The Sun.

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Mr. Goldwin Smith Replies to Dr. Bourinot.

In a leading article the other day THE SUN called attention to an essay in the current number of the *Forum* by Dr. BOURINOT, Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa, entitled "Why Canadians Do Not Favor Annexation." As Dr. BOURINOT speaks of me in a style rather characteristic of the Ottawa official, I need not shrink from observing that he is one of that class, and that his estimate of Canadian opinion is formed from that view. A friend of mine at a private party at Ottawa having disclosed his Annexationist sentiments, an official who was present, horrified at his blasphemy, told him that were it not for the restraint of social confidence he should feel it his duty to denounce him. "Come down," replied my friend, "into the street; collect the biggest crowd you can, and I will soon relieve you of the restraint of social confidence."

The pressure of the MCKINLEY tariff, which set on foot the recent movement in favor of annexation, or, as its friends prefer to call it, continental union, has been relaxed, and a recoil from American connection has been produced by the financial crisis and the railroad disturbance at Chicago. Yet the Secretary of the Continental Union Association reports a continual stream of applications for his literature. They come in, he says, sometimes at the rate of forty a day. With them come strong assurances of the prevalence of the sentiment in the rural districts, though its public utterance is repressed by political fear. There is, therefore, no reason why Americans who are friendly to continental union should permit their interest in the question to be abated or their hopefulness to be extinguished by the assertions of Dr. BOURINOT. Dr. BOURINOT says of a writer on the side of continental union that the Canadian people pay no heed to his opinion. They show their indifference in a curious way by absorbing large editions of his book.

Dr. BOURINOT, as THE SUN has remarked, dwells on the political argument alone, leaving out of sight the economical argument. Nor does he say a word about the advantages of a united continent, or the relief which Canada would obtain by exemption from a separate and extremely expensive government. His political argument he makes out by treating as normal and inherent all the political evils and abuses in the United States, while he assumes that the institutions of Canada perfectly fulfil their ideal.

His great point is the superiority of what he calls responsible government; that is, of a Ministry having seats in the representative Assembly, and depending for existence on its vote. This system has its advantages, and might have obviated the confusion in Congress during the last session. But its result in the European communities which have adopted it, is a fatal instability of government. In France no Government lives a twelvemonth. Germany has still something of the stability of monarchy. England has still something of the stability of aristocracy. Canada, as recent disclosures have unhappily shown the world, has the stability of corruption. Much of the evil of the American system might be prevented if motions for money grants or the imposition of taxes could be placed under a control analogous to that maintained over them by the British Parliament, where they can be made only on the recommendation of the Crown.

The infrequency of elections in Canada is another of Dr. BOURINOT's points. A Canadian Parliament, he says, lasts five years. But it is liable to dissolution any day at the will of the Minister, who uses the prerogative when he wants to snatch a verdict. For nearly the last twelvemonth the country has been practically in the throes of a general election, while the Government has been dodging with the prerogative of dissolution. The last dissolution of Parliament was on the pretext that negotiations for reciprocity were on foot with the United States, and that a popular mandate for them was needed. Mr. BLAINE at once published a letter denying that any negotiations whatever were on foot. The Government was then fain to concoct a story of a plot to hand over Canada to the United States, and make it the ground of an appeal to loyalty. A printer, who had stolen from the printing office in which he was employed proof sheets to be used by the Government for the fabrication of this story, was paid with a place in the Department of Justice. I do not know whether Dr. BOURINOT would recognize in this an instance of the influence of political party in appointments to the civil service, which he so strongly condemns in the case of the United States. The political vices and evils with which on both sides of the line we have to contend, have a deeper seat than any mere defects in the machines, the action of which, under the system of party, is pretty much the same in both communities.

After all, American institutions have stood the strain of a tremendous civil war.

Dr. BOURINOT seems to assume that his legislative system is free from the danger of deadlock. But if there is a Liberal majority in the Commons after the next election, it will be confronted with an overwhelming Tory majority in the Senate, and the danger of deadlock will arise.

That our provincial and municipal politics are not affected by Dominion politics is to me a surprising assertion. Dr. BOURINOT has just heard the Tory Finance Minister say in the House of Commons that "the iniquities of Liberal Governments in various provinces are the most disgraceful political developments in any country under the sun."

The United States, at all events, have the power of amendment. Canada is bound down by an imperial act of Parliament, interpreted by a tribunal on the other side of the Atlantic. Her people would probably to-morrow vote down the nominee Senate if they had free hands. But their hands are not free. Nor does Canada choose her own Governor-General, who, according to Dr. BOURINOT, is an important factor in her Constitution. She can scarcely be said, then, to be more democratic than the United States.

