

## Amusements.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—To-night—Summer Soirée.  
EDEN MUSEE.—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand  
Circus and Comedienne.  
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—Roof Garden.  
KEITH'S.—Continued Performance.  
KROGER'S.—To-night—Vaudeville.  
LEONON LYCEUM.—The Mask.  
MAHATTAN THEATRE.—9:30.—Tie Regiment Band.  
NEW-YORK THEATRE.—9:30.—Quo Vadis.  
PASTORIS.—Continued Performance.  
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—9:30.—Concert.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**FOREIGN.**—At a late hour no confirmation of the report of Admiral Seymour's force at Peking or of the safety of the legations there had been received; persistent fighting is reported at Tien-Tsin, where the American Consulate and other foreign property had been destroyed. A body of American marines was dispatched from Taku by Admiral Kempf to Tien-Tsin; in Yokohama there were reports of Admiral Seymour's death. Li Hung Chang will remain in Canton. The Khedive of Egypt is ill at Sheerness, England, on the royal yacht Osborne, with symptoms of diphtheria. President Loubet paid an official visit to the American Pavilion at the Paris Exposition. Further details of the destruction of the river steamer Mabel, with much loss of life, in the Demerara River, were received at Kingston, Jamaica. Reports from Coomassie say that Sir Frederic Hodgson, the Governor, was wounded and eight officers killed in recent fighting; the place is closely invested and there is no prospect of relief. Count Muraviev, the Russian Foreign Minister, died suddenly from apoplexy in St. Petersburg. General Buller's forces are advancing westward along the railway from Lains's Nek to Johannesburg, many burghers surrendering rifles and horses on the way. Lady Randolph Churchill announces that her marriage to Lieutenant George Cornwallis West will take place in July. The Russian authorities desire the extradition of certain printers in Muncie, Ind., in connection with the postal frauds in Havana.

**DOMESTIC.**—William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt were jointly nominated for President and Vice-President by the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia; the Convention completed its work and adjourned. Senator Muraviev was re-elected chairman of the National Committee. President McKinley expressed much gratification over the harmony with which the National Convention accomplished its work, and sent a message of congratulation to Governor Roosevelt. A monument in honor of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of the homoeopathic school of medicine, was dedicated in Washington, with an address by Attorney-General Griggs. Senator O. H. Platt, the head of the Cuban Investigating Committee, made a statement of what the committee has been endeavoring to secure as a basis for its work. Howard C. Benham was acquitted of the murder of his wife at his second trial. Harvard defeated Yale at Cambridge by the score of 15 to 5 in the annual baseball game. The Wisconsin crews arrived at Poughkeepsie.

**CITY.**—Stocks were strong and more active. Winners at Sheephead Bay: Oliver Mac, Prince of Meador, Decatur, Contender, Handwork and Sir Fitzhugh. A bill of sale of a child was filed in the Register's office. Governor Roosevelt arrived unexpectedly, and seemed to comment on his chairman of the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento arrived in port. The Mineola and the Amorita led in the first race of the three regatta of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club.

**THE WEATHER.**—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 74½.

**THE TRIBUNE** will be mailed, daily and Sunday, to any address in the country for a dollar a month. Address changed as often as desired. Any newsdealer will supply THE TRIBUNE in response to a regular order.

## MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

The unanimous renomination of President McKinley fulfils the universal expectation, completely satisfies the Republican party and indicates to many thousands of its traditional adversaries the path of political duty which they must pursue. It would be superfluous to say that the President has earned the tribute formally paid to him yesterday by the Republican National Convention, inasmuch as the possibility of another candidate in 1900 has never been seriously considered since 1896, or so much as suggested since preparations for this year's campaign began. It would not be a kindness to the President to contend that his administration has been without a blemish. His most faithful friends, including The Tribune, have deemed it their duty more than once to express regret at what they conceived to be an unwise employment of his powers, as when he nominated Mr. Hazel to a Federal judgeship; or an unfortunate failure to employ them, as when just prior to the Spanish war he permitted Congress to encroach somewhat upon the undoubted prerogatives of the Executive. But such examples of fallibility supply, after all, an impressive confirmation of Minister Phelps's famous aphorism: "The man who doesn't make mistakes doesn't make anything." The simple truth, to which the whole world bears witness and which his most censorious critics at home are hardly bold enough to dispute, is that under conditions extraordinarily complicated and at times actually appalling the President has performed the duties of his great office with prudence, sagacity and firmness equal to every essential requirement, and now stands before the people as the embodiment of their deliberate will and their loftiest aspirations.

