The Sun.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES.

Condensed from the National Democratic Platform of 1892, on which the Victory was Won.

I.

Home rule; individual liberty; resistance to centralization.

II.

No Force bill; no Federal interference in State elections.

III.

Economy in appropriations; no profligate expenditure.

IV.

Protection unconstitutional; no power in the Federal Government to impose and collect tariff duties, except for revenue only.

V.

Trusts and combinations to be rigidly regulated by law.

VI.

Coinage of both Gold and Silver; no discrimination against either metal; the dollar unit of coinage of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

VII.

Honest Civil Service Reform.

The Latest Theory of Rotation.

The President's determination to dispense as far as possible with the assistance of those Democrats who held office during his first term, continues to attract attention on every side.

Is not this new policy entirely consistent with the opinions expressed by Mr. CLEVELAND nine years ago, when he declared against second terms on general principles?

Mr. CLEVELAND then saw a serious danger to republican institutions in "the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service."

In establishing the principle that a second term for a President does not mean second terms for the horde of officeholders, he removes the hope of favors yet to come, which is the main incentive to pernicious partisan activity. Does he not thus remove what is, in his view, the greatest source of danger inherent in the eligibility of a President for reëlection?

Let the Flag Fly Always Free!

Captain NICHOLAS BALL, of Block Island, visited the White House a few days ago to pay his respects to the President. Captain BALL is an old sailor. As he entered the White House grounds he observed that the flag displayed there was afoul of the staff, and so twisted around the pole that it appeared to be at half mast. The *Washington Star* publishes the Captain's account of his interview with the President:

"I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. CLEVELAND several times, and my nautical instinct was so strong that flags should fly full in the breeze that I said to him: 'Mr. CLEVELAND,' said I, 'your flag appears to be flying at half mast.'

"'What flag?' queried Mr. CLEVELAND in an interested manner.

"'The flag on the White House, sir,' I answered. 'It is twisted around the pole so that it looks as if it were flying at half mast.'

"I left him a moment later and passed out of the building. As I walked down through the grounds toward Pennsylvania avenue I looked back. A man was at the base of the flagstaff on the top of the White House hauling down the colors. Shaking them loose so that the stiff breeze could catch them, he ran them up to the peak and the stars and stripes floated out straight in the stiff breeze which was then blowing."

This is an encouraging and significant incident. Mr. CLEVELAND gave immediate attention to the flag as soon as Captain BALL informed him that it was not flying free. He was unwilling that the stars and stripes should appear to be at half mast, even to the casual visitor or office seeker who entered the Executive Mansion.

Let the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND keep the American flag before the eyes of all the world, flying free and straight in the stiff breeze, and well up to the halyard block, and his Administration will be all right. It will be an American success.

Our Navy of To-day.

Gen. TRACY's assertion, at Brooklyn, that with the completion of the war ships now under construction the American navy will rank fifth, instead of only twelfth, as it did a few years ago, among the navies of the world, is fully borne out by the new Register, recently issued.

Taking together the ships built and building, we have, to begin with, six steel armored battle ships, the Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Maine, and Texas. The Iowa is a seagoing ship of about 12,000 tons displacement, the largest in our navy. She will have a maximum sustained speed of sixteen knots, and nickel-steel Harveyed armor, fourteen inches thick on the sides and twelve inches on the diagonals at the ends, while her battery will consist of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and six 4-inch guns, these last being rapid fire. Her forward heavy guns are at a greater height than those of the three coast-line battle ships, and can be worked in almost any condition of sea, and her water-line belt is more than one-fourth longer than theirs.

But the three coast-line battle ships, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, though having less coal endurance and less speed than the Iowa, are unsurpassed for their purpose. They are each of 10,200 tons displacement, and will have 15 knots sea speed. They carry 18 inches of nickel-steel armor on the sides, 17 on the barbettes, and 15 on the turrets. Each will have the unequalled battery of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch guns, besides in the secondary battery 24 small rapid-fire guns and four Gatlings. It is on the weight of fire in these battle ships that Mr. TRACY largely rests his claim of our approaching superiority to the German fleet. The Maine and Texas are second-class battle ships, well armored and armed, and of the high speed of 17 knots. Each carries 12 inches of armor on the sides, and the Maine, which is of 6,648 tons displacement, has 12 inches on her barbettes and 8 inches on her turrets, while the Texas, of 6,300 tons displacement, carries 12 inches on her turrets. The Maine has four 10-inch and six 6-inch guns, with 18 rapid-fire pieces and four Gatlings; the Texas, two 12-inch and six 6-inch rifles, 16 rapid-fire guns, four revolving cannon, and two Gatlings.

