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The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 11, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, August 5	19,408
Monday, August 6	40,203
Tuesday, August 7	40,397
Wednesday, August 8	40,664
Thursday, August 9	40,210
Friday, August 10	40,401
Saturday, August 11	40,789
Total	202,072
Daily average (Sunday, 19,408, excepted)	40,444

Alarming News From China.

The late news from China is not only disquieting; it is positively alarming. Native runners employed by the allies, who left Pekin on August 1, arriving at Tientsin August 6, report that the Chinese planted two batteries on the city wall on July 30, and had shelled the legations continually for two days, when they started.

The Tsung-li-Yamen, apparently encouraged by the willingness of Russia to allow her minister to leave Pekin under Chinese escort, has complained to the French Foreign Office of the "tardiness of the foreign ministers in Pekin in replying to the offer of the Chinese Government to conduct them under escort." The message declares that the Tsung-li-Yamen declines to be responsible for any casualties which might follow these delays.

This notice from the Board of Foreign Affairs of the responsible Government of China is essentially and in terms an ultimatum, although, so far, it has not been accepted as such by France. M. Delcasse has replied that no order to leave Pekin will be issued to the French Minister as long as the route is unsafe. "If a casualty occurs the responsibility will be entirely with the Chinese Government. Its strict duty is to protect foreign ministers even more than itself."

We have a short despatch from Minister Conger, dated August 4, and transmitted by General Chaffee from Tsaitsun, eight miles north of Yangtsun and probably the advanced post of the relief column. In it Mr. Conger says: "We will hold out until your arrival. Hope it will be soon." The Chinese Maritime Customs Office in London has a message from Sir Robert Hart, dated Pekin, August 5, which reads: "The sooner we can be got out of this the better, for it is inconvenient for the Chinese Government and unsafe for ourselves."

In some quarters there is a disposition to construe Sir Robert Hart's language in this despatch as indicating that the Imperial Government is trying to shield the legation people, but has difficulty in doing so. It should be remembered, however, that Hart himself is a high Chinese official, and, while he continues in that relation to the Pekin authorities, is bound to assume their good faith or suffer death. There is, therefore, apparently no ground for encouragement in his text.

The edict appointing Li Hung Chang as peace envoy and ordering him to telegraph the powers for an immediate cessation of hostilities, was presented to the State Department yesterday morning, and within seven hours a reply was forwarded. This Government promptly refused to consider any overtures in advance of China's compliance with the third demand of Mr. McKinley's Canton address to the throne of July 23, which was that the Pekin Government should secure the safety of the ministers and foreigners by co-operation with the relief exepdition.

Considering the edict, which is dated August 8, in connection with the renewed attack upon the legations between July 30 and August 5, and the Chinese ultimatum addressed to France, it does not appear on the surface of things that the Empress Dowager has reached the point of submission. That she may yet do so, in view of the determined advance of the allies, and their repeated victories over her best troops, is of course possible, and, in Administration circles, is regarded as probable. The official reason for hope in this direction is that the edict closely followed the defeat of the Chinese army at Yangtsun and that that fact may indicate realization of the consequences that would ensue upon the bombardment of Pekin and its capture by the allies. But, in view of a renewal of the artillery attack upon the legations, it is quite as probable that the peace movement may be merely a subterfuge to gain time with the idea of destroying the foreigners and affording a chance for the Empress Dowager and court to escape into the interior.

For two months the Imperial Chinese Government has been firing upon our flag and using every effort to butcher our minister and other citizens imprisoned in Pekin. Yet, because the Administration is afraid to have Congress on its hands in the middle of a Presidential campaign, such a situation must not be considered as constituting "a state of war." What inroads politics can make upon official consciences, even where the Constitution is mandatory and "our plain duty" obvious!

Mistaken Culture.

An agricultural journal sagaciously remarks:

"In the endeavor to improve fruits, it must not be forgotten that nature only permits variation up to a certain line. We shall never see a pear as big as a pumpkin, or a strawberry as large as a well-grown tomato. Thus far thou shalt go and no more farther, is as true of variations as of the waves of the sea. To improve the pear, it is little use to sow seed of the Seckel if a good spicy flavor is desired, or of the Pound pear if we desire large size. We must select some variety that already lacks some one point of excellence and improve on that."

There is an analogy here which is worth consideration in a brief homily. The civilization and improvement of the human race is very much like fruit culture. When a gardener wishes to improve a pear he does not try to make it into a peach, and he does not unreasonably expect it to grow beyond a certain size. He is rather surprised if he does get a good result. But some people treat human beings just as the gardener would treat a strawberry bed if he were vainly trying to make the vines bear currants. Instead of taking their children and friends as they are, and helping them to become what their natures dictate, they set up artificial standards and try to force conformity.

