The Sun.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1890.

London Offices of THE SUN,
480 West Strand.
All communications should be addressed to FRANK W. WHYTE, 480 Strand, London, W. C.

The Democracy in 1890.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Atlanta Constitution*, which is not inclined to speak lightly on serious subjects, remarks:

"We confess that we are utterly unable to account for the Democratic apathy that seems to exist in the North and West in regard to the Congress elections which are soon to occur. The Republicans are active, energetic, vigorous, enterprising, and aggressive. More over, they are harmonious."

"Yet," says the *Constitution*, "the Democratic party in the South and in the country were never confronted with a situation more ominous than the present." Continuing its complaint, it calls for an active and vigorous campaign on the tariff.

Evidently our contemporary has not surveyed the progress of events as they occur in the Congress canvasses. In Massachusetts the Hon. WILLIAM E. RUSSELL touched the tariff question with the declaration that "the Democratic party makes no demand, nor has it ever made any, for free trade." That does not evince quite the ingenuousness desirable in a rising young statesman who had been fervidly concerned with the national experiment of 1888; yet he repeats that Massachusetts, wherein he is the Democratic candidate for Governor, "raises no issue as between protection and free trade, nor makes war on a proper, just, and moderate tariff."

The Chairman of the Democratic Congress Committee, the Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, during the debate on the McKINLEY bill, protested with the vigor of a straightforward conviction against the abolition of the protective duty upon binding twine.

At the same time the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS, although it might reasonably be supposed that he would not retain much political credit in the national Democracy after he had impelled it to disaster, is still stumping for Western Democratic Congressmen with the argument that "we must have absolute free trade."

The issue on the tariff is more distinct within the Democratic party than between the Democracy and the Republicans.

What is the trouble with this old Southern war horse? Has it no real spirit for the fight? Are its protests against the impending invasion of TOM REED's bayonets a sham, or has its interest in the bulging appropriation figures of the Republican Congress departed? The only issue on which the Democracy or any other party can win is one upon which it is united and convinced. It has not lived so long that it is ready to throw away all belief in the principles that have built it up and made it great, and that are now threatened with unprecedented bitterness and vigor by the fortuitously revived and reconsolidated organization of which TOM REED during the last session of Congress has been the most conspicuous fighter.

The tariff has caused the Democracy a national defeat. Its continued agitation affects it now with the apathy that comes from disagreement and helpless disunion. Victories are won not by fighting friends, but by fighting the enemy, and on this occasion the enemy himself has put into Democratic hands the weapons which the entire party can use, and with the deadliest effect.

Close Districts.

In six of the twenty-four Assembly districts in this city last year the successful candidate had less than 300 majority. These districts were: The First, in which PATRICK H. DUFFY, Tammany, defeated his County Democracy opponent by 167; the Fourth, in which THOMAS BRADY, County Democrat, defeated his Tammany opponent by 164; the Eighth, in which PHILIP WISSIG beat the Republican candidate by 147; the Eleventh, in which WILLIAM N. HOAG, Republican, won by 277; the Thirteenth, in which FREDERICK S. GIBBS, Republican, received a majority of 182; the Fifteenth, in which FREDERICK HAFFNER, Tammany, defeated his County Democracy opponent by 276, and the Twenty-first, in which RICHARD J. LEWIS, Republican, was elected by 276. In each of these six districts a battle of similar vigor and uncertainty is in progress this year, and in four others, the Ninth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth, the fight promises to be as hard.

In the First, last year's victor, Assemblyman DUFFY, has been renominated by Tammany, and County Democrats have put up against him PATRICK MCCONVILL, who is at the head of the Liquor Dealers' Association in the district, and is supported by the Republicans. In this district the respective leaders are Register FITZGERALD for Tammany and Col. MURPHY for the County Democrats, and the fight between their forces on DUFFY and MCCONVILL is already interesting, and will grow hotter as the day of election draws nearer. In the Fourth Assembly the two candidates are the same as last year, Assemblyman BRADY being now, as then, supported by the County Democrats, Jeffersonians, and Republicans, and ex-Assemblyman ROCHE by Tammany Hall. In the Eighth Assembly Mr. WISSIG has been renominated by Tammany, but the County Democrats, instead of endorsing him, as they did last year, have a candidate of their own. The Republican forces are equally divided, the "regulars" having nominated SIMON STRASSBURGER, and the "straight-outs" JOHN E. BRODSKY. Last year, with the Democrats united and the Republicans divided, the Democrats carried the district by only 147 in a total of 6,500. This year two Democrats are running. In the Ninth district the normal Democratic majority is about 1,000—last year on Assemblyman it was 1,025—and with harmony in the ranks of both parties the Democrats usually win, though twice in recent years a union Democrat has been defeated for the Legislature by a Republican. This year the Republicans are running their most popular candidate, WILLIAM F. GRELL, while Tammany is supporting a candidate new to the district, WRIGHT HOLCOMB, and the County Democrats have put up DANIEL D. DWINELL, who, like Congressman TURNER and many other good and true men in the Ninth, is in the ice business. In the Eleventh Assembly the union Democratic candidate is a son of Judge ABRAHAM H. LAWRENCE, while the Republicans have renominated Assemblyman HOAG, who won last year.

