The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York city.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.*

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

A Change Will Begin To-morrow.

Prior to 1872, when the Republicans of New York succeeded in electing a Mayor, the Department of Public Works, the most important city department, and till 1870 officially known as the Street Department, was continuously in the hands of the Democrats and was administered by a Democratic Commissioner.

With a Republican Mayor we had a Republican Commissioner, GEORGE M. VAN NORT, and the Department of Public Works with its large pay roll, its army of workmen, its long budget of expenses, and its extensive contract operations, became a Republican department. But instead of this exercising a beneficent political influence on Republican prospects, it clouded them so much that there has not been a Republican Mayor or a Republican Commissioner of Public Works since. It is a period of twenty-one years.

Col. STRONG, the first Mayor of New York elected by the Republicans since Mr. HAVEMEYER, will appoint to-morrow the first Republican Commissioner of Public Works since Mr. VAN NORT.

Popular rumor attributes to Mayor STRONG the choice of a candidate whose nomination, while creditable and befitting for personal reasons, would be a sensational one in its political aspect and in its effect upon Republican politics. It would smash wide open the factional break in the Republican ranks, and precipitate a disturbance among our local Republican friends which would either confirm the leadership of Mr. PLATT or dethrone him totally.

A Mayor of any American city who has the courage of his convictions can always count on a definite measure of popular support; and Mayor STRONG appears to be no stranger to the undercurrents and undercut of Republican factional politics in the only first-class city in New York which LEVI P. MORTON did not carry on Nov. 6, 1894.

Accomplices.

If there is a spark of chivalry in the soul of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, he will travel night and day by the swiftest conveyances available, in order to be at the side of LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS when that wretched woman is put on trial for treason.

She is his victim.

When Paramount BLOUNT reached Honolulu as the personal representative and agent of Mr. CLEVELAND, Mrs. DOMINIS was in a position to make terms for herself with the DOLE Provisional Government. She was in a position to secure for herself a future of safety and comfort, with an income far exceeding the needs of any one woman. It is generally understood that at the time of BLOUNT'S arrival Mrs. DOMINIS contemplated a sensible and prudent course of action; and that, upon the advice of her counsel, CARL NEUMANN, she was on the point of renouncing her ridiculous pretensions to royalty, under a satisfactory arrangement with the Hawaiian Government. Negotiations to that end were privately in progress; but Paramount BLOUNT, acting for his principal in Washington, and assuming to exert an influence he could not lawfully exercise, blocked the plan for an amicable arrangement, and started the unfortunate woman upon the downward path, which has ended in her present plight.

"Make the best of the situation," was the advice of LILIUOKALANI'S true friends, "and secure for yourself a comfortable and respectable future."

"You shall be Queen or nothing," was BLOUNT'S reply in substance. "It is GROVER CLEVELAND'S will. He has said it."

The deluded woman took the advice from the White House. Now she is not Queen; she is nothing but a prisoner on trial for her life. She is the victim of GROVER CLEVELAND, and his place is at her side.

The New Appropriation Bill.

The annual Appropriation bill, which will be introduced into the Assembly by the Hon. DANFORTH EMMET AINSWORTH of Sandy Creek to-day, provides for State expenditures to the amount of $9,671,680, an increase of $54,100 over the last bill. The increase is really a reduction, however, as the enlargement of the Legislature under the new Constitution adds $70,000 to the salary account. We notice a number of items that might be cut out with no loss to any interest of the State. For instance:

Civil Service Commission	$19,200
Bureau of Labor Statistics	20,000
State Board of Arbitration and Mediation	17,500
Total	$56,700

These three concerns are absolutely unnecessary. They serve no other purpose than to add to the general stock, already equal to the demand for it, of buncombe, and to furnish salaries to a number of doubtless very amiable and worthy gentlemen, provision for whom the State is under no obligation to make, and who presumably are able to provide for themselves without these gratuities. The Civil Service Commission is a double humbug. It is a humbug in its method for selecting for the service of the State certain officers or candidates for office, and it is a humbug in the fact that usually two out of the three Commissioners are believers in the old spoils doctrine, an excellent doctrine, but one that can be put into practice without any cost whatever to the State and at the expense of only a little common sense and discretion on the part of the various appointing officers. The Board of Mediation and Arbitration never mediates and never arbitrates. It rushes eagerly to the scene of any sensational strike in any part of the State, frantically essays to take a hand in the proceedings, is repulsed amid general derision, and sulks home to write a report full of recommendations that recommend themselves to nobody. Next, the collection of labor statistics is a task that would never have been undertaken by the State had not the Legislature truckled to the demands of the extraordinary beings who make a living out of the assumption that there is a definite entity called labor, consisting of the members of certain associations. The State has no more call to collect statistics than to collect postage stamps. An enumeration of the inhabitants at the times and for the purposes prescribed by the Constitution of the State is all that should be required of it in the statistical line. The statistics would be mainly worthless, even if it were a proper function of the State to collect them, for the prepossessions of the collector will always color them; and a collector of labor statistics will and must find what he wants, conscious always that the august eyes of the lords of labor are upon him. A State bureau of statistics is virtually a State school, an official organ of political economy. The State is thereby providing information or misinformation of a certain kind, and lending itself to certain postulates and conclusions. But every citizen has as good right as any other citizen to have his views of political economy taught by the State. If there is to be one school of statistics, there ought to be, say, a thousand such schools.

