

The Sun SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1900. London Office of THE SUN, 4, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND. All communications should be addressed to FRANK M. WHITE, Post Office Box 100, New York, N. Y.

The Emancipation of Women. The Methodist churches have finished their voting on the question of the admission of women to the General Conference, the supreme legislative body of the denomination, and the present indications seem to be that the women have won. If such be the result of the counting now in progress, it will be contrary to the expectations of a few weeks ago, though it has been plain from the first that if the women held together, they could easily carry the day.

In the Methodist Church, as in other women are greatly in the majority. It is estimated that they comprise at least two-thirds of the Methodist membership. Hence, if they choose to take advantage of their numerical superiority, they can have their way in the Church. They are not only the majority, but they are the most vital force in Methodism. Without their faith and devotion it could have a feeble life only. Its aggressive power would be gone. Were it not for women, the work of WESLEY would be brought to naught.

Even now the Methodist women refuse to keep their silence in the churches which St. PAUL counseled and commanded. They have supplemented their secret prayers by active exertions as class leaders, exhorters, missionaries, and evangelists. They have been accustomed to raising their voices in the assemblies of the laity, and in taking a conspicuous part in the management of the practical affairs of Methodism. They have not been MARX merely, but MARTHA also, actual workers in the vineyard, busy and troubled about many things relating to the planting and the gathering of the spiritual harvest.

The preachers also have turned to them as the most willing and indefatigable of their coadjutors. The religious zeal of the men might cool, but in the women it was always fervent. The congregations on Sunday are made up largely of women. Women are the main supporters of the prayer meetings and the majority of the teachers in the Sunday schools. The spirit which will religious revival must be kindled in first awakened in the breasts of women. The success of a preacher depends on the hold he gets on the hearts of women. The keeping of children within the fold, so essential to the prosperity of the denomination, is a duty which devolves on them almost wholly. They tend and trim the lamp of religion in the households. If the husband stumbles and inclines to fall from grace, the wife supports him with the strong arm of her faith. If the preacher grows weary and drops into spiritual depression, he repairs to the sisters of the household for consolation and rescue. If his family famishes for food, he seeks out the MARTHAS of his flock to replenish his exhausted larder. In all times of trial he leans on the sisters rather than the brethren. If he has the women on his side, he is strong against his enemies, nay, invincible.

Hence it would have seemed that in this fight for representation in the General Conference, the women would have the unanimous support of the grateful preachers. But it has not been so. Probably the principal reason has been that the women themselves were by no means unanimous in demanding such an extension of their privileges. The poor preachers were in a quandary between the eager ambition of some of the sisters and the indifference or actual opposition of others.

Another obstacle in the way of success for the advocates of this innovation was very serious. It was the argument of Scripture and the practice of the early Church. The command of St. PAUL that woman shall keep silent in the churches was very explicit; and in the first centuries of Christianity they were instructed by the Fathers that it is shameful for them to obtrude themselves in any way in the exercises of the Church. They were told to submit themselves to their husbands, to stay at home and mind their household affairs, avoiding all art and artifice that tends to attract to them the admiration of men. In the Church they were permitted to perform acts of charity, but never to undertake the exposition of the faith. The whole teaching was that woman is the weaker vessel and also the temptress of man, by nature and the law of God to be kept in subjection. Hence until recent days women sat apart from men in many of the churches, and the discrimination still prevails in some seats.

The argument against feminine representation in the General Conference has been that the innovation would do violence to the Word of God, and, therefore, would be profane and impious. But the Methodist brethren who have been accustomed so long to active participation in the Church as both laborers and counsellors, rose up in rebellion. They declared that the letter of the Scripture casts a disapproving reflection on their sex, and that, therefore, it must be taken in some figurative sense only. They scorned the assumption of masculine superiority, and contended that it is contrary to fact and the whole tendency of civilization. Yet just as truly their position is opposed to the scriptural teachings as they were interpreted by the early Church, and their view runs counter to the doctrines of inspiration as held by Methodism.

It will be seen, accordingly, that this movement of the Methodist women is another indication of a general disposition among "antagonists to get away from the old anchorage of their faith. Its success will imply an extensive revision of old-time views as to the Bible and its literal authority. Yet we dare say it will succeed, if not now, at least in the early future. In all directions women are asserting themselves and throwing off the subjection in which religion and custom have put them.

The other ground of opposition to the movement, that it tends toward woman suffrage, is undoubtedly a strong one, and will be felt by all thoughtful and responsible men in the Church, who may expect to see them as legislators in the State. If they combine to demand power in the one, they are likely to claim it in the other; and in both they will be pretty sure to have their way. Even if the Methodist women win in this contest, it yet remains for the annual conferences and the General Conference itself to give the final decision. But if the sentiment of the Methodist women is strongly in favor of the innovation, the reverse will come as a matter of course. Then every bar of Scriptural interpretation

to the advancement of women in the Church will be thrown down. As in the Salvation Army they will be captains and not submissive followers only.

