The Sun.

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Cholera.

There will be no foolery about the publication of the cholera reports here, if unhappily that pest shall be brought into the city. There will be no concealment of the facts. We shall publish them without delay. This service is due to the truth. It is due to the community. It will inure to the public advantage. It will be of especial value as a means of preventing the spread of the cholera.

The authorities of several of the cities of Germany perpetrated a great public wrong in trying to conceal the facts about the cholera when it first appeared in them. In the cities of Hamburg and Altona the disease got a foothold between the 14th and the 18th of August, but the municipal officials prevented the publication of any news of its existence until it had become epidemic, and even then strove to conceal the facts. The health officials appear to have acted in connivance with them, as they failed to publish bulletins of the progress of the pest, or to give any public warning. Ships were permitted to leave Hamburg under clean bills of health for at least a week after the 14th of August. When the truth could no longer be concealed, the Hamburg papers printed sensational and exaggerated accounts of the cholera's ravages, and came very near raising a panic. Our Berlin despatch of Monday last said that there also the public officials were trying to conceal the facts, and that consequently there were apprehension and misapprehension, mistrust and distrust, on all hands.

This kind of thing, about which we have had many details by cable, is disgraceful, cruel, and criminal.

There will be nothing of the kind in this city of New York. The quarantine authorities are on the guard, and will make no concealment of a single fact that concerns the community. The health authorities of the city are on the alert, and will give publicity to the first cases that make their appearance, if there shall unhappily be such cases. There will be no foolery here.

Thus the people of the city will be properly warned and fully instructed. Thus they will be prepared for danger, so that happily danger may be warded off.

The Vital Point.

The favor and the suffrages of young voters are much sought for this year. The industrious CLARKSON employs the shining hours between dawn and sunset in the task of organizing Young Republican Clubs; and there are others busy with the "first voters." Mr. REID on his Western trip devoted much attention to the young men; and our contemporary, the *Tribune* of Detroit, the town in which DON MANUEL DICKINSON'S whiskers gained their radiant refulgence, declares that Mr. REID'S "splendid analysis of Democratic principles should deter any young man from casting his lot with the Democratic party." "Setting aside," it declares, "the war record of the Democracy, disregarding the war record of the Republican party, and viewing both parties as they exist today, and in the light of recent performances and late declarations of policy, what is there in the Democratic party to attract or in the Republican party to repel young voters?"

What? Liberty itself, the people's birthright and heritage, menaced by the assault of Republican reactionaries!

If the American electorate were entirely made up of individuals born in the year of grace 1871, and voting in 1892 for the first time, such an appeal as the Detroit *Tribune* makes might have a certain value. If the voters were all so young that not one of them was old enough to remember the sinister record of that year, of the crested and crowning reconstruction rascality in the South, such an appeal might avail. It was a year of terrorism and lawlessness; a year in which a large portion of the South was overrun by armed bands of colored outlaws and marauders; during which four Presidential proclamations were deemed necessary to restore public order; during which, on Oct. 17, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended in South Carolina, and wholesale arrests by the soldiery stationed there superseded the civil power and, for the time being, overthrew it.

The first voters of 1892, born in 1871, can have no personal knowledge of these historical facts, however fully their faculties may be developed by CLARKSON. The confidence of the Republicans in this year's first voters may, therefore, be well founded. They may even, as the Detroit *Tribune* intimates, cast their lot with the Republicans in many cases, while the men with memories will reject the most strenuous Republican appeals.

"Recent performances and late declarations of policy," says our Detroit contemporary, "contain nothing to attract the Democrats or to repel the Republicans." Indeed! Has the *Tribune* forgotten the late declaration of the Minneapolis Convention favoring a revival, in all its hideousness and obliquity, of the Force bill, intending to shackle the freedom of voters, and to turn over the control of elections henceforth to a life-tenure judiciary of Republican partisans and their irresponsible servants and agents? Has it forgotten the recent performance of that same Minneapolis Convention, still green in the memory of all patriotic citizens: the putting up again of BENJAMIN HARRISON, the apologist and exemplar of the Force bill reactionary policy, against the earnest protest of all broad-minded Republicans?

All the voters of the United States were not born yesterday, or the day before, nor a majority of them in the year 1871. "Remember '98" was once the inspiring watchword of patriots on the other side of the Atlantic. "Remember '71" is a fitting watchword for patriots on this side, and, remembering '71, there will be no Force bill and no Negro Domination.

The Use of Money in Elections.

According to Prof. J. J. MCCOOK in the *Forum*, the selling of their votes by the voters is one of the most serious evils of our politics; and, according to the Philadelphia Mugwump, Mr. HERBERT WELSH, in the same magazine, "the undue or illicit use of money in connection with elections" is a terrible political disease.