These three Boards ought to be abolished by law. The Democrats ought to have done it. Doubtless the Republicans, as the missionaries of purity and reform, will correct the error of their predecessors. Fifty-six thousand dollars a year is the income of $1,400,000 at four per cent. The saving is worth making, and the Republican brethren should be inspired to make it by the thought that by so doing they will be able to boast that they have made a reduction in the appropriations in spite of the $70,000 added by the new Constitution. Can it be that any reform Republican will object to economy and to the abolition of useless offices?

Two other items in the new Appropriation bill seem a trifle too large. The Factory Inspectors get the sum of $55,600. Bills to increase the number of these officials are before this Legislature as they have been before previous Legislatures. Why does it cost so much to inspect the factories? Especially since the factories have been closed to so large an extent, are all these inspectors needed? The other appropriation that seems excessive is that of $75,000 for supplying other States with reports. If New York needs the reports of other States she should buy them, and if the other States want hers, they should buy them. New York is too large, with too many institutions, to afford to supply her publications to other States for nothing. If they are worth having, they are worth buying; and if they are not, they are not worth having. This item is nearly twice as large as the appropriation for the Executive Department, nearly twice as large as the appropriation for the Secretary of State's office and that for the Treasurer's office, more than twice and a half the sum given to the Insurance Department, more than twice the sum given to the Board of Health, within $6,000 of the sum given to the Regents of the University. It seems much too much. It is $75,000 too much. There is no reason why New York should be taxed for the benefit of other States. A free circulating library of New York reports is too generous and too unreasonable an idea.

Tamsen, Ridder & Co.

At the regular monthly meeting of the German-American, or Hanseatic Reform Union, held on Wednesday last, the customary resolutions denunciatory of politicians, bosses, machines, and spoils, were unanimously adopted; and in addition, a resolution was offered quite out of harmony with the rest. It attacked the proposed change by which the Republicans in the Legislature intend to abolish the "pickings" of the Sheriff's auctioneers' combine. A bill for that purpose authorizes the employment for Sheriff's sales, hereafter, of accredited, qualified, licensed auctioneers. The latter resolution, touching closely the means of livelihood of so many of the leaders of the German-American reform organization, provoked such a vehement and obstreperous protest that on Thursday morning the argument was still in progress with one of the auctioneers in the chair and three others of the auctioneers talking. Every one in the Hanseatic organization not holding an office, had gone home; yet the attendance was exactly the same as it was the night before. Such a manifestation of spoils-seeking, at variance with the high-flown pretensions of the Hanseatic reformers, makes opportune at this time a clear statement about this "union," which we will now give for the enlightenment of those who do not already know about these predatory politicians and their "hold-up" methods.

We must begin with the candid statement that our German-American fellow citizens of this town, too long misrepresented and dishonored by these panhandlers, are distinguished for patriotism, public spirit, and a sincere love of liberty and free institutions, as well as for thrift, intelligence, sobriety, and habits of industry and order. But the German, or Hanseatic, Reform Union, so called, is an organization of political strikers. Its moving spirits live by the process of political hold-up and hand-over, and usually have no other occupation than officeholding or the division of campaign assessments. Their mode of proceeding, as many New York politicians know to their cost, is simple. The actual membership of the German reform organization is about 200, and a majority of these persons are either employed, or have relations who are employed, or are candidates for employment, on the staff, in the business, or in the delivery department, of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. A considerable number of them are employed in serving routes, and others are canvassers of the *Staats-Zeitung*, which has recently felt the effects of competition, since, in fact, German immigration began to fall off, and knowledge of the English language became more generally diffused.

These 200 persons, who constitute the membership of the German-American organization, have been accustomed to meet in beer halls, in various parts of the city, the audience being the same in every case. The speeches delivered have always for their subject "reform," and it is to be remarked that there are never two meetings on the same night. In the name, and under threat of reprisal by this organization of tin soldiers, political parties in the past have been "held up" for nominations or campaign contributions; and money so given does not find its way into the channels of campaign expenditure. Not alone has the central organization made these demands, but every district has received cash contributions under the pretext of support; and all this has been in the name of reform.

