The Sun.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre—Humpty Dumpty.
Daly's New Theatre—The Royal Middy.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Pirates of Penzance.
Grand Opera House—A Scrap of Paper.
Haverly's Theatre—The Brook.
Koster & Bial's Garden—Concert.
Madison Square Theatre—Saint Kirke.
New York Skating Rink—Madison av., 55th and 59th sts.
Niblo's Garden—Pinafore.
New York Aquarium—Parisian Circus. Matinee.
Olympic Theatre—Streets of New York.
Park Theatre—Nanine.
Standard Theatre—Hazalia.
Sam Lonckey's Minstrels—Pirates of Sandy Hook.
Theatre Comique—Mulligan Guard Surprise.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Variety. Matinee.
Union Square Theatre—The False Friend.
Wallack's Theatre—The Colleen Bawn.
Windsor Theatre—Buffalo Bill.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line.....$0 40
Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line.... 0 80
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Banking and Financial (other money articles)..... 0 75
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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.*

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE?

A Letter from Mr. Tilden.

15 GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: My engagements here will deny me the pleasure of being present at the dinner of the Democratic Association of Massachusetts on the anniversary of the birth of Washington. I need not say how much I should be delighted to meet the company who will be assembled on that occasion.

Nothing could be more fit at the present time than to commemorate that day. It was the Father of his Country, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," who set the original example against a third term in the Presidential office. He made that memorable precedent as a guide to all his successors, and as an unwritten law of the American people. He did so in the light of a prevalent fear in the minds of the most ardent of the patriots who had achieved our national independence and created our system of free government, that indefinite reeligibility would degenerate into a practical life tenure.

The vast power acquired by the Federal Government over the elections by its officeholders, its patronage, the money it levies, and its various forms of corrupt influence, have developed this danger until it darkens the whole future of our country.

In the choice between the republic and the empire, we must believe that the people will be true to their ancestry and to mankind.

Tendering you assurances of my esteem, I am respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN

HENRY WALKER, Esq.,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

Eight Years Ignored.

The men who are running GRANT for a third term and an empire present the record of their candidate's career in two chapters. The first begins with Vicksburg and ends with Appomattox. It deals with his military operations in the field. The second chapter begins with GRANT'S departure by Red Star steamer from Philadelphia in 1877, and contains the history of his wanderings over the face of the earth down to date. It records the honors said to have been paid him abroad, follows him around the globe, and enters minutely into the particulars of his appearance, behavior, and conversation in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the West Indies. The third-term men would like to have the country believe that their record in two chapters is complete.

But there is another and a very important chapter which they leave untold. From 1869 to 1877 Gen. GRANT was President of the United States.

What sort of a President did he make? Did he turn his opportunities to good purposes or to bad? Was his Administration honest or dishonest? Did he call around him honorable men or scoundrels? Was the history of the eight years during which GRANT held the office of President a history upon which good men dwell with pride or with shame?

The third-term shouters are silent about these eight years. But the people have not forgotten them.

A Warning for the Board of Health.

The Board of Health has great and extraordinary powers granted it to enable its officers to exercise a sharp scrutiny of the household life of citizens, with a view to guarding the general health of the city against individual negligence and disregard of hygienic necessities. Its Sanitary Code, a volume of ordinances, rules, and regulations for its direction, contains a mass of details concerning their conduct which would perhaps frighten people if they knew how it circumscribed their freedom of action.

It is not our purpose to find fault with this code, which has grown up as the result of experience, and may be necessary, as a whole, considering the general lack of knowledge of the laws of health and the frequent disregard of essential sanitary precautions. The physician who is held responsible for the treatment of the case must have the power to regulate the diet and regimen of the patient.

No Board of Health can do really efficient service unless it has the ability to bring about the proper sanitary conditions, and to suppress nuisances and the causes of disease in a pretty summary way. It must perforce be allowed a liberty of inquisition into people's management of their sewers, bath tubs, and cellars which is not always agreeable to the occupants of houses. Neither can its abatement of nuisances fail to sometimes inquitously affect the interests of landlords and of purveyors of business which may be dangerous to health.

