KEITH'S—Co-tunuous Performance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—S—Vaudeville,
LENOX LYCEUM—The Mikado.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—8:30—71st Regiment Band.
NEW—YORK THEATRE—S—Quo Vadis.
Dasforders.

#### Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	1	14	6
Bankers and Brokers	2	5	2
Bicycles	1	7	5-6
Board and Rooms	1	13	4
Business Chances	1	13	4
City Hotels	2	6	4
Country Board	2	5	6
Dividend Notices	2	5	1-2
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	13	6-7
Dressmaking		13	4
Excursions	1	13	3-4
Financial	2	5	1
Foreclosure Sales	1	13	2-3
		13	4
For Sale	1	13	2
Furnished Houses to Let, Country.		.13	5
Help Wanted		5	2-3
Instruction		13	4
Lost and Found		11	6
Marriages and Deaths		14	4.6
Miscellaneous		13	1
Mortgage Loans		- 0	Ŕ
Ocean Steamers		0	3-4
Proposals		9	5-6
Railroads		10	1
Real Estate		13	2
Savings Banks		5	2
School Agencies			0
Special Notices	1	11	5-6
Steamboats	1	13	5-6
Surrogate's Notices	2	5	3
Surrogate's Notices	1	13	5
Sun mer Resorts	2	5	4-6
Summer Resort Guides	2	5	6
Teachers		5	3
The Turf		14	6
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	11	6
To Let for Business Purposes	1	13	2
		13	

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .-- At a late hour no confirmation of 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 Kempff to Tien-Tsin; in Yokohama there were reports of Admiral Seymour's death; Li Hung Chang will remain in Canton.

— The Khedilve 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 Pavillon at the Parls 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 Coomassle 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 Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, died suddenly from apoplexy in St. Petersburg. — General Buller's forces are advancing westward along the railway from Laing's Nek to Johannesburg, many burghers surrendering westward along the railway from Laing's New 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 Cuban authorities desire the extradition of certain printers in Muncie, Ind., in connection with the postal frauds in Hayana.

DOMESTIC .- William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt were unanimously nominated for President and Vice-President by the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia; the Con-vention completed its work and adjourned; Senator Hanna was re-elected chairman of the Senator Hanna 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 facts the committee is endeavoring to secure as a basis for its work, —— Howard C. Benham was acquitted of the murder of his wife at 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 Poughkeepsle.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and more active.

Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Oliver Mac,
Prince of Melrose, Decanter, Contestor, Handwork and Sir Fitzhugh.—— A bill of sale of a

82 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 74%.

often as desired.

Any newsdealer will supply THE TRIBUNE in response to a regular order.

# M'KINLEY 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 intrigue in violation of its pledge! What a 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 tion of the party which compels them to perted 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 apothegm: "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 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 gener- remain so. ously reposed in President McKinley, as it fronting a situation which summoned the Nation's moral forces into action; but that confidence would have been surely withdrawn it he had proved unworthy of it, and if a meascontinued to exist while it was imperatively

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

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 the arrival of Admiral Seymour's force at Peking or of the safety of the legations there had been received; persistent fighting is reported at Then-Tsin, where the American Consulate and It is a fortunate circumstance that though the 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 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 fol lowers 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. Dady's reported complaint to Mr. Platt: "New

York State is being made ridiculous." What could be more ridiculous than the back ing and filling, the insincere promises, the hollow declarations and false pretences of the New-York delegation under Mr. Platt's leaderwork and Sir Fitzhugh. —— A bill of sale of a child was filed in the Register's office. —— Governor Roosevelt arrived unexpectedly, and declined to comment on his nomination. —— The Angentine training ship Presidente Sarmiente arrived in port. — The Mineola and the Amorita led in the first race of the three cay regatta of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Vacht Club.