Everybody has heard of the fake campaign clubs which in advance of an election, sell or try to sell ball tickets to candidates, pledging their support in return. This fraud, as transparent and now nearly as threadbare as the gold brick, the sawdust money, the forged lottery ticket, or the thimblerigging swindle, has been punctured with publicity. Why, in the common defence, should not the Hanseatic hold-up of the Reform Union variety be punctured likewise?

But, it may naturally be asked, do not men engaged in such practices run the dangerous risk of all offenders, the risk of being found out, and of coming into conflict with the provisions of the Corrupt Practices act of the Penal Code? The answer is easy. Like other conspirators, these political strikers clothe their operations under the respectable names of amiable and guileless decoys. Conspicuous in the list of such is the venerable ex-Alderman OTTENDORFER, whom one HERMAN RIDDER has superseded in control of the *Staats-Zeitung*. Then there is the eloquent CARL SCHURZ of Pocantico Hills, an orator more in touch with the placid politics of Westchester county than the gushing geysers of political activity in New York. The list of names used rather as business references than for any purpose of good faith, would not be complete without that of the Hon. LOUIS WINDMULLER of the Reform Club.

One after another, the respectable and reputable men connected with the so-called German-American Reform Union as its leaders before election, have since publicly declined the Chairmanship; and it is now wholly in the hands of the Sheriff's auctioneer combine, which the Republicans intend to abolish. All green-goods circulars sent from New York refer "by permission" to certain honorable firms or banks. The gold-brick swindlers, the sawdust-money-men, the green-goods dealers, and all practitioners seeking to possess themselves of the goods of others by trick and device, use respectable names as figureheads. The fact is to be stated with regret that the "turning joint" of the Hanseatic conspirators is the publication office of the *Staats-Zeitung* in this town. It's the delivery room for the political packages.

At the recent election in one of the west side districts a German-American Reform candidate put in nomination for the Assembly, secured from Mr. GRACE'S State Democracy, we are told, the sum of $390 as a campaign contribution, $10 for each election district, under the representation that the German organization would apply this money to the expenses of the canvass, and would contribute $100 to the State Democracy canvass in return. What followed was this: The German Reform Union received $390, but we are told that the check of the German Reform, on the Market and Fulton Bank of this city, was returned as worthless. It still remains unpaid, but the man who drew it has since been elected to a place in the Executive Committee of the German organization, and his voice was raised on Wednesday night and Thursday morning protesting against the taking away of the auctioneers' pickings. In two other districts, both on the east side, we are told, the State Democracy organization refused to endorse the candidate of the Hanseatic Reformers for the Assembly. The Hanseatic Reformers in one of them went to the Tammany leaders, and applied also to the Republicans. They received finally $250 from the State Democracy, $200 from Tammany Hall, and $300 from the Republicans, thus accepting money from all three, and divided it among the four men constituting the organization, so unequally that a suit is threatened against the others by one of the quartet. It is a fact well known to all politicians that after Mr. OTTO KEMPNER had been nominated for Sheriff by the Committee of Seventy, the German-American Reform Union, or rather its coterie of leaders, held up the Seventy, refusing to endorse Col. STRONG unless a candidate of theirs should be put on the ticket; and after such recognition had been accorded they actually extorted from the Committee of Seventy the sum of $1,500 in cash for campaign expenses which their candidate for Sheriff, in a document filed with the County Clerk, swears that he paid personally. He swore that these expenses were $6,711.66. It is not necessary to particularize the circumstances attending the nomination for Alderman in the Third district of Mr. KRUMM, whose Chrystie street resort for Tyrolean warblers has recently been relicensed as a concert saloon.

The Sheriff's auctioneer privilege is an unnecessary and oppressive burden on all litigants. The fees gained from it to sustain the leaders of the German Reform Union, are paid usually by poor debtors who can ill afford such a tax; and common humanity ought to dictate the adoption of the abolishing reform, which the Republicans in Albany have taken up. Why should a Reform Union be opposed to a reform?

When the auctioneers' combine is knocked out in Albany, this political organization of Hungry JOSEPHS will be reduced to its original elements of FRITZ, FRANZ, HERMAN, and HEINRICH. The dry goods firm of CLAFLIN has recently brought the doings of the TAMSEN combine to judicial notice, and the phrase of expostulation used by its attorneys in their letter of Feb. 7 to TAMSEN applies accurately to the predatory doings of what remains of the German Reform Union, so called: "We insist that this nonsense must be stopped, and at once."

Will London Have a Teaching University?

