated their policy in definite terms. The principal part of the message was the dismissal of Frank L. Randall, superintendent of the St. Cloud reformatory. The friends of Randall in St. Cloud and of Vernon Smith of Minneapolis were so miserable for the board. Other applicants quit after the speech of President Leavitt. The superintendents, but the Benson men went after the board and doubled their efforts. It was no use. Judge Gould was not a politician. His appointment was not political, and he refused to be used up by W. E. Lee and O. B. Gould. He has been active in state politics for a number of years, and was speaker of the house in 1883. He is a prominent member of the bar, but he refused to yield. The board was pressed, the stiffer grew his backbone, and the Benson men finally stopped for a rest. The board is still not through yet, but Randall is still superintendent of the reformatory, and President Leavitt says he will stay where he is until the board is dissolved. The board continues to be satisfactory.

Portage to Ft. Francis, and if one chooses the steamer runs for some forty or fifty miles along a devious channel among some of the thousand islands of Lake of the Woods, most of them rocky and wooded and highly picturesque. The rest of the eighty miles on Lake of the Woods is across the great open space known as the "Traverse," where the boats stretch away to the horizon, the open water here being about eighty miles from northwest to southeast. The Rainy river is entered between sandy points, the one on the Minnesota side stretching its threadlike length out for many miles. But in a short time the marshy mouth of the river is passed and the steamer is moving up a most majestic river—the Rainy, which is about 1,000 feet wide, and is rarely less than 600 at any point between its mouth and its source in Rainy Lake. The volume of water it sends toward Hudson Bay must be greater than that which passes Minneapolis in the Mississippi.

Canadian Side Settled. The aspects of the Canadian and American shores are very different. The coast of the American coast is still covered with primeval forest; the Canadian shore on the other hand, is cleared for agriculture. The land is very fertile. There have been settlers on the Canadian side for twenty-five years. A woman came down on the steamer yesterday who had gone in with her parents twenty-two years ago. Since then she has grown to womanhood, married and has children. This was her first trip out of the woods since she was a child. The Canadian settlement is due to the greater stability and special governmental encouragement, begun before the Canadian Pacific railroad was built, when it was desired to have as many settlers as possible on the old Dawson route, connecting eastern Canada with the Red river country. The American side has been difficult of access through American territory. The land has been in Indian reservations for many years and much of it is still withheld from settlement. However, in the last few years the American side of the river front has been acquired or squatted on through there are not many extensive clearings.

Among the great forests of pine, spruce, poplar and many other woods of the Minnesota side a number of considerable rivers flow into the Rainy. The rapid rivers tumble over a merry cascade as if in joyous haste. The Black, Beaudette and Little Fork rivers add considerable volumes of water, but largest of them all is the Big Fork, which seems at times to be almost as large as the Rainy itself.

There is generally a cool breeze, fragrant of the piney woods, blowing on the river which is a great relief to breathe. This exhilarated one finds a never failing interest in the forests on the American side and the picturesque settlements and farms on the Canadian side. At the end of the journey in the evening there is the landing at St. Francis, at the foot of the great falls whose roar may be heard miles away.

AMUSEMENTS. "Under Two Flags" at the Metropolitan. The electric sign over the Metropolitan porte cochere last evening bore the glowing announcement, "Miss May Buckley," and Miss Buckley merited the compliment. "Under Two Flags" is a play presented, merely incidental, to the evening entertainment in the summer season by the Pike company, and whatever of interest attached to last night's performance, the new Cigarette, Miss Buckley is to return to the city for an extended engagement next week at the Grand Hotel. George Irving gives a company was arranged simply to give Minneapolis theatergoers a taste of her quality. During the past three months Miss Buckley has given three performances in St. Paul, and she has been very successful. The evening success here. At the end of the evening she differs but slightly from that of the Pike company. It is neither very good, nor very bad, but it is a good play. It was Mrs. Malaprop who remarked that "comparisons are odorous," but without attempting to pass upon the merits of Miss Buckley's Cigarette, we compared to the only Cigarette Minneapolis has seen of recent years. It may be said that her interpretation of the role differs greatly from Miss Malaprop's. It is, however, a very graceful, winsome, and interesting performance, and suggesting not at all the adjective "unsexed" which her soldier of "the beautiful" applied to her. The character is made attractive through a sacrifice of reality. Such a vivandiere as Miss Buckley's would manifestly be impossible in real life. She has idealized the part and the result is a dainty, charming little personage, not at all the Cigarette of Ouida's novel, but a very delightful child, nevertheless; a child who suggests a certain amount of whom there is not the slightest suggestion of masculinity.

It is only just to the players of the Critteron company to say that they do not, as a matter of fact, appear to advantage in this dramatization of the Ouida novel. George Irving gives a virile interpretation of the part of Bertie Cecil Royall, self-contained, except for the flash of the first act, where he becomes somewhat theatrical in his manner, and the officers of the law are in pursuit of him. His best scenes are those in which he submits to being baited by Colonel Chateaufort, his superior officer. The duel scene between the two is well managed, despite the fact that the men do not attempt to fence.

