

The Sun

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1895.
Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, sent to our 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 30th street. All information should be given to the public or to the press of the whole country.

A Forecast of the Yacht Race.

The Defender and Valkyrie have both sailed. The Defender promises to be a very grand yacht, possibly almost as marked in comparison with the other big sloops as the famous Gloriana. Her berth with the Colonia day before yesterday made the observers think that on her very first trial she could have beaten the latter in a race by about fifteen minutes. She responds well to a light wind, and stands up stubbornly in a stronger one. And she lacks with none of the ponderous deliberation of the Vigilant, the insuperable bar to the latter's success in easy weather in the land-locked bay. It is expected that the Vigilant will come out of her alterations a greatly improved boat. The Jubilee, a powerful yacht of but partially tested qualities, has been altered, and the complete silence of the Boston yachtsmen since her trial in new form is somewhat suggestive of their nursing a secret hope that she may turn out to be dangerous for any company. Yet it would not be surprising after the showing of the Defender's first trial, to see her win from the Vigilant and Jubilee almost as decisively as the Volunteer won from the lovely Mayflower.

The Valkyrie in a stiff breeze has been pronounced the tenderest of British yachts. A little more ballast, already added as rumor says, will help her there, of course. However, Lord DENHAVEN says that she was built particularly for light weather, and carries an unprecedented amount of canvas accordingly. The race of July 5 on the Clyde, in weather precisely adapted to her sails, the Valkyrie beat the Britannia fifteen minutes, the Britannia finishing in the lightest wind of the day, and therefore lagging home at a considerable disadvantage. Under those conditions it is plain that the Valkyrie is easily the best of British yachts. Yet it was necessary for her to beat the Britannia with something like a hot margin in order to begin a cup race here of twenty miles to whistled with equal chances against a boat only as good as the Vigilant; for, rating Valkyrie II. and Britannia about alike, the Vigilant in a sound and steady breeze was from ten to fifteen minutes better. In the triangular race of thirty miles on Oct. 10, under that condition, the Vigilant beat that year's Valkyrie by ten minutes and a half.

The British challenger of 1895, it must be recollected, has a long gap to make up before she can range herself alongside of the American defender of 1893. If, instead of the latter, we are now to put forward a champion distinctly faster, the race is already as good as over, and the cup is still fixed. Happily for the season's sport, the new calculation, in which errors and accidents can't appear. The Defender may not sail up to her promise, and the Valkyrie may fall beyond hers. The races of 1895 may have been misleading. There is still plenty of uncertainty to keep the interest in the matches of next September at the top notch, and to furnish confidence to either side.

England and the Monroe Doctrine.

We observe that the prominence given to the Monroe doctrine in Tammany's Fourth of July celebration has attracted considerable comment; and naturally attention is directed to Governor CAMPBELL's point that although England is now trespassing upon Venezuela, as he holds, in violation of that doctrine, she was foremost seventy years ago in applauding it. As a historical fact, the formal announcement of the MONROE doctrine was unquestionably due to British suggestion. Mr. CANNING, in 1823, during the days of the so-called Holy Alliance, informed Mr. RUSH that Great Britain could not view with indifference the intervention of foreign powers in Spanish America, and suggested that the United States and Great Britain should make a joint declaration on that subject. The occasion was the supposed purpose of Spain's European allies, especially France, to assist her in subduing her revolted colonies in the American continent. Our Government, however, did not accept that proposal of a joint declaration, deeming itself competent to make its own announcement; and such an announcement came in MONROE's famous message.

Governor CAMPBELL referred to Lord BROUGHAM's assertion that the President's declaration had diffused great joy among free men in Europe. He might also have quoted what Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said as a proof of how Great Britain originally received the MONROE doctrine: "This wise Government, in grave but determined language, and with that reasonable but deliberate candor which is characteristic of the principles of her policy, and makes known the cases in which the care of her own safety will compel her to take up arms for the defence of other States. I have never observed a more judicious declaration of England, which indeed is perfect, if allowance be made for the deeper, or at least more immediate, interest in the independence of South America, which our neighborhood gives to the United States."

