The Sun.

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It Must Be Done.

Some of our Republican friends deprecate as unwise and inopportune the prominence given by the Democratic leaders in Congress to the repeal of Federal Election laws, which since 1871 have discredited the rights and liberties of the people through interfering with State control of elections. Postpone until next year, or the year after, say the Republicans, the repeal of the odious and unconstitutional statutes, which it is now in the power of Democratic Representatives to do away with, never to be revived. Wait, at least, until the currency question is out of the way, through the repeal of the Silver Purchase bill.

The Republicans pursued last year the policy which they now recommend to the Democracy, and the disasters into which it plunged them should serve as a warning to Democrats to travel some other road.

Political parties in the United States appeal to the enthusiasm, confidence, and support of great bodies of voters upon serious and sober considerations. The Republican party was illustrious, during its early years of life and growth, as the defender of human liberty and the opponent of the thraldom of slavery. The Democratic party has always been the champion and defender of public rights, within the protection of the Constitution. Disputes over monetary questions are inevitable in any representative government; controversies over tariff schedules and coinage regulations are also unavoidable. But both are of subordinate importance, in the view of the great majority of voters, to graver questions of popular liberties and rights.

That is one of the reasons why the Republicans and their tariff tables were knocked into a cocked hat last November, and why the Democracy would deserve no better fate this year, if its representatives should now falter in keeping its pledge to restore the rule of the Constitution in elections, in tax gathering, in preserving the interests of the nation abroad, and in preserving the rights of its people at home.

To repeal a law affecting the people's pockets, and to leave unrepealed and even unconsidered, a law menacing the right of the people to choose, unawed and unmolested, their own official servants, may be the Republican idea of Democracy, but it is not the real Democracy.

Repeal them both!

An Honest Plan.

Our old protectionist friend, the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, is greatly perturbed lest the Democrats should keep their promises and wipe out protection; and it tries to frighten them with such scarecrows as this:

"The scheme to raise additional revenue by renewing the tax on tea, coffee, and sugar is as dishonest as it is vicious. The people were loudly promised in last year's campaign relief from present alleged burdens of taxation; now it is proposed to add materially to the daily expenses of every household in the land. Yet those who endorse this project have the assurance to say the burden would not be felt; that the people could pay $60,000,000 a year more for their daily necessities and not feel it. But if the Democratic party carries out this plan of revising the tariff, it will quickly feel the wrathful displeasure of those who have been shamelessly deceived by the false cry of demagogues."

What the Democrats promised to do, and the people ordered them to do, was to smash protective taxation and set up taxation for revenue only in its place. Relief from the burdens of taxation is to be attained by an equitable distribution of those burdens. Under such a distribution no article can be excepted from bearing its proportionate share. Free tea, free coffee, free sugar, are relics of the unjust protective system, allowed simply for the purpose of blinding the people to the robbery of the people, or of partially reconciling them to that robbery. When a man is robbed right and left by the unconstitutional tariff, the beggarly sum that is tossed at him by remitting the taxes on coffee, tea, and sugar is more of an insult than a consolation.

The equalization of taxes and the cessation of robbery will be measures of such great and sure relief, that the imposition of a revenue tax upon tea, coffee, and sugar will not be felt. There must be such a tax upon these articles and upon every other import, or the tariff will not be a tariff for revenue only, but a tariff partly for revenue and partly for preventing revenue and for discriminating and unequal taxation. If the Democrats should make a tariff not absolutely for revenue only, they would indeed feel "the wrathful displeasure of those who had been deceived by the false cry of demagogues." The imposition of taxes upon tea, coffee, and sugar would incur the wrathful displeasure of the protectionists, howling at being compelled to give up their nefarious pursuits, but every Democrat would welcome those taxes. How could any sincere Democrat grudge a few pennies in token and honor of the vindicated Constitution?

The Democracy and the Tariff.

The Hon. WILLIAM A. MCCORKLE, Democratic Governor of West Virginia, told his Democratic hearers in mass meeting in Huntington on Thursday, that he was in favor of the retention of the tariff, the MCKINLEY tariff, on bituminous coal. In defence of the same view he appeared recently at the head of a West Virginia delegation before the Democratic Ways and Means Committee in Washington. He told his hearers in Huntington that every Democratic tariff bill for many years, with one exception, had been in favor of a tariff on coal, the West Virginia product of which is 6,000,000 tons a year, protected under the MCKINLEY act by a duty of 75 cents a ton. He wished, however, to be understood as otherwise in favor of carrying out the idea of the Democracy on the tariff-for-revenue question.