It will be said by those who would depreciate the merit of a leadership the main results of which they are compelled to approve that President McKinley has had unprecedented opportunities to gain strength and fame; that events placed him to a great extent beyond the reach of political jealousy and intrigue, gave him a clear field for action and offered him a reward which it would have been difficult to miss. But the real effect of such attempted disparagement is to celebrate the unusual qualities of the man. The opportunities have indeed been great, but the difficulties and risks have been in proportion. Confidence was patriotically and generously reposed in President McKinley, as it would have been reposed in any President confronting a situation which summoned the Nation's moral forces into action; but that confidence would have been surely withdrawn if he had proved unworthy of it, and if a measure of support barely equal to the occasion had continued to exist while it was imperatively needed the passing of the emergency would have consigned him and his party to hopeless ruin. Both had reason to dread the inevitable

reaction following a war hurriedly begun and ended while initial mistakes and mischances were still fresh in the public mind, and there is ample cause for surprise and pride in the fact that searching inquiry, free discussion and copious complaint have disclosed so few points at which the Administration is vulnerable.

The Republican party does not assume, except by the mouths of its least valued orators, titles which it cannot defend. It does not claim credit for bountiful harvests or any of the manifold gifts of Heaven. But it does maintain that it has organized the conditions which enable the just and the unjust to utilize those gifts, and confidently appeals to the people for a conclusive acknowledgment of that service. It undertook four years ago to revive an industrial policy essential to the restoration of prosperity, and the country is now prospering as it never prospered before. It promised to advance and keep inviolable the public credit, and to-day the financial standing of the United States is the highest in the world. It bound itself to promote the welfare of the Nation and to protect its honor under all circumstances that might arise, and its response to unforeseen and momentous demands has been instant and adequate. It now renews these general and specific pledges, and with special emphasis guarantees the faithful performance of these new obligations, however arduous they may prove to be.

We have said that the renomination of President McKinley is as satisfactory as it was certain. It is equally obvious that Governor Roosevelt was the Convention's only choice for Vice-President. It is conceivable that if he had been willing to assume an attitude of positive defiance at Philadelphia he might have escaped the nomination which he tried to refuse, but there was never the slightest doubt as to the desire and determination of a vast majority of the delegates, and to say that he is not abundantly justified in believing that he bowed to the inevitable would be virtually equivalent to saying that there is no degree of pressure to which a resolute spirit is compelled to yield. It is a fortunate circumstance that though the sinister purposes of Mr. Platt were accomplished he had at the last little, if anything, to do with their accomplishment. He succeeded in making the New-York delegation impotent and ridiculous, and that is practically all he did. The fact that the demands of delegates from States where the will of its members controls the action of the party proved irresistible is strong evidence that the nomination for Vice-President was wisely made, and we do not need to assure McKinley and Roosevelt of The Tribune's constant, zealous and joyful support at every moment of the campaign.

## NEW-YORK AT THE CONVENTION.

The New-York organization doubtless comes back from Philadelphia with a certain feeling of relief and satisfaction. It has succeeded in removing Theodore Roosevelt from the Governorship and in eliminating him from State politics except for the haunting possibility that, like John Brown, he may trouble it more than ever when it has nailed his coffin down. That trouble, however, is in the future, and the followers of the machine do not borrow future troubles. Enough for them and their corporation employers to be rid of a worrisome Governor, and it is on Mr. Platt's shoulders to find a new candidate who can be elected. Mr. Lauterbach and his Ramapo and Mr. Quigg and his Metropolitan Street Railway interests have reason to be vastly pleased. But the average New-Yorker, even while expressing satisfaction with the final outcome, must feel ashamed of the delegation's appearance and methods at Philadelphia and inclined to applaud Michael J. Daly's reported complaint to Mr. Platt: "New-York State is being made ridiculous."

