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The Cuban Revolutionary Bonds.

There may be no connection between the two matters, but it is perhaps a coincidence that Maximó Gomez is hardly out of the country before newspaper men hear at the War Department that this Government is not disposed to interfere to prevent the payment by the Cuban Government, when formed and recognized, of the bonds issued by the revolutionary junta in New York in aid of the cause of Cuban liberty.

The wild abstinence patriots and philanthropists of the Quarter Latin in Paris are quite unconscious that they are funny, but they are nevertheless an interesting illustration of the fact furnished in the organization and programme for the celebration on July 14, of an association, styled itself the "Transvaal Volunteers" who are represented as denizens of the quarter mentioned.

It is in taking this position no doubt we shall antagonize the feelings and interests of the syndicate in New York and Havana reported to be behind the scheme of liquidation. As The Times understands, friends of Estrada Palma assert that not more than ten million dollars of the Cuban bonds are extant; but his critics, and they appear to be not a few, believe that the amount of whatever debt may be provided for the aggregate sum to be paid would be found nearer fifty than ten millions, and they also insinuate that this or any amount would represent but a very small total of cash aid to the late insurgent authorities.

However that may be, where there seems to be so much opportunity for the successful operation of a job, the Administration should be very chary of announcements favorable to the assumption of this debt by Cuba, at least until its nominal volume and the relation of the same to what has been actually received from the sale of bonds has been ascertained. The subject is one which demands careful investigation. It would be the reverse of kindness to the people of Cuba to promote a scheme the object of which should be to make them pay for paper negotiated at vastly less, or in some cases disposed of, possibly, without reasonable consideration.

For some weeks there has been a solemn stillness in Republican circles upon the subject of Presidential candidates. The friends of Senators Beveridge, Fairbanks, and Foraker have all been profoundly silent upon the subject of their favorites.

There never was any reason for the mention of either of the Indiana Senators in such a connection, and very little for the suggestion of Mr. Foraker's name. Beveridge and Fairbanks would be very likely to split the Indiana delegation, which it goes almost without saying that Foraker could carry. The delegation from Ohio, for the good and sufficient reason that Mr. Hanna would not allow him to do so. In very truth the claims of Mr. Hanna himself are of such strength, as to make the mention of any other name appear positively silly.

Both of the Indiana Senators are unwavering followers of the Administration, and have supported it in every more serious and in no sense doubtful timber. As Presidential candidates, they are so very uninteresting as to make the simple mention of their names give one a tired feeling. As for Mr. Foraker, he has not even been a consistent supporter of the Administration, and that alone would dispose of him. He is tolerated as a Senator from Ohio because he has a personal following in the Buckeye State which cannot be safely ignored; but the idea of "Sky-Rocket Joe" as a Presidential candidate, or even possibility, cannot be entertained at Republican headquarters for a moment.

This is the midsummer season, and people are not discussing politics so much as they do when it is cooler. Still, even in the heated term it should never be forgotten that the Republican party really has but one man who is entitled to serious consideration as an imperial timber. He is the man who has not been merely an obedient follower of the Administration, but one who has been its inspiration and its master. That man is Ohio's Junior Senator, M. A. Hanna. The Times has said this before, but it is almost without saying that Foraker could carry the delegation from Ohio, for the good and sufficient reason that Mr. Hanna would not allow him to do so. In very truth the claims of Mr. Hanna himself are of such strength, as to make the mention of any other name appear positively silly.

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political questions of the day, Mr. Hanna is a Republican of Republicans. He not only stands for everything that the Republican party stands for, but he is courageous enough to do it openly and aboveboard. No speaking around and behind the back, no backbiting, no back-biting, but it is right for the Government to be robbed by the armor plate manufacturers, and he did not hesitate to defend the robbers. He thought it proper to loot the Treasury in order to enrich a few big companies engaged in the shipping business, and he was not afraid to say so on the floor of the Senate. He thinks that the Dingley law is perfect, and he boldly declares his belief. He looks upon the trusts as great public benefactors, and pronounces his opinion in language that cannot be misunderstood. More than this, even, he is not content merely to defend the trusts—he is chocky with jowl with them; he is of them. At this very time he is hobnobbing with Mr. Morgan, and it is said, is endeavoring to form a bituminous coal trust, which will be an adjunct of the great steel combine.

