The Sun.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid.

DAILY, per Month	$0 50
DAILY, per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	70

Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

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

Something Besides Money.

The foundation of a political organization is politics. The Democratic party is what it is because of its political principles. The people are for it or against it because of their agreement or disagreement with the political ideas it represents. It enjoys the unique honor of having been born with the republic of the United States, its founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON, having been the author of the Declaration of Independence, a leader in the making of the Constitution, and the first President chosen after the sentiment surrounding the personality of WASHINGTON had given way to the spirit of political discussion and conflict necessary to a self-governing country. The Democracy cannot now be tricked into forgetting itself and what it lives for. Its power may be turned temporarily to the settlement of new and transient issues; but it cannot be invoked for what opposes the party's essential principles.

The notion that a party of this origin and character could be induced to make an issue of the gold dollar or silver dollar behind a candidate running for a third term as President is craziness. The limitation of the Presidential term has been impressively declared in the Democracy's name to be "a part of our republican system of government." "Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust that he will be rejected," were JEFFERSON's own words when, in his later life, he surveyed the Government which he had helped to make, and which he had seen determine for itself with providential wisdom the unsettled problem of the third term.

Mr. CLEVELAND's manifest hope that the American people might submit to his election for a third term because he declares himself to be in favor of a gold standard, presupposes the belief that they live for dollars only. He must think that they can be driven into doing anything by a touch on the pocket. This view is as mistaken as it is mean and unpatriotic. The mass of Americans would defend a fundamental principle of national politics as their ancestors did in the Revolution, without the miser's count of cost, and they will not, at any price, see the republican precedent sacrificed which preserves Presidential rotation. Money is not everything in this country.

A gold or silver currency, moreover, which a great many men have studied with particular attention for some years past, cannot become a question as vital as that of an endangered principle lying at the root of American education. The Democratic party is against a third term, and it abhors the man who, in pursuit of his unnatural ambition for it, silently sees it smirched and demoralized through the suspicion that it may be forced into prostituting itself to him.

Rules of the Road at Sea.

Earlier in the session Congress provided for a meeting of the American delegates to the International Maritime Conference which was held at Washington in 1889. The object was to have them ready for immediate action upon any proposal which Great Britain might make as to the long-delayed rules of the road at sea. Such a proposal came, at length, and our delegates, headed by Rear Admiral FRANKLIN of the retired list, assembled on Thursday last. It was found that Great Britain had at last concluded that she wanted some rules for signalling analogous to what our delegates had been quite willing to adopt years ago. It took a very short time, therefore, to concur in this proposal, and very likely a bill will be passed by Congress this week, carrying it into effect, as far as we are concerned.

The story of England's conduct in regard to the new rules for the protection of navigation and the decrease of collisions at sea is strange enough. The conference of 1889 brought together representatives of twenty-eight nations, representing more than ninety-nine hundredths, it has been said, of the shipping tonnage of the globe. It drew up a set of rules of the road at sea, following, as was understood, Great Britain's desires as to what those rules should be. The very next year, and, in fact, at the next session after this conference, Congress passed an act for the enforcement of these rules at any time that should be agreed upon, and then awaited indications from Great Britain. About two years ago the latter country informed our Government that it had fixed upon March 1, 1895, as a suitable date for carrying the new rules into effect, and further urged that these rules ought to become law in both countries on the same day. It was added that after having given "careful consideration" to them, "Her Majesty's Government consider that no time should be lost in taking steps to carry them into effect." On July 13 following, the President, in accordance with this urgent request, issued his proclamation announcing that the new rules would begin to operate on March 1, 1895.

But on Jan. 16, 1895, or only about six weeks before the date thus fixed, Great Britain informed our Government that it could do nothing until Parliament had been consulted, and hence desired our Government to recall its announcement. It further appeared that similar notices had been served upon France and Belgium, and, presumably, upon other countries. There was but one thing to do, since having two rules in operation at the same time would be out of the question. The matter was put before Congress, an act authorizing the President to recall his proclamation was passed, and notifications were hurried out to our shipping everywhere. Fortunately, the globe is well traversed with telegraphic wires, and no damage resulted.

