The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York city.

The Republican Canvass in New York.

Many of our Republican friends in New York are becoming restive under the bad generalship to which they are subjected, and are clamoring for a change. Chieftain PLATT, their guiding boss, is in Chicago. His absence during the busiest days of the canvass which he was expected to manage, is not to their liking; neither is the Syracuse plan of campaign, namely, the attempt to bulldoze 600,000 New York Republicans to the polls in support of Mr. E. T. BARTLETT, at the instance of a handful of professional Mugwumps, who refuse to support the candidates for the politically important offices on the same ticket.

A correspondent of the New York *Press*, who appears to be of the same opinion as many other distressed Republicans hereabouts, writes as follows:

"Why doesn't the Republican party start a young men's Republican club in the neighborhood of Third avenue from 106th to 110th street? In talking with a good many young men in this vicinity I find they do not know of any club which is Republican, but there are many Democratic clubs. The next national election will undoubtedly restore the Republicans to power, but the leaders should strike while the iron is hot, and get some of the city offices.

"A HUMBLE REPUBLICAN."

There appears to be no good reason why the Republicans should not start a young men's club in that neighborhood, nor is there any good reason why they should not strike while the iron is hot and get "some of the city offices," providing they have the necessary number of votes. Under like conditions, and subject to the same qualification, we should think that they might get some of the State offices, too.

The spirit of unrest among the Republicans to which we have referred may be modified to some extent, perhaps, by the establishment of a club in the place mentioned, and by the establishment of other Republican clubs at various points. But upon the Republican party in this State the conviction is generally falling, that the leaders are half-hearted in the cause they profess to espouse, and that the ticket nominated in Syracuse was not put up for the purpose of being elected, but rather to be beaten, as it certainly will be. The same spirit of indifference to results seems to permeate the Republican organization at every point in New York, and is well worthy of consideration as a political phenomenon. What is the matter with the New York Republicans?

How the Evening Post Would Treat the Senate.

In a leading article, the *Evening Post* asserts that the Senate of the United States is on trial before the American people. The assertion, if it means anything, implies that, should the judgment of the people be averse, an adequate penalty will be imposed. One is naturally curious to hear what penalty would be suggested. The editor of the *Evening Post* is too well informed to make the blunder of proposing that the Senate should be abolished, or that its members should be redistributed according to population. He knows and says that neither of these changes could be made by a constitutional amendment; to effect either would require a resort to revolution. He declares, however, that a recalcitrant minority in the Senate can be disciplined in constitutional ways, and he advises that the Federal Constitution should be amended so as to provide that Senators should be elected by the people for short terms.

We seem to have heard a suggestion of the kind before. The filibustering which has been lately witnessed in the Senate is no new thing; the same expedient was employed to defeat the Force bill, and at that time some of our Republican contemporaries thought that Senators would reflect public sentiment more faithfully if they were elected by the people instead of by Legislatures, and if their term of office were cut down from six years to two or three years. However, after the Force bill had been buried, the talk about making the Senate more amenable to popular pressure died away, probably from a recognition of the extremely intricate and difficult process by which constitutional amendments are brought about. There is, to be sure, no reason in the nature of things why the editor of the *Evening Post* should not undertake the task which the friends of the Force bill gave up as one beyond their strength. If he thinks he can persuade the requisite number of States to accept a constitutional amendment making Senators elective by the people for short terms, he has, as a citizen of the United States, a perfect right to start a movement in that direction. The experiment, whether successful or not, would be full of interest for the onlookers.

Suppose, however, that the experiment had been successfully made, and at this moment the Senators held their seats for two years instead of six, and by virtue of an election at the hands of the people of their respective States. How would such changes stop the resort to filibustering in the Senate? Is not the *Evening Post* aware that the most stalwart opponents of the repeal of the SHERMAN act, the representatives of the silver and Populist States, reflect faithfully the views of their constituents, and, if they had to seek a reëlection to-morrow, would be triumphantly returned by the people of their respective commonwealths? It is even probable that such an appeal to the electors would result in certain gains for the opponents of the VOORHEES bill; Oregon, for instance, would probably return two anti-repealers instead of one. Thus fortified with a fresh mandate from their constituents, the so-called silver Senators would show themselves even more determined to maintain the coinage of the white metal than they are now. Therefore, the instrument of discipline devised by the *Evening Post*, if applied under existing circumstances, would simply lacerate the hand that wielded it. The enormous difficulties involved in successfully working the complicated machinery of constitutional emendation would have been surmounted for nothing, and all the time and labor expended would have been thrown away.

