TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Pest-Paid. DATLY, per Year BUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year # 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

-Klosque No. 19, near Grand Motel, and Elegus No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Remember John Boyd Thacher

To what melancholy fate are the leaders of the Democratic State organization steer ing Justice ALTON B. PARKER, when they push that gentleman along the path travalled last year by the inventor and first victim of the political expedient now generally known as Thacherism !

Mr. THACHER gave his name to the deadly thing which he devised just twelve months In this respect he resembled Dr. JOSEPH IGNACE GUILLOTIN. There is a widely accepted belief, based rather on a sense of dramatic propriety than on actual historical facts, that Dr. GUILLOTIN perished at last by the guillotine. That is not no: but it is true that THACHER perished by Thacherism.

Thacherism in 1896 consisted in smother ing your principles and swallowing your former avowals, meanwhile keeping your heart and soul true to the right, and going to the polls and proudly and loyally voting for the wrong. It was an ingenious idea, conceived in the hope of carrying honest men over a troublesome political emergency, but it didn't work as expected. Thacherism lasted, as far as TUACHER was concerned, for just nine days. Then it ended THACHER politically.

Thacherism in 1897 is thus defined by Mr. ELLIOT DANFORTH, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

"Precedent prevents us from reaffirming any platform, State or national, while it is still in full force and effect, but our failure to do so enables every county, district, and municipal convention in the State to reaffirm its allegiance, because it is always stomary, and for this same reason the State Com mittee did not indorse the party platform."

That is to say, as far as concerns the State ticket, the still binding creed of Bryanized Democracy is to be covered up, Mr. Justice ALTON B. PARKER consenting, in order that the local and minor organizations may be free to reaffirm that creed squarely and boldly-perhaps!

This is as clear as mud; but the logic and ethics of Thacherism always are of the crystalline clearness of mud.

Remember JOHN BOYD THACHER!

British Ships in American Waters.

We observe that the London Times speaks of the departure of the Renown from Portsmouth for Halifax as " an occasion of exceptional interest in the modern history of the navy." She is the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN FISHER, who relieves Sir JAMES ERSKINK in command of the North American and West Indies station. The Times praises the abilities of the new Commander, who was recently Controller of the British Navy, and says that the late Spithead review " was in large measure a witness of the energy and fidelity with which he had discharged his stupendous task."

But the statement of special interest is that the Renown is "the first modern battleship of the first class" that has ever been sent to American waters. The Renown, says the Times, is "the fastest battleship in the navy, the immediate successor of the Royal Sovereign class and the immediate predecessor of the Majestic class, combining many of the most valuable characteristics of both." It contrasts her with the Rellevenhou a hattleship once on station, and says that the Renown "is not only strong herself, but the representation of immense strength in reserve."

We also observe in the despatches from Bermuda an account of the arrival there from England of the Charybdis, the Columbine, the Rocket, and the Quall. The last two are recent types of fast torpedo boat destroyers, a class of vessels never till now If we are not mistaken, employed on the American station. Altogether the increase of British naval strength on this side of the Atlantic is noteworthy.

Violation of a Great Party Rule

If Tammany, at its forthcoming conven tion, shall fail to give its indorsement to the national platform of the Democratic party, as laid down at Chicago, it will be, to far as we can recall, the first time in its history that the Columbian Order has abandoned the Jeffersonian practice of combining national. State, and local issues in every contest at the polls. That is the historic policy on which the Democratic party was built up, and it was the rigid adher muce to it that gave the party those long leases of national power which are almost without parallel even in Great Britain, where party government, in the modern acceptation of the term, had its birth.

In formulating the creed of the party when he became President, JEFFERSON distinctly laid down the State and municipal as well as the national principles and policies for which it should contend in every appeal to the people. They are all comprehended in his terse and sloquent characterization of the scope, objects, and functions of government on a strict republican basis under the restricted authorities of the Federal and State Constitutions. They form one system, not two systems, each buttressing the other and not depending on itself alone for support. The underlying wisdom of this masterpiece of greative political skill has been cogently demonstrated in our history from that day to this; not in the Democratic party alone, but in all the other parties that have been formed in autagenism to it. It was forcibly Illustrated in this city a year ago, when the Republican party, flying its national colors, and under superb leadership, achieved the greatest victory it ever won on Manhattan Island. State and local lasues were then conjoined by the Republicans with the all-absorbing national issues which it represented.

In fact, from the earliest days down, questions of high Federal import have been always combined with purely municipal ones, and the evasion of them by Tammany this year would mark the eradication of almost the only fibre of Jeffersonian prin- ed by the facilities for going without disciple it is supposed to possess. In the last campaign Temmany declared that the Chicago patterm was the embediment of the genuine Jeffersonian faith. If it be-

its bounden duty is to renew its profession of it and do battle to make it triumphant in Greater New York. How JEFFERSON rejoiced over every victory won under circumstances of this character may be seen by the subjoined extract from a letter to Gen. DEARDORNE, in which he sent his congratulations to Eleripor Gerry on his rescue of Massachusetts from the control of the Federalista:

"Tell my old friend, Governor Genny, that I give him story for the coasting with which he rubbed down his herd of traitors. Let them have justice and prote tion against personal violence, but no favor. Power and prominence conferred on them are daggers pu besoms in the moment the thrust can go home to the heart. Moderation can never retain them. They deem it timte, and despise without fearing the tameness from which it flows."