Nevertheless, Great Britain's conduct in the matter was sharply scored during the Senate debate, Mr. FRYE declaring that she "has disregarded entirely every nation but herself," and adding that, if human life were not in danger, he would not consent to the course proposed. It appeared that some of the Liverpool shipowners and other persons in Great Britain opposed the new rules which the British Board of Trade had sanctioned. The matters of sound signals for the avoidance of collisions in fogs, and the screening of side lights were especially objected to. It was supposed that the British authorities would make up their minds what they wanted at least a year ago, and inform us. Our Government has never objected to any improvement in the rules, but it wanted something settled upon, and reasonable promptness in dealing with a matter in which all nations were so deeply concerned.

What Congress did a few months ago was to provide for any possible attitude that Great Britain might take, whether Congress should be in session or not. It turns out that the British propositions have come before the close of the session, and that they are such as our authorities have been glad to accept, so that a bill covering what is left of the matter doubtless can be enacted at once. Then we shall probably have one more date announced for the regulations to take effect, and unless England should again set it aside, the new rules of the road will, after so many years of postponement, go into operation.

The President and the Morgan Resolution.

According to a telegram from Washington the President has informed Messrs. SHERMAN, LODGE, and GRAY, the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that he does not wish the MORGAN joint resolution to be passed. Mr. CLEVELAND would prefer, he says, to deal with the Cuban question at his own time and in his own way. It becomes at once pertinent to inquire whether Senators are supposed to reflect the wishes of the Executive or the wishes of the American people, whose delegates they are. Are Senators infected with the heresy propagated by Mr. BAYARD in England, the heresy which describes Americans as unfit to govern themselves and requiring a strong man to govern them? Where the will of the people and the will of the Executive are notoriously opposed, is subservience to the latter to be exhibited in these latter days by a body which did not hesitate to pass a vote of censure on ANDREW JACKSON, a statesman by the side of whom Mr. CLEVELAND is a dwarf?

It is too late for Senators to say that the desires of an overwhelming majority of their fellow citizens should be brushed aside because they do not happen to meet with the President's approval. Senators should have hit upon this new conception of their duty before they passed the concurrent resolutions by a vote of ten to one. They will scarcely pretend that at that time they had no knowledge of the President's views. His acts for upward of a year, and the declarations of men accustomed to speak for him, bore unmistakable witness to his sympathy for Spain and to his unwillingness that Cuba should be free. What has happened during the last eight weeks to render Senators less independent of spirit and less resolute in their convictions? Is not the existence of a state of war in Cuba as patent and undeniable a fact to-day as it was eight weeks ago? Are not the revolutionists as irrepressible? Are they not better equipped, more confident, more utterly defiant of Spanish efforts to defeat or corner them? Do not the revolutionists control the whole interior of Cuba, and are not the Spanish troops virtually confined to garrison duty in the seaport towns? Does not Gen. ANTONIO MACEO move at will through Pinar del Rio, and Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ through the central provinces? Has not the rainy season set in, and is not that fact acknowledged by Spanish commanders to be an insurmountable bar to field operations against the Cubans for months to come? What avowable reason is there for refusing to pass Mr. MORGAN's joint resolution now, which was not valid against the concurrent resolutions?

The Senate stands committed to a declaration that two months ago the Cuban revolutionists deserved the status of belligerents. That declaration was made in a way which, according to the assurances of some of its advocates, was certain to have as much moral weight with Mr. CLEVELAND as if it had taken the technical form of a joint resolution. Those assurances have proved unfounded, and the Senators deceived by them have only to blame their own credulity. But credulity is one thing, complicity is another. If now, with their eyes wide open, Senators refuse to pass a resolution in a form which the President must heed, their professed devotion to the cause of liberty will be branded as a lie, and they will be held responsible for leaving the Cuban revolutionists at the mercy of a man, who, though clothed with all the powers for good of an American Executive, has done his best to paralyze a gallant struggle for self-government, and to uphold Spanish oppression and barbarity.

