# The Times

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**Circulation Statement.**

The circulation of The Times for the week ended June 15, 1901, was as follows

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| Sunday, June 9 | 19,980 |
| Monday, June 10 | 40,021 |
| Tuesday, June 11 | 39,415 |
| Wednesday, June 12 | 39,904 |
| Thursday, June 13 | 39,664 |
| Friday, June 14 | 39,387 |
| Saturday, June 15 | 39,123 |
| Total | 257,494 |
| Daily average (Sunday, 19,980, excepted) | 39,585 |

### Consuls and Missionaries.

Bishop Potter, in his address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Rochester, used rather strong language relative to some of our missionaries and consular officers abroad, but it is not so certain that he went any too far.

It is altogether true that in the most of cases consular officers are selected without much, or perhaps any, regard for their fitness, and solely upon political considerations. The Consular Service is of the utmost importance, and as a rule the proper performance of a consul's duty requires ability of a rather unusual order. Frequently they are called upon to exercise judicial functions in matters of grave import, and always it is their duty to look out carefully for the commercial interests of the country they represet. It goes without saying that too mch care cannot be exercised in the selection of such officers, for bad appointments may result not merely to our material disadvantage, but to our positive discredit as a nation.

There is also room for much criticism in the cases of many missionaries. The most of these people are good and well-intentioned. The trouble with them is that they are enthusiasts—sometimes almost fanatics. They engage in the work because they feel that they have a "call," and frequently they are wholly without the requisite qualifications for such work. The assumption is too general that to make a person a successful religious teacher it is only necessary for him or her to be good. Religious teaching in order to be effective must consist of something more than mere rhapsodical fervor—it must be the very embodiment of sound and convincing reasoning.

When the work is being conducted among heathen peoples, ignorant of civilized methods and modes of thought, the missionary should also be a person of tact and sound practical judgment—one who knows just how far to go and when to stop. Some things can be done, but others are quite impossible. The missionary should be capable of discriminating. Many of them, unfortunately, are not.

### Judge Speer's Address.

The press synopsis of Judge Speer's centenary address at Athens, Georgia, indicates that while the speaker may have said some good things and said them well, his remarks as a whole were lacking in consistency, while in parts they showed less of dignified conservatism than should have characterized an address upon such an occasion. When a man professes to view with alarm the growth of the Slavonic power, because the Slav idea of government is essentially imperialistic, and in the same breath defends both imperialism and the trusts in the United States, there is abundant room for doubt either of his perfect sincerity or the soundness of his judgment.

According to Judge Speer the Russian theory of government is based upon the suppression of the individual, while Anglo-Saxon civilization rests upon the development of the individual. While this is true, as a broad generalization, it should also be admitted in common fairness that Anglo-Saxons have themselves done a little something at different times and in different countries that tended very strongly toward the suppression of the individual. The Anglo-Saxon is a great stickler for his own rights, but he is not always so mindful of the rights of others. There can be no doubt that the development of the imperialistic idea in the United States tends to the suppression of the individual; and if Russian imperialism is to be condemned, so should our own, and even more strongly, because there is less excuse for the growth of the imperialistic sentiment here than there is anywhere else on earth.

But the judge does not condemn imperialism here. On the contrary, he waxes wroth in his condemnation of those who insist that constitutional safeguards should be extended to the people of our outlying possessions. He assumes that the ten millions of people in the Philippines are all savages, and that in some inscrutable way great harm will come to us unless they are governed by despotic power, and their individuality suppressed. He defends the denial of constitutional rights to those people upon the theory that they are inferior, and hence not entitled to those rights—the argument of the despot always.

It may be, doubtless it is, true that in civilization the Filipinos are not equal to ourselves. They may not be fit for American statehood—possibly not even for a regularly organized territorial government; but that is no reason why they should be denied the protection of the Federal Constitution. There is a vast difference between shielding the Filipinos from oppression by throwing the mantle of the Constitution over them and admitting them to statehood.

The imperialists generally seek to obscure the issue by assuming that if the Constitution is extended to the Philippines, ten millions of savages "will at once be given a voice in the government of the United States." This is absurd, and everybody ought to know it. Congress has the sole right to determine when a certain Territory shall be taken into the Union as a State. The Constitution so provides, and it is right, for the power must rest somewhere to determine when a territory reaches the stage of fitness that entitles it to a voice in the Government of the entire country. But it does not follow that because Congress may rightfully say that the Philippines are not yet fitted for statehood, it may go further and deny to the people living there those fundamental individual rights which the Constitution regards as inalienable. To say that because the Filipinos are not yet fitted for statehood they may be governed just as Russia would govern them, with no limitation upon the governing power, is not only illogical, but it is in flat contradiction of the argument that Judge Speer was making against the Slav theory of government.