What more can the Republicans ask for in a Presidential candidate? Do they want somebody whom they can sneak in under false pretences? Surely, the "grand old party" has not fallen so low as to make a mere partisan proposition. It may be none of our concern whom the Republicans nominate, but in a broader sense it is the concern of everybody in the country. The Republican party comprises a large segment of the American electorate. In so important a matter as a Presidential nomination, The Times is anxious that this great political organization should not make the double mistake of stultifying itself and at the same time doing rank injustice to one who, under existing circumstances, is the ideal Republican candidate.

An Abstinence War on England.

The wild abstinence patriots and philanthropists of the Quarter Latin in Paris are quite unconscious that they are funny, but they are nevertheless an interesting illustration of the fact furnished in the organization and programme for the celebration on July 14, of an association, styled itself the "Transvaal Volunteers" who are represented as denizens of the quarter mentioned. As far as appears no member of the cult ever was in truth a Transvaal or any other kind of volunteer in an enterprise involving risk of life or limb; but the official title of the society sounds sanguinary, and its purposes as expounded by its president contain every necessary element of Lion-baiting, and so doubtless the "Volunteers" are happy.

In the words of their noble chief, what they intend to do is first to hold a meeting on the Fourteenth at the Place des Salettes, and march in procession to the Gare d'Orléans. This announcement alone ought to spread a sickening thrill of terror over Albion; but what is to follow is calculated to paralyze the British Government. M. Castanle, president of the volunteers, in an interview, says that "we must fight the English by means of an economic and social boycott. We must no longer buy English products or buy in shops selling English goods. We must ask all restaurateurs and matrons d'hôtel to post up a notice at their doors: 'No English allowed here.'"

Think of that! How can the British monarchy survive when it and the people it represents shall no longer be permitted to visit Paris and spend ten francs for a three-franc table d'hôte dinner? But there is worse to come. M. Castanle caps the climax of horror when he declares: "We must obtain from the Transvaal Government authorization to distribute letters of marque. A number of captains are ready to arm privateers to destroy British commerce." Let Salisbury tremble! The "Transvaal Volunteers" of the Quarter Latin are going to "distribute" letters of marque—a new and exceedingly trenchant way of establishing a grudge navy.

There is one kind of business institution in the French capital dear to the hearts of the "Volunteers" which they will not have to boycott, and whose influence is luridly seen in their declaration of war upon England. We refer, of course, to the abstinence shop.

Is a Tailor a Laborer?

A singular case, and one involving grave complications, has arrived at the Court in San Francisco. Six wealthy Chinamen, all of whom had been in the United States before, came from China on a steamship. Two of them satisfied the immigrant inspectors that they were merchants, because they gave satisfactory evidence that their intention was to start in the commission business, and they were permitted to land. But the other four, claiming to be merchant tailors, and bent upon engaging in the useful and creditable occupation which the term implies, were refused entry. The local immigration authorities decided that a tailor is not a merchant, but only a prosperous laborer.

On appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, the matter was referred to Solicitor O'Connell, and he rendered an opinion endorsing the action of the inspectors. The quartette of Chinamen were about to be deported, when it occurred to the Treasury people that perhaps Attorney General Knox might be able to define the true status of a tailor better than others, and so the matter is held in abeyance until his official views on this weighty issue can be ascertained, when it is believed in the Administration circle, they will fit the facts and the law like the puzzle on the wall, and not need to be taken in the shoulders or eased a little bit in the seat.

Much depends upon the decision of Mr. Knox concerning the question, since it is one affecting not only Chinese, but Americans who are free to admit that they are not laborers merely because they sit cross-legged on a bench and sew garments with an industry worthy of a better cause; but are manufacturers, since they use raw materials consisting largely of alleged foreign woolen fabrics imported from New York and New England, and are engaged in a similar, they transmit into a finished product merchantable either on a strictly cash basis or the installment plan. They also concede that they are not only manufacturers, but merchants, in that they maintain places of business for the exhibition and sale of their handiwork.

