The Sun.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1886.

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages. Our friends should see that their newsman furnishes them with the entire paper.

THE SUN will be delivered by special express trains to-day in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, the Naugatuck Valley, New Haven, Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield before 8 A. M. There is nothing very extraordinary about this so far as THE SUN is concerned, but we would like to have our friends inform us of any instances in which the service is not faithfully and effectively performed.

Gen. Sherman and Gen. Fry.

It is stating the fact mildly to say that Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN has been completely routed in his controversy with Gen. JAMES B. FRY. The bitterest critics of the old soldier could not ask to have him more overwhelmingly confuted out of his own mouth; and the surprise which these same critics assert that he experienced at Shiloh cannot have exceeded the astonishment with which he has just seen a forgotten letter of his put before the world by Gen. FRY for his overthrow in argument.

The wonder, however, is less that Gen. SHERMAN should have failed to remember this letter than that he should have been blind to Gen. FRY's repeated warnings that the matter had better be dropped. Instead of profiting by these hints, Gen. SHERMAN assumed the offensive with more combativeness than discretion; and if Gen. FRY had aimed from the outset to draw his adversary on until he should inextricably flounder in the deepest sort of quagmire, he could not have managed the correspondence better. The affair began, as will be remembered, with Gen. FRY's citation of Gen. SHERMAN in the *North American Review*, as having said, since GRANT's death, that "had C. F. SMITH lived GRANT would have disappeared to history after Donelson." The striking remark thus quoted affected Gen. SHERMAN in a way it would not affect the average reader. In the first place, the reference was made by one who had long championed the reputation of Gen. BUELL as a soldier, and had thereby brought himself into conflict with the views both of GRANT and SHERMAN as to the amount of service rendered by BUELL at Shiloh. Hence, although the quotation referred to was made to illustrate a general proposition in Gen. FRY's article on GRANT, as to the element of chance in the soldier's career, any quotation therein of Gen. SHERMAN as authority seemed to the latter suspicious and probably malicious. There was possibly, also, something irritating to SHERMAN in the apparently casual phrase "since GRANT's death."

Accordingly, Gen. SHERMAN called upon the editor, Mr. A. T. RICE, to ask Gen. FRY for his authority for attributing the quotation to him. This was a common-sense piece of strategy, worthy of the old campaigner. But Gen. FRY was an old soldier, too, and not to be caught napping. He simply replied that as Gen. SHERMAN did not deny the correctness of the statement attributed to him, it would be better "to let the matter rest;" although if Gen. SHERMAN should deny it, he would "feel compelled to substantiate it." On this reply Gen. SHERMAN at once proceeded to lose his head. Assuming that because Gen. FRY offered no proofs he had none, Gen. SHERMAN moved against his works. The correspondence thus far came out in the January number of the magazine, and on the 2d of that month Gen. SHERMAN wrote to Mr. RICE, saying, "You do not know FRY as well as GRANT and I did. He invented that quotation to set up a man of straw for the honor of knocking it down." The veteran campaigner evidently had not the remotest idea that he was talking thus rashly about himself, and that it was he who was in due time to be knocked down. He proceeded with a long letter of attack, and wound up with this parting shot:

"FRY loves notoriety, controversy; is wordy, but not profound. He wants to be considered as PUELL's mouthpiece and the champion of the Army of the Cumberland. He quotes me; refuses to give me the source of his quotation, but admits his liability to you. I will be pleased if you call on him to substantiate his opinion."

To aid this direct assault, Gen. SHERMAN meanwhile made a flanking movement through a letter to the Rev. GEORGE MORRISON, in which he said "that I could have written the positive expression 'had C. F. SMITH lived, Gen. GRANT would have disappeared from history,' is an impossibility."

Gen. FRY, meanwhile, like Brer RABBIT, lay low. But when all this peculiar correspondence had been printed in the February number of the *North American*, with other correspondence held by Gen. SHERMAN with Adjt.-Gen. DRUM, in which he had unsuccessfully applied to the War Department to compel Gen. FRY to disclose his alleged authority, the latter officer calmly proceeded to hoist Gen. SHERMAN with his own petard. He has just distributed an open letter, in which he quotes in fac simile this document:

"912 GARRISON AV., ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 6, 1885.
"*Col. R. N. Scott, War Records, Washington, D. C.:*
"DEAR SCOTT:
* * * * * * * * *
"Now as to HALLECK—GRANT—I had the highest possible opinion of HALLECK's knowledge and power, and never blamed him for mistrusting GRANT's ability. Had C. F. SMITH lived, GRANT would have disappeared to history after Donelson. SMITH was a strong, nervous, vigorous man when I reported to him in person at Fort Henry.
* * * * * * * * *
"With great respect, your friend,
"W. T. SHERMAN."

