The Sun.

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A Cause that Gathers Strength.

Some of the arguments put forth in Congress against according belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents are fast losing whatever virtue they may once have been thought to possess.

It has been urged that the patriots have no capital, and that the seat of government of President CISNEROS is in the saddle, protected in its migrations by the forces of GOMEZ or MACEO, as it may chance to be nearer the one or the other. But as a fact there exist the most positive assurances that the capital of the Cuban Government is established on Cubitas Mountain, only about twenty-five miles from Puerto Principe, and that it has been there ever since last autumn. It has no doubt been migratory in the sense that when the Cuban armies were operating in the eastern end of the island it was also, of course, temporarily established there, and afterward was removed elsewhere in the province of Santiago de Cuba. But with the march of the troops westward the seat of civil government has followed. The very fact that rumors have lately sprung up of a proposed movement of Spanish troops from Puerto Principe against Cubitas suggests this new question whether the Cuban patriots have a capital or not. Up to this time, however, Cubitas has hardly been threatened by WEYLER as much as Havana by GOMEZ. In fact, Spain has not troops enough to prevent the operations of the field forces of the republic, to say nothing of sparing any for a move against this stronghold. Her purpose is perhaps better served, so far as our Congress is concerned, by ignoring the existence of Cubitas, and so lending a shadow of excuse to the few who still cry out that the Cuban cause has no established seat of government.

We also sometimes hear it said that the Cuban republic has no seaports. Neither has the republic of Switzerland. We are not called upon to recognize the existence of an insurgent navy. But that does not prevent our according to the Cuban cause such recognition as it deserves.

From time to time we hear the complaint that the insurgents carry on only a guerrilla warfare, or a war of devastation, so that they ought not to be recognized as belligerents. Yet in our own Revolution partisan leaders like SUMTER and MARION were accounted good patriots and true soldiers, while in Cuba the necessity of the case requires that the Cuban leaders should destroy the resources of Spain. If they lay waste the crops, it is not through wantonness, but with a deliberate purpose. The Cubans have waged war against railroads, bridges, houses, and plantations, as well as against the armies of MARTINEZ CAMPOS and WEYLER; and in attacking Spain's revenues they are simply crippling her sinews of war.

Every day may now be said to add to the strength of the patriot cause, so long as it continues to make head against Spain, because the season of practicable campaigning is nearing a close. When it ends, with substantially nothing accomplished to put down the revolt, what will the people of Spain themselves say? They will see that from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers have been sent to Cuba, and scores of millions of money have been laid out, with the result of transferring the war from the east, where the insurgent cause is known to be triumphant, to the west, where Spain pretends to hold control.

In our Congress, too, the cause of Cuba is palpably gaining an element of strength. What the friends of Spain wanted was a delay for a few months, in order that they might show what could be done in one more campaigning season under a new General. That time of probation is fast passing away, and thus far the Spaniards are worse off than ever.

Americans in Cuba.

Ordinarily there are between ten and twelve thousand Americans resident in Cuba, the greater part of them natives of the United States and the others naturalized citizens. A few of them are owners of estates; many of them are engaged in business and commerce at the larger seaports; a good number of them are employed as engineers and otherwise by railroad and manufacturing corporations; some of them are engaged in skilled industries; hundreds of them hold situations upon sugar and tobacco plantations; and not a few of them stay in the country for a part of the year because they like its climate.

Since the war began, perhaps half of them have left the island, because of the paralysis of business, the destruction of plantations, the danger to life, the existence of martial law, and the turmoil which prevails everywhere. To nearly all of them life has been disagreeable, because they were under Spanish suspicion.

So far as has been made known, but a few of the Americans in Cuba, either native or naturalized, have suffered at the hands of Spain; and each of the three men who have held the office of Captain-General during the war, even the present incumbent of that office, has expressed a willingness to listen to any complaints that might be made by Consul-General WILLIAMS on behalf of Americans. The revolutionists have always been especially gracious toward our countrymen in Cuba, and have often given them protection against Spanish marauders. Some millions of dollars' worth of American property have been destroyed, partly by reason of the fighting which has occurred within the vicinity of it, and partly on account of the extension of the fires by which Spanish estates have been devastated.

At times, when the Spanish excitement against this country ran high, the Americans in Cuba, even at Havana, have lived in apprehension of danger; but the authorities have prevented any of the anti-American manifestations from passing into violence. The American flag has sometimes been treated contumeliously in Cuba, as in Spain; but it has not suffered much more, either in Cuba or in Spain, than the Spanish flag has suffered at the hands of wild boys or foolish men in a few of the outlying parts of this country. Spain may have had the advantage in the flag business, but we make no complaint of that; the American flag is of philosophic temper.

