The Sun.

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THE SUN, New-York City.

Not to Be Forgotten!

The Hon. BENTON MCMILLIN performed a service to Democracy on the Fourth of July by recalling the attention of the party to a duty which is very near the top of the list of things to be done.

On the morning after election day last November, when the great battle against Republican Force legislation, with its system of bayonets and spies and partisan tribunals, had been fought and won, THE SUN reminded the victorious Democracy that although the LODGE-HOAR Force bill was disposed of forever, Davenportism was still alive and active:

"Something remains to be done. With a Democratic President in the White House and a Democratic House of Representatives in the Congress, the party of free government and home rule only awaits the day, now not far distant, when the United States Senate shall also be Democratic. The Acts of 1871, permitting in the name of Federal law the outrageous interference and wholesale bribery of voters by the DAVENPORTS and the JACOBUSES of the Republican party, must be repealed. To complete and clinch the splendid achievement of yesterday by wiping from the United States statutes every trace of Davenportism is the most urgent duty before the triumphant Democracy."

The Federal despotism over elections which the Force bill aimed to establish in the interest of the Republican party was denounced in the very first plank of the Chicago platform. The issue had precedence of the tariff, of the currency, of trusts and corporations, of everything else. But, to a certain extent, such Federal despotism, opposed to the fundamental principles of Democracy and repugnant to every citizen who knows what Democracy is and means, already existed in virtue of the infamous partisan statutes of 1871, known as the Federal Election laws, under which the DAVENPORTS operate and will continue to operate as long as those laws are allowed to stand.

They must be repealed. One-half of the moral effect of the victory of last year will be lost if these odious statutes are not wiped out with the least possible delay.

They can be repealed by the Fifty-third Congress. For the first time since they were enacted, against the earnest and indignant protest of every Democrat who understood their significance, Congress is about to meet with a Democratic majority in both Houses and a Democratic President in the White House.

Let the Hon. BENTON MCMILLIN, whose ideas on this subject are reasonable and solid, introduce at the extra session next month a bill repealing that part of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes which begins with section 2,011 and ends with section 2,031; and also repealing sections 5,521 and 5,522 under the Title of Crimes.

That repeal will wipe out Davenportism and Federal interference and bribery at local elections. It will smash the iron cage.

An Old-Fashioned Statesman.

It is apparent that various influences, some sinister, some merely hostile, are at work to prevent, if possible, the reappointment of the Hon. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN as Chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations. Mr. HOLMAN has not stood in the way of jobs and spendthrift appropriations for so many years without making a great many enemies. These enmities, created by his adherence to the policy of economy, are as high an honor as any Democratic statesman need ask for.

An irresistible wave of extravagance, in fact the refluence of the tidal wave of the first Billion Congress, overwhelmed Mr. HOLMAN's efforts for moderate appropriations in the Fifty-second Congress. He was not sustained by his party. He was not able to get fulfilled the promises to which he had committed his associates.

In the presence of an embarrassed treasury and of grave general financial excitement and distress, the necessity of economy will be more than ever urgent upon Congress. After the lessons of adversity, the Democrats will see, it is to be hoped, the importance of retrenching expenditure and stopping waste. The reappointment of Mr. HOLMAN would be an earnest of economy, a sign not to be falsified, as it was in the last Congress, by the size of the appropriation bills. Mr. HOLMAN can be depended upon to keep these bills down if the Democrats will support him.

Too Quick Despairer, Wherefore Wilt Thou Go?

When strawberries give place to raspberries, and the breath of the new-mown hay mingles with the breath of the new-mown mint, and nature wears a summer smile and russet shoes, 'tis then the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT sends for a *Tribune* reporter and casts off the Republican crown. When the roses wither and the caucuses have not yet budded, Mr. PLATT says to a *Tribune* reporter and speeds the news through the world: "I am done with politics. I am out of politics. My business takes all my time." And the reporter records the words and pretends to believe them, and Mr. PLATT pretends that he believes that the reporter believes them. The reporter winks his left eye, the statesman winks his right, and the old news that Gen. PLATT has resigned his commission is sent among the Republican garrisons and outside of the breastworks, and everybody salutes it with a wink. Gentlemen who are familiar with Gen. PLATT's tactics resolve to keep a sharp watch on the fall manœuvres, and regard his declaration of inactivity with deep distrust.