It is idle to talk of disciplining Senators by constitutional amendment. There is just one way to stop filibustering in the Senate, and that is for that body to adopt some form of closure. For some fifteen years after the Constitution went into operation, the Senate had rules which permitted the summary termination of debate and the compulsory submission of a question to a vote. It was not until the early years of the present century that the existing custom was adopted of permitting a division to be indefinitely postponed, so long as a Senator has, or pretends to have, anything to say on the subject before the chamber. What the Senate did at that time it can undo to-day. It may either revert to the usage which it originally followed, or hit upon some entirely new expedient. It matters little how the end is reached, so long as the end is clearly borne in mind, that the Senate must be made a deliberative body in the right sense of the term. A deliberative body, properly defined, is not one that deliberates for the purpose of averting a vote altogether, but one that deliberates for the purpose of eventually voting, with a full knowledge of the subject, either in an affirmative or negative way.

Hell and the Heathen.

The Congregational Board of Missions has voted by a large majority in favor of offering to the Rev. Mr. NOYES an appointment as missionary to Japan, but at the same time it has taken the precaution of avoiding any responsibility for the doctrine of future probation, which has been the sole cause of the discussion concerning his fitness to teach religion and theology to the Japanese.

Mr. NOYES thinks that the doctrine of the damnation of the heathen because they do not believe in CHRIST, is grossly inconsistent with Divine justice. He resents such treatment of them as unfair, asking how can they be culpable for not believing the Gospel when they are ignorant of it? The thought that the vast majority of mankind now and in all times past were doomed to everlasting torment by the Divine master, before all time, is revolting to him. He is not made of the stuff which enabled JONATHAN EDWARDS to rejoice in the conviction that thus the justice of the Supreme Ruler would be satisfied and vindicated. The more general the torture, the more the absolute power of GOD is displayed, he argued, and hence the more terrible the wholesome fear of the wrath to come. If hell were not so horrible the disobedience to the will of GOD would be greater, he thought. People in his congregations fainted when he pictured the horrors of the lake of fire, and solemnly declared the probability that some of them would be undergoing its tortures before another day. Whether a million or a million million people went to hell seemed to him of insignificance as compared with the necessity of the logical execution of the Divine will.

Mr. NOYES cannot stomach that doctrine, though it is a legitimate conclusion of Calvinism. At any rate, he thinks the heathen should be excluded from its operation. Hence his tenderness has suggested that because they do not know of CHRIST here they will have the chance to learn of Him hereafter through heavenly instruction.

If this theory be sound, of course the motive for efforts to convert the heathen to CHRIST on earth is destroyed. The propagation of the Christian faith among them by human missionaries is not necessary to their salvation, if in a future probation they will learn heavenly doctrine from angelic teachers; and hence there is no longer any imperative need of a missionary society. It may serve the ends of temporal philanthropy and infuse a better spirit into heathen civilization, but it is not essential to save the heathen from everlasting damnation; and only belief in that necessity has induced the self-sacrifice which has expressed itself in the construction and organization of a vast missionary machinery, and the enormous contributions of money and religious zeal for its maintenance.

If, then, the view of Mr. NOYES becomes generally accepted, the time will have come when the Congregational Mission Board may as well begin to wind up its affairs. Undoubtedly it can last for a considerable time yet, going ahead with the momentum it already has, but when the congregations are finally imbued with the conviction that the heathen will not be in any danger of going to hell, even if unconverted to Christianity in this life, the sources of the supply of money and zeal for missionary enterprises will dry up. Accordingly, this Board accepts Mr. NOYES, but dodges responsibility for his doctrine. He is to be allowed to teach the heathen that they will have a future probation, but the organization which sends him to Japan will not take the risk of teaching that doctrine to Christians.

The End of the Idolatry.

The opinion expressed by *Harper's Weekly* in the subjoined paragraph concerning Mr. CLEVELAND's relation to the VAN ALEN scandal, is now shared by many of the principal Mugwumps who formerly supported the President with ardor. Probably it represents the present attitude of most of the original Mugwumps and civil service reformers toward Mr. CLEVELAND:

"We are certainly not disposed to judge Mr. CLEVELAND harshly. We are rather conscious of a leaning in his favor. But we cannot close our eyes to the facts in the case as they have become known to us. * * * Even if we take ever so favorable a view of Mr. CLEVELAND's motives, we are compelled to say that his action in this instance has dealt a blow to his moral prestige, recovery from which is exceedingly questionable. This would be very deplorable in the case of any President. It is especially deplorable in his case, since he had earned the reputation that in such matters he would instinctively find the right course, and be unbending to the most seductive appeals of friends. His character as a public man of acute moral perceptions and inflexible firmness was an important property of the American people, and the value of that property has by this one conspicuous act in a lamentable manner been put in jeopardy."

Not merely the VAN ALEN incident, but the whole process of Mr. CLEVELAND's conversion to sound principles of practical politics, and to the traditions of the Democratic organization, has undoubtedly cost him the support of his former Mugwump worshippers. It has put an end to a sort of idolatry that afforded for several years a spectacle partly amusing, partly painful, and certainly not inspiring to healthy public sentiment, or useful or desirable in a republic.

