The Sun.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 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.

No More Billion Congresses.

This Schenectady critic is of the sort that irritates even the philosophic mind:

"About a year ago you had much to say about the Billion Dollar Congress, which was Republican. I have not seen anything in relation to the last Billion Dollar Congress, which was Democratic. Please be fair with both parties, and publish the amounts appropriated by each Congress. "HENRY FULLER."

If Mr. FULLER had read THE SUN with even ordinary care, he would have discovered that the extravagance of the Democratic Billion Congress has received, from first to last, precisely the same treatment as its Republican Billion predecessor. The Fifty-second Congress is not quite so blameworthy as the Fifty-first, because the Fifty-first loaded the Fifty-second with a heavy load in the shape of expenditures made necessary by purely Republican legislation; but the Democratic Fifty-second House, heaven knows, was extravagant enough on its own account.

Honest and economical Government is one of the bottom principles of good Democracy, and THE SUN does not intend to overlook that fact, no matter which party controls the national Legislature. The Fifty-third Congress is especially committed to reform in this direction. Not only is the Democratic party fully responsible for every cent that will be appropriated during the next two years, inasmuch as it controls both the Senate and the House and possesses the Executive, but it carried the country at the last election on a platform demanding economy in appropriations and no profligate expenditure.

No profligate expenditure! No more Billion Congresses!

Irish-Americans and the Home Rule Bill.

To-morrow evening a meeting of Americans who heartily favor Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule bill, will be held in this town under the auspices of the Irish-American Federation. We confess ourselves unable to see why all Irish-Americans cannot take part in such a demonstration. As a matter of fact, however, at a meeting which took place this week, many of our fellow citizens for whom we entertain sincere respect denounced Mr. GLADSTONE'S measure as inferior to the bill of 1886, and declared that Ireland would be better off without the kind of self-government that the Liberal Prime Minister intends to give her.

We cannot see the ground for these assertions of our Parnellite friends; we call them Parnellite, although Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, the leader of the Irish Parnellites, has published a laudatory description of the new Home Rule bill in an English review. Neither he, indeed, nor any other Nationalist, regards the proposed measure as a complete and final fulfillment of Ireland's wishes for self-government. The fact that eighty representatives of Ireland are to remain at Westminster, where, in almost all circumstances, they will hold the balance of power, is a guarantee that the Home Rule project will, from time to time, be amended, as improvements are suggested by the working of the scheme. It is, indeed, mainly on the retention of Irish members at Westminster and on their resultant power to extort additional concessions, that the cleverest Tories are now basing their opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill. Which are right, the English Conservatives who are convinced that the present scheme is certain to be expanded hereafter, till it involves a virtual separation of Ireland from Great Britain, or our Irish-American friends who seem unwilling to recognize any such probability? In this respect Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND seems to share the views of the Conservatives, for it is because he regards the bill as an installment, not as a finality, that he is disposed to favor it.

We find it impossible to reconcile the declaration of American Parnellites that Ireland would be better off without the kind of self-government offered by Mr. GLADSTONE, with the furious threats of Orangemen to rebel sooner than submit to it. This is truly an extraordinary measure, which, on the one hand, conveys so little power that some of our Irish-American friends will not accept it, while on the other hand, it confers so much, that the Protestants of Ulster profess to prefer to it imprisonment and death. Can it be seriously alleged that it would be better for Ireland to remain under the traditional system of Castle Government, with all the judicial and fiscal machinery in British hands, than to have absolute control of the judiciary and of the police, and of all taxes except customs duties?

No less hard is it for us to find a basis for the charge that the present Home Rule bill is less acceptable than that of 1886. We have carefully compared the two measures section by section, and we are really at a loss to understand how our Parnellite friends can describe the present project as inferior. In one particular only, namely, in the financial proposals, is there some ground for the assertion. Under the present bill the Imperial Government, like the Federal Government under the American system, takes the customs duties, but the product of all other taxes, now or hereafter to be levied in Ireland, goes into the Irish treasury. The proposal has the merit of avoiding friction between Imperial and Irish officials; but, as Mr. SEXTON has pointed out, it gives the Imperial Government about $800,000 a year more than did the bill of 1886. Mr. SEXTON intends to move an amendment of this feature of the new scheme during the committee stage; and, as he will be supported by both MacCarthyites and Parnellites, the amendment will undoubtedly be accepted by the Government. This one exception, therefore, such as it is, will be eliminated. In all other particulars, including conspicuously the division of the legislature into two Houses instead of two orders within a single chamber, and the arrangements with reference to the judiciary and the constabulary, the new project is a marked improvement on the bill of 1886, which, it should be remembered, Mr. PARNELL was willing to accept. Are the American Parnellites more exacting than Mr. PARNELL himself was seven years ago?