The circumstances under which Mr. PLATT kicks away the throne are usually these: Being a man of a quick sense of humor, he affects to be stung by the comments of certain men and journals that love him not. "They say I'm running the machine," he remarks. "I'll show them that I'm not. I don't know anything about machines, any way. Run your old machine yourselves, and see how you like it." Then the Republicans wilt, and say that there is such a thing as carrying a joke too far, and beg him not to leave them desolate; and he relents and consents to grasp the grip once more, just to oblige. So hath it been, so be it. Mr. PLATT's notice this summer is in due form:

"I dislike to spoil the work of my esteemed friends such as the editors of the *Jamestown News*, *Syracuse Standard*, *Buffalo Express*, *Troy Telegram*, and others, who seem to be particularly gifted in ability to discern my wicked hand in their respective bailiwicks. But, as a matter of fact, I am as much out of politics to-day as any man in the State of New York. I haven't paid the slightest attention to any nomination in any Assembly or Senate district in the State. I know nothing of what's on foot, or who are to be the candidates. Neither have I paid any attention to either the Constitutional or the coming State Convention of the party, except to say that I think it should be held as late as possible. I am giving undivided attention to my business, and that consumes every moment of time at my disposal. I think I have done my part in Republican work, and I am willing, yes, anxious, that others shall now take hold and run the machine."

Mr. PLATT is willing and anxious to resign the ungrateful task, but who else is capable of taking it up? Business will not be able to have his undivided attention, for politics is his pleasure, his dissipation, and the politics habit is incurable. The Republican party of New York will lout low before Mr. PLATT and ask him to set his foot upon its neck; and this not yet satiated amusement-seeker will comply once more. What would the Republican party of New York be without Mr. PLATT, and what would he do for distraction if he forswore its caucuses and conventions?

The Economic Revolution.

We copy elsewhere this morning some statements, chiefly from Republican sources, which are designed to show that the election of Mr. CLEVELAND and the economic revolution involved in the establishment of the principle briefly expressed in the phrase, "taxation for revenue only," are directly responsible for the tremendous storm in business and in industry which has raged during the last three months.

We do not admit by any means that this enormous calamity is due to these causes and to no others. But suppose it really were so: What then?

When in November, 1892, the people of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, declared their approval of the doctrine proclaimed at Chicago that, according to the Constitution of the country, no taxes can rightfully be levied for any purpose except for revenue only, and coupled with this the further declaration that protection is a fraud, a robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, they inaugurated a principle and a revolution which in the initial stages of their realization must be attended by symptoms of pain and distress, the same as every other great natural event. The old methods were condemned to be banished and to die out; the new methods were clearly expressed and described; and the solemn order was given that they should be introduced and established. Now, while no one except the fanatics of Republicanism, can maintain that all the evils the country is at this moment suffering from, are the result of last November's voting, he must be a double coward and a treble fool who would expect or admit that the work should be left in its present incomplete condition because of the unfavorable circumstances which have appeared.

No; there can be no turning back without shame; there can be no compromise without dishonor. The revolution must be carried through. The experiment must be completely, fairly, and lastingly tried; and the people who have decreed that this shall be done, must confide in the blessings that will result from the new system to compensate them, and more than compensate them, for the inconveniences which attend the early stages of the mighty change.

Why Does He Forget His Manhood?

The Hon. ALANSON W. BEARD, some time an eminent clothing merchant of Boston, and always a Republican politician, was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston in December, 1889. He succeeded the Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, a Democrat, not much more handsome, but several times less nocuous and pernicious politically. Mr. SALTONSTALL is the successor and representative of seven generations of SALTONSTALLS who have been graduated from Harvard College, and his responses to the toast, "The President of the United States," were couched in the choicest Chestnut Hill English, and delivered with the grace expected from the happy souls eligible to membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. SALTONSTALL was a Democrat, at least until 1885, when a certain Mugwumpification stole over him, and he seemed to forget that a Democratic Administration was in power. He was a good Democrat until the Democrats got into office. Then he weakened a little. Mr. BEARD never weakens. He is a lively, intriguing Republican politician all the time, in or out of the Custom House; and the management of the Republican party of Massachusetts, the advancement of its policies, and the preparation of its candidates are his vocation and his avocation.

Yet in the course of politics, the Hon. ALANSON WILLIAMSON BEARD sometimes forgets himself and his promises. Not intentionally. We will remind him of one such solemn promise. 'Twas at a dinner of the Middlesex Club, the celebrated Massachusetts association for Republican officeholders and office seekers. The water flowed like champagne, as Mr. EVARTS said of the HAYES Administration, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Mr. BEARD rose to the sound of huzzas and the bubble of Apollinaris. He demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the Democratic party is composed of sons of BELIAL, and then he gave voice to his own heroic contempt of office. "If I should so far forget my manhood," cried this veteran Republican officeholder, "as to serve for one hour under a Democratic Administration, I would want my friends to put me in a lunatic asylum."