We record, as a matter of news, the termination of this particular chapter of Mr. CLEVELAND's career. When *Harper's Weekly* declares that Mr. CLEVELAND's part in the VAN ALEN scandal "has dealt a blow to his moral prestige recovery from which is exceedingly questionable," there is no likelihood that the leading members of the Mugwump congregation will ever resume their old attitude toward the President. An ideal once shattered, an idol once damaged, a period of ecstatic contemplation once interrupted, then all is over forever with the temple and the shrine.

It is proper to make clear the distinction between the broad cause of the Mugwump revulsion and the special and somewhat unfortunate incident which affords to careful journals like *Harper's Weekly*, an excuse for a definite rupture of their former relations with the President. The mistake of Mr. CLEVELAND in the VAN ALEN case is that he has gone a little too far in his progressive recognition of the Democratic principle, so hateful to the Mugwump mind, that the disposition of the offices is a normal part of political management, and that without politics in appointments to office, political organization would be a farce, and government by party an impossibility.

The President appears to have accepted this principle manfully, completely, and in good faith. But, to speak plainly, he carried it to the extreme point of legitimate application in such nominations as that of the Hon. ISAAC PUSEY GRAY of Indiana to be Minister to Mexico. This was an appointment purely political and suggested, according to a not overstrained inference, by considerations preliminary to the final action of the Chicago Convention. In the case of Mr. GRAY, however, there were, on the part of the appointee, sufficient political prominence and a record of public service quite creditable enough to justify his selection by the President independently of any other considerations; while the vulgar claim based on a heavy cash contribution to the campaign fund was certainly absent. In the VAN ALEN appointment, on the other hand, there is no political prominence, no previous public service, no pretence of special fitness for the post, nothing but the crude and cold $50,000 paid over to the party when it was needed to elect Mr. CLEVELAND. This is where Mr. CLEVELAND went too far; and the extent of his mistake, stated simply and squarely, is that with the overzeal not uncommon in the case of new converts, he has gone too far in the practical application of a general principle that is sound and useful in itself.

It is not too late for the President to put himself in an impregnable Democratic position by recalling this un-Democratic nomination of Contributor VAN ALEN. The bright side of the incident is that it has cost Mr. CLEVELAND the undiscriminating admiration and support of certain citizens, whose ecstatic and idolatrous attitude toward him in the past must have been a source of personal discomfort, as it surely has been a political detriment.

The Third Race, and Last.

The deciding race between Vigilant and Valkyrie has been sailed, although it was only the third of a possible series of five. Our yacht, as THE SUN expected, has settled her superiority in three straight races. This gives the extraordinary result, since the great sloops have come to monopolize racing for the America's Cup, of nine straight victories won by the American boat of the time over its English competitor. The Puritan won twice from the Genesta; the Mayflower twice from the Galatea; the Volunteer twice from the Thistle; and, with the test of the best three out of five, as it was arranged this year, the Vigilant has thrice sailed away from the most confidently heralded adventurer of them all, the Valkyrie. Nine continuous heats for the boats built here against the best that could be produced from the mother waters of the yacht! It is an astonishing record.

No victory has been more pronounced than the Vigilant's. She has proved herself better in weak winds and in strong winds. In the tests that we have had, and surely they have been fair enough, the Vigilant, in comparison with the Valkyrie, has shown herself, in our judgment, despite the performance of yesterday, able to box the wind's entire compass, or to shiver her sails by pinching and then bear off until she may have swung away to a dead full run, and at every point to be the better and abler boat.

Yesterday, for the first time in the history of our yachting here, one of the contestants was seriously interfered with by the steamers. Fortunately, this happened to the Vigilant. It might have settled the race. But we are not inclined to dwell long upon that. A very great factor, if not the decisive one, to the yachtsman who doesn't hold a watch, and fixes his eyes most thoughtfully on boats beating to windward, was that extra ballast which the Valkyrie took aboard with a large eye open to the coming blow. That helped her to lead to the turning mark. If ballast is to be shifted thus, the very excellently foretelling weather reports are bound hereafter to become an extremely important element in international yacht racing. But we venture to say that with this practice of ballast alteration it would be just as easy to make the Vigilant beat the Valkyrie, even in such a blow as that of yesterday, as it would be to take it out again and have her win, as of old, in moderate weather.

At the close of this exceptionally interesting yachting season, with all due and enthusiastic respect for the many gentlemen, Mr. OLIVER ISELIN first, who so generously contributed to the defence of the America's Cup, the laurel must be awarded to the name of HERRESHOFF. The greatest revolution in the art of boatmaking since the days of the Vikings, materialized in the first conspicuous HERRESHOFF model, the Gloriana. She was new. The Vigilant, the culmination up to date of something of the Gloriana's principle, leaves us with confident expectation of still more brilliant results in the future.

