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## 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 so: 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 THACHER 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 plat form, 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 ERSKINE 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 Bellerophon, a battleship once on this 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 destrovers, 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, o far as we can recall, the first time in its alstory that the Columbian Order has abanfloned the Jeffersonian practice of combining national, State, and local issues in svery contest at the polls. That is the historic policy on which the Democratic party was built up, and it was the rigid adher since 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 sreative 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 antagonism 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 issues 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 rampaign Tunmany declared that the Chicago piatform was the embodiment 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. DEARBORNE, in which he sent his congratulations to Elbridge Gerry on his rescue of Massachusetts from the control of the Federalists:

"Tell my old friend, Governor GERRY, that I give his elory for the rossting with which he rubbed down his tion against personal violence, but no favor. Power and prominence conferred on them are daggers pu bosoms in the moment the thrust can go home to the beart. Moderation can never retain them. They deem it timid, 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 et ects everywhere except in Connecticut. Their late than 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 folior their example."

The great Jeffersonian rule was never to give up principles for any consideration whatsoever. Beyond all question, the great majority of the Democrats 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 Connecticut.

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 in the Constitution:

"A male citizen, twenty-one, who shall have resided n the State for one year, and in the town for six 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 section of the statutes of the State before being admitted

In other words, it will no longer be sufficient 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 on account of this that the proposed amendment has found favor; perhaps it is prompted by the desire of Connecticut electors generally to restrict the suffrage by excluding from it other newcomers. However that may be, the question will be voted upon next month and determined, so that in the future this Constitutional provision may be 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, has long been familiar. But while that scheme is still under consideration, a rival enterprise has lately appeared in the proposed extension of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway from its present terminus to James Bay, which forms the southernmost part of

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 route 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 190 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. But 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, prompt-

comfort so far north. On the other hand, a glance at the map suggests that the route to the Yukon by way of Hudson Bay must be tedious and lieved 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 Saskatche wan region, may some day be carried out.

## The Chainless Bicycles.

Since the announcement last spring that the bievcle 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 necessary 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 Sants

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

" 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 highbeauty and for Alast 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 fairies 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 unseeable 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 cand 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 honor of the Hon. James RODOMONT SOVEREIGN, but be cause, like him, 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 Sovereign Citizens the other night, Sovereign Citizen HESS, who said that he was not an Anarchist made sweeping statements against Hebrews pusiness men and city-bred folks, and predicted the downfall of the country." Why should the country fall down when the initiative and referendum is or are ready to save it! Sovereign Citizens should stick to the initiative and reterendum, and let Hebrews, business men and city-bred folks alone. Sovereign Citizen HESS "admonished his hearers to rise up and wipe out of existence all corporations, syn-

out when the initiative and referendum are or is read; to rise up and wipe out everything that 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 minister who made a reputation last year as a silver 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 illuminated his cheek with the rosy blush herenbefore mentioned, "modestly disclaimed the pinnacle erected for him by the Chairman." To what purpose was this excessive show of pudency! A living herald and exponent ought not to be made to stagger by a salvo of compliments. Besides, did not the proud consciousness of this orator tell him that the Chairman had erred, if at all, by understatement !

CHAPMAN says he will yet be heard in this ampaign. -- Cleveland Leader.

This is the Hon, Horace Leonidas Charman, plutocrat and Democratic candidate for Gov ernor of Ohio 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 a determination to secure in the result of this election the freedom of the new city from party control." "For this purpose," he continued you will have the support of every patriotic citizen." Mr. GLEASON 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 PAT-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 contain the names of genuine supporters only, and not to be transcriptions from he directory. As a unifying force Mr. GLEASON 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 to suppress the playful historian of France ! Why, if Tom Warson's poll should set itsel 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 frank 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 for 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 lows 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 convention again.

The Hon. James K. Jones of Arkansas is s well-meaning soul enough, and as a political manager he is exceeded in skill by only a few babes in arms, but he needs judicious editing Somebody 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 mightly muddled as to his intellectuals ever since the election, and he was fairly well muddled during the campaign. The people in sisted 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 forget 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 Saturday lost a \$100 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 noney 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 is 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 be awful to number and look at. Many a Kansas 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 insisted on, the delays may be endless, for evacuation becomes 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, Germany has triumphed, we admit that Lord Salisbury had no choice but to give way. The prolongation o the negotiations meant the prolongation of the Turk tah occupation. But since Germany Lad no objection to that occupation and Lord Salisbury had, Lord Salisbury was at the mercy of the German negotiators They could play the waiting game. He could not without bringing even more miseries on Thessaly.