Being an Englishman, which Dr. BOURINOT is not, I look upon the question not only from a Canadian, but from an English point of view, and nothing seems to me more clear than that the real interest of England points to the reunion of the English-speaking race upon this continent in hearty amity with their common mother country, with whom there would thenceforth be no possibility of a quarrel. Colonial dependencies, as Lord BEACONSFIELD himself said, in his hour of confidential frankness, are millstones around the neck of Great Britain. They contribute nothing to her armaments; they do not obey her laws, not even her copyright and marriage laws; they lay protective duties on her goods. In case of war, being beyond her power of protection and incapable of protecting themselves, they would be death traps for her arms and her honor. I have lived enough among British statesmen to know that some of the best and most patriotic among them have been of this opinion.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Session and the Record.

The last Legislature to be elected under the former apportionment, now superseded by the new Constitution, and the first in twelve years to be in accord politically with a Republican Governor of New York, adjourned on Thursday. On Dec. 31, 1882, the term of ALONZO B. CORNELL, Republican, came to an end; on Jan. 1, 1895, the term of LEVI P. MORTON, Republican, began. During the dozen years intervening, the Republicans at times held the Legislature, and at other times the Democrats enjoyed that advantage; but against the former there was always the barrier of a Democratic Governor. Not since 1882 until the present year have the Republicans had actual control of the legislation in Albany.

The record they have made speaks rather for itself than for them. It is poor. The tax rate, which was 2.18 last year under a Democratic Governor and with a Democratic State Senate, is 3.24 this year, with Republicans in full control. These are the inevitable earmarks of Republican supremacy at Albany:

The Greater New York project has been defeated.

The promise of a new Excise law has been broken.

The radical improvement demanded in the former election law has not been made.

New burdens in the forms of increased expenditure for public servants, and for useless and dangerous commissions, have been imposed upon the people of this city.

There have been scandalous recriminations between Republicans, mutual charges of corruption and wrongdoing, resulting in profitless investigations. Democratic officials heretofore elected by the people or appointed by their representatives have been turned out wantonly, and in some cases without even the warrant of law. In five of the big cities of the State, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Syracuse, and Albany, serious factional differences have been aroused and aggravated by the course of Republicans in the Legislature. There are now two discordant groups of Republicans in every one of these five cities, a menace to Republican success in November.

Such, in substance, is the record of one hundred and thirty-six days of legislative session in Albany with the Republicans in full control.

Fifty Senators and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen, under the district divisions established by the amended Constitution, will be chosen this year.

A Sanctuary of Commerce.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, in an interesting address delivered before the American Peace Society at Boston on Thursday evening, dwelt upon "the possibility of making the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands the sanctuary of the great commerce of the Pacific Ocean." He said that he had recommended this idea to the authorities at Washington.

We should think that the project of an ocean sanctuary might perhaps appeal to the present Administration, and that it might be willing to have Hawaii consecrated to this purpose, especially if she would take LILIUOKALANI as high priestess, set up the throne again, and, above all, renounce all ambitions and desires to cast in her lot with the American Union.

Mr. ATKINSON thinks that the RUSH-BAGOT treaty of 1818, by which a very limited force of war vessels was allowed on the Great Lakes, is a precedent for the policy he now proposes for the Sandwich Islands, and that Japan could help us in bringing the plan to pass:

"What greater triumph could now be attained by the new power which has suddenly come to the front in the far East then for Japan to unite with the United States in justifying the name of the Pacific Ocean? What stands in the way of a compact among the great commercial nations? The United States and Japan, joined with the British empire, the German empire, France, Russia, and Italy, may establish the conditions which I have presented to you. Argument is not needed in such a cause. The very suggestion carries its full force; it would only be weakened by further discussion."

We are not wholly disposed to dispute this last assertion. We have no doubt, also, that a proposal to make a commercial sanctuary of Hawaii, instead of joining her to the United States, would be welcomed with boisterous enthusiasm by England and Germany, whose antipathy to the law of the stronger and devotion to peace principles are so well known. They might justly protest against extending sanctuary privileges to Samoa and Tonga, but with these exceptions, having already grabbed about everything else there is available in the Pacific, they would consent to the autonomy of Hawaii, in place of its voluntary adhesion to the North American Union.

We think, however, that Hawaii herself will be quite as safe within the shelter of that Union as in the isolated sanctuary which Mr. ATKINSON proposes. All the protection she needs she has already craved at our hands; and when she receives it, she will have an ample guarantee of peace.

The Political Situation in Great Britain.

The successive victories gained by the Unionists in recent by-elections in England seem to justify the confidence with which they look forward to the next general contest at the polls. They also explain why the Liberals cling to office with desperation, although they have no hope of carrying through the upper House any of the measures that figured in the Newcastle programme.