In speaking of the criticism of the Supreme Court because of its recent decision, Judge Speer was positively ill-tempered. He spoke of the critics as "belated Americans bawling anathemas at the court." It is possible that here and there some individual may have "bawled anathemas" in the direction indicated, but in general, while the criticism of the court, particularly of Justice Brown, has been severe, it has at the same time been exhaustive, argumentative, and judicial. It is not necessary to look outside of the records of the court itself to find ample ground for all the criticism that has been leveled at the decision in the Downes case. When a Justice who holds the casting vote first declares without qualification that Porto Rico is American territory, and in the next breath asserts that it is not, there are millions of people in this country, honest, intelligent, conservative, and no more "belated" than is Judge Speer himself, who will insist upon thinking and saying that a decision based upon such contradictions is fairly and justly open to criticism.

### An Interesting Law Point.

The case of Thomas G. Barker, charged with assault with intent to murder Rev. John Keller in Arlington, New Jersey, has from the first attracted considerable attention. In the trial of the cause yesterday at Jersey City, it took a rather sensational turn, which bids fair to give it a permanent place among the celebrated criminal cases of the age.

At the opening of the defence it at once appeared that the defendant was relying wholly or chiefly upon a story which his wife had told him of an assault made upon her by Keller, or some intimacy between herself and him. Exactly what the story would have been if told does not appear, for it was entirely excluded by the court. It was not claimed by the defendant's counsel that the evidence was admissible by way of justification. It was offered merely to show that it had such an effect upon his mind as to make him irresponsible—in short, that it mentally unbalanced him. The court refused to admit it upon either ground.

Whatever may be the popular feeling with respect to the right of a man to kill one who assaults or dishonors his wife, the rule seems to be well established that such testimony is not admissible in justification unless the killing take place in a frenzy of passion induced by discovery of the wrong, and before there has been a reasonable time for the passion to subside. After the lapse of a time sufficient for reason to resume its sway, if the party wronged kills the one who has wronged him, it is regarded as having been done in a spirit of revenge, and that consequently it is murder. This is the cold law, and it seems to have been recognized by Barker's attorneys.

Where the defendant has no personal knowledge of what has taken place, and relies upon the statements of others, to admit such statements in justification would be to establish a very dangerous rule, for the statements might not be true. Especially would this be so when the alleged statement is made by the wife herself; for there unquestionably are cases, perhaps many, in which a wife would deliberately make a false charge in order to save the life of her husband.

But the evidence was not offered in justification, and this presents a somewhat different question. If the defendant's mind was unhinged at the time of the shooting to such an extent that he was irresponsible, it certainly is competent for the defence to show that fact. But in this case no evidence showing or tending to show that Barker was insane had been introduced. The defence was merely offering evidence of a fact which might or might not unbalance a man's mind. Therefore it seems that the testimony was offered prematurely—before the proper foundation had been laid.

The later news is that the defence has now planted itself solidly behind the plea of insanity. In support of this plea it will be necessary to show that the defendant is insane, or was at the time he made the assault. If this is shown it will be a good defence without the evidence of what the wife told her husband, and that statement would be unnecessary. If insanity is not shown, as a fact, then the statement may again be excluded upon the ground that it had not made the defendant irresponsible, and for that reason was immaterial. In short, if a defendant is not insane, evidence of some act that might have crazed him but did not is not admissible.

If, however, the evidence on the point of actual insanity should leave the matter somewhat in doubt, then it is possible that a harrowing tale told by the wife might be admissible as bearing upon the question whether his mind was or was not affected.

But Barker's attorneys have been making persistent efforts to get the testimony before the jury. The nature of the story told by the wife has been so far foreshadowed that every juryman must have a tolerably clear idea of its nature; and it is in the highest degree probable that the moral effect has been lodged in the minds of those who are sworn to try the case. Whether this will influence their verdict cannot be stated. That will depend upon what kind of a jury it is. Usually the tale of a wronged husband carries weight in such cases.

### Wickedness in the Boston Museum.

There has been a tempest in a teapot over a proposition to give the reception to the Young Men's Christian Association delegates in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It seems that some members of the association, and other people who are not members, are terribly shocked at the idea of allowing the innocent young men thereof to see the Greek statues in the museum. They have not explained what they will do to the youths if the latter visit the place privately, but they are in deadly earnest about having any public recognition of the hall as a reception room for godly people.

This will be something of a surprise to the country in general, for Greek art has not been ordinarily regarded as demoralizing in its influence. But then the country in general has not been treated to enlightenment from Joseph Cook and other authorities on art and morals. One of these authorities calls the museum "the nastiest art gallery in the world," and wishes to know "why we should foster the nude in art when every nation that has sent it to us is either dead or dying."