The Board of Health has unquestionably performed its difficult and delicate duties, taking them altogether, in a way to earn the gratitude of the public and to disarm their objections to its extraordinary inquisitorial powers. Dr. CYRANUS, its President, is one of the most useful men in New York, and a man to whom properly guarded authority may be trusted, in general, with safety. He has a real scientific interest in the sanitary problem, and is as competent to treat it as any sanitarian we could hope to get. The death rate, especially among children under five years of age—the test of the success of sanitary supervision—has declined materially since our present Board of Health undertook its work.

Adulterations have been lessened. The quantity of diseased meats and vegetables unfit for human consumption offered for sale has been decreased. The quality of the milk vended has been improved. Noxious dwellings have been fumigated, and errors in building injurious to health have been corrected. Contagious diseases have been restrained and their spread prevented; vaccination has been so extended that small-pox has almost disappeared from New York. Architects, builders, and plumbers have been compelled to regard sanitary laws in their constructions and arrangements, and for the first time in the history of the city proper care has been taken of sewer connections and sewer ventilation to prevent the access of sewer gas to dwellings.

In fine, the Board of Health has accomplished for New York a work whose necessity and value are recognized by every reputable physician of the city, and which every intelligent citizen has been glad to aid, even at the cost of some personal inconvenience. Life is more secure against disease, and its average has been lengthened, by reason of the efforts of the Board of Health.

This is great praise to give a public department, but even if it has succeeded in doing this much the Board of Health enjoys powers which are so extraordinary that it lays itself open to severe censure when it uses them otherwise than justly and intelligently, and in a way to unnecessarily annoy citizens and interfere with their rights. It may become intolerably meddlesome and careless of the individual's liberty while assuming to protect the general health. People may not complain when a sanitary inspector comes around to smell of their sinks or fumigate their bedrooms after a case of scarlet fever, for they may understand that their own health is likely to gain by reason of the visit. But in the work of curing nuisances, this Board may make itself one of the greatest nuisances.

We have lately had a case in point, where the Board of Health, by reason of its own stupidity, or rather that of its counsel, committed a grave outrage on a citizen under the plea of guarding hygiene by carrying out one of the sections in its Sanitary Code. This lawyer procured an indictment against an innocent person for constructing a building in violation of one of the newly-made ordinances. He subjected the man to expense and annoyance, and when the case came to trial it was shown that the accused was not only not the owner of the house, but that it was built before the ordinance was made. The accused was only a servant, and had nothing whatever to do, any way, with the special plumbing work, which was the alleged cause of action. The counsel of the Board could prove nothing; there was no punishable offence; and, moreover, he proceeded against the wrong man, if there had been a misdemeanor.

It was a stupid blunder, one of a sort to bring the Board into disrepute, and the injured party ought to have redress. A body with such powers of inquisition as the Board of Health has no excuse for malpractice like this. Moreover, it has in this lawyer a salaried counsel who gets $5,000 a year. Surely that salary ought to command the services of a lawyer who could, with all the machinery of the Board at his command, easily avoid the commission of such an outrage as that inflicted on a man prosecuted without taking the trouble to find out whether he had anything to do with the offence, or even whether any indictable offence at all had been committed.

PALMER and CHURCH!

What John Kelly is After in the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. JOHN KELLY'S man at Albany, Senator HOGAN, has followed orders, and made a speech in the Senate for the purpose of defeating any appropriation for the Brooklyn Bridge until matters shall be so fixed that that great work can be put under the thumb of the Tammany manager, to be used as a part of his political machinery. The trick is to get up a legislative investigation, in order to give Mr. KELLY time to perfect his plans, and a pretext for overturning the present administration of the bridge.

If this scheme to increase and strengthen the political resources of Mr. KELLY succeeds, the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge will be delayed indefinitely. It must at once set back the important parts of the work at least a year, and add to its cost for construction alone at least a million. The ultimate loss to the taxpayers of the two cities must be even greater. The item of increased interest will probably amount to another million.

If the appropriation fails, on one contract alone there will be a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is that for 5,000 tons of steel. This steel was contracted for last spring, when that material was at its very lowest point. The price was only four and a half cents a pound, and the contract was with one of the strongest iron and steel firms in the country, backed up by invulnerable sureties. Meantime steel has nearly doubled in price. The contractors could well afford to pay upward of two hundred thousand dollars to get out of the bargain, of which JOHN KELLY, for his political purposes, is doing his best to relieve them.

