Times

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1901.

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A New Aguinaldo Story.

As the poet very appositely remarked: "The time has come, the Walrus said, to speak of many things-of ships, and shoes, and sealing wax, and cabbages, and kings; and why the sea is bolling hot, and whether pigs have The silly season is upon us with all its dearth of news, when statesmen, diplomats, and all the generals, who can be spared, are taking the waters at Ems or Carlsbad, or hunting the wild tiger in his lair at Monte Carlo, or doing Norway, or lottering around in cool country places, or plowing the briny in steam yachts.

Such a time is obviously one for stories, generally works of fiction with perhaps a grain of fact at bottom, or of pure imagination like one in regard to Aguinaldo's capture by General Funston which was cabled from London the other day. From the British point of view it was a good story and likely to receive wide credence among army people in England, who are smarting under a sense of shame that this country should have wound up its Philippine rebellion in workmanlike shape, while Great Britain still is compelled to fight eight or ten thousand Boer farmers with an army of two hundred thousand men, and with no immediate prospect of bringing the war to a close. One of the London papers published an alleged statement made by an alleged merchant arrived from Manila to the effect that it was well known to the Philippines that Funston's brilliant exploit, which brought that brave little man the star of a Regular Army brigadier, was a prearranged humbug between Aguinaldo aud General MacArthur, who paid the rebel without a following, and in hiding, one million dollars to surrender; all with the Edvice and consent of President McKinley. Of course, it is unnecessary to comment on such an exudation of mendacity.

Now we are entertained with another tes that during the late Presidential campaign, when Mr. Bryan, the in New York, two Tagal emissaries tried to approach him, but were repulsed. One of Mr. Bryan's personal friends, it is said, met them to see what they wanted, when, to his amazement, they proposed on behalf of Aguinaldo that he should contribute one hundred thousand dollars to the Democratic campaign fund, and agree that, in the event of Mr. Bryan's election, the rebels in the Philippines would make an unconditional surrender to the United States. Perhaps something of the kind may have occurred, but it is too improbable to believe in the absence of convincing proof. The story goes that the gentleman who met the envoys told them forcibly that Mr. Bryan would have nothing to do with people in arms against his country, and advised them to get out of it. That would have been the natural thing to say if the interview ever took place; but did it?

We rather think not. All of the Tagal agents who have visited these shores from the time Agoncillo landed, just before the outbreak of the insurrection. to the present time, have been under the supervision and have acted by the advice of the Filipino Junta in Boston, the leading members of which were, and, if they have not reformed, still are, rank protectionist Republicans, as bitterly opposed to Mr. Bryan as they were to Mr. McKinley's Philippine policy. These men might have been capable of setting a trap for the Candidate of the People, but they never would have permitted Aguinaido's representatives to make such a proposition in good faith. The narrative is "very like | nary typewriter, or stenographer, could a whale." Aguinaldo has taken money with extreme cheerfulness and avidity whenever the opportunity offered. He never has been known to give up any, and those who know him well solemnly assert his incapacity to do anything of the kind. So, for another reason, the story will seem to most intelligent peopie to carry its own refutation.

The Defence of Mr. Gage. It is in no way strange that the officers of the Treasury Department are hard at work in defence of Secretary Gage's sugar ruling, which has provoked the unfortunate tariff war with Russia. The regularity and frequency with which, of late, pleas have appeared in print defending the Secretary's course indicate all too plainly that the officials of his department recognize the seriousness of the issue that has been raised, and how injurious to us it is likely to be. If Mr. Gage were clearly right, he, and his friends, could safely afford to let the matter rest; but they do not, and the pleading character of the arguments on his behalf is

in itself a confession of weakness. It is being urged now that the Eus-Fian Government seems erroneously to suppose that a discretion rested with the Secretary, whereas, under the Dingley law, he had no discretion what-

General Appraisers had sustained his membered that in its best estate the ruling, by a vote of two to one, the little country was landlocked as com-Secretary was quoted as saying that pletely as Switzerland is, did not poshe was glad the appraisers were not unanimous, for he had been very doubt- directly, and, hence, for practical purful himself. Whether in these respects poses could not have a navy. Even if he has or has not been reported with the Portuguese Government had leased strict accuracy, matters but little. The the port of Lourenco Marques to the most general consideration of the facts shows that it is in the highest degree uncertain whether the Russian regulation operates as a bounty. Besides this, the Russian Government explicitly denied that any bounty was paid or intended.