At least 3,120 hours have passed since a Democratic Administration has been in power, and yet Mr. BEARD continues to forget his manhood and to get his salary. What is the reason? What is the matter? Has the Administration asked him to forget his manhood for the sake of keeping Mr. CLEVELAND's life safe from the importunity of the Mugwumps? Does the Hon. ALANSON W. BEARD consent to forget his manhood, by request, just to keep CODMAN and WINSLOW WARREN and the other Mugwump spoils hunters at bay?

We should like to know what Mr. BEARD's motive is for forgetting his manhood and recommending himself to Bedlam.

Medical Men as Witnesses.

A remarkable law concerning the examination of medical men as witnesses in negligence suits went into effect in this State at the beginning of this month.

It relates to the testimony of physicians or surgeons who are attached to any hospital, dispensary, or other charitable institution. Where such a man is required to testify in an action for the recovery of damages for personal injuries, in respect of information which he acquired in attending a patient at the particular institution to which he is attached, the new statute requires that the testimony shall be taken before a referee instead of being given in court before the Judge and jury, as has always heretofore been the practice. However, the Judge of the court in which the case is pending is empowered at any time, notwithstanding the fact that the deposition of the medical man was taken before a referee, to make an order requiring his examination upon the trial.

The precise purpose of this change in legal procedure in reference to medical witnesses is not plain. Probably, however, the idea of the framer of the law was to relieve hospital surgeons and physicians from the burden of having to attend court at hours when it is inconvenient for them to leave their duties at these institutions. But it is to be noted that nothing is said in the statute about the place where the referee is to take the testimony, and it might well happen that it would be as difficult for a doctor to obey a summons to appear before a referee at his office as it would be to obey a similar summons to attend court.

One objection to the new practice contemplated by this statute is that it will compel juries in many cases, so far as the evidence of doctors is concerned, to render their verdicts upon depositions which are read to them, instead of upon the oral testimony of witnesses given in open court. The appearance of a witness, his demeanor, and his manner of testifying, always afford the utmost aid to an intelligent jury in passing upon his credibility and the weight which ought to be given to his testimony; and it is a serious matter to withhold this aid, and to substitute evidence which is read by a lawyer from a written or printed document, for the evidence of the witness given by his own word of mouth in the presence of the court. As has well been said by an eminent Judge, "all witnesses look alike in print."

We suppose it may be argued in support of this enactment, that physicians and surgeons ought not to be called away from important cases where life is at stake, in order to dance attendance in the courts, oftentimes unnecessarily by reason of the repeated postponements of trials. No doubt there is force in this suggestion, but we think it will be found upon inquiry that our courts are very indulgent toward physicians whose engagements render it difficult for them to attend at any particular time, and that adjournments are often granted and testimony is frequently taken out of order so as to enable doctors to appear as witnesses without detriment to their practice.

But, if it be true that medical men require the protection of such a statute, why is it confined in its operation to such of them only as are connected with hospitals, dispensaries, and charitable institutions? It would seem that these doctors are the very ones who could most easily obtain assistance and find others to take their places in case of an enforced attendance in court, while the private practitioner, who has no hospital work, might find it very difficult at short notice to procure the aid of another physician or surgeon to look after a critical case under his charge.

The Luck of Kit.

We have noticed and regretted a tendency on the part of certain Mugwump journals, to belittle the work which the Hon. WILSON SHANNON BISSELL is doing for civil service reform. The fact that the Hon. RIDENS ROBERTUS MAXWELL is doing so much for civil service reform, ought not to blind fair-minded men to perception of the truth that Mr. BISSELL is doing something. For some must boost and some must bounce, so runs the world away. Mr. BISSELL is boosting. He makes his victims move on more slowly, perhaps, but just as surely as RIDENT ROBERTUS decollates them, and dumps the remains.

We learn from the *Evening Post* that Mr. BISSELL "has just given the country a striking proof of his attachment to civil service reform principles by his selection of Mr. EDWARD MILES GADSDEN as head of the Money Order System." Not only is Mr. GADSDEN an officeholder under civil service rules, but he is "a direct descendant of that CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN eulogized by Mr. BANCROFT as 'the magnanimous, unwavering, faultless lover of his country,' who dared and suffered so much for our liberties in the dark days of the stamp tax, and who is perhaps best known to Americans as the author of the message to a friend in Massachusetts: 'Don't pay a cent for the damned tea.' Since the elevation of Mr. JOHN B. MOORE by Mr. BAYARD from a clerkship to the place of Third Assistant Secretary of State, there has not been such a tribute to the worthiness of employees selected through the Civil Service Commission, as has now been paid by the Postmaster-General."

We had forgotten JOHN B. MOORE, but we will not forget KIT GADSDEN. Hurrah for KIT! Hurrah for MILES! Sons of the Revolution will please apply first.