William Lee Greenleaf handles the part of Bertie Cecil well, and Robert Polem is fairly good as Rake. Miss Mabel Griffith, whose improvement during the present season has been noticeable, created favorable impressions upon last night's audience by her playing of the Princess Venetia. Hugh Mackenzie was essentially melodramatic as Colonel Chateaufort. He should never be cast for such a role. Victor Suko, unfortunately, suffers from an impediment in his speech, which makes it difficult to take him seriously. In fact this might be of advantage, but in such cases as Lord Rotherham's a handicap pronounced to be overlooked.

During the last half of the week Miss Buckley will appear in "Under Two Flags" which will continue through Wednesday night, with the usual midweek matinee. —J. S. Lawrence. Foyer Chat. Following Mathews and Bulger, the ever-popular "In Old Kentucky" will be seen at the Bijou for a week's engagement. The most pronounced red minstrel combination before the public is Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels. George Wilson, the famous Trenton family, Dan Allman, Garden and Somers, Master and Conley, Martin and Pearl and a world of other funny things are with this organization, which will be seen at the Metropolitan all next week, beginning Sunday. The advance sale of seats for this engagement opens Thursday morning. Serious Question in Germany. Now that the Kaiser has been heard it is going to be a serious question in Germany whether it will be less majestic for the wind to blow through it.

Quong Hing STRATEGIST by John R. Rathem

Copyright, 1901, by J. R. Rathem. Quong Hing, accountant in a tea store on South Clark street, waited at the depot of the Santa Fe railway, and he was anxious and anxious awaiting in the neighborhood of his carefully greased and braided cue top. The flower of his heart, little Mah 'Ng, was coming along toward him in a tourist sleeper, and in ten minutes, if the worst of these red-capped devils in charge of the platforms was to be relied on, she would be in his arms.

Chicago was a long way from the willow banks of the Wah, and in the face of the Yangtze, and 'Ng's head and 'Ng's little slanting eyes must have been in a continuous whirl from the minute she had given her life into the keeping of these white people who ran the steamer and the platform, and hustled you from one to the other like a package of tea.

But a telegram from good friends in San Francisco had been received in this direction. Indeed, his present condition was caused more by her rapid approach than anything else; for Quong Hing had called her to him by false pretenses, and now, as the time for the meeting drew near, he was afraid his secret might not stay long in his own keeping. Well, to-morrow they would be married and half Chinatown would be at the wedding feast in the evening. After that he would have to take his chance.

The whole trouble had started from a silly old village crowd, whose husband had followed Chinese Gordon to the walls of Peking, and whose gallant death in the face of the enemy had been drooled out to all the young maidens in the village through the long years that came after.

So he stood in front of the camera and raised into it with a stern and uncompromising air. The picture was a thing to be proud of. He sent it off in time to catch the next mail, and with it a letter to little Mah 'Ng. "My dear boy," he wrote. "You see by the picture that I am at a great war. Each nightfall I go out with my army and the banners and the drums. We march the streets of this land and win great victories. You catch picture likes me?" he said to the camera man. "I velly much oblige you them all same plesaman."

Next morning he went out in his brand new Salvation uniform and sought a photographer. "You catch picture likes me?" he said to the camera man. "I velly much oblige you them all same plesaman." So this was how Quong Hing came to be waiting at the depot. He saw the locomotive swinging round the curve into the maze of tracks. Then, just as he was tracing himself and brushing the dust from his uniform, he heard the familiar beat of the big drum, and, looking behind him, saw all the bonneted lassies of the Clark street corps drawing up in front of the depot. Quong Hing said "Glory Hallelujah" under his breath, and he never said it more fervently in his life. In another minute Mah 'Ng was in his arms, the lassies waving their hands and shouting about the bride, and the young colored man beating the big drum as if he meant to break the parchment or die in the attempt.

The little slant-eyed innocent with the peach-blossom cheeks was the proudest warrior in the world at that moment. "My warrior," she whispered (they are all alike, Chinese or Caucasian, sometimes), "my warrior, the maidens in Po Le Wah were only here to see!"

Quong Hing thought a few things about Go Len, but his thought are totally unfit for publication.

BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL, No. 21 Park Row, New York. The Real Estate Boom. Aug. 25.—Seldom has a fall rally market opened with as promising an outlook as at the present time. The activity in this field of speculation began about a year ago, and in the judgment of experts, the real estate movement, of which it was the beginning, will improve in the future. It is not until the early seventies, when New Yorkers went speculation mad on the subject of land on Manhattan island. At that time the country was in a fairly bad way for a specific time, money was easy, while the extensive improvements projected in the way of public parks and boulevards gave a greater prospective value to land than it had ever had before. The crash of the panic of 1873, however, fact that the means of communication between the business sections of the town and the property to be sold was exceedingly primitive, and that the city could not readily extend its front to better manufacturing facilities were provided; while buyers seemed unable to realize that the only stable basis for real estate value is wealth and population. That a crash should have occurred, the fictitious values created were inevitable.