The first writer undertakes to support his thesis by information concerning Connecticut elections, gathered very loosely from "gentlemen who are considered by myself and by those who know them qualified in a very eminent degree to testify." From such information he concludes that at least 20,000 of the 106,000 voters in that State are venal. The moral he proposes to draw in a future article, when he will also suggest "possible remedies for the evil," Prof. MCCOOK, by the way, starts out by saying that he himself has "never taken an active part in politics." Therefore he writes of a subject of which he has no personal knowledge.

Mr. WELSH proposes at once a cure for the evil which he thinks he has discovered, and it is "the enactment of laws in all the States, possibly also of a Federal law, requiring political committees to publish at the conclusion of a campaign full statements, duly attested before a notary, giving an account of all money received and disbursed by them in the prosecution of their work." He thinks, rightly enough, that our New York law requiring such a statement from each candidate does not accomplish the end; but if the remedy fails as to candidates, it would fail equally as to committees.

The truth is that neither of the evils over which Prof. MCCOOK and Mr. WELSH have worked themselves up is really serious, and, so far as they exist, they are inseparable from elections by universal suffrage. Each party will get all the votes it can by hook or by crook. It is a fight, and all is fair in love and war. If money serves the desired end, money will be used, and as it is necessary to that end, it must be used. Even the pious Presbyterian Mr. HARRISON does not hamper the exertions of Chairman CARTER by interposing conscientious scruples lest there be "undue or illicit use of money" in the Republican campaign. The most hypocritical Mugwumps are not troubled on that score, but are rather afraid lest there will not be money enough to offset in kind the Republican corruption.

The great necessity for the expenditure of money in a campaign like the present is that a tremendous effort is requisite to bring out the people to vote. It is not to buy their votes, but to induce them to go to the polls. In a proportionately small number of cases voters actually have to be paid to vote, probably more frequently in the country than in the large towns. They will not take the trouble of going to the polls unless the path is made easy for them. But those who vote against their convictions in return for a money bribe are few actually and insignificant proportionately. The great mass of voters stick to their party, and no important election is ever carried by bribery defeating the popular will. It is not an evil of our political system that justifies the alarm of this professor and this Mugwump.

The evil or trouble which disturbs politicians who really understand the business of elections, is the inability to get out the vote. At the election for President in 1888 a vast amount of money was expended by each of the political parties, more than ever before, and the campaign was fought vigorously from beginning to finish. Yet more than a million of those entitled to vote failed to go to the polls, or something like ten per cent. of the voting population.

Here is the evil for the philosophers to think about. Here is the explanation of the need of vast campaign expenditures; and unless this canvass soon gains impetus from popular interest, the evil will be more pronounced this year than ever before.

Troublous Days in Africa.

The white man is finding tropical Africa a hard road to travel just at present. If misfortunes never come singly anywhere, they are coming in droves in the Dark Continent.

The worm has turned at last, and the Central African Arabs, after being buffeted and beaten and taxed for a year, has risen in his might to assert his alleged right to kill or enslave negroes, to monopolize the ivory business, and to transport goods across Lake Tanganyika without contributing to the money box of the Congo Free State. He is supposed to have killed every white man he could lay hands on in a vast area between Tanganyika and Stanley Falls. Fortunately, owing to the paucity of the European population, his victims do not number more than seventeen. He has succeeded, however, in sadly vexing the peace of mind of the Congo Free State, and that young and shaky Government is now hurrying little steamboats up the Congo with black soldiers packed like sardines on the decks. These reformed savages are expected to restrain the bloodthirsty tendencies of the Arabs and restore peace to the primeval forests of the upper river.

The Congo Free State is also involved in a war of words with the most important of the river trading companies, which it has banished from 700 miles of the Mobangi River on the ground that the best interests of the natives require it. This is peculiarly aggravating to the company, as it had just struck an uncommonly rich bonanza in the shape of ivory accumulations to which the people of Bangasso had given years. The company asserts that this is the culmination of a long series of petty annoyances to which trade on the Congo has been subjected, and it is airing its grievances through the Belgian newspapers, to the great scandal of progress in Africa.

The agent of another trading company has succeeded in killing King MSIRI, the most powerful ruler within the limits of the Congo State. This potentate was menacing the agent with a sword when he fired the fatal shot, which is perhaps regarded as providential by the State authorities.

Missionaries on the Congo also have found reason to complain that the State has so greatly reduced the duty on trade gin that it now flows in copious streams, and the natives are drinking themselves to death as fast as possible.

The native Christians of Uganda have a grievance against their teachers of opposing creeds, who taught them polemics so successfully that they were ready to fly at one another's throats upon the slightest provocation, Capt. LUGARD at last siding with the Protestant faction, and driving all the poor Catholics who escaped his rifles and Maxim guns out of the country.