This steel contract will be forfeited unless the appropriation passes; and the same is the case with other contracts, on which there will be a proportionate loss. The bridge trustees will have to go into the market at a time when prices will be at their highest to buy materials for which they had previously obtained contracts at the lowest prices ever known.

Delay in completing the bridge will also put off the time when the taxpayers shall get some return in the way of tolls for their enormous expenditures upon it. Instead of receiving income, they will be loaded with additional debt in the form of accumulating interest.

The bridge must be finished, and it is now about nine-tenths done. If it is let alone, and Mr. KELLY is balked in his scheme for making it a part of his political machinery, it will be done in the course of a year or eighteen months. If he succeeds in his plans, long and carefully laid, we shall see the towers with straggling cables in their present unsightly condition for a good many years to come.

Mr. KELLY thoroughly understands all this, and knows as well as anybody else that economy and public convenience require the rapid completion of the bridge; yet he is ready to sacrifice them both to his political ambition. The talk of the need of legislative investigation is all nonsense; and he is better aware of the futility of any such inquiry—for he is one of the excellent trustees of the bridge—than anybody who is less conversant with its affairs can be expected to be. He knows exactly what loss delay will cause, and the uselessness of the investigation for which his satellites are calling, as well as the entire lack of any necessity for it. And yet he is stubbornly seeking political aggrandizement by urging it on.

This is the sort of man JOHN KELLY is.

CHURCH and PALMER!

Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Conkling Answered.

Both Mr. STOUGHTON and Mr. CONKLING made the point at Utica that the opposition to a third term heretofore expressed by Republicans applied only to three consecutive terms. But the record refutes this argument. The following is the resolution adopted by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga, Sept. 8, 1875:

"Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term."

Is there anything about consecutive terms here? Not a word. The Republicans simply declare "their unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term;" that is, for any third term.

The opposition being unalterable, the circumstance of the third term not following immediately after the preceding two terms could not alter it.

Considerable debate took place on this resolution before it was adopted; but in this discussion not one word was said on either side about the opposition being limited to three consecutive terms.

This idea of consecutive terms is an afterthought. It is a shallow device to make a flagrant inconsistency seem consistent.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. RANDOLPH of New Jersey pleaded the cause of FITZ JOHN PORTER. In the House 168 new bills and resolutions were added to the huge pile already awaiting action. Mr. WEAVER of Iowa did not succeed in getting up his resolution. The House then ordered two night sessions.

The 21 of March has come to hand in St. Petersburg, and it may be said without exaggeration that the main anxiety about it, not only there, but in all Russia and all Europe, is to learn, not whether the official anniversary programme is carried out, but whether any startling feature will mark the occasion not laid down in that programme. Should the day pass without ruin the authorities will doubtless feel relief.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD is to have the chance this week to wash his hands, if he can, of the responsibility for the disastrous and scandalous collapse of the Freedman's Savings Bank.

The old question of the garbage nuisance is again in the hands of our lawmakers. Mr. JOHN KELLY wants to have "four large steam sea-going hopper scows" to carry the street refuse to sea. Not one cent should be appropriated for the building of those vessels. Their construction would mean the continuance of the old system, by which the harbor, already seriously damaged, would be left at the mercy of captains of sea-going scows that would never go to sea, and the present work of filling the channel, defiling our watering places, and destroying our fishing grounds would go on as usual to save time and money for the contractors and other parties interested in this profitable business.

A highly respected correspondent in New Madrid, Missouri, who thinks that HORATIO SEYMOUR is the one man who would be sure to carry the country against GRANT, writes to us as follows:

"From the independent stand taken by you through the columns of THE SUN, your influence is vastly greater than that of any other Democratic journal; and if Mr. SEYMOUR can by any means be induced to accept the nomination, it can be done by a vote of his fellow-citizens. It is in accordance with our views of the situation, and we can conscientiously do this, it will be highly appreciated by the Western Democrats. The people have lost confidence in TILDEN'S ability to carry New York and, besides, he is not popular since he quietly submitted to the great fraud of 1876."