What could be more ridiculous than the backing and filling, the insincere promises, the hollow declarations and false pretences of the New-York delegation under Mr. Platt's leadership? What, indeed, but previous examples of Mr. Platt's use of New-York for his games in National conventions? In 1896 he made the New-York delegation as ridiculous for its insincere and impotent talk of Morton as he made it by the preposterous declaration for Woodruff when everybody knew that it did not mean Woodruff, that there was not a ghost of a chance of his nomination, and that the delegates in the very act of pledging their support to the Lieutenant-Governor were plotting to throw the nomination to the man they were pretending to divert it from. Mr. Platt had no idea of nominating Governor Morton. He knew that all his expressions of confidence were false, and that he was merely presenting New-York to the Nation as the exponent of a sham movement and making it contemptible and without influence. Four years before Mr. Platt went to Minneapolis using the great name of the dying Blaine as the cover for another of his shams. The overwhelming sentiment of the party was, of course, for General Harrison, and New-York State was merely made ridiculous to serve Mr. Platt's petty resentments. The record of New-York at Philadelphia is right in line with its past performances.

What a spectacle the State made going to the Convention with a promise not to push Governor Roosevelt, and immediately beginning an intrigue in violation of its pledge! What a mockery was its pretence of support for Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff when there was not a man in the delegation who expected to vote for Mr. Woodruff in the Convention! The scheme of bad faith and fraud went through, but the delegates who have a sense of self-respect, men like Mr. Payne, Mr. Sloan and Mr. Saxton, must feel humiliated over the condition of the party which compels them to perform before the country the ridiculous dance to such piping. It is a melancholy exhibition for a great State to make in the councils of the Nation.

## AMERICA NOT AT WAR WITH CHINA.

"Le Figaro" dissents from the declaration that the United States is not at war with China. It insists that it is; that it must be. European Powers are, or will be, and the United States "cannot refuse to join them. The interests of this country make it imperative that it shall join them." Thus argues "Le Figaro," sometimes a jester and sometimes the most serious of journals. If in the present case it be serious, its argument must be deemed hopelessly unconvincing.

We had not supposed the European Powers were yet actually at war with China. Certainly the United States is not, and at the present moment there seems to be no reason why it should be. It proposes to send, and is sending, ships and troops to China for the rescue and protection of its citizens. It may use them for the protection of other foreigners and for the restoration of law and order. But it can do all that without formally going to war with China. Mr. Wu, the amiable and esteemed Chinese Minister at Washington, is just as much persona grata now as ever, and is likely to remain so.

In this work the United States may act in harmony and co-operation with the European Powers. That will be because they and it are working to such an extent for the same end. It will not be because the United States belongs to any "concert of Powers," nor because she is under any compulsion to join the European Powers in their undertakings. No matter how closely its actions coincide with theirs, it will remain absolutely independent of them. It may work with them in perfect harmony until the

interests are vindicated and safeguarded; but then, if they go on to a war of conquest and partition, it will be under no the slightest compulsion to follow them. It is not at war with China, and does not mean to be. It wants with China, as with all nations, only "peace, commerce and honest friendship."

## AMNESTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Government has the courage of its professions in the Philippines. It has recently declared, through official channels both civil and military, that the war in those islands was ended. That is to say, the rebel organization was shattered, the rebel Government disbanded, the rebel army dispersed. There might still be sporadic disorder on the part of individuals and fugitive bands, but organized and considerable resistance to the Government, such as alone would be worthy of the title of belligerence, was at an end. The statement was generally accepted as true, the only exception being in the case of a few American Agnostics who look for a Valley Forge in every jungle of Luzon.

The natural and appropriate sequel follows. The President announces, through the Military Governor, a full and perfect amnesty to all the late rebels and to those of the few who are still rebellious who shall within ninety days lay down their arms and submit to the lawful authority of the Government. This act could not properly have been performed while there was organized and extended insurrection in the islands. Rebellion is not thus to be dealt with. But after rebellion is inexorably suppressed, then is the time for amnesty and for all generous measures that will heal the wounds of war and produce harmony, loyalty and good fellowship. In issuing the amnesty proclamation at this time, therefore, the President attests in the strongest way his belief and the belief of the Government that the war is indeed ended.