There is something almost cruel in the way in which Gen. FRY has thus led on Gen. SHERMAN to overwhelming controversial disaster, simply by using his own enormous activity and aggressiveness, merely taking the preliminary precaution to direct it against SHERMAN himself. He bided his time, with this SCOTT letter quietly lying in readiness for production, and with the comforting knowledge that it would be far worse for Gen. SHERMAN's peace of mind when brought out than the single passage already quoted from it, since the phrase "I had the highest possible opinion of HALLECK's knowledge and power, and never blamed him for mistrusting GRANT's ability," would also appear. He allowed Gen. SHERMAN free scope for writing, and waited until a sufficient stock of expressions had been produced like the one in the letter to the Rev. Mr. MORRISON: "I am confident in good time we shall learn on what authority or hearsay this publication is based." He also trusted with a confidence that proved in the sequel not ill placed on Mr. RICE's editorial enterprise in getting all this into type; and when it was printed beyond recall or immediate modification or explanation he touched off his mine.

Now, apart from the personal abuse involved in this controversy, Gen. SHERMAN's mistake at the outset was in a not entirely uncharacteristic overstatement, with a not unusual lack of revision of a truth which he believed then and believes now. His statement in regard to GRANT's being possibly "lost to history" was absurd, because GRANT had already in Donelson made himself secure in history. But had he simply said that had C. F. SMITH continued to supersede GRANT after Donelson, instead of dying from the results of an injury in the preliminary movements of the Shiloh campaign, GRANT would then probably have been something different from the GRANT we know now, he would have had no reason to rush into print in explanation.

C. F. SMITH was one of the ablest, most experienced, and most promising of all Union Generals at the beginning of the war. "That elegant soldier," McCLELLAN called him. "That gallant and elegant officer," said SHERMAN himself twenty years ago, in 1866, adding, "Had he lived, probably some of us younger fellows would not have attained our present positions." This was language meant to stand for publication; and is what its author expressed too loosely, and in language that does not stand the test of careful criticism, in writing to Col. SCOTT.

The Materials for a Gladstone Cabinet.

With the decisive vote on the COLLINGS amendment before him, there ought to be no great difficulty in the sum in political arithmetic with which Mr. GLADSTONE is now busied. If we compare the debate on that motion with the ensuing division, we shall see that the Whig and Liberal deserters, like the Peelite statesmen of an earlier era, were dexterous in discussion but weak in influence, and that they seem incapable of organizing a formidable secession.

The amendment moved last Tuesday evening by Mr. COLLINGS was designed to convince the newly enfranchised agricultural laborers, through whose aid the Liberals had made great gains in the British counties, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his fellow Radicals were determined to keep the pledge which has been derisively described by their opponents as a promise of "three acres and a cow." Mr. GLADSTONE spoke in favor of the motion, and it was known that the Parnellites would vote for it, in retaliation for the anti-Irish programme announced on Tuesday afternoon by Lord SALISBURY's lieutenant. It was certain, therefore, that the Tory Ministers would be defeated unless disaffected Whigs could effect a powerful diversion. Then, if ever, the Whig rebels against Mr. GLADSTONE's authority should have been prompted by self-interest to stand up and be counted, for, even in the event of their discomfiture, the demonstration of considerable voting strength would have an important bearing on the advice given by the retiring Premier to the Queen and on subsequent Cabinet arrangements and party combinations.

This was plain enough to those who had planned to lead the discontented to a new Cave of Adullam, and accordingly Lord HARTINGTON, speaking for the Whig mutineers, and Mr. GOSCHEN, representing the recalcitrant Liberals, attacked the amendment, and were ably seconded by Sir HENRY JAMES and Mr. L. H. COURTNEY. Here, then, was a secession organized by ex-members of Liberal Ministries and directed by the man who had been recognized for years as Mr. GLADSTONE's heir apparent, and had been the official leader of the Liberal Opposition in the BEACONSFIELD Parliament. Well, what was the outcome of this imposing demonstration? According to a minute report of the proceedings cabled to the *Evening Post*, these eminent statesmen and debaters were able to detach from Mr. GLADSTONE just fourteen votes besides their own.

After this revelation of a political impotence which THE SUN some time ago predicted, it would have been farcical to send for Lord HARTINGTON, although Queen VICTORIA must now be even more eager than she showed herself in 1880 to invoke any expedient sooner than summon the distasteful Mr. GLADSTONE. But a statesman who has but seventeen votes behind him is not the sort of timber out of which Premiers are made, and for the present, at all events, the HARTINGTON and GOSCHEN influence is, for both Liberals and Whigs, a negligible quantity. It seems proved that of the Whigs and Liberals, as distinguished from the Radicals, nine-tenths will, under any circumstances, cling to Mr. GLADSTONE. And if any doubt before hung over his ability to exercise an equal ascendancy over the Radical wing of his party, it has been dispelled by his far-sighted action in supporting the COLLINGS amendment, whereby he took the wind out of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S sails. If, indeed, the last-named politician had cherished any purpose of setting up in business on his own account, he would be likely to take warning by the melancholy fate that overtook Lord HARTINGTON.