This it will be seen that seventy years ago defining England's strongly supported the views of the United States as to the non-intervention of European powers in American affairs. Governor CAMPBELL, therefore, had good reason to attack the recent intimations of the British press that the MONROE doctrine cannot be respected as international law. But while President MONROE's announcement had its origin in a British suggestion, the fundamental principle on which it was based was distinctly American, and had long been familiar in this country. Fifteen years earlier President JEFFERSON, writing on Oct. 20, 1808, from Washington, to Governor CLAIRBOURNE of Louisiana in regard to Cuba and Mexico, and to the efforts of the various South American colonies to make themselves independent, declared that "we consider their interests and ours as the same, and that the object of both must be to exclude all European influences from this hemisphere. We wish to avoid the necessity of going to war till our revenue shall be entirely liberated from debt." Here the essential principle of the MONROE doctrine was announced long before the formal declaration by that President.

What Mr. MONROE and his Cabinet did was to seize and improve an occasion that Great Britain furnished. Mr. CALHOUN, then a member of the Cabinet, said long af-

terward that he remembered the reception of the despatch from Mr. RUSH, containing CANNING's views, "as distinctly as if all the circumstances had occurred yesterday. I well recollect the great satisfaction with which it was received by the Cabinet;" and JEFFERSON himself, to whom President MONROE resorted for advice, discussed Mr. CANNING's initiative in his memorable reply from Monticello.

Beginning by declaring that "the question propounded by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence," the venerable statesman declared that our cardinal maxims should be "never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe," and "never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs." His ground was that our purpose was "to make our hemisphere that of freedom," which was a distinct purpose from that of Europe. He then added, however, referring to Mr. CANNING's proposition, that "one nation most of all could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid, and accompany us in it." War with France and Spain might result, he said, from accepting England's proposition, but it would be "not her war, but ours." Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of commerce, by never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. But I am clearly of Mr. CANNING's opinion, that it will prevent instead of provoking war. The wise course adopted was that of a declaration by our Government alone, and it was sufficient.

Thus it is clear that England, though she cannot be said to have invented, yet invited the MONROE doctrine. She had then, it is true, a special purpose in view, and her interests were concerned in it. No doubt, also, as promulgated, the doctrine had a broad basis, and included her with other European powers. Yet in that form her leading statesmen welcomed it, and she had even proposed a joint declaration so nearly identical in terms that we find Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH saying that the coincidence of the views entertained by the two Governments was perfect.

Mr. CAMPBELL was fully justified in denouncing those who declare that the MONROE doctrine is something that England is under no obligation to respect. It is certainly a doctrine that our own country is bound to enforce.

The New Party.

It has been said more than once that the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND regards it as his mission and destiny to create a new party upon the wreck and ruin of the old. It is doing it. The party now in process of formation will owe its existence to the reaction of American sentiment against the foreign policy of Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration; and particularly and principally to the indignation excited by the infamous attempt to restore LILJOKALASTI.

As Democrat after Democrat and Republican after Republican come forward to announce their adherence to the principles of the Party of Americans and of Americans, sometimes styled Jingoes, and as the majestic future in store for that organization opens to the eyes of the observer and the imagination of the patriot, Mr. CLEVELAND must feel that he is, indeed, performing his mission and fulfilling his destiny. He is making a new party, and making it fast; but it is not a CLEVELAND party.

Will Irishmen Combine?

At the last moment a striking change is said to have come over the respective prospects of the Unionist and Liberal parties of Great Britain in the general election which will begin in the course of a few days. The change indicates that the home rule cause, though but yesterday despairing of, is not yet lost, and that, if the McCarthys and Parnellites will agree not to oppose each other at the ballot box, they may once more return to Nationalists to Parliament and retain the balance of power. Should they now, through intestine quarrels, miss the chance unexpectedly offered, they will be held to a stern account by the friends of Ireland all over the world.