Next come our two great armored cruisers, The New York, of 8,150 tons displacement and 16,500 horse power, will have a speed of twenty knots. Her barbettes carry ten inches of armor, her turrets five and a half, and her sides four. Six 8-inch and twelve 5-inch rapid-fire guns make up her main battery, and in the secondary are twelve small rapid-fire guns and four Gatlings. The Brooklyn, of 9,170 tons and about the same speed, will carry eight 8-inch and twelve 5-inch rapid-fire guns, sixteen smaller rapid-fire guns, and four Gatlings. She will have nearly 30 per cent. more bunker capacity and 20 per cent. more coal supply at normal displacement than the New York. These are fine ships.

The third type of our armorclads consists of the Puritan, Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror, five iron, low freeboard, coast-defence, double-turreted monitors. The Puritan, of 6,060 tons and 12.4 knots speed, carries 14 inches of armor on her sides and barbettes and 8 inches on her turrets, while she has four 12-inch and six rapid-fire 4-inch guns in her main battery, besides six small rapid-fire guns, four revolving cannon, and four Gatlings. The other four monitors are of 3,990 tons each. The Monadnock will have the highest speed, 14½ knots, and the Miantonomoh has the lowest, 10½; the two others will have each 12 knots. The Terror and Miantonomoh carry 7-inch armor on their sides and 11½ on the turrets, and have each four 10-inch rifles. The Amphitrite and Monadnock carry 9 inches on the sides, 11½ on the barbettes, and 7½ on the turrets, and four 10-inch and two rapid-fire 4-inch guns. All four carry two 6-pounder and two 3-pounder rapid-fire guns in the secondary battery. A sixth and much improved double-turret, coast-defence monitor is the Monterey, built of steel, having 4,138 tons displacement and 16 knots speed. She has 13 inches of armor on her sides, 14 inches on her forward and 11½ on her aft barbette, and 8 inches on her forward and 7½ inches on her aft turret. Her main battery consists of two 12-inch and two 10-inch rifles, and she has ten small rapid-fire guns and two Gatlings.

A fourth type of our armorclads is represented by the steel harbor defence ram Katahdin, of 2,183 tons and 17 knots speed, carrying 6 inches of armor on her sides, and depending for her offensive power on her steel spur, but having a small defensive battery of four 6-pounders.

Finally, among the armorclads, come the 13 single turret iron monitors, Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, and Wyandotte, of 2,100 tons each, and Comanche, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk, Nahant, Nantucket, and Passaic, of 1,875 tons each. These have five inches of iron armor on the sides, and either 10 or 11 on the turret, and carry two 15-inch smooth bores. They, however, are of small consequence.

At the head of our unarmored steel cruisers come the splendid twin flyers Columbia and Minneapolis, with their 7,350 tons displacement, 21,000 horse power, and speed of 22 knots at the maximum. They will carry main batteries of one 8-inch, two rapid-fire 6-inch, and eight rapid-fire 4-inch guns, besides 16 pieces in the secondary battery, and four Gatlings. Next in importance is the 5,500 ton, 20-knot Olympia, with her 13,500 horse power. Another 20-knot cruiser is the 4,083-ton San Francisco, while the Philadelphia, 4,324, and Baltimore, 4,600, exceed 19½ knots each. The Cincinnati and Raleigh, 3,183 each, and the Newark, 4,083, are ranked as 19-knot vessels, and the Charleston, 4,040, exceeds 18. The Chicago, 4,500, and the Boston and Atlanta, 3,189 tons each, are older vessels of only about 15½ knots each, but have great battery power, especially the Chicago. The Dolphin is also a 15½ knot vessel. The three 2,000 tonners, Montgomery, Marblehead, and Detroit, are 17-knot cruisers. All these vessels carry suitable batteries of high-power rifles.

Of the new steel gunboats, the Yorktown, Concord, and Bennington, 1,700 tons each, have 16.65, 16.8, and 17.5 knots respectively. The Machias and Castine, 1,050 tons each, are of 14 knots. The Vesuvius, 930 tons, has made 22½ knots. The Bancroft, 838 tons, is a 13-knot vessel, and the Petrel, of 890 tons, makes 11½ knots. Of the torpedo boats, the Cushing and No. 2 are 22½-knot craft, and the Stiletto 18¼.

To the foregoing, which comprise our modern vessels, must soon be added the three gunboats just authorized by Congress, of 1,200 tons each, and the submarine boat, if she is built. For station service we have still some wooden vessels, notably the Lancaster, of 3,250 tons, with the Marion, Mohican, Iroquois, Kearsarge, Adams, Alliance, Essex, Nipsic, Thetis, and Yantic. There are also the old iron vessels Monocacy, Ranger, Alert, Michigan, Palos, and Pinta. Then there are the old wooden vessels in ordinary or in use as training or school ships, and among the latter half a dozen sailing vessels. A baker's dozen of tugs include three of steel, the Iwana, Wahneta, and Narkeeta. Ten receiving ships, and craft in ordinary, not for sea service, the latter including the Hartford, complete the list.