Again, writing to LEVI LINCOLN in the first year of his administration as President, JEFFERSON said:

"Our gradual reforms seem to produce good el ects everywhere except to Connecticut. Their late then all others. We must meet them there with equal intolerance. When they have given us a share n the State offices they shall be replaced in a share of the general offices. Until then, we must follow their example."

The great Jeffersonian rule was never to give up principles for any consideration whatsoever. Beyond all question, the great majority of the Democrate of New York and Brooklyn still adhere to the principles of the Chicago platform. They are honest and sincere in their convictions and resolute in the support of them. It remains to be seen whether Tammany can whistle them off on a blind chase this fall.

The English Language in Connectleut.

The voters of Connecticut at their town elections next month are to pass upon a proposed amendment to the organic law of the Nutmeg State. The present Constitution provides that every person shall b able to read any article of the Constitution, or any section of the statutes of the State. before being admitted to the rights of an elector. This provision was adopted in October, 1855. The other qualifications of an elector in Connecticut are thus described n the Constitution:

"A male citizen, twenty-one, who shall have resided n the State for one year, and in the town for aix months, next preceding the election and shall sustain good moral character."

There has been, as it appears, no difference of opinion as to what constitutes and what falls short of the requirements of a good moral character in Connecticut, but the provision which relates to the ability to read "any article of the Constitution or any section of the statutes of the State has been thought to be ambiguous. Some of the election officers declare that such reading should be, and by law must be, in English, while others have, with equal vigor, contended that the ability to read in any language the Constitution or statutes was all the law required.

By the Federal census of 1890 the foreign born population of Connecticut was 183,-000, and the number of foreign-born male persons over the age of 21 was 78,415. At that time 65 per cent, of the male voters in Connecticut were native born and 35 per cent, were foreign born. The ambiguity of the Constitutional provision has led to the acceptance in some counties of the votes of citizens having no intimate knowledge of English, and to the rejection in other counties of similar applicants. In order to bring about uniformity in the matter there was submitted to the Legislature in 1895 a proposed amendment, which was ratified by both houses; and this year this amendment is to be voted on by the people of the State. It is as follows:

"Every person shall be able to read in the English anguage any article of the Constitution or any sec tion of the statutes of the State before being admitte

In other words, it will no longer be suff cient for an applicant for the rights of citizenship in Connecticut, if the proposed amendment is adopted, to demonstrate his educational proficiency by reading the Constitution in the language with which he familiar; he must English. The voters of the State are asked to give their sanction to this change, the practical effect of which will be to render uniform henceforth the conditions of suffrage in Connecticut. The rejection of the amendment would do away with the requirement that English shall be spoken and understood. There is now a large Canadian French

population in Connecticut. It is increasing at a lively rate, and perhaps it is or account of this that the proposed amend ment has found favor; perhaps it is prompted by the desire of Connecticut electors gen erally to restrict the suffrage by excluding from it other newcomers. However that may be, the question will be voted upor next month and determined, so that in the future this Constitutional provision may b no longer indefinite or ambiguous.

In New York State there is no Constitu tional requirement that English should be understood, either by citizens or Sheriffs.

By Rail to Hudson Bay.

The project of building a railroad from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, with a view to connecting the road with a line of steam ers, the whole forming a new grain route to Europe by way of Hudson's Straits, ha long been familiar. But while that schem is still under consideration, a rival enter prise has lately appeared in the propose extension of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway from its present terminus to Jam Bay, which forms the southernmost part o Hudson Bay.

This project, of course, has no new grain route in view, but a plea of special interest just now is made for it as a possible rout from eastern Canada to the Yukon gold fields. For this purpose there would be water travel by Chesterfield Inlet and English River as well as by Hudson Bay. In addition, it is hoped that the fisheries, the timber, and the minerals of the Hudson Bay region may furnish support for the proposed new road.

The existing railway, it appears, is 100 miles long, extending to Roberval, on Lake St. John, while the distance thence to James Bay would be nearly twice as great, a considerable part of it through a hilly region, but the beginning and nearly or quite all of the northern half lying in comparatively level territory. To the cost of construction would be added that of aiding people to settle on the line of the road, and also of shipping outfits for carrying on the fisheries in Hudson Bay. Hut these expenditures would bring returns in traffic, and if the great inland sea could be reached in a couple of days and nights from Quebec, there might be some tourist travel, promptcomfort so far north.

On the other hand, a glance at the map auggests that the route to the Yukon by way of Hudson Bay must be tedious and Haved so then, it must believe so now, and precarious. When, by rail across the con-

tinent and by steamer thence to Dyea, people from Eastern Canada can arrive so near the Klondike region, the effort to cross the enormous, untravelled area between Hudson Bay and the Klondike could hardly be tempting. Yet there is no saying how much of the continent to the north of us may yet be redeemed, and this Hudson Bay project, like the one which seeks a new highway for the wheat of the Saskatchewan region, may some day be carried out,

The Chainless Bicycles.

Since the announcement last spring that the bievels of 1898 would be chainless, wheelmen and wheelwomen have been impatient to know all about the new machine. But wheel manufacturers have been very reticent on the subject, and little information was forthcoming. A representative of the Providence Journal, however, appears to have learned some interesting facts about the coming wheel and the ideas of its makers. It seems that the chainless models o

1898 will be little different from the wheels of that sort which have been on exhibition during the present year. Practical tests have resulted in minor changes in the original design, but the shaft and bevel gear remain. There are, however, two distinct ways of employing the gear. One is to have the main driving cogwheel on the end of the crank axle close to the bearing, and another is to have the cogwheel midway between the two bearings, or in the centre of the axle. By the latter arrangement an equal amount of pressure is supposed to be borne by each bearing. To add to the wheel's rigidity, its lower forks and rear stays have been reinforced. These modifieations may beln to overcome the fear of mechanics that in chainless wheels the frame is too frail to withstand the strain imposed upon it.

