The Sun.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1891.

Subscription by Mail—Post-paid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70
WEEKLY, Per Year	1 00

Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

The Platt and Fassett Centennial.

The Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT was born in Owego on July 15, 1833.

The Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT was born in Elmira on Nov. 13, 1853.

There is something of more than ordinary interest in these two dates. In 1893 the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT will be just sixty years old. In 1893 the Hon. JACOB S. FASSETT will be just forty years old. By a short and not difficult arithmetical process it is clearly shown that 1893 will be the centenary year of PLATT and FASSETT, considered jointly, as PLATT and FASSETT must be considered if considered at all:

The Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT's age in 1893	60
The Hon. JACOB S. FASSETT's age in 1893	40
	100

Apparently no person, either in this State or in Illinois, has observed the impressive coincidence here exhibited, or noted its significance.

The so-called World's Fair, which Chicago owes solely to the friendly, if not disinterested, efforts of Mr. PLATT and Mr. FASSETT, will be held in 1893, provided that the City of False Pretences can borrow or beg money enough from outside sources to start the wheels a-going. The original intention to commemorate in an appropriate manner the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS has been abandoned. That anniversary occurs in the year 1892. The change of date removes the proposed World's Fair from direct relation with the fame of COLUMBUS, or with the memory of the event which made the name of the eminent navigator immortal. The Exhibition held in 1893 may be a great affair, but it will have no more to do with CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and the discovery of the Western world in 1492 than with the invasion of Italy by CHARLES VIII. of France in 1494. The Columbian sentiment is eliminated.

But, as we have proved above by the irrefutable logic of mathematical demonstration, the Chicago Fair of 1893 will commemorate the centennial of Chicago's allies and benefactors in its great bunco enterprise. Why should not Chicago fling to the winds the flimsy COLUMBUS sham together with the other false pretences she is now repudiating, and hold her Fair openly and squarely as a PLATT-FASSETT Centennial?

It may be objected that both of these gentlemen are citizens of New York, not of Illinois. True; but it is for Chicago, not for New York, that they have plotted, intrigued, and labored. It is Chicago, not New York, that owes them gratitude.

The Duty of Dr. Keeley.

Another correspondent writes to us to-day declaring that he has been cured of dipsomania by the bichloride treatment, and giving praise and glory to Dr. KEELEY as a benefactor of the race. A feeling of profound gratitude to the inventor of the remedy is displayed by Dr. KEELEY'S patients generally, and many of them have written to us assailing the medical profession because it refuses to give him the honor which they claim is his due, and to his remedy the distinction which they believe it deserves as a great discovery in the healing art. The discoverer is also upheld in preserving the secret of his compound from the world.

If it is really a discovery so important and Dr. KEELEY had followed the unvarying rule and practice of the profession, he would be entitled to this recognition and he would receive it. His renown would be universal and his fame imperishable. Every physician and every medical society would assist in the celebration of his name and his remedy. When Dr. JENNER, the discoverer of vaccination, had demonstrated its efficacy by many years of experimenting, he published it at once for the benefit of humanity. He gave it to his profession as an obligation he owed to his guild and to suffering humanity. He did not keep it a secret, so that he might himself make all the money from his discovery. Of course, vaccination encountered skeptical opposition at first, but long before Dr. JENNER died, in 1823, his discovery was promulgated throughout the civilized world, and it was accepted at its true worth. Honors were conferred on him by many countries, the English Parliament voted him grants of $150,000, and after his death a statue was erected to his memory in London. If Dr. JENNER had kept his discovery a secret, in order that those who wished to escape small-pox should be compelled to come to him to get vaccinated, he might have made more money, but he would not have received the honors and he would not deserve his fame as a benefactor of mankind. Vaccination would have been confined to the few who paid him for it, and the loss to the world would have been terrible.

Prof. KOCH might have kept secret the composition of his lymph for the cure of consumption, and, claiming that it was absolutely successful, he might have established an institute at Berlin and formed a KOCH company to monopolize its use in the treatment of consumptives. Instead, he gave it to the medical profession, that it might be tested throughout the world. The result has been that the value of the remedy has been examined by every competent expert who so desired. It has not accomplished as much as was expected from it. Dr. KOCH was not after money, but was endeavoring to make a priceless contribution to the healing art, and if that proved less effective than he hoped, he was ready to stand by the consequences of the experiment.

Dr. KEELEY proceeds in the other way. He declares that he has a demonstrated cure for drunkenness, and claims that he can destroy the diseased appetite for stimulants absolutely and permanently in ninety-five cases out of a hundred, and yet he refuses to tell what it is, and organizes a company to supply the treatment as a business of which it has the monopoly. The drunkards must go to the company if they wish to be healed, and it secures all the pecuniary profits. It alone provides the secret bichloride of gold mixture, and, according to one of our correspondents, it is investing a million dollars in the building of a great hotel and in the making of other improvements at Dwight in order to increase its revenue from the patients who are flocking thither. That is, Dr. KEELEY is not primarily a public benefactor, but a man of business, who is making a fortune for himself.