We first cheer the victor and then the vanquished, and then pause and ask:

"What noble Lucrino comes next,
To taste our Roman cheer?"

The First Speech of a New Senator.

We observe that the Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr., of New Jersey, is getting compliments from right and left upon his speech of Wednesday, his first speech in the Senate. This Senator has frequently, on public occasions, advanced the theory that he was no orator. He has maintained the proposition with such persistent modesty that many of his constituents and friends had come to accept his own estimate of him in that regard. They have looked upon him as a statesman whose genius for politics and intuitively sound political judgment were sure to make him a marked figure in the Senate, and to strengthen greatly the Democratic side of that body; but who was more likely to keep up a devil of a thinking, if we may use the expression, and to do the right thing at the right moment, than to illuminate the columns of the *Congressional Record*.

When it became necessary, however, for the new Senator from New Jersey to undertake a set speech, nothing maidenish appeared either in the substance of his remarks or in his manner of delivery. He held the close attention and enlivened the intellects of his previously fatigued colleagues. He stirred both galleries and floor to frequent applause. He made a distinct impression and a name for himself, under circumstances most discouraging to a statesman who was no orator. Mr. SMITH's oratory is capital. He uses with great effect the power of sarcastic humor which he possesses, but he does not use it too far or too frequently; and behind the wit and the epigram there are a tone of manly earnestness and a faculty of clear, vigorous statement which win respect for his utterances. The quality of Senator SMITH's wit may be seen in half a dozen specimen passages, taken almost at random from his first speech:

"The little experience I have had in politics has taught me that the surest cure for demagogy is talk."

"If the time should come to draw the contrast between the creditor who asks merely for his own, and the debtor who would reduce his obligation by act of law, it will be interesting to see which will impress the public as the honest, and which as the dishonest man."

"Let the Congress of the United States enact to-morrow a law providing for the free coinage of leather, or even the purchase of $50,000,000 worth per annum at twice its actual value, and I will guarantee a mass meeting in a single ward of the city of Newark, New Jersey, larger than can be raised in the whole State of Nevada, to protest against its demonetization."

"A Senator need not hail from Nevada or Colorado, or even from bleeding Kansas, to speak authoritatively for the workingmen of this country."

"Can it be that the East helped to develop and build up the West, only that it might rejoice in the wreck of its own creation? It seems incredible."

"The people have the right to use silver, but silver has no right to use the people."

The immediate success of Senator SMITH in a field which has not been his, but which manifestly is to be his hereafter, is one of the surprises of the session. At a time when the market was overstocked with oratory, he has managed, probably to his own immense astonishment, to establish a reputation as one of the most interesting and forcible speakers in the Senate.

The older members of the Senate stood the strain of the continuous session better than their younger colleagues. They were chipper and jaunty when the real test came, whereas the younger men were jaded or had broken down. Why was this? Perhaps the older heads know more about the laws of health which it never required a majority to pass, and observe those laws better.

Among the stirring features of yesterday's yacht race there was none better worth keeping in mind than the fact that it was sailed in a veritable cyclone—the edge of a vast whirling storm from out the tropical ocean. It was in such gales as that, that the Yankee skippers in the days of the Liverpool packets used to carefully trim their sails, to hold the wind and still keep out of the deadly vortex, to hold it and cross the western ocean quicker than the steamers of the day could do.

Moreover, it was the closest race of the series, and it was fairly won by the better ship. Blooded horses in a three-quarter-mile dash often finish further apart in time than these two yachts did after a race of thirty miles.

Nevertheless it was not a satisfactory race. The Valkyrie carried away two spinnakers, one after another, and then finished under a jib set as a spinnaker. The friends of the cutter model are sure to contend that the Valkyrie fairly outsailed the sloop, before this untoward event occurred, by space enough to place her a winner at the home line had her canvas held fast.

This may be conceded by the friends of the sloop, but even then it is not proved that the cutter was the better for that wind and sea.

By the smartest kind of handling the Valkyrie got the weather gauge of the Vigilant at the start, by the length of the home line. She was able to hold this advantage to the stakeboat and to increase it slightly, but every unprejudiced observer must admit that a very large proportion of the Valkyrie's lead at the turn was due to the man at her tiller rather than to her model.

In the run home the Vigilant gained steadily from the moment her spinnaker was set. Who shall say, then, which would have won with everything holding fast, had the Vigilant got started to windward of the cutter? We do not need to do more than mention the effect of changing weights during the course of a series of races, but suppose the sloop had increased her load line by adding a ton of lead in anticipation of a cyclone, where would the Valkyrie have been then?