From the Alexandria Gezette. Washington, Sept. 18.-A young denf-mute named Mer. iii, a student of the college of deaf-mutes out at Kendall 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 astonished the examiner by asking for a table of legarithms. The examiner finally wrot that the rules forbade the bringing of any papers o books into the room, and could hardly be convined possible without what the mute young man called for. After a confab the examiner went around the om 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 off another question which went beyond the required or stated bounds. This, too, was done. The youn man got a place.

# England's Schemes to Reep the Mile.

From the London Daily Mail. King Mwanga came to grief in Uganda by abetting the Congo soldiers who had revolted and slain their Beigian officers. As the cosmopolitan scramble for the Upper Nile territories is attracting so much at tention just now, it is interesting to note that the large British district north of the Victoria Nyanza is competent to hold its own. Sir Herbert Kitchener' objective is to join hands with the British authorities in Uganda as speedily as possible—having to walk dicates, and trusts." Why rise up and wipe over the dead body of the Khalifa en route

COLD TRUTH FROM THE SOUTH SIDE. Long Island 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 la tissue concerning Seth Low, He says: "How any respectable newspaper can uphold Tom Platt, as the Obserer does, is a mystery 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 Seth 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 ? Is Low now in favor of the gold standard ? Does he mention it in his letter of accentance ! Is he not to-day giving more aid and comfort to the silver 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 be 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 epinions on these important subjects can scarcely be called a fully developed The Republicans have many able men fl to be Mayor of New York. Why does not Mr. Low 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 consented 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 conest 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 strengthen 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 selieve 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 Seth Low. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Are you willing to print the letter of a Low-minded man? Pardon the oun. 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 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 paper man cut out of a Sunday school leaflet. He is the most 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 se want? 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 baffied Satan! Political wisdom? God forbid tis the knowledge of evil. His tiltude is that of the monk, scienter nesciens, supjenter indoctus. A the qualities of a tank cashler, 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,

Thence comes it that I shall vote for him. This bread and butter statesman, how I-but I shall feel better afterward, I know, Sneer If 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 benign; For in the lack of intellectual britiance. 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 duty, Feeling the while I'm voting for a chump.

HEW YORK, Sept. 20. CIT.

### Hospitals for Family Use. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 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 com pletely 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 \$390, not to mention the upsetting of at our domestic arrangements and the wear and to ar or 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, sai when I had once fixed myself there got the doctors to say that it would be dancerous t

no nospital, and when I had once fixed myself there I got the dectors to say that it would be dancerous to move me. The result was teat en illness of six weeks was passed in the hospital at a cost of \$130, no upsetting of the home life, careful attention, the right kind of food served at the right time, callers only when I should see them, and, genera by sweaking, such an improvement over the old way that made an entire change in the opinion of my family. Last year I had a four weeks attack, and the very first day my wife carried ue away to the hospital, and after four weeks I was out again in fine shape, and I believe at least two weeks ariler than if I had tried to turn my home into a hospital, where all the family had to be more less sufferers because I was. That's why I am so auxious to see sick people go to the hospitals, where they are expected to go and every provision is made for them.

L. Z. G.

To the Editor of the Sux-Sir: At the risk of offending the guileless Third avenue curiosity shop keeper who thinks he owns "the pistol which John Brown used at Harpers Ferry," the story of which is so interestingly told to The 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 greasy paper capped with a bui let, which was rammed bome with a rander 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 pistol be genu no the cartridges are bogus, as also is the explosed shelf from which it is alleged John Brown fired his last shot. By all means the curiosity shock spec should sail by himself that he has not been deserved.

The late tion, if mry A. Wise of Virginia received from admirers more than two duzen dracom pistols and Colf's revolvers, said to have been taken from John Brown in the engine home, while there are few homes in West Virginia that do not contain a rifle, platol, and darger taken from the man whose "Low homes in West Virginia that do not contain a rifle, platol, and darger taken from the man whose "Low has marelling on." There is a depty in this sitty who has built a block of forests with money made by selling pistols and pikes taken from Brown, and "lessippiy is still simple for the demand. C. Walfilm Prancel.