There is no doubt, then, that Mr. GLADSTONE can form a Cabinet which can begin the business of legislation with a considerable majority in the House of Commons. How long he can retain that majority will depend on his good faith. And here let us remark that, while it is eminently proper for Mr. GLADSTONE to offer Mr. PARNELL a seat in the Cabinet, it is not merely proper, but indispensable, that the latter should refuse it. He should remain completely independent. He should not share responsibility for possible half measures and pledges but partially fulfilled. Like CESAR's wife, the champion of Ireland must be above suspicion.

The Present Domain of Slavery.

A few months after the fall of Khartoum, last year, it was announced that the traffic in slaves had been resumed in that city on an immense scale. The route followed by slave caravans from Central Africa, once closed by Gen. GORDON, which Dr. FELKIN says is marked by an almost unbroken line of skeletons from the Bahr el Ghazal to Khartoum, had been reopened.

The parts of the world where slave-hunting raids still enrich a few men and bring untold suffering upon thousands, or where the bondsman is still driven to his heavy tasks, are far more extensive than we are apt to think. In Africa, in Europe, in Asia, in South America, in islands of nearly every sea, slavery still exists as a domestic institution, and large populations are still the prey of men stealers. If we mark in black those regions in Africa where human bondage still flourishes, only Cape Colony, Algeria, and a few spots on the west coast will be left to show that the continent is not wholly the domain of slavery. Africa is not only cursed with every ill begotten of domestic slavery, but it is also the source from which more than half the Mohammedan world derives its supply of bondsmen.

The fact is gratifying that through the operations of the leading nations the area within which slave merchants prosper is gradually lessening. The occupation of the Turcoman man stealer is gone since Russia set its heel upon him and freed his Persian slaves, of whom 40,000 were found in the Khanate of Khiva alone. The Shan States of Indo-China are still the hunting ground of slave dealers, who every year carry many hundreds of captives down the Mekong River into Cambodia, down the Menam River into Siam, and over the mountains into Annam; but the influence of England and of France is becoming paramount in these regions, English and Siamese schemes for railroads through the heart of the slave-producing countries are being favorably considered, and it is believed that in the near future the slave traffic among the Shan tribes will be effectually discouraged. Among the greatest of slave stealers has been the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose barbarous raids into the beautiful valleys of Kafiristan, just north of India, have threatened the Kafir nation, numbering 300,000 souls, with destruction. These raids, incited almost solely by the high market value of the nearly white female slaves, have for the past few years been severely discouraged by the Indian Government, and the Kafirs now enjoy comparative immunity from the incursions of their Mohammedan oppressors. Last year's revelations, also, with regard to the horrors of the Pacific labor traffic, where hundreds of natives were torn from their homes in New Guinea and other islands to toil on the Queensland and Fiji plantations, have resulted in the imprisonment of some of the leading kidnappers and the sudden suspension of their slave-stealing enterprises.

Still the process of wiping out slavery wherever it has become a part of the social fabric is very slow. It would require such a convulsion as that which uprooted slavery in our own land suddenly to tear out its foundations in any country where it has become an institution. By the convention which England made with Egypt in 1877 the prohibition of the sale of slaves between families throughout Egypt went into effect in August, 1884. This provision, however, is said to be as yet almost a dead letter. The demand for negroes from Persia, Turkey, and Arabia is still large, and it is this demand which within the past two years has helped to revive the East African slave trade. It was the opinion of the late Sir BARTLE FRERE that the nations of Europe could never put an end to the African slave trade until they put an end to slavery; that, in fact, Turkey, Persia, and other slaveholding countries must be made to understand that they would not be admitted into the brotherhood of civilized nations until they abjured slavery. However this may be, it is certain that, in spite of the opposition of the most powerful nations, those countries which desire slaves from Africa still find the means of filling their markets.

Within the past ten years the number of slaves in Brazil has decreased about 300,000. There remain in bondage, however, about 1,200,000 persons, and Dom PEDRO II. still rules over the largest slave population in the world. Seventeen years will be required under the provisions of the new Emancipation act before Brazil can be numbered among the free States. Spain is the only European nation which still openly permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. In Cuba, its largest colony, a process of gradual emancipation is slowly reducing the number of bondsmen, although there are still over 300,000 of them, thousands of whom should, under the law, have received their freedom years ago. Spain's connivance at the existence of slavery is better than Portugal's nominal suppression of the evil in her colonies. The law of 1878 is utterly ineffective. The Portuguese in Africa are just what CAMERON calls them, "the accomplices of slave traders and kidnappers." All travellers on the lower Congo know that slaves are still shipped from the mainland to the Portuguese islands, and within the past twelve months Portuguese gunboats and mail steamers have taken chain gangs of black men to work on the plantations of St. Thomas and Principé. As late as last November complaint was made of the slave traffic between the Portuguese possessions on the east coast, Madagascar, and the Comoro Islands. Portugal's disgraceful record on the slave question is only one feature of the unwise and inefficient policy that has almost stifled development in every part of Africa where her flag is recognized.