Besides the sails are a part of the boat. The Yankee sails and the Yankee spars, too, held fast when the canvas was piled up in clouds above the sloop's deck. Perhaps when the British designers have been over here a few more times, and have learned to copy the work of American sailmakers as well as the lines of American modellers, and how to do such things as to fit a club topsail over a little one, they may make a voyage after the cup that will end happily for them.

The cotton-gin burners, who have already frightened the ginners of Mississippi and Louisiana, are now turning their minds to Alabama. These criminals have brought heavy losses upon the cotton growers of the two States which have failed to exterminate them. The incompetence of the governing authorities of these States is inexplicable.

THE SPEEDWAY.

The Public Right to the Water Front Strongly Maintained by the Press.

From the Tribune.

The proposed speedway along the Harlem River is a good scheme that has been spoiled by bad treatment. It will be simply outrageous to deprive people of their right to walk along the river bank. If there be room for only one walk, it should be on the river side. But there is space for two walks, and there is not the slightest necessity for sacrificing the comfort and pleasure of pedestrians. The remonstrance against the plans adopted will be supported by the public.

The speedway will be a beautiful public road two miles and a half long, passing through two attractive parks, and running along a river bank remarkable for picturesque beauty. It is a bit of work which requires the same degree of study from the landscape gardener that has been expended upon Central Park. A riverside foot-path or walk is indispensable, especially in view of the fact that the Harlem is a popular field for boating and water sport. The speedway can be made a charming addition to the beautiful pleasure grounds of the city, but the plans as they now stand are grossly inadequate and defective.

From the World.

Opposition to any plan which will exclude the people from the river front of two existing public parks and from the river side of the speedway for two and a half miles is right.

If a sidewalk on the river side could not be had without seriously cramping the speedway or interfering with its use the matter would have a different aspect. This is not the case. The convenience and pleasure of the people who walk—and these outnumber the drivers of fast horses five hundred to one—can be served with no detriment to the horse owners. Plans exemplifying this have been made, and such plans rather than any others should be adopted. All the people should have the privilege of enjoying as spectators the sport of the speedway, and their right to enjoyment of the river shore cannot justly be denied.

From the Press.

The proposed speedway will add greatly to the attractiveness of the upper part of this city. The people will undoubtedly congregate in large numbers on pleasant days to watch the spirited contests between the finest horses and the smartest drivers of the metropolis. The new course is to be constructed with the people's money, and they ought to have a chance to view the interesting spectacle it will present, without unnecessary crowding or discomfort. There is room for a sidewalk on both sides of the track; but if only one side is to be used, the walk should by all means be on the side nearest the river.

From the Staats Zeitung.

We remark with satisfaction that the local press begins to occupy itself with the plans proposed by the Park Commission for the speedway. The present plans are so marked out as to make the use by the public of a roadway constructed with public money as difficult as possible. We are convinced that an energetic protest against the arrangement of a speedway solely and exclusively for the use and benefit of horse owners would yet bring about a reversal of the decision of the Park Commissioners.

The Briton's Lament.

It is oh for a gallus ship to drive
Through the mists that hang over the sea,
That will soar and fly
When the winds blow high,
Like the gulls that scream through the darkening sky
And swoop through the smoking lee.

And it's oh for a gallus ship to drift
Away though the zephyrs fail,
That will silently flee
O'er the oil-smooth sea
As the startled bird flies from its sheltering tree,
When the night shades hang over the vale.

Oh, it's oh for the gallus ship that can reach
And run and beat o'er the main,
And whether the winds blow high or low
Can go and go and go and go—
Can slice through the seas when the wind blows high;
Can skim o'er the glass when they do but sigh;
Can luff or can ease
As fancy may please;
Can meet in her might all the ships of all seas
And leave them a-lee in disdain.

With her I would sail to that far-off shore
Where the treasure of silver they hold.
As a nautical knight
I would seek for a fight
For the prize of the treasure of silver bright,
And would sail till that treasure was mine by right—
The silver more precious than gold.

IN MEMORY OF JUSTICE BLATCHFORD.

Tribute of the Members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—In pursuance of the notice given by ex-Senator Edmunds, at the opening of the Supreme Court of the United States last Monday, members of the bar of that court gathered in its chamber this morning to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the late Associate Justice, Samuel M. Blatchford. There were present Mr. Edmunds, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Julien T. Davies, and Esek Cowen of New York; the Hon. John M. Butler and the Hon. Solomon Claypool of Indianapolis; the Hon. J. M. Wilson, the Hon. W. A. Maury, Calderon Carlisle, and Hubley T. Ashton of Washington, and others.

