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The circulation of THE TIMES *for the week ended Saturday, July 31, 1897, was as follows:*

Sunday, July 25	23,922
Monday, July 26	39,900
Tuesday, July 27	40,184
Wednesday, July 28	40,680
Thursday, July 29	41,652
Friday, July 30	41,512
Saturday, July 31	41,602
Total	269,452
Daily average (Sunday 23,922, excepted)	40,921

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

The Affront of Condescension.

The changed position of the British Lion among the political animals of the world could not better be illustrated than in the condescending remarks of a Russian diplomatist reported in the Paris Soleil. With much amity, he said that the government of the Czar was not the enemy of England; that it would witness the federation of the British Empire and the consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon peoples with sentiments of complete satisfaction; but that Great Britain always had and does appear on every occasion as the enemy of Russia, and that one of the results of this unkind attitude has been to compel Russia to go into the Franco-Russian alliance.

There is something funny about this. It was not many years ago when Russia had to ask of England the privilege of living in the east of Europe. Then England had the balance of power between the great military force of France and a continent broken up between Prussia, the outlying German states, an Austria subject to revolution, and the little states of Italy largely involved in the business of mutual cut-throating. Now it is very different. The consolidation of the German and Hungarian people in one body; the aggregation of the Italian people in another, and the general nationalization of peoples throughout the world, has erected walls which British diplomacy no longer is able to wreck.

The consequence of this is that the British power must rearrange its lines. Its commercial supremacy, born of the retarded movement of competing nations, has been imperiled by the development of industry in other lands. It still has the advantage of monopoly of the commercial marine of the sea; but that may be wrested from it by common-sense measures taken by the United States. It recognizes Nemesis, and it takes precautions accordingly.

According to the Russian diplomatist, the deduction is reasonable that the balance of power of the future ought to be England in alliance with the United States, occupying one end of the world, and Russia, occupying all the rest.

Japan and Hawaii.

Most people in this country will be disposed to congratulate both Japan and Hawaii, in that they have found the peaceful basis of arbitration upon which to settle their several and serious differences. It is a scheme which looks excellently well on paper, and, in the present case, appears to be about as good a thing as one of the parties, i. e., Japan, could want. As far as the matter has progressed, we are afraid it will prove to be not quite so good for Hawaii, or for the United States. If it be certain that our State Department has informed Japan that, pending action on the annexation treaty, the United States will occupy the position of an uninterested spectator, and keep hands off while Hawaii does the best she can to secure justice in an international court, we are convinced that there has been committed another one of those blunders for which the diplomacy of the great Western Republic has been famous, or infamous, whichever way one chooses to put it.

It is wrong, in principle and in fact to assume that the United States could be an uninterested spectator of anything affecting the rights, liberties or national integrity of the Hawaiian Islands. In that country the United States has been recognized as the nation paramount and protectorate. Aside from the additional interest which we have on account of the approaching annexation of the islands, it is at once our right and our duty to guarantee justice to our foster child republic, soon to be adopted as one of the children of our family. Our Government knows that arbitration between the strong and the weak can have but one result. Further, it knows that in the present instance, Japan is not the only party at interest in the suit against the Hawaiian government; but that England, certainly, and, perhaps, Germany, are suitors under cover. While it may be conceded that the questions directly at issue, as stated, are such as might readily be adjusted and settled in a fair and impartial court, without disturbance of the "status quo," on the other hand, the American State Department is well advised that, in a settlement of these questions to which Hawaii will be bound in advance, the rights of Japanese subjects on the islands, in the light of existing treaties, may be so construed by the arbitral tribunal as to inhibit Hawaii from surrendering her independence to the United States. It would surprise us very much to see any court of arbitration established in the premises that did not represent British as well as Japanese interests; and, as remarked before, the influence of Germany may be expected to appear. From what has been observable in the course of diplomatic evolution of late years, where American interests are involved, we expect that a firm understanding and agreement to enforce the decree of the Japanese-Hawaiian arbitration tribunal will be had between Japan and the European governments claiming vested or treaty interests in Hawaii; and then the United States will be kicked out, subject, of course, to war or further arbitration.