That the Ministers are skirmishing for delay in the hope that something auspicious may turn up, is manifest from their postponement of a decisive vote on the Local Veto bill, which must have brought them within a hair's breadth of defeat, and from the introduction of the one man, one vote bill, which they do not expect to pass. "Since the Government have no mind for work," was Mr. BALFOUR's comment on the move just mentioned, "let us play"! Both parties are willing enough to while away the time until Parliament has passed the budget by which Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT has again proved himself a successful financier. The ways and means once arranged, however, the Liberals will be unable long to defer a dissolution, and they will go to the country, nominally perhaps still under Lord ROSEBERY, but really under the guidance of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, who alone of Mr. GLADSTONE's former lieutenants has gained any distinction since the retirement of their chief.

What chance have the Liberals of retaining at the next general election even the narrow majority of about a dozen which they now possess? They have kept faith with the Welshmen by introducing and pushing a bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Anglican Church in Wales. We may probably assume, therefore, that they will lose no seats in the principality. Nor have they any reason to dread any serious losses in Scotland; it is in England that the numbers of the Gladstonians are almost certain to be signally cut down. If the nearly uniform trend of recent by-elections affords a trustworthy basis for forecast, they may expect to be ousted from scores of the seats which in 1892 they carried by very small majorities. In that event the Unionists will return to power with the same great preponderance which they acquired in the general election held in the midsummer of 1886.

There is not, of course, the slightest chance that the threatened shrinkage of Gladstonian strength can be in any degree made good by gains on the part of their Irish allies. Not again in our time are we likely to see the Nationalists win 85 of the 103 seats allotted to Ireland, as they did under Mr. PARNELL in 1885 and 1886. The constituencies wrenched from them by the Unionists in 1892 can scarcely be recovered; it is more probable that a few others will be captured by the landlord party. More dangerous, however, than the common enemy is the apparently irreparable schism in the Nationalist ranks. Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND and his eight Parnellite colleagues are confident of obtaining some accessions to their faction, and nobody believes that any of their present seats can be taken from them by the McCarthyites, even should the latter be undivided by the quarrel between Mr. DILLON and Mr. HEALY. Altogether the prospect of the Gladstonian-McCarthyite coalition seems a dark one, and the attempt to brighten it by organizing a campaign against the House of Lords has apparently miscarried.

Who Is the Original Third-Term Man?

In two recent proclamations from the White House, Mr. CLEVELAND has offered his services to the people as the figurehead of a cause vaguely described by him as that of "sound money and a safe currency." For several weeks it has seemed likely that these manifestoes had a direct, if subterranean, connection with certain cautious yet systematic efforts to test public opinion on the question of a third term.

The observant and ingenious correspondent in New York of the *Philadelphia Press* has been trying to trace this connection, by following up to their probable source the little rivulets of third-term sentiment which now trickle across the editorial pages of some of the Cuckoo newspapers of the more reckless sort. The task is worth the trouble. Nothing that increases our knowledge of the psychology of cuckooism is without value as material for the political history of these times.

In the first place, the *Press's* correspondent acquits Col. DAN LAMONT of any part or interest in the third-term nonsense. A man "who has had very intimate relations with Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration," and who has been approaching some of the editors in western New York on the subject of a third term for Mr. CLEVELAND, admits that the matter has been mentioned to LAMONT. That astute person "replied instantly that it was useless to attempt to rekindle third-term sentiment. Mr. CLEVELAND, in his opinion, would not listen to such a suggestion. If there seemed to be any serious growth of the third-term plan, Mr. CLEVELAND would take, in his own way, steps to put an end to it."

Now, while it is undoubtedly true that Col. LAMONT would talk that way, at the present stage of the game, if he were at the very bottom of a third-term movement, we do not believe that this very adroit and sensible politician is revolving any such idea, even in the innermost machinery of his able mind. Mr. CLEVELAND as a statesman is in a peculiar sense the creation of Col. DAN LAMONT's genius. When Mr. CLEVELAND has followed the Colonel's advice in political matters, he has generally profited by his docility. When he has chosen to go it alone, he has frequently come to grief. Nearly everybody understands this except Mr. CLEVELAND himself; and nobody understands it better than Col. LAMONT. His own future fame as the creator and manager of an historical personage of broad dimensions is now involved in the task of getting his large friend successfully through the next twenty-two months without any irremediable break, and then landing him intact in dignified retirement. Col. LAMONT has no conceivable motive for assisting to wind up Mr. CLEVELAND's public career with an inglorious and ridiculous attempt to grab an honor which WASHINGTON refused, and which has been within the reach of no President since WASHINGTON. It would be as if a sculptor should deliberately smash his own masterpiece when it was nearly completed and almost ready for exhibition.