The Germans in East Africa are also bearing heavy burdens imposed upon them not only by the Arabs in Tabora, who have declared their independence of Emperor WILLIAM, but also by the natives in various parts, from Kilima-Njaro to Lindi, who cannot accustom themselves to the German style, and whose protests take the form of killing the whites and their black servants whenever they get a chance.

Some promoters of African progress are disposed to be discouraged; but there is really no reason to lose hope. Reverses and blunders have occurred. White men and their methods in the Dark Continent are not always wise or worthy. The fact remains that never in the early history of America was so much progress made in so short a time as has been made within the past fifteen years in Africa. Only yesterday, a continent larger than our own was as little known in its greater part as the Antarctic lands. To-day, our maps show it teeming with many millions of people, dotted its mighty water systems, its mountains, lakes, plains, and forests; and the forces of civilization are pushing in everywhere and are getting a foothold too.

May not the work on the Congo Railroad be fairly typical of the present and future of civilization in Africa? For two years the engineers have been blasting, inch by inch, a roadway out of the solid rock. Nature has not helped them to a rod of easy grading. To-day, they can see before them the end of this terrible labor, and new conditions that will make their progress easy to the upper Congo.

No reverses or discouragements will defeat the purpose of the civilized world to help Africa to attain the full measure of development of which she is capable.

The Grand Army.

The twenty-fifth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held last summer at Detroit, was of unusual interest, as celebrating the first quarter of a century of the organization. Such an occasion it certainly was, and accordingly it would not now be surprising to find the reunion of 1892 a little overshadowed by comparison. From present appearances, however, there is to be no such contrast, and the twenty-sixth encampment at the national capital will probably be very large and enthusiastic.

The selection of Washington for this year's meeting was made at Detroit by a plurality of twenty-seven votes over Lincoln, Neb. It was the turn of the East to get the encampment, and indeed prior to the reunion at Boston in 1890, it had gone west of the Alleghanies four years in succession. It may also be presumed that next year it will be given to Chicago or some place not far distant, in order that the members may take in the World's Fair on the same journey. Washington has not had a national encampment since 1870, and the District of Columbia may perhaps be regarded as neutral ground in the Presidential year. A large open space south of the White House will be given up to the tents of the Grand Army. There will be the GRANT tent, the SHERMAN tent, the MEADE tent, the THOMAS tent, and so on. The GRANT tent will hold, it is said, 4,000 people.

There must be now about half a million members in this organization. One of its marked features is its steady growth year after year, the additions of new comrades surpassing the deaths, until in these days it seems to be more flourishing than ever, although twenty-seven years have passed since the close of the war. When, on the 6th of April, 1866, Dr. B. F. STEPHENSON, who had been surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois, founded the first Grand Army post of a dozen members at Decatur, in that State, he could hardly have foreseen its extraordinary future; and although at his death in 1871 it was a growing institution, it had not more than 30,000 or 40,000 members. But last year at Detroit the records showed an aggregate of 493,067 comrades belonging to 7,409 posts. The sum expended in charity for the year was put down at $333,700, and probably the total of relief funds since the foundation of the Grand Army would exceed $2,500,000. There is a collateral body known as the Women's Relief Corps, which showed last year a membership of 77,779. The various figures denoting the growth of the organization will very likely show gains this year as hitherto.

It is worth recalling that at the first national encampment, held at Indianapolis in 1866, resolutions were adopted declaring that the Grand Army was established for the maintenance of the principles for which its members had fought, and for procuring legislation to benefit the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. There is no doubt that it has attended faithfully to these purposes, and, in fact, it has exerted a heavy pressure on pension legislation. A less successful aim which it then proposed for itself was that of advocating an act of Congress "making it the inexorable duty of every citizen to defend his country in time of need in person and not by substitute." In those days President ANDREW JOHNSON'S policy was a great theme of discussion, and the first national encampment of the Grand Army reminded him pointedly of what he had once said about giving political offices to needy and deserving veterans. However, one of the early regulations declared that no member should "in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes; and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nominations for political purposes be made."

The Grand Army derives great strength from the feeling of comradeship and from the common sympathy of those that have risked their lives in the same patriotic cause. Yet it could hardly have had a success so conspicuous without a corresponding enthusiasm for the veterans on the part of the community. This sentiment apparently does not weaken with the lapse of years, but continues to maintain in various ways the success of the annual encampments.

Insanity as a Plea for Divorce.

One of the most interesting subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association was a proposition to change the law of England so as to make insanity a ground for divorce.

There is a radical distinction between mental derangement existing at the time of marriage considered as a reason for annulling the marriage relation, and mental derangement occurring after marriage as a reason for granting an absolute divorce.