In view of these admonishing facts and considerations, it is to be hoped that our State Department still is in a position to take a firm stand, and to assume for the United States its proper function as protector of Hawaii in supervising any arrangements which that infant republic may make, looking to friendly settlement of its differences with Japan; always reserving the veto power with which our right of protectorate endows us. The American people are not deaf, dumb and blind. They may not universally be blessed with the conventional graces and accomplishments, nor with the finesse or mendacity of modern diplomacy; but they know enough to recognize the fact that, if the State Department in truth has committed this nation to the attitude of uninterested spectatorship in the matter of this Japanese-Hawaiian arbitration, then everything valuable in the previous international position of the United States as regards Hawaii has been given away; and there will be questions as to who is responsible; why did he or they do it, and what was the consideration, national or personal, cash or credit?

Hawaiian Information.

It is announced that Senator Morgan, formerly chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and now the chief member of the Democratic faith, will spend his Senatorial holiday in visiting the Hawaiian Islands.

The country will accept this item of information with great pleasure. Senator Morgan is ranked among his colleagues of the Senate as the foremost authority on international law. Being that, the people naturally are not surprised that he is the champion of our rights and duties relating to Cuba, to Nicaragua and to Hawaii.

There is one thing worthy of note in connection with Senator Morgan's intention to visit Hawaii. Although a rock-rooted Democrat, and as such necessarily involved in opposition to the foreign policy of the Cleveland Administration, he believes in the honest intention of Mr. McKinley to annex Hawaii. While we hope that he is as opposed to, and outraged by the course which the Administration has adopted toward Cuba as we are, we are willing to agree with him in holding up the hands of the Government in telling the whole world that Hawaii must be ours. There is no reason why Senator Morgan's trip to the islands of the sea should not be productive of good to his country. History will say that everything he has done in the Senate has been so.

Waldorf Menu for 1897.

The Waldorf Dinner Party is calculating itself blind on its assumed chances of doing something worthy of mention this year in the State elections in Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa. There not only is dinner, but suffused and vinous after-dinner optimism in such an idea.

Commenting on Mr. Bynum's inflamed but harmless confidence, the New York Sun presents a few figures which indicate the full dimensions of the rainbow that the Waldorf bolters appear anxious to chase. The Sun says:

Last fall in Ohio the vote was this:

McKinley	525,991
Bryan	477,497
Palmer	1,857

In Iowa:

McKinley	289,293
Bryan	223,741
Palmer	4,516

And in Kentucky:

McKinley	218,171
Bryan	217,890
Palmer	5,104

Here in three great States were about 11,500 votes in a total of 1,991,800, or less than two-thirds of one per cent.

Probably facts and figures will be lost for the present on statesmen like Mr. Bynum and the members of his party, who so frequently meet around, or under, the Waldorf mahogany; but we live in hope that the State elections of 1897, unless accompanied by too many gold dinners, may exert a sobering effect, and that after the smoke and the bottles have been removed these erring ones will find their way into the fold where they belong. That, of course, is the Republican party. At present they are amphibians of the species which "cannot live on the land and dies in the water."

Germany just now is quite as much excited over the tariff question as the sugar people in this country were a few weeks ago. The German newspapers are howling with rage. They declare that the American tariff cuts off 10.8 per cent of their exports, while abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain will decapitate 19.8 per cent more. Thus 30.6 per cent of their total exports will go up the flume unless something is done about it. General sentiment appears to favor a bitter tariff war. One leading organ of the empire comforts itself with the hope that England may become involved in hostilities with the United States, taking advantage of which situation Continental Europe could unite to do up England. Questions that touch peoples' pockets and mouths more often lead to violence and bloodshed than minor considerations, like the horrible outrages and hideous butcheries of Turkey in Armenia or Spain in Cuba.

Children of a common family can dwell together in peace and love, and witness the striking down by the Death Angel of their grandparents, parents, and all their other relatives, without affecting in the least their individual digestions or their collective affection; but, after the funerals are over, let them differ about the division of a hundred-dollar legacy, and they will fall to fighting and hate each other to the crack of doom. This parable is to remind us that the anger of our European friends over the useless destruction of their, and our own, ocean commerce for the sole benefit of a few American monopolies, is a more serious cause of difference than the annexation of Hawaii or any little thing like that. They might make that a text and excuse for giving us trouble, but the real cause and animus would be furnished by the robber Hanna tariff.