Of course! He was in favor of stopping the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, except in coal. We may expect before the days grow shorter again, to hear more of this sort of talk. Some big Ohio Democrat will demand that the tariff be taken off everything but wool, because that State yields 20,000,000 pounds of wool. Some New Jersey Democrat will demand that silk goods shall be exempted from the general refrom of duties to a tariff-for-revenue basis, because that State manufactures $25,000,000 worth of silk goods a year. We may expect, also, to hear from Democrats of Alabama favoring a retention of the duty on iron; from Democrats of Idaho (there are not many of them) favoring a preference for lead at the Custom House; from Democrats of Vermont on the subject of marble, from Democrats of Delaware on the subject of peaches, from Democrats of California on the subject of wines, from Democrats of Michigan on the subject of lumber, from Democrats of Kentucky on the subject of tobacco, from Democrats of Wisconsin on the subject of beer, from Democrats of Illinois on the subject of aluminum, from Democrats of Massachusetts on the subject of woollen goods, from Democrats of Florida on the subject of phosphates, from Democrats of Nevada on the subject of honey, and from Democrats of Missouri on the subject of hams.

But it will not work. The Democratic platform of 1884, it is true, contained a conditional clause. It proposed a reform, with a string tied to it. It declared "that the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests." But in making the reduction in taxes, it said, "it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth." The Democratic party was to be regardful, at every step, of the labor and capital involved in manufacturing and farming.

That was in 1884. There was no such stipulation, pledge, promise, or exemption in 1892. The Democratic party agreed in sober and solemn compact with the people of the United States, the greatest constituency of manhood voters in the world, to stop the spoliation of the many for the benefit of the few, by wiping out for good and all, every vestige of unconstitutional protection. "Thou shalt not steal" was the watchword of the Presidential candidate nominated on the first ballot, upon this platform. He had employed previously this phrase in an address to the Democratic voters of the busy manufacturing State of Rhode Island, as embodying his views on the system of tariff taxes then existing. The Democracy is pledged to do away with the whole plan of discriminating favoritism to any industry. All industries are to be alike in the eye of the taxing power and before the law. Each must pay its even and equitable share of the common burden necessary for the maintenance in honor and utility of the Federal Government of the United States.

In the face of this great principle, so recently approved by a large majority of the people, what can the Democratic Governor of West Virginia mean when he talks about exempting foreign coal from an import tax? Why should coal be exempt any more than any other product or manufacture? Why should the share of one interest or industry be shifted, unjustly and unconstitutionally, upon other interests or industries?

The Governor of West Virginia, who seeks to preserve coal from the great levelling process of a Democratic tariff for revenue only, should read the election returns of November, 1892. West Virginia then gave 4,174 majority against protection.

Snubbed by the Archduke.

We are pained to have to mention that the relations between the HAPSBURGS and the STOCKYARDS are strained to the point of apoplexy. It is almost superfluous to say that the straining was all done by the HAPSBURGS. The STOCKYARDS were eager *personæ gratæ* to the Austrian nobs, but the nobs gave them the cold cut, the chilly, steely cut.

His Imperial and Royal Highness FRANZ-FERDINAND-KARL, &c., nephew of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary and the present head of the eligible list of candidates for the throne, is travelling in this country and fulfilling his duty as an imperial swell and his private pleasure by travelling incognito. He was in Chicago last week, and having heard of the anxiety of the reigning families of Cook county to pass the time of day with members of reigning families in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, he seems to have taken particular pains to muffle his whereabouts. Probably he felt that he wasn't equal to the amount of etiquette that would be discharged upon him. The reigning families of Chicago have been conning manuals of etiquette and handbooks of court behavior for a good many months. The Archduke gets a sufficient dose of etiquette at home, and it is conceivable that he doesn't pine for more. But we are incapable of approaching such an awful subject as the motives of an Archduke. That we leave to the reigning families of Chicago.

The reigning families knew he was in the habit of visiting the Fair, and they determined to meet him, pay him their homage, and commute HAPSBURGS for STOCKYARDS. Consequently the reigning families said: "Let us give the Archduke the favorite form of Chicago social dissipation, a surprise party." They did. They roped in a respectable Austrian and a respectable Frenchman, and they accomplished their social purpose. For particulars see *Inter-Ocean's* account, elsewhere published in this morning's SUN.

The Archduke, it seems, was not familiar with that beautiful Chicago way of "making people acquainted," the surprise party. With the aid of two or three innocent foreigners Chicago gave the Archduke a surprise party, and the young fellow didn't like it.

He snubbed the reigning families of Chicago, but for a few rapt minutes they had the awful joy of contemplating an Archduke's back.

The Dispensing of Charity.

This letter comes to us from one of the Commissioners of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Colorado:

"DENVER, Col., Sept. 23, 1893.

"SIR: The present period of general depression which has resulted in the closing of factories, &c., is causing much suffering among those deprived of their usual means of support. In many localities efforts are being made to relieve this distress through channels other than regularly organized charity organizations, and in some cities the press has taken up the cry for bread,' and bureaus of temporary relief and other mediums of assistance have been organized. I desire your opinion as to the following:

"First—Does such distribution reach the deserving and industrious?