Women and Boards of Education.

The Brooklyn lady who writes to us today in criticism of our recent remarks on the bill providing for the appointment of women School Commissioners, thinks that women have qualifications for such public functions which men do not possess. Men, she says, bring to the management of the school system necessary "knowledge of business, finance, and all large matters;" but women are "better calculated to look after" "the heating, ventilation, and general sanitary condition of the school buildings, and other endless details."

If that be so, women should be appointed to Boards of Education in numbers sufficient to enable them to exercise the authority to which their peculiar capacities entitle them. Under the bill in discussion they are placed in a powerless minority of one-fifth of the Boards. Mayor HEWITT appointed two or three very intelligent, very earnest, very conscientious, and remarkably capable women to the New York Board of Education. Neither in Brooklyn nor New York can women more competent be found, yet there is no record that they exercised any perceptible influence in the matters of which our correspondent says women have a peculiar mastery.

It may be questioned, morover, whether women have a peculiar fitness for hygienic regulation. In these days that is a department of science for which a special training is requisite. A woman may be deserving of all honor and veneration "as a mother and homekeeper," "learned in the nursery and the sickroom," but unless she has been trained as a sanitary engineer, she is not likely to have any valuable practical judgment concerning the "heating, ventilation, and general sanitary condition of the school buildings." She must go to a man of expert knowledge to get advice and direction as to those matters. Hygienic regulation, too, is one of the many business details whose management requires the business training possessed by men rather than women.

The main point of the article to which our correspondent refers, however, was that if women are to be put on Boards of Education, their appointment should not be an empty compliment. They should be numerous enough among the Commissioners to enable them to demonstrate their capacity for the function. Increasing their number to four in the New York Board would be of no use, so far as that goes. Four women Commissioners out of twenty in all, would have no more power than two. The masculine majority would know that on them rested the responsibility for the management of the schools, and their will consequently would govern. They would be civil and considerate to their feminine colleagues, but they would follow their own judgment, and practically and naturally the women would yield to them. There would be formal feminine representation in the Board, but the actual feminine influence would be nothing. The policy would be masculine only.

If, then, it is desirable for the schools that they should come under the moulding feminine influence, and not be left under the control of men solely, women should demand and receive representation in the Boards of Education sufficient to enable them to enforce their views. Putting them in a minority of one-fifth casts a reflection on their fitness, which our correspondent should resent accordingly as a pretended concession that really expresses masculine distrust of feminine qualification for the business.

The Floating Island in the Atlantic.

Unless the latest news of the drifting island in the Atlantic has failed to reach us, nothing has been heard of the remarkable mass of earth, roots, and verdure since it was sighted on September 19 last. At that time this bit of the New World seemed destined to add a trifle to the area of the Old. It was far north and east, and, considering its limited experience in navigation, was making good progress toward Europe. It is probable, however, that the October storms tore it to pieces and scattered its fragments over the ocean floor.

Several months ago THE SUN printed some information about this remarkable sailor. Reports as to its size, printed soon after its discovery, seem to have been exaggerated. The mass was said to have an area of about two acres. We have no reason to believe, however, that it was seen before July 28, when it appeared to be nearly square in outline, with a length of about a hundred and ten feet on each side, which would give it an area of less than a third of an acre. At that time it was nearly in the longitude of the Bermudas and the latitude of Wilmington, Del. It was in the centre of the Gulf Stream, a mass of earth thickly covered with tropical grass and bushes, whose roots apparently held it together. The mass was elevated above the general level, in one part, until the bushes that crowned it were thirty feet above the sea. It was in plain view at a distance of seven miles.

Nearly a month later the floating island was seen again. It was August 26, and the Gulf Stream had carried it a little north of the latitude of Boston. It was south of Newfoundland, was approaching the Grand Banks, and was in the track of transatlantic travel. More than two weeks later, on September 13 and 14, two vessels came across the wanderer. There was a heavy sea, and the traveller from the tropics was having a hard time of it. The floating mass was not, however, demolished by the violence of the waves, for it was seen again on September 19. It was then in the latitude of Cape Breton Island, was northwest of the Azores, and almost in mid-ocean. It has not been reported since, and probably failed to reach Europe. From the first to the last reports, this waif from tropical America certainly travelled 1,075 miles, and its total journey may have been at least twice that distance.

Floating islands are not a novelty. Parts of large river banks, particularly within the tropics, are sometimes torn away, carrying not only a great mass of vegetation, but also insects and reptiles, hundreds of miles down stream. These floating masses are a very common occurrence in the river Plate of South America. Floating islands are also observed at sea now and then, but we are not aware that they have ever before been reported at so great a distance from land, or that they have been found hitherto in the northern track of transatlantic commerce. The island whose progress over the ocean has just been traced for a remarkable distance, suggests an idea that is of great interest to geographers and geologists.