Clearly, it is not DAN LAMONT. And yet somebody is now industriously at work sowing in fertile Cuckoo soil the seed-thought that the financial emergency and the preservation of our credit in Europe may justify a departure next year from the no-third-term principle and compel the nomination of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND as the only American statesman able to handle the emergency and keep us right in the credit books of the European bankers!

If it is not Col. LAMONT, who is it? We cannot say that the correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* has fully answered this question. The result of his investigations up to date seems to be that the fountain head of third-term sentiment is in "a small group in the New York Reform Club." He names no names. There is some plausibility in this idea, for much that has been mischievous in Mr. CLEVELAND's political leadership came from that quarter. Not a little that has been disastrous to Democracy has originated in a small group in the New York Reform Club. If any circle or syndicate of powerful thinkers is capable of evolving the idea that the future of American institutions depends upon the continued presence of Mr. CLEVELAND in the Executive Mansion, this "small group in the New York Reform Club" is up to the job. But every circle has a centre, every group a nucleus. Supposing that the small group in the Reform Club is, in fact, working third-term sentiment for the benefit of Mr. CLEVELAND's unappeased ambition, who is working the small group? Can it be the Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD? Can it be the Hon. JOHN DE WITT WARNER? Can it be the Hon. E. ELLERY ANDERSON, or perhaps Mr. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON?

The American Girl.

Mrs. KATE TANNATT WOOD's defence of the American girl against the charge that she is weak, silly, and frivolous was only necessary for the instruction of those who do not use their own discernment, but follow the judgment of cheap and vulgar or ignorant critics.

The girls of the society of fashion, of whom she spoke more particularly in her address before the Professional Women's League, are now remarkable for their vigor and both their serious and pleasure-seeking activity. They are accomplished horsewomen, are eager in outdoor sports, sensible in their dress, retired in their manners, and their interests are larger and broader than ever in the past. Whatever else may be their defects they are least of all open to the accusation of feebleness and frivolity. If all the men with whom they associate had advanced equally in their moral and intellectual development, it would be fortunate for the race; but the women have gone ahead faster than the men. They are usually the superiors in cultivation, both social and mental. They have brighter minds.

As it is, this improvement of the feminine part of that society shows itself in the new generation. The increase in the stature and in the physical endurance and intellectual vigor of both young men and young women, has been notable since the range of feminine activities, interests, and ambitions has been extended, or during the last twenty-five years. Those girls described as weak and frivolous have a better inheritance of vigor of both mind and body than their mothers received. The young men in the colleges are more stalwart than their fathers, usually overtopping them in stature, and having brighter and keener intellects. We are raising up a lot of doctors, lawyers, and men of science who will give new lustre to this country. They will also carry into all departments of business enterprise a better equipment of education. These young men can be trusted to push forward American civilization. But, as we have said, their progress has not been as notable as that of the girls. The day when it was fashionable for a woman to be a weak dependent has passed. Frivolous indoor occupations and timid withdrawal from contact with outside life and its interests have been replaced by vigorous activity in all the affairs of society, and in the ambition to become the comrades of men in their broader occupations. The young women are waiting, ready to share political responsibilities. They are horrified no longer by the suggestion that they should be admitted to the suffrage. The organization of women which struggled to obtain the suffrage from the Constitutional Convention was largely composed of representatives of the society especially accused of frivolity.

Generally the American girl has improved in strength and become less frivolous. The hardest and the cleverest students in the public schools are girls. They are entering freely into every employment that does not demand rude muscular power and rugged endurance. They are better able to take care of themselves than formerly. They are getting over nonsensical notions that dwarfing restrictions are essential to feminine attractions. They are not afraid that they can know too much or do too much. Meantime they are improving in their looks and increasing in their charm and their desirability as companions and comrades, and men are finding it out.

The American girl needs no defence against accusations like those refuted by Mrs. WOOD, and least of all at this time, when her advancement in every field is so conspicuous and so indisputable.

The Absence of Our Holstein Sheriff.

This was substantially the phraseology of the order served upon DAMSEN and ILLINGWORTH, requiring their joint appearance in the Court of Oyer and Terminer last Wednesday: "Let EDWARD J. DAMSEN (or TAMSEN), Sheriff of the city and county of New York, and JOHN ILLINGWORTH, court guard, appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court."

At the time and place designated in the order, one of the persons described in it was present, besides several other people. DAMSEN was not there. He was constructively there, but physically he was not. Why was this? Various reasons, some plausible, some amusing, some preposterous, have been assigned in justification or explanation of DAMSEN's absence on Wednesday from the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FURIOSO HOEBER, the German-American Reform Coroner, who, in the event of a commitment of DAMSEN, would, under our law, have had the custody of the Sheriff, was at his post prepared, if necessary, to perform the irksome, but not perilous, duty of arresting his little Holstein compatriot. By some it is said that DAMSEN, notwithstanding his record of service in the Hanseatic Guards, was afraid of HOEBER. Others aver that DAMSEN is profoundly reluctant to visit any of the criminal courts as a defendant. For the purpose of prosecuting others, he attends with vigilant alacrity, but to defend himself against accusations he is dilatory. He halts. He considers. He stays away.