In this State, and in most of the States of the American Union, the courts have the power to annul a marriage upon proof that at the time of the ceremony either of the parties was insane, and, therefore, unable intelligently to make a contract.

As to insanity occurring after marriage, however, we believe there is—or there was up to the year 1890—only one State in which divorces are granted by reason of insanity subsequent to the marriage. This is Arkansas. In 1881 a statute was enacted in Wisconsin permitting divorce on account of insanity where such insanity was believed to be incurable, but this law remained in force only a year.

At the meeting of the British Medical Association, the principal paper on the subject was read by a Dr. WEATHERLY, who considered four objections to the proposed innovation in the law. These were, first, that there was always doubt about the prognosis, or probable outcome in cases of alleged insanity; secondly, that the Anglican marriage service demanded fidelity in sickness as well as in health; thirdly, that if divorce were to be regarded as proper in the case of mental disease, it might also be regarded as proper in cases of incurable consumption or cancer; and fourthly, that too much of a burden would be imposed upon medical men to determine whether the defendant in such cases really was insane or not.

In the course of the debate there was a general agreement on the part of the thirty physicians present to the effect that if insanity were to be accepted as a plea for divorce at all, it should only be in cases which were deemed by experts to be absolutely incurable; and there was also a strong sentiment in favor of requiring that the insanity should have existed for a considerable period, a minimum of seven years being suggested by some of the speakers and ten years by others.

At the end of the discussion a vote was taken upon the question in this form: "Should incurable insanity, after examination by experts appointed by the Government, be made a legitimate plea for divorce?" Upon this question the vote was seventeen in the affirmative as against thirteen in the negative. It is to be noted, however, that Dr. HACK TUKE, one of the most prominent English experts in mental disease, opposed any change in the law.

GEORGE CURTIS lacked only two years of the Psalmist's period of three score and ten; but his life was cast in pleasant places, and nothing but what was gentle, graceful, and poetic belonged to his career. He was one of those fortunate creatures who seem never to be compelled to do anything which is contrary to their inclinations. From his first appearance upon the stage of action, when he went to Brook Farm in 1842, to the end at Staten Island yesterday morning, he always maintained his own views of reform, and died as he lived in the enjoyment of intellectual freedom and the culture of moral ideals, many of which the world has not yet learned to recognize. Elevated in purpose, lovely in character, the most delightful of companions, the soul of truth, not a great constructive genius either in literature, in politics, or in reform, though he attempted all of them with distinction, his personal and social qualities were always pure and perfect; and those who knew him best, will join with us in laying upon his grave the fairest flower of memory and of hope.

The tariff question affects every citizen in the community.—*Brooklyn Times.*

We dare say, but there's no hurry about it. We have had tariffs for a good while, and shall have to live under them for a good while longer. But a Force bill we have hitherto succeeded in keeping off, and now we have come to the last struggle on that subject. If we defeat the Republicans this fall, we shall never hear of a Force bill again. Therefore, our best plan is to let the tariff slide for the present, and all go in heartily together to wipe out the Force bill. A man who is in danger of being eaten by a tiger would be a fool to devote himself to killing mosquitoes while the tiger is crawling up within striking distance.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Oregonian*, is entirely mistaken when it attributes to THE SUN the statement that "Mr. CLEVELAND has written to ex-Secretary FAIRCHILD thanking him and his associates of the anti-snap Syracuse Convention for the work done there in opposition to the regular Democratic State Convention which met in Albany."

No such statement has ever appeared in THE SUN. We don't know that Mr. CLEVELAND has written to Mr. FAIRCHILD; and we will bet $50 that he never wrote such a letter to anybody as that above described.

The Mugwumps are irrepressible. Because the facts in regard to work and wages in New York asserted by Commissioner PECK do not tally with the Mugwump theories, they go right to abusing the regular Democratic leader of the State, Senator HILL. They should be spanked.

A correspondent asks for a definition of the Force bill. We have also received many requests for the publication of that specimen of it which not long ago was carried through the House of Representatives and was finally defeated in the Senate. It would fill a great many columns of our paper, and accordingly we cannot undertake to publish the document entire. It is a bill designed to put an end to the management of elections by the different States, and to subject them to the control of Federal supervisors. These supervisors would be able to prevent all men from voting whom they do not wish to vote, and to allow all men to vote who may be agreeable to their purposes. Thus the Republican party would have the power to maintain itself in office indefinitely; and a general system of tyranny and centralization would take the place of our present system of free and honest elections. In the Southern States this situation would be followed by the domination of the most ignorant and venal description of voters, namely, the ignorant and uneducated negroes; and the result would be the same kind of plunder and corruption as prevailed in those States during the carpet-bag era.