Mr. Choate was made Chairman and the Hon. James H. McKinney, clerk of the court, was made secretary of the meeting. Mr. Choate gave an eloquent and earnest review of the life, character, and service of the deceased Justice, with whom he had been associated in practice and as an advocate before him as a Judge for many years.

A committee appointed to prepare a minute for the consideration of the meeting reported the following:

Mr. Justice Blatchford has closed a judicial career of over twenty-five years. Appointed in 1876 to the bench as District Judge for the southern district of New York, he brought to the discharge of his judicial duties capacity for labor and habits of extensive research acquired during his experience for nine years at the bar in the quiet town of Auburn, together with the qualities of promptness in the despatch of business and quickness of apprehension that has been cultivated by thirteen years of active practice in the city of New York. His labors as District Judge will live in the shape and form that the law of bankruptcy and of admiralty received from his judicial hand. Later, from 1872 until 1882, as Circuit Judge, the law of patents especially owes much in its development to his patient research and faithful exposition. Appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1882, he brought to the discharge of his high duties an intellect trained and disciplined by his former labors, in directions especially adapted to increase his usefulness in his new sphere. In this great tribunal he was distinguished as heretofore for his careful study of his cases, his patient and full statement of facts and his learned and luminous expositions of the law. Always he wrought to the full measure of his strength. He gave to the service of his chosen profession and of his country all that was best of himself. He concentrated all his energies upon his official duties. Neither pleasure nor change of mental occupation had much charm for him. His life work was the discharge of the functions of a Judge, and all his powers were concentrated to this lofty end.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Justice Blatchford his friends have lost a kind and amiable companion, his profession a conscientious and earnest brother, the Supreme Court of the United States a faithful, able, and industrious member, and the people of the United States an honest Judge.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to lay this minute and these resolutions before the court and to ask that they be spread on the record.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of them to the family of Mr. Justice Blatchford.

The resolutions were supported in brief remarks by Mr. Davies, Mr. Maury, and Mr. Carlisle. They were then adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE PLAZA.

It Will Probably be Preserved from the Encroachments of the Railroads.

The efforts of some of the citizens of Brooklyn to prevent the encroachments of the elevated and surface railroads on the new bridge plaza will probably be successful. At a special meeting of the bridge trustees yesterday afternoon resolutions presented by Mayor Boody, calling for a modification of the plans, was adopted. It was also decided that all work on the plaza should be suspended, pending the adoption of the new plans. It is not likely that anything will be done in the matter until the Legislature meets, when a bill will be presented asking for an appropriation to enlarge the plaza and, probably, to extend the bridge structure to City Hall square.

This is Mayor Boody's resolution in full:

In view of the belief expressed by a large and representative body of our citizens that the plans prepared for the approach to the bridge can be so modified as better to suit the convenience of our citizens and add to the character of our city,

And also in view of the fact that our citizens urge that such a modification shall be made, even though it be accompanied by additional cost and considerable outlay; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board suspend further work upon the present plans until the whole subject can be reviewed under the light of such counsel and guidance as can be secured.

The Indianapolis Election.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The government of the city passes into the hands of the Republicans. The trouble was that so many Democratic voters were brought to the polls to vote for Denny. The causes that led to this were several. The only one of national significance was the disaffection that always arises from the distribution of patronage. The financial panic aggravated the evil a great deal.

Next in importance to this aggregation of supposed personal grievances was the effect of the A. P. A. organization. It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that it is strong in this city and that its work was effective. There are not many Democrats in it, but comparatively few make a grave difference in close party fights. The organization has claimed 9,000 votes in the city. We do not believe it has any such number, but if it has drawn 500 Democrats into its embrace the change would be sufficient to wipe out our fair party majority. Unquestionably the Democratic party in Indianapolis, and in Indiana, has this enemy to meet, and it may as well prepare for the struggle.

Mrs. Cleveland's Surplus Dogs.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 9.—Col. M. Harman is an uncle of Mrs. Cleveland. Lately Mr. Harmanhas new duties put upon his bachelorhood. Mrs. Cleveland has so many gifts from the people of the world that she really does not know what to do with some of them. Here is where the Colonel is useful. Ever since it became known that the wife of the President was fond of dogs Mrs. Cleveland has had a great number sent her as presents. Col. Harman gets the overflow and has all sorts of dogs at his great celery farm south of the city. The latest arrival is a dachshund of the finest breed and crooked legs. The dachshund is not a prepossessing canine, but wonderfully intelligent, notwithstanding its looks. The Colonel doesn't know in the least what to do with all the dogs Mrs. Cleveland sends him to take care of, but does the best he can with them. He usually puts them out when he can find a person who appreciates them and who is kind to dogs. Some little time ago the Colonel had sent him by Mrs. Cleveland a dog of German breed of high repute. He gave the animal to a friend who was visiting here from Germany, and the other day a friend wrote the Colonel that the dog had taken a lot of first prizes in a dog show in a German city, and that he was making money out of the gift, besides attracting attention to himself as a breeder of dogs.