It would be quite as appropriate to ask why we should foster French wall paper or Italian Madonnas when the nations which send them to us are dead or dying. The question of the propriety or impropriety of Greek statues is not affected by the present condition of Greece. It is pretty well established, in the first place, that the race which created the Apollo Belvedere, the Venus di Milo, and the Diana of Praxiteles was not indigenous to the country, but came from some older civilization, possibly the lost Atlantis, and that when the artists of this colony died out the native Greeks were incapable of carrying on such work. It is also pertinent to observe that when Roman architects and sculptors and Venetian and Florentine artists ceased to produce the works of art which have come down to us from past generations, the life of the people seemed to degenerate; and it might quite easily be argued that when a people become incapable of expressing their life in true art it is a sign that they are decadent. If the argument of the gentleman quoted above would hold water, Greece would be producing more nude statues now than ever before. On the contrary, the most beautiful of the Greek sculptures belong to a period in which the morals and intellect of the State, as well as its art, were in their prime, and when the average morality of the country was probably as high as in any land of the time, and higher than in most. It was a Greek—Plato—who, in drawing the character of the ideal man, pictured in almost absolute exactness the life and character of Jesus Christ, who was not to be born for many generations. It will not do to call the people of Plato, Socrates, and Euripides deficient in moral principle.

As for the notion that works of art are any more moral clothed than unclothed, so that the subject and the central thought be pure, the idea is worthy of an age when men who were desirous of being especially holy were forbidden even to look at a woman, and when the most innocent desires of the human heart were condemned as sinful. It is said that one of these prurient critics once made a sneering remark about the Venus di Milo and was rebuked by a passer-by, who remarked that the statue ought at once to grow a pair of arms to box the fellow's ears. The pure mind sees beauty and nothing else in such a statue as the Apollo Belvedere; the nasty mind sees nothing but an unclothed man. People who are on the lookout for suggestiveness in the Elgin Marbles ought to be shut up. Their eyes are not fit to behold pure young girls.

### Ridiculous Names.

Somebody has been hunting up all the ridiculous names which have been bestowed on unoffending and helpless infants by their parents, and the result is rather a fearsome collection. Perhaps the queerest of all is that of a man whose father named him not long after an unprecedented snow fall, which began the first of March and resulted in many weeks of sleighing. The unfortunate child was dubbed Seven Weeks' Sleighing In March Smith. He was commonly known as Weeks. This happened about a hundred years ago. It may have been at about that time that a patriotic American named his son Declaration of Independence. There is an English innkeeper's son who bears a conglomeration of a name, Robert Alma Balaclava Inkerman Sebastopol Delhi Dugdale.

If an absurd name is unfortunate for a boy, it is considerably worse for a girl. There is a legend, which may or may not be true, of a romantic mother who was wife of a Mr. Rose, and named her little daughter Wild, because it was poetic. She did not, however, count on the prospect of the young lady's marrying in due time, and when the name of the chosen man turned out to be Bull the combination was not quite so poetic.

Romantic names are not especially grateful, as a rule, to either man or woman. There is a lack of dignity about such a cognomen which is peculiarly trying to a person who is really dignified. Moreover, the name is not at all likely to fit the personality. Blanche is apt to be dark, and Violet to be a robust damsel with manners the reverse of shrinking, while the stately name of Constance or Zenobia may be bestowed on a maiden who cannot support the whole of it, and has to be known by a nickname. More trying still is the situation of the woman of strong and sensible character who is doomed to go through life with the name Luretta, Hattie, or Pottie attached her, simply because doting friends and relatives called her by some such nickname in babyhood and have refused to give up the habit.

It is easy to see, in the case of some people, that they were born during a certain well-defined period, from the names, popular then, which were attached to them by their parents. For a time all feminine names ended in "ie;" before that there was a period of Clarissas, Pemalas, and Clorindas, named after characters in romantic novels; and of late there has been a reversion to old-time names such as our grandmothers considered common and unaristocratic. The girl whose mother was known as "Sadie" is called, by her own preference Sarah or Sally; and he whose hereditary baptismal name is Josiah no longer signs himself J. Ernest Robinson. In future years people will be able to pick out the girls born during the closing decade of the century because they will all be Dorothy, Margaret, Elizabeth, Helen, or Katherine, and without nicknames.

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The report that Mr. Bryan is favoring the formation of a Silver Populist party in Kansas should be received cautiously. Mr. Bryan is an able man, and his recent acts and utterances show plainly that he understands perfectly that silver cannot be made a winning issue. He also knows that Populism has been losing ground steadily, and that it is now weaker than it ever was before. He surely has too much political shrewdness to tie himself up with such a combination as that. Besides, the Democratic party, which has twice honored him with its Presidential nomination, has done nothing that would furnish him with even a color of excuse for abandoning it at this time. Probably the use of his name was entirely unauthorized.

## TO USE SPANISH FIVE YEARS.

### A Compromise in the Philippine Court Language Matter.

MANILA, June 19.—The Philippine Commission today concluded the debate as to the language that should be used in the courts of the archipelago. The President, Mr. Taft, declared that he was in favor of the use of Spanish for five years. He argued that the adoption of English as the court language would exclude the Filipino lawyers from practicing in the courts, and he doubted that this would be a public benefit.