In the Thirteenth Assembly district, the politics of which furnish food for the reflection of the philosopher as well as of the statesman, JAMES A. COWIE is the regular Republican and J. H. SOUTHWORTH is the united Democratic candidate. The district is one of the closest, if not absolutely the closest, in the State. In 1888, on the fullest vote ever cast, HARRISON's majority over CLEVELAND was just 2, while GOVERNOR HILL's majority over WARNER MILLER was 40 in a vote of 18,000. The independent Republicans of the Thirteenth district have pulled FREDERICK S. GIBBS from under the heel of Boss PLATT, and have renominated him for the Assembly, and it is still a question whether he will draw more from the Democrats or from the Republicans. It is upon that that the prospects of SOUTHWORTH and of COWIE depend. In the Fifteenth district a division of the Tammany forces exists, one faction following the new leader of the district, WILLIAM DALTON, and the other inclining to the former leader, RICHARD J. SULLIVAN. LOUIS DRYPOLCHER, a handsome young German-American in the picture-frame business, is Tammany Hall's standard bearer. The nominee of the County Democracy, endorsed by the Republicans and supported by nearly all of the social, patriotic, and literary Irish clubs in the district, is JOHN R. R. TAAFFE. Last year, in a contest on exactly similar lines, JAMES FITZGERALD was elected by a majority of 619 for the Court of General Sessions.

In the Sixteenth district this year—the seat of so many hard-fought battles in the days of JAMES IRVING, NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, FLORENCE SCANNELL, and PETER WOODS—a bitter fight for political mastery is in progress between the Tammany Hall and the County Democracy contingent, EDWARD P. HAGAN leading on the one side, and MAURICE J. POWER upon the other. It is purely a fight between Democrats, however, the Republicans having no chance of winning, whichever way it may turn. The Seventeenth district is one to which the subcommittee of the State Committee gave no attention, though the Democratic majority is not sufficiently large to allow with safety two Democratic candidates to be in the field. The last year the Democrats divided in the Seventeenth was in 1883, and the result of their division was that a Republican Assemblyman was chosen. Since that time the Democratic forces have united in each succeeding election. This year JOHN KERRIGAN, a former County Democrat, was put up by Tammany Hall, while the County Democrats have put up JAMES F. DONOHUE, and between the two a lively race is in progress. Meanwhile, the Republicans have a candidate of their own, ROBERT MILLER, and it looks a good deal as if through the unexpected turn of things in this district it would be put in peril to the Democracy.

In the Eighteenth district JOHN MCDERMOTT has been nominated by the County Democrats and D. F. MARTIN by Tammany Hall. The battle between the two is going to be an active one, as ex-Senator JAMES O'BRIEN, who has been for some years a free lance in politics, has this year for pure love of sport chipped in the County Democracy, and has begun already an energetic battle for the nominee in his old stamping ground, the Twenty-first ward, part of which is included in the Eighteenth Assembly district.

The Twenty-first is usually known as the "Diamond-Back" district. It has usually a Republican majority nowadays, though not so large a one as formerly. Its first representative was EDWARD MITCHELL, now United States District Attorney. For three terms THEODORE ROOSEVELT represented it in Albany. Then Gen. BARNUM succeeded for a year; then GEORGE W. LYON, now Surveyor of the Port, and then ERNEST H. CROSBY for three terms. Last year RICHARD J. LEWIS was elected by a small majority over the united Democratic nominee. This year the two Democratic factions have agreed upon GEORGE M. BERSICK, while the Republicans have nominated D. MORGAN HILDRETH. It is a serious question just now which will win, but the unexpectedly large registry during the first two days in the Republican portions of the Twenty-first will cause, no doubt, the Democratic friends of Mr. BERSICK and Democrats generally to exert themselves with all possible energy and diligence to secure what votes they can in his behalf.

It Concerns Us All.

There is no New Yorker who can afford to have this great metropolis swindled out of one-eighth of its just representation in Federal affairs.

There is no Republican citizen worthy of the name of New Yorker who will consent to such a wrong for the sake of a supposed advantage to his party.

The proposed injustice, whether it be a deliberate fraud or the outcome of petty vanity, concerns us all, Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Mugwumps, and Labor Reformers.

The New Yorker who sustains or defends or extenuates this monstrous wrong is a traitor in the camp.

The Campaign Against the Mouth.

