

omn painstakingness that in the 75 years, this family has cost the public in various ways not less than \$1,200,000! Why, that's nothing. The undegenerate Astor family has cost the public more than that in less time—millions more.

Americans are but just getting an inkling of the tremendous social and political forces that are clashing in China. We are accustomed to look upon the Chinese as a dead or dying race. But the march of events there is beginning to show us the same struggle between the people and privilege that has made our own history for more than 500 years, and has not subsided yet. Whether the young emperor be dead or not, remains a secret; but he has at any rate been forced to give up his imperial authority, and it is no secret that the reason for that is his democracy. Free press and the right of petition were among the rights he had officially recognized as belonging to all Chinamen; and he had set about the establishment of public schools and the setting up of modern ideas of education in place of the pedantic mummery that passes in China for intellectual culture. In fact the emperor seems to have been what the plutocrats of this country would call an "anarchist." He was as bad a man as Bryan. And dead or not, his reforms will live. It is not reformers that make reforms, but reforms that make reformers. Such ideas could never have penetrated the palace at Peking unless they had gained a hold upon a considerable proportion of the people; and the moral revolution in China to which the recent sensational disclosures regarding the emperor testify, must go on, in spite of court intrigue and probably of court crime.

ROOSEVELT'S ELIGIBILITY, ETC.

When Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of "rough rider" fame, abandoned his independent republican friends and became Thomas C. Platt's candidate for governor of the state of New York, he thereby excited the hostility of

Gov. Black, who had enjoyed the distinction of Mr. Platt's favor until by some official act of unwonted righteousness he impressed that political arbiter with the importance of laying hands upon a new protege. Gov. Black was himself a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, and he left no stone unturned to defeat the hustling colonel. One of the things he did in this connection was to raise a doubt as to Col. Roosevelt's eligibility.

According to the constitution of the state of New York, no person is eligible to the office of governor who shall not have been for "five years next preceding his election, a resident of the state;" and Gov. Black warned his party that Col. Roosevelt was even then a non-resident, in proof whereof he produced an affidavit made by the colonel himself. This affidavit, sworn to at Washington on the 21st of March, 1898, and used for the purpose of avoiding personal taxation in the city of New York, contained the following statement:

Since October, 1897, I have not had my domicile or residence in New York city, and have not and do not now own or lease any dwelling house there whatsoever. Last June I rented the house in which I am now residing with my family, at 1810 N street, Washington, D. C. In October last my family came on here from Oyster Bay, L. I., and since then I have been and am now a resident of Washington.

It will be observed that the essence of the affidavit is that on the 21st of March, 1898, Roosevelt no longer resided in New York city, but was a resident of Washington. On the face of things, therefore, the governor had made out his case. If Col. Roosevelt was a resident of Washington last March, he could not be a lawful candidate for governor of New York next November.

But this was only the surface of the matter. Roosevelt promptly declared that the affidavit did not affect his standing as a citizen of the state of New York in the least. "I signed that paper," he said, in a published interview, "only to avoid paying double taxes, in Washington and New York, on my personal property." And at the republican con-

vention a full explanation was made tending to show that, notwithstanding the foregoing affidavit, Col. Roosevelt had never ceased to be a resident of the state of New York.

To make this explanation, Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Platt selected Elihu Root, a leading member of the New York bar, a partisan republican, and one of the most astute lawyers of the state. Mr. Root told the convention that Roosevelt had spent his boyhood and cast his first vote at Oyster Bay, in the state of New York, and that this place had continued to be his home until, "for the purpose"—that was Mr. Root's phrase—of securing a seat in the legislature, he had acquired a residence in the city of New York, which he relinquished for his former home as soon as his term in the legislature expired. Some years later, "for the purpose," continued Mr. Root, of becoming a police commissioner of the city of New York, Col. Roosevelt again acquired a residence in that city, and when his object had been accomplished, and in order to accept a federal appointment at Washington he had resigned as police commissioner, he once more relinquished his New York city residence. This time, according to Mr. Root, Col. Roosevelt transferred his actual residence to Washington, but as before, he resumed his legal residence at Oyster Bay.

Here Mr. Root stopped to define the difference between actual residence and legal residence. A man's actual residence, he argued, is his abiding place whether permanent or temporary, but his legal residence is his permanent home. Hence actual residence and legal residence may or may not be at the same place.

Continuing his explanation, Mr. Root said that when Col. Roosevelt's lease to his New York dwelling expired, which was on the 1st of October, 1897, he returned his personal belongings to Oyster Bay, with the intention of making that place once more his permanent home; and to prove that this was Col. Roosevelt's intention Mr. Root detailed the circumstances under which the colonel made his Washington affidavit. When the tax authorities of New York city, in January, 1898, levied upon the colonel a personal property assess-