This is a wonderfully interesting period, and happy is the generation which now enjoys existence. It is just as well to see the Truth. The flush wave of popular revolt against existing party conditions, which swept over the farming regions of the country three weeks ago, submerging majorities and transforming politics, has furnished to various orators and theorists the opportunity of endeavoring to utilize it as a proof of the popular acceptance of their peculiar notions. But the fact of the matter is that the causes of this tidal wave, in those districts essentially agricultural, are to be looked for beneath the surface, and are by no means such as some observers wish to assign.

When, after enforced exclusion from power for many years, control of the national Government passed into the hands of the Democrats on March 4, 1885, such radical changes of method and policy as had been constantly promised were confidently looked forward to. Prior to that time the Democracy had been, in Federal matters, the party of opposition, combating Republican ideas, and pledging itself to other and better policies, which in platforms and stump speeches it had enunciated. The failure of the Administration to redeem these pledges caused a revulsion of popular sentiment; and within eighteen months after the installation of the Democratic President it made itself known in the form of a huge labor movement, which the Democratic Congress of the North, and revealing the spectacle of the open revolt of thousands who had previously been the mainstay of the Democracy. Every industrial Democratic community experienced its share of the disturbance; but it was nowhere more intense than in the city of New York, the historic and traditional stronghold of Democracy.

The lesson of 1886 came home with full force to Democrats everywhere, but some of the self-styled leaders of the party did not understand its trend, and, as a deplorable consequence, the Republicans seized upon the blunder made at the expense of the Democracy in forcing the tariff issue into the campaign, and thus secured the industrial vote and with it turned the scale of the Federal contest in favor of HARRISON.

Political movements are slow in making headway among farmers, and it was not until this year that a tidal wave, similar in scope and character, though different in kind, displayed its force in the farming regions, causing the revolution just seen there. The dairymaid politicians, whose Alderley has horns and is called Tariff, attribute in their exaltation the revolution wrought in the South and West to their economic notions, just as the single-tax theorists attributed the labor uprising of 1886 to the dissemination of their views. But the farmer has more of the sense of the industrial political phenomena is not deceived by mere surface indications; like the mariner he studies not the spray, but the billow.

If deep-seated and inviolable hostility to the McKIMMER bill were the sole and moving cause of the political uprising among the farmers, why, it may be asked, in States like South Carolina, Alabama, and North Carolina, intensely Democratic, and committed, most of them, to radical views of the tariff, did the rank and file of the party in the farming districts desert the Democracy three weeks ago and support candidates of their own against it for State and Federal offices?

And if, in the region of the rainbow chasers, in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the voters were intent merely upon rebuking the Republicans for their treatment of the tariff question, why should it have been necessary to run Farmers' Alliance candidates instead of supporting those nominated directly by the Democracy?

The truth of the matter is, and no close student of American politics can be deluded concerning it, that the farmers' revolt of 1890 in the Western States, like the industrial movement of 1886, which it succeeded and supplemented, owes its origin to economic causes not directly connected with the tariff, and that the tariff, as these may be treated in Washington will the way grow or recede before 1892.

Clearly enough, the victories won by the Democracy in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and other closely contested States are in no respect connected with the political movement of the farmers. They were won on party grounds, and are the fruits of political deserts, and triumphs of principles resolutely advocated and courageously maintained. Class movements in America, the banding together of mechanics, manufacturers, or land cultivators, do not generally survive more than one victory or one defeat. That of the farmers has more of the character of a political movement, and the Democrats, whom it seems to favor, than to the Republicans, to whom apparently it is most antagonistic, because the former may misunderstand its meaning, and the latter evidently do not intend to.

At the present time, recommendations are occasionally made for the establishment of separate competitions for officers and men; but thus far this change has not been made. As for the Naval Academy, it has for several years maintained base ball and football teams which have contended with neighboring college and school nines and elevens.

The army and navy cadet game is accordingly so natural a development from these modern customs that presently the only wonder will be that it was not established long ago. This annual match, with its vigorous demands upon pluck, strength, quickness, and skill, will soon become a full share of popular interest, while officers who have exchanged the school for service in ships or forts, will take an interest in it like that which is now felt by old university graduates in the football fortunes of the crimson, the blue, and the orange and black.