Within the past two or three weeks, during which WEYLER has more rigorously enforced his decrees, a number of cases in which American citizens in Cuba have suffered serious wrongs have been made known. We can mention the case of the three FARRAR brothers, that of Dr. DELGADO and his family, that of GOBEL, that of DESVERNINE, that of DYGART, that of SOMEILLAN, and, at an earlier date, that of CEPERO; there are also other cases, the facts of which are difficult to procure. "My decrees," said WEYLER some days ago, "are binding upon American residents as upon Spanish subjects, limited only by our treaty obligations." Under these obligations, an accused American is not subject to court martial, and can demand a trial by civil law; but in no case has such a trial been held, so far as we are aware.

In the event of the recognition of Cuban belligerency by this Government, the Americans in Cuba will surely be in serious danger, and we doubt whether the Captain-General will make any effort to protect them. It is the bounden duty of the American Government to provide for their protection, more especially in consideration of the threats that have repeatedly been made against them.

Upon several occasions the Americans resident at Havana have expressed a desire that an American war ship shall be stationed where it can promptly offer them protection in an emergency. The joint resolution which Senator CALL of Florida introduced into the Senate last Wednesday contained this provision: "That an adequate naval force of the United States shall be immediately sent to Cuba for the purpose of protecting American citizens there, and in order to prevent the violation of treaty obligations." The resolution is one which ought to be adopted without delay. Its adoption and execution lie within our rights under existing circumstances. The carrying of it out could not reasonably be regarded by Spain as a cause of offence.

The first duty of Congress is to put the belligerency resolutions into the hands of the Executive. The duty of the Executive is to see to it that Americans in Cuba are safeguarded without violation of our treaty with Spain. There is a serious responsibility upon President CLEVELAND.

The City's Gold Threes.

Comptroller FITCH opened bids on Thursday for about $4,000,000 of the city's three per cent. gold bonds, and he is described as expressing a good deal of disappointment at the paltry amount of the bids, less than $200,000 in all. We do not think that the Comptroller, upon due reflection, should be surprised or disappointed. The Government has just taken about $100,000,000 out of the money market, and its bonds are now pressed for sale at a price which makes the city's gold threes compare unfavorably with them. Then, again, the condition of things has not in a long time been such as would warrant a repetition of the satisfactory issues of the city's credit which have heretofore been made.

The time may come, however, when the Comptroller need not be surprised if he fails to get a single bid for a like issue or even for an issue bearing a much higher rate of interest. That will be when the various schemes now actively promoted for the increase of the public debt are carried to a successful end. The underground rapid transit project alone would produce such a result, to say nothing of countless other agencies, among which not the least is the present system of reform in the city's running expenses. And of this last it will not do to underestimate the potency. In one year it has added $5,000,000 to the annual burden of the taxpayers, and has at the same time exhibited a distinctly cumulative tendency that may well cause grave concern to every thoughtful citizen.

Nevertheless, we should think that Comptroller FITCH would presently find his loan marketable at par, perhaps not all at once, but gradually. Indeed, we have little doubt that if he will authorize us to make public his willingness to so dispose of it, it will be taken without much delay.

Chandler and Reed.

The stories about Senator CHANDLER'S disloyalty to the cause of the New England candidate began last summer. As early as the middle of July a report was in persistent circulation representing Mr. CHANDLER as an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Vice-President, and therefore secretly desirous that a Western man should head the ticket. Concealed hostility to Mr. REED, arising from personal jealousy and similarly ignoble motives, was freely attributed to all of the New England Senators, with the single exception of Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE, and including even FRYE and HALE of Maine; but the most specific charges were those which concerned the attitude of Senator CHANDLER. We called attention to these reports in July last, and the immediate result was a chorus of indignant and, as we believed then and believe now, honest denial from all over New England.

The singular occurrences at the New Hampshire State Convention in Concord the other day have revived the disposition in some quarters to accuse Mr. CHANDLER of deliberate and cunningly devised treachery to the Man from Maine. Some of the hotter tempered and hastier-mouthed friends of the Speaker are said to be expressing the opinion that CHANDLER has been planning from the first to break down the REED canvass in New England, and that various recent performances of his, in Washington, as well as in New Hampshire, afford conclusive evidence of his fixed purpose and systematic methods. He waited for the chance, found it at Concord, and then drove the long-hidden knife up to the hilt between the shoulder blades of his neighbor from Maine.

Ask somebody else to believe that! Mr. CHANDLER'S own explanations and too free statements since the New Hampshire Convention, if viewed in an unfriendly spirit, may possibly lend some color to this unpleasant theory. Regarded impartially, they seem to us to leave no ground for doubting his entire good faith.