We are not familiar with the *Illinois Suffragist*, but we are disposed to think well of it, since it contains a fable concerning a certain island infested by donkeys whose continuous braying disturbed the peace:

"A valiant knight who heard of them said to his fellows: 'Come, let us away and slay these pestiferous braying donkeys, so that the island may have rest.' So each brave man buckled on his trusty sword, and away they went. When they landed on the island they were met by one of its wise men, who, on learning the intention of the knight, warned him that the donkeys were immortal and could not be killed. 'What' said the knight. 'Do you tell me that I and my brave men cannot silence these donkeys?' Forthwith the knight and his men laid about them, right and left, till the ground was covered with defunct donkeys. Then they wiped their blades and retired to rest. In the morning the knight sounded his bugle horn, and said, 'Let us bury those carcasses, or the last plague may prove worse than the first.' But when they reached the field, behold! every donkey was on his feet, braying loudly as ever. 'What did I tell you?' said the wise man. 'If you kill them to-day they will be alive to-morrow.' 'But,' replied the knight, 'how do you live in their continual braying?' 'Why, we let them bray, and go ahead with our business or pleasure, the same as if they were not there.'"

There is pretty nearly as much judgment in this fable of the *Illinois Suffragist* as in any of the fables of the immortal ÆSOP.

We guess that the gay old Mexican, PETRO ERRILO, who has just ended his life at the age of 133 years, leaving 400 living descendants, has a better record than any other man of this generation. There have been a number of men who lived as long as he, but we do not remember any one of them who rendered as eminent service as it was his privilege to render in populating the earth. He left a glorious example to his posterity. Peace to his memory.

July 12, an occasion memorable for disorderly encounters, passed off pleasantly on Wednesday. July 14, the French anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, will be celebrated to-day (Friday) without any likelihood of disorder. The Anarchist sympathizers met in the Windsor Theatre last week to applaud Governor ALTGELD for liberating the Haymarket prisoners. There was no tumult or excitement. The days of warlike controversy and lawless acts of violence in New York seem to have passed. Every one is harmonious here, because every one is equal before the law, and there is no prejudice or partiality in its enforcement.

We favor the promotion of our weather prophet, DUNN, to the office of Chief of the Weather Bureau in Washington, provided his politics are right. As a prophet he has kept his reputation in pretty good odor here for nigh unto six years, and this alone is glory of a rare kind. Even sneering persons have been compelled to respect DUNN at times, and he has often laughed at skeptics who said he could not tell from what direction the wind would blow next day, or whether there would be rain within forty-eight hours. Mr. DUNN has a method as scientific as any can be, under the existing knowledge of meteorology. His forecasts are not mere guesswork; he can often predict with a great deal of certainty, barring accidents or the unexpected. He has promoted the study of atmospheric laws; he has introduced that study into many schools; he has lectured upon it; he has explained it to our reporters, who have told the people all about it, to their comfort and profit. Above and beyond all, it is now alleged that he is a Democrat, fit to be Chief of the Weather Bureau under this Democratic Administration.

We, therefore, favor the promotion of our only living prophet, Mr. ELIAS B. DUNN, Local Forecast Officer for New York, provided always that he is now heartily in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

It did not take the Chicago National Convention long to formulate and define the principles and programme of the Democracy on the tariff and silver. It was done in a few evening hours on June 22. It ought not to take a Democratic Congress, specially summoned for the purpose, long to ratify and comply with the pledges made a year ago.

The patriotism of officeholders in Mexico has been put to the test, with a fine result. The Government gave notice that, at the beginning of this month, the pay of functionaries in all branches of the public service, including the military branch, would be subjected to a discount of from five to ten per cent. according to its amount. The officeholders promptly and willingly agreed to this reduction, and furthermore declined to take advantage of the Government's offer to make up the amount of their loss at some future time. They understood that it was necessary for the Treasury to carry out this measure of economy, and they doubtless knew that it was possible for them to live upon the reduced pay. So, instead of kicking, or going on strike, or raising an uproar, or starting an opposition party, they have cooperated with the Government, and given in their adhesion to its policy of retrenchment. Here is patriotism in a practical shape. Here is an example worthy of imitation. Here is something for our own American officeholders to think of.

A half dozen of the whiskers pullers who have taken pleasure in annoying the Jewish residents of the Seventh ward were yesterday escorted to Blackwell's Island, where they will spend a month by order of Justice RYAN. The suffering Jews have thus happily learned that there is good law in this city for their defence, and half a dozen base Gentiles have grievously learned the same thing.

Among the interesting creatures other than mankind about whom we had news in yesterday's SUN, were a hen, a monkey, a leopard, a yellow dog, horses, seals, and fishes, besides toads, a million of them. Man is not the only object of human concern on the globe.