In the chainless bicycle of 1898 the ques tion of friction is important. A rider of the ordinary bicycle must frequently tighten his chain because of the wear upon it, whereas it is asserted that the chainles wheel may be run from 10,000 to 20,000 miles without any attention whatever being given to its adjustment. Little oil is required, and, as the gear is wholly in cased, no dust nor dirt can interfere with its movement. The weight of the new wheel for road use will be about twenty-nine pounds, or several pounds heavier than this year's chain variety.

It is intimated that the new chainless wheels will be sold for considerably more than \$100, perhaps \$125. It will be neceseary for the public to give the machines a good test before being able to say what they are worth, but it must be admitted that the day of high-priced bicycles has gone by, and wheelmen are firm in their demand for lower prices.

Is There a Santa Claus?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of THE SUN: "DEAR EDITOR: I am S years old.

" Some of my little friends say there is no Santa

" Papa says 'If you see it in THE SUN It's so." "Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?
"Vincinia O'Banton.

" 115 WEST NINETT-PIPTE STREET."

VIRGINIA, your little friends are wrong They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, VIRGINIA, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes. VIRGINIA, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and loy Alas! hor would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no VIRGINIAS. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe In Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairles! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairles dancing on the lawn! Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen

and unsecable in the world. You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real Ah, Vinginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank Gop! he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

The talk of the Low adulators about his running "compelling Tammany to nominate the best man it can get" amuses everybody who really understands the political situation Low's persistence in his independent candi dacy, as all politicians know, would be the signal to Tammany to make a square and out-and out organization ticket. Tammany has no fear of Low. It regards him as a friend.

The initiative and referendum can be heard clattering over the Chicago pavements Cook county has an association of philosophers of great name, the Sovereign Citizens. The Sovereign Citizens are not so called in bonor of the Hon, JAMES RODOMONT SOVEREIGN, but be cause, like bim, they are full of sovereignty and language. They mean to introduce the initiative and referendum into national, State, and munici pal government. At a session of the Bovereign Citizens the other night, Sovereign Citizen HESS, who said that he was not an Anarchist made sweeping statements against Hebrews business men and city-bred folks, and predicted the downfall of the country." Why should the country (all down when the initiative and refer endum is or are ready to save it ! Sovereign Citizens should stick to the initiality and reterendum, and let liebrows, business men and city-bred folks alone. Sovereign Citizen HESS "admontahed his hearers to rise up and wipe out of existence all corporations, syndicates, and trusts." Why rise up and wipe over the dead body of the Khalifa en route

out when the initiative and referendum are or is read; to rise up and wipe out everything tha gives Sovereign Citizens pain! They have beautiful remedy for all diseases of the State and should use and advertise no other. The initiative and referendum will cure everything, including the Chicago sidewalks.

The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN was introduced to an audience the other day "by Mr. A. E. ORCHARD, a Christian ministe who made a reputation last year as a eliver exhorter." Mr. ORCHARD produced some compl ments which "brought a rosy blush to the cheek of the Boy Orator," who was described as " the living herald of the common people," and "the living exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy and Lincolnian Republicanism." The living herald and living exponent of Bryanism, after having fluminated his cheek with the rosy blush herenbefore mentioned, "modestly disclaimed the planacle erected for him by the Chairman." To what purpose was this excessive show of puiency! A living herald and exponent ought not to be made to stagger by a salve of compli ments. Besides, did not the proud conscious ness of this orator tell him that the Chairman and erred, if at all, by understatement !

CHAPMAN says he will yet be heard in this

This is the Hon. HORACE LEONIDAS CHAPMAN, plutocrat and Democratic candidate for Gov ernor of Obio on an anti-plutocratic platform. voice were a park of thunderbolts he couldn't speak loud enough to make the Hon. JOHN R. MCLEAN hear him.

The Hon. PATRICK JEROME GLEASON in formed his petitioners Saturday night that their ction indicates that "there is in our people s determination to secure in the result of this election the freedom of the new city from party control." "For this purpose," be continued you will have the support of every patriotic citizen." Mr. Giwagon and Mr. Low agree in their determination to secure the freedom of the city from party control. Which of the two shall every patriotic citizen suport! It will be hard to choose between hem, but the choice must be made. Shall Par-RICK or SETH be selected as the final representa tive of non-partisanship ! The Long Island City man's petitions may not contain as many name as those of the Morningside man, but they are selieved to cont un the names of genuine supporters only, and not to be transcriptions from he directory. As a unifying force Mr. Gl.EASO? has been remarkably forcible in his kingdom. The mortar board should yield to the battleaxe

Thomas Watson is one of the fellows that the thoughn Democracy would like to suppress, but can't.

St. Paul Disputch.

What double-extra Gothic Ignorance is this! The South wish to put out one of the brightest ights of its literature, a very candle and cresset of the literature of the world ! The South see o suppress the playful historian of France ! Why, if Tom Warson's poll should set itself on fire there's not a hand in Georgia but would turn a hose or douse a bucket at that bronze temple of intellect and historical humor.