Yacht Club. Ship? What, indeed, but previous examples of Mr. Platt's use of New-York for his games in National conventions? In 1896 he made the National conventions? In 1896 he made the Starmiente arrived in port. — The Mineola and thus get from the American people all the money they could on the strength of their transitory notoriety. Whether they would have transitory notoriety. chance of his nomination, and that the delegates in the very act of pledging their support THE TRIBUNE will be mailed, daily and to the Lieutenant-Governor were plotting to Sunday, to any address in the country for throw the nomination to the man they were a dollar a month. Address changed as 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 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 selfrespect, men like Mr. Payne, Mr. Sloan and Mr. Saxton, must feel humiliated over the condi-

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 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 | might not be prevented from beholding the persona grata now as ever, and is likely to

In this work the United States may act in would have been reposed in any President con- 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 are of support barely equal to the occasion had is under any compulsion to join the European Powers in their undertakings. No matter how needed the passing of the emergency would closely its actions coincide with theirs, it will have consigned him and his party to hopeless remain absolutely independent of them. It may Both had reason to dread the inevitable | work with them in perfect harmony until its | London streets, by night and by day, for hith-

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 look for a Valley Forge in every jungle of Luzon.

The natural and appropriate sequel follows. Governor, a full and perfect amnesty to all the late rebels and to those of the few who are ciples and with common justice. 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 am-

nesty 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 act of 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 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 incitement or false hopes, have stubbornly held out. back from Philadelphia with a certain feeling | The purport 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 legitinate 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 Phœnix 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 But they made no secret of the fact that they 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 else where. But it is not a Tom Tiddler's Ground for every vagabond and released cutthroat to 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

# 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 when just prior to the Spanish war he permit- form before the country the ridiculous dance to may well be deemed the fit object of a license 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 advertise-that is, solicit custom for-theatres. passenger receipts for the use of the public hands. "interests of this country make it imperative highway for private gain it may well also be "that it shall join them." Thus argues "Le made to pay a royalty on the proceeds of its Figaro," sometimes a jester and sometimes the 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 beauties of French scenery by announcements of soaps and pilis. 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

reaction following a war hurriedly begun and interests are vindicated and safeguarded; but | erto the sign mania has proceeded almost as far then, if they go on to a war of conquest and as it has here. The streets have often been partition, it will be under not the slightest com- made hideous, bewildering and even dangerous pulsion to follow them. It is not at war with 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 repreach 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 accepted as true, the only exception being in large and so proper an object of revenue taxthe case of a few American Aguinaldists who ation 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 The President announces, through the Military | urban and rural beauty, but also accordant with administrative thrift, with sound business prin

> In the death of Count Muravieff 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 Muravieff 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 prin-

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

ciple 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.

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

The visit of merchants from all parts of C.e ountry to New-York should be invited and promoted in all available ways, and the Trunk Line Association and the Central Passenger Associa tion, covering practically the Middle and Western States, have signified intention to do their share in flxing 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

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 be anywhere. They did not come for homes in | more than it commonly pretends to be, and the new scenes and away from unhappy associa- limit of its hospitality and means of accommo

gone upon the vaudeville stage does not appear. Power to the same division of time in the most enterprising localities. By way of doing justice were here for money and nothing else. It is 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 come to to pick up gold and silver and then But it belongs there by the unimpeachable right

> When the solid South has a few more times followed Democratic lead into the Serbonian 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 re

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 Moncollan 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 eigh teen provinces of China proper as about 650,000. such piping. It is a melancholy exhibition for a tax. Since the cabman and the huckster and 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, gingals, bows and arrows, condition upon those who in the same places spears and lances are still the weapons of many. Foreign officers, however, are not, as a rule drygoods shops, shoe factories or patent medi- employed except to drill the soldiers and teach cines. If a streetcar line pays a royalty on its them the use of the foreign arms put into their

# PERSONAL.

"Mr. Croker has at last found a friend-in says "The London Express. estimable paper declares that Mr. Croker's neigh bors in Berkshire are disgusted at our attacks him; allege that he has never 'thrust himself into

T. B. Pandian, a Hindeo of noble rank and a Christian, is in Chicago raising a fund for the bet tering of the low caste people of his native land. "The London Chronicle" says: "The Lord Chie 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 visit this country 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 Man Stuart, C. M. C. He is a son of the late William Man, of Bromley, St. Leonard's and of Dessford, Ceylon. He served in various civil to take th and military capacities in China, Formosa, Manchuria, etc., in China in 1862-64, and with the Nile expedition in 1884-85. From 1886 to 1888 he acted as

Deputy Inspector-General of Gendarmerie in Egypt with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1898 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 they 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 old. He attended night schools, and after many reverses managed to work his way through Brown University.