What It All About Is.

On Wednesday, June 3, the inquiry into the charges against Landvogt DAMSEN will be resumed, or rather will be begun, at the City Hall. Heretofore the proceedings of inquiry have been a succession of unsatisfactory but amusing adjournments, under various pretexts based upon the recurrence of legal or local holidays in the province of Holstein. A rumor has circulated for several days that still another adjournment would be taken on Wednesday, as that is the day set for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Holstein Frisian Association, but it seems unlikely that there could be an adjournment on that account. The cattle breeders must wait.

In consequence of the delays some usually well-informed persons have apparently lost sight of the character of the charges filed with Governor MORTON against DAMSEN, and the precise form of relief which is to come to the people of New York by his removal. These charges, emanating from a committee of taxpayers, acting for the great body of New York's citizens, were filed at the Executive Mansion on the 19th of November last; and they declare in detail:

"THAT EDWARD J. H. V. TAMSEN [otherwise known as DAMSEN] is grossly incompetent for the performance of the duties of his office and has been so during the whole time of his occupancy of the same."

In other words, as charges filed with Governor MORTON recite, DAMSEN was and is incompetent. He has not acquired, while in office, that knowledge of its duties and obligations which might, to some extent, extenuate his performances at the beginning of his term. He is, so to speak, incorrigibly incompetent, as these charges declare. To use a phrase now having the authority of statutory provision, he is "an habitual incompetent." The specific evidence of this incompetency was set forth in the original charges against DAMSEN, and they have been supplemented, from time to time, with other charges based on new discoveries or new errors. When charges are filed with the Governor against an official whose term is prescribed by the Constitution, and from the incubus of whose presence in office the Legislature can give the people no relief, it is the duty of the Governor either to make inquiry into these charges, if they are sufficiently well grounded, or to dismiss them if it appears that they are not supported. Governor MORTON is a conservative and judicious Executive, not inclined to the pursuit of radical measures or to violent plans, and after diligent inquiry he determined that the constitutional incompetence, as charged, seems sufficiently flagrant to justify a hearing before a Commissioner. Former Senator ROBERTSON was designated by the Governor for that duty. The actual examination of the DAMSEN charges will, as we have said, begin on Wednesday. The relief asked by the citizens of New York was thus described in the petition filed on Nov. 19 with Governor MORTON:

"Your petitioners therefore respectfully represent and allege that the said EDWARD J. H. V. TAMSEN [otherwise called DAMSEN] is shown to be entirely incompetent to perform the duties of the office of Sheriff, and has, by his negligence, incompetence, and gross misbehavior in said office, brought scandal upon the administration of justice in the said city and has inflicted disgrace upon the people of said city; and your petitioners respectfully pray EDWARD J. H. V. TAMSEN [otherwise called DAMSEN] may be removed from the office of Sheriff of New York, and a qualified and competent citizen of said city be appointed to his place to administer the duties of the said office in accordance with the law."

And the newcomer must speak and understand English!

The Fight Over the Navy Bill.

The report which Mr. BOUTELLE presented in the House just before the adjournment on Friday shows that the conferees on the Navy bill are yet at variance upon some of its most important features.

Certainly it is desirable, as Mr. BOUTELLE implies, that the enormous reduction in the price of armor on which the Senate insists should not be made a part of the bill as enacted, unless obviously fair and likely to procure bids for the needed plates. It is true, as Secretary HERBERT suggests in a letter to the committee, that the danger of not getting bids, and so delaying the ships, might be obviated by calling for bids upon the battle ships complete, or with all the armor. But that is only shifting the difficulty, since it does not determine what the price of the armor ought to be.