He is able to treat only an insignificant part of the drunkards. Only a very few of them, comparatively, are able to pay his fees. The immense mass of them can derive no benefit from his discovery, if discovery it be. He is either afraid to submit his remedy and his treatment to medical criticism and investigation or he is determined to get for himself all the money that can be made out of it.

It is for this reason that Dr. KEELEY and his remedy have no standing before the medical profession. His treatment can never receive scientific attention so long as he persists in his present course. His conduct is unprofessional. He recognizes no obligations to the healing art. He is a selfish money maker, and not a benefactor of the race entitled to praise and honorable renown. Our correspondents talk of the professional prejudice which keeps his remedy out of public hospitals; but it is not prejudice, it is judgment arrived at after years of experience. No such secret preparation can be introduced properly and justly into a public institution. Its composition must be known and the medical art must have demonstrated its operation and its efficacy. Otherwise it cannot have a place as a method of treatment deserving of respect.

If Dr. KEELEY'S bold claims for his remedy are justified and the confidence of his patients in their permanent cure is well founded, it is his duty to mankind to give it to the world, trusting for his material reward to the renown which it will give him as a specialist in the treatment of the disease of drunkenness.

Humbug from End to End.

It is noticeable that the Republican chance in New York rests upon the party's success in representing the campaign on either side as something which it is not. The Republican canvass, shaped as it is by its directors, is a deceit in attack and defence.

An effort to remove the impression that PLATT and FASSETT stand for New York's deprivation of the World's Fair was absolutely necessary if the Republican forces would presume to hold the field at all. The first appeal offered in their candidate's behalf was that he and his friends were not responsible for the outrage. Yet the evidence is irresistible that the Fair was lost to New York through Republican treachery. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says so, and that is good enough authority.

Mr. FASSETT'S attempt to make the opposition to his party appear something other than what it is in truth is equally clear and equally hopeless. He has undertaken to create the idea that the enemy in front of him is not the Democratic party. He is going about the country bubbling over with insinuation that the Democracy of the Empire State has retired from the Gubernatorial contest, and that the only show of fight and the only possible profit of victory is that of Tammany Hall in this city.

As the most potent influence in the principal Democratic stronghold, Tammany Hall has always been abhorred by the upcountry Republicans. Along with that feeling there has been, perhaps, throughout the rural districts a streak of Democratic jealousy of the immense metropolitan organization. The FASSETT scheme is to stir Republican feeling throughout the State by calling it to unite against the most solid and powerful body of its foes, and to lull the Democratic enthusiasm by arguing that the country Democrats are not concerned in the contest.

It is needless to say that Mr. FASSETT'S plan of campaign is as false on one side as on the other. The Republican party is responsible for robbing New York of the World's Fair, and the Democracy of the State is to-day, from Montauk Point to Niagara River, arrayed against the Republicans. It is a party fight.

Chicago on the Greatest Social Event in the History of the Northwest.

There was a wedding in Minneapolis last week, and there was a poet from our esteemed contemporary, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, to warble an epithalamium. With only the sincerest admiration for the Flour City, we feel sure that no Minneapolitan genius polished the three-column jewel of poetic prose which glittered in our Chicago contemporary during the next day. We recognize in it the workmanship of the artist who used to cover the unique decoration and chaste upholstery of the Auditorium with bouquets of adjectives, and with a steer's horn from the Stock Yards blow a pæan in celebration of the coming of the World's Fair to Cook county. The style is the man. But come to the wedding.

"Without indulging in hyperbole or grandiloquent phrases," chants the poet, "this wedding may be denominated the most important social event in the history of the Northwest." It was natural that Chicago should be on hand at the most important social event in the history of the Northwest. Besides, the bridegroom and the bride are going to live or exist in the Bunco Metropolis. But hush. It is eight o'clock at "one of the oldest and most aristocratic churches in the city." A surpliced choir of boys issues from "the carpeted canopy," and the organ begins that blessed hymeneal march from "Lohengrin." The Chicago poet could not have been more impressed if he had been going to be married himself:

"As the boyish forms in their snowy vestments passed up the aisle they sang with indescribable sweetness the noble music of the bridal chorus, arranged for female voices. For many weeks the boys had been in constant practice for this imposing event, and they not only sang the music with fervor and earnestness, but with the most touching appreciation of the spirit of the occasion. Not one of the vast throng that packed the church to the very doors will ever forget this marvellously beautiful feature of the occasion. In only such delicate sweetness as tuneful choristers attain, rang out the words which may be imperfectly translated:

"'Faithful and true we lead ye forth,
Where love triumphant shall crown ye with joy;
Star of renown, flower of the earth,
Blest be ye both far from all earth's annoy.