In the first place, to suppose Mr. CHANDLER capable of forming and executing a plot of malice and treachery, covering nearly a year's time, and culminating in an act of unprecedented turpitude, is to misunderstand his character thoroughly. He is not of the stuff of which such political villains are made. His temperament is impulsive rather than deliberate, and his impulses are generous rather than malicious, where the personal interests of anybody are concerned. His fault, if it is a fault, is rather to manifest his private grudges and grievances too precipitately and emphatically, than to nurse them in silence and then strike in the dark. He is not a schemer whose schemes run long or far underground. He may sometimes be a dangerous friend, but he is ever an honorable enemy. He can be ingenious and adroit enough in the interest of the cause he is openly serving. To pretend to serve a cause while hoping and working for its destruction, is not within the capabilities of the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER'S genius.

In the second place, an attempt on Mr. CHANDLER'S part to break down TOM REED could proceed only from one of two political motives. The first would be the ambition to make himself the candidate for Vice-President. The other conceivable motive would be to promote the cause of silver, that is to say, of the double standard as against the single or gold standard. Mr. CHANDLER'S predilections are supposed to be for silver, and recent events show that in this respect he represents a considerable body of the Republicans of New Hampshire. Now, the obvious policy of the Senator, either as an aspirant for the nomination for Vice-President on the ticket along with a Western man, or as a silver or silverish statesman, would be to attach himself frankly and openly to the McKINLEY boom. Yet, since McKINLEY began to loom portentous over the Western horizon, Mr. CHANDLER has neglected no opportunity to exasperate and antagonize the friends of the Ohio man. Nobody else in the United States has spoken so severely of the methods adopted by McKINLEY'S managers. Nobody has drawn upon himself so completely the wrath of the whole Western contingent. The extent to which Mr. CHANDLER has provoked even the McKINLEY and pro-silver men in his own State of New Hampshire appears clearly in the bitter letter addressed to him since the Convention by the Hon. HENRY M. PUTNEY of Manchester, the leader of the McKinleyites and bimetallists of the Granite State.

Even if it were supposable that Mr. CHANDLER is scamp enough to play the false friend to REED of Maine with a view to furthering his own ambition or of helping along silver, it is not supposable that he is fool enough to adopt the very means surest to defeat his purpose. Many harsh and generally unjust estimates of Senator CHANDLER have been expressed from time to time by those who have felt the sting of his tongue; but we don't believe his worst enemy considers him a fool.

How much simpler and more satisfactory to adopt the explanation which the facts plainly suggest! If Mr. CHANDLER ever entertained the ambition to be Vice-President, it was cheerfully laid aside long ago for the sake of New England and New England's candidate for President. His financial opinions he is ready to subordinate to the prevailing sentiment of his part of the country. He is loyally and truly for REED and against McKINLEY up to the time when the St. Louis Convention shall name the ticket; but at Concord the other day he encountered unforeseen conditions of a serious and surprising nature, and got a little tangled up on the question of tactical management; and since then he has said and written things which may seem to some people injudicious, but which are in no sense discreditable to him as a loyal friend or a man of honor.

The Memphian Mooncalf.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Commercial Appeal*, will get neurasthenia long before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November if it doesn't curb its present exhausting and perilous condition of excitement. Even on the Monday before the decisive Tuesday in November, the inflamed flubdub subjoined would smack of lunacy:

"Major McKINLEY is to be censured not because he is seeking the office, but because he is seeking it after a fashion that must inevitably lower his own dignity and self-respect and degrade the standard of political morality, besides placing him under heavy obligations to a class seeking special favors from the Government. He has placed in charge of his campaign a coarse-grained and vulgar millionaire of this class, a man whose grovelling conception of the purpose of life and the end of man is compassed within the disk of a dollar, to whom men and motives and laws and policies are commodities to be bought and sold. Mr. MARK HANNA has bargained for the right to make the tariff laws of the country. He is now buying the power to tax the American people. Mr. McKINLEY is merely an incident of the deal. It is necessary that there should be some person like McKINLEY at the head of the Government in order to carry out the scheme of farming the taxes of Mr. MARK HANNA and his associates. In the very nature of things a campaign based upon such motives, conducted for such a purpose and by such persons, must be on a low plane. The crawling vulgarians who have planned to buy the Presidency for McKINLEY and the power of taxation for themselves, have necessarily dragged the campaign down to their own level."

In the name of the Prophet, stuff! Major McKINLEY deserves praise for boldly throwing away the tattered commonplace believed in by no man and by no man really followed, that the office should seek the man. He wants to be nominated for President; he means to get, if he can get, delegates enough to nominate him; and he and his friends are openly aiming to secure the necessary number. Mr. HANNA, who happens to be, and has a perfect right to be, a rich man, is one of the most attached of Mr. McKINLEY'S friends, as he is perhaps the most active, if not invariably the most judicious of the gentlemen who are hoping to bring about the nomination of the Canton statesman. Mr. HANNA'S wealth is distributed through many channels of business; and he is not dependent upon a high protective tariff for prosperity. Indeed, even if he were, the notion that prosperity can be promoted by means of protection is one which sounds strangely in the mouth of an advocate of a low tariff or a tariff for revenue only, like our Memphis contemporary.