We are not engaged in the endeavor to persuade any particular individual to be the candidate of the people against the Third Term. As for Mr. SEYMOUR, we doubt whether he could carry the country in the approaching contest; and, besides, the reasons of precarious health and of advanced years, which he has repeatedly given for declining, are such that we do not think it would be proper to press him to accept a nomination. We are therefore constrained to decline the request to exert our influence in that direction.

Bolivia has a case of mysterious disappearance almost as bad as that of CHARLEY ROSS. President DAZA has vanished somewhere, but whether he is at Arequipa, at Arica, or on the Alaska, authorities differ.

All the Brooklynites did not go to church on Sunday, it would seem. Three Brooklyn roughs beat and kicked a policeman within an inch of his life; a Brooklyn husband impressed his views on his wife with a hammer; a Brooklyn wife greeted an unwelcome Sunday visitor with a kettle of scalding water; a rum-swigging mariner stabbed a Brooklyn rumseller; another mariner stabbed his shipmate in a Brooklyn street; in the course of a row between two neighboring Brooklyn families, a Brooklyn citizen was knocked down with a bottle, his hand and ear badly bitten, and his head crashed with a hatchet wielded by a muscular Brooklyn woman, while another citizen had his forehead laid open with a bottle, and a third wears two black eyes and a scar on the cheek as mementoes of the occasion. Several hundreds of sermons were preached in Brooklyn on Sunday.

On Sunday the St. Lawrence at Cape Vincent was a smooth sheet of ice. All day long sleighs crossed and recrossed, and foot passengers trooped over the crystal roadway. But when the clocks struck 12 yesterday noon there was no ice to be seen; only the rippling waters of the enfranchised river.

Incidents of this sort are not unknown on our own great lakes. At Chicago, one moonlight evening about twenty years ago, thousands of people skated until a late hour. The next morning the residents of Michigan avenue, when they looked out of their windows, rubbed their eyes in astonishment. Where the skaters had sported the night before tumbled the blue waves of the lake. Not so much as a handbreadth of ice was left.

To-day a great civil holiday is celebrated by the Czar's subjects throughout the whole of the Russian empire. This day twenty-five years ago the Czar ALEXANDER II. placed the imperial crown on his head, and nineteen years ago this day the liberty of twenty-three millions of Russian serfs was proclaimed. For these reasons the solemn Te Deum is to be sung to-day in each and every church of All the Russias, as well as in Russian churches abroad in great cities around the world. The Russians of New York and of San Francisco will to-day attend thanksgiving services in their respective churches.

In Russia many invalids, wrecked people, and needy scholars will enjoy a benefit on this occasion of the Czar's anniversary, for thousands of wealthy Russians, in honor of their Czar, are determined to spend a great deal of money in the establishment of hospitals and homes for invalids, and in scholarships in educational institutions; all such newly established institutions and scholarships to be called by the name of ALEXANDER II. The Czar himself is to be the recipient of costly presents prepared by the city of St. Petersburg, as well as by Moscow and other cities. The representatives of the different nationalities living under the Czar's sceptre, and those of many provinces, are already assembled in the Czar's capital to present him their congratulations.

But perhaps the most interesting feature of to-day's Russian holiday is the free distribution, throughout the empire, of many millions of copies of a panegyric in which are described the great reforms and other glorious acts of the present Czar. Curious enough, in that essay recounting the deeds of the Czar for the period of twenty-five years, the reforms proclaimed during the first ten years of the Czar's reign are glorified, while the last few years are almost totally ignored. This omission gave opportunity to the Nihilists to prepare an essay about the deeds of the Czar omitted by the official historian, and this essay also is to be secretly circulated over the empire.

The London papers say that a proclamation has been issued from the headquarters of the English Salvation Army, announcing the sailing of an evangelical expeditionary force of that religious army, under Gen. BAILTON, to make a holy attack upon the United States. The defenceless towns of our coasts has frequently been pointed out for the last five years, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that Gen. BAILTON can land his salvation columns where he likes, and ravage the country.

Other towns that have been bankrupted, or brought to the perilous verge of bankruptcy, by free-handed and speculative officials will watch the further proceedings in Elizabeth with lively interest.