The repulsive orifice delineated just below is still asking the Republicans of the Fifteenth district of Illinois to send it back to Congress again:

If this mouth had ears it would hardly care to remain in the Fifteenth district and hear itself talked about by the self-respecting citizens of Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, and Vermillion counties. If it had ears and brains too, it would have withdrawn long ago in the face of a situation thus described by a correspondent of that stalwart and not over nice Republican organ, the *Leader and Herald*, of Cleveland:

"Your correspondent to-day saw a letter from a leading Republican in JOSEPH G. CANNON's district, in which the writer expressed a very decided opinion that 'Uncle Joe' would have to withdraw from the canvass and let some other man have his seat in the House. The letter stated frankly that the district could only be saved to the Republicans by the nomination of a candidate in place of CANNON. * * * The trouble all grows out of CANNON's unfortunate slip of the tongue in his famous debate with Mr. MCADOO of New Jersey. It so happened that he was renominated the very day the affair occurred. Before leaving Washington he received tidings from his district that gave him cause for apprehension. He was then advised by some of his friends to withdraw, but he said that he would not decide till he got home. After considering the matter he determined to stick. Matters now look so squally for him that the impression prevails among Republicans here that he will have to step aside. The Republican majority in this district is only 1,501, and it seems probable that he may decide to withdraw rather than jeopard the district by remaining in the field."

A despatch from CANNON's home to the *Chicago News* represents the man with the dirty mouth as "sick and tired of the warfare waged against him by dissatisfied Republicans, and only seeking a fair excuse to retire from the contest."

We should not suppose that CANNON would have to seek long or far for a reason for withdrawing. The one and sufficient reason is pictorially presented a little way back in this article.

Reports from the district infested by this mouth indicate that out of about two dozen Republican newspapers in the five counties not less than fifteen or sixteen are opposed to CANNON's reflection. Last week the editors of twelve of these Republican newspapers actually met in Danville and adopted resolutions requesting the Republican Congress Committee to withdraw CANNON and substitute on the ticket the name of some good man for whom respectable citizens can vote without personal humiliation.

Considering the present straits of the Republican party, the length of CANNON's service in Congress, and the general indisposition of strongly partisan journals in the rural districts to bolt any nomination, however offensive, this is one of the most remarkable political events on record. We recall no exact parallel to the situation in the Fifteenth district of Illinois. The determined course taken by a majority of the Republican editors in that district, under a sense of duty and decency, does credit to them personally and honors the press.

Mr. Reed's Revised Constitution.

In the course of a speech which he made at Alliance, in the MCKINLEY district, last Friday night, the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED unostentatiously announced an important amendment and addition to the Constitution of the United States. We quote the Speaker's words:

"Is there anything in the burning sun of the South that makes men claim superiority over the men of the colder North? And yet the disfranchisement of 8,000,000 of people in the South transfers their power to men who ought to be our equals, but who seek to be our superiors. Are you prepared to endure this, when it is recorded in the solemn instrument called the Constitution of the United States of America that all men are equal?"

We have been confident, from Mr. REED's method of transacting the public business and the business of the Republican party in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, that he was the possessor of a copy of the Constitution revised for his personal use, although we are unable to explain how he managed to put the amendments through Congress, and have them signed by the President and ratified by the proper quorum of States. But he is a man of resources, and he has done the job somehow.

We have not succeeded in procuring a copy of the Constitution in which it is recorded that all men are equal, and for a moment we suspected that Mr. REED had confused that solemn instrument with another solemn instrument called the Declaration of Independence. This suspicion, however, must be dismissed as groundless. Mr. REED, it is safe to assume, would not quote or misquote from a paper written by a Virginia Democrat, brought up under the burning sun of the South, and consequently not eligible to a seat in Congress according to Mr. REED's ideas. Nor would Mr. REED tolerate a declaration of independence. Evidently he is quoting from a revised Constitution. Until he allows his copy to be published we cannot be sure of the exact language of his amendments, but the spirit and sense of them are easy to seize:

"Article I., Section 2.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the Republicans of the several States.

"Article I., Section 4.—The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the Republican members of the Congress, and the registration of voters, the supervision of elections, the counting of the ballots, and the certification of candidates elected shall be vested in the Republican members of the Congress.

"Article I., Section 5.—The Speaker's eye shall constitute a quorum.

"Each House shall fail to keep an accurate journal of its proceedings.

"The House of Representatives may expel Democratic members for having been elected by a Democratic majority.

"Article I., Section 8.—The Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for keeping the Republican party in power.

"Article IV., Section 3.—New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union upon their promise to vote the Republican ticket."

Such are the principal amendments which Mr. REED has made to the Constitution.

In regard to Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER's electrical machines at Washington, the chief of the counting division in which they are employed remarked on Saturday to a correspondent of THE SUN:

"As to their worth, it is only necessary to say that the count of the population of the country was finished with their aid several weeks before the most sanguine of us believed it possible."