Washington, June 21.-Secretary Gage, who has een indisposed for a week, is much improved, and o-day he called at the White House with Mrs. iage. He expects to resume his duties at the reasury 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 udly in order, it is presumed, to let burglars know that they are coming. All night long the watchmen beat their way around the streets, is 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. The blind also use drums to an-nounce their coming and warn other people to get out of their way.

Carrying Out the Boycott Idea.—The union labor eader took the five-dollar bill and examined it critically. Then he handed it back and shook his head. "I can't accept it," he said. "Why not? You have earned it," protested the other.

"True," replied the labor man, "but I cannot find 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 5,404, those of British allegiance are 1,752 in number, although citizens of the United States still oredominate, with 3,361. The remainder are citizens

Waggs-You surprise me. She has always been so

Wagss To support with the control of the city and then she discovered that she had only ten minutes in which to catch the train. So she knelt down before she started, and for five minutes prayed fervently that she might catch it.—(Catholic Standard and Times.

A peanut wagon in Chicago caught fire the other night, and some excited man turned in an alarm. Six engine companies, two truck companies and

Sure of It Then,-"Do you think that lawyer whom you retained to break your father's will will

"Why, certainly."
"What makes you think so?"
"Why, he's the fellow that drew the will up for my father."—(The King.

"Accident insurance companies do more business when times are hard than they do when every one is prosperous," says an insurance man. "The workngman thinks he should insure his family against langer when he is out of work. He does not think of the possible danger when he is making good

Cases Alter Circumstances.—Doctor (who is some-what deaf)—Did your wife take all the medicine I

left? Smith—Yes, and she's dead.
Doctor—She's in bed, eh? Then I'll make a change in the treatment.
Smith (louder)—I said she was dead.
Doctor—Oh, she's dead, eh? Then I'll make out my bill.—(Chicago News.

A soldier in South Africa, hearing that some well meaning friend was collecting all the old pipes he could secure for Lord Roberts's troops, wrote the following letter to an English paper: "Every sol-lier that I have spoken to considers it a most dirty, filthy thing to send out pipes to soldiers that any ody may have been smoking. I am pleased to say hat soldiers are cleaner in their habits than generous friends give them credit for, and I can answer for it that all the old pipes sent out here have ended their days in the camp fire. We are wondering now whether some other kind friend will pick up cigar ends and send them to us.'

A Deathless Blossom Needed.—Dolly—That per-petuated palm makes me think—
Polly—Makes you think of what?
Dolly—Wouldn't it be a lovely thing if they would
make perpetuated orange blossoms?—(Detroit Free
Press

Dr. Don Sang, a Chinese resident of Chicago, speaking of the trouble in China, says: "The Bexrs represent the most progressive class in the ninese Empire, which is endeavoring to bring in Their idol, Kwang Shu, has been in prison for ten years through the influence of the Dowager Empress. The latter is upheld in part by the lower caste of Chinese, the very ones whom the different sects of missionaries have been endeavoring missionary, who told them that all they had learned heretofore was absolutely false and wrong, and that the Catholic Church was the only right one. Shortafterward they were met by missionaries from he Baptist or Presbyterian Church, and these told them that the laws of Confucius and Catholic laws were wrong, and that the only way to get on the right track toward heaven was to join their

Drawing It Fine .- "They say old Rocksleigh is very close."
"I should think he was. Why, he keeps on being a widower just because he's waiting to find some one with his first wife's initials, so the linen will not have to be marked over and the box of stationery she left needn't be wasted."—(Chicago Times-Herald.

"The Italia Militare e Marina" says that Captain W. Bade di Wismar has organized an ex-pedition to the east coast of Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land to seek for traces of Andrée, and also tain di Wismar will start from Trondhiem early in August, and will be accompanied by Cornelio Manzi, the Italian writer and traveller. No apprehension is felt about the Duke of Abruzzi.