Hurrah for the Bald Eagle! Temperature, pulse, and appetite normal. Both political parties rejoice. The rich and the poor repeat their congratulations. The religious people are grateful.

The Rev. Dr. WAYLAND of Philadelphia is alarmed over the "disappearance of the middle class" from this country. If we had such a class we would say, Away with it, and away with all other classes, including the upper and the lower, so that we may have but one all-embracing class in our American community, with each and every man of that class in the possession of his political and pecuniary rights, free to enjoy all the opportunities of life and fortune. No privileged class here, high, middle, or low.

If Dr. WAYLAND'S words refer to people of moderate fortune, we can tell him that there is a greater proportion of people of that kind in our generation than there ever was in any other generation.

Our responsible and Americanized Hebrew fellow citizens must prevent the newcomers of their race, the Russian immigrants, from establishing a "Ghetto" in the city of New York. The history of many European cities shows that in past times and for many ages the ghettos have always been breeding places of pestilence.

A despatch from London to the *Times* of this city has these lines:

"Hamburg is plague stricken to-day because it humanely took on itself the brunt of the burden of the Russo-Jewish exodus. London is nervous about the morrow in the East End, because there its quota of that exodus is quartered. Ten months ago I pointed out that Russia's wicked policy of chasing forth these unhappy wretches by scores of thousands, and cooping still greater numbers up in the overcrowded, famished, and foul-smelling Pale, must inevitably culminate in spreading the pestilence over Europe. It is equally beyond a doubt now that all the contagion today which troubles western Europe has been distributed by these wretched refugees, and that everywhere, on your side of the Atlantic as well as this, apprehension buries itself almost exclusively with these homeless, wandering outcasts."

Russia has not prevented the spread of cholera among her own people by driving out her Jewish population. Other countries have a right to complain of the action of Russia in sending to them masses of her subjects who take the cholera and other plagues along with them. She will now be compelled to modify her policy toward the Jews. Other nations have something to say on the subject, and must protect themselves.

The *Philadelphia Times* tells no news when it says of its distinguished editor that "Mr. A. K. MCCLURE changes his political associations to suit himself."

MCCLURE is an independent American journalist and statesman; and we don't wonder WILLIAM MCKINLEY thought best to avoid meeting him in public discussion of the tariff. MCKINLEY would have been laid out.

Judge MAYNARD will not be a candidate for the Court of Appeals. Why not, then, nominate CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT?

The public are informed by our Republican contemporary, the *Press*, that "the Irish and Irish-Americans are in favor of the so-called Force bill, and believe that it will tend to purify elections, particularly in this city." Of course this means the Republican Irishmen, not the Democratic. A Force bill would purify elections to suit the Republicans who desire its enactment. It would insure the return of Republican candidates in every case, and keep the Republican party in power forever.

There is not a doubt of the intoxicating potency of that "hop tea" which has brought trouble upon its unlicensed venders in Arkansas. There is alcohol in it, and it is liable to the internal revenue tax, just as if it were beer, which it is. Its name is attractive to teetotalers, while its influence is satisfactory to tipplers. Served in a teacup with saucer and sipped from a spoon, it has a bitter taste, but is cheering, and can be taken at any time of the day, even by people who are not men. It is doomed. It can't be sold without a license. It must hereafter be drunk for the support of the Government. It will never again be hop tea in a cup, but it will be the same thing at a higher price in a mug. Such is the irony of language, under the ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Question: "What are the names of the ten best American poets?" Answer: EMERSON, POE, LONGFELLOW, BRYANT, WHITTIER, HALLECK, LOWELL, HOLMES, and two ladies, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Mrs. ROSE TERRY COOKE.

We learn from the *Tribune* that "in New Orleans the demand is often heard that the same restrictions placed upon Chinese immigration shall be extended to Jewish refugees." We say give the Jews a fair show. We cannot admit those of them who come from regions infected with cholera, typhus fever, and other pestilential diseases, or who bring the plague to our shores, or who are described in our immigration laws as undesirable. We could not find room for the millions of them whom Baron HIRSCH desires to send to the United States, very many of whom are unfitted for the conditions of life in this country. Yet we can make no special discrimination against any one race, or enforce any measure of restriction or exclusion that does not apply equally to all the races of Europe.

THE RETALIATION PROCLAMATION.

It Goes Into Effect To-day, and Will be Promptly Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Treasury Department is fully prepared to carry out the Canadian retaliation proclamation of the President, which goes into effect to-morrow. Collectors of Customs have received the necessary instructions for their guidance, and will promptly at 12 o'clock to-night begin the enforcement of the law, which requires the collection of dues at the rate of 20 cents a ton on all freight carried in Canadian vessels passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal. The President, though expressly clothed with power to do so by the act of Congress, has refrained from imposing any tolls upon Canadian passengers coming into this country from Canada in Canadian vessels through the St. Mary's Canal. The United States authorities will wait and observe the operation of the retaliation proclamation and the attitude of the Canadian Government in regard to the discriminating tolls on the Welland Canal before determining whether any further steps are necessary on the part of this Government.