Properly considered, the revenue cutters might be included in the catalogue of armed vessels. But it is clear that we already have a good navy, and two or three years hence, when all the foregoing have been completed and several others begun, it will be still more worthy of the country in power and efficiency.

Fort Ethan Allen.

Eth an Allen is the name given to the new post to be established near Essex Junction, Vt., in accordance with a recent act of Congress. It is a very good name for a military post anywhere in the Green Mountain State, but especially appropriate for this one, which will be close by the spot where the hero of Ticonderoga lived; in fact, as Secretary ELKINS said, at one time he owned the land on which the fort is to be built.

There is another element of fitness in the choice. Col. ETHAN ALLEN, after his exploits at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, more than once crossed into Canada during Gen. MONTGOMERY's operations on the northern frontier. Now, the purpose of the new fort is to form a rallying point on the eastern side of Lake Champlain for regulars and volunteers, should it ever become necessary to carry on hostile operations against our friends and neighbors of the Dominion. In order to secure the legislation for this purpose, which a wise precaution demands, it became necessary to announce with great frankness the object of the new post; and this object was explained both in the report of Secretary PROCTOR and in recommendations of Gen. SCHOFIELD. The latter, in a letter to Mr. ELKINS, describes the plan:

"I have the honor to report that the well-considered military policy of the United States, in view of the possible contingency of war with Great Britain, includes prompt and energetic aggressive action toward certain important strategic points in the Dominion of Canada. To be prepared for such action, it is of vital importance that permanent military posts be maintained at convenient points near the northern frontier, at each of which may be stationed the nucleus of an army, to be composed mainly, in the event of war, of the State troops quickly assembled from the neighboring States. The place named in this bill, on the line of railway between Burlington and Highgate, is perfectly well adapted to the purpose had in view, and I think it would be manifestly wise to commence at this time, so far as therein contemplated, the preparations for the establishment of such a post."

In a previous letter to Secretary PROCTOR, the same officer had explained that certain points on the northern frontier must be made "the nuclei of troops of all arms—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—where the forces from the adjoining States might immediately unite to take the initiative to prevent the enemy from using their waterways to move gunboats into the lakes. With this end in view, a cavalry station, suitably located near the northern border of New England, is requisite." Infantry and light artillery garrisons at Plattsburgh and Madison Barracks were pronounced to be other essential features of this plan, and appropriations were long ago made for enlarging the Plattsburgh post to carry out this purpose.

Secretary PROCTOR, in recommending the subject to Congress, judiciously remarked that these were "measures not of provocation but rather of prevention, and for the continued preservation of peace." Such indeed they are. They may be described as temporary measures to guard against any troubles which Great Britain might imprudently foment in this hemisphere. The erection of Fort Ethan Allen is a temporary precaution, the need of which will quite disappear when our northern border is moved up to the Arctic Ocean, where no garrisoned posts will be required.

An Interesting Picture of a Highly Interesting Man.

We have the pleasure this morning of printing an excellent likeness of the Hon. DINK BOTTS of Georgia, reproduced with conscientious accuracy from a photograph taken quite recently.

Ever since Mr. BOTTS acquired national celebrity as the sagacious political leader and masterly campaigner who carried Georgia for Mr. CLEVELAND, with the help of the Hon. HOKE SMITH, we have received a weekly average of about forty letters requesting us to publish his portrait. We have also been favored with pictures from various sources pretending to represent Mr. BOTTS's form and features. Some of these alleged portraits were evidently mere caricatures, sent to this office in the hope of imposing upon us and our readers and injuring Mr. BOTTS in the estimation of the public. Others as manifestly were imaginary, or greatly idealized.

It has been impossible until now to present the portrait for which there has been so extensive and so reasonable a demand. The explanation of the delay is simple. The Lumpkin county statesman is averse to that sort of newspaper notoriety which so many politicians, inferior to himself in real ability and in political services, court by every means in their power as one of the chief desiderata of life. For years he has persistently and cleverly avoided the photographer's camera. That he finally consented to stand up and be photographed, with a view to the publication of his portrait, is due solely to the interposition of powerful local influence, for which we beg leave to express acknowledgments and thanks to our Lumpkin county friends.

Of the authenticity of this portrait there is absolutely no doubt. We need only say that the photograph comes to us fortified by documentary evidence and certified by names eminent in the Democracy of Lumpkin county and of Georgia. It is proper to add that the demijohn which stands in the foreground of the picture is introduced with no sinister or satirical purpose, but merely because it appears in the original photograph. If we were to express any opinion concerning the presence of this jug, our conjecture would be that it is either a purely accidental accessory or a vehicle for the transportation of the celebrated hygienic water from the Porter mineral springs in Lumpkin county, which the Hon. DINK BOTTS drinks habitually, even when he travels, and without which he is never at his intellectual best.