The fact that many close or complete resemblances were found to exist between the fossil and living flora and fauna of parts of the earth that are separated by great oceans, has long been regarded as evidence that these widely severed regions were once connected by a land bridge which, in the course of time, sank beneath the sea. It is well known that seeds enclosed in shells not easily penetrable may float in ocean currents for many hundreds of miles and produce their kind on the foreign shores they reach; but scientific men have not been able to see how land animals and many varieties of plants, most of them now known only as fossils, could be identically the same or very closely allied in regions severed by wide seas unless these regions were once connected by a land bridge.

We have now undoubted proof that a little speck of land, torn from some coast or river bank, crowned with vegetable if not animal life, has drifted half way across the ocean. It seems reasonable to suppose that floating islands, some of them many times larger than the island we have described, may have played an important part in the distribution of species with which they have not generally been credited.

Libraries in Unfrequented Corners.

A circulating library, whose books are sent to subscribers, from island to island, is a new feature of life in the Pacific. Books are not numerous in the island groups. There are white men who seldom see another white face or a book from year to year to remind them of the civilization they have left behind. The British Consul at Apia says there are Englishmen among the islands who almost forget their mother tongue from long disuse.

A year ago the foreigners living in Samoa started a circulating library. Mr. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON and others contributed many books. More were purchased, and a collection of 1,300 volumes was got together. The books are now going to subscribers on islands over sixty miles from Apia; and if the library could, in justice to all, permit its books to be away from the shelves for six months at a time, it would have subscribers in islands that are hundreds of miles away, whose only communication with Samoa is through the periodical visits of small trading schooners. Many men in these out-of-the-way places are anxious to enjoy the advantages of the library; but the income which it has does not yet suffice to buy many new books, and the volumes cannot be spared for long terms.

As the library is ambitious to extend its influence to islands far away, an appeal for books has been sent to England in its behalf. Novels, works of science and history, and school books are all in demand, provided they are bound in cloth or leather. They have discovered in Apia that paper-covered volumes are not well adapted for the wear and tear of a lending library.

Another appeal for books with which a pathetic story is connected, has recently reached the civilized world from Central Africa. In Lake Nyassa is Lukoma Island, containing only twelve square miles, but more densely populated than most places in Europe, there being nearly 220 persons to the square mile. Missionaries have lived there for several years, and not a few of the natives now read and write.

An interesting transformation has recently been going on in Lukoma. Huts of wattle, earth, and straw have begun to give place to buildings of stone and brick. One of the first substantial buildings started was to hold the fine library of the Universities Missions. Unfortunately, before the building was completed, a fire started in the straw-roofed part of the station, and the 1,500 volumes of the mission were destroyed. Nearly all the books the missionaries had accumulated for their entertainment and improvement in benighted Africa were lost. Now they are appealing for books. They are hungry for cyclopædias, works of science, grammars and dictionaries of Greek, Latin, Arabic, Hebrew, French, and Portuguese; books of travel, and standard fiction, poetry, and history.

All who love the best thoughts of the greatest minds, and who find on book shelves many of their best and most helpful friends, will keenly sympathize with the handful of educated white men in the depths of dark Africa, upon whom the loss of their books has fallen with the force of a poignant bereavement.

Apollinaris Andwiski and the Rotary Engine.

On Wednesday thousands of Republican officeholders blessed the name of Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI, an Inspector of Contract Labor at Ellis Island. On Thursday those same Republican officeholders were cursing Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI as a vessel of wrath. On Tuesday a letter was exhibited purporting to be from the Hon. JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE to Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI, informing the latter that his services as Contract Labor Inspector would not be dispensed with. Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI is a Republican of undoubted goodness, though of unknown weight; and when the other Republican officeholders at Ellis Island and all the way to Mare Island heard that he had sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the Secretary of the Treasury had written to Col. WEBER, Commissioner of Immigration, "Under no circumstances allow Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI to leave the service;" and that Col. ANDWISKI himself had received from the Secretary of the Treasury an urgent personal appeal to remain in office, and a prohibition to resign, confidence stiffened the sinking knees. The Republicans began to give themselves airs as of another race of holdovers, and to clink the cannikin and to jeer at the Democrats.