Surely Mr. Gage, under such circumstances, could have exercised his discretion by giving Russia the benefit of any doubt that might exist in his mind. But he did not. He resolved the doubt in favor of the Sugar Trust, and virtually decided that M. de Witte had ut- ing, they could only further it by inductered a diplomatic falsehood in deny- ing some maritime Power to violate its ing the existence of any bounty. And that is likely to hurt us a hundred fold | the serious and perhaps certain risk of Treasury Department on behalf of Mr. Galare.

only plea to be made for him is the technical one that under the Dingley law he had no discretion after the fact was established that Russia paid a sugar bounty. This, however, is deciding the case in Mr. Gage's favor by assuming the very point in dispute, which involves the further assumption that M. de Witte was deliberately untruthful in order to save from the payment of duties a quantity of Russian sugar, not equal in value to a single small cargo of American machinery, such as we were exporting to the Empire of the grant such papers, the question of his

That Despatch to Dewey.

It is really too bad that the bureaucrats of the Navy Department cannot settle it at once who is entitled to the credit of the despatch sent to Admiral Dewey, directing that officer to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet in Philippine waters. The country is in almost breathless anxiety over it, and the matter should be cleared up promptly, to nonsensical it is. The Old Exile is by the end that the name of the writer no means lacking in common sense, and may go sounding down the corridors of if by any possibility there be crazy pitime without the slightest shading upon the glory so gallantly won. To be sure, upon its face, it does not

seem to be a very extraordinary achievement. Admiral Dewey was at less in the eyes of the nations, we are Hongkong with an American fleet, Montojo was at Manila with the fleet of door with Dutch bluntness. But it is Spain. With the commencement of the improbable that any such attempt has shall visit his Italian royal cousins at war, Dewey had to betake himself been, or will be, made. Piracy in these from the neutral port, in which his days is such sure and speedy death for ships lay. He had to go somewhere, the pirate that the profession is not and nothing was more natural than apt to be embraced by anybody but an ly as impossible. This new production that he should strike a blew at Manila, intending suicide, and it might be difthus, if successful, weakening the power | ficult anywhere to muster a sufficient of the enemy, and at the same time Democratic Presidential candidate, was | anding a safe and permanent base for his own operations. It clearly was the duty of the Navy Department to apprise the Admiral of the situation, and it is difficult to imagine what else could have been done than the sending of some such despatch as the one referred to. It is hardly supposable that the department would have cabled "the war has commenced; keep out of the way of the Spanish fleet." A message of that kind might have been sent if it had been known that the American fleet was greatly inferior to the Spanish, but we are not advised that the Navy Department had any idea that such was the case. If it had, the wisdom of the order was, at least, doubtful.

> Evidently somebody connected with the Navy Department is looking for cheap distinction, for the question of who wrote the despatch is about as small a matter as any that can well be imagined. Still, in its small way, it is a curious affair. One would naturally suppose that a despatch to the commander of a distant fleet, directing him to attack an enemy, would be issued by the President, through the Secretary of the Navy; but Mr. Long is reported as saying that he knows nothing about the despatch. It seems scarcely credible that a subordinate in the department took it upon himself to issue the order, although the earnestness with which the credit is claimed by some of them suggests that they must have in mind something more than the distinction which pertains to the mere clerical work of writing the order. Any ordihave done that, just as well.

But, after all, either Lieutenant Whittlesey or Admiral Crowninshield had as much to do with the battle of Manila as Admiral Sampson had with that of Santiage, and if Sampson is entitled to have his profile upon what is essentially a Santiago medal, wby should not some other bureaucrat get whatever glory he can out of Dewey's victory? We may be certain, though, that if the pattle had gone against Dewey, these same carpet-knights of the Navy Departmen' would be only too glad to leave all of the disgrace of defeat with him, just as Sampson would have allowed the odium to fall upon Schley if the Spanish fleet had es-

caped from Santiago.

A Silly Privateer Sensation. All the so-called yellow journals are came forward with a remedy in the not confined to the United States. Europe seems to be rapidly becoming their production, swelling the money supfavorite stamping ground, and the ter- ply, and giving new life to business, rifying sensations manufactured over the whole situation was changed. there, out of whole cloth, from time to time, often are of a character to make the Chinese news liars of Shanghai the business and financial situation is

green with envy. The "Petit Bleu," a Brussels, Belgium, paper, offers a brilliant illustration of this statement in an article printed last Saturday, in which it is as- supply by a freer use of silver was

sess a single seaport, directly or in-Transvasiers, it is not probable that they would have been permitted to maintain armed vessels on the high seas, as they had no coast line to protect, and their foreign relations were under the control of a suzerain power. The point may be stretched a little, but | depend entirely upon circumstances. there is no question that, if such an attempt had been made, Great Britain would have raised and enforced it As matters stand, were Mr. Kruger