The Hon. FRED E. WHITE, the Demoratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, was rank enough at the beginning of his campaign o admit that the silver dollar might come to b worth ten cents, and his frankness has won or him a certain sympathy, which he needs as his canvass goes on. He was nominated three months ago, and the platform of the convention which nominated him asserts that the Iowa farmers are marketing their products "at less prices than ever before owa farmers are the best judges of the truth and value of that assertion. The Iowa Demo crats bet on calamity and they have lost. They are not likely to indulge in an early conventio sgain.

The Hon. JAMES K. JONES of Arkansas is well-meaning soul enough, and as a political nanager he is exceeded in skill by only a few babes in arms, but he needs judicious editing mebody should try to reconcile Jones with JONES and not permit the Fall JONES to contra-Spring. If JONES tried to have the Arkansas Democracy do what he advised the New York Democracy to do, the Arkansas Democracy would drive Jones nto the woods or a recantation. But Jones is not to be blamed too much for his little contradictions. Jones has been mightily muddled as to his intellectuals ever since the election, and he was fairly well muddled during the campaign. The people in isted upon electing McKINLEY, whereas JONES had elected BRYAN, and ever since Jones has been figuring and assailing the Money Power. Yet, in advising the New York Democrats to orget the Chicago platform, what was Jone doing but advising them to truckle to the Money Power! JONES is inexplicable, or else it is not worth while to explain him.

Here is a picture from real life in Pratt county. Kan., a personal from a local paper; Mr. Grank last Salurday lost a \$800 diamond in his wheat field.—Kunsus City Journal.

Another instance of the wicked work of Pros perity. If wheat had not been bribed by the noncy kings to stop going hand in hand with her sister silver, Mr. GREEN would have been in no burry to visit his wheat field. He could have gone to a Populist convention and enjoyed the resolutions. The price of wheat s boosted by the plutocrats and straightway Mr. GREEN is working hard in his wheat field and is punished for his weak yielding to Prosperity by losing one of his diamonds. The indirect results of the ravages of Prosperity must se awful to number and look at. Many a Kanans farmer must have lost valuable diamond which he might have kept if the country could have been blest with continuing bad times.

Lord Salisbury's Kind Heart Gives Way. From the Spectator.

It is no use to conceal the fact that the struggle er the peace negotiations has ended in a victory for German diplomacy. At first it was said that this had been agreed to, but Friday's telegrams show that negotiations are still dragging, and it is alleged that the rest of the powers now argue that a begin ning must be made with the payment of the war in-demnity before the Turks move. Of course, if this is fasisted on, the delays may be endless, for evacuation secon as dependent upon the power of Greece to get But the necessity for getting the money quickly will probably oblige her to make worse term than she need. Though, as we have said above, Gernany has triumphed, we admit that Lord Salisbury had no choice but to give way. The prolongation o the negatiations meant the prolongation of the Turk alt occupation. But since Germany and no objection to that occupation and Lord callsbury had, Lord Salls bury was at the mercy of the German acquitators They could play the waiting game. He could not without bringing even more miseries on Thessay.

From the Alexandela Hozefte. Washington, Sept. 18.-A young destinute named Mer. iii, a student of the college of destinutes cut at Ket dall Green, some time ago took a civil service examination for a position in the Weather Eureau When it came to solving an example in spheri trigonometry, he accomished the examiner by asking for a table of legarithms. The examiner finally wrot that the rules forbade the bringing of my papers of books into the room, and could hardly be convince possible without what the mute young man called for. After a confat the exeminer went around the oom and struck off the question from the papers. noting that a great many had attempted a solution anyhow. The mute later asked the examiner to tak another question which went beyond the required or stated bounds. This, soo, was done. The young man got a place.

England's Schemes to keep the Mile.

From the London Daily Matt. King Mwanga came to grief in Uganda by abettin, the Cougo soldiers who had revolted and slain their Beigian officers. As the cosmopolitan acramble for the Upper Nile territories is attracting so much at tention just new, it is interesting to note tout the large British district north of the Victoria Nyanza is competent to hold he own. Sir Herbert Kitchener objective is to Join hands with the British authorities in Uganda as speedily as possible—having to walk

COLD TRUTH PROM THE SOUTH SIDE. Long Jaland Editor's Spirited Reply to seth Low Mugwump,

From the Rockville Centre South Side Observer, An esteemed correspondent and long-time eader of the Observer writes us a letter strongly criticising our remarks in ia t issue concerning Seth Low, He says; "How any respectable newspaper can uphold Tom Ptatt, as the Obserer does, is a mystory to me.

This paper has not been an upholder of Platt except as he has been an exponent of Republicanism and sound money. We believe that Mr. Platt in true Republicanism and sound states manship is far ahead of Soth Low. Can our correspondent tell us what Seth Low was doing a year ago, when Platt was at St. Louis battling for honest money? Did Low do anything to back him up I Is Low now in favor of the gold standard ! Does he mention it in his letter of acceptance? Is he not to-day giving more aid and comfort to the sliver forces of Hall than any other man in New York city or Can our correspondent tell us to-day what are Seth Low's views on protection or free trade!

Does he favor the Dingley tariff, which has already brought much prosperity to this country, or is he still a believer in the Wilson bill, which did so much to injure the United States?

He who has no opinions on these important subjects can scarcely be called a fully developed The Republicans have many able men fi to be Mayor of New York. Why does not Mr. ow try to form a union with them to down Tammany! Our correspondent thinks Platt is not one whit better than Croker." This is the same view expressed by other Low comers. low can they expec Platt to fall in love with people who continually revile him! Mr. Low onsented to run only if he should become "a unifying force" among Tammany's opponents. Now that he finds he is not a unifying force, is it ionest for him to stay in the race, in order to selp in the election of the Tammany ticket The great question of honest money versus repudiation has not yet been settled in this country. A Democratic victory in New York city would greatly atrengthen the silver forces. Is Mr. Low doing all he can to prevent this victory for silver !