Next day came the afterclap. Then the premature celebrators found out that there was no such letter to Commissioner WEBER or Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI, and that whatever may be Mr. CARLISLE'S esteem for the latter, officially he prepares for him and the rest of the Republican officeholders the grand, instantaneous, rotatory, centrifugal shoveout. The story of the unaccepted resignation was a joke, said the Republican officials at Ellis Island, somewhat tamely. It was a pretty hard joke on those of them who haven't followed the example of Col. WEBER. In justice to Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI, however, the truth should be known. Not in joke, but in all solemnity, for the purpose of enforcing upon the minds of all his friends in office a serious moral lesson, did Col. ANDWISKI perpetrate an innocent deception. Seeing that too many of them were still in the bonds of ignorance, and deaf to the growing buzz of the great rotary engine of rotary civil service reform, Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI, who may be called a Republican Rotationist, determined to break their bonds and to unseal their ears. This he did in the neat and effective manner which we have mentioned. There is not a Republican in Federal office who will not be a better Rotationist, and leave his job with a better grace, for Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI'S original and sharp fable and apologue; and there is not a Democratic believer in the rotary motion of officeholders who will not applaud Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI, and invite him to have something with himself. May he live long and prosper, and have the biggest apple in the barrel if the Republicans ever get in again!

In regard to the very interesting case of Senator WILLIAM N. ROACH of North Dakota, we recently asked these questions, without expressing any opinion on the subject:

"Suppose that his new life in Dakota has been all that it appears to have been during the past thirteen or fourteen years—honest, upright, creditable, and in every way beyond reproach. Do the interests of public morality require that the defaulter of 1870 should be hunted out of the United States Senate in 1893? When does the statute of limitations begin to apply, morally, socially, and politically?"

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Albany Express*, is prompt with its reply:

"In the case of ROACH, never, so far as his admission to the Senate of the United States is concerned, for the reason that there are hundreds of men in North Dakota who have never committed crime who would serve the State better than ROACH."

This is stern, rigid, retributive morality. Perhaps the *Express* is right. It is a tremendous question. What would the Saviour of Mankind have said?

It is a surprising fact that hardly any of the people who are constantly coming here in vast multitudes from European countries, go to any of our Southern States. The fact has been much spoken of during recent years in the South, and not a few of the States there have adopted measures through which, it was hoped, immigration might be attracted to them. The Louisiana State Immigration Convention was held in New Orleans this week, and there will soon be a meeting of Southern Governors to consider the subject which was debated in that city. All the States of the South are desirous of securing large additions to their population, in order that their unoccupied lands may be brought under cultivation and the prosperity of their cities may be promoted.

Look at a few figures. Of the 375,000 immigrants who landed at this port last year only 166 were bound to South Carolina, 250 to North Carolina, 290 to Georgia, 297 to Alabama, 342 to Florida, 388 to Tennessee, 358 to Arkansas, 551 to Louisiana, 323 to Virginia, and 201 to Mississippi. Thus it will be seen that much less than one-hundredth part of the immigrants who came here last year went to these ten great and fertile and attractive States. Not far from one-half of the whole remained here in New York, while the great majority of the other half were bound to the Western States and to three of the New England States. To Illinois there went 28,080; to Michigan, 9,039; to Wisconsin, 7,740; to Iowa, 5,948, and to Minnesota, 9,802. To the well-populated State of Massachusetts there went 15,219; to the populous little Connecticut, 8,180, and to Rhode Island, 2,814. There were more of the immigrants of last year bound to Montana than to Arkansas, more to Nevada than to Florida, more to Vermont than to Louisiana.

These remarkable facts are surely well deserving of thought by those of the people of the Southern States who are desirous that their States shall grow, flourish, and prosper. Many are the attractions of these States; great are their resources; genial is their climate; and yet so very few of the vast multitude of immigrants who come to this country will go to live in them! Why is this the case? Our Southern friends ought to try to find out the reason.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

The Hon. Hoke Smith Represented as Standing Up for the Office Seekers.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of March 18.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The ex-officeholders who, President Cleveland has decided, must give way to new men, found a defender to-day and an influential one. It was no less a personage than the Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith. It occurred at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and was an episode that the President did not relish. Secretary Smith does not approve of barring out from office persons who held positions under Mr. Cleveland's former reign. He has a number of Georgia friends who wish to hold office, but they labor under the disadvantage of having drawn money from the public treasury eight years ago. In a private conversation the Secretary of the Interior has been free to criticise the principle laid down by the President regarding ex-officeholders, and is of the opinion that to carry it out will only hurt the party in a practical way, but up to to-day he has criticised in private. Yesterday, however, some of his Georgia friends called on the President, and were informed by him that the ex-officeholders' obstacle rule would apply to them. They went at once to Hoke Smith and told him their troubles. He sympathized fully with them, and went to the White House to-day in that frame of mind. Soon after the Cabinet meeting began, and the subject of appointments came up, Secretary Smith made a protest against the rule laid down by the President. He took the side of the former officeholders, and protested that, as the former officeholders had done more to bring about the nomination and election of Mr. Cleveland than any other class of people, they were deserving of some consideration. Mr. Cleveland was astonished at the audacity of the Georgia member of the Cabinet in daring to oppose one of his pet rules, but he was wise enough to see the wisdom of having no controversy so early in the career of the Cabinet, so changed the subject.