and his advisers to engage in such a hare-brained adventure as privateerneutrality, in permitting the equipment worse than we can hurt her, a wail war with the British Empire. But supgoes up from the inner circle of the posing that one or more such craft should manage to elude the vigilance or take advantage of the official care-The blunder was simply inexcusable, lessness of some Government, and get The Secretary knew that the interests out on the high seas, what would be the he was jeopardizing were many fold consequences? The country which had greater than those which he was trying permitted a Boer privateer to escape to favor. He knew, moreover, that in from its shores would be sternly rewhich, while not the greatest, perhaps of the Alabama, which England allowis the most odious in America, its ex- ed to fit out within her jurisdiction actions being felt in every household, and sail away to prey upon American logic or in common justice to be urged then would be held to strict accountain favor of Mr. Gage's action. The bility, and there is hardly a question that the navies of the leading Powers or vessels.

> Whether the officers and crews of whether they were duly licensed under letters of marque issued by a recogsuppose Mr. Kruger foolish enough to meet the issues of the present. competency as the executive head of an existent State at once would have to be considered and determined. In that the verdict would be against him, quite as certainly swing from the yard arm of the first British cruiser they happened to encounter. The story is only worth notice to show how utterly ratical adventurers in the world, who would tempt him to take a course so silly as to issue letters of marque, which he must know would be worthconfident that he would show them the number of suicides to officer and man even a sloop to sail under the once common "jolly Roger,"

Party Principles and Policies.

During the last few months a great deal has been said by men of more or less prominence in public affairs concerning the necessity of political paris coupled with an earnest appeal to the Democratic party to stand by the principles of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. What particular planks of those platforms are meant is not so clear, as the appeals are altogether general in character. It is simply assumed that in order to be true to itself the Democratic party must continue to press the issues that were paramount in 1896 and 1900.

That a party should be true to its principles may be accepted as a general truism. That a party must continue indefinitely to press the same specific issues is a complete non sequitur. Some issues involve questions of such a character that the principles of right and wrong are constantly pitted against each other. In such cases the party advocating the right should not permit itself to be swerved therefrom, although, as conditions change, there may be some modification of the party's attitude respecting details, remedies, and the like. But many issues relate purely to the Government's economic policy, and what this should be must in the nature of things depend absolutely upon conditions as they may exist at a given time.

It is, or at least it should be, the Government's aim to pursue such a financial and commercial policy as, without violence to the moral code, will be for the best interests of the people as a body. The main issue of the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 was the financial question. The Democratic party did not demand the free coinage of silver as a mere abstract principle of right. The demand was based upon the obvious economic fact that the general demonetization of silver at a time when the gold product was actually diminishing had created a scarcity of money, which had led to a great fall of prices and an almost unexampled period of business stagnation and distress. As long as that state of affairs continued, the demand was just in point of morals, and sound in its economic principles. But when nature way of an immense increase of gold

No one with a grain of economic sense can believe for a moment that the same now as it would be if the output of gold were only one-half or one-third as much as it is at this time. The necessity for increasing the money

and their argument unanswerable; but there is no point in continuing the demand when an annual production of the world. There are times in a nation's history when, owing to the extreme scarcity of money, paper issues may be not only proper, but highly necfollow, though, that paper issues are always good and desirable. These things

Besides this, it should be borne in mind that, save in cases where a great question of right and wrong is involved, there is always a point beyond which the minority is not under any moral obligation to continue its opposition. It may do so indefinitely if it desires to, but it is not bound to in conscience, and after a certain line has been crossed it now, when Russia retaliates in a way of hostile vessels in its ports, and so run is usually shortsighted politics for it to continue beating the air in advople. It is only in a most extreme case that such a course is justifiable. The Democratic party represents

great fundamental principles-principles long antedating either the Chicago or the Kansas City platform. It is utterly impossible for the party to make taking sides with the Sugar Trust be minded of its duties as a neutral, and an effective move on behalf of these was casting his lot with a menopoly, requested to remember the precedent principles unless it can triumph at the polls. Therefore, every rule of sound political philosophy requires that it should keep fully abreast of the ever-There is literally nothing in sound commerce. In short, the offending na- changing economic conditions, abandoning dead issues and grappling intelligently with new ones as they arise, all the time standing firmly by would be ordered by their respective its foundation principles. There is no illustrious French author. Governments to co-operate in hunting more point at this time in assuming down and arresting the Boer vessel that all the true Democracy of the present day finds expression in the platforms of one year and five years such vessels would be regarded and age than there would be in reviving treated as pirates after capture would the question of "squatter sovereignty," merely depend upon the question as to or advocating the restoration of Calinized belligerent Power. If we could we should put the past behind us, and