"Second—Are such methods of relief advisable during conditions as exist at present?

"Third—Should public outdoor relief be more liberally extended during this crisis?

"Fourth—What does scientific charity demand of its advocates in such emergencies? "J. S. APPEL."

The whole experience of charitable distribution shows that its results are unfortunate if the charity is extended on a large scale without careful and systematic discrimination. The soup houses and the free provision of food for every comer, under the influence of a charitable impulse or the craving for notoriety, have always been mischievous. They have brought to the communities where the experiment was made more permanent evil than the immediate good they accomplished. They have bred the vice of pauperism even more than they have nourished the needy in a particular emergency. They have attracted the bummers, the loafers, and the malingerers to the communities, and these have crowded out the really and honestly destitute poor and eaten up the charity provided for them. Under this plan human beings are treated like hogs. It destroys a sense of self-respect. It is like a lunatic's flinging money out of a window to a greedy and jeering mob in the street.

The greater the amount of destitution at a particular period the more need is there that charitable distribution for its benefit, if it is organized at all, should be intelligent, discriminating, and systematic, and the greater is the danger of merely spasmodic and impulsive charity, too slothful to take the pains to search out and investigate the actual individual necessity for it.

The truest charity, of course, is the brotherly kindness of each individual. It is the neighborliness which supplies the need of which it obtains knowledge. It is the good Samaritan stopping by the wayside to assist a brother in extremity. That, in its sum, to the great glory of human nature, is far more than the aggregate of all public and organized charity. It is the charity which most benefits both the giver and the receiver. It is not "scientific," but it is beautiful. Are not science and charity incongruous terms? Charity is of the heart. Science is of the head.

In large communities and with society as it is, however, the systematic organization of charity is a practical necessity. It is the agency which charity must employ for its dispensation, since every man has not the time, or, at least, the disposition, to hunt up cases of real need and suffering and separate them from the spurious and vicious.

If, then, an individual is not able to dispense his charity himself, or if the pressure of destitution is peculiarly great in a community at a particular time, the wisest and the most considerate method of dealing with the situation is to employ the agency of a charitable organization accustomed and trained to investigate each case of seeming need, and to discard, discourage, and discountenance the sensational charitable devices which too often are invented simply for selfish advertising purposes.

Women and Smoking.

The question whether women should smoke tobacco is now discussed very earnestly in England, our London correspondent telegraphs. Mrs. LYNN LYNTON, a clever writer who opposes the practice, contends, it seems, that smoking is only a manifestation of "the determination of modern woman to ignore the limitations, the apportionments, the conventional proprieties, as well as the elemental differences of sex."

The truth is that the use of tobacco by women is not a new practice, and proportionately to their numbers probably it has decreased rather than increased in our day. In Spain and in Spanish South America women have smoked for many generations. A few individual women have also been smokers in all European countries and in this country during the same period; and now the practice only continues in the same way. It is not the rule, but the exception.

Moreover, formerly the fashion of using snuff was prevalent among old ladies, but now it is almost unknown. Proportionately the feminine snuff takers of the past were many and the women smokers of the present are few.

Smoking by women, therefore, is not a crying evil. It is not a vice against which society needs to rise up in alarm. Instead of using tobacco more generally, women are using it less, under the larger liberty which they enjoy at present. Mrs. LYNTON'S assault on the "modern woman" is unjustifiable. The modern woman is both a more beautiful and a more sensible creature than the woman of the past. Under the liberty to which Mrs. LYNTON objects she is developing in all graces, moral and physical, as never before.

A Surprising Comparison.

The *Tribune* takes the view that the late Chicago Parliament of Religions has served a useful purpose, in that "it has proved that, however excellent the other great religions may be, and however adapted they may be to the peoples that accept them, Christianity holds a place of supremacy in a civilization which is itself incomparably superior to any other civilization that the world has ever seen."

If that is all the *Tribune* can say for Christianity, what becomes of the declaration and the faith that it is the religion taught to men by GOD Himself in person and on earth? If the New Testament is true, if the Incarnation is a fact, the words of our neighbor are shockingly profane and even blasphemous.

Shall men judge GOD? Shall those who believe that Christianity came directly from GOD incarnate consent to submit the pure and perfect religion taught by Him to a comparison with other religions, claiming for it mere superiority on the ground that "it holds a place of supremacy in a civilization which is itself incomparably superior to any other civilization"?

Christianity is not comparable with any other religion if the faith in it be true. Either it is the religion which came from GOD's own lips, and therefore the only true religion, or the story of the Incarnation is a fable, and Christianity is based on imposture.