Washington, Sept. 19.

# The True Pince for Low.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As Mr. Low. from his own writings and declarations, is not a Republican, having resigned from the party because he did not believe in protection to American industries, why does he call for Republican support? He should go to Tammany, and as their natural friend at them for his support. Of course, 1/2 simply staying in the field be would help Tammany, but it would be squarer for him to go over to it openly.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 19. ALWAYS A REFERENCES.

### Poetry After Poison. From the Japan Gasette.

One of the most patietic epitanha ever erected is that placed over the spot where Mr. Carew thes buried at Yokohama. It was prepared by his wife, who is now in prison, convicted of having poisoned him: In loving memory of my husband, who died Oct. 1806. Aged 13 years.

Isid. Aged 43 years.
Twilight and evening star
Aud one clear call for me;
And may there is no modulin at the har
Ween I put out to sea.
A little trant that when we die,
We reap our sawling, and so "Good-by."

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

THE BIOYCLE IN THE ARMY.

messenger of deliverance from bad roads.

"The carrying of the sick would have been

very serious question but for the railroads.

Several times soldiers who were too sick to con-

tinue were put on the train and sent as far as

100 miles shead. In times of actual warfare,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Big Show Opens with a Bowildering Di

play of Exhibits.

require in an outfit for a lifetime was on exhi

bition at the American Institute Fair, which

opened last night at Madison Square 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 inven

tive 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

opening, and the scene at the Garden last night

URUGUAY'S INSURRECTION ENDED.

Terms of Peace.

According to a cablegram received by Thom-

as 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-

guay was to have been expected after he as-

sassination of President Idiarte Borda on Aug

26 last. The insurrection began about eighteen

months ago, soon after President Borda's election

and was due to arbitrary acts of misgov-

ernment on his part, according to the leaders

the models for the monument which have been

models are closely guarded by a park policeman

and several employees of the department, and

no one is allowed to see them except the mem-

bers of the committee. Those of the committee

A FLUSHING PASTOR'S GRIEVANCE

He Will Besign Because Members of Bir

Church Xultiry Dis Influence.

resignation at a meeting of the consistory

He said his reason for resigning was the diffi-

calty which he has found in attempting to do
his work without the co-sporation and moral
support of all the members of the church especially the official members. "Besides," said he,
"It is uscless for me to try to build up white
others are trying to pail down my work and
nothing my beforeme. A meeting of the congregation has been called for Wednesday might,
when it is undersoood an effort will be taken.

when, it is understood, an effort will be made to when, it is understood, an effort will be made to just a case the paster to withdraw his restruction, for. Demarca be some the paster of the Re-formed Church in 1830. The church is free from debt and appears to be in a prespecous condi-tion.

Bings County's Share of the State Tax.

The Board of Equatization of State Taxes has

Faustines, L. I., Sept. 20.-The Rev. James

submitted by the competing architects. These

fled by Congress.

Many of the exhibits were not ready for

schools.

Pretty much everything that a man would

detailed report. He says:

Queer Tale of a Crank : Wanted to Scatter Lieut, Moss Says It Has Advantages Over the Horse for Scouting Duty, &c. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-The War Depart ment has received from Second Lieut, James A. Moss, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., an inter-

Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, Culted States Army, was sitting in his office in the War Department the other day when a sting detailed report on the military bicycle person of very dubious aspect of peaced in the expedition from Fort Missoula, Mont., to St. louis, last June, a distance of 1,900 miles. doorway. It was a man, with clothing tattered and torn, a two weeks' beard, and carry-Lieut. Moss commanded the cycling force, which consisted of Assistant Surgeon J. M. Kennedy ing an ordinary tomato can in his lamb, tramp, obviously; the tomate can and twenty enlisted men. His preliminary report has been published in THE SUN, but there are several interesting incidents of the journey as the emblem of Weary Willy in the smie papers, seemed to settle it. But the Generalia to people of all ranks and condiand some comments of present interest in the tions, and he bade the stranger wall, in and

tell his business. "The bleycle will, I think, do more to solve "I'm in hard luck," said the man, sitting the good roads question in this country than all other factors combined. Indeed, the L. A. W. down on the edge of a chair. As he did so he placed the tomato can on a corner of Gen, colors that flew from my handlebar were the

The General assented, as much as to say The General assented, as much as to tay that the confession was no surprise to him.
"I've been carrying this here can aroung for two weeks," added the stranger, indicating the reconsted with his thumb.
"Indiced," said the General, raising his eyebrows slightly.