Ex-Judge CURTIS, in defending ILLINGWORTH in the contempt proceedings on Wednesday before Judge BARRETT, referred to DAMSEN as "a person unfamiliar with our laws and with our language." Upon this chance remark may turn the true explanation of DAMSEN's absence. It is a fact well known to those familiar with criminal jurisprudence in Germany, that the constable of the cities in that country, *der Polizeibeamte*, has primary jurisdiction. When, for instance, a charge of petty larceny, intoxication, trespass, or disorderly conduct, is made against an individual, the *Polizeibeamte* then and there hears the accusation and determines upon his course. Such is not the rule here. It may be that DAMSEN, familiar with German but unfamiliar with American methods, may have been waiting in the Sheriff's office on Wednesday forenoon for Judge BARRETT to come to him. He was waiting, it may have been, for Judge BARRETT to show cause why he should have considered DAMSEN's case; and we can well understand with what impatience our handsome High Sheriff counted the laggard minutes while Judge BARRETT tarried.

Another theory offered by some in explanation of the absence of DAMSEN on Wednesday, from the contempt proceedings in which his name or names figured prominently, is that perhaps he was unable to find the Criminal Courts building.

But perhaps a more plausible theory of DAMSEN's absence is this: DAMSEN and HOEBER are both members of the German-American Reform organization. Since January 1 the official acts of both have been diverting and grotesque. But HOEBER has generally conformed to the law as he understands it, and though the law as he understands it is not the law as it exists, HOEBER has done his best. He is entitled at least to that acknowledgment. It is true that those with whom, officially, a Coroner has most to do, are those from whose corporeal frames the breath of life has gone. They cannot escape his vigilance. With DAMSEN the case is different. He deals with the living and his deputies deal with the living; and from these deputies the living, from time to time, escape, or evade the orders of the Court, or go to Turkish baths, in defiance of such orders, when they should be taken to the City Prison, or leave the jurisdiction of the city, or give worthless bonds for their appearance when required, or depart without even that formality of courtesy to the first German-American Reform Sheriff New York has ever had.

DAMSEN, conscious of all these facts, and conscious, too, of the plight into which the German Reform Union has fallen through his blunders and errors, may have been reluctant to look his associate German-American Reformer, HOEBER, in the face. He may have shrunk from an interview humiliating to the fine sensibilities of a notary public. He may have imagined that HOEBER, who speaks German fluently, and often volubly, would upbraid him in the language he understands. The clear-cut and concise English of GEORGE C. BARRETT, DAMSEN might not have comprehended, but from HOEBER's Plattdeutsch there would have been no escape. And DAMSEN knew that HOEBER was waiting for him at the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

We observe that the lawyer of ILLINGWORTH secured on Thursday from Judge INGRAHAM an order for the review of his client's commitment. This order is not based on DAMSEN's absence, but on the claim that an error in law was committed in holding ILLINGWORTH, while DAMSEN, who was a party to the proceedings for contempt, was discharged. The hearing comes up in June, and if DAMSEN is in town and in office at that time he may find it convenient to attend.

The measure known as the ROBERTSON bill, which passed both Houses of the Legislature and now awaits the consideration of Mayor STRONG and Governor MORTON, provides for the annexation to this city of certain lands and villages in Westchester county. The bill merits and receives the unqualified approbation of the people of Westchester as well as of the citizens of New York; and we sincerely trust that it will receive the official approval of the Mayor and the Governor.

A fool of a man has sent us a postal card upon which are a few words: "The ever-bragging herd of so-called Americans are really stupid asses; they tolerate the existence of those Chinese syndicates in California, and bare their backs to the Jewish scourge." Well, we are yet able to laugh and grow fat, and we have good prospects, and the men of every race here have a free field, with equal chances, and the eagle screams as merrily as ever, and New York is growing, and immigrants are rushing here to join us, and the goose hangs high. We may not be as stupid as the asinine braggart says we are.

Question: "Pray tell me which of the faculties of the mind the editor of THE SUN regards as the most valuable in practical life?" Answer: We do not know anything about "faculties" in the mind. The word is apt to be misleading. The mind of man is not divided into partitions, with a separate faculty in each partition. It possesses varied and complex powers, to which distinctive names have been given, for the sake of convenience, but they are all commingled and inseparable, and two or a half dozen or more of them may act together at one and the same time. The lobes of the brain are as one lobe in their association, and the processes of the mind are analogous thereto. The whole of the mental powers may be brought to bear upon a given point.