Pod Unknown There.

From the Washington Post.

Soldiers of the Georgia legion who lie dying in a country where there is a marked lack of woman's nursing and dearth of woman's tears continue to attract attention, not only by their phenomenal industry and dogged pertinacity, but by their *dapper* scorn of the conventionalities of Eastern life. One of them in search of the President yesterday struck the White House elevator when it was going down, and landed in the kitchen.

"Is Pod Dismuke here?" he asked, gazing around at the attendants.

"No, sah," said the head man, coming forward with his white cap hanging upon one ear, and a cleaver in his hand, "he dun' cook heah."

Do Brooklyn Men Have Their Shoes Blacked?

From Brooklyn Life.

According to Mr. Porter's last census report there are engaged in lucrative practice in this city about one thousand Italian bootblacks, each of whom makes on an average of from $5 to $7.50 per day. Placing Brooklyn's population at 1,000,000, and figuring at the rate of five cents a shine, it is evident that daily in our growing town 100,000 men get shines from this source alone. Again, nearly every bong-tong barber shop and several of the more swagger clubs have bootblacks of their own. These facts we can prove. It is high time that these little whipper snappers whose vaporings about Brooklyn appear periodically in New York papers should be spanked.

Luck Still Running for the Smiths.

From the Philadelphia Press

SACHAW, March 21.—William Smith of this city was thrown to the ground by a woman, who caught him round the neck. While on the ground he was nearly smothered by kisses. The woman was tall, and her face was fair and smooth, and yet she was apparently as strong as a man. She was dressed neatly in black.

Appreciated in the South.

From the Savannah Press.

THE SUN prints a double-column picture of the Hon. Dink Botts of Dahlonega, Ga. It is a striking and characteristic picture.

Hoke Hears of Josh.

From the Atlanta Journal.

The latest leap into fame is that of Joshua Jump of Indiana.

Selling Government Bonds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Referring to the much discussed subject of the proposed issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, and assuming that the right to issue them exists, has the Secretary the right or power to dispose of them by private agreement or sale, or must he sell them publicly, by inviting proposals? Yours respectfully, H. W. WHEELER.

MARCH 24.

He can sell them just as he chooses, privately or publicly.

Spain and San Domingo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* About the supposed landing of French troops at Santo Domingo, I must say that since the respectable Minister Marcheena, a white man, was jailed by President Heureaux because he knew of the plans of Heureaux about Samana Bay, the affairs of the bank in St. Domingo, the majority of shareholders of which are French, have been poorly administered. Mr. Marcheena is President of the bank. To protect the French interests a French man-of-war was sent to Santo Domingo, and this may account for the scare at Madrid. So, you see, the cries do not stir without wind, and the Spaniards are no fools.

New York, March 22. MERCHANT.

TO REDEEM PENNSYLVANIA.

Some Highly Interesting Observations and Speculations by a Keystone Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A United States Senator, entering a carriage at the national capital the other day, remarked as he concluded a conversation with a Pennsylvanian: "The backwardness of Pennsylvania in coming forward for offices is remarkable."

Remarkable? Undoubtedly, for embraced within the reason for that backwardness is the material for a political drama of commanding interest and of national importance. Here is the scheme:

To make Pennsylvania Democratic.

To elect Governor Pattison as Mayor of Philadelphia.

To elect Attorney-General Hensel, or, if he should be found not to be available, some other Democrat, as Governor of Pennsylvania.

To nominate Robert E. Pattison for President of the United States in 1896.

Up at Harrisburg and here in Philadelphia the details of this great scheme are getting worked out. But the real leader sits in the White House at Washington; not, perhaps, with any consuming anxiety to make Pattison President, but touched already with the sublime anticipation of making Pennsylvania Democratic.

Dismiss at once the illusion that Pattison was sorely disappointed when Harrity, his Secretary of the Commonwealth and Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, took to the National Convention at Chicago a solid Cleveland delegation. The Governor felt no such disappointment. Nor was the solid delegation a surprise to him. He had been a party to it; that is, after he had discovered how utterly hopeless were his chances of securing the nomination. Moreover, he was not only resigned, he was pleased. Believing himself to be a man of destiny and lulled to content by Harrity's soft words, that bade him to look toward 1896, the Governor was satisfied when Cleveland was nominated, and delighted when he was elected. Those few privileged people to whom he infrequently confides his most cherished thoughts, express amazement at the firmness with which he adheres to the relief that he will be the next Democratic Presidential nominee. Upon this belief, not altogether to be dispised in these days of political marvels, Harrity and Hensel expect to build.