The writer is personally acquainted with Mr. Platt and Mr. Low, In honesty and morality we elleve Mr. Plat is the equal of Mr. Low. In mental ability, in statesmanship, in capacity for the leadership of his fellow men, Low does not bear comparison with Mr. Platt. The only hope of defeating Tammany is through the agency of Mr. Plat: and the party which he leads: if the Low boomers cannot unite with them in this grand purpose they must not wonder that honest men doubt their sincerity.

Why One Man Will Vote for fieth Low.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Are you willing to print the letter of a Low-minded man? Pardon the pun. Our candidate's name never did inspire any-thing but puns in my mind; puns and a vague sense of disagreeable duty. I am going to vote for him for the same reasons that will influence hundreds of others. These reasons may interest you. Possibly you can answer them. If so you will relieve me of a great burden, the burden that conscience sometimes mposes on our intellectual tastes.

Low is the perfect type of the virtuous comm place. He is as innocent of wrong as a little poper man cut out of a Sunday school leaflet. He is the most werage person I have ever known. He is a copy book aphorism stereotyped on ruled lines. He is the spotheosis of the humdrum. Virtue safeguarded by tupidity, sanctity well ballasted with phicgm. These are his qualities.

and what better would you ask for a public a vant? Think of the safety of such a man. Think of his moral example. His sucress would be the tri ellect. Duluess may hope for anything if he sucneeds. Only be good and let who will be clever. Can Has be done anything? Not much; but think how

he has baffed Satant Political wisdom? God forbid tis he knowledge of evil. His tillude is that of the monk, scienter nesciens, sapienter indoctus. A city is a business concern, and the Mayor should hav the qualities of a tank cashier, no more. Low has no more. We admire him for the qualities he lacks and respect him for what he isn't. He is so negative that we find nothing in him to oppose; so tasteless that he must be nutritious, like gruel.

bread and butter statesman, how I-but I shall feel better afterward, I know, Speer f you will, but there are 124,099 other signers who feel this way. Pardon me if for a moment I burst into song:

Were he less stupid, he might be less moral; Were he less prosy, he'd be less ben'gn; For in the lack of intellectual brildance. It is presumed his virtues brighter shine. So, with a sense of all his moral beauty. I shall endeavor righteously to pump Vigor enough to vote, as is my duly, Feeling the while I'm voting for a chump.

HEW YORK, Sept. 20. CIT.

Bospitale for Pamily Use. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In Sunday's SUN. in an article on life in hospitals, I saw a statement

to the effect that the prejudice among people against going to hospitals was slowly but surely disappearing, and I write this to ask why something shouldn't be systematically done to remove the prejudice completely and quickly? I have been sick seriously five mes in my life (I am now 60), and the first three times my wife and family would not listen to my going to the hospital. Really t e way they talked about it you would have thought that a hospital was some kind of a dangerous and disreputable place. In each of these illnesses the expense in money was between \$250 and \$300, not to mention the upsetting of all our domestic arrangements and the wear and t ar o wife and daughters, my wife being sick in bed for three weeks after I got well. The fourth illness neces sitated an operation which had to be performed a the nospital, and when I had once fixed myself there got the doctors to say that it would be dancerous t

the nospital, as I when I had once naved myseit there; got the doctors to say that It would be dancerous to move me. The result was to at an illness of six weeks was passed in the hospital at a cost of \$130, no upsetting of the home life, carrful attention, the right kind of food served at the right time, callers only when I should see them, and, genera by speaking, such an improvement over the old way that made an entire change in the optolog of my family. Last year I had a four weeks' attack, and the very first day my wife carried to a away to the hospital, and after four weeks. I was out again in fine shape, and I believe at least two weeks artier than if I had tried to turn my done into a hospital, where all the family had to be more or less sufferer, because I was. That's why I am as anxious to see sick people go to the hospitals, where they are expected to go and every provision is made for them.

1. Z. G.

To the Rollon of The Sux-Sir: At the risk of offending the guildiess Third avenue curlosity shop keeper who thinks he owns "the pistol which John Brown used at Harpers Ferry." the story of which is so interestingly told to Tag Sun of to-day, I should like to say that shells were not used in revolving pistols in John Brown's time. Cartridges were then made of a thick and greacy paper capped with a builet, which was ranned home with a ranner and lever, which formed a part of the mechanism of the weapon. So you see that if the pistoi be genu no the weapon. So you see that if the pistoi be genn no the cartridges and logue, as also is the exploded shots from which it is alleged John Brown fred he ists shot. By all means the ourlosity shock super should sail by himself that he has not been deep resident. The late force if the late he was the ourlosity and the received. The late force if my A. Wise, of Vivinia received from admirers more than two discon fraction pistois and Colf's revolvers, said to have been taken from John Brown in the eights boune, while there are from John Brown in the eights boune, while there are factor had a wife, platoi, and danger taken from the man whose of late had been mareling on." There is a dealer in this rite who loss mareling on." There is a dealer in this rite who late mareling on." There is a dealer in this rite who late had belief a thock of rouse, with monty made by celling pistois and pikes taken from Brown, and his supply is all small for the femant. G. Wigridia Phanez.

Washington, Sept. 19.