Finally, Mr. McKINLEY is not the man to grant, even if Mr. HANNA were the man to ask, legislation in return for favors received; and if both Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. HANNA were willing to be the knaves imagined by this wild Memphian, they are not such fools as to suppose that the President makes the tariff laws or any other laws.

Mr. HANNA is an intelligent, capable, and agreeable citizen, who minds his own business, and will do anything in reason and honor for a man he admires and likes. He is not known or believed by the persons best acquainted with him to want any office, emolument, or reward whatever should his labors for Mr. McKINLEY be successful and should Mr. McKINLEY become President.

"Coarse-grained," "vulgar," "grovelling," "crawling vulgarians," and so on, are mere dabs of color thrown in for ornamental purposes. Doubtless they are regarded by the artist as effective, however much they may amuse the calm spectator.

It was perhaps unnecessary to say anything in regard to charges so palpably the result of thorough misinformation heated by the unquenchable fire which sometimes burns around the tariff; but it may be that the Memphian mooncalf is not the only entry in its class; and it is remarkably early to begin a fool campaign.

Stupidity in the Post Office.

Stupidity on the part of the Post Office officials is not a novelty that calls for any extended notice, but recently a ruling has been promulgated by the department that transcends the ordinary violations of reason and custom for which the public is prepared.

For a period of a quarter of a century newspapers and periodicals have been carried in the United States mail, whether of current date or back numbers, or reprints of back numbers, regardless of their frequency of issue, as second class mail matter at the pound rate of postage.

Postmaster-General WILSON'S new ruling determines that this is all wrong, that the law intended that the Post Office should discriminate against reprints of back numbers, and against any newspaper or periodical that changes its frequency of issue, and that these shall pay book rates of postage when they are carried in the mail.

There is nothing whatever in the law to justify this ruling, and until it was promulgated no suggestion was ever made of any illegality in the mailing of periodicals by publishers in the ordinary way of business. The law is absolutely silent as to what numbers and what editions shall be entitled to the rates applicable to periodicals, and so long as the simple and explicit provisions of the law defining a periodical have been complied with, the Post Office is authorized by Congress to transmit it to subscribers and newsdealers at the pound rate of postage. The Postmaster-General should at once relieve the public mind and the publishing interests of the country by suspending indefinitely this extraordinary exploit of Post Office ingenuity.

They are capable of doing anything in Ohio, and they have done it. There is a man named FOSDICK in that retiring State. His is the name which will bruise its heels against all the corners of all the ages in his unhappy quest for glory. He is the man who, not recognizing the limit set by nature to the power of man, and therefore essential to the modesty of man, has written and had passed through the Ohio Legislature a preposterous bill preventing women at the theatres from wearing hats as monumental as they choose.

Poor FOSDICK! In all other respects SOLOMON may be an idiot compared with him, and all the sageness of the Seven Wise Masters may be a baby book by the side of the quintessential sapience that seethes within his burning brain.

But FOSDICK has made a mistake. It is no business of his though the women of Ohio should choose to decorate their lovely heads with bonnets that outclass the Great Pyramids or hang higher than the hanging gardens of Babylon. If the women of Ohio choose to wear hats of that kind, they will wear hats of that kind; and the philosopher will no more think of making any practical opposition to the decision of these irrefragable judges than he would of turning the laws of gravity into the laws of humor, or setting up the Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER as the supreme sage of the universe and Ohio.

The women of Ohio or of any other place have an inalienable right to wear what sort of hats they please; and they will be allowed to, whether they have that right or not, and though all the FOSDICKS in the world should sit up through all the nights of all time devising idiot sumptuary regulations.

It is improving to learn from our esteemed contemporary, the *Hay Trade Journal*, that "about 25 per cent. of the marketable hay is still to come forward." So it appears that the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT, the sweet singer of Owego, has not yet monopolized all the hay in the State. Yet he has monopolized all the hayseeds. The paradox is one which his own fanciful genius will have a certain joy in explaining.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, is deeply conscious of the educational value of the reindeer to the struggling Indians of Alaska. The Commissioner of Education could not have a higher idea of the necessity of the reindeer to the necessities of the Alaskan. "An animal that can draw a sled ninety miles a day," says this gopher enthusiast, "and live on the moss that grows under the snow is obviously the solution of the transit problem for a country like Alaska."