Apparently, COWLEY will have to go to the penitentiary in spite of his cloth. But he hasn't gone yet.

It is now asserted that the Tay bridge was dishonestly built; that the contractors used cheap iron, botched their work, and then covered up its defects with putty, cement, and paint. Several of the men employed in the construction have given testimony to this effect, and the odds are that they are telling the truth. We have seen in the case of another bridge nearer home of what reckless rascality an unprincipled contractor, intent on gain, is capable.

Let there be no second TAY tragedy in or about New York!

Do the greater cheapness of labor, the more modern tools, and the more potent explosives fully account for the fact that the 2¾ miles long St. Gothard Tunnel has been bored for less than $10,000,000, while the boring of the 4¾ miles long Hoosac Tunnel cost Massachusetts $13,000?

We learn with sympathetic interest that our esteemed evangelical contemporary, the *Witness*, has been induced by influential evangelical preachers and laymen of this city to try to keep alive a week longer. "He who gave a miraculous draught of fishes after a night of fruitless toil," remarks our contemporary, "can give abundant support in the coming week if He sees fit."

The racing season in this section opened yesterday with a ten-mile spin over the training track at Bancocas. Mr. HERBERT C. PELL rode W. I. Higgins, and Mr. A. BELMONT PURDY mounted L. L., two well-known racers of last year. The ten miles was run in 25 minutes 18 seconds—a very creditable performance for the distance on a three-quarter track.

Capt. MALONEY'S marine monsters were discovered off Long Branch just in season to stimulate interest in the new season at that watering place. A marine monster is always a great attraction for bathers. But frequenters of Long Branch who hope that Capt. MALONEY'S monsters are sea serpents will probably be disappointed. One of them, at least, judging from the descriptions, is very like a whale.

March comes in like a lamb, according to an old weather adage. The weather yesterday was as bamblike as weather well could be at this time of year. The air was balmy with the warm south breeze, birds chirped merrily in trees, the sunlight, sloping across the Park lawns, reflected the green tints of spring, laughing children trooped along the walks, and through the soft blue sky floated flocks of white clouds so beautiful that it seemed a pity to call them by so hard a name as cirro-cumuli. The first day of spring almost realized THOMAS NAST'S quaint description:

"The birds throw the sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
You lovers meet, old wives a-sunning sit,
In every street these times one sees delicate feet,
Cuckoo, jug-jug, pe-wee, to-witta-woo!"

The astrologers, as well as the old adage, predict a turbulent ending for March this year, and also much cold weather and snow through the month.

AGAINST THE THIRD TERM.

A Republican Uprising in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28.—In many parts of Pennsylvania the Republican people are moving against the machine. Mass meetings condemn the treason of delegates who misrepresented their constituents at the late convention, and for the first time since the Cameron State Ring was formed, large numbers of the country newspapers are outspoken against the Ring as a third term.

In Lancaster a monster petition has been signed by the Republican voters, demanding an opportunity to elect and instruct their own delegates to Chicago under the rules of the party, which have been wholly disregarded by the machine.

Nevertheless, the leaders go ahead just as they would if they were only cheating Democrats in Louisiana, or Florida, or Philadelphia, instead of the rank and file of the Republican party, who have the power to upset the whole scheme.

Meeting some Pennsylvania Republicans on the street, in Washington, the other day, Senator Cameron saluted them with the air of a master. "A nice dish of crow," he explained, "you are preparing for yourselves! After the 4th of June you shall eat it." What is behind all this? How do the ringsters expect to make Grant President for a third term without the consent of the people?

Reorganizing the Militia.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The sub-committee of the House Military Academy, to whom was referred the bill providing for the reorganization and disposing of the militia, this morning perfected the bill, with a number of amendments, and it was ordered to be reported to the House to be printed and recommitted. A large number of others bills of the same character were made unfavorably upon by the sub-committee, the majority of which, it is said, propose to place the militia under the control of the States over the protest of the Adjutant-General of the United States, who, in his annual report, has shown the inefficiency of the present system, and who, in his opinion, should be made more efficient by being placed under the control of the National Government. The bill which was reported, and which, it is said, will be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, provides for the enrollment of the able-bodied male citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and for their organization into companies, battalions, and regiments, with the same officers as now provided for the militia, and for their drill by the officers of the regular army, detailed for that purpose. The bill also provides for the detail of officers of the regular army to act as inspectors of rifles and instructors of artillery in the various States, and for the issue of rifles and other arms to the organized militia. The Secretary of War is to prescribe the uniform, which is to be the same throughout the United States, and the militia is to receive a salary of $1 for each drill, but not more than $25 for any one year. The annual appropriation is $1,000,000.