Conventional standards are very good in their way; they are of great assistance to the average man or woman who wants to keep in the straight path and get the most happiness and good out of life, but does not know enough about the world to formulate original philosophy. Without tradition, custom, and all the safeguards which society throws about its members the great mass of humanity would be badly off indeed. Anarchy is instinctively felt, by most people, to be an undesirable state of things. And why? Because the average mind is not capable of going down to the foundation of things and constructing new systems. The moral and social conventions of the world are like paving in streets; they make travel easier and safer for the multitude.

But it does not follow that the whole world shall be paved, or that nobody shall be allowed off the sidewalks. There must be room for the exercise of individuality, and social traditions, to be perfect, must be flexible enough to allow this. In bringing up a child it is useless to try to mold the child into something which it was never meant to be. If of strong character, such treatment will simply arouse its self will and opposition, possibly drive it to underhand ways of getting things; if the character is not strong enough to stand up against the pressure we have one of those indeterminate personalities which are like Reuben, unstable as water, wanting one thing and doing another, never to be counted on, at odds with themselves and everyone else.

The Coler Candidacy.

Political news from New York today offers considerable evidence that the Republican hope of a Democratic family row in that State is doomed to disappointment. The impression is now strong in the metropolis and at Saratoga that, although Mr. Croker might prefer another candidate for the Governorship, if the popular Comptroller Coler should go into the convention with Kings county behind him, and develop strength in the "up State" counties, Tammany will accept him cheerfully as the choice of the party, and give him united and hearty support.

Mr. Croker and former Senator Hill may have their differences, but neither is probably short-sighted enough to let them endanger the success of the State or the national ticket in a year when their co op ration or otherwise might easily turn the scale toward victory or defeat in both instances. At the present time it is entirely evident that Mr. Hanna and his machine confederates are panic-stricken and on the run. Their principal hope now is that dissensions and blunders may hit the Democratic camp, and demoralize its organization.

Fortunately all sections of the Democracy this year are forewarned on that score, and are forearmed by the unanimity of their leaders and rank and file concerning the paramount issues of the campaign, trust, and militarism. Disorganization is a Republican danger in 1900, as it was a Democratic disaster in 1896. Deliberate and flagrant violation of the Constitution in the tariff and crown colonial oppression of Porto Rico, and Algerism, Eaganism, Abnerism, Sampsonism, the return to the spoils system, and promotion of trust and monopoly exploitation and loot, have combined to drive a hundred Republicans out of their party where one Democrat broke away from his in the previous Presidential campaign.

If Mr. Hanna looks for political comfort from a fight between the Tammany and Hill elements in New York of a kind to jeopardize the results in November, he would better turn his eyes in some other direction. There is no more probability that such a thing will happen than there is that the important German-American vote of the Middle West will be cast for the ticket of the trusts and imperialism.

At Old Orchard, Maine, the Christian Alliance Convention has raised forty-two thousand dollars, mostly in pledges, for the cause of foreign missions. The leader of the assemblage, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, of New York, declared that "the missionaries who have had to flee from China will shortly be going back, their number increased by scores of others to join them in spreading the gospel." It may be so, but we entertain doubts on the subject. If the Chinese want the missionaries, of course they may have them and welcome. But we do not believe that the Congress of Nations when it meets will be inclined to force them upon an unwilling and protesting Government and people. It is an open question whether the harm they have done does not more than counterbalance any sentimental good they may claim to have accomplished. Missionaries have no more right than other people to go where they are not wanted. If they insist upon doing so it should be distinctly understood that it is at their own risk.

Lord Roberts would have had the South African situation cleared up a week ago, and the war ended, if it had not been for the mud, the cold, and De Wet.

Should Mr. Coler receive the Democratic nomination for Governor in New York, it is said that the logic of the situation would suggest another Brooklynite for the Republican nomination, and that probably would mean the machine candidacy of "Waistcoat Tim" Woodruff. Mr. Platt could hardly serve his country better than to set up the amusing little man in question to be bowled over.

If we are to believe the Chinese reports from Paoting seven thousand native Christians have been massacred in that place. As seven thousand is an inconceivable number of native Christians to be found in any one Chinese locality, there is a chance that the story is based on Li Ping Heng's massacre of missionaries and converts at Paoting-Fu some time ago. At the worst it is likely to be an exaggeration.

A Serious Charge.

(From the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette.)

The Republicans are trying to work the postal facilities of the country both ways to their advantage. Not only are the Democratic campaign documents on which the postage is paid stolen and not delivered, but Senator Elkins is sending out the speech he made as chairman of the Republican Convention here at Charleston, free of postage, under the false prtence that it is a "Part of the 'Congressional Record.'" What can the people expect to come from a party that is guilty of such practices? Can any honest Republicans endorse such methods simply because his party is practicing them?