It will be observed that the proclamation is framed in the most generous terms. The amnesty is universal, save, of course, in the case of those who have violated the laws of war. It is a pardon for soldiers, not for assassins. No onerous conditions are imposed, but the easy acceptance of the amnesty is made as easy as possible. The late rebels will be paid in cash for the rifles they surrender a sum sufficient in that country to give them material aid toward resuming the occupations and ways of peace, and they will have free transportation. If they wish it, to their old homes or to any part of the archipelago they may elect to settle in. There are probably not many who will need to avail themselves of the offer of amnesty, for the number of rebels was never large, and it has been steadily diminished by desertions. But it will be agreeable to report the prompt coming in of the few who, under false incentive or false hopes, have stubbornly held out. The purpose of the proclamation is "Let us have peace." It is confidently to be believed that there will in fact be peace.

## THE ASSASSINS EXCLUDED.

The old sophism "killing no murder" does not prevail in these days. The United States Government does not deem assassination a legitimate means of political action. A man who deliberately plans and executes, or in any way assists in, the secret and cowardly murder of an unoffending fellow man is not entitled to asylum or to countenance as a mere "political offender." That is the elemental common sense which has been formulated into law by the Administration at Washington in excluding from this country, as The Tribune has from the first urged that it should do, two of the participants in the abominable Phoenix Park assassination.

It is not easy to recall a more impudent demand than that of these two miscreants for admission to this country. They did not come hither for asylum from persecution, for they were as free in the Old Country as they could be anywhere. They did not come for homes in new scenes and away from unhappy associations, for they explicitly declared that their stay here would not be long. They came simply and solely to exhibit and exploit themselves and thus get from the American people all the money they could on the strength of their transitory notoriety. Whether they would have lectured or been shown in dime museums or gone upon the vaudeville stage does not appear. But they made no secret of the fact that they were here for money and nothing else. It is well that they are sent back without a cent. The United States is open for honest men to come to and make livings, and fortunes if they can, and they can do so here better than elsewhere. But it is not a Tom Tiddler's Ground for every vagabond and released cutthroat to come to pick up gold and silver and then scuttle away. If any people here sympathize with these fellows and want to give them money, they may do so by paying the transatlantic postage on it.

And now these men rail at the United States as "worse than England" and as unworthy of the name of "land of liberty." Well, that is fitting. For when felons talk of "liberty" they mean "license." There is no license here for cutthroats.

## DEALING WITH SIGNBOARDS.

The world, as well as the sun, "do move" in the matter of signboards used for advertising purposes. We have hitherto called attention to the excellent practice of various European countries in imposing a tax upon such things. That practice is commendable from every equitable point of view. The posters, painted hoardings and similar objects are property, and as such are taxable; and they also are the tangible manifestation of a considerable business which may well be deemed the fit object of a license tax. Since the cabman and the huckster and the pedler and all who thus use the public thoroughfares as grounds on which to seek or to solicit custom are required to pay a tax, there is only common justice in imposing the same condition upon those who in the same places advertise—that is, solicit custom for theatres, drygoods shops, shoe factories or patent medicines. If a streetcar line pays a royalty on its passenger receipts for the use of the public highway for private gain it may well also be made to pay a royalty on the proceeds of its advertising business. Nor are advertising signs to be deemed exempt from taxation when they are displayed not on the highway, but on private property, in fields by the wayside or on barns and dead walls. There, too, they represent a profitable business, and there is no reason why that business should escape its share of taxation.

Another step has now been taken in London. We recently told that French railroad companies had voluntarily, from a sense of national pride, removed the huge signboards that disfigured the landscape along their lines. In order that the myriads of visitors in this "Exposition Year" might not have their sight offended thereby and might not be prevented from beholding the beauties of French scenery by announcements of soaps and pills. The London County Council has taken a leaf out of the French book and made it not voluntary but compulsory to remove offending signs. An ordinance just enacted empowers the municipal officers to remove all signboards extended over the street or sidewalk, and all illuminated signs on the fronts of buildings that are offensive to public taste or that are likely to cause damage by frightening horses. The enforcement of that ordinance will effect a marked reform in the appearance of London streets, by night and by day, for hith-

erto the sign mania has proceeded almost as far as it has here. The streets have often been made hideous, bewildering and even dangerous to travellers by huge flashing, blazing, dazzling signs. It is only common sense and justice that these shall be dealt with as public nuisances, as they now will be.