Although both sovereigns are members of the Triple Alliance, the relations of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy have been his present circumstances and that of strained because the visit paid to Vienna the people he represents, it is certain by the late King Humbert has never been returned, for the well known reason that and, in that event, his privateers would the Vatican objected. Victor Emmanuel and his charming Queen are about to make a tour of Europe, but the Austrian capital is not in their itinerary, a fact which has caused acute chagrin in its Court circle. Such a slight would cause endless talk and comment, which might not do Austria any great amount of good Italy has been coquetting with France, and the other parties to the Triple Alliance, the Emperor Wilhelm in particular, do not like the appearance of that sort of thing, because before long a new treaty will have to be negotiated between the present partners. It is not a very wild guess that the Kalser is at the bottom of a proposition that Franz Josef Florence or Naples Instead of at Rome, and so save the faces of Victor Emmanuel, himself, and the Pope at one swoop. It is not a bad idea. It requires some delicate diplomacy to keep the European happy family on amicable terms with one another.

Trust and its army of workingmen bewidespread and disastrous strike in history will be averted. A conference has been arranged between the opposing froces ties adhering firmly and consistently to of capital and labor to take place at Pitts | lute ownership in trees is now recogtheir principles. Not infrequently this burg on Tuesday or Thursday, and as | nized, in fact, but that of the State. As a should be little difficulty in their reaching a friendly understanding.

In a speech at a dinner given in his honor in New York Saturday night, Gen. Maximo Gomez said that "Cuba and the United States belong together. It is only a question of gravitation when they will be one. It is realized fully that Cuba cannot get along without the United States, but the Cubans do want to feel freedom." Quite so, and then make their own terms for admission. The political acumen of the Cubans is not to be laughed at.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Rucker's successor in the pres idency of the British Association will be Prof. Dewar, who will appear in the chair at the Belfast meeting in 1902. The Queen of Holland has become a

keen admirer of the autocar, and is learning how to drive one, her brother-in-law, Duke of Mecklenburg, giving her les-Sons. The Irish societies of Chicago are or-

ganizing a monster demonstration on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Michael Davitt on August 15. The demonstration is also intended to celebrate the inaugura-tion of a new Irish national movement. Don Jerman Riesco, the President-elect of Chile, is a relative of the retiring President, Senor Errazuriz, and has had the support of both Liberals and Radi-

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, has just received the degree of LL. D. from Tulane University, New

Don Cameron, ex-United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is being boomed for Governor of that State. It is declared that he can have the nomination for t asking, the "machine" being with him. for the

Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton has decided to remain at his post as President of Beloit College, a position he has held Senator John P. Jones of Nevada has

over \$75,000 invested in orange growing near Los Angeles, Cal., and has become quite an expert judge of the fruit. Prince Nicholas, the third son of the King of Greece, has already shown his talent as an artist, and on the recent visit of Lord Wolseley he gave him a drawing

of a group of Evazone soldiers, which has been very favorably criticised. Sir Martin Conway, the famous mountaineer, who has just been elected Slade professor of fine arts at Cambridge University, England, made his first ascent of a mountain at the age of seven.

Telserene de Bort, the famous French aeronaut, has secured the lowest temperature mark on record, 72 degrees centigrade, or 97.6 Fahrenhelt. The reading grade, or sis a thermometer in a trial balloon recently sent up to a height The chair of astronomy in the Univer-

sity of Missouri, which has been vacant

FOREIGN TOPICS.

All other means having failed to govern nearly three hundred million dollars in the speed of automobilists on French roads gold has relieved the situation all over the authorities have ordered that every person who owns a machine which is capable of making more than the maximum limit of miles per hour allowed, which is eighteen, shall be registered and be numbered, and this number shall be painted essary. A too sudden contraction of in large figures on the front and back of that paper currency would be fraught | the car. Thus, when a policeman is unwith evil to the country. It does not able to stop an automobilist he can at least see the number and have him arrested later. How necessary this is can be seen from the damage done by one car on a road near Paris not long ago. With-in one and one-half miles it ran into a ony carriage, turned it over and severely njured the three occupants, killed a dog, and then killed an aged man who got in its way. The police were unable to stop the chauffeurs and no arrests have been