The True Place for Low.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Wir: As Mr. Lawy, from his own wettings and declarations, to not a Republican, having resigned from the party because he did not believe in protection to American industries, why
does be call for Republican emphort? He aboud go
to Tammany, and as their natural friend skithern
for its support. Of course, by simply staying in the
field be would help Tammany, but it would be
squarer for him to go over to it openly.

BROOKLYS, Sept. 19.

Pastry After Polson. From the Japan Gazette.

One of the most patietic epitaghs ever erected to that placed over the spot where Mr. Carew the buried at Yokohama. It was prepared by his wife, who is now in prison, convicted of having polamed tilm: In loving memory of my husband, who died then lend. Aged 10 years.

I willight and evening wint.

Twillight and evening wint.

And one clear out) for our.

And one there is no moduling at the bar.

When I put out to one,

A Bille that that when we die,

we reap our aswing, and an "Good by."

No name. Simply a voiled tragedy. Some sorrow regret, yearning, resignation, pentlence, let us hope, are all mingled in this last distich.

THE BICYCLE IN THE ARMY. Lieut, Mass Says It Has Advantages Over the Horse for Scouting Buty, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20,-The War Depart nent has received from Second Lieut, James A. Moss, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U.S. A., an inter sting detailed report on the military bicycle expedition from Fort Missouls, Mont., to St. bouls, last June, a distance of 1,000 miles. Lieut. Moss commanded the excling force, which consisted of Assistant Surgeon J. M. Kennedy and twenty entiated men. His preliminary report has been published in THE SUN, but there are several interesting incidents of the journey and some comments of present interest in the detailed report. He says:

"The bicycle will, I think, do more to solve the good roads question in this country than all other factors combined. Indeed, the L. A. W. colors that flew from my handlebar were the messenger of deliverance from had roads.

"The carrying of the sick would have been very serious question but for the rallroads. Several times soldiers who were too sick to continus wers put on the train and sent as far a 100 miles shead. In times of actual warfare,

tinus were put on the train and sent as far as 100 miles shead. In times of actual warfare, this question, however, would be of minor importance, when it is considered:

"1. The probability of sickness could be greatly diminished by selecting men of fine physique and excellent health.

"2. The use of the bicycle would be confined to courier work, rapid reconnoissance, couting duty, &c., and movements whore speed rather than numbers is required; and a bicycle corna would lardly ever get more than two or three hundred miles from the main body over fast roads only three or four days ride.

In conclusion, Lieut. Moss s ys:

"Military cycling in our army is in its very infancy, and no one but a person who has had actual experience in this line can fully appreciate the possibilities of the wheel as a number of advantages over the horse—it does not require as much care, it neels no forage, it moves much faster over fair roads, it is not as conspicuous and can be hidden from view more easily, it is not as conspicuous and can be hidden from view more easily, it is not seless and raises but little dust, and it is impossible to determine direction from its track, Furthermore, the lighting strength of a bicycle corps is not diminished by horse holders.' Under favorable contitions the bicycle is invaluable for courier work, acouting duty, road patrolling, rapid reconnoissance, &c.

"A bicycle corps, as an adjunct to infantry or cavalry, could ronder excellent service where speed rather than numbers is required and as

able for convier work, acousting duty, road Da-troiling, rapid reconnoissance, &c.

"A bicycle corps, as an adjunct, to infantry or cavairy, could ronder excellent service where speed rather than numbers is required, such as taking possession of passes, bridges, and strong-places ahead of the command, and holding them intil reinforcements could be gotten from the main road. On the other hand, in rainy weather-over bad roads, &c., the horse is superior. The very thought of the bicycle doing away with the cavairy altogether is ludierous. Each has beculiar functions of its own—a particular fild in which, under certain conditions, the one is superior to the other. The question, therefore, which confronts us is: Should not a modern, up-to-date army have both, that it might avail itself of the advantages of the one or the other, as the proper conditions present themselves!"

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. The Big Show Opens with a Bewildering Di play of Exhibits.

Pretty much everything that a man would require in an outfit for a lifetime was on exhi bition at the American Institute Fair, which opened last night at Madison Squars Garden This is the sixty-sixth exposition given by the institute and it will last for six weeks. It is a sort of object lesson in the progress of invertive genius, and the various exhibits show the very latest of what Yankee ingenuity is doing from the newest improvements in bicycles to the fancy innovations of the up-to-date cooking schools.

Many of the exhibits were not ready for Many of the exhibits were not ready for the opening, and the scene at the Garden last night was made doubly busy by the hurry of men putting up booths and of women decorating and arranging them. It usually takes two or three days to get the fair into running order. Meantime there was plenty to see, the most complete exhibit of any one kind being the food show. The various booths were furnishing samples to whomsoever chose to ask, and a man could get more to eat and drink there in a short walk than he could in the palmy days of the free lunch on any block in New York.

The flower show, which will be one of the features of the fair, had not yet started, but the art exhibition, which took up the entire assembly room, attracted a crowd throughout the evening. The bicycle exhibits, of course, were surrounded by spectators. A very remarkable exhibit was a machine which saws wood into sheete 1-20 of an inch thick. The New York Trade school showed specimens of its pupils handlwork in plumbing, stone masonry, and blacksmithing.

When the fair is in full swing the machinery and the electrical exhibits will be particularly strong features. Gov. Black has written to the manarement saying that he will attend the fair some time before its closs. opening, and the scene at the Garden last night

URUGUAY'S INSURRECTION ENDED. Terms of Peace.