It appears from the report of the Utah Commission to the Department of the Interior that the old Mormon system of polygamy does not now exist in Utah. The enactments of Congress against it have been effectively enforced by the courts and sustained by the authorities of the Mormon Church. Polygamous marriages are things of the past in the Territory of Utah.

The Utah Commissioners have gone outside of their province in the report they have presented to the Government. It was not their business to make the recommendation embodied in this official document, "that an amendment to the Federal Constitution be adopted inhibiting polygamy, and empowering Congress to prescribe the conditions of marriage and divorce, and the manner of authenticating them." These Commissioners were not authorized to take up a question of this kind, or to give advice to Congress about legislation upon the subject of marriage, or to make any recommendation respecting amendment of the Constitution. The amendment which they recommend ought not to be adopted, and will not be. Polygamy is already prohibited by law under the Constitution. It is the duty of the Legislatures of the States to enact laws prescribing the conditions of marriage and divorce; and these conditions are prescribed in every State of the Union. The constitutional amendment proposed is not needed, and the suggestion of it is foolish.

The greatest cricket match ever played in the New World is now going on at Philadelphia, two days of it being concluded and two more in prospect. On Saturday the Quaker cricketers, who have long stood at the head of the manly sport on this side of the ocean, broke our international records by compiling 525 runs in a single inning against the renowned eleven of Australia. No doubt they were favored a little by the fact that the Antipodeans went to the field directly from the steamer by an express train, thus hardly having their sea legs off, and with only about an hour's practice together before the match began. Hence there were some unaccepted chances for putting out the batsmen that might have resulted otherwise had the visitors been in better trim. Yet, considering that on the second day, after a good night's rest, the Australian bowlers and fielders could not do much better against the tremendous hitting of the Quakers, and that the former have been in practice all the season in England, no deduction need be made from the praise of the home eleven. There is no mistake about it, Philadelphia can play cricket.

Another evidence of the good work of the Quakers is the look of the score. Not only did it contain BOHLEN'S magnificent 118, but it has other high records like NOBLE'S 77, H. I. BROWN'S 59, not out, and PATTERSON'S 56. Not a man failed to score, and the only two who did not reach double figures were MUIR with 9, and W. SCOTT with 8, and the latter was run out through no fault of his own. In fact, the chief criticism that can be made against the Philadelphians as batsmen was some bad judgment in running, no fewer than three of them being sacrificed in attempting short runs. Only seven, therefore, were directly disposed of by the Australian bowlers, and only one was clean bowled. The total of 525 runs amassed by them in the first inning surpasses that of All England against Australia. To crown the record, we have the fact that the Philadelphia eleven is composed exclusively of American amateurs, no English or other professionals being on the team.

The match as it stands is left in a very interesting state, which will be likely to bring great crowds to-day to see its conclusion. The Australians on Saturday night, when stumps were drawn, had made 125 for four wickets, G. GIFFEN and GRAHAM being well set. It is a clear possibility that the Philadelphians may win by a full inning; but it would be an interesting turn of affairs should they be sent to the bat a second time, as they might then compile another score, which, combined with the one already achieved, would perhaps make a wonderful record for international matches.

It is a surprising fact that all the five republics of Central America are in a state of peace at this time. Civil war has not raged in any of them for several weeks. We congratulate the military President of each of them—Gen. VASQUEZ, Gen. ZELAYA, Gen. EZETA, Gen. REYNA, and Gen. RODRIGUEZ. We are aware that all of them may be upset any day, as thirteen of their predecessors have been upset since last May. We know that there are revolutionary forces in every one of the republics, not easily held in restraint, and that the Governments find it hard to keep the peace with each other. But perhaps the revolutionists may be induced to lie low for a few more weeks, and perhaps the Presidents can be induced to keep their hands out of each other's hair until they meet in congress to establish the great and pacific Federation of the Republics of Central America.

Silver and the Fall of Prices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: THE SUN of Sept. 10 has an editorial on "The Farmer and the Crisis," which, I venture to think, is the most valuable contribution to the subject of prices we have yet had from any quarter. You show that until 1873, and during a quarter of a century when rail way construction, all the world over, had been most brisk, during a period when the Suez Canal having been constructed we might have looked to these and other scientific developments largely to reduce prices, yet prices, notwithstanding, were everywhere advancing, whereas since 1873 there has been such a subsidence of prices as is without parallel in the world's history.

Sir, is there anything else also without a parallel in the world's history and which might be connected with the fall of prices as cause with effect? Clearly there is; there is the fact that until 1873 every ounce of silver as well as gold which came from the mines found the leading mints of the West (I include Europe) open to free coinage; since 1873 we have passed through this monetary revolution, that for the first time in history all mints have been closed. I do not wish to trench on that *questio vexata* now under discussion at Washington. Enough to say that if an educated being, having escaped from Saturn, on reaching this planet was confronted with your editorial of Sept. 10, it is a thousand to one that he would refer the phenomenal fall of prices which you tabulate to some change in the value of money. Over here we have just appointed a Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression, and your leader, which will be brought under the notice of the Commissioners, is worth half a dozen expert witnesses. Why did the price of wheat rise between 1570 and 1640 from an average for the earlier period of 25 cents a bushel to a dollar a bushel for the later period? The rise was caused by the exploitation of the great silver veins of Potosi. Adam Smith ("Wealth of Nations," vol. i. p. 101) says of the rise in the price of wheat, "the discovery of the abundant mines of America seems to have been the sole cause!"