The Hon. DINK BOTTS, as everybody will see, is a handsomer statesman than the Hon. HOKE SMITH. Moreover, he has a countenance which inspires confidence and friendly sentiment. If the Hon. DINK BOTTS and the Hon. HOKE SMITH should each, on the strength of his face, apply to us for a loan of $50, and we had only $50 to lend, the Hon. DINK BOTTS, and not the Hon. HOKE SMITH, would get our $50.

A Bad Place for Depravity.

It has been made evident of late that in New York those people who think they keep secret their departures from morality, are usually deceiving themselves. This is not a desirable place in which to pursue either crime or the paths of debauchery.

Whenever the case of an individual of anything like habitual irregularity of life is brought under investigation, it is made manifest that he has been living in a glass house, no matter how closely screened he imagined himself to be. His reputation for what he really is has proved to be extensive. He has been unable to cover his devious tracks. The great social pressure of New York is on the side of cleanness of living, and the opportunities for the secret gratification of illicit propensities seem to be remarkably few.

Apparently this is a town where in mere prudence men and women had better keep to the straight line of moral conduct. Nowhere else does wickedness stand out more prominently for observation and rebuke. It is a hard place in which to hide depravity.

Gen. Harrison's Rock.

The Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON has had his little outing at shooting ducks, and, according to common report, he will settle down this week to the work of arranging material for that historical and philosophical treatise upon the tariff which is expected with so much interest even by those persons to whom the tariff is a weariness of the eyes and a yawning of the jaws. "It is probable," says a despatch from Indianapolis, "that two years will elapse before the book will be issued."

We should say that 1895 would be as favorable a time as Gen. HARRISON's publishers could select for the appearance of his book. The Fifty-third Congress will then have abolished or failed to abolish the fraud and robbery practised in the name of the unconstitutional theory called protection. If the Fifty-third Congress is prevented by the filibustering of Republicans from carrying out the Democratic promises, we may expect that the Fifty-fourth Congress, chosen in 1894, will be chosen for the special purpose of carrying out those promises; and if the Fifty-third Congress has wilfully neglected its duty and broken the Democratic pledges, then we must fear that the Fifty-fourth Congress will be a Republican body.

In either case, in 1895 the tariff will be in the situation to receive a handsome obituary, if it is dead, or a warm recommendation and certificate of character, if it is living. It will be the focus of all the fury of debate, be it dead or highly alive, and Gen. HARRISON's book will be seasonable.

There is to be an industrial training school in the First avenue institution, for the founding of which our benevolent fellow citizen, Mr. ISAAC V. BROKAW, has given the neat sum of $50,000. The idea is a good one, and we have no doubt that it will be carried out properly under the supervision of Mr. BROKAW, who has for many years been one of our most enterprising and successful business men. There is a constant increase of the number of schools for the teaching of those trades which in former times could be learned only in regular workshops under the apprenticeship system. We have already a good many such schools in the city, and we will probably have many more of them. They serve a very useful purpose. They give youngsters who cannot find employment as apprentices an opportunity of learning trades by which they can earn a living. Some of our citizens may not know of the good service that is rendered to the industrial arts by the New York Trade Schools, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Cooper Union, and other lesser establishments of the kind, which now constitute an important and interesting feature of our business mechanism and which exercise an influence beneficial to the community.

So the Hon. A. B. UPSHAW, formerly of Tennessee, is a candidate for Collector at the Port of New York! Is this the same Mr. A. B. UPSHAW, formerly of Tennessee, who, when a clerk in the Interior Department, travelled through Alabama and other Southern States selling stock or local rights in the Pan-Electric telephone? And, if it is the same Mr. UPSHAW, has he in proper form a certificate of business efficiency dated at Parthenon Heights?

Of humor good nature is the basis. Of wit the reverse quality is the motive or effect. "A negro is the image of God cut in ebony," and "a slave trader is the image of the devil cut in ivory" are familiar examples of humor and wit and of the difference between them.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

That is neither a sound definition nor a philosophical distinction. Both of the remarks quoted are examples of wit and not of humor. Good nature can be the basis of wit; the reverse quality can be the motive or effect of humor. An exact and at the same time succinct definition of the difference between wit and humor is a thing very much needed.

When we read the news about the Chicago Exposition in the papers of Chicago, we should think that even the Chicago people must now regret that Congress did not select New York as the place for the Columbian Exposition. What an Exposition New York would have got up with the money spent for the Chicago Exposition! Tens of thousands of visitors would have come here from Europe and other foreign parts. We must suppose that Chicago now knows that it is a misfortune that the Exposition is to be held there, a second-rate place, an inland place of the infant-prodigy kind.