Usurpation Proposed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In view of the spread of the cholera in Europe, and the imperative importance of the immediate suspension of immigration, I suggest that the Democratic and Republican National Committees unite in a request to the President to suspend immigration until the abatement of the plague will permit its resumption with safety to our people.

This usurpation of power will be fully justified by the pressing emergency, and the fact that it is exercised at the instance of the representatives of both our great parties would ensure the sanction of the people, irrespective of party.

This done, the next regular session of Congress can enact suitable legislation, at the same time ratifying the President's acts. Very truly yours,

192 Broadway, New York. R. V. W. DU BOIS.

No, never! Nothing can justify usurpation.

It Is Our Flag!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If the Republican party have no sort of mortgage on the American flag, I don't see why the Democrats fail to make use of it as well as the Republicans as a campaign symbol.

Republicans point to their buttons with "B. and R." and the flag, and deride us Democrats because we have no flag on ours.

This hurts us, and it is more than a question of sentiment. I believe THE SUN can get us a flag on our button, and I trust it will.

EDWARD EVANS.

25 Clifton place, Brooklyn.

Precautions Against Cholera.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The timely appeal for the President to call Congress together and enact a law forbidding further immigration until danger from cholera is passed should be acted upon without a single day's delay.

Such action would undoubtedly receive the endorsement of the entire country in the present emergency. We already have a ship in the bay with twenty-two deaths, and inaction under these circumstances seems almost criminal.

Just a question in regard to the Board of Health's circular printed today in papers. How are the thousands of people who dine in restaurants to know whether or not these preventative measures are employed in the preparation and serving of food?

Would it not be a good idea if restaurants and eating houses displayed signs notifying their customers that the Board of Health precautions were being carried out and that water and milk are boiled before serving? In fact it would be an additional safeguard if the Board of Health sent inspectors daily to the restaurants and dining rooms of the city. Care and watchfulness will pay in such a crisis as we may have to face; and, above all, let us have faith in God and live clean and right.

A READER.

Always Ready for the Good Work.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Congressman Barnes Compton of Maryland, while addressing a political meeting in the vicinity of Washington last night, told a good story of Gen Adlai E. Stevenson.

Mr. Compton said that one hot day in July, during the Cleveland Administration, when the present Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate was officiating as the First Assistant Postmaster-General, he called upon Mr. Stevenson for the purpose of requesting the removal of half a dozen Republican Postmasters in his district. The request was promptly complied with, and as Mr. Compton was preparing to leave he remarked to Gen. Stevenson that it was very hot weather to be laboring with official details.

"It is never too hot for me to remove a Republican," was Mr. Stevenson's cheery reply.

The Kindly, True Word.

From the Electrical Engineer.

We are glad to see that THE SUN, with its wonted strong common sense in dealing with practical affairs, has recognized the good qualities of the trolley, and has said the kindly, true word on the subject.

Identified.

From the Chicago News Record.

Little Elsie—Who was Shakespeare pa?

Scribblems, the playwright—One of my predecessors, child.

There is ample variety in the *Century* for September. The place of honor is given to an account of a visit to the Grand Falls of Labrador by Henry C. Bryant, with pictures by Harry Fenn and W. Taber. Art and poetry furnish topics to several well known writers. Theodore Roosevelt tells a good hunting story, "Pioneer Park Horses in Alaska," by F. J. Glave, deals with matters that are new to most readers. There are bits of poetry from some of the best of the magazine poets, and there are smiles in the funny writers' symposium. The magazine is well up to its usual mark of excellence.

PULITZER AND HIS NEWSPAPER.

The Democratic and the Republican Press Unite in Denouncing the "World."

From the Wilkesbarre News Dealer.