One of these days, it is to be hoped, this country and this city will institute similar reforms. Nowhere in the world, probably, is the signboard business so largely practised as here. Nowhere is public property so unblushingly appropriated for uses of private gain. Nowhere, we may confidently believe, are advertising signboards, posters and the like made so offensive to public taste, and in many cases so inimical to public comfort, convenience and even safety. It is a reproach to civic culture and public spirit that such disfigurements of what should be our finest scenery should be permitted to proceed with a free hand. It is a reflection upon our thrift and administrative shrewdness that so large and so proper an object of revenue taxation should be neglected. The abolition of all offensive, injurious and dangerous signs, and the taxation of all that are permitted to remain, would be measures not only conducive to urban and rural beauty, but also according with administrative thrift, with sound business principles and with common justice.

In the death of Count Muraviev the Russian Emperor loses the man who was commonly regarded as his most important and valuable counsellor, at the very time when he has most pressing need of him. The crisis in China is also a crisis in Russian affairs, and a strong and experienced Minister is needed in the Foreign Office. Count Muraviev was that kind of man. He was by birth and ancestry an ideal representative of the ancient aristocracy of Russia, of that race of savage chieftains that flourished in barbaric power and splendor before the Romanoffs were heard of. In spirit, too, he was the perfect embodiment of the "Russian system." He had all the severity of his father, who crushed Poland so ruthlessly, and yet so much tact and policy that he was able to pose as the chief promoter of the Peace Congress at The Hague. Above all men of his day, perhaps, he kept in mind the long established principle that Russian victories are diplomatic, not military, and above all he practised that type of diplomacy which has given to Russia so many victories. His place will not be easily filled.

A Vice-Presidential bird in the Boss's hand is sometimes equivalent to the same fowl in the bush.

The wheat yield in Kansas is so abounding that the male population is unable to harvest it without help, and a young ladies' club in Ellis County, clad in masculine attire, has taken the field and will help get in the crop. All honor to the nimble and ready volunteers, and a wheat chaplet for the pretty weather browned head of each would be a well earned and appropriate decoration.

The visit of merchants from all parts of the country to New-York should be invited and promoted in all available ways, and the Truck Line Association and the Central Passenger Association, covering practically the Middle and Western States, have signified intention to do their share in fixing a liberal rebate of the rate of fare during the last weeks of summer. The New-England and Southern Passenger associations are yet to be heard from, but they have a good example before them, and are likely to follow it.

A judicious orientation of China and forecast of probabilities there should not leave out of view the consideration that its population considerably exceeds that of all Europe and both Americas, and comprises pretty nearly one-third of the human race.

Philadelphia handled the big Convention in a way which testified to the breadth and depth of its resources. In emergencies it is equal to more than it commonly pretends to be, and the limit of its hospitality and means of accommodation and entertainment is yet to seek, with small prospect of discovery.

Time empties of its primal import the laureate's line, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." A Chinese half hour under present circumstances is equal in event bearing power to the same division of time in the most enterprising localities. By way of doing justice to China, the current laureate may be called on to give lyrical form to the changed order of things there, a prospect which presents some aspects of oppression, though it is not likely that the Chinese would mind it.

"Don Juan de Austria" is a strange name to be borne by a ship of the United States Navy. But it belongs there by the unimpeachable right of conquest.

When the solid South has a few more times followed Democratic lead into the Serbian bog of defeat, it may begin to realize that "solidity" is not the beginning and the end of true policy or the condition which leads to the most advantageous political and communal results.