The British postoffice is to establish a telephone system in London in August that promises to be a great public benefit. For the sum of about \$10 a year anyone can have a telephone placed in his office or residence and then, by the payment of cacy of measures which have been 2 cents a message at first and 1 cent a overwhelmingly rejected by the peo- message after a stipulated number have been sent, the subscriber can have the penefit of full telephone service. One peculiarity of the system will be the fact that anyone with a telephone at home will be free to go into a postoffice anywhere and communicate with his family. That will save writing or telegraphing. A sub scriber may pay a lump sum per year and have no further charges, or he can pay the \$10 a year and the additional sum of 2 cents a message at first and I cent afterward. Compared with the excessive charges for telephone service in the United States these charges in London may well make people of this country feel

An interesting proposal to create a Vicor Hugo Museum has been made to the Paris municipal council by M. Paul Meurice, who was long associated with the

In a letter addressed to the council, M. Meurice offers to give the city Victor Hugo's house on the Place des Vosges. "Great Britain," he wrote, "has Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. Germany has Goethe's house at Frankfort. In the name of Victor Hugo's grandchildren, and in my own, I beg to offer to fornia to Mexico. We are living in Paris to give to France Victor Hugo's what is essentially a new political era; house. This house would be a museum, the most precious object of which would be the work drawn, painted, and sculp-

The census returns show the population of France to be, in round numbers, 38,600,000, an increase of only 330,000 on 1896. To this small increase Paris and its subarbs contribute 292,000, the greater part of which number is due to foreign lmmigrants, so that the rest of France gives an increase of only 38,000. Since 1850 the population of France, allowing for alterations of boundaries, has only increased from 25,000,000 to 25,000,000, whereas that of the United Kingdom has risen from 7,000,000 to 41,000,000, Germany from 35, 09,000 to 56,000,000, Austria from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000, Italy from 23,000,000 to 32,000,-600, and Russia, partly owing to annexa-tions, from 66,000,000 to 128,000,000.

ts provisions as if it were instituted for Unless all signs fail the Morgan Steel the protection of human beings. Only so much wood may be cut down annually longing to the Amalgamated Association in each locality as will be compensated yet finished. Cleveland Plain Dealer. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, will for by the growth of the remaining trees, reach an agreement, probably, this week, and all the clearances made are immeand what might prove to be the most diately replenished by young plants. both parties seem inclined to peace, there | matter of fact, a very large part of the Russian forests belong entirely to the State. The largest private, or rather semi-private, proprietor is the administration of the Imperial Appanages, which possesses numerous estates, the revenues

sian Imperial family.*
The total area of these estates is a good deal over 20,000,000 acres. Being situated in the most diverse districts, an extraordinary variety of sub-tropical and temperate natural productions is cultivated, including sugar, tobacco, cotton, wine, lea, fruit, roses, as well as grain of every kind. The principal culture, however, at any rate in extent, is timber. forests covering nearly 15,000,000 acres of the total. In the exploitation of these forests the greatest care has to be given.

The lot of the clergy in the Church of career which for so many years was looked upon as their chief resource. It mays ices in the church more than 7,000 are absorption.-New York Tribunworth less than \$750 a year and that near-About 1,500 benefices are worth only

ly all of them are decreasing in value. \$500 a year, and less than \$250 annually is the return from 300 livings which have been recently described as more hearly starvings" to the unfortunates who are assigned to them. In the diocese of Peassigned to them. In the diocese of Peassigned to them. In the diocese of Peassigned to them are sixty-one livings that are worth no more than \$225 a year, that are worth no more than \$225 a year, that are worth no more than \$225 a year, that are worth no more than \$250 a year? In many Administrations the well-known Patten sisters of St. een recently described as more nearly

Contrary to the general impression, it is not especially important that a member of the British Parliament be a trained orator. The sounding peroration and the Latin quotation have long ceased to be the necessary equipment. Only a few of lin many sections \$8,000 a year represents the prominent men in Parliament today, it is said, are really effective speakers case in Washington, where the expenses of living and the demands on a Cabinet no one who approaches Gladstone in his Philadelphia Times. best days, though, taken as a whole, the general level of debate has never been so high. Joseph Chamberlain is the man who seems to awaken greatest interest by his force of expression and his frequent gestures-the swift movement of the arms. as he drives his point home. Mr. Balfour is not at all like Chamber-lain. Only under great stress of emotion does he strike the table or smite his hands together. He rather suggests the need of some prop as he leans weariedly against a despatch box and stretches out a languid arm and fily-white hand to em-phasize a point. He is not fluent and often seems to be soliloquizing, like a veritable Hamiet. Mr. Wyndham is al-He is not fluent and most too polished, while the graceful moddings of his head and the studied movements of his arm distract attention and weaken the force of his statements Mr. Brodrick is the automaton of the Mr. Brodrick is the automaton of the 'onservative party and except for a curi-us jerk of his arm and an occasional ous jerk of his arm and outside thump on the table his words follow on another with machinelike regularity. ley law, he had no discretion whatever, but was bound to collect the countervalling duties as soon as he was safeted that Mr. Kruger has been decaying a bounty. This is simply an evasion of the main point in controversy. Everybody knows that the Ding-ley law provides for countervalling duties when the fact of a foreign bounty is established. But it is with reference to the fact itself that the secretation the control to the fact of a foreign bounting occurred that the consent.