One new fact of importance is announced by the Chairman of the House Naval Committee. The great cutting down of prices which made the Bethlehem bid for Russian armor successful has always been a leading argument for lowering prices here. It is now declared that, while that low bid accomplished its purpose of introducing American armor in Europe, without expectation of profit, the same firm has since been able to make contracts for armor with Russia at prices much nearer those paid by the United States. Mr. BOUTELLE even said that our Government now pays about the same prices as others do for similar material. If so, the Senate's reductions from the actual bids accepted a few days ago for the Kearsarge and the Kentucky seem excessive. Perhaps, however, the latest Russian contracts, if their terms are frankly laid before the committee, may furnish the basis for a fair compromise, if the Senate conferees insist on fixing a maximum cost.

The Senate amendment prohibiting retired officers from being employed by firms or individuals having contracts with the Government for furnishing war material is a small matter, and cannot stand in the way of a final agreement.

As to the battle ships and torpedo boats there is still dissent. A fair solution in the case of the latter would seem to be that of accepting the Senate's stipulation of three 30-knot instead of five 26-knot boats, and the House appropriation of $800,000 for the ten smaller boats, since the Senate's reduction to $500,000 would inevitably diminish their number. As to the battle ships, the Senate's call for two instead of four seems now unlikely to succeed, the chances being that either four or three will be settled upon. Four is the right number, and yet with three provided for now there would perhaps be quite as good a chance of getting three more next winter.

The River and Harbor Veto.

If Mr. CLEVELAND had desired to provoke in Congress a spirit of indignation strong enough to pass the River and Harbor bill over his veto, with votes to spare, he could hardly have adopted a tone more likely to produce that result.

The subjoined passage from his veto message is insulting to the whole people of the United States, and to their representatives in the Senate and the House:

"I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts."

This is a formula of petulant rebuke very familiar to those who have heard and read Mr. CLEVELAND's stump speeches and campaign letters. He is forever discerning and exposing "the greatest danger that confronts us as a nation." It varies in character according to the political conditions affecting him personally. Sometimes it is a surplus in the Treasury, sometimes it is the deterioration of the public conscience, sometimes the sordid and selfish greed of our manufacturers, sometimes reckless and wicked extravagance in our public expenditures, sometimes the iron heel of capital planted on the neck of honest toil, sometimes the intimidation and corruption of our voters. No man has ever pointed out more frequently and variously "the greatest peril that threatens the existence of our free institutions, the preservation of our national honor, and the perpetuity of our country."

These stilted and silly denunciations of the American people have long since ceased to have any effect other than the irritation and disgust which such exhibitions of phariaaic morality commonly produce in intelligent minds. In this instance, aimed not in the air but directly at Congress, Mr. CLEVELAND's assertion of "the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government" is likely to counteract whatever force there might have been in a proper and respectful statement by him of the objections to the River and Harbor bill, considered on its merits.

There is one passage in a speech of Mr. CLEVELAND's, delivered in 1889 in this town, which he might study with profit. It was uttered pompously and meaninglessly, as most of his platitudinous generalities are uttered. Nevertheless, we commend it to his attention.

"Ill-natured complaints," said Mr. CLEVELAND, "of popular incompetency, and self-righteous assertions of superiority over the body of the people, are impotent and useless."

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Albany Press-Knickerbocker*, records with just satisfaction the suggestion that Gen. FELIX AGNUS of Baltimore should be Secretary of War if the next Administration is Republican. Gen. AGNUS is a REED man. In case of the election of Major MUM some other martialist than the distinguished Marylander would probably be selected for Secretary of War. Two great names occur instantly to the imagination excited by the prospect. The Hon. RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER, the Wolverine WELLINGTON, is one. Major MARKS DICK of Akron, the right hand and left hand man of the Hon. MARCUS ÆNOBARBUS HANNA, is the other.

I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts.—*Mr. Cleveland's Veto Message.*

This recalls FALSTAFF's mournful reflection: "There lives not three good men unhanged in England, and one of them is fat and grows old."