The military elements of China, to which, after grouping them together, we may give the general name of army, are various in number and different in composition. For instance, the living Manchus and descendants of the Mongolian and Chinese soldiery of the conquest furnish guards for the palace and garrisons in different principal cities. Then there is the Chinese provincial army of the "Green Standard," comprising the land and marine forces; next, the braves or irregulars, used for actual warfare. A native newspaper recently gave the total number of troops garrisoned in the eighteen provinces of China proper as about 650,000. It has been estimated that the Chinese army in time of peace is only about 300,000. For several years the troops have been trained at Peking and other important centres in the European style of warfare, and with modern weapons; but matchlocks, ginals, bows and arrows, spears and lances are still the weapons of many. Foreign officers, however, are not, as a rule, employed except to drill the soldiers and teach them the use of the foreign arms put into their hands.

## PERSONAL.

"Mr. Croker has at last found a friend—in 'Truth,' says a London Express." That estimable paper declares that Mr. Croker's neighbors in Berkshire are disgusted at our attacks on him; allege that he has never thrust himself into county society (which is most true), and describes him as "an American citizen who has paid us the compliment of acquiring a home in England. Really it is too bad of us. We are even worse than the American authorities, who have just spurned with scorn those survivors of the Phoenix Park murders, who intended paying them the compliment of acquiring a home in America."

T. B. Pandian, a Hindoo of noble rank and a Christian, is in Chicago raising a fund for the bettering of the low caste people in his native land. "The London Chronicle" says: "The Lord Chief Justice, Justices Kennedy and Phillimore, Sir Edward Carson, Q. C., and Joseph Walton, Q. C., are considering how best to welcome those members of the American bench and bar who are likely to be in Chicago during the summer, in recognition of the cordial manner in which the members of the English bench and bar were entertained in America last year on the occasion of the visit of the International Law Society, as well as on previous occasions."

The commandant of the base operations in connection with the expedition to Coomassie is Colonel John Alexander Mac Stuart. C. M. C. He is a son of the late William Mac Stuart, of Bromley, St. Leonard's of Desford, Ceylon. He served in various corps and military capacities in China, Formosa, Manchuria, etc., in China in 1882-74, and with the Nile expedition in 1884-85. From 1885 to 1888 he acted as

Deputy Inspector-General of Gendarmes in Egypt with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1888 Colonel Stuart resumed by royal license the ancient family name of Stuart in lieu of his patronymic of Man.

Lord Rayleigh has been appointed by the British Government chairman of a committee which is to investigate gunpowders and designs of guns, with which view he may be used to the best advantage.

J. C. Monaghan, ex-Consul at Mannheim and Chemnitz, who has been appointed professor of commerce in the new School of Commerce established by the Wisconsin State University, began work in a cotton mill at Salem, Mass., when only eight years of age, attended night schools, and, after many reverses managed to work his way through Brown University.

Washington, June 21.—Secretary Gage, who has been indisposed for some time, is much improved, and to-day he called at the White House with Mrs. Gage. He expects to resume his duties at the Treasury Department in a day or two.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The policemen of Peking are, or at least were, armed chiefly with small drums, which they beat loudly in order, it is presumed, to let burglars know that they are coming. All night long the watchmen beat their way around the streets, and as a natural consequence are said to make few arrests. The pigeons of Peking have each a light whistle tied to their tails, which give forth a loud sound as they fly. This bird also uses drums to announce their coming and warn other people to get out of their way.

Carrying Out the Boycott Idea.—The union labor leader took the five-dollar bill and examined it critically. Then he handed it back and shook his head. "Why not?" "You have earned it," protested the other. "True," replied the labor man, "but I cannot find a union label on it anywhere."—Chicago Post.

Inspector Primrose, of the Canadian Northwest mounted police, has submitted his report respecting the census of Yukon to the Canadian Government. The result discloses a much larger percentage of British subjects than had been suspected. Of the total of 5,940, 600 of British allegiance are 1,732 in number, although citizens of the United States still predominate, with 3,381. The remainder are citizens of other countries.

Then She Missed It.—Wages—Poor old soul! She does it every time, for much in the efficacy of prayer as she did.

Wages—You surprise me. She has always been so extremely religious.

Wages—Yes, but the other day she got ready to go into the city, and then she discovered that she had ended her days in the camp fire, and for five minutes she was in a state of confusion.

Wages—No, she didn't. She might catch it.

Wages—No, she didn't. She might catch it.

Wages—No, she didn't. She might catch it.

Wages—No, she didn't. She might catch it.

Wages—No, she didn't. She might catch it.

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