There is satisfaction in learning that Senator Quay is to go to Hawaii, in company with Senator Morgan. The former is a Republican, and as such open to the natural suspicion attached to one of his political class. On the other hand, he is a pretty good and honest American outside of his political limitations. He does not approve of the butcheries of Weyler in Cuba, nor of the paramount influence of foreign powers in our international policy. In those respects he is better than his party. We earnestly hope that the adherents of Mrs. Dominis will treat him kindly and not eat him. He is fat.

The wild waves of the Congress, when its tide suddenly receded, left many old timbers, bottles and pebbles on the beach. Among these were nominations not acted upon. Some of the gentlemen included in the "waiting list" have not been appointed. One of these is Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, who had charge of the beautiful Cuban policy of the Cleveland Administration. A critical country is just waiting to see Mr. McKinley appoint him as minister to Greece. Not only the country, but Newspaper Row. In the meantime, it is to be supposed that Mr. Rockhill's position in the State Department as curator of secret archives is assured.

It must have been a great relief to a number of statesmen and other persons interested that the Congress adjourned without doing anything about that $114,000,000 Pacific Railway steal. From all appearances it seems to be going through all right. By and by probably there will be nothing to do but for the press to publish the list of beneficiaries and what they got. The public always is interested in the division of the swag. It seems so good to see somebody getting something in these hard times.

Discussing the approaching campaign for the mayoralty of Greater New York, the Evening Post of that metropolis asserts that there are 100,000 Republicans opposed to 120,000 Democrats; and it is frank enough to observe that if some of the latter, either with "gold" or other arguments, cannot be withdrawn from the party of the people, the jig is up.

While the American Administration drinks cold Champlain and indulges in its summer "otium cum dignitate," the poor people in Hawaii are in anxiety because the harbor of Honolulu is full of American, English and Japanese war ships. Asiatics are arriving in hordes, and what does that mean? If the Japanese residents were to start a revolution, what would that mean? And if they did what would the American admiral do, or what would the other fellows let him do?

A BANK TELLER KILLED.

Struck by a Horse's Hoof While Riding a Wheel.

Danbury, Conn., Aug. 2.—C. Edward Lyon, teller of the Danbury Savings Bank, was instantly killed this evening, while bicycling. He was riding a tandem with his brother, G. Fred Lyon. A team approached them on the wrong side of the road. The wheelmen expected that the driver would turn to the opposite side and went straight ahead. The horse became frightened and sprang toward the bicyclers. C. Edward Lyon was on the rear seat, and as he fell from the machine the horse struck him upon the head with its hoof. His skull was fractured and he was probably instantly killed.

The team was driven by two women. They drove on without waiting to ascertain whether they caused any damage. The police are searching for them tonight.

The victim was twenty-eight years old and was soon to have been married. He was one of the most prominent young men of the city.

A VICTIM OF FOOTBALL.

Son of Former Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania Dead.

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 2.—Hugh McAllister Beaver, second son of former Governor James A. Beaver, died at his home in this place this morning. While exercising with a football on Thursday evening he suffered an injury in his abdomen that developed peritonitis and caused his death. He was just twenty-four years old.

Since his graduation from the Pennsylvania State College in 1894 he has been working among the Young Men's Christian Associations at colleges in the United States and was general secretary of the Pennsylvania Association. In September he was to have located in New York city, and a larger field of work was to have been given him.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A Father's Back Broken and Two Daughters Terribly Injured.

New York, August 2.—Charles Miller, of No. 216 Division street, this city, was driving on the Rutherford road, near Homestead, N. J., this morning, with his two young daughters, when the horse took fright at a sprinkling cart and ran away.

The carriage was upset and Miller and the two girls were thrown out. Miller's back was broken. His daughter, Stella, fourteen years old, was injured internally and her skull was fractured. The other daughter, Rebecca, was also badly hurt. The three were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

Neither Miller nor his daughter, Stella, can recover.

The Occupation of Palmyra.

London, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons today the Parliamentary secretary of foreign office, George N. Curzon, replying to a question, said that a British protectorate was proclaimed over the unoccupied part of Palmyra Island in May, 1889, and that the occupation will be maintained.

New Cathedral in China.

Consul Rood, at Tien-Tsin, China, has informed the State Department that a new Catholic cathedral, which was erected on the site of the one destroyed during the massacre, has been consecrated. The services were semi-private, because of threats of interference by the natives.

FATAL TO LUMBER EXPORTS.