Mr. Taft recommended the adoption of Spanish for five years, on the grounds of public policy, and with a view of meeting the wishes of the educated and influential classes, who control the thought of the majority of the population, which is narrowed by a restricted knowledge of outside dialects. He declared that it would be wrong to "take away the only medium of a prayer for justice which may be effectively heard."

He closed by saying that he did not expect that English would be spoken in the Philippines before the end of two generations, but the learned lawyers would be capable of mastering the language in five years.

Mr. Ide, of the Commission, argued that a million of the best educated Filipinos, who formed one-tenth of the entire population, and a majority of whom were property owners, were familiar with the Spanish language. As against these there were only 10,000 Americans who desired the introduction of English in the courts. He pointed out that the provision in regard to the language to be adopted concerns only documents and records, and does not prevent attorneys from addressing the courts in any language. He referred to the general desire of the people, including the foreign communities, for the adoption of Spanish.

Mr. Wright, of the Commission, spoke in a similar strain. The Commission decided in favor of Judge Taft's proposition for the adoption of Spanish for five years and adjourned until tomorrow, without passing any bill on the subject because of differences of opinion in regard to several amendments proposed by Judge Taft and Mr. Ide. These amendments are in regard to pleadings and making of records.

Mr. Clark, a civilian, accused of connection with the commissary frauds, was today convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,500. He is a leading confectioner of Manila.

Herrero Laras, an assassin, was sentenced to be hanged. Neither of these sentences has been approved as yet, by the authorities. The members of the business community, including foreigners, are preparing a petition asking for clemency for Clark.

## A GIFT TO CORNELL.

### John Rockefeller Donates $250,000 Conditionally.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—At the meeting of the board of trustees of Cornell University today, President Schurman presented a letter from John D. Rockefeller, donating $250,000 to the university on condition that an equal amount is contributed by others.

President Schurman said that, before making the gift, Mr. Rockefeller had sent an agent here who spent three days inspecting the university, during which he examined carefully the work of the institution, its equipment, finances, etc., with a view to making a written report to Mr. Rockefeller. The gift was treated as an investment for the benefit of mankind, and the same care and sagacity were exercised by Mr. Rockefeller in making it that men ordinarily exhibit in business undertakings.

It is thought by the friends of the university that Mr. Rockefeller's careful investigations into the work and merits of Cornell will be a warrant and inducement to others to make investments there, so that the $500,000 contemplated by Mr. Rockefeller may be secured. Unless $250,000 additional is raised Mr. Rockefeller's $250,000 will not be available.

The money will be used in providing additional accommodations for instruction and research, if obtained. The expansion of the university has in recent years been so great that all departments are now crowded. It is expected that new buildings will be erected for the departments of physics and languages. At present the campus is torn up with the construction of two new buildings for mechanical engineering and for physiology and anatomy. The prospects are that the attendance next year will be considerably larger than ever.

## BROWN'S ENDOWMENT RAISED.

### Cheers Announce the Completion of the $2,000,000 Fund.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—It was a time of great rejoicing at the commencement dinner at Brown University this afternoon when the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the President, announced that even more than the desired two-million-dollar endowment had been raised and the fund was increasing almost every hour.

This announcement was almost beyond the remotest hopes of many of the alumni and when the news was heard there followed rejoicing and congratulations in all parts of the building, and the names of Brown and Dr. Faunce were cheered for several minutes. The movement to raise an endowment of $2,000,000 was started about three years ago. The second million, like the first, was raised upon the foundation laid by the gift of John D. Rockefeller, upon the condition that the university should raise the remainder of the million. This second gift was $250,000.

The gift of John Nicholas Brown, not including the John Carter Brown library of valuable books, raised the fund to about $900,000. Recently gifts of $10,000, $15,000, and $20,000 had come from many sources, until an amount exceeding the second million has been subscribed.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Lieutenant General Miles, "fearless fighter in early life against the Indians, heroic leader in our civil war, commanding general in our war with Spain, in all war and in all peace brave, incorruptible, stainless, and true."

## NOT VALID IN CANADA.

### An Important Decision Regarding United States Divorces.

TORONTO, June 19.—A very important decision was given here today by Judge McDougal on the validity of United States divorces in Canada. In the case of John L. Sheppard an arrest was made for non-support of his first wife.

He showed that he had secured divorce in the United States and held he was under no obligation to support her. The judge held otherwise, giving judgment to the effect that American divorces are not valid in Canada.

### Tax Reductions.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

The Republicans must prepare to meet it. There can be no doubt, we think, that the people generally are convinced that they are being unjustly taxed for the benefit of trusts and combinations. When it comes to a question of unjust taxation party lines are likely to become exceedingly shadowy. And if the Republican party takes the position now held by the extreme protectionists it will, by so doing, create an issue which will do much to unite the Democratic party and make it strong.