The old Jersey Dutch town of Hackensack is looming up. It was from Hackensack that the Rev. Dr. REED sent out his wonderful news about the star Alcyone. It was in the jail of Hackensack that VAN BLARCOM was locked up last week for cursing in public. It is Hackensack that a gang of firebugs are now trying to destroy. A man in Hackensack has just started a tavern in opposition to his father-in-law's tavern, and has got into trouble on that account. Almost every day of late there has been some kind of news from Hackensack, though it had previously been regarded as the dullest place in all creation. We must watch it hereafter.

In old Dutch times Hackensack was a notable place, for it was defended by a fort reared to hold a garrison of Jersey Dutchmen. Not far from the spot on which the Hackensack Post Office now stands was the plantation of that renowned Dutchman, MINDERT MINDERTSEN VAN DER HORST, who was not afraid of the Achkinkeshacky tribe of Indians, after whom Hackensack was called. Hackensack had a place in history two centuries and a half ago, and its present inhabitants appear to be ambitious that it shall figure in the newspapers. If it can, it will come up. We shall print in THE SUN all the Hackensack news.

A Biblical scholar of this city sends us word that there is no living Jewish millionaire who has nearly as much money as SOLOMON had. After referring us to I. Kings x., 14-15, for proof of his assertion, he says:

"SOLOMON'S yearly revenue in gold alone, derived principally from nations tributary to Israel, and exclusive of the ordinary revenue of the kingdom, was 666 talents, or about 19½ millions of dollars."

Very well, but this was public revenue raised by SOLOMON from the tariff which he set up, from the taxes which he imposed, and from the picayune Kings who paid tribute to his Government. In our time we speak of the Czar's revenue, by which we mean the revenue of the Russian Government; and it is in the same way that SOLOMON's revenue is spoken of. He used a part of this public revenue for the support of an army, for the construction of public buildings, and for the maintenance of other branches of the administrative service, just as a part of the Russian Czar's revenue is used for the same purposes; it must also be said that he spent much of it in the gratification of his vanity and lust. He was an autocrat who regarded the public treasury as a private perquisite. The money that he raised through the tariff and otherwise was not by right his personal property as the money of modern Jewish millionaires is theirs. So much for the wealth of SOLOMON.

Our Biblical scholar wanders from SOLOMON to DAVID, another royal millionaire:

"DAVID was exceedingly wealthy, for we find him giving of 'his own proper goods' (I. Chron. xxix. 3), besides the appropriation that had been made for the Temple, 234 million dollars in gold alone!"

The money thus used by DAVID was of course public revenue, raised for the service of the Government, just as the money of SOLOMON was. It cannot be brought into comparison with the private fortunes won by modern Jewish millionaires, or by any other modern millionaires.

There must have been enormous amounts of gold in Jerusalem three thousand years ago. There must have been in those times whole herds of camels and other four-footed beasts ever on the tramp to the Holy City laden with gold, the gold of Arabia and of Phœnicia and of SOLOMON'S mines in East Africa, unless those mines are merely an invention of RIDER HAGGARD. It would seem as though all the gold ever mined from NOAH to DAVID must have been raked together for transportation to Jerusalem.

Electricity is now used in traction, in illumination, in telegraphy, submarine and terrene, in engineering, in medicine and surgery, in agriculture, horticulture, and floriculture, in many kinds of mechanism, in manufacturing, in heating, in cooking, and in yet other service. There are thousands of miles of electric railway; a new electric ship is nearly completed at one of our Pacific ports; and we have a promise of a new kind of electrical balloon. This is the electrical age, as well as the age of steam. We cannot put any limit to the uses of electricity. There may be other agencies of nature yet undiscovered that will hereafter be serviceable to mankind. It is likely that there will be great times in this merry old world within the next thousand years.

A Committee to Receive the Rajah of Johore.

From the Atlanta Freeman.

One of the most distinguished visitors at the Columbian Exposition will be the Rajah of Johore. He will be accompanied by a retinue of princes, and will undoubtedly take Chicago by storm. We would suggest that the Rajah and all the subrajahs be met at Castle Garden by a committee of our most distinguished citizens, and that that committee be composed of the Hon. Hoke Smith, the Hon. Dink Botts, the Hon. Levi Beebe, the Hon. Abe Slupsky, and the Hon. Pod Dismuke.

One Georgia Statesman Out of Politics and Into Strawberries.

From the Savannah Press.

The Hon. Guy McLendon of Thomasville has apparently abjured politics and taken up the cultivation of strawberries. Mr. McLendon is a success in any line.

Despair.