At last the disreputable methods by which Pulitzer of the *World* has become wealthy, have been exposed by THE SUN, and the evidence is so convincing and strong that there is no doubt of its truth. Pulitzer, as we have said, has become wealthy by the course and policy he pursued. A newspaper convicted before the bar of public opinion of forging news and cablegrams, and, when accused, bolstering them up with further forgeries, will shortly sink to the decayed level of its projector. THE SUN is deserving of the warmest praise from every newspaper in the country whose editors and proprietors believe in honest journalism. The National Committee of the Democratic party will do itself honor by repudiating the services of the *World* in its advocacy of the candidates of the party. The support of a journal built on the dishonest methods of the *World* can have no weight with upright people.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It is high time for the reputable newspapers of the country to unite in putting an end to special lying. It is bringing disrepute upon the newspaper press, and establishing a reputation for unreliability which must prove to be very damaging. A newspaper may thrive for a time by the publication of carefully assorted lies, prepared by irresponsible penny-a-liners; but when the public becomes aware of the fraud, woe to that newspaper. Certain newspapers have encouraged such lying by publishing all that can be gathered, and as a consequence the liars are doing a great business in the way of invention. Some of their stuff indirectly gets currency through reputable newspapers; but no reputable newspaper publishes it knowingly. The safe rule is to accept news only from known and trustworthy sources, and exclude forever the work of every man who shows a disposition to deal in lies instead of facts. In other words, the news fakir should be compelled to seek some other means of livelihood. His work is worthless and demoralizing to the last degree. He is a corrupter of journalism and a deceiver of young men who desire to enter the profession. Too many young men who enter upon journalistic work imbibe false notions of journalism from the representations of the great gains gathered by the liars and fakirs, and are led to try experiments. But every dollar earned in that way may be counted as a loss, as it ruins reputation for reliability and accuracy. No reputable newspaper wants anything of a liar or inventor of news. He is as dangerous as an incendiary or burglar.

The time has come for vigorous action by the press of the country. THE SUN has attacked the head centre of fakedom, and reputable newspapers should everywhere follow its example until the inventor of news is utterly discouraged and driven from his unlawful and rascally pursuit.

From the Detroit Free Press.

THE SUN is after its contemporary, the *World*, in the hottest kind of a way. Some days ago it challenged the authenticity of certain alleged cable despatches published by the *World*, one being that purporting to give an interview with Schiaparelli and the other purporting to narrate an interview with Bismarck. The *World* insisted on the authentic character of the despatches, but THE SUN has apparently exposed it by showing that, since the discussion arose, the *World* has sent copies of the despatches to London with instructions to send them back by cable, the plain purpose being to furnish evidence to substantiate the original assertion. Ordinarily such a controversy would have very little interest for the public, which does not care much for "newspaper squabbles;" but the public is always interested, or should be, in any question involving the honesty and integrity of a great paper. At this writing the *World* seems to have been convicted of the grossest kind of a deception; but the public will wait for its explanation before finally condemning it.

From the Utica Daily Press.

This revelation is very discreditable to metropolitan journalism, and it is gratifying to believe that it is a practice not generally indulged in by other papers. THE SUN renders a public service in exposing it.

From the Cleveland Press.

THE SUN publishes fac-similes of despatches to prove that the *World's* alleged interview with Bismarck at Kissingen was made up in New York, wired via French and Atlantic cable to Europe, and sent back, according to instructions by the *World*, as original. All of which, if it be true, is about as disgraceful a performance on the part of the *World* as was ever seen in journalism.

From the Buffalo Enquirer.

The story of the quarrel between the Borden sisters went the rounds of the press before it was discovered that an infamous scoundrel on the staff of the *New York World* had deliberately manufactured the tale and proved himself willing to meddle with questions of life and death that he might serve the premier fakir of journalism acceptably. The story of the wreck of the yacht of Mr. Hiram Sibley is one of the latest instances of careless or criminal disregard of the truth. THE SUN has done good work in conclusively proving that the *World* has manufactured bogus interviews with Bismarck and Schiaparelli in its own office, and presumably gets most of its cable matter in that way.

Here are three instances of swindling which demand the condemnation of every newspaper man. It will be observed that two of these frauds were perpetrated by the *World*. That paper seemingly has succeeded because an unreliable transcriber and a false witness. It has achieved phenomenal success from a financial point of view, but no reputation. It has uniformly exerted a baneful and degrading influence upon journalism. Its prosperity is the measure of the evil it has wrought.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

THE SUN easily and effectually disposed of the small knot hole through which the *World* tried to dodge. It shows that the *World* transmitted the bogus Bismarck interview by cable to London on Aug. 8, and had it cabled back again, not in its own name, but through that of a third party. THE SUN produces the facsimiles of the telegrams of instructions by the *World* to this third party, and they are conclusive. It is with a sense of deep regret and humiliation that we are forced to this conclusion, because such an offence as the *World* has been guilty of reflects upon the character of American journalism. Take it for all in all, it was the most disgusting and irredeemable piece of journalistic dishonesty we ever encountered. It savored of a "Cheap John," Chatham street business morality, rank enough to make an honest new paper man sick at the stomach.

From the South Bend Tribune.