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A more still coarself has the secretation of the most and the fact of a foreign bounting occurred the most and the consent and the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact itself that the secretation of the manner of the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact itself that the secretation of the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact of a foreign bounting is established. But it is with reference to the fact of a foreign bounting is stabled. But it is with reference to the fact of a foreign bounting is a strength in 1906 than it was all that the people of the demand. But it is now fully evident that the secretation distinguished Rever a such that the Diemocratic promoters to arm privateers to make war on British commerce, that he has been was nown as the business of the fact of a foreign bounding the demand. But it is now fully evident that the secretation of the fact of a foreign bo

POLITICAL COMMENT.

It is proposed that when the Government of the United States withdraws from Imperial, Narragansett Pler. Cuba the new Maine shall be at Havana to salute the flag of Cuban independence There is no need of "rushing" the new Maine to carry out this prismatic pro-gramme. There is pienty of time.—Chigramme. There cago Chronicle.

While Mr. Schwab is looking for bright young men in the trust business he should not overlook the fellow who buncoed Senator Hanna. Denver News.

Secretary Long says he does not believe the Fliipinos will ever want to leave us. But that makes little difference. They won't have the chance. He also expresses the opinion that Cuba, after a few years, will ask to become a part of the United States. Very likely that will be brought about also. The capacity of Cuba for supporting Federal officeholders is greater than any other territory we now have upon our hands. And this is the end and purpose which at present our colonial pos-sessions are made to serve. -Boston Post. Nothing could be more ludicrous than

the matter-of-fact manner with which the protected interests assure us that it would be unwise to reopen the tariff discussion. Of course it would be unwise for them. But it would be even more so for the people to submit to taxation for the support of such monopolies as the Steel Trust.-Indianapolis Sentinel, Our cautious Supreme Court will be

obliged to ponder a few years longer before the natives of Guam find out just what they are citizens of.—Chicago News. The Spanish Claims Commission appears disposed to prove that it can beat the Exposition Commission in the matter of junkets.-Pittsburg Dispatch. "Why not use war tax stamps for post-

age?" asks the "New York Herald." Simply because that would be an actual convenience to the public and the Government could not sanction any such thing as that.-Memphis Commercial Appeal. Before the decision of the Supreme

Court as to the status of Porto Rico, several shiploads of Porto Ricans were taken to Hawaii. They are still so weak from underfeeding that it is said it will never be possible to "fat them" again. What a reflection for "plain duty" people,—Bos-ton Globe.

If our denunciations of Spain's barbarities toward the Cubans before the war are altered as to names and places they would make a very good characterization of Great Britain's policy in South Africa just now.—Indianapolis News.

What an immerse quantity of humbug is being foisted on the American nation tured by Victor Hugo himself.
"Over 500 drawings and water colors by the advocates of a colonial policy! Do the officials of the insular division believe would be united. One of the rooms would be entirely decorated with flowers and figures, sculptured and painted by him in the most charming and rare taste. To e personal work of the poet, a collection per cent' in our exports to the Philippines pictures and drawings inspired by his commission of things to cat and things to sworks and a collection of engravious wear consumed by our 65,699 or more poems could be added, with a library of wear consumed by our 65,000 or more his works and a collection of engravings. troops? During the greater part of 1899, his works and a collection of engravings. Finally, George and Jeanne would reconstitute Victor Hugo's house, the room of the Avenue d'Eylau, with the bed upon which he died and his work table."

Al. Meurice offers to place 50,000 francs (\$10,000) at the disposition of the city to carry out this work.

The retiring commander introduced bis successor to the subordinates present and took leave of him with the remark: "I bequeath to you all my troubles." These troubles will result largely hereafter from the necessity of maintaining the fiction that what is in reality a military government is a civil administration. General MacArthur knew what he was talking about when he bequeathed his troubles to his successor. There will be plenty of them.-Chicago Chronicle.