Wrapped in his thinker a hopeless think,
Shy of victuals and dry of drink,
Dink

Gone is his comfort in tobacco or tod,
Seeking his solace under the sod,
Pod!

Heedless he of their helpless croak,
Sips his toddy and smokes his smoke,
Hoke!

Executive Orders No. 1.

Keep your hands upon your hat; don't let it go astray;
Don't lay it on the red plush chairs, or on the settee;
For this Administration's got other fish to fry,
And can't give out a hat check to every passer by.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 18.

THE HON. DINK BOTTS OF DAHLONEGA, LUMPKIN COUNTY, GEORGIA.

The First Authentic Portrait of a Statesman About Whom Everybody Is Talking, Except the Hon. Hoke Smith, Also of Georgia.

From a Photograph Taken with Mr. Botts's Kind Consent and Now in the Possession of THE SUN.

LIVE UP TO THE PLATFORM!

Do Pledges Mean Anything?—The Democracy on Trial.

From the Albany Freeman.

THE SUN calls upon the Democratic party to live up to its pledges, and stand by its platform. That is what the people desire. It was not a victory of men, it was the substitution of principles as declared in the Chicago Convention, and the nation will hold the Democratic party responsible for the stewardship of Grover Cleveland. Hypocrisy and humbug on the part of the present Administration will seal the fate of the Democratic party four years hence. This is the trial of Democracy, and a judgment of the people will follow.

Mr. Vilas and the Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—If there is an Assistant President, there can be no doubt that ex-Secretary Vilas is the man. In a thousand things, some of them the most important that occupy more or less the attention of the country, he is Mr. Cleveland's second self; not by his own choosing, but because he has been deliberately selected for the post.

Mr. Vilas possesses many of the higher qualifications for the diplomacy that the work calls for. He would, it is probable, have been sent to Honolulu in place of Mr. Blount, but could not be spared from the more varied and the more immediate duties in Washington, near to Mr. Cleveland.

It was through Senator Vilas, it is understood, that the President's wishes were communicated to Democratic Senators. If the President's displeasure has been made known touching the action of the Senatorial caucus committee in constituting certain of the Senate committees, the Committee on Finance especially, it was through the medium of Mr. Vilas, who, it is said, performed the duty in a manner so delicate that no offence was given, and at the same time so emphatically as to leave no room for a misunderstanding.

Mr. Vilas will remove a great weight from the President's shoulders, and the very least friction possible will be caused. If there should be friction, it will be caused by rebellion against the President's wishes.

Will the Adjourned Conference Meet Again?

From the Denver Republican.

If President Cleveland has any proper regard for decent public opinion in this country he will send able delegates, who are all firm bimetallists, to the adjourned meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels on May 20. The demand for the restoration of silver to its old place and value as money is growing rapidly all over the civilized world, and if President Harrison had been reelected we have no doubt that our Government would instruct its representatives in the Conference to specifically urge the adoption of an international agreement for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at that meeting, and we are sure that the proposition would be accepted by all the leading powers.

A Privately Thrifty Public Servant.

From the Washington Public Service.

A large percentage of clerks are doing better here than they would anywhere else. A great many undoubtedly like the work. A great many are saving money. I once knew a young lady whose father was a Pension Office clerk. I knew her so well that I desired to find out how much money he had. He had been in the office ten years, and had risen from $1,000 to $1,800 a year. He had a bank account of $6,000, and owned a house worth $6,000 more. Besides this he had sent one son to college, and given the daughter a fine musical education. That was two years ago. By this time he has probably augmented his bank account.

A Gallant and Truly American Proposition.

From the Washington Evening Star.

Wouldn't it be a great joke on the Hawaiian monarchists if some eligible and enterprising young American bachelor should attack the Princess Kaiulani.

The Green Flag Was There.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In to-day's issue of THE SUN, Gen. D. P. Burke confirms the statement that the green flag was at Marye's Heights, if the color bearer was not killed, it will not be denied, I hope, that at least, in defence of his flag, he was willing to be. Capt. Coningham, aide-de-camp, says a color-sergeant was killed; but Burke (Eighty-eighth) says he was not. The colonel has confirmed my statement that the green flag was at Fredericksburg, for which I thank him. This is all which affects my area, if, indeed, if there is to be further controversy about the color-sergeant it has nothing to do with me. As to this issue I decline to write again.

JAMES BURKE.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.

Two Ricketts's Batteries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is it not possible that the gentlemen who are disputing as to whom belongs the honor of having commanded the "Ricketts battery" may all be right? At the outbreak of the war Captain (afterwards General) James B. Ricketts held a commission in the Fifth U. S. Artillery, and the gallant manner in which he fought his guns at the first battle of Bull Run gained for his battery the now disputed title "Ricketts's battery." Ask any of the survivors of the old Third Division of the Fifth Army Corps if such is not the case. Col. B. Bruce Sewell claim to the honor of having commanded the "Ricketts battery" at a later date. About that there cannot be any dispute.