It is a curious feature of this leadership of young men in this State that the man who in reality is managing this game of politics at the Pennsylvania end, and is the closest of them to the man in the White House, is the one most in the background. He is Attorney-General Hensel. He knows Pennsylvania politics and politicians as no one else in this State knows them, and both Pattison and Harrity are dependent upon him for help when the troubles are too intricate. The early and the still potent dream of this growing man's life is the entire and final overthrow of the Republican party in this State; as, in fact, it is the dream of all Pennsylvania Democrats.

When the last election was over, Hensel stopped dreaming. He went to work. Accepting Pattison as the probable centre of the coming contest, he enlisted Cleveland as the guide and chief. It was no difficult matter for Hensel to accomplish that. Aside from the natural ambition of the President to bring the old protectionist State into his party, he has a real affection and admiration for the Attorney-General. It was Hensel later who wrote that elaborate biography of Cleveland.

The plan of campaign has been formulated. The weak spots are known; they will be strengthened. The strong places are apparent; they will be made more steadfast. But the first move in this absorbing drama is the inauguration of the policy of conciliation. That is not an easy policy to get accepted in this State. The old Randall and Wallace disputes made jealousy and war habitual with us, and we look with much wonder and derision upon any mortal who rises in the Democratic ranks with an olive branch held aloft. Moreover, it will be especially troublesome to substitute harmony for discord, with so many of the faithful anxious to have offices. Yet it is by means of this usual source of discontent that Harrity and Hensel expect to secure unanimity. So far as the patronage is concerned they have determined that distribution shall be conciliation. Harrity, as National Chairman, is not to control all the appointments in Pennsylvania. For instance, in Allegheny county James Guffey, the millionaire Democrat and opponent of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, will have something to say concerning the appointments in that county. In Philadelphia, where Harrity will take care of most of the offices, Congressman McAleer will not be left out in the cold. To what extent this scheme of conciliation is to be carried may be judged from the peculiarities of the interesting and as yet amiable fight in the Ninth revenue district, which, among other counties, includes Lancaster and York. Congressman Beltzhoover has been sending high leaves with the declaration that he has a man in Cumberland county who is sure to get the collectorship. Dauphin county has a candidate favored by the Hon. B. F. Meyers, while, in Lancaster, Mayor Bob Clark, ex-Judge McMullen, William Givens, a Columbia lawyer and close friend of the Attorney-General, and one or two more, are confident that Hensel is going to make one of them Collector of the district. Over in York county, where Chauncey F. Black lives, there are two or three applicants, none of whom has the slightest show for the office unless the ex-Lieutenant-Governor turns in for him. Black is silent now, much amused at the talk rampant in some quarters in his county that both Harrity and Pattison will not permit any of his friends to get any place, great or small, from the Cleveland Administration. But Black has a hold on the rank and file of the party yet, and he stands high with the wage earners. Hence there is no likelihood that the State Administration will be ugly with him. Now, this Ninth district appointment will not be made for some months yet, and in the mean time Hensel, who will in reality control the appointment, will not have it made until he has fully decided who is the safest man to choose.

The determination, therefore, to conciliate is the cause of the modesty of the Pennsylvania office seekers. Harrity has passed along the line the admonition, "Wait a while." If the National Chairman's leadership is accepted and a row over the distribution of the offices averted, the next scene of the drama will develop. That is the inauguration of the Governor to make Pattison Mayor of Philadelphia. The impression there is if he is nominated he cannot be defeated. The other day John Russell Young wrote in the Philadelphia *Star*: "To carry Philadelphia would not alone be the capture of an important post. It would make Gov. Pattison the foremost Democrat in the Union. From the windows of the Broad street palace, he could proudly look upon Washington. The Mayoralty of Buffalo was Cleveland's point of departure for the Presidency. Gov. Pattison would find inspiration in the example."

The Governor considers it no diminution of dignity to accept the Mayoralty. On the contrary, he believes it will be the stopping-stone to the Presidency. As for the nomination for Mayor, that is already assured him; as to the election, it is claimed he will have the support of George W. Childs and no opposition from his *Ledger*. Wayne MacVeagh will aid him, and the powerful Drexel influence will not be far away, and, with the exception of the *Press* and *Inquirer*, there will be no influential Republican newspaper in emphatic opposition to him.

Once Mayor, who will say that Pennsylvania is not on the high road to Democracy? It is in Philadelphia that the Democrats always meet their Waterloo. No matter with what majority they cross the Schuylkill, there the audacious and perfected pupils of Quay never fail to turn up a Republican majority on election day sufficiently large to capture the State.