Needing Revision.

(From the New York Telegram.)

It is evident that our immigration laws need looking to. Welcome as heretofore all unobjectionable immigrants. But close the door to those aliens who are not wanted in their native country and are not a desirable addition to our own population.

Keystone State Independents.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

The signs are unmistakable that the people of Pennsylvania, regardless of the claims of the national contest, now mean to be exceptionally independent in the choice of Senators and Representatives.

Conger or War.

(From the St. Louis Republic.)

Minister Conger's almost despairing message calls now for action looking toward his rescue, to the exclusion of all other considerations. It is Conger or war.

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Afraid of the G. A. R.—Mr. Hanna has had prepared with great care and has just issued by the million a statement defending the Hon. H. Clay Evans' administration of the Pension Bureau. He shows with pride that during the McKinley Administration pension expenditures have reached the high water mark, and that at the present time one-fourth of the revenues of the Government are paid out in pensions. He also shows that there are now on the pension rolls 993,529 names, representing by many thousands an army bigger than was ever in the field or under arms at any one time during the war which has entailed upon the nation this prodigious expense—an expense that exceeds the total yearly cost of any of the big standing armies of Europe, where every wage-earner carries one soldier upon his back. Mr. Hanna also proves by the records that during the McKinley Administration only 48 per cent of pension claims have been rejected, while during the last Cleveland Administration 68 per cent of the claims were rejected. Wheretore, argues Mr. Hanna, Comrade H. Clay Evans should not be criticised, censured, or condemned at the forthcoming annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Chicago. To make assurance double sure, Comrade William McKinley will attend the encampment and ride a horse in the grand parade. Also will Comrade William McKinley participate in the election of officers for the ensuing year, as he did at the Philadelphia encampment last year, when by throwing the weight of his influence in the scale for Comrade Shaw, of New York, he secured the election of that veteran as national commander-in-chief, and saved Comrade Evans from the public condemnation that had been planned. In his elaborate statement Mr. Hanna does not call attention to the interesting fact that at the present time pensions paid to citizens of Ohio exceed by more than $2,000,000 annually the pensions paid to citizens of New York, in spite of the fact that New York furnished 80,000 more soldiers to the Union Army than were furnished by Ohio. Some of the comrades who will be at Chicago are talking a good deal about this discrepancy, and even threaten to ask Comrade Evans or Comrade Hanna to explain it. If the question is raised there it is thought a lively debate will be precipitated, and that in the melee Comrade Evans will get the worst of it, regardless of the awe-inspiring presence of Comrade McKinley.

Oom Paul Pays the Freight.—Out of South Africa there comes a story that will be very gratifying to hard-pressed statesmen everywhere in America. It is to the effect that Oom Paul Kruger has contributed to the Bryan and Stevenson campaign fund between $2,500,000 and $3,500,000. The small matter of a million dollars discrepancy in the reported amount makes no difference. The same story also alleges that the Hon. Webster Davis has received from Oom Paul the bagatelle of $125,000 to conduct a sort of independent campaign for Mr. Bryan. This, then, shows that Mr. Davis will have at his disposal during the campaign the small sum of $250,000, for it was given out from Republican headquarters nearly a month ago that Davis had received $125,000 from the Democratic managers for the speech he made at the Kansas City Convention. The South African story does not state to whom Oom Paul sent his contribution—whether to Mr. Bryan or to the Hon. James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This, however, is a detail of no importance. The feature of supreme importance in the story is that the Bryan campaign managers will have millions of South African money with which to operate. It will now be proper to learn within a million or two what the contribution of the Hon. G. W. Aguinaldo to the Bryan campaign fund is. If Aguinaldo has done as well as Kruger there can no longer be any doubt of a stupendous increase in the wave of McKinley prosperity that will engulf the country before the ides of November. There is uneasiness in some quarters that when poor Mr. Hanna learns the source and the amount of the Bryan campaign fund he will close up shop and advise Mr. McKinley to withdraw from the race. Mr. Hanna can't fight money. Then, too, his old friend, General Apathy, seems to have turned against him, or at least Mr. Hanna says he has. With Oom Paul Kruger, Aguinaldo and their millions, together with General Apathy, arrayed against him, it is thought Mr. Hanna and his impecunious trusts soon will take to the woods.