Already have the grave dangers attending the formation of a Cabinet on the very eve of a general election unmistakably disclosed themselves. Luckily for the Liberals, they decided to resign instead of dissolve, therein following the advice of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, who since Mr. GLADSTONE'S retirement best deserves the name of an old parliamentary hand. Sir WILLIAM remembered that three times had Lord DEBBY consented to form a Government in a moribund or hostile Parliament, and each time in the ensuing appeal to the country he was defeated. The same fate befell Lord SALISBURY in 1885, and would have befallen Mr. DEBBY had he consented to take office in 1873. But he was too shrewd to do this; he refused, and the result was that Mr. GLADSTONE, being forced to dissolve in 1874, was so disastrously beaten that he withdrew temporarily from political leadership.

Even could no lessons be drawn from a priori grounds that the overthrow of a discredited government would be more decisive and more lasting if it were forced to go to the electors with all its sins upon its head. For then it has to bear the whole brunt of criticism, jealousy, and discontent, and, above all, of the reaction which in a free country spontaneously takes place against the men in power for the time being. Then again, the Government's own supporters are apt to be discordant and lukewarm, its failure to keep this or that promise being fresh in the mind. On the other hand, the Opposition is sure to be united and ardent, each influential partisan having something to hope for, and no heartburnings arising as arises over the retribution of office. Its attitude is an aggressive one; it need waste no time on explanation and defence. All these advantages Lord SALISBURY surrendered when he fell into the trap set for him by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and consented to constitute a Ministry in the last days of a dying Parliament. The result is that he, and not Lord ROSEBURY, is now on the defensive. His arrogance has led him to subject Mr. H. CAMPBELL-BANESMAN to an indignity for which he has been constrained to apologize, and counting prematurely on an overwhelming victory at the ballot box, he has spoken of the powers of the Lords in a defiant tone, well calculated to make their Chamber odious.

He has probably lost votes in two other ways. By forcing the dissident Liberals to fuse with the Conservatives in advance of the election, he has deprived the former of those supporters who really believed in their disinterestedness; while by the disproportionate share of places in the Ministry he has secured the new recruits he has chided a section of the stern and unbending Tories. The outcome of all these agencies, every one of which would have been inoperative had Lord SALISBURY refused to take office in this Parliament, and thus compelled Lord

ROSEBURY to dissolve, is the sudden appearance of minglings among the Unionists, and a reawakening of courage among the recently disheartened Liberals.

The bearing of this change in the political outlook on the duty of patriotic Irishmen, so, as we have said, he plan to do it. There is scarcely any man in the money which even now would be telegraphed to Ireland for legitimate campaign expenses if the leaders of the McCarthys and Parnellites factions would agree to a reasonable division of the Irish seats, and would solemnly covenant that in no Irish constituency should one Nationalist candidate run against another, and thereby risk the sacrifice of the seat to a Unionist. There are men in New York whose voices would be potent toward the procurement of this indispensable compact. They should act at once, and we are sure they would act could they be brought to realize that by the instant and vehement assertion of their weighty influence the cause of home rule may yet be saved.

Job and the Mayor.

While the Hon. WILLIAM L. STRONG remains at Richfield Springs reconstructing a constitution which, if it has been a little broken in the cause of reform, is much more vigorous than that, the Hon. JON HEDGES may be regarded as the chief surviving representative of multi-partisanship at the City Hall. In some respects JON HEDGES is an improvement upon his chief. He doesn't wear a photograph hat and use it all day long. He doesn't make political promises to various people and then forget about them. He doesn't chew tobacco for the purpose of stimulating reflection or drowning political remorse. The emblems of reform while Mayor STRONG occupies the City Hall are the Cupid and the Talking Hat. JON HEDGES is aide, his friends assert, to keep silent for as much as six consecutive minutes on an idle day when there are no callers admitted to the presence; and he is no notorious worshipper of the sinister goddess or fury of expectation.

No doubt JON is a sadder and wiser man than when he first sat by the Mayor's side in the brazen dawn of reform. He has since then so many snug reformers prostrating themselves low in the saluist for the sake of office, so many greedy gobblers of the spoils, so much shuffling and prevarication; he has heard such endless jangling and babbling, so much vain boasting and pretence and downright lying, that the young man's heart must be oldened. He must look back regretfully to the days when he sported on the green at Princeton, all unconscious of the destiny which awaited him, forecasting not the evil days when he should be the chief helper of a reform Mayor.