The Break in the Old Fraud Partnership. One of the conundrums of the hour is this, and it is attracting attention: If GEORGE JONES and BILL CHANDLER, conspiring together and pulling together in harmonious rascality, barely managed to steal two States in 1878, can BILL CHANDLER, alone and unaided by GEORGE JONES, and, indeed, exposed and denounced by JONES for his villainous designs, succeed in stealing one State in 1897?

Another interesting question is this: If BILL manages to steal New Hampshire this year for the benefit of the Republican party, without the sympathy and assistance of GEORGE, will not the event prove beyond controversy the utter futility of JONES's assistance? That he, and not BILL CHANDLER, was the real plotter of the incommensurable fraud of 1878?

Still another point for the consideration of politicians, historians, and moralists: If BILL CHANDLER, in the absence of any assistance from his old pal in the business of ravishing States, fails this year to steal New Hampshire, will it not show that JONES was right and did not overstep the bounds of truth and modesty when he claimed, as recently as June 15, 1887, that the infamy of the initiative in 1878 belonged not to CHANDLER, but to GEORGE JONES and his New York Times?

We think we observe in the columns of the Times that JONES is weakening in his resolve and denunciation of BILL CHANDLER's knavish designs. Is this because JONES believes that his battle for political morality is already won? Or is it because since we called his attention to his former relations with BILL in the State-stealing business, there have surged up from the bottom of his aged and confounded mind a flood of old memories, and perhaps some new sense of that professional courtesy which ought to obtain between thieves of States, even when one of the thieves has retired from the business on account of superannuation?

These are all conundrums which time will answer. But there is one question which the Times can answer for us, if it cares to. GEORGE JONES paid out of his own pocket for the original dispatches which he and BILL sent to Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina on that eventful morning of Nov. 7, 1878, plotting the Southern scoundrel of the plot which the Northern scoundrel had concocted in the early dawn of the day after the Republican disaster. Has the party, the beneficiary of the JONES-CHANDLER enterprise, ever reimbursed GEORGE JONES for his outlay that morning? If not, has BILL ever volunteered to pay his half?

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT OF INDIANA. No Misrepresentation! From the New Albany Truth Teller. There is considerable complaint among Democrats concerning the unfair practice of the Indianapolis Journal in its treatment of Governor Hill as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is a curious nomination of the Mugwump and gold bug, Cleveland, who did absolutely nothing to help the late Democratic victory, while Hill, a Democrat, did valiantly for the cause of the people. The Journal's paper respectively for Cleveland and Hill, and omits many that are for the latter. The omitted ones are the Albany Democrat, daily and weekly, South Bend Democrat, daily and weekly, Terre Haute Democrat, daily and weekly, Ellettsville Democrat, daily and weekly, and several other Indiana papers. As a State organ for the Democracy, the Journal undertakes to misrepresent public sentiment, which is injurious to itself.

The Situation in New York. From the Otsego Democrat. Washington, Nov. 22.—In the contest just ended the result in New York is due largely to Governor Hill's steady and consistent support of the Democratic ticket. The starting of the New York City faction obviously endangered the Congressional elections and rendered hopeless the efforts to secure the Legislature, on which much depended. The New York City faction, on their part, were the city of New York. They took hold of the Democratic leaders and persuaded them to unite on a common ticket for Congress and Assembly, and to support a Democratic Congressional candidate and a Democratic State Senator—the first one for a number of years. The fight for the city offices could not be composed. The Democratic ticket was a ticket for the city, and the Republican ticket was a ticket for the State. The Mugwump coalition of Tom Platt, Charles Fairchild, and other near friends of Mr. Cleveland, and the New York Tribune was backed out. The result was a triumph for the Democratic ticket. The result in New York, where by his courageous votes, he had checked and defeated the Republican ballot boxes for the first time since the Democratic victory in 1876, was complete control of the State.

100,000 BARRI MILITAIRES. Capt. Taylor Urges that Steps be Taken to Encourage Cavalry Organizations. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Capt. D. M. Taylor, Cavalry Department, has been charged with the supervision of supplies issued to the militia in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says that the increased interest in militia affairs caused by the passage of the act of Feb. 12, 1887, has not been apparently maintained so far as numbers show. The militia force on Feb. 1, 1899, was 103,679, as against 106,500 in February, 1898, but this apparent decrease, it is thought, is deceptive, owing to lack of reports from some States which possess an organized militia. Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Dakota, and Washington, which were unaccounted for in the report, are known to possess militia, which would make the grand aggregate in 1899 of 109,469, or an increase of 2,993 in one year.

Capt. Taylor combats at some length the idea that the existing balances to the credit of the militia fund of certain States is an evidence that they need no more money than they have at present. He says that the small balances left at the end of each fiscal year are usually those which prudence has dictated as a necessary emergency reserve. He says that it must be remembered that the militia force is not a permanent one, and that it must be very small indeed. The New York militia is also armed with a weapon inferior to that of the regular army. He says that when a large balance will be needed, the passage of Capt. Taylor's bill will be necessary to provide for the militia.