Chandler in the Race.—The Hon. William Eaton Chandler is not as coy as he once was. Until a few days ago the distinguished Senator blushed and changed the subject whenever the matter of his successor was mentioned. He has been known at times to say indifferently that if the people of New Hampshire wanted him again to serve them in the Senate he would take their request under advisement and give them his answer before the next Legislature meets at Concord. But it has been made obvious to Senator Chandler that the Boston and Maine Railroad wants to succeed him in the Senate, and this being the case it behooves the Senator to discard his coyness and hump himself lively for re-election. He has announced his candidacy in plain terms, and the Boston and Maine has announced its candidacy in equally plain terms. The contest, it is expected, will be fast and furious to the close, and when it is over it is believed that, in the language of the Irreverend Sam Jones, there will be in New Hampshire "blood and hair and the ground tore up." Large pieces of the cuticle and huge wisps of the hair and whiskers of the Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger and the Hon. Cy Sulloway are expected to be mixed in the debris. Both of these eminent statesmen are opposed to Senator Chandler—the first-named because of personal dislike, together with a high sense of obligation to the Boston and Maine, and the latter because he thinks he has a right to run for the Senate. It is believed to be not impossible for the combination to defeat Senator Chandler, but it is certain that there will be a day of reckoning for Senator Gallinger, whose second term expires in 1903, and who aspires to a third term in spite of the New Hampshire rule to the contrary, against which Senator Chandler is now struggling. Just before Congress took recess an impression became current in Washington that Senators Chandler and Gallinger had composed their differences. They were frequently seen in friendly conversation, and Dr. Gallinger actually laughed more than once at some of his colleague's famous little bon mots. It is true that about a year ago they indulged in a little airy persiflage during the trial of serious charges made against Senator Gallinger by Senator Chandler of violating the Civil Service laws. On this occasion Senator Chandler invited Senator Gallinger out of the room to fight; but Mr. Chandler is such a joker that Dr. Gallinger was unable to tell whether he was in earnest, and therefore didn't go.

M'KISSON TO SUPPORT BRYAN.

Cleveland's ex-Mayor Said to Have Bolted His Party.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—It is reported at Democratic National Headquarters that ex-Mayor Robert E. McKisson, of Cleveland, will support Bryan.

It is said McKisson's alleged bolt is due to his personal hostility to Senator Hanna. This accounts in part for Bryan's change of programme whereby he is to speak in Cleveland on Labor Day.

Interrupted.

(Frm the Detroit Free Press.)

"Eliza, you'll never again get me out at 4 o'clock to cut the grass."

"David, I wanted you to do it before it got hot."

"Well, Eliza, it got hot in just three minutes. I hadn't cut five strokes before the people on both sides of us threw two bird cages and four alarm clocks at me."

THE FEDERAL FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Last Twenty-five Years.

Among the tables in a pamphlet prepared by A. T. Huntington, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, is one showing the revenues of the Government from 1875 to 1900, exclusive of postal receipts and money derived from the sale of bonds, together with the expenditures for that period exclusive of postal, principal of debt and premium. This table shows that the income of the Government for the last fiscal year was nearly double that of a quarter of a century ago. In 1875 the receipts were only $288,000,051, while in 1900 they were $598,988,948. But while the income of the Government has been increasing the expenditures also have increased. Every year from 1875 to 1893 showed a comfortable balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, while from 1895 to the present time there has been but one year—1900—which has not showed a deficit.

During the last twenty-five years the greatest revenue derived in any one year until the passage of the War Revenue act was in 1882 when the income of the Government reached $403,525,250. From 1875 to 1882 it gradually rose, except in 1878, when there was a falling off, and from 1882 to 1898 it fluctuated, sometimes rising and sometimes falling. For thirteen years the expenditures stood at about the same figure, varying from $274,623,392 in 1875, to $281,996,615 in 1887, the lowest expenditure being in 1878—$236,964,326.

But after 1888 the expenses of the Government increased with great rapidity, and as its income began to diminish considerable difficulty was soon experienced in making both ends meet, with the result that in 1894 the balance was on the wrong side and a deficit of $69,803,260 had to be faced. Every year until 1900 showed a similar deficit, although in 1898 $64,751,224, in 1899 $11,798,314, and in 1900 $4,159,914 was received from the Pacific railroads.

In 1892 the Government had the highest balance in its history—$145,543,810—after all expenses were paid. Then its revenues began to fall off and its expenses to increase and its yearly net income began to diminish, although in 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890 its balance was over $100,000,000 annually.

In the days when gold was not the standard, and when the price of money went up and down according to the credit behind it, if it were paper, or its bullion value if it were coin, the Government made a few transactions in gold which brought a comfortable profit. Gold was obtained from January, 1862, to January, 1879, through the customs receipts and sold for currency which was used to pay the running expenses of the Government. Altogether $529,506,273 in gold was sold for $633,334,089 in currency. Then the Government resumed specie payment and paper was as good as coin. No more was heard of a premium on gold until Cleveland's first term, when he put an end to the hopes of the bankers by selling bonds to maintain the gold reserve.