The silver of grief must be growing in JON HEDGES's heart, if not on his head. Duty to his chief may keep his doubts and griefs in restraint, but much he has learned and great are his materials for future memoirs of reform. As he sits within the ghastly shade of Reform's vacated chair, it is not disloyalty in the young Secretary to feel that it is well that the Mayor should be at Richfield Springs. The waters may do the Mayor good. Besides, the official Wanamaker needs purification. And JON HEDGES needs six minutes of rest and silence a day. If the Mayor would imitate the example of his faithful assistant, what new and needed stores of intellect he might acquire; and yet what can be hoped from a Mayor who chews tobacco all day and talks a day and a half a day? If Richfield were bright with all the healing waters of Abana and Pharpar, would they do him any good?

Religion and Wheeling.

On Sunday, the camp meeting at Ocean Grove, in New Jersey, was opened with an attendance greater than usual, and the prospect is that this season will be remarkably successful, so far as concerns the multitudes attracted to that seaside resort of saints and sinners. Spiritually, this camp meeting, like all the many meetings of the kind held in various parts of the Union, has had its old-time fervor, and the hysterical excitement by which it was marked formerly has almost wholly disappeared. Its first week this year, too, will be affected by the distractions of the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen at the adjoining Asbury Park. Many of the bicyclers are religiously disposed, and they will find time to attend services and other proceedings, but the races will offer a competing attraction that is likely to interfere with the camp meeting seriously at its beginning.

This meet of the wheelmen promises to be by far the largest in the history of the League. Last year, at far-away Denver, in a time of deep business depression and shortly after the great railroad strikes, the number of visitors was about four thousand. At Asbury Park, it is expected that the number of wheelmen will be on hand by the middle of the week will reach ten thousand. In the great place, the Eastern membership of the League is much larger than in the West, and during the last year the number of wheelmen in all parts of the country has increased greatly. The New Jersey roads leading to Asbury Park have been crowded with wheelmen and women riders since last Saturday, and clubs are still arriving daily from all directions, and many from long distances, almost every club in the Union being represented. Among the number is a women's bicycle club of Brooklyn, containing eighty members, and women also are among the members of other clubs already assembled at the meet or tending thither. Generally they are very good wheelers, and they seem to bear the strain of a long run fully as well as their men colleagues. When the New Jersey clubs made their century run from Newark to Asbury Park last Saturday, the nine women who took part in it presented a better appearance to the eye than the men, and they reached their destination in better trim, to the outward seeming, at least. The bicycle race was not so marked in them. They were more erect in their carriage. They did not smoke cigarettes, and did not chew gum so constantly. They looked as if they were getting more fun out of the exercise.

The track prepared for the wheelmen at Asbury Park is described as a peculiarly fine course, and the expectation is that extraordinarily fast time will be made on it. Moreover, the surrounding roads in that level region are very inviting to wheelers, and they will have the incitement of great crowds to cheer them on and reward their prowess with abundant applause. The fastest riders in this country will engage in the races, and the meeting will have the popular interest which is aroused by the great horse races.

These bicycle contests are becoming more and more a prominent feature in sporting, so that horse tracks throughout the Union are to be devoted to them in the intervals of their regular meetings, and the National Trotting Association is already establishing a circuit composed of hundreds of tracks.

They will furnish opportunities for betting which will be eagerly seized, and professions of wealth will increase in number. This tendency is provoking discussion as to the rules for the government of such riders, and the question will receive serious consideration at Asbury Park. It is evident that so long as wheeling continues to hold the place it now has in public interest, it will be adopted as a profession by many men, and like horse racing and baseball it will be pursued systematically and for gain.

The Trial Heat.