It is to the credit of Superintendent BYRNES that he does not step out to defend those policemen who are charged with maltreating citizens. He has stood aside while MCKENNA, CULLEN, BURNS, MCCARTON, and HODGE were brought up for trial, satisfied that they be dealt with, as other men are, by the courts. It is as important to public order that policemen should know the limits of their power as it is that other citizens should know the extent of it.

One of the valuable services rendered by the visiting physicians, who were appointed last week, is brought to notice by their first weekly report. They have discovered twenty-four cases of contagious diseases, which had been concealed from public knowledge, including several cases of typhus. When we consider the extreme importance of isolating all such cases, we shall give due credit to the expert sanitary agents who search them out.

A BRILLIANT SCHEME.

How to Maintain Silver Coinage Both Here and in India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* To avoid incurring the penalty threatened by the war Governor of Colorado, "that blood shall flow to the horses' bridles rather than our national liberties be destroyed," I submit the accompanying prospectus of a company which might be organized to manufacture the product of the silver mines. There's millions in it.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The International Coinage Company.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Capital, $500,000.

Five thousand shares of the par value of $100 each.

Principal offices, Denver, Col., U. S. A., and Singapore, British India.

This company is organized to avert the impending disaster to the commerce of the world resulting from the sudden stoppage of rupee coinage in British India, the contemplated repeal of the so-called Sherman act by the Congress of the United States, and the possible failure of the patriotic effort to enforce the free coinage of silver in the United States.

It will erect a mint in Denver, Col., for the coinage of silver rupees, and another in Singapore, British India, for the coinage of American silver dollars. The work is thus distributed, so that no inconvenience may be suffered from technically violating the statutes of Great Britain or the United States against counterfeiting. The offence, if any, will not be committed within the jurisdiction of either country, and the extradition treaties do not apply.

The coins will be struck of the standard weight and fineness prescribed by law, and their manufacture will cost not over 50 per cent. of their current value in the respective countries where circulated as money currency.

At least 100,000 coins can be struck per day at each mint and this number can be increased to half a million if necessary.

The undersigned hereby agree to subscribe to the amount of shares of the International Coinage Company set opposite their respective signatures:

Name.	*Address.*	*No. of Shares.*
....	....	....
....	....	....

Human Bones to Fertilize the Land.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is a gruesome subject, but pour doubt whether human bones are now brought to the United States from Mexico, for supplies of phosphate, recalls the fact that English farmers, years ago, undoubtedly fertilized their fields from this source. The field of Waterloo was for a time the base of supplies, and this was supplemented by Egyptian mummies. Of late years the supplies of phosphate in this country have very largely come from the phosphate deposits in South Carolina and Florida. The Canadians have supplies of phosphate rock of their own. The English demand for bones as phosphate was most active forty or fifty years ago, when English farmers had not given up the idea that they could mainly supply the home demand for bread. It is, however, only a few years ago when English farmers used mummies from Egypt, ground into a fine powder, as a fertilizer. Bones have some ammonia, which makes them a more effective fertilizer than is phosphate rock.

W. J. F.

ROCHESTER, July 12.

When the Cable Catches On.

O, when ther had the horses to the Broadway cars,
We watched them growing thinner day by day,
And drew our little handkerchiefs to have a little weep,
And to each other hopefully did say:
"O, won't it be a splendid thing when all the horses go,
And we are spared this horrid, horrid sight?
O, then we shall be able to glide upon the cable,
And swiftly it will bear us in its flight!"

Chorus: We shall float, float, float like a bird in the air,
And before we're fairly seated, shall be gone.
O, swiftly we shall slide, we shall glimmer, we shall glide
When the rapid transit cable catches on!

And so they so'd the horses from the Broadway cars:
The horses now are stouter, let us hope:
And our smiles began to broaden, like the pumpkin on the vine,
That is grown upon a sunny, loamy slope.
They laid the giant cable line and built their cable cars,
They made them each a modern work of art,
We threw od all our cares, and paid our willing fares,
"And now," we said, "we're ready for the start."

Chorus: But, we sit, sit, sit in the stationary car,
Till the morning, noon, and afternoon are gone:
And we note satiric leers on our fellow passengers,
While we wait until the cable catches on!

L. M. S.

AMERICA'S RAILWAY BUSINESS.

Why Should It Be Done Largely by Another Country?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The recent interview in THE SUN with the Hon. Mr. Hepburn respecting Canadian railways and their relations to and detrimental effect upon our transcontinental railway traffic deserves the consideration of all who are interested in the development and preservation of our internal and transcontinental commerce.

Our transcontinental railway traffic is yet in its infancy, and if justly protected and promoted by the Government will become an immense and permanent source of profit and wealth to the nation, and a stimulus to our shipping interests in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Why should Canadian railways be permitted to disturb it or grow rich upon it at our expense? We do not permit Canadian vessels to share in our coasting trade or lake traffic.