"'Champion, victorious, go thou before,
Maid, light and glorious, go thou before,
Mirth's noisy revel ye have forsaken,
Tender delights for you now awaken,
Fragrant abode enshrine ye in bliss,
Splendor and state in joy ye dismiss.'

"If there were no other music in the grand opera but this one number, would it not suffice to preserve it? If there were no more music along the pathway of the wedded twain, would it not afford a lifetime of melody?"

We should twitter. But after the surpliced singers "came the bridal pair—he tall, distinguished, debonaire" [*sic*]. The bride—God bless her!—was beautiful, of course. "Your true-typed American gentlewoman," says the awe-struck poet. We shall quote no more of his description of her, however; it is not improbable that she would have been grateful to him if he had not tried to describe her at all. Let her blush unseen for a moment while we look at the crowd:

"On either side of the wide-aisled church bloomed the flower of the fashion and wealth and influence of the metropolitan city of the Northwest, while here and there throughout the vast audience were some of the most prominent society people from other cities in the East, with quite a number of notables from over seas."

"Was it small wonder," asks the Chicago guest, "that there was craning of necks and ogling of eyes as the bride, attired in a dress which had taxed the ingenuity, the skill, and the artistic taste of some of the chiefest modistes of Paris, stood at the altar while, with her husband to be, she said the most solemn words of a lifetime? In her hands she had a most unique prayer book—in fact, the most unique one probably ever carried by a bride." Most unique is good, excellent good. The poet notes "*en passant*"—how natural the tongue of Gaul is to Chicago—that "Miss DODD, the head dressmaker of MARSHALL FIELD, made a special trip to Europe for the preparation of the trousseau." After this ingenious advertisement we are prepared to bear without fainting the intelligence that the bride's gown was "decolette." By this time the cerebral convolutions of the observer from the City of Wind seem to have been badly tangled, for after telling us that the white tulle gowns of the bridesmaids were "Chicago made," he asserts that the bride "presented to her bridesmaids the wondrously beautiful Parisian-made gowns which they wore upon this occasion;" but much can be pardoned to the natural embarrassment of a Chicago man who finds himself in a church. The poet rallied bravely and took the party out of church in fine form:

"The party passed from the flower-decked, ivy-embowered old church out into the future which held for them, so all who viewed them hoped, naught but the rarest joys and the most magnificent prosperity.

"The wedding reception which followed was elegant in all its appointments, the most elaborate affair of its kind ever known in the Northwest. On the splendid lawn which surrounds the residence of the bride's father, on the green crest of a hill overlooking the twinkling city, a spacious marquee had been built for the accommodation of the many merry dancers. At nine different points within the marquee stood marble statues, each one holding rare and beautiful festoons of parti-colored cloths meeting at the central portion of the pavilion ceiling. On the inside of the spacious mansion equally elaborate preparations had been made, and all the concomitants of a wedding upon an unusually large scale were there.

"The floral decorations were superb and very costly; the catering was under the direction of an Eastern chef; the music was of the finest; the merriment was unbounded."

Let joy be unconfined. Still, we should like to know why an Eastern chef had to be summoned to decorate the interiors of the guests at the greatest social event in the history of the Northwest. Is it true, then, as wicked scoffers have said, that civilized food and drink are not to be procured in the sweet city named after the American musteline carnivore of the genus *Mephitis*? This is a question well worthy of consideration, but for the time being we must consider a subject much more important from the Chicago point of view, the value of the presents. The delightful way in which the poet treats this subject enhances our admiration of him. Some men might have shown the practical and vulgar spirit of the pawnbroker, but the poet merely dazzles us with one splendid detail, tosses a few jewels at us, and then in one golden sentence sums up the value of the most important social event in the history of the Northwest:

"A word as to the presents. It would be impossible, and, indeed, in most wretched taste to note their number or their beauty or their costliness, but the gift of the father of the bride to her in her own name of $200,000, as is understood, is certainly worth mention. The groom's gift was some rare opal jewels and a marquise ring of five different colored pearls, while the bride's mother gave her a magnificent necklace pendant consisting of an immense pearl set round with diamonds.

"In all its varied appointments, both as regards good taste and monetary expenditure—the wedding, it is said, having cost fully $20,000—the marriage was by all odds the most important social event in the history of Minneapolis or of the Northwest."

How much "monetary expenditure" would it take to make a wedding the most important social event in the history of Michigan avenue or of Chicago?

The Naturalized Chinaman.