For convenience, we speak of the faculties, and give them names, and some people divide them into determinate groups. It would be impossible to tell which one of these named faculties is the most valuable in practical life. That one of them known as the will, which, however, it must be remembered is not partitioned off from the others, may be of great practical value, when under the guidance of a sound judgment. The memory also is a good one. The reason, using that word in its higher significance, is a first-rate one. The imagination, while under the direction of reason, is one of vast utility. The late JAY GOULD, for example, had a keen perception, a strong will, a very sure memory, an unusual measure of reason, and a large imagination, this last word being here used to indicate the capacity of projecting the cogitative powers.

We are disposed to suggest that a man in whom these "faculties" are properly shaped and lively, is well endowed for practical life, if the rest of his mind is all right.

It is a cruel and foolish thing for the Spanish Government to send to the dreaded regions of eastern Cuba 30,000 or 40,000 young Spaniards, the flower and hope of Spain, to be destroyed in the swamps, hunted and slain by the patriots, or sent to their graves by the yellow fever, all in order that Spain may retain, as a mere matter of vanity, a small and distant island which is of advantage to her only as a means for the enrichment of a few official cormorants.

We have seen with regret the attitude of that old-time democratic orator and enthusiast of Spain, EMILIO CASTELAR, who about twenty years ago was the champion of Spanish freedom and the President of the short-lived Spanish republic. CASTELAR stood proudly indeed at that time, when his eloquence stirred the Cortes and animated the soul of Spain. Years ago, after long struggles for liberty, he succumbed to the blandishments of royalty, and now he upholds the despotism of Spain in Cuba. What though he suffered for his cause, could he not have justified his fame by adhering to it through life? We are sorry for the loss of CASTELAR. He ought to be ashamed to speak as he has recently spoken.

The broad-brimmed slouch hats so largely worn by our free fellow citizens of the further West and further South have never been a popular article of wear in this place. We frequently see them, of course, in the streets, where many kinds of headwear are to be seen; and an unusual number of them have been noticed here during the week, worn by the trans-Wabash and trans-Sabine hotel keepers who have been at the Boniface Convention. In some cases they were worn jauntily, by stalwart, handsome, dark-complexioned, mustachioed men, with hair rather longer than is ordinarily seen here on men. We have several times had cause to like the look, both of the broad slouch and its wearer. The slouch suits many men's physiognomy much better than the plug tile, or the narrow-brimmed felt, or the billycock. The wearer of the slouch often seems to stalk about more proudly in the open air than he could with the best $8 beaver or a $3 soft wide-awake or a $2 billycock.

Then again the Texas slouch hat helps to shade the countenance, and we should think that when the brim is to yielding as to flap easily it would promote the cooling movements of the air around the face. No plug, no billycock can be made serviceable in these ways. The slouch often gives a man a kind of Spanish look, or Spanish-Mexican, which we like for a change. But we don't believe it can be made popular in New York, where so many people would rather imitate Paris than Texas.

It Seldom Fails.

From the Kansas City Journal.

In order to reduce his weight
He purchased him a wheel;
Before he'd ridden it a week
He fell off a good deal.

NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Candidates for the Three Vacancies to Be Filled This Year.

Three Supreme Court Judges will be elected this year, more than were ever before chosen at a city election in New York. No vacancies are to be filled; the number of Supreme Court Judges is to be increased by three, exclusive of the change made by the amended Constitution, which turns Superior Court and Common Pleas Court Judges into Supreme Court Judges after Jan. 1. Although there is no apprenticeship for Supreme Court Judges in the ordinary line of promotion, it is a fact that they come to their honors by gradual stages. George H. Van Brunt, the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court in this district, was originally a Judge of the Common Pleas Court, elected in 1869. He served for fourteen years and was then promoted to the Supreme Court bench. George C. Barrett was originally a Civil Court Judge, and in November, 1868, he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Afterward he was elected a Supreme Court Judge, and is now in the twenty-third year of his service. George L. Ingraham was elected a Judge of the Superior Court in November, 1882, and he held that position until appointed to succeed the late Judge Brady. George P. Andrews was originally Assistant United States District Attorney, and was afterward appointed Corporation Counsel. In November, 1883, he was elected a Supreme Court Judge, and his present term will expire in December, 1897. Morgan J. O'Brien was appointed Corporation Counsel by Abram S. Hewitt, and he left that position to become Supreme Court Judge on Jan. 1, 1888. Abram R. Lawrence was a candidate for Mayor in 1872, and the year following, 1873, he was elected Supreme Court Judge. Edward Patterson held no judicial position before becoming a Supreme Court Judge in 1887, but he had been a defeated candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1884 and 1885.