According to a cablegram received by Thomas A. Eddy of Flint, Eddy & Co., 68 Broad street, Consul for Uruguay in this city, peace has been declared between the Government of Uruguay and the insurgents, and has been rati-

fled by Congress. guay was to have been expected after he asassination of President Idiarte Bords on Aug 26 last. The insurrection began about cighteen months ago, soon after President Borda's election and was due to arbitrary acts of misgovernment on his part, according to the leaders of the insurgents. When overtures toward reconciliation were made by a Government commission shortly before President Borda's death, they fell through, as the first demand of the insurgents was that the President should resign. He felt strong enough then to refuse, and to try to suppress his opponents by torce. His disampearance made it possible to renew the negotiations. The late President, though elected as a "colorado," was a compromise candidate, unpopular in his own party, as well as disliked by the "blancos," his opponents. The opposition to his government was in great part personal matter, so that the commissions which have been trying to arrange a settlement since his death have found it possible to smooth over party differences for a time at least. The terms of the pacification have not yet been cabled. ernment on his part, according to the leaders

MAYOR STRONG AS AN ART CRITIC. Examines Models for the Soldiers and Sailors

The Soldiers and Sallors' Memorial Commit tee, of which Mayor Strong is the Chairman, met in the Arsenal yesterday afternoon and immediat ly adjourned to the third floor to inspethe models for the monument which have been submitted by the competing architects. These models are closely guarded by a park policeman and several employees of the department, and no one is allowed to see them except the members of the committee. Those of the committee

bers of the committee. Those of the committee who viewed the models yesterday were M yor Strom, Recorder Goff. Comptroller Fitch, Gen. Collins, Pre-dent McMillan of the Park Department, and Joseph A. Gondene.

They spent mostly an book inspecting the plaster casts, and when they returned to the meeting room of the Park Board Mayor Strome amnounces that the committee had made no selection. The committee they went into executive sersion and accepted a resolution that the general public shamed not be allowed to see the models until a selection has been made. The committee will meet again in the Arsenai on Friday. The Legislature has appropriated \$250,009 for the memorial, and it will be erected near the entrance to the Park at Fifty math street and Fifth avenue. street and Fifth avenue.

A FLUSHING PASTOR'S GRIEFANCE He Will Resign Because Members of Bis Church Nuttiry His Inducace.

Patistiese, L. L. Sept. 20,-The Rev. James Denmrest, paster of the Reformed Church of this place, surprised his congregation vesterday by announcing that he would tender his resignation at a meeting of the consistory which he had called for Thursday evening. He said his reason for resigning was the diffically which be has found in attempting to do his work without the co-sporation and moral surport of all the members of the church ospe-cially the official members. "Heades," said he, "It is uscless for me to try to build up while others are trying to pull down my work and multiy my beforeas. A meeting of the con-gregation has been called for Wednesday might, when it is understood, an effort will be to as try satisfication and for wednesday night, where it is understood, an effort will be made to be face the partie to withdraw ma restriction. In. Define the partie to withdraw ma restriction. In. Define to be some the paster of the Reformed Church in 1829. The church is free from debt, and appears to see in a pro-precise condition.

Bings County's Share of the State Tax. The Board of Equalization of State Taxes has

fixed the aggregate value of the taxable property in Kings County at \$555,465,941. The Blate lax on the county is \$1.183,001,07, or 2.67 initis on the dollar. The money will be suprepriated as follows: For whools, \$505, 474.01; for State care of the insane, \$411.012.54; for general purposes and canals, \$360,007.52.

WIFE'S ASHES IN A TIN CAN. Queer Tale of a Crank | Wanted to Scatter

Them from Washington Monument. From the Pittstury Disputch. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, Colled States Army, was attime in his otherly the War Department the other day when a person of very dubtous napact appeared in the donrway. It was a man, with the long tatterrd and torn, a two weeks' beard, and carry-

ing an ordinary tomato cun to be back,

as the emblem of Weary Willy in the papers, seemed to settle it. But the inneral is to people of all range and made tions, and he hade the stranger wall, in and tell his businers. "I'm in hard luck," said the coan string

tramp, obviously; the tomate care

down on the edge of a chair. As he did so he placed the tomato can on a regner of Gea, General assented, as much to to say

The General assented, as there is an item that the confession was no surprise to him, "I've been carrying this here run around for two weeks," added the stranger, indicating the reconsted with his thoma.

"Indeed," said the General, running his sys-

ing the recentacle with his thumb.

"Indeed," said the General, raising his *75 brows slightly.

"It contains the remains at my description with the frayed tail of his roat. "Le was remained a fortnight back,"

"You don't say so!" said the time-of, this time really surprised, and looking at a desiring at the tomato can, as if he wished it sate where else than on his desk.

"Fact, sir," replied the stranger. "And her last request was that the remains should be disposed of in some genter maner. I couldn't afford an urn. You know, we can hire an urn at the creuntory, but its swilly expensive, So I brought on away in his can, and I've been carrying, can around for two weeks for want of knowin what to do with fem. Now, I've decided, and I've come to ask for a permit."

"A permit for what!" asked the General, "To chuck 'em from the top of the Washington Monument," said the man, "and scatter am to the four winds of heaven. That would be rather genteel, don't you think?"

"I suppose it would," assented the General, with a gasp.