The hearts and hopes of every thoughtful American are interested in the solution of the rapid transit problem in Alaska. It may not be wholly clear, however, why the Alaskan is anxious to travel ninety miles a day. The moss might be made into excellent puddings, as well as sacrificed to reindeer. In fact, it would be much cheaper and at least as easy for the Government to educate the natives in the uses of ice cream. Who can tell how soon the sporting and gambling propensities of the natives might be aroused by the cultivation of reindeer? The mountain goat, the tame polar bear, the ice yacht, the water bicycle, the snowshoe, and various other means of transportation would be found to be cheaper and less liable to regrettable misuse than the reindeer; and the moss in Alaska is altogether too valuable to be put upon the bill of fare of reindeer. That moss and all the rest of the moss in the world can now be heard growing and should be allowed to continue to grow over the relics of the boom of the Hon. RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER.

It would be impolite not to greet the Hon. CY. LELAND, the Kaw member of the Republican National Committee, with the warmest of hearts and the gladdest of glad hands. He is a poet and a patriot and a thinker and an enthusiast, and laden to the gunwale with imagination and with hope. The Hon. MOSES PATULUS HANDY, full of disappointed whiskers, will now have to step over them and occupy for a moment a more removed ground on the stage. The trouble with HANDY is that he is a pessimist. He is not sanguine enough. The Hon. CY. LELAND is a prophet whose blood tingles with richer expectations. The Hon. CY. LELAND says that Mr. McKINLEY will be the only man whose name will be considered by the National Republican Convention; that Mr. McKINLEY will be nominated by acclamation. In spite of all this blushing divination, the Hon. CY. LELAND asks no reward for himself. "McKINLEY does not want me for the Chairmanship," says he, "and I am not seeking the place. The man for the place is HANNA of Ohio." To the Hon. CY. LELAND of the Kaw not merely one glad hand, but two glad hands, and glad hands all round in one equal knot of joy. The man who not only believes that Mr. McKINLEY will be nominated by acclamation, but that there is known to the voting lists and directories of men such a person as "HANNA of Ohio," sits already in the best reserved seat of renown. The Hon. CY. LELAND must be a candidate for Vice-President or something equally as bad.

Mr. HARRIS of Tennessee, no relative of *Mrs. Harris*, but a real and live person, and lately the principal competitor of the Hon. ROBERT LIGHTSOME TAYLOR, the musical mandarin, who is again a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee, has withdrawn from the competition, if competition there was, and all the rivers and the eternal hills are playing tunes of joy twenty-seven hours a day. From under the earth invisible strings are heard twanging and thrilling with ineffable melodies; and overhead the sunbeams and the rainbows squeak and giggle harmoniously. The Hon. ROBERT LIGHTSOME TAYLOR is a candidate who cannot be beaten. Once or twice in the history of the world there may have been greater men, but there never was and probably never will be another man who can touch so many hearts in Tennessee with the magic of his bow and the sweet enchantment of his fiddle. Though technically a Democrat, he must be regarded as the candidate of good feeling, and he seems to be feeling particularly well, as does everybody else in the State, with the possible exception of the Hon. HENRY CLAY EVANS.

Dink Botts, Hoke Smith, and Others to the President of Hayti.

We hail thee as one of us!
Thou art no sham
President of Hayti, sir;
T. Simon Sam.

We hail thee as President;
Here's our salaam
To thee as to one of us,
T. Simon Sam.

Long life and prosperity;
Thou art no clam;
Thou art no bivalve;
T. Simon Sam.

We hail thee as one of us;
Pass us a yam,
And we'll eat to the glory of
T. Simon Sam.

M'KINLEY'S RECORD ON SILVER.

A Wabbling Course and Varying Votes—"I Want the Double Standard."

When William McKinley was a candidate for Speaker in the Fifty-first Congress he had a friend look up his record on all questions relating to silver since his first entrance into Congress. In the House of Representatives in 1890 there was a considerable sentiment on the Republican side in favor of free coinage, and it was a matter of some consequence that a candidate for Speaker should not be too much at odds with this sentiment. When Mr. McKinley's record was brought to him he looked over the list of his votes and remarked with satisfaction: "My silver record seems to be all right."

Mr. McKinley did not receive the Republican nomination. He was badly beaten in caucus by Mr. Reed. But his record still remains, and in order that an opinion may be formed of what Mr. McKinley thinks it means to be "all right" on silver the record is here produced:

Mr. McKinley first entered the House of Representatives at the beginning of the Forty-fifth Congress. Thomas B. Reed was also a new member of the House in that Congress. Mr. Garfield of Ohio was the Republican leader on the floor. Mr. Hayes of Ohio was in the White House, and Mr. Sherman of Ohio was Secretary of the Treasury. A special session of Congress was called to meet on Oct. 15, 1877. The session was not three weeks old before a bill was passed by the House of Representatives providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. On Nov. 5 Mr. Bland of Missouri moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to introduce and the House to pass a bill "to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character." The rules were suspended and the bill was passed, without consideration by a committee and without debate, by a vote of 163 to 34. Mr. McKinley of Ohio was recorded in favor of the bill. Mr. Garfield of Ohio was recorded with the little band in opposition; so was Mr. Reed. [*Congressional Record*, first session, Forty-fifth Congress, p. 241.]