Civil Rights Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon in the case of Taylor Strauder, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of West Virginia. The question involved was the constitutionality of the act of the West Virginia Legislature, passed March 12, 1873, chapter 47, section 1, which provides that only persons in the militia of that State who are white shall be subject to jury duty, and that no black man shall be tried for any crime by a jury in which the race of his race is not represented. The decision of the court was that a State statute expressly excluding from the jury all persons of the race and color of the defendant is in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, and that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of West Virginia is reversed. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Justice Field dissented.

Freedman's Savings Bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Gen. Howard is expected to-day or to-morrow to enclose the whole Committee on the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Co. [illegible] the official management of the bank concerns. A [illegible] has been prepared by the committee, which sets off the good results of the bank and gives a full view of the education of the colored population. The committee [illegible] the recommendation to appropriate $25,000 to defray the expenses of the bank, and to pay the salary of the bank's President, Frederick Douglass, who is to receive a salary of $1,000 and [illegible] $2,000.

Women as School Commissioners.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 29.—The Republicans of the First Ward of this city have nominated a lady school trustee, and on Nov. 1, if elected, a prominent public spirited woman. They propose to test the constitutionality of the law, which provides that school commissioners shall be male inhabitants. The Democrats have nominated a male opponent. The contest promises to be very lively. Several other wards in this city have also nominated women for school trustees, and will make a vigorous effort to elect them.

Halstead Against Grant.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The *Commercial* says: "The nomination of Grant at Chicago will, in our judgment, insure the Democratic Association at Cincinnati equivalent to any election."

When a Third Party Can Come In.

From the Springfield Republican.

It will be a great mistake for the Democrats to nominate Tilden. It will be a great mistake for the Republicans to nominate Grant. It will be a great mistake for either party to put forward any man who is the idolized or hated candidate of a section or of a class. It is time for the great conservative mass of the people, North and South, to assert themselves in a third party for the good of all parties. It is time for the great situation which invites a third party to be taken advantage of. It can now be done with a reasonable hope of success. It can never be done if the country is ruined by the success of Tilden or Grant. And if success of the say, none of these men in office is ever the great threat of forces at the back of fraud, or suffer the will of the people to be nullified a second time.

If Mr. Tilden thinks proper to imperil the success of the Democratic party, and perhaps the perpetuity of the republic itself, by taking the nomination, he can probably have it; it seems to be conceded that he has the power. But if not, the candidate must be Randall, Field, Pendleton, or the Great Unknown.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. KANKAKEE.

OUR PATERNAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A Kansas Postmaster Carries it Too Far.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Strange as it may appear Democratic and Greenback newspapers coming to the State of Kansas are either withheld from their owners or destroyed. I am informed by the publisher of a Kansas paper that this complaint has arisen from the postmasters in the state.

In one case the papers were traced and found in the office of the postmaster, who, when confronted by the publisher, gave as his reason, "I was the more convinced that it was a political matter for the public." Mr. [illegible] then asked if it was my personal complaint, and, if not, by what authority.

As for me, it matters not with you or me, but I have kind readers, who feel I am entitled to it and want it. In fact, I demand it as my birthright.

Yours,
H. W. G.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, Feb. 27.

Mr. Parker of New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is now about time that the people of this country should be heard from. The great working population, numbering their most, and more than a million and a half in the country. The mass of the people are not bewildered over chimeras. They are not ready to be misled into the most dangerous of all experiments—a third term.

The great working population, who, amidst strength through the country, are the most dangerous of all experiments—a third term.

The great working population, who, amidst strength through the country, are the most dangerous of all experiments—a third term.

[illegible] Democratic party, the great body of the people, who are not politicians, who are not [illegible] the great working population, who are not politicians, who are not [illegible] the great working population, who are not politicians, who are not [illegible] the great working population