The high-water mark in the public debt was reached in 1866, when the United States owed an interest-bearing debt of $2,762,454,033. Careful management reduced this debt to $961,431,766 in 1893, when the Government began to go backward, until now it owes $1,413,416,912. Fortunately, the Government manages to get money now at 2 and 3 per cent, where it formerly paid 5 or 6, and the bonds sell at a premium instead of a discount.

The publication points out that three years and eleven months of the McKinley tariff produced $684,848,289; two years and eleven months of the Wilson tariff, $485,027,817, and the same period of the Dingley tariff, $572,594,700.

Mr. Huntington estimates that the Wilson tariff is credited with $55,000,000 duties on goods held back for its passage and with $45,000,000 duties on goods rushed through to escape the Dingley law. Comparisons are made of the imports and exports under the McKinley, Wilson, and Dingley tariffs.

Standard bullion contains 900 parts pure gold or silver to 100 parts copper alloy. The coining value of an ounce of pure gold is $20.67 and of an ounce of standard gold $18.60; of an ounce of pure silver $1.29 and of standard silver $1.16.

"The term seigniorage," says Mr. Huntington, "as used in the United States, means the profit arising from the coinage of bullion. The Government does not purchase gold bullion, but coins it on private account. There is no profit from the coinage of gold bullion, the face value of gold coins being the same as their bullion value, but at the present ratio of 16 to 1 the face value of the silver dollar is greater than its bullion value; therefore when silver bullion is purchased and coined into dollars there is a profit arising from such coinage, the amount of which depends upon the price paid for the bullion. For example, there are 371 1-4 grains of pure silver in a dollar and there are 480 grains of pure silver in a fine ounce. The coinage value of a fine ounce is therefore 1.2929—. If the fine ounce can be purchased for 70 cents the profit of its coinage (the seigniorage) is $0.5929—, and the profit on the 371 1-4 grains of pure silver in the single dollar is $0.4586—, which is the difference between the actual cost of the bullion in the dollar and the nominal value of the coin.

"The silver purchased by the Government is carried on the books of the Treasury at is actual cost and the seigniorage is declared on the coinage of each month and paid into the Treasury."

SWEET POTATOES ABROAD.

Experimental Shipment Meets With Favor in London and Paris.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Aug. 13.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Vansville Farmers' Club, held Saturday evening at the residence of A. J. Bennett, Contee Station, Prince George's County, the Secretary, D. M. Nesbitt, was called upon for a report on the sweet potato export enquiry initiated by the Vansville Farmers' Club.

Mr. Nesbitt stated that the Secretary of Agriculture had authorized the sending of ten barrels of sweet potatoes to London and as many to Paris. He read abstracts from letters of the department's agents in those cities. The potatoes sent to Paris were put on exhibition at the World's Fair and attracted much attention. Those sent to London were put on the market and reports received encouraged Secretary Wilson to continue his efforts to have American sweet potatoes regularly installed in the markets of Europe. It is not expected that the exports of sweet potatoes will be limited to the tubers in their natural form, but will include the canned and desiccated products of the sweet potato, concerning which the secretary of the club has received many letters. There is reason to hope that the demand for American sweet potatoes in Europe will in a few years come to be, as the demand for American fruits has already become, of very great importance.

A resolution was passed thanking Secretary Wilson for his courtesy in giving this report to the Vansville Farmers' Club in advance of its official publicatoin and for the vigorous action he has taken in pushing this promising enquiry.

The members of the club regard the sweet potato experiment as the most important move made for many years in the interest of the farmers and truckers of this State, and in fact of the greatest interest to the whole country. The potatoes not only met with favor, but were regarded by all who tried them the greatest and most attractive of any of the vegetables, and they really sold at a very large price, enough to realize nearly double the amount to be got for them in this country, clear of all expenses.

Experience Awaiting Them.

(From the Selma, Ala., Times.)

And now it is said that the woman, Jewett, of the white skin, convoyed by a bodyguard of six armed stalwart black skins, will leave Boston in a few days for a tour through the South for the purpose of rousing the negro to a realizing sense of his wrongs. That bodyguard will, no doubt, have a lot more of experience at the expiration of their tour than they commenced with.

SECRETARY HAY RESTING.

Entirely Recovered From His Indisposition of a Week Ago.

SUNAPEE LAKE, N. H., Aug. 13.—Secretary Hay has entirely recovered from his slight indisposition of a week ago and is now getting what enticed him to Sunapee Lake—complete rest. He is looking forward as a possibility to a call to Washington in the near future, but he would prefer to spend the entire month of August here.