Hoax—So May Marryat and Mr. Plodder are still no more than engaged? I had expected to hear of their union before this. Joax—Well, I believe the only obstacle lies in the fact that Plodder doesn't get union wages.—(Ph'la-

# THE HONOR TO FATHER EDWARDS.

It was learend yesterday that the Pope had apointed Father John Edwards, pastor Church of the Immaculate Conception, No. 505 East Fourteenth-st., a monsignor. Father Edwards is now in Rome with Archbishop Corrigan as a mem-ber of his suite. He sailed for Europe on April 19. and is expected to return with Archbishop Corrigan efore August 1.

Friends of Father Edwards say that the honor was unsought by him. They believe it was conferred partially in recognition of his services in charge of the Dominican and Good Shepherd sisterhoods in the Dominican and Good Shepherd sisterhoods in this dlocese. Father Edwards has been connected with the parish of the Church of the Immaculate Conception for twenty-six years, nearly all of the time as its pastor. He is very popular among his parishioners. He has given a great deal of attention to the school connected with the parish. At present the pupils number 1,900. The number has been at times 2,500. He is noted in the Church for his ability in conducting financial affairs.

Father Edwards is about sixty-eight years old.

# SOLAR PHENOMENON REPEATED.

Columbia, S. C., June 21 (Special).-The phenon non of a ring around the sun was again noticed to-day. It was slightly cloudy, however, and the ring was more luminous than yesterday. Many persons observed it with glasses. The weather is remarkably cool.

# WILL OF JUDGE HANDLEY SUSTAINED.

Philadelphia, June 21.-Judge Gray, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court, sustaining the will of the late Judge John Handley, of Scranton. was the owner of considerable real estate in Scranton and coal and timber lands in the South was particularly attached to the city of Win-chester, Va., near which place he fought in many battles in the Civil War. He left \$250,000 for a publie library for that city, and several other pu bequests in and around Scranton. The residue of his estate he left to the city of Winchester, for

his estate he left to the city of Winchester, for twenty years, the income to be paid out and expended in that city, for the erection of school houses for the education of the poor. This residuary estate involved about \$500,000.

Judge Handley left no relatives nearer than first cousins who lived in various parts of the United States and Ireland. By them the will was contested. It was urged for them that the residuary clause is invalid, because the city of Winchester, a municipal corporation, has not the legal capacity to take the estate, because the beneficiary and the objects and purposes of the trust are uncertain and because the subject of the residuary bequest is also uncertain.

MR. PECK TOO LATE

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S OFFICIAL VISIT

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TO THE AMERICAN PAVILION. [Copyright; 1900; By The New-York Tribune.]

Paris, June 21.-President Loubet, accompanied by M. Millerand, Minister of Cor and M. Picard, Commissary-General of the Exposition, made his official visit this morning to the United States National Pavilion. The time appointed for the visit was 9:30 o'clock. It was exactly 9:30 o'clock by the Paris Railway Station time, according to which Parisian watches are usually set, but which is five minutes in advance of the time indicated by the clocks in the interior of the stations, according to which trains start, that the Presidential party appeared at the threshold of the American National Building. The President was received by Ambassador Porter. Commissioner-General Peck was not present. General Porter walked beside President Loubet, who seemed pleased with the plaster statue by Borghum representing a stampede of three American broncos. which has recently been placed in the centre of the large octagonal hall of the Pavilion. The President also noted the plaster busts of Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley. He looked at the portrait of McKinley by Peixotto, and he glanced at a portrait of a Sioux chieftain, a portrait of Prince Ching, "Uncle of the Emperor

of China," and one of a Llama (high priest). There are also some stray canvases by Harrison, Vail, Howland, Newman and other American painters, but all badly hung. The United States postoffice box was duly inspected, and also the registers where the Americans write their names and addresses. The President looked up at the pasteboard shields hung on the three tiers of balconies representing States of the Union.

Ambassador Porter then took the President to e the elevator, which, however, did not happen to be in working order. General Porter looked at President Loubet, who looked at Minister Millerand, who in turn glanced at sphinxlike Picard. All smiled, and the Presidential party, after cordially shaking hands with the United States Ambassador, walked off to visit other National pavilions. The Presidential visit at the American Building did not last more than five minutes, the reason being, unfortunately, that there was nothing of particular interest to see there. Just as President Loubet left the building Commissioner-General Peck arrived to welcome the President. Ambassador Porter remarked: "The President has gone."