With impatient interest the country will wait at the feet of the Attorney General to find out what tailors really are. A year ago, when the Constitution was supposed to be in its prime glory, the United States had no doubt any doubt regarding its own citizenship, since the ancient landmarks have been

removed or defaced more or less, no one knows what to expect. Our hope, of course, is that Mr. Knox will stand by the craft which has given our country two Presidents—by name and by deed—by the name of Andrew Johnson. It may be said also to have furnished us with a most distinguished campaign contributor and Postmaster General in the person of John Wanamaker, who, if we mistake not, is a merchant tailor, as well as other things, and will remain so unless the Government should determine to define him and his kind as merely well-to-do and successful but not ordinary or common laborers.

There is one consideration which inclines us to believe that the Chinamen, though tailors, will be allowed to come in as merchants, if not as both merchants and manufacturers. Nothing could be more notorious than that the tailors, here and everywhere else in the world, form the largest and most active creditor class in the community. And who ever heard of the McKinley Administration doing anything to injure the interests or feelings of a creditor class?

Millionaire Rogers' Will.

The error in the codicil to the will of the deceased millionaire, J. S. Rogers, is about as curious as the will itself. Evidently the testator intended to leave a nephew seventy-five thousand dollars, but instead of saying so the provision reads "seventy-five thousand thousand." It is intimated that the error may affect the validity of the will. This, however, is unlikely. The error is merely a clerical one, and the meaning is reasonably clear. The testator certainly did not mean seventy-five thousand cents, for that form of expression is never used in business transactions for the naming of such sums. Neither can it possibly be held to mean millions, for that would represent a sum about ten times what the testator was worth.

Courts have frequently corrected such errors, and considering all the circumstances, there should not be much difficulty in ascertaining the testator's intended, which is always the point sought. But if the heirs are determined to contest the will, they will make the most of the error. They may urge it as a circumstance tending to show the unsound mental condition of Mr. Rogers. In connection with other things it might have some importance, although standing by itself it is a less serious mistake than many that have been rectified by probate courts. The general disposition is to uphold wills whenever it can be done with a reasonable showing of right.

Blinders on Horses.

Time was when blinders were part of the harness of every well-regulated horse, as much as the check-rein was. It was deemed essential that the horse should pay strict attention to business and see nothing but the road ahead of him. The horse's feelings in the matter were not thought of, and this is not surprising. It has not been so very long since human beings were thought to need blinders also.

Whether by way of thought and fearlessness in general, on the part of the present generation, has anything to do with it or not, certain it is that blinders are not so often seen on horses as they used to be. The humanitarian movements of the past century have caused or accompanied the study of animal psychology, and some effort has been made to discover the feelings of animals in certain situations, either by imagining the sensations of human beings in the same conditions, or by closely watching the animal itself. It does not take very much investigation of this sort to enable one to see that things half-perceived are more terrifying, as a rule, than those of which a fair view can be had. The horse harnessed in the old-time fashion, and going at a rapid gallop, got a glimpse of something which he did not understand, usually at one side of the road or in a field. He had no time to investigate the thing and see what it was. It might be a piece of brown paper, it might be the branch of a tree, it might be a shadow, or it might be an unknown and terrible enemy. It must be remembered that the keen and sensitive brain of the horse is in the main extremely useful. He perceives things which the duller senses of man fail to note, and more than one instance has been known of the horse averting some danger from his rider simply through his quicker perception.

This keenness of vision and of instinct, however, is of little use when no time or chance is given for full apprehension of the thing which threatens absolutely prevent this. If the animal wishes to see clearly what the perplexing object is by the side of his path, he must stop suddenly or "shy" to get a good view of it; and the immediate conclusion of the driver is that fright, nervousness, or loss of what in a human being would be called self-control, must account for the action. On the contrary, it is precisely the course which a human being would take in a similar predicament. Without the blinders the horse could see everything on the road, at the side of it, or in the fields for some distance ahead; with them, sudden attacks of nerves are practically inevitable, unless the animal's intelligence is dulled or it comes to understand thoroughly that monsters of frightful mind are not to be met with on ordinary roads.