This bill was the basis of what afterward became the Bland-Allison act of 1878. It was amended in the Senate so as to provide for the purchase and coinage of $2,000,000 every month. When it returned to the House Abram S. Hewitt of New York moved to lay the bill, with Senate amendments, on the table. This motion, which would have put an end to all silver legislation in that Congress, was defeated by a vote of, yeas 71, nays 205. Mr. McKinley of Ohio voted against laying the bill on the table. On this roll call, as on the other, Mr. Garfield of Ohio and Mr. Reed are recorded against the silver bill. [*Congressional Record*, second session, Forty-fifth Congress, p. 1,283.]

Mr. Hayes, acting in accordance with the advice of Mr. Sherman, returned the bill to the House, with a veto message, Feb. 28, 1878. The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 196 yeas and 73 nays. Mr. McKinley voted to override the veto; Mr. Garfield of Ohio and Mr. Reed voted to sustain it.

In the Forty-sixth Congress Mr. McKinley's views seem to have undergone some change. In the first session of that Congress Mr. Warner of Ohio introduced a bill (H. R. 504) "to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to coinage and coin and bullion certificates, and for other purposes." This bill, as Mr. Warner explained, had for its object the replacing of silver by the side of gold and on the same basis in all coinage laws of the United States. It was passed May 24, 1879, by a vote of 114 to 97; Mr. McKinley is recorded in the negative with the rest of his party. [*Congressional Record*, first session, Forty-sixth Congress, p. 1,590].

In the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress a bill (H. R. 2,715) was introduced by Mr. Price of Iowa, a free silver man, requiring the reserve of national banks to be kept in gold and silver. The bill, although reported favorably by the Committee on Banking and Currency, was rejected by the House, Jan. 22, 1880, by a vote of 80 to 158; Mr. McKinley was recorded in the negative. [*Congressional Record*, second session, Forty-sixth Congress, p. 477].

In the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses there was no attempt at any sort of silver legislation.

In the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress Mr. Bland of Missouri introduced a free silver bill, which was reported adversely by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and which was rejected by the House by a vote of 126 yeas to 123 nays. Mr. McKinley voted against the bill, but he also voted on the same day against an amendment offered by Mr. Dibble of South Carolina, the passage of which would have suspended the operations of the Bland-Allison act in the event of an international agreement with regard to silver. This amendment read as follows:

"That unless meantime through concurrent action of the nations of Europe with the United States silver be remonetized prior to July 1, 1889, that then and thereafter so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled 'an act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character,' as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, and cause the same to be coined, shall be suspended."

This amendment was defeated, yeas 84, nays 200. It was supported by the votes of Representatives from New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but Mr. McKinley was recorded in opposition. [*Congressional Record*, first session, Forty-ninth Congress, p. 3,300.]

Up to the Fifty-first Congress, therefore, it appears that Mr. McKinley was recorded seven times on the silver question. Once he voted for an out-and-out free coinage bill. Three times he is recorded in favor of the purchase and coinage of silver in the manner provided for in the Bland act of 1878. Once he voted against a free silver bill. Once he voted in opposition to a measure which placed silver on an equality with gold in all coinage laws; and once against a bill requiring the reserve of national banks to be kept in gold and silver.

During these twelve years of service he does not appear to have spoken a word about silver in debate.

In the Fifty-first Congress, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and titular leader of the House, Mr. McKinley had more or less to do with silver legislation. So far as the official records show, he was in harmony with the Republican majority, and, in accordance with the decision of the Republican caucus, supported Speaker Reed consistently on the floor. He voted for the Conger silver bill with other Republican members, and when that bill came back from the Senate, with a free coinage amendment, he sustained Speaker Reed in the memorable rulings through which the Speaker prevented immediate concurrence in the free coinage amendment by the House. He also voted for the bill as reported from the conference committee, which is now known as the Sherman act.

In the speeches which Mr. McKinley made during this controversy he shows a very decided leaning toward silver. It is evident that if there were any fault in the proposed law, in his opinion, it lay in giving silver too little recognition rather than too much.

On June 5, when the resolution of the Committee on Rules fixing a day for the consideration of the bill was under discussion, he said:

"It is a resolution to give to the House of Representatives an opportunity to pass a bill which shall take all of the silver bullion of the United States, all of the silver product of the United States, and utilize that silver for monetary purposes and put it into circulation for the movement of the business of the country. It is to give to the people of the country not $2,000,000 monthly, but to give them four and one-half millions monthly, or two and one-half millions more than what is now provided by the existing law." [*Congressional Record*, first session Fifty-first Congress, p. 5,647.]