Why should Canadian railways be allowed to do what Canadian vessels are prevented from doing by legislation? Canadian railways cannot be maintained if treated by this Government just as we treat Canadian vessels upon the lakes.

The most arrogant anti-American corporation upon this continent is the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Why should it be permitted to prey upon American railways? If forced to confine its traffic to Canadian freight, it could not earn rentals upon its leased lines or interest upon its bonds.

When the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Intercolonial railways were constructed the five-foot six-inch gauge was adopted. The object was to divert all Canadian traffic to Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, and prevent it as much as possible from passing into this country. The Intercolonial was built by the Government of Canada, and is still operated by it. It has never earned working expenses.

The other two lines were reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. Ordinary supplies could not be purchased in Canada except upon personal guarantee of the local directors. The Grand Trunk Railway Company absorbed the Great Western to destroy competition in local rates. The roadbed and rolling stock were in such a condition that it was unsafe to travel upon the road. Mr. C. J. Bridges, who was the general manager at the time, was too stubborn an Englishman to discover the remedy and apply it. The desperate condition of the finances of the company compelled his removal. Mr. Joseph Hickson, who came to the road a young man free from prejudice against America or American policy, was elected general manager. The finances of the company were in such a low condition that the adoption of the American gauge at that time was impossible, and, therefore, the International Car Company was organized, which built 1,000 freight cars with movable wheels, so that freight might be carried from Chicago to Portland, Boston, and New York without being unloaded at Windsor or Port Huron, and again at Niagara River, Ogdensburg, or Island Pond. These cars were leased to the Grand Trunk Railway Company at a very high annual rental. When a car from Chicago arrived at the Canadian boundary the wheels were pressed out to the Canadian gauge, and when again it reached the American line they were pressed in to the American gauge. As the roadbed was in bad condition and the grades heavy, a large number of accidents occurred as the result of movable wheels, and cars of this kind had to be abandoned.

The lesson as to the great value of American traffic was, however, learned and placed before the shareholders in England. They were told that the company must go into bankruptcy unless it could retain its American traffic. At great expense a third rail was laid upon all its lines. The result, another failure. Heavy loaded trains of cars, some upon a 5-foot 6-inch gauge and others upon a 4-foot 8½-inch gauge, going down heavy grades and around sharp curves upon a rough roadbed, were constantly meeting with accidents, and, therefore, the third rail had to be abandoned and the entire rolling stock and roadbed adjusted to the American gauge.

The shareholders and bondholders were again told that they must come forward and furnish capital to make the change or lose all they had invested. Mr. Hickson saw plainly that he must have a direct line to Chicago to maintain his road upon a basis to earn working expenses. To encourage the shareholders to furnish capital to build the extention from Port Huron to Chicago the Government of Canada purchased the portion of the Grand Trunk Railway which extended from Quebec to Riviere du Loup and made it part of the Intercolonial. It had always been operated at a loss, and its sale was a relief to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The sale enabled the Grand Trunk Railway Company to reach Chicago and secure a share of the American traffic, and to build or purchase other feeders in Michigan. It was American traffic which saved the Grand Trunk Railway Company from bankruptcy.

Its American traffic is so large and valuable that it has lately built a tunnel under the St. Clair River at Port Huron for its sole use, costing $2,700,000. Mr. Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was knighted by her Majesty as a recognition of his great services in rescuing the Grand Trunk Railway from collapse by the diversion of American traffic over its lines, the Canadian and imperial Governments both fully realizing the serious effect which the bankruptcy of the Grand Trunk Railway Company would have upon Canadian development.

In 1891 several hundred thousand loaded cars were ferried across the river at Detroit. How many passed through the St. Clair tunnel or over the bridge at Sault Ste. Marie I cannot learn.

In addition to the above there is the traffic from our Pacific coast carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which reenters the United States at Pembina, Ogdensburg, Clayton, Island Pond, and other Eastern points and the Eastern freight for our Pacific coast carried westward by the same railway.

We allow the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway companies to tap our traffic by boat at all our lake ports and carry it to their lines at Sarnia, Windsor, Goderich, Southampton, Kincardine, Owen Sound, and Collingwood, and then carry it in bond to our eastern markets. If we had not allowed the Grand Trunk Railway Company to prey upon our traffic and reestablish its finances by carrying American freight the Canadian Pacific Railway would never have been built, and we should now have entire control of the rapidly increasing transcontinental railway traffic and a larger percentage of the carrying trade of both the Atlantic and the Pacific than we now have. The Allan line of steamers from Montreal to Liverpool and the Canadian Pacific line from Vancouver to China and Japan are the outgrowth of our policy. We allow the Canadian Pacific Railway, in reality built by the Government of Canada, to prey upon railways which this Government aided in building. By this policy we are destroying our claim against the Central and Union Pacific roads. The result of our policy toward Canadian railways may be summed up as follows:

1. The salvation of a grand trunk railway system from bankruptcy and its establishment upon a financial basis which makes it a vigorous rival to our own railways.