CHARLES H. HANNAH.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The basis of the recent alarming reports concerning Robert Louis Stevenson's health had their origin in a slight attack of influenza from which he suffered in Samoa early this year, and from which he quickly recovered. He was in excellent health at latest reports. Influenza has been very prevalent in Samoa.

Returns just presented to the British Parliament show that at the end of 1892 there were 225,423 officers and men on the rolls of the volunteer force. This force, of course, is distinct from the militia and yeomanry cavalry, the former numbering some 127,000 officers and men and the latter about 14,000. The percentage of efficients in the volunteer force was 96.40.

M. Wild, director of the Physical Observatory at St. Petersburg, says the coldest spot on earth inhabited by man is the village of Verchno-ansk, in Siberia. It is in longitude 133, latitude 67 deg. 54 min. north. Observations show that the mean temperature for the year in this place is 13 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. The lowest temperature registered was 23 degrees below zero, which would seem to show that it is consistently cold there the year round.

An important law which will mitigate the severe measures to which the Jews have been subjected in Russia for years past is being prepared at the Ministry of the Interior in St. Petersburg. Jews living in villages and towns situated within the western frontier zone, which has a breadth of fifty verstes, will have the right of continuing to reside there, whereas the law now in force deprives them of this privilege unless they settled in their present abodes prior to Oct. 27, 1858. The new scheme is to be discussed during the next session of the Council of the Empire. Meanwhile the provincial Governors have been instructed to suspend the expulsions of Jews. The projected concessions will extend to any decree of expulsion that may already have been issued or have become operative.

"BOSTON-MEN."

An Indian Missionary's Interesting Contribution to Chinook Philology.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I see in the Sunbeam column of THE SUN of to-day a statement that the Indians of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia call all white men "Boston-men" in the vernacular of those tribes. It is also said that the reason for which they are so called is because many of the early traders came from Boston.

The above statements are not quite correct. The very first traders who went to Oregon were from New York. They were sent by Mr. Astor, and founded Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia. The Indians called them *Pitshtes-man* for the singular and *Pitshtesitshtem* for the plural, to distinguish them from the English, whom they yet call *Kiutchetchman* and *Kiutchetch-Pitshtem*, and especially because they heard the French Canadian trappers call them *Bostonnais*, Bostonnese. As most of the Indians cannot pronounce the letter *b*, they said *Postes*, but more generally *Pestes*.

Before the Revolution the French Canadians called the American colonists *Bostonnais*, or *Bostonnais*, probably because Boston was their principal town and most of the expeditions sent against them were fitted out or organized in that city.

That appellation has been handed down from generation to generation, and even to-day the *Sahaptins* apply it to all Americans.

Cushites, *Kanakas*, and *Pitshtesitshtes* (French) are all words used by the Chinooks and in the chinook jargon, but generally the different tribes have different names for these three nations, with, perhaps, the exception of the second, as I have never heard the English called otherwise than *Kanakas* by all the tribes I have known. Americans are called *Tenasnapsh* by the Yakimas of Washington, and *Sawalipsh* by the Kalispels of the Rocky Mountains, while the French are called *Ameriques* by the Yakimas, *Ameriques*, or *Ameriques*, means riparian, or living on the shore, and the French were called so because, when asked by the Indians where they lived, they told them they lived on the shores of the Eastern salt water.

In *Ameriques*, the last syllable stands for the nominative case plural. In Yakima there are twelve terminations for all nouns, adjectives and pronouns, because they are declined as in Latin and Greek, and have six cases for the singular and six for the plural. Verbs are conjugated, and have moods, tenses and persons, including a dual, as in Greek. Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives agree together in case and number as they do in Latin. Some persons think you cannot express yourself in Indian, and that you have to supply the want of words with signs. It is not true. Some languages are very rich.

Hoping that the above remarks will interest some of your readers, I remain yours,

L. N. SAINTONGE, Indian Missionary.

TAOS, March 17.

THE NEW YORKER'S MISTAKE.

His Imputation Against the Shore of Brooklyn Indignantly Repelled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your ex-New Yorker is mistaken in saying that no Brooklyn man has his shoes blacked more than once a week. I noticed at least six men on the ferryboat this morning whose boots bore evidence of having been polished more recently than Sunday last. I think it is unjust to say that the Brooklyn man has his shoes blacked only once a week. The evidence confirms my impression that many of them have their shoes "shined" semi-weekly.