The friends of the higher education in England are discussing with much earnestness the question whether the British metropolis shall have, what it at present lacks, a teaching university; and whether, provided such an institution be established, it shall absorb the existing London University, which does not teach, but confines itself to examining candidates and conferring degrees. Three deputations have laid of late their views upon the subject before the Prime Minister. One of these, headed by Prof. HUXLEY, urged that the question should be answered in the affirmative; the other two with equal energy opposed any legislation that should have the effect of merging or altering the functions of the London University.

Sixty years ago the creation in the British metropolis of a university which should be equal, if not superior, to that of Berlin had almost as many zealous advocates as it has now. The project, however, was but imperfectly carried out. Instead of the already existing King's College, London, and University College, London, being made the bases of a teaching university, these institutions were left isolated and independent, and the so-called London University was established for the exclusive purpose of examining at stated intervals candidates for degrees from any part of the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that this examining function has been efficiently performed; it has even been asserted upon high authority that the "pass" degree of B. A. conferred by the London University has more significance and value than the corresponding diploma from any other academical body in the world. There is nothing incredible in the statement; it is probable that no one can have more contempt for the ordinary pass degrees given at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge than is felt by those who have gone in for honors at those seats of learning.

Whatever may have been the utility of the London University considered as an upholder of a high standard of acquirement and as an agency for testing the work performed in a great number of educational institutions scattered over the United Kingdom, it has obviously done nothing to meet the demand of the British metropolis for a teaching university. As regards the facilities for instruction in the higher branches of a liberal education, London, notwithstanding its vast increase in population, is but little better off to-day than it was sixty years ago. That the deficiency will be remedied at an early day seems certain, but the remedy may take the form of a new institution, to be called, probably, the Gresham University, entirely distinct from the London University, which would be left undisturbed in its examining and degree-conferring functions. A large fraction of the graduates of the London University object to the fusion of that body with a teaching organization, on two grounds: first, that the value of their B. A. degree would be impaired, for any teaching university would be apt to sink in regard to its pass degree, to the level of Oxford and Cambridge; secondly, the London University, if it undertook the business of teaching, would tend to abdicate its imperial in favor of metropolitan functions. For the teachers would be the examiners, and in examinations held by them their own pupils would have an advantage over young men who had studied in other parts of the United Kingdom. This would ultimately be made known by experience, and in the end, the only persons examined by the London University under the proposed change of régime would be its own undergraduates.

But, after all, this is a question of detail which will be settled by the statutory commission to which the whole matter is about to be referred. Whether the present London University is merged in a great teaching institution, or is suffered to retain independent examining functions, the British metropolis will doubtless be speedily provided with facilities for the higher education commensurate with its place of primacy among the cities of the world.

Time for a Fast Steam Yacht.

The British Naval Annual for 1894, prepared by Lord BRASSEY, showed that forty torpedo boat destroyers were on the programme for the British navy, six having been built. Two more have appeared since the publication of this book, making eight, and we now have information of the last, the Boxer, which will give an extra curl to the hair of boatbuilders' heads. The improvement in this new class of boats since they began to come out has been wonderful. The first, the Havock, showed a mean speed for the six regular trial miles of 26¼ knots. The Hornet's figure was 27¾. The Daring's was 28.23. We give the figures for a similar test of the Boxer:

Time. M.	S.	Speed.	Revolutions Starboard.	Revolutions Port.
2	2.6	29.364	425.7	400.3
2	4.4	28.939	420.5	419.6
2	1.4	29.654	415.1	407.7
2	9	27.907	408.3	406.0
1	58.6	30.354	418.3	411.8
2	9.8	27.795	411.4	410.0

This made the Boxer's mean an even 29. She, however, besides reaching a speed of 30.35 knots for one mile, went through a three hours' trial, which none of the others did, and that, measured by revolutions, a perfectly fair test, showed a mean of 29.17 knots. The total distance covered was 100.6 statute miles! To cross the Atlantic it would require three days and a half. Nothing is said as to her vibration when travelling at this rate, but as that of her predecessors is said to be practically *nil*, we can assume that the Boxer is no less satisfactory. The great study which has been given more recently to this feature of high-speed boats, through experiments in balancing and counterbalancing the engine's different parts, has given builders little short of absolute mastery over vibration. It is delightful to contemplate such a beautiful achievement in machinery as the Boxer.

The production of these very fast boats of the moderate size of the Boxer, which is only 200 feet long, ought to begin before long to have an effect on the type of private and public passenger steamers plying about New York. We wait impatiently to hail the first rich man to build a really fast steam yacht, and we can assure him that his venture will have a side of very considerable public usefulness. Among all the wealthy gentlemen whose summer homes are on the Hudson River, on Long Island Sound, or down the harbor, within daily striking distance of New York, there must be one about ready to seize seriously and energetically this great opportunity at his hand, and get for himself a good boat. We have no doubt that our American builders could jump almost immediately into the ability to build one as good as the English maker, THORNEYCROFT. A yacht of the sort described would be apt before long to convert our local passenger steamers from their present old-fashioned, sluggish form into forms of speed, and effect enormous improvement in the water transit to and from summer homes. We predict that before long a great change in this direction is bound to be seen in New York's steamers, and a great incentive and assistance to this would be a few thirty-knot yachts. They would take a man to Newport in six hours.