A curious question has arisen in respect to the rights of a naturalized Chinaman, growing out of the application to the Secretary of State for a passport for WONG CHIN FOO, now a resident of this city.

At the present time the laws of the United States expressly forbid the naturalization of Chinamen. WONG CHIN FOO, however, claims to have been admitted to citizenship by an order of the Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in April, 1874, long before there was any express statutory prohibition against the naturalization of Chinese subjects, and when the only requirement of the law as to the race of those applying for naturalization was that they should be free white persons or aliens of African nativity or African descent. The Circuit Court in Michigan must have held that a Mongolian was a white person within the meaning of the laws of the United States; otherwise it would not have admitted WONG to citizenship. A different construction is put upon the statute by the State Department. Assistant Secretary WHARTON has declined to grant his application for a passport on the ground that the Secretary of State is prohibited from granting passports to any other persons than citizens of the United States, and that the naturalization of Chinamen under the law, even as it existed in April, 1874, was unauthorized and void.

In this view the State Department is sustained by a decision which was rendered in San Francisco in 1878 by the late Judge LORENZO SAWYER of the United States Circuit Court. A Chinaman named AH YUP applied to be naturalized, and after hearing his counsel in behalf of the application, Judge SAWYER invited argument from other prominent members of the bar as *amici curiæ*, or friends of the Court, in order to hear what suggestions they might be able to offer on the subject. He subsequently delivered a carefully written opinion reviewing the course of legislation by Congress in respect to naturalization from the beginning, and holding with clearness and ability that the expressions "white persons," as used in the naturalization laws, excludes Mongolians. In this opinion particular reference is made to the debates in the Senate in 1870, when the law was changed so as to permit the naturalization of persons of African nativity and descent; and it is shown that Senator SUMNER and all the other participants in the discussion assumed that Chinamen were necessarily excluded from naturalization by the law as it then stood, which provided for the admission to citizenship of white persons only. Judge SAWYER also maintains by reference to the various systems of ethnological classification, that wherever color is the basis of distinction the Mongolian or yellow race of mankind constitutes one class and the Caucasian or white race another. This decision of the United States Circuit Court in California, being the highest judicial authority which has yet expressed an opinion on the subject, is properly followed by the State Department. It certainly presents a powerful argument that Assistant Secretary WHARTON is thereby justified in holding that WONG CHIN FOO was not legally naturalized by the Michigan court, and is therefore not a person to whom a passport can lawfully be granted.

It has been suggested that the right of WONG CHIN FOO in this respect can be tested by an application to the courts in the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to issue the desired passport. It seems to us very doubtful, however, whether any such application would be entertained. The law does not say that passports *shall* be issued to applicants, but provides merely that the Secretary of State *may* grant and issue passports under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe, but that no passports shall be granted or issued to any other persons than citizens. The language of the law is declaratory of a power rather than mandatory as to its exercise, and we are inclined to think that a passport might be refused even to a citizen under circumstances which in the judgment of the State Department and the President rendered it improper or inexpedient to issue one. If this view is correct, no mandamus could be granted, for the Supreme Court of the United States has held again and again that the judiciary cannot interfere either by mandamus or injunction with executive officers, such as the heads of departments, in the discharge of their official duties unless those duties are purely ministerial in character and involve no exercise of judgment or official discretion.

Probably the best way for WONG CHIN FOO to obtain an authoritative adjudication from the courts as to his citizenship would be to attempt to vote at an election for member of Congress.

Mr. FASSETT doesn't pan out as an orator, after all. In his speech at Ogdensburg he said, "The Republican party's mission began in the elevation of mankind, and will not end until its salvation shall have been made complete." In other words, he wants to make the pious people of Ogdensburg believe that the Republican party belongs to the Salvation Army. Then he created laughter by speaking of "128,000 acres of Republicans." Unfortunately for him, that happens to be a phrase which belongs to our friend GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. Again he says, "You stand here in the north a northern light of New York State Republicanism, an everlasting menace to the darkness of Manhattan Island." This brilliant display brought out "great applause." But, after all, here in Manhattan Island the people are not afraid of the northern lights, for the simple reason that no fellow has as yet discovered what they are made of or what they amount to. He also tells us that "St. Lawrence lights the signal fires on the north and away across the State in the southwestern extremity. Cattaraugus and Chautauqua see the signal and light their fires in return and send back the illumination to the north, and, like the Scottish signals, these are the signs of life, the call to action of the clans of Republicanism, and from the farms and hillsides we will all join in making the descent upon the Democratic Tammany hosts in the lowlands on the island down by the sea."

Gracious! Mr. FASSETT must have been down to Coney Island recently. He has fireworks on the brain. Here, again, is some more of his fire: "One man in earnest can set the world on fire. A thousand men in St. Lawrence county in earnest shall raise such a flame here that it shall illumine and fire the State."