The truth about this matter is that the count of the population of the country has not yet been completed, by electricity or otherwise. THE SUN of yesterday also contained this statement on the authority of the Census Office:

"Mr. W. C. HUNT, the chief of the population division, expects to have the count of the entire country completed in a few days. By the time Superintendent PORTER gets back, and he is expected to arrive in this country on Thursday, the office will be about ready to issue a bulletin announcing the population of the forty-nine States and Territories."

So far from this exceeding the expectations of "the most sanguine of us," Mr. PORTER announced as long ago as August 11 that by the end of that month the final result would have been reached and verified, so that Congress could pass an Apportionment bill.

The PORTER count is dragging on well toward the end of October. There is this, however, to be said for the electrical machines: They never brag, are not insolent, and do not falsify the figures fed to them.

The Socialist Congress in Germany, which held its sessions all last week, closed on Saturday in quietude. The Berlin authorities do not appear to have been in any way alarmed by the Socialist programme, which, indeed, provides for "lawful means" of action, and favors some of the measures proposed by the Emperor. The proceedings of the Congress have been closely watched by the rulers, the press, and the people of Germany, and of the other countries of Europe. All of them now have official information about the demands made by the Socialists at the present time.

The echo of the American guns that broke up British compound armor at Annapolis has come from London. The naval authorities there, conscious that it will not do to let the trial conducted on our Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds pass without notice, have requested the War Office to make a test of armor plates at Shoeburyness. But instead of pitting *Le Creusot* against Sheffield, all the plates may be made in England. Targets faced respectively with compound armor, with steel armor, and with steel having an alloy of nickel and aluminium, are to be constructed at Chatham for this Shoeburyness trial. As there are manufacturers of compound armor in France, so there are manufacturers of steel armor in England; and the product of the latter has been praised by high authorities. If, accordingly, the coming trial at Shoeburyness is not to be a direct renewal of the one between SCHNEIDER and CAMMELL which took place at Annapolis, yet it may be an important contribution to the contest between nickel-steel and other armor.

The *Broad Arrow* says of the Annapolis trial that "it is quite possible that the compound plate has comparatively failed to resist penetration with a specially designed projectile, and if so, the matter must be speedily looked into by the Admiralty and War Office." Why is it said that a specially designed projectile was used? The American 6-inch gun was a special one, being a little longer than the service ordnance of that calibre, and so securing a somewhat higher initial velocity. But its projectile was the well-known HOLTZER shell, made in France. The Schneider gun was the service piece, and its projectiles the French shells made by the FIRMINY process in Sheffield.

A remark of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* that the champions of compound armor allege that it has yet to be proved whether that or the steel "will best stand the crushing effect of huge projectiles," indicates what the character of the tests in the coming Shoeburyness trial is likely to be. Noting that the steel armor which resisted the 6-inch shot so well at Annapolis was cracked by the 8-inch, the advocates of compound armor will perhaps endeavor to have very heavy guns used in the British trials, with the hope that if their own plate is penetrated and broken up, at least the steel plates may suffer the same fate.

These rugs date back decades and centuries—none of them are modern. Come and enjoy these things—nobody asks you to buy them. If you are critic, collector, connoisseur, you are very welcome.—John Wanamaker.

Thank you, JOHN. Since you were detected in the act of selling a Japanese wooden figure of modern origin as an ancient Egyptian idol, critics, collectors, and connoisseurs fight shy of your stock of alleged antiquities.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Chicago Journal*, asserts indirectly that the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS gets only $50 a speech for his free trade speeches. Only a few weeks ago the current quotation was $200.

Can this be one of the disastrous effects of the MCKINLEY tariff?

The new Cheyenne Commission is fortunate in having Gen. NELSON A. MILES as its Chairman. His experience is a large one in dealing with many tribes, in peace and war—with Sioux and Bannocks, with Nez Percés, Apaches, and Comanches, as well as with Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Famous as an Indian fighter, he yet treats the red men fairly, as Chief JOSEPH and GERONIMO found. Besides, he has had prolonged service, both in garrison and field command, in the very region which the present Commission is to visit.

The task of the Commission is not free from difficulties. It is to negotiate with the Tongue River Cheyennes of Montana and with the Pine Ridge band of the same tribe in South Dakota for removal to some other reservation. This purpose is aided by the desire of these two bands to come together, and their knowledge that the reservation at Tongue River, where they have often expressed a wish to be, is not large enough for both bands. Hence the proposition for removal with a view to consolidation ought not to be received unfavorably. Indeed, one cause of trouble during late years has been the refusal of their agents to allow them to visit each other. The Tongue River Indians have also complained at times of lack of food and clothing.

A drawback is that this tribe is the one which has lately been possessed with the fancy of the speedy coming of an Indian Messiah, who will overthrow the white race and restore the country to the Indians. How far this delusion may interfere with their willingness to listen to the proposals of the Commission has yet to be ascertained. But it is evident that the time is ripe for reaching a better understanding with the Northern Cheyennes.