Effect of the Dingley Bill Upon Southern White Pine.

It will not be many weeks before the people of the South will begin to feel the disastrous effect of the duty of $2 a thousand feet placed by the Dingley bill upon white pine. The export trade in Southern pine has increased wonderfully, and this increased trade has been a great boon to the Southern States.

This export trade will be the first and the worst sufferer from Canadian competition in the general markets of the world if the Canadian lumber is shut out from the United States. This is for the simple reason that the $2 rate of duty will be prohibitory and shut out this Canadian pine from entering into our Northern States, and consequently oblige the Canadian exporters to look elsewhere for a market. They will seek and find this market in the ports of Great Britain and British colonies, and in Mexico, the West Indies and South America, so that the Southern people will find that the effort to find a larger market for their Southern pine in the Northern States by shutting out the Canadian pine will simply result in their losing a very large part of the Southern and British markets, which they already have, and where, for natural reasons, their wood can be extensively used. At the same time they will not, for climatic reasons, be able to find as large a market for their wood in the Northern States as they may expect. In other words, they will find that their representatives in Congress who joined the protectionists in imposing the $2 duty on lumber have been throwing a boomerang.

The lumber interests of the South are wrapped up in the "southern pine." This wood constitutes the bulk of the exports of lumber from the Southern States, and is the southern wood which comes into competition with Northern pine. The exports of Southern woods contain a little poplar and oak, which go from the Virginia ports, and some oak and cypress, which go, for the most part, from the "gulf ports," but these are inconsiderable in quantity and do not compete with the Northern pine. It is a well-known fact that in certain latitudes the Southern pine cannot, for climatic reasons, compete with the Northern pine, except in a very limited way. This is the case in the New England States and in the Northwest.

In certain other latitudes the Southern pine competes on much more even terms with the Northern pine. These latitudes are a little farther south than the ones above mentioned and have a more moderate climate. In these climates the Southern pine does not deteriorate so rapidly or so much, and gives better service in every way when used for building. Of course in these latitudes the cheaper prices at which Southern pine can be sold enables it to go into quite extensive use. Climates like this, which permit of the extensive use of the Southern pine are by no means confined to the United States. This situation prevails also in Great Britain and many of her colonies. In a climate like that of Germany, too, a wood of this kind can be used; here, however, the woods from the Russian and Scandinavian forests practically occupy the whole field.

The Northern pine can, of course, be used almost anywhere. The greatest obstacle to its use is its cost. In Southern climates, such as the Southern States, Mexico, the West Indies, and South America, either the Northern pine or the Southern pine can be used for practically the same purpose. Of course, in the Southern States, the Southern pine practically occupies the field by reason of its proximity and cheapness. In the other Southern climates above mentioned, our Southern woods have gradually been finding their way in increased quantities. The Canadian pine, under the low rate of duty or free entry prevailing since 1890, found a ready and convenient market in the Northern States, and so has not been pressed to any great extent into the Southern markets of Mexico, the West Indies, and South America, or, as much as it might have been, into the markets of Great Britain and the British colonies generally. This is the main reason why our exports of lumber to Great Britain have increased, and for the same reason our exports of Southern wood to the Mexican, West Indian, and South American ports have very largely increased.

Of all the exports of lumber from both the gulf ports and the Virginia Atlantic ports about 95 per cent is the "Southern pine." The balance of the exportations consist mostly of poplar, oak and cypress. Naturally the exports that go from the "gulf ports" go for the most part to Mexico, the West Indies and South America. On the other hand, a very large part of the exports that go from the Virginia Atlantic ports go to Great Britain and British colonies, even to Australia. While our total exports of lumber increased from 1892 to 1896 about 15 per cent, our exports of Southern pine increased a great deal more than this, averaging from 40 to 50 per cent during the same period.

All of this was due to free lumber from Canada or a nominal duty only, and the creation of a condition that prevented Canada from competing with Southern lumber in other markets of the world. The duty of $2 on white pine changes the whole situation and will effectually destroy the advance made by Southern timber in foreign markets if it does not destroy this industry altogether. It is a situation upon which the Southern people cannot look with complacency.

GAVE UP LIFE TOGETHER.

Husband and Wife Asphyxiate Themselves in Jersey City.

New York, Aug. 2.—Henry Aupert and his wife were found dead this morning side by side at their home, 45 Lincoln street, Jersey City, with three gas jets turned on in their room.