"They told me I'd have to come to you for a

"I suppose it would," assented the General,
with a gasp.
"They told me I'd have to come to you for a
permit," explained the stranger.
"No, sir," responded Gen. Wilson, decidedly,
"You can get no such permit here. The Washington Monument is not intended for burial purposes. Good-day, sir,"
The General said afterward: "Why, there
was nothing in the world to prevent the man
from scattering a bucketful of ashes from the
monument if he wanted to do so, that if I
granted a permit for such a thing, cranks
from all over the country would be coming
here to distribute the remains of their relatives
from the top of the marble shaft. It woul
never do, indeed."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Parts is admiring a 500-pound Canadian negrets who is on exhibition there

Grace Darling's only surviving brother in a papper in a North Sunderland parish. As Havana tobacco is scarce in London, desiers are

trying to introduce Jamaica cigara. Bengoing barges of large capacity are coming tale use at Hamburg since the opening of the Baltic North Bea Canal.

Stock holm's new opera house will be opened at the beginning of October with a gala performance, when Hallen's opera "Waldemar's Treasure" will be given. A German Army Lieutenant, Baron Max von Schrader, poisoned himself at Ostende after losing on france at the gambling tables there this New South Wales is to be put to the expense of

well, now in an insane hospital near Sydney, having been identified as the missing Sir Roger by persons who have influence enough to set the law's markinery in motion. An English steamship engineer has recently soquired the distinction of being probably the only man

other long Tichborne trial, a lunatic named Cres

ver bitten by a West African double-horned eiper who has lived to tell of it. The doctor kept him full of brandy and injected lodine into the would Bu temperature rose to 107.3. Prussta's chief executioner, Herr Reindl of Magde burg, recently celebrated his golden wedding, his son elecrating his silver weading at the same time. Ex-

and Katser Withelm not only telegraphed his congratulations but sent a "Marriage Jubilee Medal" to the elder ccuple. After many efforts the thickly inhabited quarter of Athens known as Anaphiotika, lying immediately under the Acropolia, has been condemned by the

scuttoners from all parts of Germany were present,

Government and turned over to the Greek Archeo logical Society for the purpose of excavation. The inhabitants will receive compensation and will te settled in the suburbs. Since the French transportation law of 1885 was penalty, the number sent out in 1805 being 5-5 The

are of criminals sentenced to transportation is steadily decreasing. The increase of criminality France coincides with the enforcement of the law fa Sir Everett Miliais, son of the late President of the Royal Academy, held the baronetcy only a gran has ing just died, at the age of 41 years, of pneumonia,

brought on by neglecting to change his wet clothes.

le was an authority on dogs, and introdu set hound into England. He is succeeded by his nine year-old son, John Everett Miliais. Bohemian sportamen during the year 1405 shot and killed 50 men, women, and children and wounded 2,104 persons, chiefly gamekeepers. They also killed, among other game, over 15,000 dogs, 5,702 ats, 2 horses, 15 cows, 132 calves, 276 goats, and 126 sheep, For this they had to pay collectively over \$10,000 for doctors, fines, and indemnities, and its spen 174.

388 days in fall. The Austrian Government suders A strange procedure for the Church of England was gone through in receiving back at Wittram a period who, after leaving the communion to become a few 44 Catholic, wished to return. The vicas is about 10.44 he should be solemnly shriven as a pen lent offer lesson for the day had been read, the jet lient walked up to the communion rail and knot down. A novel form of service then commenced, the IRM putting questions and the penitent. In style 1 1 cm.
answering them, to the effect that be remounded the Church of Rome and meant to endeavor to had a better life and to embrace the Church of Inches as the true and only church. The minister then are just blm, pronouncing the formula "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Hole of the with upraised hands at the close. The ceremon, the constitution of the son to th

have been incomplete, as nothing is said of a jell-itent standing in his shirt with a lighted tager, is all Beryante' Discipline Three Centuries Age. * From the London Lodly News Domestic servants did not have such an easy time of it three hundred years and, from the following or are for the heavy-vals of that will sepigrammatic con-Sir John Harington. They were he-in 1566:

Sir John Harington. They were arin 1946:

That has servant be alwest from probe a
or excepting without a sawful recise.

That has a war after thou paths in the
tyme 24

That have a wear any other upon paths be
other the.

That as men leave any decreagen that
abut, without thesare bee came, upon varie
tyme 14.

That name of the men be in bed from the literature of the men be in the from
to Historians after \$\times\$ of the ress's his
nor out of the bed after ton of the riss's his
nor out of the bed after ton of the riss's his
nor historians after ton of the riss's his
to a morning nor out offer the at a contransmission and the contract of the
That no men truch any of the challent acent upon so the contract of the
That no men truch any of the challent actest peake, or landle word or after
That no men truch any of the disk with the
in his brind except it be upon some contreat no dam appointed to valide at malment that meaks without reasonable as

That no can appointed to waite at me is of 10.

If any man breake a giner, her shall he price therefore of the wages at 1 ft ft known who breake it, the hottler-case part of 12d.

The table must be covered bade at 11 at dinner and six at support of the few of vid.

of 2d.
That meate how reader at 13 or 10f r at 4 mad six or before it support it to the first some he attent without heave it.
That home he attent without heave it.
It the man strike his fellow on positions of the area of the correction of the strike, on points of 12d.
That he man some to the life to with the carbo on pains of 1d. and the cook it.
In a love by with the made, a topological the Table to be forced.

forfest the Trail home for with the mainly we person to Trail ho from wears fould fifth on book or homes or diddress bloom to take of 14.

That when my strainment we have a second of the district of the dis

That the half bee made observables of the first the winter and seven in the winter and seven in the second documents.

All whit is enumers shall be duly paster as a special day out of their wages, and bestowed on the poors, of other godley uses.