That form of slavery, the coolie system, which in the past fifty years has transported hundreds of thousands of Chinese and East Indians to Chili, Peru, the British West Indies, and other regions where they have worked for a pittance, toiled under the lash, and perished in multitudes, is an evil that is not yet wholly extinct. It is to the credit of our Government that long ago it discountenanced these cruelties by making it a felony for American ships to carry coolies under labor contracts in any part of the world.

STANLEY recently described the fiendish inhumanity of the Arab kidnappers on the upper Congo two years ago. LIVINGSTONE estimated that only one slave in five from Central Africa lived to reach his destination. It is said that only one in three of the young slaves survive who are tortured for the markets of Egypt and Turkey. Every agency that is working to destroy this terrible enemy of human life and happiness deserves the hearty coöperation of all civilized nations. May success attend the new Congo State, within whose territories lie the chief hunting grounds of Arab slave stealers, if only that it may fulfil that provision of the Berlin Conference which says "these territories shall not serve as a market or means of transit for the trade in slaves."

A New College for Women.

The opening of Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, an institution founded, munificently endowed, and controlled by members of the Society of Friends, will be considered an event of capital importance by the promoters of the higher education of women in this country. Here is an establishment designed to provide the amplest appliances and efficient agencies for the training and equipment of the feminine intellect, without risking an impairment, through a premature contact with the world, of the specific feminine excellencies that endear and elevate. A main argument, indeed, for co-education is seriously weakened when the scheme and the resources of a college devoted exclusively to women promise to insure the highest grade of instruction and standard of proficiency.

A review of the facilities now offered at Bryn Mawr will disclose the grounds for deeming them fairly comparable with those attainable at the Harvard Annex or at Girton and Newnham Colleges in England. The President of the new seminary is Dr. JAMES E. RHOADS, and the members of the professional body are men and women selected from among distinguished graduates of American and European universities, and whose capacity for teaching has been tested by experience. Among them may be mentioned Miss CHARLOTTE ANGUS SCOTT, a graduate in honors from Girton College, Cambridge, who was subsequently made a Bachelor in Science by the University of London, and has been a lecturer on mathematics in Girton and Newnham. So, too, is the associate professor of botany a woman—Miss EMILY L. GREGORY, who, after graduating from Cornell, studied at Marburg, Göttingen, and Berlin, and had charge, two years ago, of the laboratory work of the Harvard Annex. The lectures on hygiene and physiology are delivered by Mrs. A. M. FULLERTON and Mrs. ANNA E. BROOMALL, the latter of whom is a professor in the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia. The function of librarian and the direction of the gymnasium are also confided to women. The male members of the staff include, besides others, Mr. E. B. WILSON, formerly assistant professor or lecturer at Yale, Johns Hopkins and Williams Colleges, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. E. W. HOPKINS, who obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipsic, and who was lately an instructor at Columbia College; Mr. PAUL STOREY, a graduate of Harvard, and afterward made Doctor of Philosophy at Munich; Mr. JAMES STÜRZINGER, Doctor of Philosophy (Zurich), and *Privatdocent*, or unsalaried professor, at the University of Bonn, and Mr. J. RENDEL HARRIS, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge. The names given will exemplify the qualifications of the corps of teachers, whose number, now fourteen, is to be increased during the current year by calling from Germany an associate instructor in German.

Three categories of young women are admitted to the lectures and class work at Bryn Mawr—undergraduates, graduates from other colleges of acknowledged standing, and "hearers," the latter being excused from examinations and not permitted to reside in the college. It should also be noted that undergraduates who do not wish to enter on the extensive scheme of studies leading to a degree may be enrolled as special students without forfeiting any of the privileges of residence. The examination imposed on canditates for matriculation seems quite as comprehensive and rigorous as that insisted on at Yale or Harvard. Those applicants for admission, however, who do not purpose to pursue a classical course, may offer Latin, French, *and* German, instead of Greek, Latin, and French *or* German. The distinction is analogous, it will be observed, to that existing between the studies of the German *Gymnasien* and *Realschulen*. The requirements for a bachelor's degree contemplate a four years' course, and they seem quite equal, in respect of scope and thoroughness, to those exacted for a like diploma by the foremost American universities. But the undergraduates are not distributed in the traditional "classes," nor is any time irrevocably set for graduation. Each student has the option of following one or more of several curricula and of abridging or extending her term of residence. But, we scarcely need to add, the quantum of acquirement implied by a bachelor's degree will be invariable.