Well, if Mr. FASSETT isn't a great orator, he is certainly a fiery one, and his speech at Ogdensburg is the fiercest on record.

The Republican campaign is evidently going to blazes.

The suicide of Gen. BOULANGER by the grave of his mistress is the melodramatic close of a typical Gallic melodrama. The preeminent quality of the man was vanity, and such a death was the culmination of overweening vanity. He belonged by spirit not to the latter-day republican, bourgeois era, but to the artificial, vain, showy, insincere period of the second empire, and the tawdry sentimentality of his death, as of his life, is characteristic of the heroes of PAUL DE KOCK and BENJAMIN CONSTANT. He did as they would have done. His gallantry was the false gallantry that is so imposing to the French imagination, so intolerable to the Anglo-Saxon sincerity; a gallantry that used women as a means to his own selfish purposes. His sense of honor was that characteristic honor noted in dishonor that sacrificed everything and everybody to his own advancement. He was not a hero of romance of the lusty, daredevil, brave school of "The Three Guardsmen," but a victim of sentimental selfishness. And yet there will doubtless be fair hands enough to deck his grave, and many men and women who will weep tears of sensibility over an idol whose head was of brass and his feet of clay.

A dime museum freak, known as "The Living Man with the Broken Neck," has ineffectually tried to commit suicide in Milwaukee. Any one of the usual cowards who commit suicide would have done so long ago if he were in this man's case, so soon, probably, as he discovered what his unfortunate condition was and that it was helpless. "The Living Man with the Broken Neck," however, was of sturdier stuff. It was not until his wife, taking her children with her, had eloped, and he had vainly tried to find them, that he attempted suicide. Ought not this attempted suicide to straighten the backbone of some of those wretched men who gulp poison or jump into dreary waters simply because they have lost a sweetheart or an imaginary sweetheart? Life, apparently, was pleasant, or at least worth living, to one whose head could not be raised above his bosom, and who earned a miserable pittance by being gazed at day after day by the indifferent and the curious. It is only necessary to recall Mrs. BROWNING'S words, that observation without sympathy is torture, to know what this man endured and endured willingly.

Another Witness for Keeley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Your editorial, entitled "Is the Drunkard Curable?" in THE SUN of Sunday, Sept. 27, goes directly to the root of the Keeley cure. You say truly: "It is the question of fact which is of essential importance so far as the drunkards are concerned." After having been in bondage, through the liquor habit, for fourteen years, I read an article in THE SUN which prompted me to go to Dwight and place myself under treatment. During the month of my sojourn there I received 125 injections in my left arm and took medicine every two hours while awake. I left Dwight cleansed of my leprosy, and it is this "question of fact" which is of supreme importance to me. While in Dwight I made the acquaintance of nearly 700 patients. Of these, 355 have written to me during the past four months, and they all tell the same story. The Bichloride of Gold Club, organized in Dwight, now has a membership of 1,000 and I venture the assertion that these 1,000 men constitute the strongest temperance regiment ever formed. I cannot find words to describe the change which has been wrought in my own case, but I know that my disease was conquered at Dwight.

I shall always feel grateful to THE SUN because it so generously opened its columns to the cured drunkard whose communication first attracted my attention. After reading that letter I scanned your advertising pages, but found no advertisement of the Keeley Institute. Dr. Keeley does not advertise; the men whom he has redeemed are his best advertisements. I have a volume of testimony regarding the effectiveness of the gold cure, so great and so unanimous that it is impressive. Residents on the Atlantic seaboard have but faint appreciation of the interest that is taken in the Keeley cure by dwellers in the Mississippi Valley. While I was in Dwight Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of Chicago, visited that village and made an investigation. Meeting Mr. Washburne in Chicago in June last I asked him for his verdict regarding the Keeley Institute. He replied: "It is doing more good for humanity than any institution in the world."

A clergyman, who made an address before the Bichloride of Gold Club, said: "I came to Dwight, investigated the treatment, escorted a beloved parishioner here, and took him to his home a new man. I am now here with another friend. I do not hesitate to say that, while in Dwight, I have seen more of the manliness of man, and experienced more of the nobleness of human nature, than during my four years' course in a theological seminary."

A Tennessee Judge, a life-long friend of Andrew Johnson, writes me under date of Sept. 14: "I feel like I was a new man. At first Dwight was to me a valley of humiliation, but I shed tears when I left the little village. I have been living on the glad mountain tops ever since. It is wonderful." D. G. R.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.

Distressing News from Kansas.

From the Atchison Daily Globe.