On the Republican side three candidates are already named: Ernest Hall, former Judge of the City Court; William N. Cohen, who has the backing of Edward Lauterbach, Platt Republican and Chairman of the Republican County Committee; and James A. Blanchard. On the Democratic side, Frederick Smyth, ex-Recorder; Rastus S. Ransom, former Surrogate; Charles H. Truax, former Judge of the Superior Court, and David McClure, are named as prospective candidates, and the State Democracy has a possible outside candidate in Francis M. Scott. The German Reform Union has a favorite in Charles F. MacLean, former Police Commissioner and now counsel for the Sheriff. Supreme Court Judges receive $17,500 a year for the term of fourteen years.

"THE ONE STRONG MAN IN A BLATANT LAND."

Fine Tribute (by an Englishman) to the Hon. Grover Cleveland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to offer a mild remonstrance against the policy of THE SUN in impugning the character of that robust American, Grover Cleveland. The President is, to my mind, one of the most sensible and moderate statesmen of the century, and will favorably compare with the greatest of his predecessors, including Lincoln and even Washington. He stands out prominently in an age of corruption and of turpitude as the one strong man in a blatant land.

What, may I ask, has America to gain by winking at a revolution in the Hawaiian Islands, or encouraging filibusters in Cuba, or crack-brained annexationists in Canada? This country has prospered by steadily pursuing a policy of non-interference and peace. The Constitution was not intended to stand the strain of extensive colonization, and the country is to day large enough to satisfy the most ambitious.

What the people want is not more territory, but more liberty. We do not want more Rockefellers to increase the price of oil, nor more Armours to corner meat, nor gamblers to enhance the price of grain; we surely have enough trusts and tramps and thieves. In fact, it would be better to roll our pork kings and railroad kings and oil kings and iron kings and political bosses all into one decent dictator, or imperialist if you will, and create a monarchy right away. We could watch one thief and check his ravages in the sweet vineyard of our liberties, but we cannot watch a thousand. We could treat him as a wild boar, and, like the Greeks, slay him upon the spot, but it seems utterly impossible to keep pace, even with the assistance of a vigilant press, upon the myriads of petty bosses and ignorant usurpers who have now fastened themselves upon the nation.

This bugaboo about the kings of feudal ages cannot be exploded a moment too soon. No monarch like Louis XIV. or Charles V. is now possible in any part of Europe, and in the presence of popular suffrage and a free press they could not exist here, or accomplish half the injury which a crowd of plutocratic quichlons perform in the name of liberty and under the forms of a republic.

Bah! The other day I saw the statue of Liberty paraded in the public streets behind a candy cart! and the Stars and Stripes rolled around a ragged urchin peddling cheap cigars on the Bowery! In any monarchy in Europe these boys would be at school, and if they had the good fortune to be born in England they would be taken care of by some benevolent legislation or by a donor like the Duchess of Montrose, who nobly bequeathed a sum of £85,000 the other day to support the poor of London. What of your Vanderbilts and your Goulds and your moneyed aristocracy?

Hurrah for Grover Cleveland! May his shadow never grow less, and may THE SUN set some evening never more to rise.

I am, sir, an Englishman, and proud of it.

WEST ISLIP, May 16. GEORGE PHIPPS.

State Care of the Insane.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Whatever may be the outcome of the pending suit in which New York city is resisting the payment of State taxes for the support of the insane of the State while it was at the same time maintaining its own insane, there can be no question as to the desirability of establishing a uniform system throughout the State by which New York city would bear her share of the burdens and enjoy her due proportion of the advantages of an equitable system of State care and support of the dependent insane.

That the State hospitals have provided better accommodations, better food and clothing, better attendants, and better facilities for medical treatment of the insane than the county asylums cannot be denied; for $3.80 per week will buy more than $2.80. The former is the rate of expenditure in the State hospitals, the latter is the measure of the generosity of the city.

The Legislature of 1895, with all its shortcomings, has to its credit that it has opened the doors for New York and Kings counties—the only counties remaining outside the State system—to avail themselves of the advantages of the State Care act. The Kings county lunatic asylums, with their inmates, with the full approval of the local authorities, have already been transferred to the State by chapter 628, Laws of 1895. The Cantor-Conkling bill for the conversion of the New York city asylums for the insane into the Manhattan State Hospital is now before the Mayor. I hope it will receive his approval. A PHYSICIAN.

NEW YORK, May 17.

A Bible Student Corrected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your issue of Thursday last "Bible Student" asserts that John the Evangelist makes no mention of the ascension of Christ. In John iii., 13, we have this mention of it: "And no man hath ascended into heaven but He that descended from heaven, the Son of Man, who is in heaven." Strange that one who signs himself "Bible Student" should be ignorant of this fact.

BROOKLYN, May 17. JAMES POWERS.

Going Home Again.

From the Nordlicht.