Again, on June 24, in the discussion of the Senate amendment to the Conger bill, on the question on non-concurring in the amendment and inviting a committee of conference, Mr. McKinley said:

"I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it. I would give it equal credit and honor with gold. I would make no discrimination; I would utilize both metals as money, and discredit neither. *I want the double standard*, and I believe a conference will accomplish these purposes.

"Mr. Speaker, if it is practical legislation we are after, if it is the desire to coin every dollar of the silver product of the United States and make the Treasury notes issued in payment for that bullion a legal tender for debts, public and private, redeemable in coin, if that is what the people of this country want, they can have it by a vote concurring in the recommendation of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to non-concur in the Senate amendments and have a committee of conference." [*Congressional Record*, first session, Fifty-first Congress, p. 6,447.]

Mr. McKinley's real position at this time, however, is known only to those who acted with him in the Republican caucus and in the meetings of the advisory committee of fifteen by which the Conger bill was framed. In the caucus he urged further concessions to the free coinage men, but his proposition was overruled. The advisory committee of fifteen was appointed by the caucus and comprised the eight Republican members of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, together with seven other Republican leaders, among whom was Mr. McKinley. This committee held many sessions, and there was a fierce struggle between the more earnest friends of free silver and those who were determined to give the free coinage sentiment as little encouragement as possible.

Just what Mr. McKinley did or proposed in that committee, just how consistent he was with himself from day to day, just how much reliance was placed upon him by the friends of a stable currency, cannot now be told. The lips of every member of the committee are sealed. One of them has said: "I will never tell what Mr. McKinley said or did in the advisory committee, at least not until after the election for President. I am too good a Republican for that."

DEGENERATION OF PIE CRUST.

The Abandonment of the Rolling-pin the Probable Cause.

From the Lancet.

In the days of my youth, writes an elderly correspondent, there was no kitchen implement in more constant demand than the rolling-pin, and one of the principal accomplishments on which our good, old-fashioned housewives used to pride themselves was the fabrication of light pastry. It was popularly supposed that in order to be easy of digestion all dough or paste intended for consumption should first be thoroughly kneaded and then rolled and rerolled for a very considerable period of time. In fact, so lengthy and laborious was the process that, in figurative language, the excellence of the product was said to be measurable by the amount of elbow grease devoted to its manufacture.

Nowadays all this has been changed. It is true that rolling-pins still exist (though the name has disappeared from at least one popular dictionary), but, alas! how shorn of their dignity and importance. Formerly a rolling-pin was a skilfully constructed instrument, of suitable weight, and accurately balanced; but now that hurry and superficiality are paramount, any round piece of wood will do. Thanks to specially prepared flours, and the patent baking powders, whose name is legion, the lump of imperfectly kneaded dough is simply flattened out to the requisite thickness, and then without further manipulation incontinently utilized in the production of pie, pudding, or tart, as the case may be. The grandmothers of the impetuous dames who now preside over the preparation of our food were wont to impart varying degrees of elaborateness to their paste, having regard to the species of "kickshaw" it was designed to surmount, subtend, or encircle. As a rule, the crisper the product was to be, the more protracted was the use of the rolling-pin; but not even in the case of a humble "roly-poly" would the doughy envelope have been subjected to the brief, not to say contemptuous, treatment now indiscriminately employed for all kinds of pastry.

Never by any chance do we meet with properly made pie crust; the delicious, toothsome morsels that left our mouths unclogged, and were perfectly amenable to our gastric juice, are no longer to be had for love or money. The airy *vol-au-vent*, the crisp and saccharous tartlet, the delicate puff, and the imponderable dumpling, all, all have vanished into the limbo of forgotten excellences, leaving behind them naught save the fond memories of an irrevocable past. There can be no doubt, says our eloquent if melancholy complainant in conclusion, that dyspepsia, with its ever-lengthening train of woe, is largely due to neglect of the rolling-pin. Like everybody else, our cooks are in too great a hurry. They grudge the time, he urges, which their forbears lavished so freely, and hence one of the most potent sources of that ever-increasing degeneracy of our race to which attention has lately been so prominently directed.

We need scarcely say that we cannot accept our correspondent's views in their entirety, but there may possibly be some foundation for his invective. The production of wholesome pastry is unquestionably a serious matter, and if the neglected rolling-pin be in reality a cause of deterioration, the sooner the attention of the wielders of that implement is called to the fact the better it will be for all consumers of the delicacy. In a general way cooks are undoubtedly conservative, but we are inclined to believe that rolling-pins have gone out of fashion.