The speech which the Speaker delivered at Rochester last week contained this singular statement:

"The Democratic party is largely in the South. They live, most of them, south of MASON and DIXON's line, and the majority of them being there, that majority controls. The result is that the Northern Democrat is valuable rather as filling out the skeleton of the regiment than the roster of the officers."

The *Union and Advertiser* very skilfully exposes the falseness of Mr. REED's frequently repeated assertion by printing in parallel columns the figures of the Democratic vote in the Southern States at the election of 1888 and those of the Democratic vote in the Northern States at the same election. The totals are as follows:

Northern Democrats	5,619,047
Southern Democrats	1,920,919
Northern majority	1,698,128

There are almost twice as many Democrats in the North as in the South, and Mr. REED is too intelligent a man not to know it.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

A Charge that the President's Son Is Permitted to Violate the Lottery Law.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Yesterday affidavit was made against Capt. J. Pinckney Smith, business manager of the *States*, for alleged violation of the anti-lottery law.

The question that naturally arises, however, is whether the law is to be equally enforced, or enforced only against Democratic or Southern papers. The offence on which the affidavit against the *States* was based occurred more than two weeks ago; yesterday the mails brought in copies of *Frank Leslie's*, still containing the advertisement of the German Lottery, of which we have already spoken. This advertisement, which is in direct violation of the anti-lottery law, has been published in every number of *Frank Leslie's* since the act was passed. The law has been violated several hundred thousand times by this Republican journal, boldly, openly, and defiantly broken. Mr. Russell Harrison, owner of *Frank Leslie's*, has apparently come to the conclusion that the Federal authorities are not going to disturb the President's son, and that he can publish an advertisement for which other men are subjected to arrest and punishment.

Does Russell Harrison enjoy special privileges different from other members of the community? Have we a privileged class in this country, consisting of the President's family, authorized to violate the law with impunity? The only conclusion is that the new law is to be unequally and sectionally enforced, just as we thought, to be used only in suppressing Democratic and Southern papers, and never against a Republican journal, especially when it is run by the President's son.

The postal authorities cannot plead ignorance in the *Frank Leslie* case. The violation of the law in the advertisement has been called to their attention; there can be no doubt as to the character of the advertisement—it speaks for itself—but nothing has been done to call the law breakers to account. The postal authorities are apparently too busy preparing affidavits against the *States* to notice Russell Harrison's repeated violations of the law.

Does Inspector Sullivan or Postmaster Eaton dare to make an affidavit against President Harrison's son? If not, then do they dare assert that he is above the law?

Col. Constantine Buckley Kilgore on the Situation.

From the Dallas News.

WILLS POINT, VAN ZANDT CO., TEX., Oct. 13.—Hon. C. B. Kilgore came in to-day at 11 o'clock, and was met at the depot by quite a number of his friends and admirers, among whom was the *News* reporter, who managed to get in a word of two. Being asked to express an opinion on the political situation Col. Kilgore said:

"There isn't much of interest."

"Do you think an extra session of Congress will be called, colonel?"

"No, sir; it is my opinion that the report that an extra session would be called was started by Republicans solely for an election bait."

"Do you think the Force bill is dead?"

"I am afraid it is not, but I am of the opinion it will be allowed to rest until the next regular session, when every effort will be made to insure its passage."

Col. Kilgore further stated that he expected to canvass his district as thoroughly as possible between this and November.

A Bigger, but Cleaner Mouth.

From the Rochester Post Express.

A new baby hippopotamus, born in the Central Park in New York city, has a mouth seventeen inches wide. He can get an engagement as a campaign orator by addressing Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Ill.

Appearances Are Deceptive.

From the Punxsutawney Spirit.

He was a kind and genial man
For each and all he had a smile;
He freely grasped his neighbor's hand
And shook it heartily the while.
He sympathized with all mankind,
And had no malice nor rancor;
A better man you never would find
A candidate! No, Hanover.

From the Cape Cod Item.

The mind in the face is not always revealed;
The net's full the size of the crop
That a cranberry bag at the picking will yield
By the look of the bushes on top.

THE THREE NEW WAR VESSELS.

An Armored Ram, a Fast Torpedo Cruiser, and a Still Faster Torpedo Boat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The three vessels for whose construction Secretary Tracy has just invited bids will perhaps be in commission sooner than the three big battleships for which the contracts have been given out. The largest of the new group, the harbor defence ram, has but 2,050 tons displacement, and the other two only 750 and 112 tons respectively. Their construction ought not to take very long, should the bids, which are to be opened on Dec. 20 and on Feb. 11, come within the prescribed limits of cost. Yet so high is the standard of efficiency for all three that the smaller yards, which have been anxiously awaiting advertisements for constructing craft suited to their resources, will think carefully before undertaking these.