There is another aspect of the case, not to be overlooked. To any being, human or of the brute creation, the fear of a blow from behind, or in the dark, is more terrifying than the apprehension of one in the face. When the blinders have been something within the limited range of vision allowed by the blinders, but not clearly enough to understand its nature, to pass that object implies the possibility of an attack from the side, where there is no defence or means of warning. It would be nonsense to say that the horse does not reason clearly about this. The power of elementary reasoning begins in the youngest animals as soon as they are old enough to seek food and avoid a blow. The animal which deliberately turns its back upon a danger must be either fleet-footed, hoping to escape, or must be defended by some sort of a carapace. It is the instinct of every living creature to meet its enemy, if it has to be met, face to face. The instinct which prompts the horse to avoid passing a possible danger is stronger than training.

The trainers of horses may not have thought all this out in analytical form, but many of them have arrived at the conclusion, by a very simple process of induction, that a horse will be less likely to shy or get frightened if he can see all around him than if he is blind, and they have tried the experiment of

leaving off that part of the harness and found it a good one. The result is that runaways are not as common as they used to be, and that horses in general are better-trained for family use. In short, the horse's nerves, being relieved from a strait, are more easily controlled.

The disclosures of the "London Daily Mail" concerning the suppression of a riot by the British Government in the neighborhood of the large cities, and the fact that the British State railway is a single journey ticket, good for six working days, for any distance within three miles or a little more, costs a trifle over 10 cents. Beyond that the price increases in a slightly decreasing proportion; the distance of a single journey of a half-mile or more is not quite 2 cents per trip, or about 17 cents for six.

For return tickets the corresponding prices are rather less than double. Seventy-five cents is obtained, but Sunday traveling is slightly discouraged by a rather higher rate. There is a special tariff for greater distances, the maximum being about sixty-two miles. A working-man, however, can travel twenty-five miles daily from Monday to Saturday for 40 cents, and he can claim these advantages if he must be engaged on manual or artistic work, under the orders of a committee of the Board of Trade, or if he is engaged on the private railway companies and the fares on light railways and tramways are not any rate, before and after certain hours of the day.

The following are the chief points of the French workmen's superannuation bill, as explained in an address in the Chamber by M. Guylayse: Every workman under sixty-five is to be subjected to a deduction of one-half cent a day, if he is under eighteen and his wages are below 40 cents a day, while above eighteen the deduction will be one cent a day for wages between 40 cents and 80, and 1½ cents if he has higher wages. The employer will contribute an equal sum. The money will be put into a national fund, managed by a commission at the Ministry of Commerce. The money will then be handed over to the caisse des dépôts et consignations, which will invest it in Government local stocks. After the age of fifty-five any workman may claim a pension, based on the payments made by himself and the employer, but if prematurely disabled while under the age of fifty-five he can claim a pension, supplemented by a bonus from the State, if his payments represented 100 days' work. If such pension does not reach 40 per cent of the national treasury makes up the deficiency. The State contributes 75 per cent to such deficits, the department 15 per cent, and the commune the rest. Employers who have organized superannuation pensions on their own account are exempted from the operation of the bill. Pensions up to 37½ are not liable to judicial seizure. The bill also provides that persons of any age at the time the bill comes into operation will receive a pension not exceeding 30 francs if they have had three or more children, and have done thirty years of work, or such persons an annual credit of \$3,000,000, or 10 per cent of the national treasury. Workmen under sixty-five will be similarly dealt with on reaching that age. The bill also provides that persons who would benefit by the bill, and who are not the best calculations, number 8,300,000. The bill also provides that the total would be \$4,000,000, and in the eighth year would reach a maximum of \$18,000,000, after which it would decrease to \$9,000,000.