Let's have a really good steam yacht.

Liberality in Murder Cases.

For a number of years the law of this State has been growing more and more liberal toward persons accused of the crime of murder in the first degree.

The first step was the adoption of that provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure which makes the simple taking of an appeal to the Court of Appeals operate as a stay of proceedings, so that the convicted defendant cannot be executed until the judgment against him has been affirmed by the highest court in the State.

Another notable change occurred in 1893. It has long been the custom for the courts to assign counsel to defend poor prisoners who have no means to pay for legal services. Lawyers thus assigned have acted without compensation. In 1893, however, the Legislature enacted a statute providing for the payment, out of the county treasury, of counsel appointed by the court to defend poor persons upon trial for any offence punishable by death. The amount of the compensation is fixed by the presiding Judge.

It is difficult to perceive any good reason for making any further distinctions in the law in favor of persons charged with capital offences; but some people seem to think that they ought to be allowed additional privileges at the public expense. Among these people is Mr. JOHN T. NORTON of Troy, a member of the Assembly from Rensselaer county. He wants the taxpayers to furnish a special messenger to notify the Warden of the State prison whenever an appeal is taken from a judgment of death.

The amount of the expenditure would not be large, it is true, but why should it be imposed upon the public? If the convicted murderer has had means to employ counsel to prosecute his appeal, his counsel can certainly make sure that the necessary notice is given to the Warden. If the court has assigned counsel who must be paid by the county, that lawyer would be in duty bound to appeal and notify the Warden, and there can be no doubt that he would do his duty.

The State should take precautions, and we think it has taken adequate precautions, to prevent the infliction of the death penalty except in clear cases of guilt; but the coddling of criminals by protective legislation ought to be stopped.

Good for the Gascogne, and hearty congratulation to all on board of her and all their friends. She was a mite slow, but she got here all the same.

HENRIK IBSEN'S "Master Builder" will be produced in Chicago during March.—*Ehte.*

"I've been to Boston," said HOWARD WAINWRIGHT; "I lectured there."

"Glad to hear it," said BOB LEROY; "I hate Boston."

The "advanced woman" will have to tackle Canon DU MOULIN of Toronto. He has preached a sermon against her in which he told her that she must totter to her fall, for she is unscriptural, has forsaken her household duties, and has become a keen rival of man. "The time is not far distant," cried the Toronto canon, "when woman will be deposed from the throne she has usurped, and be driven back to her own domestic domain." We shall look on quietly while this canon of the Episcopal faith drives her back. As yet, we must doubt whether he or anybody else can do it, whether she can be driven out of politics, the halls of learning, the reform business, the professions, the fields of science and philosophy, the ordinary industries, and all the other temptations which beset her. She herself evidently thinks that she is entitled to liberty and has a right to pursue happiness in her own way, even outside of the domestic domain. It will be a job for a canon to turn her mind.

It seems to us that the canon is too severe upon the advanced woman. We do not believe he knows her. We hardly think there is any ground for his fear that she is destitute of womanhood or wants to acquire manhood. We are rather disposed to entertain the opinion that, after all has been said against her, she is a good deal of a woman, and has in her the prime qualities of the original woman. She is often handsome, too.

The editor of THE SUN is always a conspicuous attendant at sparring exhibitions given in respectable places.—*Evening Post.*

How this lewd fellow does lie! Poor divvle! perhaps he can't help it.

It must have surprised many people to read our despatch from Gloucester, Mass., about the memorial service held there on Sunday for lost fishermen, at which the names of 123 Gloucester fishermen drowned last year were read from the records of the Fishermen's Institute. We suppose that but few New Yorkers are aware of the magnitude of the fishing interests of the Massachusetts port that is located on the peninsula of Cape Ann, or of the number of men engaged in the mackerel, cod, and halibut industries there, or of the risks they run, or of the strength of the fishing fleet, or of the enormous annual catch. One has to visit Gloucester to understand how largely its people are concerned in its fisheries, in the fortunes of the vessels that go out, and in the heavy loss of life among its hardy fishermen every year. We do not know that any year has had a longer list of drowned than last year's list of 123.

We fear that the record of last week's stormy days and nights will be painful. At least one Gloucester fishing schooner is reported as lost in the waters of Nova Scotia, with her crew of fifteen men. We must hope that other bad reports will not be brought in; but we are not surprised to learn that many families in Gloucester are filled with apprehension.