They sent their servant away last night and in her absence committed suicide together. Aupert was fifty-eight years old and his wife was fifty-six. They were Germans. A letter on the table removed any doubt that the police might have had that the pair had committed suicide.

It was written in German, and said that the pair were tired of life and intended to end it together.

GRANT TALKS WITH STRONG.

Ex-Police Commissioner Does Not Expect the Chinese Mission.

New York, Aug.—Col. Fred. Grant called at the city hall this afternoon to see Mayor Strong. They had a long talk behind closed doors. Later Col. Grant said:

"I called to bid official farewell to the mayor. There was nothing in our conversation of public interest."

Col. Grant reiterated that he was not a candidate for any office. As to the Chinese mission, he made this emphatic statement:

"I do not believe there is any possibility of it being offered to me."

A report was current today that Col. Grant was to be the Republican nominee for comptroller.

"I do not believe there is anything in the report," he said.

Selma Larson Not Poisoned.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The report of Prof. Wheeler, of Albany, who made an examination of the contents of Selma Larson's stomach, was received today by District Attorney Wood. The chemist says that he found no trace of poison. The district attorney is inclined to the theory that the death was due to an ulcer of the stomach.

GENERAL DILLON EXPLAINS.

Cause of the Trouble in the Union Veteran Union.

A sensation was created among the old soldiers of this city by the publication yesterday of the news of the suspension of the W. S. Hancock and John A. Logan commands of the Union Veteran Union.

In October of last year an order was issued by National Commander-in-Chief Charles W. Wood detaching all Washington commands and placing them in the provisional department of Washington, D. C. Gen. M. A. Dillon was at the same time appointed department commander. The present trouble dates from this beginning, and is asserted to be the outcome of a personal matter between Col. H. L. Street, the commander of Logan Command, and National Commander Wood.

Gen. Dillon, in conversation with a Times reporter yesterday, spoke of the affair as follows:

"After I was placed in command Logan and Hancock commanderies refused to recognize me as their chief, or to admit William C. Butler, whom I had appointed my department inspector, to their camp fires. As was Butler's duty, he appeared at the outer door of Logan and Hancock commanderies, knocked, made known the countersign, his name, rank and business. They refused to recognize him, and he left.

"As to the per capita tax the constitution provides that it shall pass through the hands of the department commander before being forwarded to national headquarters. They completely ignored me and sent it direct to Wood, who promptly returned it and ordered it sent in the usual way.

"They refused to do so and now have the money in their possession. Under instructions from Gen. Wood, I have issued this official order, and unless they comply with it the matter will not be adjusted until the 18th of August, when the national reunion occurs at Springfield, Ohio.

"Dillon Commandery was organized by myself in May, 1897, and the opposing faction claims that the Dillon command is not legally constituted, but holds its charter from the commander in chief. We are a legally constituted body, as the records will show.

"Eligibility to the Union Veterans' Union consists of six months' continuous service unless sooner discharged on account of wounds, and part of this service must have been at the front. It is said that Street was never at the front, and he is suspended until the matter can be looked into. If I am upheld in my action at the national encampment in Springfield, and they do not comply with the orders in a reasonable length of time, their charter will be taken from them."

Col. Street, when interviewed, said that he did not have very much to say for publication.

"I entered the service on September 16, '61, as a private," he stated, "and was mustered out a captain of Company K, Second California Regiment, on the 18th of May, '66. My wounds and the War Department records will prove this. The whole matter is at a standstill until August."

He intimated that at that time the Wood-Dillon combine would be unseated in convention, and himself made national commander.

A DESIRABLE POSITION.

Many Young Lawyers Anxious to Serve the Treasury Department.

Twenty-three young lawyers took part yesterday in the Treasury Department examination for the position of chief law clerk, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. The candidates for the place who appeared for the examination were P. A. Ader, J. H. Brunemer, Richard K. Campbell, Henry J. Davis, T. H. Greene, J. W. Howard, George G. Hendrickson, Henry C. Jones, Charles J. Kellogg, W. M. Lytle, Allen C. McDonald, Charles E. McNabb, Edward J. Morton, Henry W. Olds, Edwin H. Peery, S. C. Pool, John A. Stagg, J. L. Summers, J. D. Terrill, N. H. Thompson, Robert Thomson, J. L. Underwood and Walter W. Warwick.