Beginning with the torpedo cruiser, this must develop the high speed of 25 knots on 750 tons displacement; and for each quarter knot less it must pay $10,000 penalty. As an offset, a premium of $10,000 per quarter knot will be earned by exceeding 23 knots, and double that amount by exceeding 24. Comparing this vessel with the Vesuvius, whose contract was for horse power, the latter, with not far from the same displacement, made an average of about 21.6 knots on her trial at Delaware Breakwater. In her recent trial at Newport she made only 20 knots. Even the former record to which she is entitled would be far below the contract of the new vessel. Yet it is less than two years since the Vesuvius was considered a wonder for speed. This fact shows the extraordinary rate at which naval development goes on. The armament of the new torpedo cruiser will, of course, be quite different from that of the Vesuvius, which has not even yet thrown gun cotton or any other explosive from her pneumatic tubes.

But will the high speed expected of the successor of the Vesuvius be attained? There is no reason to doubt that it will. Foreign vessels of the torpedo cruiser class have already surpassed the Vesuvius. The Destructor, for example, built at Clydebank for Spain, made, according to the statement of her builder, 22.68 knots last year on one of her trials. This would be a full knot in excess of the speed of the Vesuvius. The latter on her trial for horse power developed an average of 3,838, while the horse power of the Destructor appears to have been 3,520, or only about half of the displacement of the Vesuvius.

As to the new torpedo boat of 112 tons, which is required to reach 24 knots an hour, with rejection should she fail as low as 23, the gain in this respect over the Cushing is obvious. The guarantee for the Cushing was only 22 knots instead of 24, with a bonus of $1,500 per quarter knot for excess above 23 knots, and of $2,000 per quarter knot above 24. No premium was earned upon her trial trip, inasmuch as she made only about 22½ knots. Since then she is said to have done better. That the Herreshoffs, who built the Cushing, can beat her speed there is no reason to doubt. Indeed, many European torpedo boats to-day beat 22½ knots. In England the Yarrows have built for the Admiralty six first-class torpedo boats, five of which attained a mean speed of 22.6 knots, and the sixth a speed of 23 knots, during a continuous run of three hours. These boats are 130 feet long, and of about 95 tons displacement, with full weights of coal, provisions, and torpedoes aboard. In France the Thorneycroft torpedo boat Coureur made 23.6 knots on her trial, and is now said to make 24 knots in service trials.

Russia, however, has the champion torpedo boat in the Adler, which is of the new type introduced by Mr. Schichau, resembling the Aquila class which he built for Italy. She is about 152½ feet long, with about 18 feet beam, and perhaps 150 tons displacement. Her engines, which are of about 2,300 indicated horse power, were guaranteed to give her 26½ knots per hour, on a two hours' run, and did actually yield 26.55. For Germany Schichau has been building sixteen boats on his system, one-half of which are expected to have 150 tons displacement and 2,500 horse power, giving 25 knots, while the others with 110 tons displacement and 1,400 horse power are to be content with 23 knots. The Argentine Republic has ordered six first-class torpedo boats of Yarrow & Co., possessing 22½ knots speed. The high speed of the Thornycroft boats Arlete and Rayo, owned by Spain, is familiar. The former did 26 knots for one mile and the latter 25½, while both are said to have accomplished between 24½ and 25 on a two hours' continuous run. Taking all these facts and figures, our torpedo boat No. 2 should make the high speed which it will guarantee.

The third of the new vessels, the ram of 2,050 tons displacement, has its dimensions and general aspect fully described and illustrated in to-day's SUN. In this device, which has been ten years under consideration, and which was recommended by the Naval Advisory Board of 1881, a compromise has been made between several desirable features and qualities. Of course such a vessel, since it has no battery, and depends on ramming only, must have speed enough to catch the enemy and yet carry enough protective armor to avoid being riddled by the rapid fire guns of the enemy, and she can reach her prey. The result is that she is to have seventeen knots and a sufficient plating, combined with the inclination of the armor and with the low free board, to promise reasonable efficiency. A premium of $15,000 per quarter knot will stimulate contractors to exceed the stipulated speed.

Now at last the slate of construction at the Navy Department has been wiped clean. It is true that there are two other vessels authorized, but they are not likely to be constructed. One is the submerging monitor, sometimes rather lightly alluded to as the John Thomas, from the name of the Illinois Congressman who planned it. The trouble with this vessel is that it needs more displacement and hence a larger appropriation, according to some of the experts, to make it a success; and there is a difference of opinion among the bureau chiefs as to what shall be done with it. The other vessel is a duplicate of the Vesuvius, the building of which was conditioned on the Secretary's being satisfied with the original craft, which, of course, he cannot yet be, since she has never fired her guns with service projectiles. With these two additional vessels pigeonholed, at least for the present, the Navy Department has now only to wait for further authorizations from Congress.