Even worse than last year for the Gloucester fishermen was the year 1873, when 174 of them lost their lives. It is, indeed, a dangerous pursuit in which these men are engaged; but everybody who has stayed among them is aware that they always brave the perils of the main with stout and cheery Yankee hearts.

We do not know that more than two large cities in the United States or in the world have grown more rapidly in this generation than the city of Tokio, the capital of Japan. Its population has more than doubled within the past twenty years. According to a statement made in the year 1874, which we believe to have been correct, its population then was 800,000; according to the Tokio official sanitary report recently issued, its population last year was over 1,858,000. This is a marvellous growth, just about equal to that of New York city during the same time. The population of Tokio follows close upon the heels of that of the Empire City of the United States, and is far greater than that of Chicago, as given in the school census taken two years ago. In the last four years Tokio has gained over half a million in numbers.

Tokio is now the fourth largest city in the world, larger than Vienna, if not than Berlin; larger than Canton, and surpassed only by London, Paris, and New York. It is a city of high civilization, of exceeding enterprise and industry. It is an extraordinarily healthy city, the death rate for last year being a fraction less than 20 in the 1,000. The latest report of its "health director" contains a very satisfactory account of its sanitary condition.

The growth and improvement of Tokio within recent years may be largely attributed to the liberalization of the political institutions of the country and to the vast increase of the city's industries and commerce. As the residence of the Emperor, the place of assemblage of Parliament, and the headquarters of the Imperial Government offices it is a place of great political activity. As the seat of an illustrious university and numerous other educational institutions it is a centre of learning. It has a serviceable harbor, which has been improved. It is a city of theatres, temples, and groves, railroads, electric lights, newspapers, and all the other modern things.

There is not any reason to doubt the continued growth of the progressive Japanese city of Tokio. New York must, at the least, keep up with it.

$100 for the Survivors of the Louis V. Place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* May I trespass on your kindness in asking you to forward the enclosed check, to be divided between the two sailors, Nelson and Stevens, of whose escape I read in this morning's papers? I do not know if they need money, but am sure they will not find it amiss. I am, yours truly, H. B. L.

Incapable Tamsen and Ridder.

From the Sunday Democrat.

There seems to be something radically wrong with the management of the Sheriff's office. No one seems to be satisfied with it, and it is openly said that Sheriff Tamsen's boss is to blame. We would remind the Sheriff that the only boss he can acknowledge is the people, whose paid servant he is.

We are credibly informed that when the Little Sisters of the Poor made their usual monthly visit to the Sheriff's office on the first of the month they were treated with scant courtesy. Tamsen's clerks and deputies not only refused to help the good Sisters, but one of them is said to have treated them with offensive discourtesy.

From the Mercury.

Lawyers continue to complain of the delay in the Sheriff's office in the service of judgment papers. They never found any fault with the service under regular Democratic Sheriffs.

There are 20,000 people in this city who are already sorry they voted for the reform ticket.

The Bissell Postage Stamp.

Oh, Bissell, Wilson Bissell,
Wilson Shannon Bissell, do
You think you're going to shake your job
Before the term is through?

Say, are you going to jump the Administration while
Its theory and condition are
Not making people smile?

Are you inclined to run away
Just when the need is great
Of something heavy for to act
As ballast for the State?

For, Bissell, if you're going to skip,
A favor we would ask.
And such a favor that we fear
'Twill strike you as a task.

'Tis this, oh, weighty P. M. G.,
To rectify a wrong.
That when you go away you take
Your derned old stamps along!

SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

FACTS ABOUT GOLD SHIPMENTS.

How to Stop Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There is only one reason to assign to our large shipments of gold to Europe, or anywhere else, now or at any other time, *payment of our debts.* At certain times it is more convenient to pay bills than at others, and the present time appears to be a very inconvenient one, caused by our own personal extravagances and by the national extravagances of the Republican party when last in power, and by bad legislation of all three political parties to-day. Still, as these debts must all be paid eventually, there is no serious reason why the present time is not as good as any other. Actually we are to-day paying our old debts by taking up our own paper at a discount at the rate of from 5 to 75 per cent. on the dollar, for have not the securities which we have sold, or, in other words, on which we have borrowed money, depreciated to that extent? For instance, the following securities were and are still largely held abroad: Atchison, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Erie, Reading, Wabash, St. Paul, Louisville, &c. Therefore, to take up a loan based upon the mortgages and stocks of these and similar companies at the prevailing prices is to the nation at large a financial advantage, the country is just that much better off in not having to return by several hundred millions the money borrowed originally. As it is a question of trade and barter the morality of this affair need not be entered into, and we may be assured that every gold dollar we send to Europe to-day brings back to us much more than a dollar's worth of our notes and securities which were issued when we were building our vast system of railroads, and the country was in an easier position financially it would be much to our advantage for us to liquidate our debts now when we are offered such easy terms.