### Minister Wu's Ideas.

(From the Baltimore Herald.)

Until the Chinaman works his way up to a more advanced plane of existence he may not be allowed to invade American territory. Minister Wu's argument that political influence has been used to admit other nations of low industrial scale is not an argument that admits of Chinese immigration; however, it may show that politics has worked evil to industrial America.

## VIEWED BY AMERICAN EYES.

### Captain Reichmann's Opinion of the South African Struggle.

The report of Capt. Charles Reichmann, U. S. A., who was sent to South Africa by this Government to view the military operations in the conflict between the British and the Boers, was made public at the War Department yesterday. He reviews the war in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State at considerable length, and his statement forms a very interesting treatment of the case. He praises the Boer character and his fighting abilities and daring, but criticises the absence of soldierly deportment. He declares emphatically that the defeat of the Boers is due to the excess of British in men, money, and warlike material.

Captain Reichmann begins the report by telling of his arrival at Lourenco Marquez and later at Pretoria. He describes in detail the political and military institutions of the South African Republic, and says:

"Politics plays a great role in the selection of officers and the families prominent in a political way furnished a number of officers corresponding to their political importance. To the military mind the degree to which inferior officers carried their self-will is inconceivable."

Referring to the Boers themselves, he continues: "Although still fine shots, the Boers are no longer the excellent marksmen they used to be. Among troops where no discipline was enforced, it is natural that the expenditure and waste of ammunition were great; the burghers traveling on a train would shoot out of the windows at the ant heaps in the prairie.

"Our official guide, a grandson of President Kruger, tried to stop the shooting, but came back disheartened. There was no importation of munitions of war after hostilities had broken out and the Government eventually went to work to establish ammunition factories. Volunteers, generally, have played a considerable part in this war; they were mostly foreigners, adventurers, amateurs, active, retired, and ex-officers of foreign armies. The Boers are hunters rather than soldiers, they are not much given to holding a position to the last. The foreigners, on the contrary, once posted would hold their ground. Whenever offensive operations were undertaken the foreigners had to bear the brunt of the fighting.

"In the assault on Spion Kop, January 25, 1900, the leading detachment consisted mostly of foreigners; in the abortive attack on Mafeking, a detachment of foreigners led, which was sent for that purpose from Pretoria, and General Suyman, the worst of all the Boer generals, failed to send the re-enforcements agreed upon. A careful investigation of the strength of these foreign corps shows that their number did not exceed 600 or 800. The Hollander corps numbered 220 men, the Italian corps numbered about 75 men, representing eleven different nationalties under command of Captain Riccardi, who had been with Aguinaldo in the Philippines. The Scandinavian corps numbered 40 men. The Irish Brigade was commanded by Colonel Blake, formerly an officer of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and numbered about 150 men. The German corps numbered 200 men, and there was also a French corps of 25 men, a Russian corps of 25 men, and an American scout company of about 50 men. Another was that of the Irish-Americans, who had reached Pretoria under the guise of ambulance personnel, they being members of the ambulance corps organized at Chicago."

Captain Reichmann explains his meeting with General De Wet and General Cronje, and describes a number of engagements which he witnessed from the battle at Abraham's Kraal, in March, which resulted in the retreat to Driefontein, to the defence of Lydenburg district in September.

He tells of the life of the Boer in camp, saying: "During my stay of seven months with them I never saw a drunken Boer and the greatest piece of profanity I ever heard was the Dutch equivalent for 'almighty.' In camp or at a halt, on the march, he read his Bible or hymn book and at night, after dark, groups of men would sing psalms and hymns. The men who led the Boers in prayer also led them in battle. Their religious sentiment predominated in everything, and their individual tread of sentiment was such that they were as much appalled by the slaughter of the enemy as they were grieved by their own defeats."

Referring to charges that the Boers violated the rules of war, Captain Reichmann says: "Such alleged unlawful occurrences were not confined to the side of the Boers; they occurred on the British side also. When they occurred on the British side, the Boers had little to say about them. When they occurred on the Boer side, a horde of war correspondents stood ready to snap them up and to heap libel on the Boers. The Boer bestowed the same care on the British wounded as on his own, and treated British prisoners with kindness and consideration. His most serious defect was the lack of military discipline. When a proposed movement did not suit him or his officer, he simply did not move and many a well-planned affair was ruined in that way. Under fire the Boers were remarkably cool and deliberate. Once started on the attack the British infantry had no cover against the Boer artillery, but as a rule the Boer's lack of offensive capacity prevented him from reaping the fruits of tactical victory. He was contented when he had repulsed the enemy.