2. The development and maintenance of the Allan line of steamers from Montreal to Liverpool and Glasgow upon a profitable basis and the diversion of much traffic to Montreal which would otherwise have gone to Europe by our Atlantic ports.

3. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway upon such a financial basis as makes it an aggressive competitor of our own transcontinental lines.

4. The maintenance of a line of steamers from Vancouver to Japan and China and from Vancouver to Australia to compete with our own ships.

5. The diversion during the past ten years of not less than $100,000,000 of earnings from American railways to Canadian lines.

6. The diversion at the present time of $15,000,000 annually in earnings from American railways to Canadian roads.

7. The development of two very active and extensive railway systems antagonistic to American railways beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States or its influence except through the abolition of the bonding system.

The abolition of the bonding system is demanded as an act of justice to our own people who have invested capital in our transcontinental lines. Nearly $1,000,000,000 have been invested in Canadian railways. The convertible value of the investment and its earning power is dependent upon the diversion of American traffic to Canadian railways. Why not deal with Canadian railways as we do with Canadian vessels? Why invite and encourage foreign capitalists to invest in Canadian railways to the injury of our own capitalists who have invested in American roads?

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

Militiamen Who Will Obey Orders.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—The Populist Government of this State took action yesterday which indicates its purpose to reorganize the Kansas militia in such a manner that it can be depended upon in the event of a condition of affairs arising similar to that which confronted them at the legislative session last winter. It will be remembered that the militia then refused to obey orders to dislodge the Republican House from Representative Hall. The Board of Military Affairs yesterday ordered Adjt.-Gen. Artz to disband the four companies of militia in and about Topeka, and to organize in their stead four companies of cavalry. No one has any doubt as to the material which will compose the new cavalry.

A Lump of Ambergris Worth $800.

BOSTON, July 13.—Oscar Littlefield yesterday found a piece of ambergris weighing ten pounds on Ipswich Beach. It is worth $800. A portion of it was sent to Boston to be analyzed, and it was pronounced to be the real article.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Republican Attempts to Stop the Revolution by Terror.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

LABOR'S TURN NOW.

The millionaires have had their panic. The frightful shrinkage in the value of the stocks and bonds of railroad and industrial corporations, which began with the election of Grover Cleveland last November, culminated in the collapse of May. Prices in Wall street may work lower, but their downward course will be slow. The loss to capital since Nov. 8, 1892, may be placed at $2,000,000,000. The worst, however, is over.

It is now labor's turn.

It is folly to expect, or even to hope, that a shrinkage of billions of dollars in the wealth of the capitalistic or employing class can be fraught with anything but disaster and distress to wage-workers. The crippling of capitalists means failure for industrial and commercial as well as financial institutions and wholesale disemployment for labor.

Troy and West Troy have received a severe blow in the closing down to-day of the Troy Steel and Iron Company's extensive plant on Brooker Island and at South Troy. That announcement was sad news not only to a thousand sturdy workers and the wives, mothers, and children dependent upon their labor, but also to the business interests of Troy and West Troy in particular, and likewise of Albany to a less degree.

That failure, however, bears evidence of the serious condition of affairs which confronts the capitalists and laborers of this section of the country. The Troy Steel and Iron Company did not close down because it was financially weak. Had that been the case, its failure would have been announced long ago. It has carried a line of credits, which, while doubtless of a first-class order, are for the time being uncollectable. It has received no orders for iron and steel products worth mentioning for the past two months.

The condition of the Troy Steel and Iron Company, however, was but typical of the status of most of the leading manufacturing concerns in this portion of the country. Distrust of the future has not only caused financial stringency, but has induced a hand-to-mouth policy on the part of business men, who fear disturbance in prices as the result of Democratic financial and tariff changes at Washington, and who are determined to pursue a conservative course and prepare against contingencies.

It is best on many accounts to consider the outlook as it is.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR IRON MINERS.

From the New York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—The dull season on the lakes is becoming more notable every day in the increasing number of vessels tied up in the docks, the rates being too low and cargoes too scarce to make it possible for owners to pay expenses and keep up insurance. The wooden boats of the Lehigh Valley line have already been put in ordinary, as also have many of the lumber carriers. The ore movement is very slow, and unless some change comes soon a considerable part of the lake fleet will tie up.