The present shipment of gold will cease when our creditor ceases demanding the return of his money borrowed when our credit was better. Our credit will be better when the foreign holder has faith that the principal of his debt will be paid in a gold dollar and not a fifty cent silver piece or a penny rag which promises to pay nothing but promise; when he is convinced that our railroads and other corporations show earned profits above charges, and when railroad officials are honest and manage the railroads for the shareholders and not for their individual pockets. Therefore to obtain relief from present depression and distress the first improvement must come from the nation through the Government; the second will come gradually as business throughout the country slowly recovers from the present financial storm, the second will be helped but not cured by the first; the third improvement must come from the owners of securities by enforcing their rights aided by the courts and the laws. And not until all these three things happen will the foreign holder of our securities cease demanding payment for them and gold cease to be shipped abroad. To do any one will only be a flash in the pan, like the repeal of the Sherman act, or the passage of a tariff bill, or the borrowing of fifty or one hundred or five hundred millions from the banks to put in the Treasury (simply changing from one pocket to another), or the issuing of a foreign loan which in the long run will only make affairs worse, as that also will come back to be paid in time and the interest charges will have to be paid annually. The foreigner must have faith in our financial system, hope for the future of our prosperity, and trust in the honesty of our people, and then only will we cease to export gold, and he will be just as anxious to loan us more money in the future as he is anxious to-day to collect his loans made in the past, and then gold will flow back to us in return faster than we are now shipping it. WALTER W. CONCKLIN.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

"The Mountain Labored and Brought Forth a Mouse."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Some three or four years ago a rapid transit commission was organized, which was the outgrowth of a popular demand for immediate rapid transit. A commission was made up of respectable gentlemen who gained a reputation in the business world for everything else except that which would naturally assist them in solving such a problem as they were asked to solve. After years of deliberation and the expenditure of the city's money to the extent of $300,000 a new commission was created. Several members of the old were put on the new, and the commission has been struggling with the problem for several months, drawing vouchers on the treasury for various sums, as high as $21,000 at one time.

A few weeks ago it seems that the Commissioners made up their minds that they were unable to cope with the subject, and decided to create a Board of Experts, which might enlighten them upon matters which they were unfamiliar with themselves. Five experts were appointed, having for their Chairman the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. This Board, after some weeks deliberation, made a report to the Rapid Transit Commission, the main points of which were: That the route selected by the old Commission was impracticable, and that, in their opinion, no railroad of any kind should be put underneath Broadway. They recommended that as a matter of preference Elm street be widened for an underground road, but called attention at the same time to the fact that the terms imposed upon the Commission by the Legislature, which compel them to secure a responsible party not only to build but operate it after it is built, paying to the city three per cent. upon the expenditure and one per cent. each year to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the bonds at their maturity, led them to believe that it was impracticable and impossible that a bidder could be found for such an undertaking. That, this being their belief, they recommended that the Manhattan Railroad should be utilized to furnish immediate facilities for rapid transit; at least until such time as this great underground problem could be solved.

On Tuesday last the Commission held its meeting to consider the report of these five able and experienced men of their own selection. What was the result of that meeting? From the proceedings, as published, we are led to believe that the report of the experts was not even considered, and that the men who have dominated the Rapid Transit Commission since it was created (and who are now believed to be in control of the new Commission) brought forward their old hobby, from which they are unable to depart and declared that the old underground scheme under Broadway is the only one that is practicable, thus ignoring absolutely the recommendations made to them by the five expert engineers.

It is a little strange that these men, who consider themselves unfit to cope with this problem, from the fact that they had created a Board of Experts to solve it for them, now come to the front and absolutely ignore the report made to them by the Board of Experts, and, by main force of will, induce the Commission to adopt the old route, and proceed as soon as possible with the expenditure of $50,000,000 of the city's money; although, in the same breath, it was declared that that sum of money would take them, with two lines, to Forty-second street only.

If $50,000,000 is required to get rapid transit to Forty-second street it only requires a little mathematical calculation to demonstrate that to get to 155th street we must have $150,000,000.

It looks very much as though this undertaking would end with about the same result as we have experienced in the building of our Capitol at Albany; when it was first suggested it was to cost $7,000,000, and take from two to three years for its completion; whereas, we have a building to-day uncompleted, and we have expended $20,000,000, and the operation has been going on for twenty-five years.

It seems unfortunate, at this late day, to find the great city of New York entering into such a business project as this, in view of the fact that it is lending its last credit to the maximum amount fixed by law to what apparently can be but a losing enterprise financially. D. T. W.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Damsen Is a Braunschweiger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent, Meinherr Dit, who declares that Damsen is a Schweitzer from the canton of Zug, cannot be familiar with the history of the Swiss republic. There never were any Damsens in Zug; there never can be. One of the Damsens betrayed the cause of Andreas Hoffer during the Napoleonic wars (1810), and since then the name of Damsen in Zug like that of Robespierre in France, is prohibited by law.