THE NEW YORK SUN deserves the thanks of all honorable journalists and of all who believe in honest journalism for its complete exposure of the fraudulent methods of the *New York World*. The proof furnished is conclusive that the Bismarck interview and the Schiaparelli interview were bogus. Instead of being cabled from the old country they were written in the *World* office. These interviews were copied in leading journals of the country. THE SUN denounced them as bogus at the time and backed its assertions with an offer of $1,000 to the *New York Tribune* Fresh Air Fund if it were in the wrong. At great expense THE SUN sent reliable men direct to the parties alleged to have been interviewed, and quickly secured proof that is positive and undeniable. If you see it in the *New York World* it isn't so.

From the Electrical Review.

The event in newspaperdom of New York last week was the exposé by THE SUN of the bogus cablegrams from Europe appearing in the *World*. It was the most complete and overwhelming feat of journalistic knocking out known to the history of the profession.

From the Scranton Truth.

It was scarcely necessary for Editor Pulitzer to subscribe $10,000 for a "campaign of education" in the West. He appears to be getting a very liberal education indeed from his neighbor, Mr. Dana of THE SUN, for nothing.

THE NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

The Krag-Jörgenson Magazine Gun Which is Likely to be Adopted in Our Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—It is rather strange that while England has selected an American repeating rifle with which to rearm her troops the United States will probably resort to Norway in the search for a similar weapon. Yet throughout the protracted trials of various magazine guns which have been going on at Springfield since the appointment of the Magazine Gun Board about twenty months ago, the merits of the Krag-Jörgenson arm have been constantly intimated. It will therefore not be wholly a surprise to learn that this Board, in the report which it has just made, places the Krag-Jörgenson rifle at the head of the many weapons which it has examined. Should its conclusions be accepted by the higher army authorities and the War Department, this is likely to be the gun of the future for our service. Of course, however, as in the case of the Whitehead torpedo and other foreign military inventions which have been adopted by the United States, and for which contracts have been given, it would be manufactured in this country. The same would be true of the smokeless powder used in the gun; and, in fact, an American powder sooner or later is likely to be selected.

The Krag-Jörgenson rifle in its original form was of .315 calibre, like the Austrian Mannlicher and the French Lebel. It is the invention of Capt. Krag, superintendent of the Königsberg Arsenal in Norway. It has sometimes been referred to as the Danish rifle, as it has already been officially adopted by Denmark. It may also be accepted by Norway and Sweden in place of the Jarmann. The orders issued to the Magazine Gun Board, of which Gen. Kautz was President, required that the guns tested should be of .30 calibre, so that a new rifle had to be specially made for the competitive tests. After the preliminary trials showed that it was looked upon with favor by the Board, two improved forms of the Krag-Jörgenson weapon were submitted and tested this year.

The rifle weighs about 4½ pounds and is about 4½ feet long, while the weight of the bullet as originally tested was 237.6 grains, and the initial velocity with smokeless powder was 2,100 feet per second. It has a horizontal fixed magazine, containing five cartridges, of which 120 are to be carried by each man. These cartridges are loaded from tin chargers, and the cut off allows the gun to be used as a single loader.

The rules required that each gun should be fired first for rapidity with accuracy, both as a magazine and a single-loader, and then with rapidity at will. Afterwards followed tests for endurance and for conditions involving clogging by sand, dust, and rust, and also with defective cartridges and excessive charges, and finally for ease of manipulation. When the Danish gun was tried for the tests of rapidity and endurance, it showed excellent results; and after being subjected to soaking for a prescribed time in a solution of acids until it was thoroughly coated with rust, it was again fired without showing any signs of weakness. The Krag-Jörgenson rifle has its barrel incased in a metal envelope similar to that of the new German rifle. This envelope protects both the barrel and the hand, absorbing heat slowly, and to it the sights are attached. In the types of it tried during the present year one gun was arranged for cartridges without flanged heads.

There is no question that the trials conducted by the Board have been exceedingly thorough. It has held several prolonged sessions since December, 1890, and not a few celebrated inventions as well as some new and experimental guns were tested by it. The Board included four officers, representing the infantry and cavalry and two ordnance officers. It was probably inclined to caution by the conservative views of the Ordnance Department as to the possibility of getting a good magazine gun at the present stage of the development of these new kinds of smokeless powders. That a superiority has been conceded to it under these circumstances is a testimonial to its excellence.

MRS. LOGAN'S PLANS.

How She Proposes to Raise $1,000,000 for the American University.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Logan defines her plans with regard to raising a fund of a million dollars for the American University as follows:

"We propose to organize a national society, which will be under the control of a national President and Vice-Presidents, who will represent every State and Territory in the Union. These Vice-Presidents will be vested with power to organize State leagues and to use the limits of each Congress district as their boundaries. All these sub-leagues are to hold meetings of a literary and social nature twice a month, at which the features of the plan will be thoroughly discussed and subscriptions received. Each sub-league will have a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. They will report to their State Leagues, who in turn will turn over all