There is a certain anachronism, if I may be permitted to use this expression, in the matter of the Brooklyn man's apparel. The dates of the first appearance of the different articles of dress of the average Brooklynite of to-day would be about as follows:

Hat (if silk)	1888
Shoes	1892-3
Overcoat	1883-1
Coat, waistcoat, and trousers	1892-3

The Brooklyn man is the missing link, as it were, between a member of the 400 of New York and a South Sea Islander. The climate does not permit of habiliments consisting of a pig tail and a paper collar, but it is something very rare to see a man in the city of Churches who appears new all over. It may be that Brooklynites remember and obey the advice of Chesterfield, who considered it most elegant to follow at least a year or two in the wake of the latest fashion. The Brooklyn man shaves occasionally, generally performing that office himself. A great many of them so encourage home industry in the matter of hair cutting. The nearer you get to New York the further away appears the resemblance to the South Sea Islander and the more nearly all is similar to the metropolitan. The young man who lives in South Brooklyn or on the Heights might easily be mistaken for a native New Yorker by any one but a very close observer; as you approach the outer city limits the greater becomes the resemblance to the primitive man.

To form a just opinion of Brooklyn, in which the extremes of civilized and uncivilized attire meet, it must be borne in mind that it is an intensely literary and intellectual city. There is a debating society almost a society, a Rubens or Rembrandt society in almost every ward. The young men do not gravitate in the direction of sediness alone; they are constantly drawn in the direction of the study of political and social economy, of art and the drama, of theology, ethics, metaphysics. And, when such conditions exist, why should they be expected to pay that strict attention to dress that your materialistic man, your man of commercial instincts, your worshippers of the god Fashion in the other side of the bridge pay? Away with you, ex-New Yorker! Remember, sir, that in those same unblacked shoes of which you speak are kindling and disparagingly there may stand some man whose mind soars high above such trifles as polished or unpolished boots, whose soul is "pregnant with celestial fire."

THE HEIGHTS, March 16. BROOKLYNITE.

Stables in Home Neighborhoods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: For many years a single lot stood vacant on Madison avenue between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets. The neighbors around often wondered what kind of improvement would eventually be made upon it. Would it be a dwelling house, and without a high stoop, after the new fashion? Or would the adjoining church buy the lot and thus enlarge its own capacity? The questionings and hopes are all answered now. An individual is putting up a stable there, and hopes to move in his horses soon. The front wall of the stable bulges out four feet. Think of it for one moment—four feet beyond the line of all the other buildings on the block! Formerly the church was the most prominent object in this group of buildings; today the lofty stable dominates the neighborhood and spoils a block of costly houses.

Not a word of criticism is intended upon the propriety of the stable. So far as matters stand on the statute book, he has a legal and moral right to introduce this nuisance into any block of the city, public or private, business or residential, but could anybody be found to have such a pernicious liberty? The interest here is much larger than an individual affair. In fact, is not this city advanced enough in its development to safeguard itself against nuisances as Paris does, and London and Berlin, and Vienna.

If there is a legislator in Albany who would find troops of good friends in every section of the town, let him forthwith introduce and push to passage a bill that shall prohibit the Bureau of Buildings from issuing a permit for the erection of a stable in any of the principal streets of residence without the consent of the neighbors whose property and comfort are to be affected by the proposed nuisance.

And if there is another legislator who wants name and fame, let him introduce a bill that shall condemn the use and abolish the nuisance of stables now existing in blocks of private residence against the wishes of the neighbors whose property and comfort are affected thereby.

PARKER PENNYPACKER.

New York, March 18.

A Political Query from Rhode Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Who is G. Van Alen? Somebody says that he is stated for a foreign mission. The Democrats of this little State want to find out who he is, where he belongs, whether he wears a short jacket and red-heeled shoes; what particular style of calm and accent he wears; is it New York or London; does he wear a short coat and Skye terrier or Prince Albert and an English setter?

We have been volubly informed by Col. Heney of Newport that his ancestors left him $4,000,000, and that it has increased to $12,000,000, but Col. Heney of the National committee of this State, by the way, has not told us who Van Alen is. We want to know if he wears red-heeled shoes or knickerbockers. We want to know where he lost that other "l" in the "Alen" part of his spelling name.

It looks quite probable that National Committeeman Heney has discovered Mr. G. V. Alen's national standing, but the Democrats here who used to think Mr. G. V. Alen a Republican want an explanation—they want to know where we are at.

Now, if you will have the learned gentleman who wrote so eloquently to-day in your editorial pages a fine and eloquent explanation on the qualifications necessary for a successful and ambitious egg beater, to examine into the questions above, put to you and the public and the Cabinet of the President, we will thank THE SUN and ask its ruler to shine "for all" and forever.

PROVIDENCE, March 17. RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

SUNBEAMS.

—The special Post Office for use at the Chicago Fair grounds will cost $