COUNT DILLON IN CANADA.

Various Conjectures as to the Object of His Visit—Says He is Merely a Tourist.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—Count Dillon's visit to Canada is attracting more than ordinary interest. The *Patrie* of Montreal declares Dillon is here to prepare at a safe distance another Boulangist stroke. Count Dillon himself refuses to say anything except that he is merely exercising the rights and privileges of an ordinary tourist. He is credited, however, with saying that he is in daily communication with the son of Boulanger's millionaire Duchess who found the money to run the Boulangist machine.

Many believe that he is in Canada to agitate among the French Canadians the establishment of a French republic in Canada with Boulanger at the head. Several papers profess to know that the Count's only object is the acquisition of land for Boulanger and Boulangists in British Columbia. One paper declares he had a confab with Mercier before coming to Ottawa on the subject of promoting immigration of Frenchmen to Quebec, with special grants of land and other inducements, and that Mercier fell in with the project. Another statement is that in pursuance of the scheme emanating from Mgr. Grandin and the ecclesiastics of Quebec, and sanctioned presumably by members of the Federal Cabinet, he has come over in the interest of French colonization in the Northwest.

ROBERT GARRETT RETURNS.

He Looks Like a Man in Excellent Physical Condition.

Robert Garrett of Baltimore, who has been abroad for his health for six months, reached New York yesterday on the steamship Umbria. His wife and daughter returned with him. Mr. Garrett's private secretary, A. B. Crane, and William F. Frick of Baltimore met him on the pier and the party drove at once to the Brevoort House, where they had luncheon. Then they started for Baltimore. Mr. Garrett looked like a man in good health. He is a little heavier than when he went abroad, and his face was ruddy from the sea air. It was reported that his return to this country had been hastened on account of his failing health. A friend of Mr. Garrett's said yesterday that this was not true.

"I have talked with him," he said, "and to all appearances he is much improved in health. In fact, to a stranger he seems to be a well man physically. While he is a little slow in conversation, from the short talk that I had with him I did not notice that he was suffering from any mental disorder."

Proof Enough.

"Your party was an immense success, Amy."

"I should say it was! The society papers called it a 'function.'"

He Has Arrived.

"I read in a scientific article to-day that the coming man will have neither teeth nor hair."

"Then the coming man is here! That describes my baby exactly."

New Publications.

Among the new books from the presses of the Cassell Publishing Company (New York) are: The Life and Times of a Foxhound, by Hugh Dalziel. The former is a translation from the French, by R. H., with an introduction by Josephine Lazarus, of a tragic love story that is one of the imagination. The latter is a collection of pictures from Mrs. H. M. Stanley's original drawings, with anecdotes of her models.

ANNEXATION OR WHAT?

A Question that Is Becoming a Live Issue on the Other Side of the Border.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—The question of Canada's annexation with the United States has become a real live issue on this side of the international border. There is something in the political atmosphere which has removed that restraint which has until recently marked any discussion of the subject. Now every one talks about it, either favoring or condemning it. It is no longer possible for the partisan of loyalty to the British Crown, the sentimentalist, to deceive himself into the belief that the annexation movement in Canada has no following. The Quebec *Telegraph*, a Government organ, has started the ball rolling with more success than was expected. Referring to the rumpus it has kicked up, the *Telegraph* says:

"About half a dozen of Tory papers in the Dominion of Canada have pronounced against annexation to the United States. Some of them are in favor of imperial federation, more are loud for reciprocity, while a few want representation by population. It is clear that Canada is ripening for something. The very newspapers against annexation know well that the English-speaking race is gradually moving out into the States. Let us look at the condition of Sir Hector Langevin's division, Three Rivers. What was its population at the time of confederation compared with to-day? Why, half of the inhabitants have cleared out to the United States. The English race will become extinct in Sir Hector's district if we can judge of the exodus to-day. In Quebec alone they are moving out to Uncle Sam's domain. Hundreds of our brightest men are leaving, never to return. Will the Irish Catholic and Protestant clergy of this city not bear testimony to this fact? Ask the English bankers and leaders of public opinion in the Eastern townships about our condition, and the answer we will get is that the English families and many of the U. E. Loyalists are going west, and their homesteads taken possession of by the French race. Coaticooke, which was practically an English town, is to-day becoming French. So that in all this we see a steady movement through Lower Canada, looking to the west, or nearer the imaginary boundary line than ever before. If at the next general elections the policy of unrestricted reciprocity is defeated, then it will not be long before annexation with the United States will be an accomplished fact. This country can never prosper as it ought while there is a prohibitory tariff between it and the United States. The interprovincial trade is a dead failure. The maritime provinces trade with the United States seaboard, not with Quebec and Ontario. This has been proved over and over again, and proved, too, beyond the cavil of a doubt. British Columbia trades with the ports to the south of it on the Pacific Ocean. The authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway annexed their lines to the American system of railroads at the Sault and through the State of Maine. The authorities of the Grand Trunk have connected their system with the American lines by tunelling the St. Clair river, besides by their numerous connections to the south. This country is too small to afford a home market for the surplus products of the farm, or to warrant the development of the mineral wealth. We want more elbow room, and we want it on this continent; and if we do not get it by unrestricted trade, then we shall, we believe, get it through annexation."