Capt. Taylor also called attention to the difficulty of procuring cavalry horses for the militia. He says that the cavalry is one of the most difficult arms to improve. He says that the cavalry is one of the most difficult arms to improve. He says that the cavalry is one of the most difficult arms to improve. He says that the cavalry is one of the most difficult arms to improve.

STUDENTS OF FOLK LORE. Curious Subjects Discussed and Officers of the American Folk Lore Society discussed yesterday afternoon, at the opening of the second annual convention at Columbia College, "Nanibolou Among the Ojibwas and Miasmas," the subject of a paper by A. F. Chamberlain, and "Child's Games." Introduced in a short address by the president of the society, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke at length before the society and the New York Academy of Sciences concerning the worship of Astarie in America and the ethnical side of folk lore; Prof. John A. Newberry of Columbia College, concerning the folk lore of the American West, and Wells Wells of Cambridge, Mass., concerning the practice of conjuring among animals as it survives in the folk lore of New England. Mr. Newberry illustrated one of his points by reading an autograph letter from a superstitious Yankee to a host of rats that had taken possession of his barn.

A TRUCE TO STREET DIGGING. Winter Orders Out to Get the Pavements Into Order. Commissioner Gilroy has issued the usual cold-weather orders in regard to street openings. All work involving the tearing up of the pavements or the opening of the streets in order to lay down a new pavement, or to dig a trench for a new street opening, is refused, except in cases of absolute necessity, and permits that were outstanding, but on which work had not been begun, have been revoked.

FAITHFUL GLORIFIED. A Spirited Defense of the Memory of Daniel Lambert. To the Editor of THE SUN:—"The motto of this noble bonum" is an ancient proverb, and the motto of this noble bonum is an ancient proverb, and the motto of this noble bonum is an ancient proverb.

Chinese Gratitudes. A late train from New York brought into the Grand street station, Wednesday, Dr. George W. Brewer, who came on to attend the Mayor's funeral.

The Jews and Thanksgiving. To the Editor of THE SUN:—"It pains me very much to see the Jews so generally excluded from the Thanksgiving celebration." "The Jews cannot participate in Thanksgiving while the Russian Jews are oppressed." "On the contrary, I said that we Americans for this very reason should be proud of our American citizenship to the right of that of any other people."

Very Gladly. Mr. Calliper-Col. Clearwin, can you tell me the difference between a green stranger in a sailing camp and a chimney?

BORN DYABOLIC OVER STONY BEACH. Capt. Harrison of the Kautfersk Stead to Get His Old Mill Car. The British train steamer Kautfersk lay in the harbor of New York, and a red flag was hoisted from her fore rigging and 14,000 pounds of dynamite stored away in her hold until noon. The flag was a signal of danger and was vigorously observed. Barring a lighter, no craft went within shouting distance. The lighter steamed up gingerly in the forenoon and made fast to the steamer's side in the easiest way imaginable. She had been sent to remove the dangerous cargo. Her crew was anything but pleased with the job. The dynamite was packed in barrels, like brown sugar, which it resembles. There were a hundred or more barrels, each one muscular enough to send several ships into very small pieces. The Kautfersk's crew had walked about the steamer's decks on its toes ever since she left Liverpool twenty days ago. Every man feels as if he were a mouse under a red flag (or that dynamite). She didn't catch a barrel in her hold from the steamer's side, and he was in a hurry to get it out. He didn't catch a barrel in her hold from the steamer's side, and he was in a hurry to get it out.

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CHURCH NO. 4 IN THE SECOND. A Corps of Seventh Avenue Catholics in the Westcott's Outings. The work of getting the affidavits of the residents of the Second ward who were left out of the Federal census was begun and practically completed yesterday, although the results were not made ready for publication. Early in the morning the sanitary policemen who made the municipal census started in again on the districts they previously canvassed. The policemen were Charles D. Sanda, Emanuel Weisberger, Mark P. Henday, Jacob Weiss, James Kelly, John J. Kelly, William H. Kelly, Robert J. Kelly, James H. Kelly, John M. Kelly, John P. Kelly, John R. Kelly, John S. Kelly, John T. Kelly, John U. Kelly, John V. Kelly, John W. Kelly, John X. Kelly, John Y. Kelly, John Z. Kelly, John A. Kelly, John B. Kelly, John C. Kelly, John D. Kelly, John E. Kelly, John F. Kelly, John G. Kelly, John H. Kelly, John I. Kelly, John J. Kelly, John K. Kelly, John L. Kelly, John M. Kelly, John N. Kelly, John O. 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