Liberal provision has been made not only for the foundation and maintenance of this institution, including the laying out of spacious grounds, the erection and equipment of college buildings, and the salaries of instructors, but also for the stimulation of scholarship and the development of physical health. The college grounds cover forty acres, and are to include planted lawns and tennis courts. Two buildings, Taylor Hall and Merion Hall, are, we understand, already erected, and the most commodious and complete gymnasium yet provided for women in this country is, or soon will be, prepared for use. None of the dormitories, of which Merion is a type, will accommodate more than fifty students, and each building will be under the supervision of a mistress, just as each "house" at Eton has its special superintendent. There will be no common refectory nor any interdependence between these houses. The charge for board, rent, and tuition in one of these halls will range from $350 to $450 a year, according to the desirability of the rooms occupied. It is intended, however, to reduce by allotments from an educational fund the cost of residence and instruction in the case of proficient but needy students. Three scholarships of $200 each are now open to members of the Society of Friends. Five fellowships, moreover, will be annually awarded to competing graduates of Bryn Mawr or any other college of good standing. Each of these fellows will be entitled to free tuition, a furnished room in the college buildings, and the yearly sum of $350. There is, finally, a European fellowship assigned annually to a graduate of the college, and carrying a stipend of $500, applicable to the expenses of study and residence at some foreign university.

These details should exhibit the basis for our prefatory statement that, in founding this college for young women at Bryn Mawr, the Society of Friends have purposed, while safeguarding the modesty and delicacy that are honored in womanhood, to secure for young girls the broad and thorough training of the intellect for which it has been customary to invoke co-education.

A Civic Banquet in Boston.

Boston, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, is not a large town, and, as its last census showed conclusively enough, it is not a growing town. But why should its inhabitants weep on these accounts? Does happiness depend on size? Was the dead DANIEL LAMBERT any happier when borne out from a window than the dead THOMAS THUMB from a door? And must a town grow in order to be prosperous and happy? Chicago grows. So does the interest on mortgages.

But the Three Hilled Town of the Bright Bean Crown has or had other patents of distinction than those of size or of increasing size. She had a literature once, derived, to be sure, in the main, from Concord and Salem and Portland and Ohio, but still at times a promising entity to be encouraged and to be proud of. And there is Boston Art. Did you ever see the statue of EDWARD EVERETT in the Public Garden? Did you ever see the Boston collection of statues in general? Did you ever see JOSEPH COOK, not yet carved for posterity in bronze or marble, but glorious in the sweet variety of his declamatory attitudes and in the charm of his too rare repose, containing the suggestion of the principle of Laocoön even if LESSING had never lived? On the whole, Art is the main hold of indigenous Boston. She gets her great politicians and lawyers, DANIEL WEBSTER, JEREMIAH MASON, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, HENRY W. PAINE, the Hon. JOHN DAVIS LONG, EDEN F. PILLSBURY, from New Hampshire and Maine. But Art still flourishes genuinely in Boston. It sends out, indeed, to foreign parts its most promising shoots, like our esteemed contemporary, *Life*, of this town, for instance. Still Boston Art is lusty at home as well as abroad. In fact, it is far lustier. Who, as a living statue, is equal to the Hon. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the Discoboloe and Apollo Belvidere of Boston? Phœnicia, Egypt, Assyria, Etruria, Greece, Boston herself, never produced an art object equal to the SULLIVAN. He is immense, rugged, beautiful, unconquerable, thirsty. We are glad to be able to say that Boston is still true to him and still worthy of her most illustrious son.

It had been a night of triumph in Capua the other night. Boston had gathered in her most illustrious sons at the Parker House, the food and drink centre of the town. It was a complimentary dinner in honor of Mr. EDWARD J. JENKINS, President of the Common Council. Some 150 past or present city officials had been invited. Some of them came. Most of them failed to come. Probably they thought the price of the dinner too high. At any rate, only 39 of the invited turned up. The dinner was slow. Things dragged. At length, however, the happy moment came, and the honored guest, the pride and delight of Boston, came with it. The Hon. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, fresh from his noble representations of the heroes and gods of ancient Hellas, dropped into the prytaneum of the modern Athens. Business at once braced up. He was received with tumultuous applause. The 39 rushed with frantic fervor to grasp his ample hand. They hailed him with the popping of tongues and corks; they made speech after speech in his honor. He was the hero, the Greek god, the cynosure, and ever the Boss Slugger of the occasion. Mr. JENKINS turned green with envy. The dinner began as a JENKINS dinner. It ended as a SULLIVAN symposium and grand testimonial banquet. It transcended JENKINS, and became an "ovation" to the Neo-Athenian POLLUX. The civic feast became, as was right, at once a grateful tribute to Art and to the first of Bostonians. It is a pity that some QUINCY or LOWELL or SALTONSTALL was not present to do honor to Art and to the Chief of Sluggers, the redeemer of the fame of Boston.