Damsen is a Braunschweiger. He comes from Wolfenbüttel, a town not very far from the borders of Hanover, where I believe Charles McLean was educated. Ernest August, one of the Dukes of Braunschweig (or Brunswick, as it is called in English), had a large surplus fund which he invested in bonds issued in the time of Leopold I. When he sought, after the thirty years' war, to recover, his claim was resisted, and so ever since the Brunswick bonds, like the "Guelph fund" have been a subject of litigation.

I think that Damsen gets his bond mania from this. It is a saying among Germans that "a Braunschweiger can have but one idea." Damsen has only one: Bonds. As soon as he sees a man he wishes to put him under bonds. It is a craze and as I understand that Ridder's brother-in-law, Amend, gets a percentage on all the bonds filed, why, of course, Damsen is kept busy.

Would a Braunschweiger be a sheriff? I think so. The ducal house of Brunswick and the royal family of England are intermarried. When George I. visited Wolfenbüttel, Damsen's native town, he had in his retinue a sheriff, the high Sheriff of London. What more natural than that he was the prototype of the low Dutch sheriff of New York?

I have heard it said, in explanation of Damsen's name, that if not a Dane, perhaps he was a Danite. The Danites were the executioners among the Mormons. But this is probably a mistake; Damsen is a Braunschweiger. Braunschweig Damsens are as numerous as Braunschweig Wurst in Germany. I appeal for corroboration of this to Capt. Krumm, also a Braunschweiger, and Damsen's most intimate friend in the German Reform Union, with the exception of Blumer, who comes, I believe, from Hammelin, in Hanover, just across the border. CASPER FIEFELBACH GARLICK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

VILLARD'S BLIND POOL FIASCO

Accurately Described and Vigorously Complained of in His Own Newspaper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST—*Sir:* Referring to your editorial of the 8th inst. with reference to the action of the New York Stock Exchange Governing Committee in imposing additional requirements upon companies applying to list securities, I wish to call your attention to a matter bearing on that subject that has recently come to my notice.

During the summer of 1890 one of our prominent financiers (who, I understand, is about to appear on the scene again, together with some of his associates) organized a fifty-million-dollar company. At the time application was made to list the stock of the company the Vice-President of the company wrote a letter to the Stock Exchange, in which the assets of the company were stated to be securities of other companies, which at the time had a market value of some twenty-five million dollars. The liabilities of the company were not stated, only being incidentally referred to in the following few words, "and assumed all liabilities." The stock at once sold at from $10 to $17 per share.

From an interview with the President of the company recently (who at the time of its organization was one of the attorneys of the company) it now appears that the company had a large amount of indebtedness. No report of the company's affairs was made to the stockholders until June, 1892, although the company was organized almost two years previous. The report of the company then showed that the good assets of the company had, in a large measure, disappeared, with little or nothing to show for them. What good assets the company had left were largely pledged for loans of the company, and are still pledged, and the stock of the company is now quoted at about $4 per share.

In seeking information of the President of the company recently, it was stated frankly that the company had a large amount of indebtedness at the time of the transfer of the assets, which he said he presumed the public knew. He further stated that the New York Exchange, at the time application was made to list the stock, had asked for a statement of assets and liabilities, but that the company refused to make a statement, and that, if the stock was purchased based upon the statement made to the New York Stock Exchange (which was published in the leading financial papers), their action at law, if they had any, was against the New York Stock Exchange.

If the New York Stock Exchange lends itself to such transactions, it is high time additional requirements were imposed. What objection is there to compelling sworn statements? DAILY READER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The facts and figures stated in the above communication, which was published on the editorial page of the *Evening Post* yesterday afternoon, make it plain that the corporation referred to is the North American Company. The "prominent financier" who organized that company, was its President for a time, and directed its affairs until recently was Mr. Henry Villard, one of the principal owners of the *Evening Post.*

Col. Waring's Cartage Account.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If Col. Waring does not intend to abandon his office as soon as he has used up his $2,300,000 appropriation in giving us an object lesson, would it not be well for him to ascertain if the shortage in his "Carting" account is not already as large as that which he recently discovered in his "Removal of Snow and Ice" account? Yesterday, about half-past 2 o'clock, in 121st street, on the block immediately west of Lenox avenue, my attention was invited to seven employees of the Department of Street Cleaning. Five of them were emptying the overflowing barrels of ashes and garbage that fringed the gutter into one hired cart. Another, who seemed to be in charge of the horse and