Mr. Peck replied: "I am sorry the President came ahead of time," and looked at his watch. which marked 9:30 o'clock, which was correct according to railway schedule time, but five minutes later than the time indicated on the pneumatic street clocks and the clocks on the exterior of the railway stations.

This is the sixty-seventh day since the Exposition opened, and patriotic Americans have so far refrained from caustic criticism of their National Pavilion in hopes that something would be placed in it to put it on an even footing with other countries, but after to-day's Presidential visit it is impossible to conceal the fact that in the opinion of ninety-nine out of a hundred Americans who have seen it the United States National Pavilion, as far as its contents are concerned, is unworthy of our country and causes unpleasant impressions when compared with the German Pavilion, with its art collection of Frederick the Great; with the British Pavilion, containing canvases by Van Dyke, Reynolds, Gainsborough and Burne-Jones; with the pavilions of Italy, Spain, Russia, Hungary, Austria and Bosnia, admirably displaying their respective native industries. The American Pavilion is not only far inferior to the national pavilions of first class countries, but discreditable even when compared to the pavilion of microscopic States like Monaco or the Republic of San Marino. Under the American Pavilion is a third class "American" restaurant, with French waiters and a soda water fountain, but where one cannot obtain American wines nor porterhouse steaks nor terrapin nor buckwheat cakes.

KHEDIVE ILL AT SHEERNESS.

SYMPTOMS OF DIPHTHERIA DEVELOP WHILE CROSSING THE CHANNEL FROM FLUSHING.

London, June 21 .- Abbas Hilmi, the Khedive of Egypt, arrived in English waters to-day on his first official visit to this country. The royal vacht Osborne brought His Highness from Flushing to Port Victoria, where he was received with a salute from the fleet anchored at Sheerness, but he was prevented by sickness from continuing his journey.

The Khedive is accompanied by the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, General Wingate, and Sir James Rennell Rodd, the British Secretary of Legation and secretary of the Consul-General in Egypt.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Turkish Ambassador, Anthopulo Pacha, and a number of other distinguished persons, with a guard of honor, assembled at the Charing Cross Station to welcome the Khedive, but they received the information, after a tiresome wait, that His Highness was suffering from sickness, and would in consequence postpone his departure from Port Victoria for London. The welcoming party therefore dispersed and shortly afterward, in response to a telegram, a London specialist left this city on a special train in order to attend the

Khedive. suffering for two days previous to his departure from Flushing from symptoms of diphtheria, which increased during the voyage.

The attending physicians, after a consultation on board the royal yacht to-night, determined to wait until Saturday before deciding on the

question of his removal to London.

AUSTRALIAN BILL PASSED.

A COMPROMISE ON THE APPEAL QUESTION REACHED.

London, June 21 .- The Australian Commonwealth bill passed through the committee stage to-day. The compromise of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, on the appeal clau finally adopted, secures the same powers and rights of appeal to the Privy Council as exist for Can-orada, with the exception that no appeal shall be permitted from a decision of the High Court upon questions regarding the limits inter se of the con-stitutional powers of the Commonwealth or of the separate States, unless the High Court certifies that the question ought to be determined by the Privy Council.

LADY RANDOLPH TO MARRY SOON. London, June 21.-Lady Randolph Churchill has announced that her marriage to Lieutenant George Cornwallis West, of the Scots Guards, will take place in July.

Lady Churchill is a daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, of New-York City. She was married to Lord Randolph Churchill, the second son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He died in 1895, leaving two sons, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchili, born in 1874, and John Winston Spencer Churchill, who was born in 1880. Lieutenant Cornwallis West is twenty-six years of age.

Lady Randolph is the founder and proprietor of "Tre Anglo-Saxon Review," and recently visited South Africa in charge of the American hospital with Maine.

# ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SAILS.

Archbishop John Ireland sailed for Havre yester day morning on the French Line steamship La Champagne. He will go at once to Paris, where he is to deliver an oration at the unveiling of the Lafayette monument on July 4. The Archbishop said that his plans beyond that were uncertain but that he would visit Rome before returning to this country. There were several Catholic prasts at the plan to sae him est.