Bald Heads.

We are asked to answer these three questions "for the benefit of a vast number of the readers of THE SUN," and we can understand why so many of our friends have a great interest in the subject to which our attention is called:

"Is there any way, either by a course of diet or the application of a preparation, by means of which the hair can be prevented from falling out?

"Is there any way to strengthen the hair and make it thick?

"Why is it that the majority of men are either bald or partially bald? "X."

There are multitudes of preparations offered for the cure of baldness, but either they do not work infallibly or a great part of men are so little disturbed by their bald heads that they fail to give them a fair trial. In every assemblage of men bald pates are numerous, and many of those which show the least hair belong to comparatively young fellows—of thirty and forty.

We infer from this fact that it is not easy to start a new crop of hair when the old has fallen out for any other than a merely temporary reason, because young men especially must dislike to go about with heads almost as bald as those of babies, and we do not doubt that they spare no pains to make the hair grow again, and only desist from the effort when they find it hopeless. Instead of seeing fresh hair coming, they may find that they only make their pates the shinier by rubbing them with the preparations. And yet it is probably indisputable that some men have been able to thicken their hair by the use of the hair restoratives so frequently advertised; but perhaps they were not of the kind doomed to early baldness.

For the majority of men are either bald or partially bald, according to recent scientific authority, because the human race is going to lose the hair on its head, and they are only the forerunners of the universal baldness which is to be. The bald heads of this day may, therefore, pride themselves on being further along in the development of man than the men who glory in their luxuriant locks.

The theory is that men will be born without hair roots on their heads, or with only a very temporary supply of hair, which they will lose when they mature as they lose other features of the child. Of course, if that is sound, there is no use in trying to oppose the general tendency with hair invigorators.

THE SUN says that "Mr. GEORGE JONES, the editor and proprietor of the *Times*, having on hand an undertaking in which he was deeply interested, borrowed of Mr. GOULD a contribution of $25,000, and got it. Then, it is said, he went and lost part of the money, and now he abuses GOULD in consequence." THE SUN appears to have remarkable knowledge of JAY GOULD's private affairs.—*Buffalo Courier.*

This happens not to be a private affair at all. On the contrary, it is exceedingly public, and all the facts are matters of extraordinary notoriety. The undertaking in which Mr. GOULD thus liberally helped out Mr. GEORGE JONES was the endeavor to raise a fund for the benefit of Gen. GRANT. According to the previously published programme, this fund was to have been managed by trustees; but, according to the statements of Mr. GOULD and others at a recent meeting of the subscribers, Mr. JONES, without authority, kept the management of it in his own hands, and in consequence a part of the money was lost. We dare say that Mr. GEORGE JONES may wish that this was a private affair of JAY GOULD's, but it isn't.

The *Chicago News* avows that our friend, PAGE M. BAKER of the *Times-Democrat*, is really a Colonel, and has ridden as such at the head of the St. Ignace Rifles, the crack regiment of Louisiana. We are glad to know the fact, and we say again and always that BAKER is worthy to be a Major-General. No public honor that could be conferred upon him would be ill bestowed.

Lieut. GREELY is perhaps the only prominent Arctic traveller who now advances the theory advocated by MAURY, KANE, and HAYS that there is an open polar sea. His faith in this generally discarded hypothesis rests upon the fact that he saw floebergs on which were large stones, establishing their terrestrial origin. From their position he argues that they could not have formed a part of the glacial ice cap of Greenland, and he believes they floated southward from an ice-covered land near the pole. He advanced his views on this subject at several of the public meetings he recently addressed in Great Britain, and, strange to say, none of the great Arctic authorities who were present, and who have steadily ridiculed the notion which Lieut. MAURY propounded, attempted to combat Lieut. GREELY's theory or explain the phenomena he described. Dr. JOHN RAE, however, has since suggested that GREELY's floebergs may have been derived from immense masses of snow piling up against some high and precipitous bit of coast, which gradually became solid ice, and then becoming detached from the land drifted away as fresh water floebergs—a process which, he says, he has seen in operation on the northern coast of this continent.

THE COMING TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Randall's Expectations.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Randall says that he did not think that any remarks of his in conversation would justify the conclusion that he would favor a reduction of duties; that his object was to get at the difference between European and American labor and to scale the rates of duties on that basis. He added: "I understand that to be the position of the Administration, and my position on whatever tariff bill may be introduced will have reference to that end. I think that American labor should be upheld, and I can see no better way to accomplish that purpose than such a wisely regulated schedule of duties on imports as will exclude from competition in American markets the products of the underpaid laborers of England and the Continental countries of Europe. It has been announced that the Committee on Ways and Means will report a bill based on the various measures introduced by members from different States, which provides for placing steel rails, sugar, molasses, lumber, salt, iron, and all raw materials on the free list.