The women have yielded to the temptation; they are buying up votes.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech of the Governor-General Proroguing the Session.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Governor-General Stanley went in state to the Parliament Buildings, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Senate chamber, his Excellency prorogued the first session of the Seventh Canadian Parliament. The Governor-General said in his speech:

"I desire to convey to you my high appreciation of the earnestness and assiduity which you have devoted to your Parliamentary duties during this protracted session. I have also to express my sympathy and regret, which you and the whole Dominion must feel, and which I sincerely share, for the lamented loss of the late Prime Minister, the Right Hon. John A. Macdonald, who died full of years and honors in the midst of your deliberations, and I congratulate you and the country upon the moderation and patriotism which you manifested in that crisis, and which enabled the legislative business of the country to be continued without serious interruption.

"An agreement was made in June last between Great Britain and the United States for the practical cessation of seal fishing in Behring Sea during the past season, for the benefit of the protection of seal life, pending an investigation by experts, in which this country has taken part, into the question of the necessity of measures for preventing its extinction. The report of the experts has not yet been received, and negotiations for a settlement of the questions which have arisen on the subject are proceeding, but are still incomplete.

"I am pleased to observe that, in anticipation of a friendly conference with the Government of the United States on the subject of extension and development of our trade with that country and other important matters, the provisions of the protocol of 1888, known as the *modus vivendi*, have been extended.

"The measures you have concurred in passing are important and useful. The reorganization of the Legislature of the Northwest Territories and the readjustment and increase of its powers are just tributes to the eminent capacity for self-government which that important and rapidly increasing section of Canada has manifested. The acts for the improvement of the law respecting elections will, I hope, be found beneficial by simplifying the procedure and facilitating the repression of corrupt practices. The measures respecting the cattle trade, loading of ships, registration of trade marks, and vice-admiralty courts will prove advantageous to trade, commerce, and shipping. The enactments respecting the inspection of ships must prove of great value in the protection of the lives of persons employed upon them, while the act respecting the fisheries of the Dominion and the obstruction of navigable waters will remove the possible source of discussion between this Goverment and the provinces.

"Notwithstanding that the result of the census shows a less important increase in the population than was expected, it is satisfactory to obtain evidence of the general prosperity of the country, and the bountiful harvest with which Providence has blessed us this year will give a fresh impetus to the settlement of the Northwest and to the enterprises and interests of the country generally. It is gratifying to perceive that you have felt justified in reducing the duty on sugar to the extent of about $3,000,000, thus materially lessening the cost of an article of universal consumption, and that you have not judged it necessary to provide for replacing the revenue to the extent of more than half the reduction thus made. It is a further recommendation of this important measure that, while it has largely reduced the cost of a necessary article of food, it provides for supplying the consequent loss of revenue by the imposition of duties on luxuries only.

"The extensive frauds upon the Government by a group of contractors and the irregularities of certain persons in the civil service, which have been discovered in the investigations by your committees, are much to be regretted. The punishment with which many of them have already been visited, the steps which are to be taken in regard to others, and the operation of the statute you have passed for their repression in the future will, I trust, have the effect of preventing their recurrence, and it is the intention of my Ministers to procure the issue of a commission to investigate the organization of the civil service and to report as to measures for its improvement.

"The question of the restriction of prohibition of the liquor traffic has also been occupying the attention of my Ministers, and a commission will issue during the recess to inquire into and report upon this important subject."

TO STIMULATE GOLD IMPORTS.

The Treasury Will Give Bankers All the Aid in Its Power.

WASHINGTON, Sept 30.—The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued to-day the following special instructions to the Superintendent of the United States Assay Office in New York:

"In cases of deposits of foreign gold coin or foreign gold bars at the United States Assay Office at New York, such approximation of the value of the bullion delivered as in the discretion of the Superintendent may be regarded safe and proper, not to exceed 90 per cent. of the value, will be paid, pending melt and assay."

The purpose of this regulation is to encourage, so far as can be legally done by the Government, the importation of foreign gold into the United States by allowing importers spot cash value for foreign gold as soon as received at the counter of the Assay Office, instead of requiring them to wait two or three days, and sometimes longer, while the deposits are being melted and the exact gold contained determined by chemical anlysis.

It has been a matter of general acceptance that both the Bank of France and the Bank of Germany, in order to stimulate the export of gold from the United States, have been in the habit of crediting banking houses in Paris and Berlin with the value of gold shipped to them at New York at the date of shipment, thus lessening the cost of the movement by the interest of the amount during the whole period of transit. It was stated some time ago that some of the banks in New York were going to do the same thing. Of course the Government cannot legally make payments for the value of gold shipped to this country until it is actually received at the counter in New York. The only thing it can legally do is to expedite the payment, thus saving interest to the importer, which the director has sought to accomplish by the above regulation.

COULDN'T OPEN THE VAULT.