A Genuine Improvement.

From Hallo.

We congratulate our brilliant contemporary THE SUN for the latest addition to our vocabulary: "Truly, thou illest me full of wrinkles!" This is a decided improvement upon "You make me tired."

He Asks What Was It?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Things are getting mixed in yachting. When the Puritan beat the Genesta the victory was placed in the centreboard, and everybody claimed that the board in windward work in any weather could beat the keel. Long ago the song used to be that, although the keel could do better on the wind than the board, the great advantage in the latter lay in the facility with which it could be taken out of the way when it was not needed. This notion was exploded when the lean cutters began to outrun the centre-boarders that beat them to windward. Now, in a race that has never been equalled since boats were first built we have a centreboard boat pretty badly beaten by a keel boat in a thrash to windward, and a keel boat overhauled in a run such as no centreboard boat or any other boat ever before made.

It was a most extraordinary race, and it sets the keel men and the centreboard men in the soup as deep as ever.

URSY.

Christianity Must Stand Alone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I hope those who favor "the Catholic revival" in the Episcopal church will follow the advice which THE SUN quotes from the *Holy Cross Magazine*, "to cast aside all compromises and go ahead unflinchingly," and that those who oppose the movement will do the same thing. That is good counsel for our time for earnest people in general. The men who have been restrained by "a vague and nameless fear that something dreadful would happen" have never accomplished anything important. I am glad to hear of people who believe in their religion enough to resolve that it shall "be sent along at full speed regardless of the timorous." Unflinchingly, as the New Testament represents it, was divinely established as a perpetual and authoritative criticism of everything in the world outside of itself. It is not a system of compromises, and it does not present itself as one of several systems of religion. Its work is everything outside of its own fold is, "counted and come in. This is the way of life." If Christianity is to be merely "one of the great world religions" it is no longer important. No system survives after its essential character has been transformed. I am, very truly yours,

J. B. HARRISON.

FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H., Oct. 12, 1893.

The Previous Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why cannot the moving of the "previous question" be used in the Senate to bring a vote on the Repeal bill? According to Jefferson's Manual, rule 9, of the Senate provides for this motion, and if adopted in the affirmative would bring a speedy vote. When the original Senate was formed the Constitution makers thought it too insignificant to be bothered with strict rules. Jefferson often speaking of "so small a body as the United States Senate." Evidently he did not expect it to become the unwieldy body of the present day, with no rules to end a debate, except the physical endurance of its members.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 13, 1893.

A TALK WITH THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

The Cottage Industries of Scotland.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A wandering correspondent of THE SUN, finding himself recently at Golspie, in Scotland, where the young Duchess of Sutherland is organizing the cottage industries of the north, presented himself at Dunrobin castle and learned from the Duchess her anticipations of the future of the industries. Dunrobin, the Duke's Scotch seat, is the centre of his vast estate, which includes most of the counties of Sutherland and Caithness. Some idea of the magnitude of the possession may be gathered from the fact that it covers over 1,500 square miles of country, is considerably larger than the German principality of Brunswick, and is larger than the two royal duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Waldeck combined.

"Yes," remarked the Duchess, "I shall be grateful to you if what you report of our cottage industries in THE SUN enlists a little support for us in the United States and Canada. Many prosperous Scotchmen overseas must know how valuable any such support would be to those who are, after all, happier at home than in Dakota, if only they can make both ends meet pleasantly here in the Highlands.

"I visited the United States five years ago on my way round the world, and can count many valued friends in your country; I must return to it again before it has grown out of all recollection. It would assist us very much here if we could find a direct market for our homespuns in America. Yes, true! your present tariff is very high; but the era of protection is past and gone, so at least THE SUN says. You see, THE SUN penetrates even this land of fogs, and therefore I know that President Cleveland is about to make short work of the malpractices of Governor McKinley!

"You want to know, in the first place," said the Duchess, "why the crofters of this district should be able to spin homespuns to compete with Bradford. Well, the quality of these handmade cloths and their durability justify the higher price we get. You must remember, too, that the winter days here are very short; agricultural employment at that time is almost suspended; therefore, except for the fishermen on the coast, it becomes a choice between doing something—cleaning, dyeing, carding, and spinning the wool of these Cheviot sheep—or doing nothing at all, and that is what no Scot, whether man or woman, likes to do! Yes, yes, in theory I know very well that there is no virtue in 'three acres and a cow,' nor yet in cottage spinning. According to your political economy books, just as the future of farming must be given over to steam ploughs and to the bonanza wheat farms of Dakota and to Texas cattle kings, so, also, it is declared that our cottage industries cannot hope to revive in these days of Bradford looms. However, here in the north, both wages and the price of the necessaries of life are very low, and this fact stands out—in Rogart alone last season fifty cottagers sold homespuns to the value of nearly £400.