"We cannot anticipate what action will be taken or the degree of reduction which will be recommended, but from all I learn on the subject the proposed bill will be moderate in its scale of reduction, and will undertake to carry out the views of its framers by processes more gradual than were provided in the former measure. It would not be possible to anticipate the fate of such a measure in advance of the introduction of the bill itself. There are many new questions involved, and public sentiment in many sections has undergone very material modifications. I believe that the next bill will recognize these new conditions. There now appears to be a disposition to accept some middle ground upon which the interests of States and constituencies can be harmonized, so that the element of local antagonism will not disturb the harmonious consideration and action which a measure of such vital importance to the prosperity and happiness of the whole mass of the people should receive.

"I have great hopes that the next measure will be one upon which there can be no differences within the ranks of the Democratic party as a question of economic policy which cannot be reconciled so as to secure united and harmonious action."

OVERCROWDING THE RETIRED LISTS.

Putting Too Much Load on the Old Machines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There is a feeling among Congressmen that some of the aspiring youngsters in the army and the navy are carrying rather too far their anxiety to get rid of their seniors. Impatience at the sluggishness of promotion is a natural sentiment of youth, especially when reinforced by the consideration that each step upward gives not only more rank but more pay. Of late, however, the younger officers have evinced rather an inordinate eagerness in their devices to put their seniors on the shelf. The number of bills introduced for this purpose during the present session is remarkable. It includes a bill to allow the voluntary retirement of army lieutenants on half pay after twenty years of service; a bill to retire officers who served as general officers of volunteers; a bill for the voluntary retirement of army officers who served in the war of the rebellion; a bill to retire navy officers who have received the thanks of Congress; several general bills to regulate retirements in the army and the navy; bills to retire army officers at their own request after 30 years' service; bills for the compulsory retirement of certain army officers at 62, certain others at 58, and certain others at 50 years. Other measures could be added to this list, but these will be sufficient to point the moral, and to make it clear that there is a deluge of projects for transferring officers from the active to the retired list.

It is not to be assumed that all these bills originate with the younger men. Some of them are palpably, by their terms, in the interest of officers who have been long in the service; but the impelling motive under nearly all is evidently the conviction that "superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," and that it would be much more comfortable as well as becoming for him to go on the shelf. That even the three-fourths pay for doing nothing provided by the army retired list is not wholly attractive, is evident from the further inducements offered by these bills, which are not compulsory, but provide for retirement at request. These in many instances propose to advance officers who will consent to be laid aside to the next highest grade, or, in some cases, to the highest brevet rank ever attained by these officers in the regular or volunteer service, securing to them the retired pay of that grade. It is clear, therefore, that a suspicion prevails that the ordinary officer, at least if he has already attained much rank, instead of jumping at the prospect of getting 75 per cent. of his salary and doing nothing, would rather throw in his entire work for the sake of retaining the other quarter.

When the bill for allowing navy officers to retire after thirty years' service came up in the House the other day, Mr. Reagan rather sharply attacked it in this fashion:

Already the law is that these naval officers may be retired from active service after they have served to an age when it is presumed they have become superannuated, and the Government makes provision to take care of them. This bill is intended to enable him to retire before he is superannuated or unfit for active service. He need not do anything whatever to entitle him to this provision and take his place among the American aristocracy. Not only that, but it provides that when he is retired his rank shall be increased one grade above what his services entitled him to. If he is a Captain he goes to the next grade above, drawing pay for that rank—a rank superior to any which he held in the service. I ask, is this just and reasonable? Will you pass such a bill as this?

Mr. McMillin was not less earnest in his attack upon the principle involved in the bill. This was his language:

In the Forty-seventh Congress a bill was introduced, put upon its passage, carried through this House and through the Senate, and received the Presidential sanction, for the purpose of increasing the retired list of the navy. The excuse given for that legislation was that there were a large number of officers who stood in the way of the promotion of other men, that it was necessary to get rid of a class of officers who were not well adapted to the service, and the getting rid of whom was essential to the efficiency of the navy. I believed then that that bill was radically wrong in its provisions; for it provided for the taking of men out of the naval service after the Government had educated them and supported them for years, and when they were in the very prime of life, if they had not attained certain grades. The gentleman from Illinois says that there are good men in the service who have not been promoted for years, by reason of the inefficient men who stand in front of them. Is that the way we should adopt to get rid of those inefficient men? What will be the effect of this bill if it passes? If such an officer as the gentleman has described is inefficient, if he is "dead wood" in his present position, he probably cannot do as well in private life; and, inasmuch as this is not to be a forced retirement, but a voluntary one, he will not accept it, but remain on his full pay.