The questions asked the aspirants consisted of ten on general law, ten on statutory construction, and the laws and practice pertaining to the Treasury Department, including decisions of the comptroller and auditors. Mr. De Lord had charge of the examination, and marked the candidates upon merit only.

CLAIMS HEAVY DAMAGES.

Mr. Kuehling Asks $15,000 for Being Thrown From a Car.

Mr. John H. Kuehling yesterday filed a suit against the Brightwood Railroad for $15,000 damages for injuries received by him on one of the cars of the company on the 3d of August, 1894.

Mr. Kuehling states that on that day he was going from Washington to North Takoma, and that he wished to transfer at the junction of the North Takoma branch of the line. As he stooped to pick up a bundle under his seat the car rounded the curve at the junction with great rapidity, and he was thrown forcibly against one of the trolley poles of the road.

He alleges that this trolley pole was so close to the track as to be always very dangerous, and that the speed of the car was too great in rounding the curve. He says that he was not careless in any way, and that the accident could not have been avoided by him.

Mr. Kuehling says that his doctor bills were $500, and that he was very painfully, and he now finds, permanently, injured. He has been unable to work since the accident.

Messrs. Edward G. Niles and Alphonso Hurt are the attorneys for Mr. Kuehling.

SUING FOR SALE OF PROPERTY.

L. Strouse & Co.'s Action Against Edward McNeaney.

The members of the firm of L. Strouse & Co. yesterday entered an equity suit against Edward McNeaney, alias Edward McNey, and his wife and others for the sale of lot 5 of the subdivision of lots 10 and 11 of square 183, their statement being that McNeaney owes them the sum of $251.85 for goods sold to him, and that he has left the city to avoid payment of the debt.

The lot in question is that occupied by 1149 Seventeenth street, and is said to be worth $6,000. The defendant, McNeaney, has placed a deed of trust on the property for part of its value, and whether this deed of trust is a bona fide transaction or not, Messrs. Strouse & Co. state there is a large equity in the property remaining with McNeaney. Strouse & Co. state that they have sued the defendant at law for the debt, but that he has no property whatever in the District except his interest in the lot.

The trustees of the deed of trust, also made parties in the suit, are Joseph McCammon and Francis S. Smith.

R. Dale Benson, George Jenkins and G. S. Benson, jr., the parties in whose favor the deed of trust was made, are also made defendants.

Tobacco Manufacturers Protest.

An order recently issued by the commissioner of internal revenue, holding that the new tariff law forbids cigarette and tobacco manufacturers to put coupons and prizes in packages of their goods has resulted in a number of protests. Some of the manufacturers had a hearing before Secretary Gage, Mr. Forman, the commissioner of internal revenue, and Deputy Commissioner Wilson yesterday. They wanted the order made less stringent.

IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

Mr. Thomas A. Hughes, of Flagstaff, Ariz., passed through Washington on his way to his home last night. Mr. Hughes is interested in agricultural and irrigation schemes in many parts of his Territory, and in a chat at the National Hotel last evening said:

"A large portion of Southern Arizona is semi-tropical. The orange, the lemon and the almond, and in fact all the semi-tropical fruits are produced with grand results in that part of the Territory. It is seldom that you will find on the same section of land that corn and alfalfa, wheat, barley, and the orange, lemon, almond and grape can be seen growing side by side. Few countries in the world produce such an exhibition.

"In all Southern Arizona this can be observed. Five or six crops of alfalfa, one of the most nutritious of all grasses, are produced. The winters are mild. There is no day in the year that a man cannot work in his shirt sleeves with comfort. Ours is the land of perpetual sunshine. There are no cases of sunstroke, owing to the dryness of our atmosphere and health statistics show that Arizona is one of the healthiest countries in the world. The northern portion of the Territory produces all the fruits known to the temperate zone, and its valleys yield bountiful harvests of wheat, barley and oats. Not only have its great valleys produced large crops of grain, but it is one great pasture-field for immense herds of cattle."