He will be a bold prophet who undertakes to forecast the future of Cuban politics when once a "stable government" shall have been established, but it is probably true that any estimate which Russia has elaborated a system for the protection of her forests as stringent in foremost figure in the island, and, though no other man now living with the long fight for independence. It is more than possible that the old man's work is

American shippers should vigorously prosecute their fight against the "community of interests" idea as tending to Even private owners of forests are not create a gigantic railway monopoly. It is join them later. permitted to cut down their trees except still possible for the American people to under Government inspection. No abso- do away with the trusts and thus bring about a return to healthy and normal conditions in the commercial life of the country. But this will be accomplished only when public opinion is so strong in condemnation of the trust idea that politicians will fear to oppose that sentiment.
-St. Louis Republic.

There are men of affairs in New York who are freely telling the interviewers from which are devoted exclusively to that they have been a little "leary" of the support of the members of the Rus- the Seventh National Bank eyer since it was organized under Heath management or promotion. Their reason is that a postitution in the long run. It may favors, but it at the same time de them, and just as soon as friendship be comes a determining influence in the con-duct of a banking business, the closing of its doors and the appointment of a receiver are only matters of time.-Detroit

The distribution of captive Boers is geo-England today is said to be so wretched graphically of great breadth, and may that even younger sons have given up the plant the seed of new Boer communities from Ceylon and St. Helena to Bermuda and so on around the world. They take ed upon as their chief resource. It may and so on around the world. They take easily be understood that this calling has ceased to appeal to them when the fact is known that out of about 14,000 bene-

AN IMPOVERISHED CABINET,

Fortunate is the Cabinet officer who has enough money to buy a hundred thousand iollar residence and to keep up his estabthat are worth no more than \$250 a year, and this is not yet the worst, as there are in Newcastle benefices that are value and this and this is not yet the worst, as there he has been the man who has done the Louis and Washington, and whose most important work and who has been of younger sister. Miss Edith Patten, is to most value to the nation. The pay is not adequate, and there is no reason why it should not be increased, especially as po-sitions of far less importance are much better remunerated. At the same time any measure that looks to relief in this increase steadily every year.-

LAYING PIPE.

With the seat of executive authority at Canton, Ohio, the period of duliness and commonplace routine in Federal officialas, with his finger uplifted and body bent forward, he develops his arguments, and the smiting of clenched fist on open palm enveloping cloud. But the politicians and the secret powers that are combined to control Federai affairs will not rest nor take a holiday. Summer is the recognized season for laying political pipe for im-portant uses hereafter, and hence the utility of long vacations for chief officials tectoms of promoting partisan ends desirous of promoting partisan ends.-Philadelphia Record.

THE MIGHTY MEANS.

It is frankly observed about the pretender to the leadership of the British Liberals that Mr. Asquith would have been advanced to that post long ago "had he been of ample means." The Imperialist Liberals are going to furnish the means. It has always been understood that certain distinguished Republicans in this country would have preferred to be tariff reformers had not the tariff bone-ficiaries furnished them the means to be Republican leaders.—Chicago Chronicle.

DEADLY FAVORITISM.

This insistence on efficiency withou regard to rank justified the expectation that if the test comes the German army will be found effective and its officers able. The opposite course in the British army will probably continue the blundering and unwieldiness displayed in South Africa. The same principle may be ap-plied to other armies. Favoritism, whether exerted for family influence or political pull, is fatal to military ef-

SOCIETY.

Justice and Mrs. McKenna are at the

The Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme, de Margerie have taken for the season one of the cettages of the Essex Club at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Senator Hawley and family have taken a cottage at Woodmont on the Sound,

Miss Adele Brewer gave a tea on Friday afternoon at Hillside Home, her summer place, near Pittsfield, Mass, in honor of Mrs. James Karrick and Miss Brewer, daughters of Justice Brewer, who are spending the month in the Berkshires.

Admiral G. A. Lyon, of this city, is spending July at Whiteface Inn, on Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont Saturday on board their yacht, Satanella, now lying off Newport.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor has not lived in vain-that is, if it is really and truly true that King Edward means to take luncheon at Cliveden some day soon. Miss Astor has not been so well lately, and is now abroad—somewhere in Switzerland with the Countess Selkirk.

Prof. W. B. Ireland, of this city, is spending his vacation at the Keystone Hotel, Long Branch.

Mrs. Donald Cameron and Miss Cameron arrived from Europe Saturday on the St. Paul.

Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, jr., and his bride reached New York yesterday on the St Louis. The little query as to how the former Lady Sibvi Cuffe was to be called after she became the wife of an American seems to have been settled by the young man, who registered on the steamer's reg-ister as Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, jr., and Lady Sibyl Cutting.