Uncle Sam Was Obliged to Suspend Payment for an Hour or So on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An accident to the lock of the inner door of the vault in the cash room of the United States Treasury caused a temporary suspension of payments in that office this morning. The vault is opened at 9 o'clock every business day, but there was a hitch this morning, and it resisted all efforts to open it. It contained about $18,000,000 in loose funds necessary to the transaction of the current business of the department. When nearly an hour had been spent in vain efforts to move the refractory door, and the creditors in the outer office were increasing in numbers and importunity, a newcomer took hold of the door knob, and by a vigorous shaking accidentally brought the combinations in their proper places and the trouble was at an end. In the mean time a telegram had been sent to a lock expert in Philadelphia to come to Washington at once, and the Treasurer had about concluded to resort to the hitherto sacred funds in the reserve vault. What made the matter worse was that the demands on the Treasury this morning were unusually large.

New York Custom House Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has gone to New York to confer with Collector Hendricks in regard to the administration of customs business at that port. One of the questions to be considered is the practicability of improving the present system of carting dutiable merchandise from the steamship wharves to the Appraiser's warehouse and elsewhere.

Park Improvements.

The contract for altering the walks and roadways about the Washington Memorial Arch in Washington square was awarded to Joseph Moore by the Park Commissioners yesterday. They gave the contract for constructing walks along Riverside Drive, between Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth streets, to the Merchants' Asphalt Company, and accepted the offer of the New York and New Jersey Globe Gas Light Company to put a number of lamps in Central Park free of charge.

The Descent of Man.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Man's brief and bootless journeying adown this vale of tears
Reminds me of the numerals we learned in childhood's years;
For,
He starts out filled with confidence, the race already 1,
At least to him it seems 2 be, though really scarce begun;
With 3-sounding speech and daring deed he tries his name to score,
In bolder, brighter blazonry than ever man be 4;
Yet soon, if 5 misjudged him not, nor estimate him wrong,
His world-6-soul reminds him that this life is not for long.
His 7-ly prospects seem to him in quite a shaky state,
And as he ponders o'er his ways he groweth less el-8,
And fain-9 becomes, and sad, concludes his day is past,
Gives up his breath, and ex the ghost, and comes to 0 at last.

IMPROPERLY SPRAYED GRAPES.

Not Enough of Them Hereabouts to Give Grounds for Alarm.

The condition of the grapes in Ulster county and up the Hudson is not as bad as many persons have probably supposed owing to the recent action of the Board of Health to prevent the sale of unwholesome grapes in this city. Assistant Chemist Lederle of the Health Department spent the greater part of Tuesday in the grape-growing district, in company with Dr. D. G. Fairchild, assistant pathologist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. They drove through thirty-five miles or more of the vineyard country, and were well received by the growers whom they visited.

They found that the entire trouble had been caused by a few careless farmers who had failed to follow the instructions issued by the Government in the application of the Bordeaux mixture. Some growers sprayed with too strong a solution of copper in the mixture; others used the mixture too late in the season, after the grapes had begun to ripen, and others, after doing everything properly up to the last moment, failed to use the final solution, or ammonia mixture. This is employed to wash off any copper sediment which may remain on the vines and fruit after spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. In a few cases where the instructions had not been complied with the grapes were thickly coated with a coppery incrustation. This percentage, however, was very small, and growers who were at fault quickly discovered their error.

Dr. Lederle heard a few complaints of a falling off in trade, but on the whole the grape business does not seem to have suffered materially. One dealer said he had sold more grapes than ever, because his were all good.

Here is Dr. Lederle's report, which was sent to Sanitary Superintendent Ewing yesterday:

"I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions, I visited on Sept 28, in company with Dr. D. G. Fairchild, assistant pathologist, Department of Agriculture at Washington, that portion of the grape-growing district of Ulster county in the neighborhood of Marlborough and Milton from which on the 24th and 25th of September I had, on inspection in the city of New York, found grapes incrusted with a greenish compound which rendered them unwholesome.

"It appears that a disease of the grapevines has seriously affected a large section of the grape district, and to remedy the effects of this disease the vines have been sprayed. Experiments have shown that when grapes are treated strictly according to the directions issued for the use of the Bordeaux mixture at the proper season of the year the compound remaining on the grapes when matured and marketable is not perceptible except in rare instances.

"In a majority of vineyards visited, and where directions were strictly adhered to, the grapes and stems show barely a trace of the compound, and in many cases none at all. In other vineyards, and especially in those vineyards visited from which grapes were shipped to New York and were condemned by the Board of Health, and in which the compound had been used later than recommended and its use had not been followed by the ammonia mixture as required, the compound remained on the grapes and stems in considerable quantities. In some instances it is evident that the mixture when used had not been properly stirred, so that some of the vines received and retained an excessive amount of the copper contained in the compound. It is also apparent that only a very small number of vineyards have been improperly treated, and that the fruit from such vineyards is very easily recognized by the bluish green deposit on the grapes and stems."