'It contains the remains of my decreased wife," the man continued, withing one ease with the frayed tail of his cont. "She was required to the control of the control of

WIFE'S ASHES IN A TIN CAN

Them from Washington Monument.

From the Pittsburg Disputch.

inne were put on the train and sent as far as 100 miles ahead. 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 scleeting men of fine physique and excellent health.

"2. The use of the bicycle would be confined to courier work, rapid reconnoissance, scoutling duty, &c., and movements where speed rather than numbers is required; and a bicycle corps would hardly 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 infaney, and no one but a person who has had actual experience in this line can fully appreciate the possibilities of the wheel as a machine for military work. The blaycle has a number of advantages over the horse—it does not require as much care, it needs no forage, it moves much faster over fair roads, it is not as conspicuous and can be hidden from view more easily, it is noiseless and raises but little dust, and it is impossible to determine direction from its track. Furthermore, the fighting strength of a bleycle corps is not diminished by horse holders.' Under favorable conditions the bleycle in invaluable for courier work, scouting duty, road patrolling, rapid reconnoissance, &c.

"A bleycle corps, as an adjunct to infantry or cavalry, could ronder excellent service where speed rather than numbers is resoured, such as a fortnight back.

"You don't say so!" said the timeral, this time really surprised, and looking tool study at the tomato can, as if he wished it somewhere else than on his desk.

"Fact, sir," replied the stranger. "And

at the tomato can, as if he wished it son ewhere
else than on his desk.

"Fact, sir," replied the stranger. "And
her last request was that the remains should
be disposed of in some gented minner. I
couldn't afford an urn. You know, no can
hire an urn at the crematory, but it a wfully
expensive. So I brought em away in this can,
and I've been carrying, 'em around for twe
weeks for want of knowin what in do win
'em. 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 scatteg
'em 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.

able for courier work, scouting duty, road Datrolling, 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 until 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 ludicrous. 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, updodate army have both, that it might avail itself of the advantages of the one or the other, as the proper conditions present themselves!"

"I suppose it would," assented the General, "It 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. But 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 would never do, indeed." Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Paris is admiring a 500-pound Canadian negrets who is on exhibition there

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

trying to introduce Jamaica cigars. Seagoing barges of large capacity are coming tate use at Hamburg since the opening of the Baltic North Sea Canal.

Stockholm's new opera house will be opened at the beginning of October with a gala performance, when Hallen's opera "Waldemar's Tressure" will be given. A German Army Lieutenant, Baron Max von Schreder, 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 other long Tichborne trial, a lunatic named Cres 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 machinery in motion.

An English steamship engineer has recently asquired the distinction of being probably the only man ver bitten by a West African double-horned viper who has lived to tell of it. The doctor kept him full of brandy and injected fedine into the wound Bis temperature rose to 107.3.

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 bleycle exhibits, of course, were surrounded by spectators. A very remarkable exhibit was a machine which saws wood into sheets 1-250 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 management saying that he will attend the fair some time before its close. Prussia's chief executioner, Herr Reindl of Magde burg, recently celebrated his golden wedding, his son elecrating his silver weading at the same time. Executioners from all parts of Germany were present, and Katser Withelm not only telegraphed his conthe elder ccuple.

After many efforts the thickly inhabited quarter of Athena known as Anaphiotika, lying immediately under the Acropolia, has been condemned by the Government and turned over to the Greek Archeological Society for the purpose of excavation. The

inhabitants will receive compensation and will be settled in the suburbs. Since the French transportation law of 1885 was penalty, the number sent out in 1895 being 5-5 The age of criminals sentenced to transportation is

steadily decreasing. The increase of criminality France coincides with the enforcement of the law for Sir Everett William son of the late Prosident of the Royal Academy, held the baronetcy only a gran hav ing just died, at the age of 41 years, of pneumonia, brought on by neglecting to change his wet clothes.