There was a pair on board, a pair of old married people, who had saved money in America and were now going home to pass their last days in the land of their birth. The man, Kittel Olsen Eakken, was 95 years old, and his wife Karen was 93; they came from Lansing, Ia. They were longing to get back again to Norway, which they had left fifty years before. The old man was partly blind. His beard was long and white and his features furrowed with deep wrinkles. He was in good spirits, and said that he longed to set his foot again upon northern ground. His wife, who wore a big, broad-brimmed hat which overshadowed her fine and gentle face, fully shared her husband's desire to see their native land once more.

A Judicial Pleasantry.

From the Herald.

In closing, Judge Barrett said: "Under former administrations of the Sheriff's office either the Sheriff or the Under Sheriff attended in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and saw that the mandates of the court were carried out. Now, however, neither the Sheriff nor his deputy is here, and the papers are handed to the first one that comes along. There should be some one here *with sufficient intelligence* to instruct the deputies in their duties.

Slow to Tumble.

From the Detroit Tribune.

She had now become desperate.

"Your family has a grand name," he observed.

"I would prefer almost any other," she rejoined with a promptness sufficient to suggest that she had given the subject thought.

After a time she sat as one in a trance, and wondered what would be the chances of his tumbling if a wheat elevator were to precipitate itself upon him.

NO COMMON-PLACE EULOGY.

A Wife's Public Tribute to Her Dead Husband Over His Grave.

The following unusual, not to say remarkable, funeral oration was recently pronounced by Mrs. Turner over the body of her husband, the Hon. Isaac M. Turner of Grand Rapids, Mich., who died of consumption after a lingering illness. There were no other funeral exercises:

"I feel that I must say a word here above the bier of my dead hero, for all that is best in life I owe to him. While living he was for all, but, being dead, he is mine alone. Then I would speak, for many of you here were friends of his, and, through him only, friends of mine.

"You who knew him in his professional or public life, knew him to love and esteem. I know from your presence here; but I think that it must have been that he was at his best in his private life. In his home, with his friends, in his library, was certainly where he found life's fullest meaning and highest enjoyment. And if in public life he ever found it necessary to be stern or appear harsh, yet it was his nature to be kind and gentle; for he was ever a lover of little children, a lover and protector of all domestic pets, a lover of flowers and forests, and of that gentle mystic mood of nature of which his favorite poets sang so eloquently. Perhaps he did not possess the technicalities of exact scholarship, yet he was a profound student in many departments of research; he was familiar with the wide sweep and tendencies of history, as well as with its more particular phases. He was a lover of the literature of all ages and nations. It was a maxim with him that in a knowledge of universal literature was to be found the widest culture.

"His Anglo-Saxon blood made him a fearless lover of the truth, and a fearless advocate of the rights of the individual. With him the human soul in its full integrity should acknowledge no authority either to Church or State, except indeed in so far as had been mutually agreed upon for the good of all. Yet, claiming this preeminent position for himself, you would not find a man more modest and more considerate for others.

"His life was cast upon a generous mould, his love and sympathy were as wide as humanity, his interest as wide as nature. The less fortunate in life found in him a true friend and helper, and he was the peer of many upon their own more limited platform.

"He was made of the stuff from which heroes are made. It was ever his lot to struggle, it was his to endure, and it was his to attain. To struggle, to endure, to attain: that makes the cycle of human life, and his was not incomplete, though his forty-three years seemed all too short.

"During the fifteen years of our wedded life there has never been a winter nor a summer gone by, but at the turning of the seasons I have heard the rustling of the robes of the angel of death. The shadow of her wing has been over us at all times. There has never been a fond ambition for this world's fair prospects but has been gently shrouded on her breast. My sorrow is great, but it is without bitterness, except in so far as contrition and remorse will come with the recollection that I might have been more tender and loving to one whose life was so unequally matched with fate.

"I cannot stand here above the wreck of so much promise and say that I believe that it is the will of Providence, for I do not. God does not will such heartbreaking things. I can take no comfort in the platitude that the mysteries of Providence are past human understanding. Humanity itself has been intrusted with the high problem of working out its own salvation, and it is humanity's part to see that such inconsolable things do not happen. Humanity, by investigation, research, and effort must fulfil the destiny stamped upon its brow. To base my faith upon the postulate that somewhere at some time in the universe this must be compensated is an unsubstantial position, for there is no compensation. There can be none, except in so far as human effort can prevent the happening of such untimely occurrences.

"But weep not for him, for all has ended in peace; weep for me and for mine, if you will; but weep not for him, for his life went out upon triumphant lines. No imperial guard ever died at his post of duty more nobly than did our hero, and I pray that his life may still be a hope and inspiration to me, and not a mere memory, however sweet and sacred that will always be. Weep not for him. Chant no funeral dirge. Let no minor strains of woe