Secretary Hay has a beautiful estate at the north srore of the lake. It is known as "The Falls." He purchased a large tract of wooded slope and cleared up the land about some years ago, and here he spends his vacation. He has built an extensive and comfortable frame house with large windows and a wide porch. It stands almost embowered in the forest, and only from the upper portion of the house can a full view of the lake be had. The sight is charming and the surroundings restful. The altitude is about 1,300 feet above tidewater, and the nights are cool.

Here, surrounded by his family and a party of young persons who are visiting his son and daughters, Secretary Hay is spending his hard-earned vacation. He has his books and his pictures indoors and when he cares to go out he has his horses and a wealth of splendid roads or a swift launch and a lake that is twelve miles in length, with a shore line that presents a constantly changing panorama of scene.

Secretary Hay, when seen by a reporter, had no opinion to express as to the possible outcome of the present Chinese difficulties. He seemed to be gratified at the fact that the United States has made demands on China. These demands have since since been made almost in the same terms by the European powers, and the official despatches from Pekin indicate that the ministers there have a similar concert of action.

As to Bryan's speech of acceptance, Secreary Hay evidently does not think it will result in making imperialism the issue, although the claim of Mr. Bryan is to overshadow the other things the Democratic party stands for. To make the issue imperialism, he says, it will be necessary for the Democratic party to do more than assert that the Republican party stands for imperialism, since the Republican party holds it stands for no such thing. The issues, in Secretary Hay's opinion, remain just as they were before the Democratic Convention was held and Mr. Bryan's speech was delivered.

There has recently been criticism of Secreary Hay because of the provisional boundary which has been run through the disputed territory of Alaska under the joint authority of the United States and Canada as a result of the modus vivendi entered into between Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote on October 20, 1899. Fault is found with the American Secretary of State for having "yielded to Great Britain" and for having "ceded to Canada" territory which belonged to the United States and which Canada until the discovery of gold in the Klondike admitted in all its maps belonged to the United States and which was conveyed with undisputed right to this country by Russia.

Secretary Hay's attention was called to this, and he was asked to make a statement in his own language, making clear the attitude of this Government, and the exact effect of the provisional boundary. This he emphatically declined to do. Mr. Hay dislikes controversy. He has made a rule never to be quoted on public matters connected with his department, but he discussed the entire question with freedom.

Mr. Hay contends that there has been no cession of territory to Canada under the provisional boundary just completed in accordance with the terms of the modus vivendi, and there can be none. Nor, he says, has anything been said, done, or agreed to by the representatives of the United States before, during or since the location of the provisional boundary to weaken the claims of the United States. It is, according to his statement, a mere temporary line devised for the practical working of the two Governments in their administration—policing, collection of tariff duties, etc.—of the territory until the boundary is finally determined. The modus vivendi was entered into because of the refusal of the Canadian Commissioners to accept any settlement or readjustment except one that this Government felt would deprive it of territory to which it had a perfectly sound title.

To remove the danger of conflict the modus vivendi was entered into. It provided for a line, to be fixed by an officer of the United States Coast Survey and a Canadian astronomer, at each of the points at which the disputed country could be entered. In the drawing of this line Canada was shoved a hundred miles seaward and the United States was brought that much nearer the coast.

The contention of Canada is that the rightful boundary follows the continental coast line ten marine leagues inland, jumping from headland to headland. This would give them control of all water access to the gold fields by the Dalton trail, White Path and Chilkoot Pass, control of all the Linn canal and of Dyea and Skagway.

The United States contends for the land, and all the recent maps which follow the winding or sinuosities of the coast put the Linn Canal in American territory and give to the United States Dyea, Skagway, and Porcupine Creek. The United States feels, Mr. Hay says, that it has a substantial case and can hold its claim.

Canada at first wanted to compromise. The United States held that compromise was out of the question, as its boundary line was the correct one.

Canada, in its desire to get a port of entry, then offered to arbitrate. Arbitration would have meant in the first place an admission of the United States that there was a flaw in its contention, and in the second place would have led to a compromise.

To this Secretary Hay would not consent, believing that the claim of the United States admitted of no question. Then came the modus vivendi.

Such in brief is the situation, as the Secretary of State represents it.

WELL-KNOWN EDUCATOR DEAD.

Col. Charles S. Venable, of Charlottesville, Va.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 13.—Col. Charles Scott Venable died at noon Saturday at his home in this city in his seventy-fourth year. Since 1896 he has led an inactive life, having retired that year from the active duties of his professorship in the departmentof mathematics at the University of Virginia. Some time prior to his resignation his health began to fail and he has not since been a well man.

Colonel Venable was born April 19, 1827, in Prince Edward county, Va. In 1856 he was elected to the chair of natural history in the University of Georgia, and in 1857 to that of mathematics and astronomy in the College of South Carolina. In 1860 he was appointed one of five commissioners to observe the total solar eclipse of that year and went to Labrador for that purpose.