"Everyone who has visited Niagara Falls," said Mr. Samuel E. Christy, of Buffalo, at the National yesterday, "has seen the little steamer Maid of the Mist. Her trips in the chasm of Niagara River below the great cataract afford during the summer season one of the most distinct thrills in all the world of travel. The steamer takes on her rubber-clad passengers from a little dock at the foot of the incline railway in Prospect Park on the State reservation. It seems to the sightseer that the 'Rock of Ages' and the American Falls are passed perilously near. Then rounding Goat Island the tiny craft seems in imminent danger of destruction as she moves into the mighty Horseshoe. She advances nearer, until she is almost beneath the falling waters. Then her engines are stopped, and the boat drifts backward out of the vortex, while her passengers seem spellbound from their close interview with nature in her sublimest mood."

"The reports of the extraordinary discoveries of gold in Alaska,'" said Mr. Ross Jackson, of San Francisco, at the Arlington yesterday, "are not only drawing thousands of men from points along the Pacific Coast to the new gold country, but already the East has begun to send recruits to the new mining fields. It is characteristic of the speculative nature of the American, that he is willing to take chances of extreme hardship, and even of death, for the remote possibility of quickly found fortune. The remoteness of the possibility has been illustrated at the opening of every new mining country and it has been proved again and again that the proportion of men who grow wealthy in mining is almost as small as that of the men who break the bank at Monte Carlo.

"A few years ago California sent a band of argonauts to Australia, where some very rich gold discoveries had been made. Before they reached their destination discouraging reports began to come from the new gold fields. These reports showed that while a very few men had grown enormously wealthy through the discovery of rich gold deposits, their less fortunate associates had undergone fearful hardships without reward. Both water and food had been lacking, and men who had little capital found themselves confronted not only with poverty, but with starvation. Government reports based on a careful census showed that the average production of the precious metal was something less than $300 to each minter for twelve months.

"In a country where supplies sold for extravagant prices $300 a year was a starvation income. When from the aggregate the enormous earnings of the few fortunate miners were subtracted, it reduced the average for the less successful more than one half. A similar condition of affairs exists on the Klondike, if reports which come by way of San Francisco and Seattle are trustworthy. Only the fortunate have returned to civilization bringing the bags and boxes of gold dust to prove the wonders of which they tell, and we have yet to hear from the men who are fighting poverty and hunger."

Mr. Ralph Dunn, of Melrose, Scotland, accompanied by his son, Master Thomas John Dunn, a bright boy of twelve years of age, are at the Arlington, en route around the world. Mr. Dunn is town clerk of Melrose. He was here ten years ago with Mrs. Dunn, but since that time, he says, Washington and all America he has yet seen have made many important strides forward. In Scotland, for instance, there is only one city with an electric car line, and only two cities lighted by electricity. Mr. Dunn disclaims having the Klondike fever, but for all that he is going to San Francisco to settle up a large estate.

EXPERTS' REPORT COMPLETED.

Last Revised Proofs of Tariff Comparisons Sent to the Printer.

The experts who have been compiling the tariff comparisons for the Ways and Means and Finance Committees of the two Houses sent the revised proofs of the last pages to the public printer yesterday afternoon. The comparisons deal with every article in the law, arranging them in groups according to the rate of duty levied against them. These groupings consist of those articles paying less than 25 per cent ad valorem; from 25 to 50 per cent; from 50 to 75 per cent; from 75 to 100 per cent; and, finally, those assessed at over 100 per cent, a few of which run up as high as 500 per cent.

It also shows a list of those articles where the rates have been increased over the law of 1890. There is also a grouping of the principal articles, showing what the duty is and the equivalent ad valorem, covering a period from 1867 to 1896.

District Improvements Ordered.

The Woodley Lane Bridge is to receive a new coat of paint.

The board sidewalk is to be taken up and the gutter relaid outside of the old sidewalk line on the north side of Grant road, from Wisconsin avenue to the culvert.

The roadway of Nichols avenue, between Stidfoot branch and the insane asylum gate, is to be resurfaced with gravel.

The northeast corner of Fourteenth and E streets northeast is to have a gas lamp and also the northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Tennessee avenue, north of Lincoln Park.

The Yacht "Alga."

To the Editor of The Times:

I have just been shown a clipping from your evening issue of July 28 in which you say that "twenty-five years ago" the yacht "Alga," just purchased by me, was a famous craft, etc., or words to that effect. This does the yacht a serious injustice, as she was built in 1890, in verification of which I refer you to any of the yacht registers. As Washington is my winter home I trust you will correct this error at once. C. M. BUSCH.

Harrisburg, July 31.