With the quaint and striking phraseology which King Edward VII makes known his own pleasure as to his forthcoming coronation. It is an interesting announcement, especially to the present generation, who have had no personal experience of such ancient ceremonies. The date of the ceremony is fixed for June 26th next, in accordance with the usual form, a commission is appointed to investigate the petitions and rights of those of "our loving subjects who claim and are bound to perform their services on the said day and at the time of the coronation."

In one important respect the model to be followed is that which was, it is believed, introduced by William IV and Queen Adelaide in 1818. The coronation in Westminster Hall—intended for the banquet and the feudal services attendant thereon—and the walking procession of "all the estates of the realm" are to be dispensed with, while the solemn rites in Westminster Abbey are to be retained. The coronation of Queen Victoria on June 28, 1838, was carried out on similar lines, and was, however, a more elaborate affair, attended by the foreign Ministers and ambassadors, which made its way from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall, Piccadilly, St. James Street, Pall Mall, Whitehall, and Parliament Street to the Abbey.

Two things above all struck the imagination of the privileged spectators on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria were described as superb, especially that of Prince Esterházy, whose uniform seemed to be encased in diamonds, and at the moment when the Archbishop of Canterbury raised the crown over the Queen's head a sudden ray of sunshine fell on her face. "The day had been dull," said one enthusiastic spectator, "but the sunlight on the diamonds made a kind of halo round her head."

The British soldier receives a shilling a day; the United States soldier the equivalent of 10¢. The American soldier has better rations, but Tommy Atkins has better clothing. The British soldier has other respects the conditions are about the same, except that the British Government pays pensions only to those who are entirely disabled by wounds or sickness. With all his wars the pension list of Great Britain is one-fourth as large as that of the United States. The annual appropriation of our Congress for pensions would support the whole British army.

One sees retired soldiers employed in various capacities. They are given preference in business houses. They are used by the district messenger companies and receive certain privileges and considerations from the police and municipal authorities that are not accorded to ordinary people. It is common for bank messengers, janitors of buildings, private watchmen, and other men to be given preference in employment to wear military medals of honor, which are always accepted as a good recommendation. They are also given preference in the parks attended by men with similar decorations, or who have received medals, and such privileges are esteemed of great value.

The famous French balloonist, Comte Henri de Vaux, recently had a remarkable adventure in Paris. One morning at about 10 o'clock he was in the city with his balloon, and he had just taken to the air, when he was struck in the face. Several ruffians struck matches and threw them at the balloon. The smaller of the crowd, however, sided with the count, and a general struggle followed, which was put an end to only by the arrival of a strong force of police. The count says he believes that Central African savages would have behaved with decency.

Holland proposes to close the Zuider Zee by a dike running from the North Holland coast to the island of Vliering and thence to the Frisian coast, and to drain parts of the closed sea. The initial plan involves the recovery in eighteen years of 115,000 acres of fertile land. The railway distance between the provinces of North Holland and Friesland will be shortened by thirty-one miles. The indemnity to be paid to the Zuider Zee fishermen is estimated at \$10,000,000. The total cost is estimated at \$38,100,000. The entire plan will take from thirty to the fifty-five years to complete, and some 20,000 acres will be reclaimed, valued at \$10,000,000.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

A recently published parliamentary report contains the replies to a despatch which Lord Salisbury sent to the British representatives in Belgium, France, and Germany, asking for information concerning the facilities for locomotion and the special fares accorded to workmen in the neighborhood of the large cities. The report states that the Belgian State railway is a single journey ticket, good for six working days, for any distance within three miles or a little more, costs a trifle over 10 cents. Beyond that the price increases in a slightly decreasing proportion; the distance of a single journey of a half-mile or more is not quite 2 cents per trip, or about 17 cents for six.

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POLITICAL COMMENT.

When the Cubans saw an account of the bullfight that was held recently in Omaha they will doubtless come to the conclusion that they are rapidly civilizing the Americans. The Record-Herald writes:

If Mussolini lived in the Philippines, instead of Sicily, he might not only be pardoned, but he made governor of a province in the Philippine Islands. It is to be noted that the United States will ere long formally give in its adhesion to the international edict abolishing privateering. War is sufficiently terrible without the added horror of the destruction and pillage of private property.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Now, after Speaker Henderson has been elected to King Edward's friendship, no such Congressman can have the temerity to jar him by making an anti-English speech in the "Record"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Independence struggles hopefully in the rest of the Continent, and in Newport and in Cuba.—New York World.