He was with the Congaree Rifles in 1860 as a second lieutenant and went with them to Charleston to take part in the attack on Fort Sumter. He was appointed on the staff of Gen. R. E. Lee in 1862 and continued there to the close of the war.

He was then elected to the chair of mathematics in the University of Virginia, where he continued for thirty years, when he resigned. He was thereafter made professor emeritus.

To his labors and successes as teacher he added those of author, and he has to his credit a number of excellent works on mathematics. He was twice chairman of the faculty. He was twice married and his children are well known residents of Virginia and North Carolina.

His funeral took place this morning.

How It Occurs.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

Watts—I can't understand how so many of these prizefighters eventually drift into acting.

Potts—You can't? Now, if a prizefighter were to tell you he thought he could act, and asked your opinion what would you tell him?

MISSIONARIES IN MACAO.

Refugees From Canton Live Among Chinese and Portuguese.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Edith Carswell Patton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Carswell, of this city, in a letter written on July 3, at Macao, the Portuguese port on the southern coast of China, gives some interesting glimpses into the life of the missionaries who have taken refuge at that port. Mr. and Mrs. Patton went out to Canton, China, a little over a year ago and engaged in missionary work under the Presbyterian Board of Missions. During the latter part of June they left Canton and took refuge at Macao.

"Hongkong and Macao are filling up with refugees, both foreign and native," Mrs. Patton writes, "for the native Christians are in as much danger, and in many ways more danger, than the foreigners.

"We sent a cablegram to you this morning saying that we were safe. By this time it is on its way around the world to you and will soon reach you. But the queerest part of all is that you will probably receive it an hour or two earlier than it was here when we sent it. We sent it this morning at 11 o'clock. Leaving a good margin for delays, you will receive it by 10 of this same morning.

"We sent the cablegram because it will take at least a month before our letters reach you. In the meantime a great deal might happen in Canton, which now is comparatively quiet. The consul has ordered all the women and children to leave Canton and has recalled all the American missionaries who are in the interior. Quite a little colony of foreigners is being formed here.

"Most of the men are staying in Canton. If they feel it their duty to remain there, they will stay until the last moment. But those who are studying or are from the interior have come here. if they stay long enough, as the refugees did during the French war, they will open chapels and go to work here. There are a great many Chinese here. You know Macao is just off the mainland.

"Great efforts are being made in Canton to keep the peace. The reform party is very strong here in South China, but even a great many in that party believe in reform only for the Chinese and by the Chinese. There has always been a strong anti-foreign feeling in Canton. We were constantly called 'foreign devils' on the streets, but we grew used to that. The present breaking out has been impending for the last fifty years. The older missionaries have seen it growing.

"Some of the Chinese are very noble men and women. The danger lies in the scum and mob element and in the few ambitious or wicked leaders. The business class and the more substantial class are solid thinkers, and do not want the present state of affairs any more than the foreigners. Li Hung Chang is still having the pirates executed in Canton, and the placards of the Boxers still appear on the Canton streets.

"We have set up our establishment in Macao, and I wish you could see our little house. We have just three rooms, and below them are the quarters of our servants. We have with us our cook and his wife and their baby, and our houseboy. Our coolie remained in Canton to look after the house and our belongings. If anything should happen he is to come to us, too. We were fortunate to have our servants come with us. Some of the refugees are here without any, as their servants preferred to go back to their little secluded country villages.

"Our houseboy was the first to come. The cook had taken his wife and baby into the country, but a day or two after we had sent word that if he wished he could bring his family and come to us he put in his appearance. For a day or two we had a little Chinese colony in the house. We had to go to a friend's house to sleep, so that they could sleep on our floors. But we have everything settled now. We felt that as long as we could protect our servants it was our duty to do it.

"We brought a few things with us, and have fitted up our three rooms so that they are as cozy as can be. I wish you could see the little Portuguese houses most of our people are living in. They are queer little plaster affairs. Ours is on a little street running up from the Praya, very near the water. The street is just about six feet wide, but we have a garden across the way that is full of pretty trees and plants.

"Our dining-room is our hall, too, as the steps come up into it. We rented our furniture, as it is uncertain we shall be able to return to Canton.

"Dr. and Mrs. Graves will come next door to us, I think, in a little pigeon-box of a house. They are a dear old couple. They are Baptists, and are among the pioneers in missionary work. Dr. Graves has done a splendid work here, and is looked up to by everybody. He speaks the language like a native, as the natives themselves say.

"We have Portuguese and Chinese for neighbors. They smile and we smile, and we are fast becoming friends."

INJUNCTION VS. INJUNCTION.