What is the matter with the Philadelphia police? Have they caught the spirit of Dunravenism, or are the figures 2:37, which represent the one-mile record of Policeman SCHUESSLER of the New York force, too active for their muscles? There may be reason to believe that the latter is true. If so, it certainly doesn't speak well for the up-to-date tendencies of Philadelphians. The most casual newspaper reader must have seen long before the preparatory race last Thursday that nothing but streak lightning can faze a member of the metropolitan bicycle squad. When he inclines his vertebræ to an angle of forty-five degrees and fixes his eyes on an object pedestrians stand still, women hold their breath, professional cyclists become dazed, and lovers on tandems sit closer. There is a spurt, a muffled whizz, and subsequently there are police court proceedings.

Swift are our own bicycle policemen, and they are still young on the pedals. But where is Philadelphia?

A Convention of deep-revolving Lone Star thinkers on finance has nominated the Hon. RICHARD PARKS BLAND of Missouri for President and the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG of Texas for Vice-President. Mr. BLAND is used to being nominated, and the new laurels that come to him from the Convention, which was held in the great commercial capital of Quanah, will cause but a languid flutter in his experienced bosom. But Mr. HOGG is younger at the business. Nobody has ever nominated him for Vice-President before. Very probably nobody ever will nominate him again. He does well to bathe his soul in glory now that he has the chance. The more discerning admirers of Mr. HOGG, however, believe that he is too mighty a statesman to follow a leader or be confined to the cellarage of second place. They are convinced that his best opening is to become a candidate for President on a rigid anti-bicycle platform. It will be recalled, not without emotion, that a few weeks ago he pronounced solemnly against the wheel, of whose wickedness and demoralizing tendencies he is firmly persuaded. Since that time bicycles have entirely disappeared from all parts of the United States where the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG is held in proper veneration.

The fact that sunset has as yet lost none of its richest carmine pigment shows that the Hon. JAMES BUCEPHALUS BELFORD, the Red Headed Rooster of the Rockies, has not yet succeeded in yanking himself and Colorado out of these United States.

Mr. JAMES R. RANDALL, who is still better known as the author of "My Maryland" than as the Washington correspondent of the *Augusta Chronicle*, informs that paper that Mr. SAMUEL BENNER, a farmer of Dundas, O., has published a book of "Prophecies," which "is one of the wonders of the world." These prophecies cover the rest of this century, are exclusively commercial and financial, and "have been substantially fulfilled to date in a most remarkable manner." Mr. BENNER is a "free-silver protectionist." Of course, a person with his gifts for reading commercial and financial history in advance might have made himself the richest man in the world. If Mr. BENNER has not chosen to become the richest man in the world it must be because he objects to betting on a sure thing. He would be a good Secretary of Treasury for a free-silver protectionist President, if such a person there should ever be. Curiously enough, although he is an Ohio genius, there seems to be nothing in his soothsayings as to which side of the financial fence Major MUM is on. These are mysteries too deep for the most industrious prophets.

The Hon. JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN is once more treading exultantly the azure fields of air and sweeping the welkin with silver pinions. The enthusiastic defeat which he and the Hon. P. WAT HARDIN got in the last Kentucky campaign was not enough for them. They pine for more distinction of the same kind. It is beautiful to see Mr. BLACKBURN, pride in his port, defiance in his eye, his lips still flaming with his immortal saying: "He that dallies is a dastard and he that doubts is damned." Even more brilliant and imposing than Mr. BLACKBURN is his valiant starter, the Hon. JOHN CHINN, a candidate for State Senator. Few statesmen in any country are more impetuous and masterful than is the Hon. JOHN CHINN.