A watch will still be kept for the grapes entering the city, but it is not expected that any more improperly sprayed grapes will find their way to this market. Dr. Martin is now inspecting the new arrivals of grapes.

WOMEN IN THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Smaller Conferences Voting in Favor of the Proposition.

The fall conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been voting on the question of abolishing the restrictive rule which prevents women from sitting as delegates in the General Conference. The vote last week stood 1,383 in favor of changing the present rule to 1,180 against. The *Christian Advocate* of this week announces the vote in eleven more conferences, in ten of which the majority is largely in favor of the admittance of women. The Northwest German is the only conference of the number that is opposed to the proposed change. This is the vote:

Conference.	*For.*	*Against.*
North Ohio	71	64
Ohio	141	25
Central Ohio	111	29
Wisconsin	100	30
West Wisconsin	72	28
Columbia River	32	12
Northwest German		46
Des Moines	124	88
Northwest Iowa	67	40
Southern Illinois	104	29
Illinois	131	55
Total	953	405
Already reported	1,363	1,189
Grand total	2,316	1,594

This gives a majority for the women of 722 in the fall conferences already heard from. The spring conferences which voted this year on the question did so in uncertainty as to whether the vote was on the question of eligibility or on a change of the rule. They will vote again at their meetings next spring. It is through the West that the vote in behalf of the women has been strongest. The last General Conference of the Church decided that the admission of women would be a constitutional change, and therefore requires a three-fourths vote of the ministers of the conferences. The vote on the change is to be reported to the next General Conference, which meets in Omaha in May, 1892. It is not expected by the friends of the new measure that the required three-fourths vote will be obtained, but they hope to persuade the next General Conference that it is really not a constitutional change, and that only a majority vote of the conferences is necessary.

THE EXPLOSION AT OYSTER BAY.

Dead Fireman Dickerson's Mother Testifies that He Predicted It.

The inquest into the deaths of Engineer James Donaldson, Fireman Townsend Dickerson, and Brakeman Michael Reardon, who were killed by the explosion of locomotive 113 at the Oyster Bay depot on the Long Island Railroad on Sept. 7, was continued in the Town Hall, Oyster Bay, by Coroner Cooley yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Dickerson, the mother of the dead fireman, testified that her son had talked to her about the condition of the locomotive for about two weeks before he was killed. He said the boiler was leaking badly and the engine was not fit to run. He predicted the explosion. He said it leaked so badly that it was impossible to keep up steam, and unless soon repaired it would blow up.

J. H. Whitlock, an engineer, who noticed the engine standing at a station ten days before the explosion, predicted it would blow up inside of a month. Mr. Whitlock was expected at the inquest yesterday. Word was received that he was ill in St. Louis, and in consequence the inquest was adjourned to Oct. 14.

A Reception for the Methodist Delegates.

A large number of the foreign delegates to the great Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which begins in Washington this week, have already arrived here, and next Monday evening a reception is to be given them in Carnegie's Music Hall, Seventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Methodist enthusiasm is to be aroused by congregational singing, and addresses will be made by representative Methodists. A large attendance is expected from New York and neighboring cities, and the occasion will be one of the good old-fashioned Methodist sort.

Many of the British delegates will arrive by the City of Berlin to-morrow, and the last installment is coming on the City of Rome, which is due on Saturday.

Fighting Park Policemen Reduced to the Ranks.

W. G. Lyons and John Hoy, the two mounted policemen who recently fought while on duty in Riverside Drive Park, were reduced to patrol duty yesterday at a meeting of the Park Commissioners, and Lyons was further punished by being fined thirty days' pay.

Case's Will.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A unique will was filed yesterday for probate. It was that of Owen Cane of McKeesport. The instrument was as follows:

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Sept. 7, 1891.

Pay John Clark $1.
Pay John Maloy $4.
$1 85.

After all expenses are paid the balance is given to Mrs. M. Trayers. OWEN CANE, per N. B.

Witnesses:
MRS. BRANNON.
MISS KATE BRANNON.
MRS. RICKLEY.
MR. JOYCE.
OWEN CANE.

The testator signed his own name as a witness, while his name was signed for him at the bottom of the will by the scrivener, who also wrote the names of the witnesses. Cane had been injured in an accident, and was carried into Mrs. Brannon's house. There he made his will as given and died shortly afterward.

A Strange Metamorphosis.

Fangle—The Cincinnati Club seems to be securely established in eighth place.

Quimso—Yes; it is the football team of the League.

THREW A CRAB AT HIS TORMENTORS.

It H