The real estate dealers of to-day must do something more than talk. They must satisfy the prospective purchaser by unimpeachable evidence of the greater number of the fact that the means of communication between the business sections of the town and the property to be sold was exceedingly primitive, and that the city could not readily extend its front to better manufacturing facilities were provided; while buyers seemed unable to realize that the only stable basis for real estate value is wealth and population. That a crash should have occurred, the fictitious values created were inevitable.

Corporations as Speculators. Still other evidence that the present real estate movement differs in kind from that of the seventies can be found in the fact that the speculators of to-day are no longer individuals. Corporations are the real speculators of the present time, and so popular has the "combination" idea become that during the past few months there have been organized for the purpose of buying, improving and selling real estate, while the indications are that during the next few months even greater changes will be formed. And, as in other departments of trade, the combination tendency has its advantages. In certain parts of the metropolitan land is so valuable that only a Rockefeller could afford to speculate in it on a large scale, whereas a number of individuals, by combining their capital, are not only enabled to set off profits in one extensive investment but also to secure the control of the property. They are also enabled to employ expert advisers under whose supervision improvements can be made on such a scale and of such a character as to minimize the possibility of serious losses. While the corporate idea was the dominating feature of last spring, however, it did not absorb all the business. A great deal of land was sold and purchases of apartment houses made by individual investors. Hundreds of lots were sold both on Manhattan island and in the Bronx to small buyers who saw their way clear to all necessary improvements to insure a fair income from the property. The sides sales of the kinds mentioned, there were numerous purchases of dwellings, especially of the more expensive class, by New Yorkers who had a prosperous season, and by scores of wealthy out-of-towners whose home cities had become too small for them.

William R. Grace for Mayor. Rumor now has it that the "Independent Democrat" so often alluded to by Senator Platt as the desiderated anti-Tammany nominee, has been found in the person of William R. Grace, former mayor. Since his retirement from politics, several years ago, none of the local politicians has taken him into his calculations; nevertheless it is admitted that the subject has been broached, that if nominated, Mr. Grace would prove a dangerous antagonist for Tammany Hall. Mr. Grace, who is now in his sixty-eight year, has been completely absorbed in his business interests since his retirement from politics about ten years ago, and when some of his friends first suggested his nomination, he is said to have refused to even consider it. Now that the subject has been broached, it is said that Tammany is uncertain just how to determine his value in the po-

Quong Hing STRATEGIST by John R. Rathem

He sailed down the river at day-break, broken hearted, caught the big steamer at Woonung and left his native land behind him. Three years later the raw village lad had become a trim, intelligent member of his colony in Chicago's Chinatown. Quick wit and an aptitude for figures had given him his place in the big city. He had saved a big sum in the bank and a little more invested in his brother's business. Moreover, he had joined the Clark street branch of the Salvation Army.

The good people with the flaming banners and the big drum were very proud of their conquest. They liked to march him out with them and have him help them sing and pray in front of the big Joy of the Republic and the opium-house that lined the street. His heart remained true to the little girl at home, but her letters, sent through the village writ-up carrier to his passionate epistles, still showed that her faith in him was unshaken. One night Quong Hing sat down on his bunk at the back of the store and began to think about the little girl. He was a thing to be proud of. He sent it off in time to catch the next mail, and with it a letter to little Mah 'Ng.

"My dear boy," he wrote. "You see by the picture that I am at a great war. Each nightfall I go out with my army and the banners and the drums. We march the streets of this land and win great victories. You catch picture likes me?" he said to the camera man. "I velly much oblige you them all same plesaman."

Next morning he went out in his brand new Salvation uniform and sought a photographer. "You catch picture likes me?" he said to the camera man. "I velly much oblige you them all same plesaman." So this was how Quong Hing came to be waiting at the depot. He saw the locomotive swinging round the curve into the maze of tracks. Then, just as he was tracing himself and brushing the dust from his uniform, he heard the familiar beat of the big drum, and, looking behind him, saw all the bonneted lassies of the Clark street corps drawing up in front of the depot. Quong Hing said "Glory Hallelujah" under his breath, and he never said it more fervently in his life. In another minute Mah 'Ng was in his arms, the lassies waving their hands and shouting about the bride, and the young colored man beating the big drum as if he meant to break the parchment or die in the attempt.

The little slant-eyed innocent with the peach-blossom cheeks was the proudest warrior in the world at that moment. "My warrior," she whispered (they are all alike, Chinese or Caucasian, sometimes), "my warrior, the maidens in Po Le Wah were only here to see!"

Quong Hing thought a few things about Go Len, but his thought are totally unfit for publication.

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