He was an authority on dogs, and introdu set hound into England. He is succeeded by his nine year-old son, John Everett Milials. Bohemian aportamen during the year 1895 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, 8,702 cats, 2 horses, 15 cows, 132 calves, 276 goats, and 128 sheep.

For this they had to pay collectively over \$500,000 for doctors, fines, and indemnities, and to spend 74-388 days in jail. The Austrian Government collects A strange procedure for the Church of England was gone through in receiving back at Wittram a person who, after leaving the communion to become a Reseas Catholic, wished to return. The vicar is stated that

ernment 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 force. His disappearance 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. he should be solemnly shriven as a pen tent. After the lesson for the day had been read, the pention walked up to the communion rail and kned A novel form of service then commenced, the skar putting questions and the penitent, in stject tours. answering them, to the effect that he rendun with Church of Rome and meant to endeavor to food a better life and to embrace the Church of England as the true and only church. The minister then also feed MAYOR STRONG AS AN ART CRITIC. him, pronouncing the formula "in the name of the Pather, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghast," with Examines Models for the Soldiers and Sailors upraised hands at the close. The ceremony a cms to The Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Commit have been incomplete, as nothing is said of the jets itent standing in his shirt with a lighted taper in its tce, of which Mayor Strong is the Chairman, met in the Arsenal yesterday afternoon and immediat ly adjourned to the third floor to inspe-

# Servanta' Discipline Three Centuries Ago. \* From the London Daily News Domestic servants did not have such an east time of it three hundred years and a service from the following or ers for the hot selections that with epigr immals considered in 1566:

bers of the committee. Those of the committee who viewed the models yesterially were Mayor Strong, Reporter Goff. Comptroller Fitch, Gen. Colins, President McMillan of the Park Department, and Jesuph A. Gordien.

They shent mearly an hour inspecting the plaster casts, and when they returned to the meeting room of the Fark Heard Mayor Strong amnounced that the committee had made no selection. The committee had made no selection. The committee had made no selection. The committee they went into executive session and adopted a resolution that the general public should not be allowed to see the models until a selection has been made. The committee will meet again in the Arsenal on Friday. The Legislature has appropriated \$250,000 for the memorial, and it will be erected near the entrance to the Park at Fifty minth street and Fifth avenue.

Sir John Harington. They were his in 1968:

That no servant lee absent from praire a servant or excellent, without a sawful excellent in the servant of excellent within one day after, most paine to force of the thin one awear any other upon patie for effective the thin one in leave any decre open that is the abut, without theare bee cause, upon passe of the literature of the thin one of the men be in bed from the first of the literature of

That no man appointed to waite at my la-sent that insale without reasonable as we Demarest, paster of the Reformed Church of this place, surprised his congregation yester-day by announcing that he would tenier his resignation at a meeting of the consistory which he had called for Thursday evening.

of vol.

That meate her readio at 11 or before at that and six or before it supper on pame of the That none be absent without leavest.

That no man strike his fellow on polar of the That his man strike his fellow on polar of to atrice, on palm of 15d.

That no man come to the kitchen without key.

That no man come to the kitchen without the cause on pains of id, and the cook illustration of id. forfest id.
The hope for with the maids, on petre of it.
That ho man wears forly silt on maids broken hose or alones, or duided without of raise of id.
That when one strainger goeth hope it is dreat up against within four hours att.

f id.

That the hall bee made elections overy is a the winter and seven in the sommer.

On the winter and seven in the sommer.

On that should do it to forfeit 10. That the configure has anoth each toponed during dinner and support with on paint the porter to forf it for each. That all clayrs in the holes and otherwise half ending the many has been under the porter of the porter and dinner on paint of forfesture of every shall belong unto M.

fixed the aggregate value of the taxable property in Kings County at \$555,465,941. The State tax on the county is \$1.181,031.07, or 2.67 mills on the dellar. The money will be appropriated as follows: For schools, \$505,474.01; for state care of the insane, \$411.012.54; for general purposes and canals, \$366,607.52.

All with a sommer shal be duly paide on house and day out of their wages, and bestowed on the poors, of other godley uses.