"The Boers were always fairly well informed of the enemy's whereabouts and doings. In the transmission of intelligence the bicycle played a prominent part. The cyclists did not confine themselves to the roads, on which they had the right of way; they made short cuts by following cat paths and even rode across the prairie. They could be found at every general's headquarters. The heliograph also found executive employment."

Captain Reichmann criticises the British organization by saying: "The British cavalry was neither sufficient in number nor trained in full appreciation of its modern role and mounted infantry had to be resorted to as a stop gap. Nor will the the Boers until they can ride, not like British mounted troops be a match for mounted infantry, but like cavalry and until they can fight, not like cavalry, but like infantry.

"The only cavalry lesson we draw for ourselves from this war is that we cannot have enough of our kind of cavalry. One feature of this war is the superior effective range of the Krupp and Creusot guns of the Boers over the Armstrong gun of the British. The lyddite shell can hardly be said to be a success in field operations."

Captain Reichmann says officers told him that the British artillery killed many of their own troops by keeping up too long the fire to cover the infantry attack, the shells falling among the advancing soldiers.

## A NATIVE HAWAIIAN'S TRIP.

### Samuel Parker Stops Here on His Tour of the World.

Samuel Parker, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress from Hawaii and one of the leading men of the islands, was a caller at the White House yesterday. He has been traveling through this country for several weeks, accompanied by his wife and child, and expects to make a tour of Europe before returning to Honolulu.

Mr. Parker is a man of magnificent physique and commanding appearance. He is a native of Hawaii, and a half breed. He is a man of large wealth and wears large diamonds, a bright flowered waistcoat, and a $100 Panama straw hat. He speaks English fluently and is a man of experience and wide knowledge of affairs.

At the election last fall, he was the Republican candidate, and was defeated by Robert W. Wilcox, who ran on an independent ticket.

"I am out of politics now," said Mr. Parker. "I tried hard to come to Congress and failed and public office now has no allurements for me.

"Hawaii is prosperous, more so now than it ever has been before, although we have known no hard times, as you call them, for the last twenty years. We are increasing our output of sugar and are satisfied with the Government."

## MINERAL RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

### Secretary Hitchcock Asked to Protect Them From Outsiders.

Ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska and ex-Governor Crawford, of Kansas, representing the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company, recently filed with the Secretary of the Interior a petition asking that the company they represent be allowed to continue its work under the mineral license dated August 9, 1890.

As a protest against the granting of the petition the following letter has been filed with the Secretary of the Intefor by Richard C. Adams, representing the Delaware Indians:

"To the Honorable the Secretary of Interior, Washington, D. C.:

"Sir: In behalf of the Delaware Indians, citizens of the Cherokee Nation, in interest of their rights as Delaware Indians to 157,600 acres of land bought of the Cherokee Nation under the guaranteed protection of the United States and the absolute guarantee of the Cherokee Nation that the continued ownership and occupancy of said land by any Delaware so registered shall not be interfered with in any manner without his consent, and in interest of the Delaware Indians as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, I desire to earnestly protest against your department granting a lease or leases to the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company or any other mining company that will interfere with or in any manner infringe upon the premises, rights, and properties of the Delaware Indians.

"In the petition of the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company, recently filed in your department, you will find attached thereto copy of a mineral license, dated the 9th day of August, 1890. The condition of the license is as follows:

"'Provided, that the domain or tract or any part thereof above described, is not within or does not infringe upon the improvements or legal boundaries of any other citizen or mining company, nor shall so infringe without the written consent of such other citizen or company.'

"This clause of the mineral license recognizes the rights of the individual citizens and especially the rights of the Delaware Indians, whose rights antedate the mineral license by twenty-three years and the law authorizing it by seventeen years.

"Whatever the right may have been to operate under this mineral license, it expired on August 9, 1900, and there is ample evidence that the consent of neither the Delawares nor Cherokees could be obtained for the renewal of a license of any kind that would infringe upon the rights of individual citizens, or that would in any manner affect the titles to their lands after allotments are made.

"The vote recently cast on the Cherokee agreement proves this fact conclusively. Section 79 of said agreement, which was inserted by Congress, was so worded as to confuse the voters on the subject. While both the Delawares and Cherokees were willing to accept almost any kind of an agreement that would give to them their lands in severalty, still the peculiar wording of this section, and the question as to why it was there at all, even if harmless, created suspicion enough in the minds of the voters to justify them to reject the agreement for fear that the said section might be an incumbrance on their homes forever. While I myself differed in this question with the majority and even worked and electioneered for the passage of the agreement, believing it was the best thing for the people, I could not help but feel in sympathy with them and could not blame them, thus in doubt, for voting against it.