Nice weather, but it seems to bring no light to PEFFER's eye, no glow to PEFFER's cheek, no gentle slumber to PEFFER's chin. The dense foliage of his face may feel the reviving breath of summer, but there is no increased content in his convolutions. He continues sad and lonely, a man beyond the consolations of strawberries and baseball. When the rest of the world is thinking what kind of a straw hat to buy or is pricing June raiment, the JEREMIAH of the Kaw is lamenting and wailing and filling the *Congressional Record* with tempestuous vaticinations. Going to be a revolution, he told the Senate last week for the one-millionth time. "There was a rumbling in the distance which foretold revolution that would shake the throne of those guilty of usurpation." Good, old boy! He does hear the rumbling and the revolution. Unfortunately, he's a little deaf. He can't judge the distance of a sound with any accuracy. The dense foliage shrouds his ears. Otherwise he wouldn't mistake the whirring of his own wheels for the rumbling sound of a revolution in the distance.

Although her ancient crown of glory in man-swatting sport has fallen from the head of Boston, she follows her old diversions as best she can under the modern conditions, and still in her ashes live her wonted fires. Thus the contests held at Woburn last week between the Hon. JOSEPH WALCOTT of Boston and the Hon. SCALDY BILL QUINN of Philadelphia and between the Hon. PADDY FENTON of Massachusetts and the Hon. WILLIAM ERNST of Brooklyn were attended by some 2,500 experts and connoisseurs from "the three-breasted city of our love," as Dr. HOLMES said. The whacking was terrific, the enthusiasm immense. In the words of our esteemed contemporary, the *Boston Herald*, "all were glad that they had seen the show, for its equal has not been given in this vicinity this year." It is good to see Boston true to her traditions, but it is sad to think that she has to go so far for amusement. Why are Woburn and Lynn allowed to filch her most cherished pursuits?

What is the matter with a ticket made up of HORACE BOIES and TOM CARTER?—*St. Paul Globe.*

Much. Everything. Uncle HOD BOIES is sacred to tariff reform. He is a milestone or a headstone on the backsliding path. Don't you remember his great tariff reform speech in New York? Don't you recall how he was crowned with flowers and filled with compliments and hymned as the coming god of Democracy and tariff reform when he accidentally carried Iowa in 1888? Uncle HOD BOIES is dedicate to tariff reform, and the attempt to put silver feet on him and make him a graven image for the worship of the 16 to 1 idolaters is mere sacrilege. The Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER, on the other hand, is silver from the flat of his head to the crown of his foot: silverest of all in his sublime, bright-waving, silver chin. THOMAS HENRY CARTER is an out-and-out, in-and-in, bred-in-the-bone, dyed-in-the-wool, loud-in-the-lungs, up-to-the-neck, with-both-feet, immitigable, irreversible, relentless, nonpareil, and never-say-die silver santon. If the silver men want a silver man who is simply full of silver, loaded with it to the gunwales, the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER is just the man for their money.

Massachusetts, not having troubles enough of its own, has been visited by the Hon. VENTUS ALLEN of Nebraska. He spoke to an audience of some 200 Populists, but no casualties are reported. It was after a Boston dinner, too. The Hon. VENTUS ALLEN swung himself about with his wonted velocity, and although the night was warm no patent fans and ventilators were needed. In the course of his breeze he inquired: "Why should we, whose labor feeds the world, ourselves be hungry?" This was a queer question to put right after a dinner. And why did Mr. ALLEN include himself? Is the world fed with wind? "Why," he continued, in his most hark-from-the-tombs accents, "should we, who stand from dawn of day to gathering night by moving loom and gliding shuttle, making the clothing of the world, ourselves be clothed in rags?" Evidently the orator was using an old speech and one not calculated for the Massachusetts meridian. The people who stand by the loom and shuttle wear fully as good clothes as Mr. ALLEN puts on when he is going to make a week's speech in the Senate; and their clothes fit them better. But even his fit better than his speeches.

The Threat of the Silver Senators.

From the Denver Republican.

It may be accepted as absolutely certain that, no matter how the next Presidential and Congress elections may go, the silver Senators from the West will hold the balance of power as between the high and low tariff forces in the Senate, and will refuse positively to cast their votes for any protective tariff law until a bill for the free and unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver is first passed by both Houses and signed by the President.