Modern Magic and Drunkenness.

We know nothing about the writer of the subjoined letter. He may be a Christian, a pagan, or a Turk, but, from pure love of sport, we will give him a free advertisement:

OCCULT SCIENCE, HYPNOTISM, AND MUSIC, CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, NEW YORK.

I permanently cure the worst cases of inebriety by hypnotic suggestion. *I never fail.*

Respectfully,
FRANK HARRISON.

I was formerly a journalist and editor in a small way.

Truth About the British Navy.

From the St. James's Gazette.

The intelligent foreign critic who writes in the *Revue de Paris* about the British navy has certainly hit upon two of our weak spots. He asserts that "the equilibrium between the *matériel* and the *personnel* no longer exists," in other words, that we have not enough men for the ships. That is just what we have ourselves had to point out. While the Government is building new ships which will require 15,000 men to man them, it only provides for 4,000. In the second place, this French observer has not been deceived any more than the German journalists about the fitting out of the Flying Squadron. It took us a fortnight, instead of forty-eight hours, to get these half dozen vessels ready for sea, and they have been returning to the docks one by one ever since for repairs.

An Iowa Estimate of Parkhurst.

From the Creston Gazette.

There is a class of political "reformers" who take advantage of the natural eructations of the body politic to purge itself of abuses which grow so lustily during the intervals of calm to thrust themselves upon the attention of the public. In this connection a few words of comment are indulged in with respect to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York.

Twin Brothers Wed Twin Sisters.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

WOOSTER, O., March 30.—A remarkable double wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mrs. Repp in Medina county. The contracting parties were Vernon R. Stair of Burbank and Irene V. Repp and Vertal H. Stair and Idina V. Repp. The grooms are twin brothers and the brides twin sisters.

Not a Failure.

From Town Topics.

Marie—I married my husband to get rid of him.

Estella—And did you succeed?

Marie—Oh, yes. After the first six months I only saw him after 2 A. M. and for an hour or two on Sundays.

Seizing the Opportunity.

From Town Topics.

Clubleigh—I understand you are going to marry your typewriter?

Brokerly—That's right! She's the only woman I ever found that I could dictate to!

The Philosophy of Mendacity, by a Leading Authority.

From the Evening Post.

It is imprudent to tell lies when you are sure to be found out.

First Gun for Silver.

From the Populist Platform of Oregon.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

The Exiles of Business.

From the London Advertiser.

There are 450 empty stores in Toronto. A speculative boom, whether in land or brick and lime, is always demoralizing. Toronto and the Northwest are both in evidence.

One Extravagant and One Prudent Man.

From the Kansas City Times.

A Clay county man beat his mule and was fined $15 and costs. Another brute in the same county beat his wife and was fined $3.

He Throws Himself Away.

From the Atchison Daily Globe.

We never knew a mother who was not sorry for her married son.

Señor José de Armas (*Justo de Sarg*) has issued the first number of a weekly pamphlet in Spanish devoted to the cause of Cuba. *Las Avispas* (*The Wasps*) is its title. Señor Armas published *Las Avispas* first in Havana in 1894, and it prepared public opinion for the actual revolution.

POOR LITTLE LANE OF SUMMIT.

How His Years of Idolatrous Zeal Have Been Rewarded by Cleveland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A specimen example of the petty spite of the Administration is the dismissal of Thomas F. Lane of Summit, N.J., from an $1,800 office in the Treasury Department, for going to Kentucky to help his father-in-law, Senator Blackburn, in the recent attempts to elect a Senator.

Lane was recently the editor of two newspapers in New Jersey. For years he has been a rampant Cleveland idolater and a "hands-all-around" shouter whenever the Mugwump band of lunatics struck up a march toward the bedlamite bog of Populism, wherein many foolish Democrats are groping.

The story of the vindication of the President's theory of the conduct of civil servants as illustrated in the case of Mr. Lane is as follows:

When Joe Blackburn was making ready to go to Kentucky to fight for a reelection, his true friends told him to purge himself of the free coinage nonsense, and he would win. But Blackburn, believing that Carlisle's "conversion from free coinage" was regarded in Kentucky as very like the conversion of a malefactor on the gallows, refused to go back on free coinage. In consequence thereof, the wisest and best among his friends in the commercial ranks were obliged to work against him. Now, when Blackburn was working like a Trojan in Kentucky, Mr. Lane secured sixty days' leave of absence and went to Europe. When the Kentucky contest was hottest it is said that Mr. Lane, like a good and loyal son-in-law, decided to go to Kentucky and take a hand in the shindy. A Democrat of long experience advised a friend of Lane's to keep Lane away from Kentucky. The advice was not followed. Lane went to Frankfort, and off rolled his head in the Carlisle basket. Meanwhile, the cause of reform goes mer