With Pattison Mayor, the offices distributed with discretion, the party united, a far-reaching and unanimous organization in existence, and with Cleveland to send messages of encouragement and promise, there might be no insurmountable difficulty to prevent the complete overthrow of the Republican party in Philadelphia; and, as Philadelphia goes, so goes the State. And then, who would be a more likely candidate for the Presidential nomination than Gov. Robert E. Pattison?

JOHN SPEA.

All Aspersion on the Character of Baby Hickey Cheerfully Withdrawn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I read in your issue of Thursday, March 23, an account of the arrest of a young man for horse stealing, who gave his name as Joseph Hickey of 535 East 135th street. I beg to state that there is but one Joseph Hickey living at the above address. He is a baby fourteen months old, and is not capable of stealing a horse and wagon. By publishing this denial you will greatly oblige

MRS. JOHN F. HICKEY,
535 East 135th street.

MARCH 24, 1893.

Car Windows Smashed by a Missile.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As the 5:06 P. M. train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad passed through Williamsbridge to-day the passengers on the last car were startled by a loud report, which was caused by the smashing in of a window glass. Splinters flew over the seats near the broken window, and if they had been occupied the result would have been serious. A crowd of boys ran down the track immediately after the crash, and it is likely one of them threw the missile that did the damage. The same thing happened near this place less than a week ago. A DOCTOR.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The Photochrome Engraving Company explains that it is not responsible for the artistic merit of the frontispiece to the "Souvenir of the Dedicatory Ceremonies of the New York State Building at Jackson Park, Chicago," referred to in THE SUN last Wednesday. The company says that it merely reproduced to order, a drawing furnished by other people.

OVER THE BORDER IN THRONGS.

Canadian Farmers Flocking to the Land of Uncle Sam.

QUEBEC, March 24.—The exodus from this province to the United States is this year assuming immense proportions, and the newspapers and politicians that have hitherto supported the Conservative Government at Ottawa and its high protective policy are becoming thoroughly alarmed at the signs of the times. All the railways running into the New England States are doing a large business in carrying emigrants from Quebec province, and quite a competition for this business is now going on between the Grand Trunk, the Quebec Central, and the Canadian Pacific. The Quebec Central has a travelling passenger agent down along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, which traverses the agricultural country east of Quebec, to catch the exodus, and the Maine Central is about to establish the permanent residence here of one of its agents for the same purpose.

On one C. P. R. train between Quebec and Montreal a few days ago a newspaper man counted no less than twelve families from different counties on the north shore, who had sold out all their live stock, utensils, and furniture, and, leaving their farms behind them, were preparing to start life anew in the United States. In the county of Temiscouata, a hundred miles east of Quebec, farms are being auctioned off this spring at the rate of one a day, and from this locality alone it is calculated that forty families, representing some 250 people, will between this date and the 1st of May next bid adieu to their homes and country and seek new ones in the domain of Uncle Sam. This last set of figures refers to only one county out of the seventy-three in the province of Quebec.

In fact the emigration fever has almost reached the proportions of an epidemic. French Canadian farmers, in particular, though generally speaking exceedingly slow and conservative in manner, appear to make up their minds to migrate to the States with very little difficulty. This is mainly due to the fact that they have heard such good reports of the country from relatives and friends who have gone on before them. They mentally take in the poverty of their own surroundings, and see their old neighbors coming back to Canada to visit friends with what seems to them like fabulous wealth. The visitors paint the land of their adoption in the most glowing colors. Their hearers are captivated by the recital, and by the contrast in the condition of themselves and of their former neighbors, and speedily make up their minds to follow their example. The wealthier farmer remains for a time, but as the country becomes further depopulated his sources of income decrease or entirely disappear, he can no longer collect interest upon the money he has advanced on mortgage, and soon he, too, is compelled to follow his former friends and neighbors across the line.

This alarming increase in the exodus from the country parts is, no doubt, largely responsible for the quite recent ebullition of feeling in the Federal Ministerial party against any further perpetuation of the present high protective policy. It is generally believed that it is now too late for a change in the national fiscal policy of Canada to produce results that will check the present exodus from all parts of the country, even if the Executive should listen to the daily increasing demands for it. The Ministers find themselves between two horns of a dilemma. On the one hand there is a serious revolt in their own party ranks against a continuance of the present protective duties. On the other are the counter demands of the highly protected manufacturers and combines who furnish the money for corrupting the electorate. Between these two fires there is very little hope of the Conservative Administration surviving the general elections of 1894. The alarming increase in the emigration to the United States is attributed by many even of their own followers to the burdens imposed upon the agricultural classes for the benefit of the protected few, and the gold that these latter may subscribe for the next general election campaign will never secure the triumph at the polls of a seriously divided party.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who moved the resolution in Parliament this week against a further continuance of the Government fiscal policy was until that moment considered one of the leading lieutenants of the Ministry. The *Times* of Canada, as Goldwin Smith once called the Toronto *Mail*, formerly the personal organ of Sir John A. Macdonald, is now an out-and-out advocate of closer trade relations with the United States. The hitherto Government organ at Quebec, the *Chronicle*, has just followed suit with an article that is the exact reflex of one by its editor, Dr. Stewart, in the current number of the *Scottish Review*. It complains that the burdens of the people—the great consuming class—have been increased without rhyme or reason, and simply piled up to make the rich richer, while the poor have grown percentibly poorer. It insists that the people who do not own factories have rights which no Government must ignore, and points out to the Ministers the alarming exodus of the population.