What an amazing proposition this is on the part of Governments to "go for" silver with the legislative club! There is an idea that if only the price of silver can be driven down low enough the production will cease. To-day's London *Times* reports the starting up again of a number of mines in Colorado, and why? Because the fall in the gold price of silver is and has always been the measure of the rise in the value of gold (measured in commodities); in other words, prices—the price of mining machinery, the price of food, the rate of miners' wages—fall, but after much social confusion, and then back go the silver miners to their mines.

There are two points of much interest to which I should like to call attention. Notwithstanding the closing of the Indian mints to silver, the importation of silver bullion into India is going on unchecked; India has imported since the closing of the mints on June 26 about seven million ounces, within a quarter of a million ounces as much as for the corresponding period last year. And I think this is likely to continue, for what is probably happening is this: the accumulation of silver ornaments for the 280,000,000 people of India is on a very large scale; the people have been for centuries in the habit of carrying their savings to a large extent on their persons, in the form of heavy anklets and bangles, and this for better security; when welded on the arm the treasure could not be stolen.

Any winter visitor to India will have seen in all the up-country bazaars the native smiths selling ornaments off their scales as against an even weight of Government rupees, the purchaser giving an extra rupee or a rupee and eight annas for a moulded bangle equal in weight to some twelve rupees. Thus the raw material for their trade—ball marked as nine-tenths fine by the Government mints—was always available for the silversmiths in the shape of rupees, which they pitched into the melting pot. But since the closing of the mints, no doubt the smiths have found out what the ignorant myriads have not found out, that the ruinet is worth twelve per cent. more than the bullion it contains; they are therefore importing bars of silver up country, and the smiths, still selling these ornaments as against rupees on their scales, are making exceptional profits. It is not impossible, then, at least for the time, that the imports of silver into India may even show an increase. It is as yet too early to report upon the Government experiment in closing the mints; thus far it looks as though this closure would be a fiasco. The merchants here who import Indian produce and need rupees are still refusing to give a sovereign for fifteen rupees at the weekly sales of Indian Council drafts each Wednesday at the Bank of England; and not being able to sell fifteen rupees for a sovereign, the Secretary of State on Wednesday last sold bills at sixteen for the sovereign, and intelligent city men believe that much worse is to come.

A few lines in relation as to gold developments in South Africa. It will probably be a surprise to many of your readers to hear that the one camp at Johannesberg, in the Transvaal, produced last month 136,000 ounces, which yield from this single camp puts the Transvaal ahead of the United States as the leading gold producer of the world. The whole of this gold is produced from quartz reefs, and the main reef of the Witwatersrandt, which pitches at a gradiant of perhaps eight in a hundred, has now been struck by a diamond drill outside the side lines of the claims of the present mining companies, at a depth of over 2,000 feet, and so far as can be estimated by the assay of the drill core, the reef is as rich as at the thousand-foot level. The estimate was made for me by a mining expert of much intelligence a few days since, that by the close of the century the mines in this remarkable camp would be producing 350,000 ounces per month, or say $70,000,000 per annum. There are possibly at least two gold fields in Mashonaland where nature has not been less liberal, and, therefore, this unfolding of the "Dark Continent" to the southward of the Zambesi possesses very great importance to-day.

I am not for a moment suggesting that the increased supplies of gold from the mines can steady prices in face of the present outrageous anti-silver crusade. Indeed, I do not suppose that with the free coinage of both gold and silver anything like the price level of the seventies could be maintained; but it is still very satisfactory to be able to look forward with confidence to a large increase in the world's gold production. Yours faithfully,

LONDON, Sept. 23. MORETON FREWEN.

FOUR NEW BRITISH WAR SHIPS.

Their Features and How They Compare with Our Great Cruisers and Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Among the recent war vessels planned by England there is a quartet of 14,000 to 15,000 ton monsters that are specially interesting. They are the Powerful, the Terrible, the Majestic, and the Magnificent. These names pledge something above the ordinary, and, although naval nomenclature is often somewhat misleading, as when Mignonette and Snowdrop, in our own service, were the christenings of smoky steam tugs, yet no doubt these new British ships will be exceptional. As will presently be seen, the Majestic and Magnificent are perhaps rather the more powerful and terrible pair, while the other two promise to be very striking and imposing in appearance, so that they might have exchanged names.