According to Governor Yates, of Illinois, "Theodore Roosevelt is the choice of the people at West for the Republican nomination for President. His name is made by the more strenuous Mr. Roosevelt's political friends in booming him for the Presidency, the less likely is it that he will receive the nomination. The country will not accept philosophically such utterances as this of Governor Yates, rather than to view it with alarm.—Boston Transcript.

It has been pointed out that no man has ever been elected President of the United States while he was a member of the Federal Senate. But so many public traditions have been relegated of late to the limbo of things forgotten that this one, which is so important in the eyes of the Senate, will be forgotten by the people. It is not only to the spirit that pervades the American people. They will gradually gain as the South won back its rights in the civil war, and some day—maybe in the next year—the islands will be controlled under the American flag by their own people.—Times-Litton.

There is no doubt that the Republican party is the friend of the trusts. It is not stretching the truth to say that the trusts owe that party.—Savannah News.

The "protected interests" have a good thing in the matter of the trusts. They are the people, however, and notably some of the people who have heretofore been to build up protection—have become alarmed at the result of their work.—Philadelphia Record.

The distinguished Britishers—confirmed expansionists and imperialists that they are—evidently found nothing to conflict with their own principles in the celebration of Western civilization. An extended construction of the Immortal Declaration of Independence, which admits of its application in the East on the lines of their own Imperialistic policy in Africa.—Charleston News and Courier.

"No lodge of colored Masons in the United States is legitimate" is the verdict from headquarters. So it would seem that the lodge of colored Masons in New York is a Freemason.—Boston Herald.

The people of Omaha are mad because the Mexican bullfights they paid to see did not produce fatal results. If the Omaha people want to see cattle killed they should get up a bullfight of their own stockyards.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The wireless telegraph is not as great a success as supposed. "Our Chaucery" has been unable to communicate with the public while on his way to Paris.—St. Louis Republic.

Freedom, justice, fairness, and liberality as understood in Pennsylvania will be found in large type in our protective tariff and subsidy laws.—Chicago Chronicle.

Davis, having rigged up a set of wires, is now staying in nights through fear that a committee may come forward and furnish the feathers.—Des Moines Leader.

Congressman Sulzer has sailed for Alaska, and this looks like a good time for Hong Kong, Changhai, and other ports to capture America.—Denver Republican.

It is pleasing to remember that the new Governor of the Philippines is an Ohio man. But, of course, we are getting called the "Buckeye" honor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Tama" Wilson, our famous Secretary of Agriculture, is sure that the Sugar Trust will be smashed. The end will come through the production of the best sugar in the world. The sugar industry, by the people of the United States will be extracted from the beet raised on American farms. This will effect the destruction of the sugar trust, and the end of business. The trust, he says, "refuses only imported brown sugar, while all the American factories will furnish the finished product and place it in entire readiness for sale on the markets." When all the sugar consumed in the country has been raised by the country the trust will vanish. It does not seem to have worked that way with Standard Oil. No raw petroleum is imported to be refined here, neither do American refiners outside of the trust supply the bulk of the refined oil placed it on the markets. The trust takes the entire petroleum output, owns all the refineries, and sells the oil in use. It will be just so with the Sugar Trust. It owns the principal refineries and in time will take into the country all the refined oil. The demand caused by the increased use of the refined oil will be spread out its operations as the amount of the best crop grows under the stimulation of the country. The trust will be broken and other influences.—Chicago Chronicle.