The Misses Preston, who gave an entertainment here a season or two ago What at the British Embassy, under the auspices of Lady Pauncefote, have started a dancing class at the Newport Casino. a dancing class at the Newport Casino. Their pupils already number a dozen or more children of the fashionable cottagers, and among the patronesses are the names of some of the most prominent matrons of the resort.

> Senator Spooner is at Littleton, in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

In addition to the "vaudeville" dinner and musicale for which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has issued 200 invitations, she will also give at her Newport villa throughout the season large musicales on Sat-urday evenings. The guests will come from the vario s cottages where dinners have been held previously during the evening, and the programme will be given in the ballroom, while the guests will sit about the halls and verandas and perhaps upon the lawn, if the weather should be too hot for indoors.

Philip Otterback and wife, Miss S. Otterback, Mrs. William E. Clark, Frank Tipman, L. J. Wine and wife, Miss R. Johns, L. S. Johns, Robert Lane, Dr. J. Thomas Kelly, Edward Mullen, W. E. Thomas, A. Behrends and family, Jules A. Demonet and family, E. S. Little and family are among the Washingtonians at Blue Ridge Inn, Va.

Mrs. Lewis Baker and Mr. John F. Baker are at the Marine Villa, Cape May. Mr. A. N. Lathrop and family are at their camp in the Adirondacks. Mr. C. C. Glover has also secured a picturesque cottage in the same section.

It is said that the residents of Tyringham are making it very pleasant for Mr. Cleveland, having removed the notices from all their "posted" brooks, thus alown with the usual fireworks.

Mr. R. R. Quay and family have taken possession of their summer cottage at Southampton, where Senator Quay may

Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Culver and Mr. William Clark, son of Senator Clark of Montana, with his bride, have arrived at the Culver country house in New Mariboro, in the southern part of Berkshire, Mass. Dr. Culver issued invitations to about a hundred people to a barbecus which he gave on the shores of Lake Buel

Saturday. Mrs. John Frederick Leech and Miss K. O. Leech have gone to Rangely Lake,

Lieutenant General and Mrs. Schoffeld have joined the cottage colony at Bar Harber.

Here is one way, or, strictly speaking, two ways of building a house. It is also a very good way-for those who can afford it. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp are to have a Newport villa, and, taking advantage of the experience of friends who have built houses only to dislike them when the time came to live in them, and, incidentally, to pay for them, they have instructed their architect to put up a model on just the spot on which the original house is to be built. It must be complete as to size form, and color. complete as to size, form, and color, and when it is ready for inspection they will have—well, not exactly a house-warming, but just invite those friends whose opinion they value to go through the place and say just what they think of it and what improvements they would kindly suggest. The real-for-sure house will be com-pleted in time for possession next sum-

mer. An incident of the week was the grantmarry General Corbin in the autuma, was married to ex-Congressman John M. Glover, of St. Louis, in 1887. She has been living in Providence for the last year, pending a decision in her suit against her husband for divorce on the grounds of describon and non-support. She has been a frequent visitor, however, to New York as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Everett Culver, the sen-in-law and daughter of Senator Clark of Montana. and has a large acquaintance in this city. She has two children, a daughter and a son, now about twelve and ten years old, respectively. Mrs. Glover is an extremely handsome and accomplished woman, and has quite a fortune in her own right.-

New York World. A writer from Bar Harbor says: "William C. Whitney, who has not been to Bar Harbor since the death of his wife, has taken the Bergner cottage for the summer, and will be visited by J. Plerpoint Morgan. The pair will provoke a great deal of interest, but society will find it hard to lionize them, as they are both averse to that sort of thing.

A large party of Germans who came over to visit the Pan-American Exposition went to the Sagamore, at Lake George, the other day to pay their repeets to Carl Schurz, who owns a cottage

Senator William A. Clark, who has been in Butte attending the wedding of his on and Miss Mabel Foster, has been held there by an interest that few of the outside world know anothing about. This s the Senator's pet charity-the Paul

Clark Home.

The home, which is devoted to the children of the poor, is a memorial to his youngest son, Francis Paul, who died in 1856 at Andover, Mass., at the age of sixteen. The boy was fitting for Yale, showing an aptitude and brilliancy that centred all his father's hopes in him. He was a clever athlete, fearless and daring in all sports, and of a generosity that won a clever athlete, fearless and daring in all sports, and of a generosity that won him wide popularity.

The building cost \$20,000. Its furnishing was the care of the Senator's children. Mrs. Culver, Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark and Will Clark each ontributed to the beautiful fittings of he home. It stands from turret to founhe home. It stands from turret to foun-lation a monument of the family to their

It was opened in November, 1900, and planning an enlargement of its facilities.