The Brockville *Times*, another conservative newspaper, and the organ of Deputy Speaker Wood, under the heading of "Annexationists and Traitors," says:

"Every day makes it more plain that the whole policy of the Grit party in Canada is to bring about annexation of Canada to the United States. This has never been shown more clearly than by the chorus of applause and approval that has gone up from the Grit press all over the Dominion over Mr. Erastus Wiman's recent speech at Chicago. They seem to be hardly able to find language strong enough in which to express their unqualified approval of the doctrine of annexation as preached by Mr. Wiman, the framer of the Opposition policy and the arch-manipulator of the party. The whole object of Mr. Wiman and his Grit allies in this country is to make Canada subservient to the United States, bring about annexation, and make the Dominion a dumping ground for the surplus product of American manufacturers."

TURNED THE OTHER CHEEK.

There are Times When Outrageous Treatment Must Be Put Up With.

From the Nashville American.

"There are times," said Col. Metcalfe the other day, "when men will stand any treatment, however outrageous. A man who has seen what it means to stand up before a revolver acquires a respect for that weapon when it is in another man's hands and he has the 'drop' on you. There was nothing in the old days in the seventies which demanded reparation so quickly and so definitely as an insult. For a man to accept an insult without demanding or taking redress was to bring upon himself the scorn of the entire community. And yet I accepted the worst kind of an insult once, and even to this day I blush when I think of the circumstances.

"I was in Hugo at the time, and was playing billiards when a man came in and began to make a disturbance. He was a well-known desperado, and no one was anxious to get into trouble with him. He became so obnoxious without being checked that finally he picked up one of the billiard balls and sent it flying through the window. He was just reaching for another when I reversed my cue, and placing the butt end of it in the pit of his stomach, pushed him back against the wall. The next moment I was looking in the barrel of a Colt's revolver. The sensation in such a case is simply overpowering. I was perfectly helpless, for I had no revolver myself, and if I had been wearing one he could have killed me before my hand could have reached it. I thought he was going to shoot me then and there, but he chose not to do this from some whim.

"'I'm going to slap your face, Metcalfe,' he said, 'so that you can tell people about it. Turn your cheek around here.'

"I looked way down the barrel of that six-shooter so far that it seemed to me that I could see a bullet in its chamber. I set my teeth against the insult. I knew that I was deadly pale.

"'Turn it,' he said. 'One, two——' and I turned my cheek. I did not feel the blow, but the flame which scorched it afterward was like a furnace fire.

"'Now,' he said, with a laugh, 'give me the other one.' Again he counted—'one, two——' and I presented my other cheek for a slap.

"If ever I wanted to kill a man it was that fellow, but I had no show at all. I remember the sickening feeling which ran over me at the thought that he might insist upon breaking my nose. Revolver or no revolver, I do not believe I could have stood that. But I took the insults, not from him, but from a six-shooter. A man can't argue against a revolver. But for months and months I longed to meet that man on even terms. I never saw him again."

Two Could Play That Game.

From the Lakeside Press.

Shackabush is a well-known settlement near Cleveland, in the town of Constantia, Oswego county, and there live Jay Nichols and Ella Henrihan. After an extended courtship a date was finally set for the wedding. This was about a year ago. An elaborate feast had been prepared. Father McGlynn had been summoned, and the young lady, surrounded by friends, stood waiting for the groom. After a lengthy wait and Nichols not appearing, the guests were dismissed, the kind old priest sent home, and Miss Henrihan, who is a sensitive and pretty young lady, went quietly about her daily duties, and what she thought and felt was known only to herself. It was subsequently learned that the young man's parents made such fierce objections to his being married by a priest of the Catholic faith that he weakened. Soon after he went South and remained there several months.

A short time ago he returned and met his former sweetheart. The roses had not left her cheeks, and if she felt aggrieved at the shabby trick that had been played upon her she did not show it. She met Nichols and welcomed him back to Shackabush. Apparently matters were soon arranged satisfactorily to both parties, and it was soon noised about the settlement that "Jay Nichols and Ella Henrihan were goin' together agin." Wednesday evening last everything was in readiness a second time for the wedding. The Rev. Mr. Embry, a Protestant clergyman, had been secured to tie the knot. The young people were all ready in the parsonage and had just joined hands, when a gruff voice cried out, "Break away," and instinctively Jay dropped Ella's hand.

The young lady went to the door, met