Beginning with the Powerful and Terrible, we find that they are to be about 500 feet long, with about 70 feet beam, and 27 feet mean draught, having a displacement, as has been said, of about 14,000 tons. They are, therefore, among the largest war ships in the world. Comparing them with our own crack cruising vessels, we find that the New York is but 380 feet 6¾ inches long by 64 feet 10 inches beam, and 23 feet 3¾ inches mean draught, having a displacement of 8,150 tons. The new vessels may also be compared with the British Blake and Blenheim, which are 375 feet long between perpendiculars, 65 feet broad amidships, and with a draught of 25 feet 7 inches, making their displacement about 9,000 tons. Again, turning to our Columbia and Minneapolis, which were built for enormous speed, we find that they have a length on load water line of 412 feet, with a breadth of 58, and a mean draught of 22¾ feet, making their displacement 7,350 tons. When the Columbia was designed Secretary Tracy said she was the longest man-of-war in the world. But the Powerful and Terrible will be nearly one-fourth longer, and will exceed by about 120 feet the length of the New York.

Again, an unusual height of freeboard has been provided for, forward and aft, which will aid the vessel in keeping dry in heavy weather and help in maintaining speed at sea. In the Brooklyn, which is of the New York type, with about 7,000 tons more displacement, the freeboard forward has been increased eight feet and the forward 8-inch gun turret correspondingly raised, with a view to increasing her sea-going efficiency. The work of the guns in a high sea, and the securing of greater berthing space for the comfort of the crew. Additional length has also been given to the Brooklyn. These advantages, however, as sought in the Brooklyn, are emphasized in the two new English vessels, while in addition their steel hulls will be wood sheathed and coppered, so that they can keep the sea for a long time without any great loss of the calculated speed. In our steel navy we estimate the radius of action by the coal capacity and the sea speed of the vessel as ascertained when the bottom is smooth. But practically the quick corrosion of steel hulls, especially in tropical waters, makes a drag upon the calculated speed, and that in turn requires a greater consumption of coal to keep it up. But the sheathing of the new British vessels, since it is taken into account in the speed required of them, needs less deduction from this source. Our splendid armored cruiser new York made 21 knots, as an average of four hours under forced draught, while 21 knots is stipulated for the Columbia, with hopes that she may reach 22. But the Powerful and the Terrible are required, it is said, to make no less than 22 knots under natural draught alone, without forcing, and that, too, on an eight hours' trial. As to the coal endurance, the extreme bunker capacity of 3,000 tons assures it.

It is not surprising to learn that in order to produce this high speed the hitherto unapproached aggregate of 30,000 indicated horse power is tasked of for the Powerful and the Terrible. The New York which, as has been said, makes 21 knots at the maximum, has 16,500 indicated horse power, and even the Columbia has but 21,000. It is worth noting that while in the Columbia it was necessary to provide triple screws in order to obtain the shafting in this country, it being practicable that long delay would be required for producing main shafts capable of conveying 10,500 horse power each to the propellers, in the Powerful and Terrible twin screw engines only will be resorted to.

The main battery planned for the Powerful and Terrible consists of two 12-inch guns, one at the bow and the other at the stern, together with twelve 6-inch guns, which latter, however, will be rapid fire, and four of them capable of being trained directly ahead and four directly astern. The Columbia carries one 8-inch, two rapid-fire 6-inch, and eight rapid-fire 4-inch guns; but the New York has six 8-inch and twelve rapid-fire 4-inch guns. The Powerful and Terrible have the very remarkable secondary batteries of eighteen 12-pounder and twelve 3-pounder rapid-fire guns, besides smaller machine guns, and of course they carry torpedoes. Armor protection and shields are provided for the guns. The protective deck seems not to be as remarkable as in some vessels, if the maximum is correctly given as only 4 inches, although that extends for a large part of the length. The protection for the ammunition on its way from the magazines to the batteries is carefully looked after.

Turning to the Majestic and the Magnificent, the two first-class battleships, we find them the best of all in the world. They are to be 390 feet long by 75 feet extreme beam, and 27¾ feet mean draught, giving a displacement of 14,900 tons. While belonging to the Royal Sovereign class, they are yet improvements on the latter in certain particulars relating to the batteries. Under the new policy of England, which has had more than enough of 110-ton monsters, the largest guns carried will be four 12-inch 50-tonners, of which four will be mounted in pairs on each vessel in strongly armored turrettes, so as to be loaded in any position by manual power, although retaining the proved advantages of hydraulic mechanism and fixed loading stations. Thick steel shields fitted to the turrettes will revolve with the guns. They will also carry twelve rapid-fire 6-inch guns, which is two more than in the Royal Sovereign class, and they are better protected with armor. Instead of the 6-pounders in the secondary battery they carry sixteen of the new type 12-pounders beside twelve 3-pounders. There will be five torpedo dischargers for 18-inch projectiles, four of them being submerged. They have a little more freeboard than the Royal Sovereign class, and they expect to reach a mean speed for eight hours of 16½ knots with natural draught alone, and nearly or quite a knot more with a limited degree of forced draught.