These are all signs that nobody here can afford to overlook, and there is a widespread feeling of anxiety as to the nature of the political, and, it may be, the national changes that are destined to make rapid pages of history for Canada within the next few years.

Deplorable News on Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the article "Deplorable Marriages in Russia," published in yesterday's SUN, was given news on marriage in Russia gathered by Mrs. M. Louise Thomas. The article should have been entitled "Deplorable News on Russia," for such was its contents, as we shall plainly see.

Mrs. Thomas said that "girls of 12 are wedded." This is mistake No. 1, for girls in Russia cannot marry before having attained 16 years. "All the young men must go into the army at 18," says Mrs. Thomas. They go to the army at 21, therefore we shall count this as mistake No. 2. "All must be married before they go" (to the army). Marriage in Russia is not more obligatory than in the United States, consequently we have here mistake No. 3. "The child-wife becomes a drudge * * * during the four years of her husband's absence." If Mrs. Thomas believes that four years is the term of service in the Russian army, she makes mistake No. 4, for it is six years. "Not infrequently the husband returns home to find his wife the mother of two or three children, his own father being the parent." To bring three children within four years is certainly above the physical forces of a child-wife. Again, there are, of course, some unfaithful wives in Russia as they are elsewhere, but to affirm that in Russia fathers-in-law are the seducers of their daughters-in-law means to commit a grave mistake, No. 5.

"Women of thirty are mothers of married daughters." It is self-evident mistake No. 6. Russian women of thirty "look as old as the women here of sixty." Such an exaggeration we cannot help counting as mistake No. 7. "The rigorous climate * * * makes them old women at thirty-five." "The frost makes their cheeks redder than roses," said a Russian poet, and we will add another mistake to Mrs. Thomas's credit. "They (Russian women) are distorted and drawn up with rheumatism." Still another mistake. I will admit cheerfully typhus, cholera, black plague, if you please, but not rheumatism, which is a bane of changeable climate, such as we have here in the United States.

I have counted errors most mercifully, and yet in twenty-one lines have discovered ten mistakes.

Such stories are started here on Russia, even by persons whose honesty and friendly disposition toward that country cannot be questioned. Is not Mrs. Thomas a victim of some Russian jester? DR. P. J. POPOFF.

MARCH 20.

Women and the Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The article in THE SUN of Saturday, headed "The Whole or Nothing," referring to a bill now before the Legislature, in relation to the appointment of women on Boards of Education in New York State, indicates that the writer hardly understands the case.

In the first place, we ask for "one to four," or one-fifth the number of women to men. Reforms generally come about gradually, unless by revolution. We might put the proposition of "one to four," another way: that we consider one woman equal to four men; but we realize that good men are important on Boards of Education. Their knowledge of business, finance and all large matters, makes them a necessity on large Boards. We would not have it otherwise. But there are other things quite as important to the welfare of the child and teacher: the heating, ventilation, and general sanitary condition of the school buildings and other endless details which women from their life are better calculated to look after. When we consider woman as a mother and homekeeper, with her patience, learned in the nursery and experience in the sick room, and the general comfort of the home at heart, we wish that some of that knowledge might be carried to the schools just as men's experience, which from necessity is widely different, is carried there.

The proportion of "one to four" would give New York city four women Commissioners, which is more than there has ever been at one time in their Board; and in Brooklyn nine members on the Board of Education would be women. Having women on the upper Board in New York city might have a tendency to make some of the lower Boards of Trustees women also, which would be well. We are sorry that fault is found with our moderation, but we feel sure that our law makers, if unwilling to give us what we ask, would hardly be willing to give us more. The fact that the law, if passed, is mandatory is one of its good features, and, although there cannot be less than one woman to four men, there is no reason why there cannot be more women appointed whenever so desired. The bill was drawn up in Brooklyn by one of our most eminent lawyers. We have the signatures representing over 40,000 people, and there is no good reason why we should not have women