"Surely no intelligent man wants a home that some other person or foreign corporation has a right to go upon and mine for mineral that is under his land without consulting his wishes, and by so doing perhaps destroying the greatest part of the value of his land. These people are as intelligent and as competent to look after their own affairs as the men who seek leases; even if they were not, they are the owners of the soil, human beings with the rights of other human beings, and now citizens of the United States, claiming the protection of the Constitution which was extended to the Indian Territory in 1890 by act of Congress, and who should have the right to handle their own estates. The Delaware Indians, whom I represent, have in actual possession and cultivation several thousand acres of the land within the tract embraced in the application for lease by the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company. Every dollar in the world these people have is invested in improvements on their land. What encouragement can they have to build a home and improve it, feeling such insecurity as they must feel by reason of the uncertainties of their rights?

"In conclusion, we believe that we, the Delaware Indians, have a better right to ask and demand the protection of the Secretary of the Interior in the security of our rights than have any oil or mining companies to ask the right to forever embarrass us.

"That you will eject the application pending before your department, we will forever pray."

It is alleged that the Standard Oil interests are back of the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company.

## TO DELAY THE PROCLAMATION.

### In That Event the Indians Hope for Congressional Relief.

Judge W. M. Springer, counsel for the Kiowa, Apache, and Comanche Indians, who object to the opening up of their lands in Indian Territory to white settlers, yesterday presented to the President a memorial, asking him to defer as long as the law permits his issuance of the proclamation declaring the lands open.

The statute enacted by Congress stipulates that the President shall issue a proclamation within six months after the Secretary of the Interior has finished the allotments to the Indians. The Secretary has until August 6 in which to do this, and six months from that time will be February 6. Within that time the friends of the Indians hope to have Congress repeal the law, which is asserted to be very unjust.

The lands are said to be worth $5,000,000, and to be bringing an annual rental of $230,000, and the Government proposed to pay only $2,000,000 for them.

## OBITUARY.

Mrs. Harriet Bacon Smith, widow of Dr. T. L. Smith, a surgeon in the United States Navy, died on Tuesday at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., in her eighty-third year. She was born in Boston and was a granddaughter of James Bacon, one of the prison ship martyrs. Her husband had medical charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the civil war.

Benjamin F. Arcularius, a veteran Sound pilot, died yesterday in his ninety-seventh year at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born in Albany and at the age of eleven years began an apprenticeship on the pilot boat O. K. Eleven years later he received a certificate as pilot, and for nearly fifty years he was pilot on Long Island Sound. He retired seven years ago.

Gen. John B. Turchin, a well-known figure in Grand Army circles, died at the State Hospital for the Insane in Illinois, where he had been ill many months. He was born in Russia and fought under the flags of two nations. He served with distinction during the civil war and retired with the rank of brigadier general.

Charles T. Russell, of Haddam, Conn., aged sixty-five years, is dead in London, England. He was Consul at Liverpool from 1885 to 1889. He was formerly a sea captain and after his political career ended was associated in the Globe Messenger Service Corporation with ex-Governor Waller. Mrs. Frederick Whitel, of London, is his daughter; Charles T. Russell, jr., of New Haven, an attorney, is his son.

Mrs. Josephine Lederer, mother of James L. and George W. Lederer, died at her home in New York yesterday morning at the age of eighty-six years. She was born in Prague, Bohemia, and came to this country in 1846 with her husband, whom she survived fourteen years.

### Studying Scientific Lore.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

The only excuse for denying to any young person free access to the writings of the most advanced thinkers and teachers of evolution, the origin of the species, and kindred subjects is that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." A student who confines his investigations to one subject or one class of subjects invariably arrives at the conclusion that if he could only pursue his researches a little further—if he could only penetrate beyond a certain barrier—the whole universe of knowledge would be opened to him. A link alone is missing with which, if he could only supply it, he could demonstrate beyond the possibility of dispute that his particular science is the be all and end all of human knowledge.

## NO FRAUDS AT THE PRESIDIO.

### General Shafter Denies Alleged Shortages and Misdoings.

The War Department has received from General Shafter a reply to the telegram of enquiry sent him several days ago asking for a statement concerning the alleged frauds in the quartermaster's department at San Francisco. General Shafter's report tends to show that the accounts were exaggerated. In his reply he says:

"I have refrained from making a report regarding clothing seized by Colonel Maus because the quantity was very small, and it all appeared to have come from the same man, a junk dealer who did business around the Presidio. The clothing had evidently been sold to this peddler by soldiers and recruits. The junk man and his son who sold it have been arrested by the Federal authorities, and their case is being considered by the Federal grand jury today.

"There is no shortage in any of the departments here. This seized clothing undoubtedly represents the accumulation of articles which have been sold from time to time during the past year or two by the thousands of soldiers who have passed through San Francisco. I do not regard this matter as of any importance, though it has been widely exploited by the newspapers. However, the seizure of these articles and the arrests made will have the effect, I think, of discouraging the purchase or sale of soldiers' wearing apparel in this vicinity hereafter.