There is no prospect of better times in ore. Nearly every large mine in the Lake Superior region has closed down completely or laid off a large part of its men, and the present outlook is as dreary as it can be. Unless business brightens up and the mines resume operation before the long and bitter winter of upper Michigan and Minnesota sets in, there is certain to be very great suffering. Over 10,000 men are now reported idle.

MILLS SHUTTING DOWN.

From the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

The Salem Oilcloth Works, Salem, N. J., suspended operations on the 1st inst.

On account of orders received by the agent of the Norway Plains Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. H., a partial shut down will result. The company manufactures fine blankets and cashmeres, operating three large mills, besides having smaller structures for the manufacture of boxes and the finishing of goods.

The Phœnix woollen mill, Chester, Pa., has suspended operations for the present.

The Cohoes (N. Y.) Knitting Company's mill No. 2 shut down July 1 for an indefinite period, and it has also suspended operations temporarily at the leased mill of the National Hosiery Company. Cancellations and backward orders are given as the reason.

It is reported that two or three mills at Somers, Mass., are to shut down in the course of a week or so.

The Hampshire Mill, South Hadley Falls, Mass., will resume work in its manufacturing department in two weeks and in its finishing department in three weeks. It means a good vacation for the help.

Stopping Work in New England.

From the Hartford Courant.

The Assabet Manufacturing Company, the largest Woollen manufactory in the country, employing 1,000 operatives, to-day issued notices that its mills will be run only five days a week until further notice, shutting down on each Saturday. This is brought about by the depression in the woollen trade and the cancellation of some large orders.

The Charles Parker Company of Meriden has shut down its large factory indefinitely. This factory employs over 1,000 hands, all of whom are thrown out of employment. There is no prospect of the works starting again for several months. Mr. Parker, when interviewed on the subject, said the reason was the financial condition of the country and the large stock on hand. The company manufactures lamps, screws, and other articles.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 11.—The cloth market is stagnant. Prints are quoted nominally at 3½c. for 64x64s, but there is no demand at any price, and mill men are beginning to talk about the prospects of a shut-down. There are practically no sales or demand for spots, so deliveries are kept down. The scarcity of money seems to be the cause of the depression. Unless unlooked-for activity comes into the market, the only question will be, how much cloth is to be piled up before a shut-down is agreed upon.

From the Boston Herald.

George W. Dean, agent for the Androscoggin Mill, in Lewiston, Me., says:

Before next October I think the help will get a vacation in every cotton mill in Lewiston. The trouble is wholly with the tariff. The silver issue is a scare. If Congress comes out and promises not to meddle with the tariff for three years business would be all right. I am manufacturing and piling up goods now with no orders coming in. I don't know how long the manufacturers can stand it.

ALL PLATE GLASS FACTORIES CLOSED.

Arbitrary Methods of the Plate Glass Trust Throw 10,000 Men Out of Work.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 13.—For the first time in the history of the trade every plate glass factory in the United States is closed, and that indefinitely. Fully 10,000 men are idle as a result. The depression is attributed to three elements, over-production, a tight money market, and the arbitrary methods of the plate glass trust.

There are twelve plate glass factories in this country, where a few years ago the entire industry was carried on by two concerns. It has been the custom to operate plate glass factories the year round, notwithstanding the usual summer shutdown of the other glass industries. Every plant in the country is now stocked with a large surplus, with no orders.

A meeting of plate glass manufacturers was to have been held in Pittsburgh to-day to consider the situation, but up to the hour of 2 P. M. they had not assembled at the appointed place. It is the impression that the factories will resume about the middle of September. Many of the glass workers are in straitened circumstances and are entirely dependent upon aid.

Statistics from the Social Register.

According to the *Social Register* for August, which was published yesterday, the number of prominent families of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Chicago who have gone to Europe is only 55 per cent. of what it was at this time a year ago. There is also an increase of 30 per cent. in the return arrivals from Europe. This is attributed to the World's Fair.

The *Register* shows that 367 families are summering abroad, 2,348 are residing inland, and 2,162 are at the seashore. Of the families that went inland 397 are in New Jersey between Orange and Morristown, 322 are on the Hudson, 197 are at Lenox, and 1,552 in New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the West. Of those who are at the seashore, 102 are on the Long Island coast, 314 are at Newport, 389 are on the New England coast between Newport and Bar Harbor, 211 are on the Jersey coast between Seabright and Atlantic City, 191 are at Bar Harbor, and 44 are at Narragansett.

The *Register* also tells that 140 persons have been married since May 1.

Gov. Morris Disappoints Republicans.

HARTFORD, July 13.—Gov. Morris this afternoon appointed Representative James Roche, Democrat, Judge of the City Court of New Britain, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Judge Valentine H. Chamber