Good luck and a granite grit to the adventurous young Ithacans who are to try their skill with our rudder against the remiporous Leander crew on Henley course to-day. Despite the crape-hung rumors that have come from their trainer, we hope the lads are in prime shape, strong as bulls and with wind like a silver orator. There is no one of their countrymen who doesn't invoke for them to-day the utmost benignity of all gods of the man-enobbling gymnasium and palestra. May they have a stroke as regular as an infant's breath and as powerful as electricity, eight backs and sixteen legs that beat as one; and may the coxswain's eye for the river and touch upon the tiller be true as gospel!

LEANDER is a name of heroism upon the water, but not so much so as is low-lying Ithaca. It was an old Cornell man of the name of ODDSSETT who hunted all the pots, beat all the records, and won a goodly portion of the gold of the Phœnicians. His successors are expected to imitate to-day that wiry and expert old duck.

To Acting Mayor JOHN JEROMEAN—First Notice: Now is your chance to stop that gab nonsense. You are supposed to have some sense of humor.

In this country a third baby is better than a third term. There is no unwritten law against it.

In connection with the Sunday liquor question, it is not evidently a doubt as to what constitutes a meal, but the Police Commissioners have concluded not to give the public the benefit of the doubt.

Our friends the Populists are popped Populists. They are not a party, they are a movement. Yes, thank Heaven, and the decisive reason for it is that the great representative Populist measure, the income tax, foisted on the Democratic party by dishonest Democratic leaders, was smashed for unconstitutionality by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Of the five women appointed as School Commissioners in Brooklyn by Mayor SCHREYER, three are wives and two are spinsters. All of the three women appointed as medical inspectors in New York by the Board of Health are unmarried. A spinster seems to have a better chance of getting office than a wife.

Mr. Dana's victory is a victory for the entire newspaper profession. His fight was a fight for principle, and every newspaper man of whom his name is not ashamed should be glad to know that Dana won.

Mr. Dana has won the first victory in his famous libel suit and the presumption is that he has virtually disposed of the case. The proposition to try the suit at Washington has been knocked galley west and now if there is any suit to be tried in New York, it is understood, does not stand a chance of being heard in the New York courts.

The attempt to have it declared the law that an auditor may be called to account in any State, or in any country where his paper may be read, for a supposed libel, was a signal failure.

Charles A. Doolittle, who is of as much importance to the newspaper press at large as it is to Mr. Dana himself, Judge Brown of the United States Court has definitely settled the question that the writing and publication of an article in a newspaper alleged to be libellous in one jurisdiction, cannot be construed to be libellous in another because the newspaper in question has a circulation in the latter jurisdiction. Any other view would enable an aggrieved party to select as many places for the procurement of indictments as there are places where the libellous article has been read, and force the defendant to appear and defend in all of them.

The New Woman Speaks with Greater Frankness. To the Editor of THE SUN:—The discussion aroused by your editorials upon the new woman's views concerning maternity has interested me not a little. I am not an "old woman" in any sense, but I am the mother of children, and my experience has led me into deep and thoughtful reflections upon the subject of maternity for which high function it was wholly unprepared when I became a wife. So long as the maternal instinct is prosituted, and woman is subject to the rule of man, so long will we have "quantity" instead of "quality" in the human race. The race of man will finally be a degenerate one, unless the woman gives herself in willing and devoted service to the function of replenishing the earth with children.

There are those who say that the woman of the future will be the result of a new womanhood, and that she will be a being who will be the result of a new womanhood, and that she will be a being who will be the result of a new womanhood.

The Free Silver Yell. From the Commercial Gazette. WASHINGTON, July 6.—The experience of the Denver cyclists at Mansfield, Co., early this morning, has been somewhat amusing. The party comes from the heart of the city, and they are all well. They are all well. They are all well.

The Progress of Civilization and Culture in Chicago. From the Times-Herald. "Mrs. Pearl Craigie," "Globe" editor Hobbs," has been granted a divorce. "No. It was not she that was granted a divorce. It was the first Regiment has been ordered an invitation to visit Atlanta during the Exposition." No. The Governor of Illinois or the President of the United States should not be invited to visit Atlanta during the Exposition.

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The Whole Press Rejoices.