One trouble doubtless is that, while the country has long been at peace, and the navy constantly dwindling in the number of ships, the school at Annapolis for many years went on turning out cadets with the greatest industry, as though it were highly important to keep up the maximum supply. This mistake has now been partly corrected for the future.

There are meritorious provisions in a few of the many retiring bills before Congress, but it is obvious that, in view of the great number of them, it would be preposterous to carry them out. There is little judicious, concerted action among army and navy officers on this subject.

The general impression is that while some hasty and unjust things were said in the debate already referred to, the discussion as a whole may have a good effect. It may teach committees to use discrimination in the character of the retirement measures they recommend for passage, and it may suggest both to Congressmen and to those whose interests they represent the need of not overdoing the introduction of such measures.

PROMOTING THE PAN ELECTRIC.

Some Interesting Letters Pertaining to Its History.

From the World.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have gone through the New York laws and have drawn up a form for an association in the rough, which I send you. Please look it over and make memoranda to fill in the blanks. Be particular in stating the objects and purposes of the company. Make the statement broad and comprehensive. This form covers, as you will see, telephoning. A similar one will be necessary for telegraphy, so make a full statement as to that likewise. Will you do it and have it all ready and meet me with Gen. Johnston before the Senate Judiciary Committee room to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and we will put it all into shape and I will have a clerk to draw them off neatly and readably for us? I name this place as I have books and papers all here convenient. Truly yours, A. H. GARLAND.

Messrs. J. W. and J. H. Rogers, 315 Four and One-half street.

UNITED STATES SENATE, Jan. 18, 1884.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Permit me to introduce to you Messrs. J. W. Rogers and son, accomplished and scientific gentlemen of this city, who desire to speak with you on some business. Please show them all proper attentions, and command me when you will. Your friend, A. H. GARLAND.

To the Hon. S. S. Cox and A. S. HEWITT, House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1884.

DEAR MR. ROGERS: Presuming on what you have already written me, and not having received your poem and not understanding the nature of the shares which you send me, I am bothered, and can only solve the problem by sending you back the shares, which I enclose herein. I don't suppose they are good for anything or you would not be sending them around so fluently. Yours with respect, S. S. COX.

Mr. Hewitt was offered an interest in the company, which he declined.

PARTRIDGE HEIGHTS, BALDWINSVILLE, Md.,
Sept. 23, 1885.

The Hon. Augustus H. Garland.

DEAR SIR: I notice that the Republican papers are making a desperate effort to show that you are prostituting your office for private ends, and have just written a letter to the *Post* and one to the *New York Tribune*, which sets the matter in the clearest light possible. Indeed, the editorial in the *Post* yesterday (Sunday) was inspired by me. I will still exert myself to keep the matter straight. Meanwhile we must secure the greatest patent lawyer in the world for the United States, or we will be defeated, and they will then raise a greater hue and cry than ever. We must succeed, and it is as certain as that you exist that the art of telephony, claimed and sworn to by Phillip Reis, and take fraud alone, cancels the patent. Get which your man and Van Santhuysen, or they will sell out to the Bell Company, and make it appear finally that the United States never had a case, and that you, as a great lawyer, must have known it. Don't trust it to three or four little squires. Get the biggest lawyers in the world, if the Government should have to pay them $100,000 apiece. Get Edmunds, who will be the next President if you are not, or some patent attorney whom he may recommend. If Casey Young is permanently disabled, employ me in his place, and even if I am not a "lawyer to hark" they can't bribe me. Yours faithfully, J. W. ROGERS.

Bound to be on the Right Side.

From the Kansas City Times.

MR. Pulitzer in St. Louis has a kind word for ex-Gov. Crittenden. Mr. Pulitzer in New York is disposed to seriously criticise the ex-Governor. This reflection is further saddened by the fact that Mr. Pulitzer in St. Louis takes a friendly view of silver, while Mr. Pulitzer in New York is irretrievably committed to gold. Exactly how Mr. Pulitzer in Washington stands has not been demonstrated.

The *Century Magazine* for February is a splendid number, and the glory of it is Cable's article on the Louisiana Negroes. Gen. Longstreet's account of the Confederate campaign against Pope is intensely interesting.

One cold after another will, with many constitutions, scarcely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any lung trouble or throat disease, you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt and efficacious.—ADV.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The Patriarchs' ball on Tuesday evening was the most prominent social affair of the week. It was given in the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, which were effectively and expensively adorned for the occasion. The natural flowers were superb, and the counterfeits, which hung in long rows over the walls, produced a beautiful effect of color. But there was something missing which everybody felt, and no one could define, and which probably proceeded from the absence of the comfortable, homelike aspect which Delmonico's rooms when at their best certainly wear. One young lady suggested that "it must be because it was so far west and off the line of the Fifth avenue and the clubs that she never could feel at home in the Metropol