As has been suggested, the two latter vessels might better, in view of their batteries and armor, be called the Powerful and the Terrible than the much less heavily armed ships that are to bear those names, although any one of the four might perhaps well merit the title of Majestic or Magnificent. The two new war ships do not equal ours of the Indiana class in the actual weight of the main battery, while our sea-going Iowa is a most valuable vessel for all-around qualities. But the lesson of the four British ships for us is that we must continue in the good work of building up our own navy, since the standard of construction is continually set further and further ahead.

An Arizona Rival of the Sphinx.

From the Salt Lake News.

It is not generally known, but is given out as a fact, that one of the most curious and interesting formations in rock in the world is to be seen a short distance east of the stage road between Tucson and Oracle, and stands on a knoll several feet above the surrounding sand hills.

When first seen, we are told, the effect is startling, and the mind has to get over the shock before the peculiar object can be comprehended. It is a most perfect representation of a camel, and is formed of one piece of granite. This curiosity is of colossal size, but perfectly proportioned. It is about sixty feet high, and is very white and smooth. There are very few fissures on the surface, and they, strangely, are in the proper places to form features. The only rent projection from the surface is exactly placed for an eyebrow. The two humps are plainly to be seen, and the neck is curved beautifully.

The trouble is that we could not prove that the figure came from the hand of nature, which is usually more haphazard in its manner of doing things than to put wrinkles and eyebrows in their proper places. Perhaps some of the first discoverers of the sphinx in modern times attributed its authorship to an upheaval of the earth's crust, but everybody in this age knows better. As mediæval man has been traced to Arizona, and his methods and implements discovered there in profusion, why should we say that every curious formation bearing the image of some beast or other thing was not his work a thousand years or more ago?

Spokane's Elastic Social Function.

From the Spokane Daily Chronicle.

Spokane society dotes on receptions. A reception is the most elastic, convenient social affair imaginable. Just a little stretching of the rules will make it a grand ball, a concert, a banquet, or a prayer meeting. It can be adjusted to the crowd, the weather, the political situation, or anything else. The only trouble with these receptions is that a guest never knows whether to take a prayer book or a copy of Hoyle with him when he starts to the meeting.

Only Sealed Proposals Received.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Miss Keedick—Mr. Gilley actually offered himself to Miss Darley on a postal card.

Miss Gasket—What did she do?

Miss Keedick—Refused him. She said she preferred sealed proposals.

Sure, He Ought To.

From the Democratic Guidebook for Governor of Virginia.

"Give me the women and the drummers and I'll beat creation."

CANADA WANTS BETTER CANALS.

The Present Ones Declared to be Behind the Age and Not Comparable to Ours.

It has long been the fashion for American writers to point to the more nearly complete canal system which the Canadians have built between the sea and the great lakes, as an incentive for our Government to do as much for rendering our commerce independent of Canadian waters and safe, in time of war with England. Here, in a report by President George T. Marks to the Board of Trade of Port Arthur, on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, is some comment on the two canal systems as those Canadians view them:

"This Board has always advocated the building of the St. Mary's Falls Canal and the enlargement or reconstruction of the locks and canals of the St. Lawrence system. When the contract for the St. Mary's Falls locks was let attention was drawn to the fact that the Canadian Government was building a canal which, when completed, would be far behind the American one across the river. The Government has quite recently come to the same conclusion, and it has been decided to increase the capacity of the Canadian canal to that of the new American one. Our American cousins have all agreed that it is an absolute necessity to make all harbor, river, lake, and canal improvements with a view of loading a steamer at Duluth to 20 feet draught for Buffalo. A great many of them advocate a canal of equal capacity from Buffalo to the sea, and it must eventually come. With the completion of the Canadian "Soo" Canal and the United States river improvements, we likewise, by using their improvements, can load a vessel to a draught of 20 feet to Buffalo, but there we stop.

"The canals which the Government of Canada saw fit in its wisdom to design from Port Colborne to the sea, will, when completed, be as far behind the age as the old Welland or the old St Lawrence canals are to-day. The dimensions of the Canadian locks are 270x45x14; in other words they will accommodate conveniently a vessel with a length of 225 feet, 42 feet beam, and drawing 14 feet of water; or, in the case of steamers, one which has a carrying capacity on those dimensions of 2,000 tons, or say, 67,000 bushels of wheat. With a draught of 20 feet lake steamers can be built to carry easily 5,000 tons, or 190,000 bushels of wheat. Even now American steamers, their length not being limited, are being built which carry nearly twice as much as any Canadian steamer.