One Prohibits and Another Sanctions the Same Work.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 13.—Wetzel county has one of the worst injunction tangles on its hands that can be imagined, three of them being in force at one time with contrary effects.

Some months ago a contract was let for $10,000 for the erection of a new courthouse at New Martinsville. But Pine Grove wanted the county seat, and by petitioning as the law requires had the county court call a special election to vote on the question of removing the county seat to Pine Grove. Then they secured an injunction to prevent the contractor from completing or proceeding with the courthouse. The contract was modified so that the injunction did not apply and the work proceeded.

Then the Pine Grove people secured an injunction from Judge Melvin, of Wheeling, but Judge English, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, granted a writ of prohibition suspending Judge Melvin's inujnction and the work proceeded. Now an injunction has been secured from Judge Dent, of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

As the last injunction, issued by one member of the highest court in the State, does the very thing which the write of prohibition, issued by another member of the same court, prohibits any judge of the circuit court from doing, the situation seems quite complicated, and the result will be watched with interest.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Clearly Absurd.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

The Prosecutor—By the way, weren't you once arrested for horse stealing in Arizona?

The Witness—For horse stealin'? In Arizony? I'm still a-livin', ain't I?

Short on Wisdom.

(From the Chicago News.)

Tom—They seem to think the world of each other.

Clara—He reigns in her heart and she reigns in his, as it were.

Tom—Yes; but neither of them knows enough to go in out of the reign.

His Hopes.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

"I want to get my picture taken," said the Populist statesman.

"Cabinet?" enquired the photographer.

"Wouldn't be surprised, if Bryan's elected. I've been promised a tip-top office."

Positive and Compartive.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Old Friend—How's your father this morning? Good?

Little Boy—No. He's startin' to swear again, so he must be better. He's on'y good when he feels real sick.

A Poor Broom.

(From the Brooklyn Life.)

"Don't you hire any servants at all to keep this hotel clean? My room is in an awful dirty condition!" complained the victim of the summer hotel "ad."

"That is the fault of the wind!" declared the proprietor, blandly. "You know, we advertise: 'Swept by ocean breezes!'"

NOTES OF THE DAY.

California's trade with the Philippines amounts to $2,000,000 a month.

A British crusier burned 22,000 tons of coal going from England to Australia.

In White Plains, N. Y., the race of canines shows up numerically in excess of the human family.

In the Arctic regions there are between 700 and 800 varieties of flowers. They are all either white or yellow.

A burglar stole $600 from a resident of St. Paul, Minn. The next day he returned that sum and $250 to boot.

The deserts of Arabia are specially remarkable for the pillars of sand which are raised by the whirlwinds.

In Zululand the atmosphere is so clear that objects can be clearly seen by starlight at a distance of seven miles.

An English curate has been dismissed because he is a poor cricket player, though no fault was found with his theology.

The most magnificent tomb in the world is deemed to be the Palace-Temple of Karnak, occupying an area of nine acres.

It is estimated that free rural mail delivery is increasing the value of land in Colorado, where it is in operation, $5 an acre.

The skin of Elephant Charlie, killed in Crystal Palace, London, weighed a ton—just one-fourth of the weight of the beast in life.

The grape crop throughout Baden and Alsace-Lorraine looks better in quantity and quality than in 1893, which was the best year since 1868.

In Paris a journal is published for theatre physicians. Nearly every special branch of medical service now has its own particular organ.

The Chinese study phrenology, judging a man by the development of his forehead and a woman by the form and size of the back of her cranium.

An apparatus for condensing sea fog into drinking water has been invented by Prof. Bell. It will be welcomed as a desideratum by ocean voyagers.

The Cossacks who are always devotees to fighting can, it is said, when an emergency requires it, easily muster an army of over a hundred thousand men.

A bull moose came out of the Maine woods recently and took a stroll through the streets of Bangor. Small boys threw stones at him and he trotted away.

The average velocity of cirrus clouds is about eighty-nine miles an hour, while in winter they have sometimes been known to travel at the rate of 250 miles an hour.

It is unwise to keep an oil or gas stove burning in a sleeping room as thereby the pure air is vitiated and the health of the occupants of the room placed in jeopardy.

The Russian Emperor has contributed the sum of 21,400 rubles from his own pocket toward the study of the flora of European Russia, Siberia, Turkestan, the Caucasus and Crimea.

A new spelling book will be used in Cincinnati in which there are some changes in the spelling of words. Among them are "thru" for through, "altho" for although and catalog" for catalogue.

An unusually bold burglary came to light at Cleveland. During the absence from home of a family the burglars lit up the house and had a feast. The neighbors thought a party was going on.

An officer in the Austrian army in Vienna has invented balloons which will float both men and horses across a river. They are to be fastened to the belts around the