"Following is an exact list of the articles seized: Blankets, 11 pairs; leggins, 5 pairs; blue flannel shirts, 48; blouses, 1; gauntlet gloves, 2 pairs; black calfskin shoes, 77 pairs; tan and russet shoes, 83 pairs. All these articles are now in the hands of the proper departments."

## REVISING INSULAR TARIFF.

### A Reduction of Duties in Some Philippine Islands Schedules.

Work on the revision of the proposed Philippine tariff is progressing rapidly and it is probable that it will be ready for promulgation within a few weeks. The tariff as prepared by the Philippine Commission has been considerably altered by the War Department and will be issued without advising the Commission of the several changes.

The duty on some articles has been increased, while on others reductions have been made. Expensive articles of luxury, like onyx goods and bricabrac, were to be admitted under the Commission's tariff at $3, but this has been increased to $10 by the department.

The Commission placed printing ink under the same tariff as writing ink, but this duty has been reduced. The tariff on paper for the printing of newspapers and books has been reduced from about $3 to 50 cents. All printed books and papers can be imported into the Philippines free of duty. A reduction has also been made in the duty on harness and wagon goods.

## ARMY ORDERS.

The general court-martial appointed on May 11, 1901, to meet at West Point, has been dissolved and the following court-martial has been appointed for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it: Major Charles B. Hall, Second Infantry; Capt. George H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. James K. Thompson, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Edmund M. Blake, Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Edward Anderson, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Frank W. Coe, Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. William G. Sills, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. George T. Summerlin, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. Henry C. Smither, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Leon B. Kromer, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. John M. Jenkins, Fifth Cavalry, judge advocate.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, Twenty-seventh Infantry, has been ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for duty at West Point.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved of their present duty and ordered to the stations indicated: Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Fort Preble, Maine; Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Fort Banks, Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Fort Washington, Maryland; Lieut. Col. Charles Morris, Sullivans Island, South Carolina; Major William Ennis, Fort McHenry, Maryland; Major Anthony W. Vogdes, San Diego Barracks, California; Major Walter Howe, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana; Major Peter Leary, jr., Key West Barracks, Florida; Major Luigi Lomia, Fort Morgan, Alabama; Major Robert H. Patterson, Fort Warren, Massachusetts; Capt. Edward Davis, Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory.

Recent orders affecting Capt. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Third Cavalry, have been amended so as to assign him to conduct a detachment of recruits from Columbus Barracks to Vancouver Barracks.

The board of officers appointed to meet in Manila to examine lieutenants of the line with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engineers is to meet on August 15.

Capt. David Price, Artillery Corps, in addition to his present duties as quartermaster at Sullivans Island, South Carolina, has been directed to take charge of the construction work at that post under instructions from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The following promotions and assignments have been made in the Artillery Corps: Henry H. Whitney, promoted from first lieutenant to captain, assigned to Coast Artillery; John W. Kilbreth, jr., promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, assigned to Eighth Battery, Field Artillery; Le Vert Coleman, promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, assigned to Seventeenth Battery, Field Artillery; Alfred B. Putnam, promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, assigned to Eighty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

First Lieut. Edwin O. Serratt is transferred from the Eighth Battery, Field Artillery, and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, has been ordered from New York City to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., for consultation with a board of naval officers and chemists to consider the manufacture of smokeless powder and tests.

The President has directed the honorable discharge from the volunteer service of First Lieut. George C. Burnell, signal officer, to take effect June 30.

Capt. George L. Goodale, quartermaster now in New York, has been ordered to Astoria, Ore., to assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Fort Columbia, Washington, relieving Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs.

The President has directed the retirement on June 30 of Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General, upon his own application, after thirty years' service.

Second Lieut. Kyle Rucker has been assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry, in the Department of Colorado, for temporary duty.

## NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by the Navy Department: Commander C. H. Arnold, department's order, directing to report for course of instruction at War College, revoked; granted three months' sick leave; Lieut. C. W. Dyson, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, June 25; Surgeon C. F. Stokes, to Solace, upon arrival in the United States; Assistant Surgeon R. B. Williams, to Kearsarge, June 24; Chaplain W. E. Edmonson, to Topeka, June 24; Assistant Boatswain W. Juraschka, detached Buffalo, to Massachusetts; Assistant Carpenter William F. Hamburger, appointed (Newark).

### Mr. Platt's Retirement.

(From the Boston Herald.)

In point of service on public questions which were worthy to engage a Senator's attention, he has been as absolute a nonentity as the most ostensible millionaire or the feeblest frontiersman among his colleagues. There is little wonder that his life at Washington has been distasteful to him. There are those who think that he retires with a view of better retaining his boss position, but to our mind it seems a step rather taken in despair and disgust, in view of the manner in which younger men are gaining upon him in influence in the Republican party of New York.

### No Excuses Offered.

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

The members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention are not on the defensive in the matter of refusing to swear to support either the State or the United States Constitution.