"Roughly, ten to twelve pounds of wool at a shilling will make eight yards of tweed, for which we obtain four shillings or even five a yard; the outlay for carding may be reckoned at threepence per pound, and the weavers usually charge sixpence for weaving. This is the cost exclusive of the dyes—vegetable dyes which are collected on the hillsides. Taking into consideration the time and labor expended, the profit is not very large. I am now arranging to have a person of skill and experience in this industry to advise our people as to the most popular patterns, and more than one London tailor has been kind enough to promise to buy our homespuns direct. I should like also, if possible, to establish a wholesale export trade with a New York house. Mr. Sinclair of Golspie would arrange all the preliminaries and send patterns."

Having been shown by the Duchess the lovely gardens and terraces sloping down to the sea, your representative, in taking leave, expressed a hope that the Duke and Duchess would again visit the States; but I remarked, "I do not think you can find anywhere in our country thriftier and more attractive conditions of agriculture than those which have delighted my eyes since I reached Scotland."

"No," said the Duchess; "nature has been very bountiful; crops never were more magnificent up here and the time of harvest never more propitious; but the price of all the products of the soil keeps sinking lower and lower. It is the same story with the protected farmers of the Continental nations; it is the same, I hear, in your country; it is universal. My husband and Mr. Chaplin, who is my brother-in-law, tell me that this panic of prices is due to recent changes in currency laws, which have made money scarcer and dearer. It may be so, but this question of silver is a question that passes woman's wit."

M.

TWO OF BEDLOW'S DEEDS SET ASIDE.

His Will Leaving His Wife and Children $1 Each Still Stands.

Julia A. Frothingham, a daughter of the late Alfred Bedlow, after whose ancestor Bedlow's Island was named, secured a verdict yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Ingraham and a jury, that two deeds executed by her father on Sept. 6, 1890, and Jan. 26, 1891, by which he conveyed property in this city to Sarah A. Stillwell, the daughter of his boarding mistress, Mrs. Lydia A. Stillwell, were procured from him by undue influence.

Mr. Bedlow was married in 1855, and lived with his wife, Fannie M. Bedlow, and his children, two daughters and a son, until 1887, when they separated because of domestic quarrels. Bedlow went to live with Mrs. Stillwell, who kept a boarding house, and he remained with her until he died. He became very fond of her daughter Sarah, and deeded valuable property in this city to her, it being agreed that her mother should look after him while he lived and provide him with necessary funds. When his will was opened it was found that Mr. Bedlow had left but one dollar each to his wife and three children, because of their "gross disrespect and ingratitude," and because his wife was unjustly prosecuting an action for divorce from him.

The widow and children contested the paper before Surrogate Ransom upon the ground of mental incapacity due to Mr. Bedlow's overindulgence in intoxicating liquors, but he sustained the will, and it was upheld by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bedlow's estate was estimated to be worth about $80,000. Most of this he deeded to Miss Stillwell.

WHAT THE HEBREW CHARITIES DID.

$48,211.73 Wisely Expended in Relief in Three Months.

When the distress among the unemployed began to be noted in July, the leading organized charities of the city reported that although the distress was unusually prevalent they would be able to cope with it. The United Hebrew Charities now report what they did in July, August, and September, as their share.

They attended to 5,027 cases, of which 2,759 were new, 1,413 recurrent, and 855 transient. The new cases covered 9,988 individuals.

The employment bureau received 3,206 applications and provided work for 1,453 persons. One hundred and forty-six refused work when found for them, and 1,062 did not call after registering their applications. The industrial school maintained by the society had an average attendance of 202 pupils during the three months. Expenditures for the three months were as follows:

Cash relief	$21,281 47
Relief in kind	4,088 25
Medical and sanitary relief	1,068 88
Burials	1,464 50
Maternity relief	475 75
Transportation	10,304 89
Administrative expense	6,951 97
Maintenance of industrial school	701 22
Total	$48,211 73

Which would buy about a million loaves of bread.

TO CONTEND IN SHAM BATTLE.

Elaborate Plans for the Approaching Field Day of the First Brigade.

According to the present plans of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the field day of the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., at Van Courtland Park on Oct. 21 promises to be unusually interesting. The brigade will be divided into a northern and a southern force, and will perform evolutions as if in actual battle, using blank ammunition. The movements will all be executed in accordance with the new drill regulations. The northern force will consist of the Eighth, Seventy-first, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments, a detachment of Troop A, and a detachment of the Signal Corps, the whole in command of Col. Scott of the Eighth Regiment.

The southern force, which Gen. Fitzgerald will command, will consist of the Seventh, Sixty-ninth,