Exposition of Satisfaction Over the Important Decision of Judge Brown. From the New-Yorker. The decision rendered by Judge Addison Brown in the Noyes-Dana case has met with almost universal approval on the part of the press. The principle involved was one in which every editor and publisher was interested. The press of the country has reason for congratulation that so able a jurist as Judge Brown was on the bench to decide this case. His decision and the verdict expressed, a serious blow has been struck at the rights and liberties of the press, and the cause of civilization would have suffered. The public as well as the press has been benefited.

It is gratifying to note the expressions of praise and approval on this decision. Various local and State organizations have passed commendatory resolutions.

From the Somerset Democrat. On Feb. 22, 1895, THE NEW YORK SUN published an editorial entitled "The Work of Rascals." The affair was a newspaper "frank," and the public did not care whether Frank B. Noyes, a director of the Associated Press, was hurt by that article or not. But Mr. Dana and his Washington agent were indicted for libel. The removal of Mr. Dana to Washington for trial was sought. The matter came before Judge Brown in the Southern District Court of New York. In the trial Judge Brown denied application in an elaborate opinion. This opinion is most timely. The day of "Democratic freedom" is at hand. It is too late in the history of that freedom to drag an American freeman from his home to force him to a defence by a jury of the other fellow's peers. It is too late to drag an American freeman from his home to force him to a defence by a jury of the other fellow's peers.

Mr. Dana could injure Mr. Noyes, he can repair his injury by damages. We commend this new declaration in favor of human liberty.

From the San Diego Sun. The press throughout the United States will congratulate that Nestor of journalism, Charles A. Dana of THE SUN, in having won the important suit brought by him against a Washington man named Noyes, that the case against him must be heard in New York.

From the Pine Bluff Commercial. Had Noyes succeeded in dragging Mr. Dana to Washington to answer the self-styled charge of libel, it would have been "farewell wife and potato patch" to the future free press and free thought of this country. It is a great victory for Charles Anderson Dana and the great Judge who stood by the rights of the press in the recent New York decision.

From the Sacramento Bee. Mr. Dana's victory is a victory for the entire newspaper profession. His fight was a fight for principle, and every newspaper man of whom his name is not ashamed should be glad to know that Dana won.

From the Ogden Standard. Mr. Dana has won the first victory in his famous libel suit and the presumption is that he has virtually disposed of the case. The proposition to try the suit at Washington has been knocked galley west and now if there is any suit to be tried in New York, it is understood, does not stand a chance of being heard in the New York courts.

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Woodwork in War Ships.

To Be Made Non-Combustible and Also Replaced in Part by Other Substances. WASHINGTON, July 8.—The experiment that has been going on for months at the Boston Navy Yard, with a view to applying as nearly as possible fireproof, have at length led to results of sufficient value for their adoption in the construction of ships. It appears that the process that has received the approval of Naval Constructors John F. Henshaw is one in which the sap of the wood is extracted in vacuum, and then, under pressure, a certain composition is forced into the pores. This composition consists of borax, boric acid, muriate of ammonia, and sulphate of ammonia, united in a gelatinous substance, with glycerine added to prevent efflorescence. The wood thus treated remains, and same in color and texture, and can be worked just as before, but if a flame is applied it will not take fire. Chief Constructor Henshaw has thought well enough of the treatment to recommend it for those portions of ships that are not also liable to perish from the splintering of wood in battle.

Evidently the same process could be applied to many other forms of wood construction besides war ships and merchant ships. At all events, it appears to solve at least a portion of the problem which Secretary Herbert has long been considering. In his last annual report he stated that the Navy Department had learned from some of the officers that much needless woodwork had been used. Not only was this an expense, but it made through increasing the danger from the flying of splinters in battle, and, above all, it rendered the ships liable to take fire in battle, besides increasing the danger from the flying of splinters in battle.

It appears that when our new steel ships were begun, about a dozen years ago, woodwork was used in the interior of the hulls, in the way of bulkheads, and to prevent the accumulation of moisture, and thus to promote the health of the crew. It was not until about 1880 that it was found that the accumulation of moisture, and the objections to woodwork already spoken of, were so serious, that the use of woodwork in ships had much less to do with cost and moulding put into them. Secretary Herbert