A STRIKING CONTRAST. A rather striking contrast is presented by the city which, while the coast is though partially civilized Japanese, provide for bathing and cleanliness. In the city of Tokyo it is stated there are 300 public baths at which 300,000 people bathe daily at a charge of a cent each for adults and a reduced rate for children. Compare this with the city of Pittsburgh with its one public bath and some 100,000 workmen and boys, whose main chance is to dodge the police and get into the hot water. Certainly if cleanliness is next to godliness this city must bathe heavily on the latter side of the question.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A STERN REBUKE. "Americans abroad," says a Republican newspaper, "celebrate the Fourth more sensibly than do most Americans at home. The form have not only made speeches, but they have listened to a lot of speeches in the effect of the Declaration of Independence, the triumph of Dorsay or a Dudley with a sword and a stick of wood in a Presidential election. What young Americans worthy the name would not go without his dinner and his breakfast and supper also to show their love of the old way on the Fourth? The Belshazzar form of celebration will not prevail in this country until the day of the visitals of the Republic.—Chicago Chronicle.

SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Weiland, and Mrs. Carl Kingsley will sail for Europe tomorrow on the Zealand.

Mrs. Westinghouse and Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., will sail on the St. Paul tomorrow for Japan. Mr. Westinghouse, who has been abroad for some time, they will return in September to spend the autumn at Eskine Park, their country place at Lenox. Mr. Uppelgraff, Mrs. Westinghouse's secretary, will accompany the party.

The Washington guests at Baena Vista Springs Hotel, at Baena Vista, Pa., include General Graham and family, Miss Katharine Taylor, Admiral and Mrs. Franklin, Miss Sands, Mr. H. V. Tulloch and family, Mrs. Daniel Paul, Mrs. and Miss Bullock, Mr. E. L. Frumb, Mrs. M. D. Frank, Mrs. K. J. Taylor and sister, Messrs. W. B. and O. L. Whipple, Mrs. E. A. Alexander and son, Mrs. M. Stutch and daughter, Mrs. R. S. Phoenix and family, Miss M. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. John Cropper.

The Mexican Ambassador is at the Allen cottage, at Allentown, N. J. Mr. Larry R. Wimsatt, wife, sister-in-law and his sister, Miss Violet O. Wimsatt, formerly of Washington, after six weeks in London, the British Isles, are now touring Continental Europe. They will return to New York City in the early fall.

Among the prominent Washingtonians registered at Capon Springs are Col. George A. Woodward, U. S. A.; Mr. Woodward, and Miss Woodward; Col. James K. Taylor and family; Mr. Mackall, two daughters and son; Mrs. C. Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. C. W. Godey, Miss Bessie Godey, Mrs. Walter D. Wyville and family; Miss Davidson, Miss Green, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. George A. McElheney, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Henry, Mrs. H. E. Henry, Mr. George Henry, Mrs. H. P. Waggaman, Messrs. H. P. J. and George Waggaman, and Mr. Porter. Mrs. W. E. Clark, with her niece, Misses Gladys and Helen Clark, arrived in their pretty carriage on the 7th, having made the trip overland.

Mrs. E. A. Haines, of Capitol Hill, is at Asbury Park for a few weeks. Mrs. George E. Carson and Miss Edna Carson are visiting relatives in Massachusetts.

An engagement of general social interest is that of Miss Eliza Cassatt, of Philadelphia, daughter of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and of Mrs. Eliza Cassatt, who made her debut several years ago. She has since been one of the most popular leaders of the younger set in Philadelphia. She excels in outdoor sports, and as a horsewoman has few if any superiors in America. She was one of the first young women in Philadelphia society to follow the hounds, and frequently exhibited at the horse shows, under saddle and otherwise, some of the fine stock from her father's Chesterbrook stable. Two years ago Miss Cassatt was the individual champion of Philadelphia in the national golf tournament. She has also taken prominent parts in half a dozen amateur theatrical entertainments given during the last few seasons. With her parents and her sister, Miss Katherine Cassatt, Miss Cassatt will sail for Europe today and will remain abroad till early in the autumn.

Miss Cassatt's brothers are Major Edward Buchanan Cassatt, U. S. A., and Mr. Robert Buchanan Cassatt, who was secretary of last year, was married to Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, a granddaughter of the late A. J. Drexel, banker and philanthropist, and a daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. On her mother's side Miss Cassatt is a descendant of James Buchanan, who was President of the United States.

Mr. Stewart, who is a member of the well-known Baltimore family of that name