"It is a well-known fact that neither the cost of construction of steamers nor their running expenses increase in the same proportion as their capacity, and 5,000-ton boats can certainly carry freight at a greater profit or at a lower rate than those of less than half their capacity. It appears to me that in these modern times, with two civilized peoples, such as the Canadians and Americans, the Governments of the two countries could come to some amicable and satisfactory arrangement for the building of such a channel from Lake Superior to tide water as could be used equally and advantageously by the people of both nations. Of what use would either proposed channel now be in case of war? Within a week the locks would be rendered useless and the river channels connecting the great lakes obstructed by the sinking of ships or blocking them in some other way. The canal question is an important one to the people of Canada. During 1891, from statistics collected by the general superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls Canal, the average cost of transporting the cargoes which went through it was one mill and three-tenths per ton per mile—a rate that no railway on earth, so far built or projected, could compete with.

HAPSBURGS AND STOCKYARDS.

Chicago Tries to Meet an Archduke and Is Snubbed for Her Pains.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

During the last week nearly every Chicago daily paper published some sort of a story intimating that Franz Ferdinand was in the city. The papers, however, each neglected to announce where the royal visitor stopped or in what manner he spent his time. As a matter of fact, it was only known that he was expected to visit the Fair and that he hoped to preserve an incognito while in the city. Quarters for him were taken at the Lexington Hotel. There the clerks said they had been told the Archduke would arrive with his suite next Wednesday. His cousin, Prince Isenberg-Berstein, was to precede him to the city.

Wednesday evening the future monarch, accompanied only by Count Leo Wurmbrant-Stuppach, who is a member of one of Austria's most distinguished families, arrived in the city from the West.

There was no reception committee awaiting the two. They had planned that there should be none. Upon their arrival at the Union depot they elbowed their way through the crowd, caught an ordinary hack, and gave instructions where they were to be taken.

Early yesterday morning a select few were taken into the secret. To them was announced that Chicago actually harbored a member of a royal family. Then was arranged an impromptu reception, which would be tendered the visitor.

There was a hurried consultation, such well-known diplomats as Dupuy de Lome, Charles Henrotin, and Dr. Richter giving their advice. After mature deliberation it was decided that the reception should be held in the Austrian section of the Fine Arts building.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Austrian section was closed, elegant curtains being drawn wherever a ray of light could penetrate. Up and down the outside paced nervously a half dozen blue-coated and bettreseled Columbian guards.

Within were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Norman Williams, Allison Armour, Dupuy de Lome, and Dr. Richter.

Few remarks were made, and those few were in forced whispers. All eyes were fastened on the main entrance.

The little party had not waited long when the door was opened and three young men were admitted.

Dr. Richter hurried forward to greet the embryonic king, but his humble salutation was unnoticed. Franz Ferdinand did even deign to waive aside his servant. With Prince Isenberg-Berstein and Count Wurmbrand-Stuppach he strode through the section. Not as much notice was given those who had awaited him as would have been had they been marble figures instead of life and blood representatives of Chicago's best.

Only one sign of recognition was given by the royal three. That was when they passed the bust of Emperor Franz Josef. Then they saluted and immediately passed out.

It was a relief to the reception committee when the trying ordeal was over. A sigh of relief escaped from each, and a rush was made for the outside. At the doors, however, the guards intervened and announced that no one could leave until ten minutes had elapsed. The reason of this was said to be that Franz Ferdinand did not wish to be followed. He was afraid some one would be inquisitive enough to follow him to where he was stopping.

After ten minutes had elapsed the party separated, and no amount of questioning would persuade them to give their impressions of Franz Ferdinand.

WANT TO BE A STATE.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Residents Will Petition Congress.

PURCELL, I. T., Sept. 30.—The inter-Territorial Convention held here to-day was attended by several hundred delegates from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Three political parties and three races were united on a demand for the union of the two Territories and their admission as one State. The resolutions adopted call upon Congress to pass an enabling act providing for the calling of a constitutional convention to organize the two Territories as one State, which will have a population of 300,000 persons. Congress was also called upon to open the Wichita, Kiowa, and Comanche reservations to settlement at once; to abolish the holding of lands in common by Indian tribes and throw open every portion of the new State to all people alike. A memorial showing why the Indian Territory should become a part of the new State was also adopted and ordered sent to the President and Congress.

Musical Service at Ward's Island Hospital.

A special musical service in observance of the festival of All Angels was held at the Ward's Island Hospital yesterday afternoon. The organ voluntary was a theme and variations on the melody "I Want to Be an Angel," arranged for this service by Miss Cecile Cox, at one time organist of the Church of the Madeleine, Verneuil, France. The opening duet, "Angelic Strains Are Telling," was rendered by male voices. The altar was adorned with crystal candelabra and with replicas of