No possible changes can take place in the composition of the Senate in the next four years that will deprive the silver Senators from the West of their present power to prevent tariff legislation until the coinage question is satisfactorily settled, and there is very little reason to fear that this power can be taken away from them for ten years to come.

Protection without bimetallism would be absolutely worthless as a tonic to remedy the existing business depression in the United States, but the two remedies applied together will effect a sure and instantaneous cure.

If we cannot have both we will have neither, in so far as the Republican party is concerned, and the silver Senators from the West possess the power, the courage, and the patriotism to stand like a wall of adamant against the enactment of any protective tariff law until bimetallism is first restored as the monetary policy of this country.

Discoveries in Ohio Mounds.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the Ohio Archæological Society, has been opening mounds along the valleys of the Muskingum River and its tributaries, making some important finds. A small mound on the Portens farm, three miles south of Coshocton, was opened, in which five skeletons were found. These skeletons are of unusual interest to science, as they indicate the type of the prehistoric race. The skull is thicker than that of the negro, with low facial angles, prominent jaws, handsome teeth, and small brain capacity. The skeletons indicate a tribe somewhat shorter than ourselves, more muscular, and heavier.

Near Walhonding, in a mound two feet high, was found the skeleton of a person supposed to have been the arrow maker of the tribe. Just above him were buried some sixty or seventy of his implements. These were made of flint, beautifully shaped, and about half the size of a man's hand. In a gravel pit near by was found the skeleton of a child, with mussel shells and other playthings.

In a mound nine feet high, on the Johnson farm, were found a stone used for playing games, flint scalping knives, and a few arrowheads. There are a great many mounds in this valley, and it is expected that other valuable and interesting finds will be made.

Holes in the Sails for Speed.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

The statement of an Italian sea Captain that he had proved by experience that a ship goes faster when her sails are perforated with a number of holes than when they are quite sound, was at first looked upon as too ridiculous for consideration. Unbelievers, however, now find that the Italian has gone a long way toward proving his case. His theory is that the force of the wind cannot fairly take effect on an inflated sail, because of the cushion of immovable air that fills up the hollow. To prevent this cushion collecting, he bored a number of holes in the sail, which let part of the wind blow right through it and allowed the remainder to strike against the canvas and exercise its full effect. Several trials have been made, and it looks as if this is another of those paradoxical truths which appear so impossible on the surface. The experiments were made in all weathers. In a light wind a boat with ordinary sails made four knots, while with the perforated sails she covered five and a quarter knots; in a fresh breeze she did seven knots with ordinary sails, and eight and three-quarters knots with the improved sails; in a strong wind she did eight knots and ten knots respectively. If this augmented speed were sustained throughout a long voyage it would increase the value of the ship one-fifth, as she would make the same trip in four weeks that she did before in five weeks.

Spirits as Oil Prospectors.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Two thousand dollars have been raised in Belmont to put down an oil well on the Parker Leilous farm, two miles east of the village. William Robinson, who is a Spiritualist, claims he has had direct communication from the spirit world, and that persons there, who when on earth were considered good judges in matters pertaining to oil, have indicated to him exactly where the well should be located. Twenty years ago, within 100 rods of this same spot a test well was put down which yielded both oil and gas in small quantities. There were, however, at that time no such facilities for shutting off the salt water, which continually filled the well, as at the present, and as neither oil nor gas was produced in paying quantities, the well was shortly abandoned, and the matter has been almost entirely forgotten until recalled by the present excitement. Some of the leading Spiritualists in the community have contributed large sums of money toward the fund raised for carrying on the work.

From the Chronicles of Hanna.

And many of the tribe of G. O. Pter, not knowing the articles of the covenant, came unto Bill the Still in the Land of Buckeye. And they said unto him: May we, oh Chief, speak unto thee?

And Bill the Still finding that they were urgent in their demands, bowed his head to them and said: Say on.

Then one among them who was greater in authority than the others stood in the presence of Bill the Still and asked of him, saying: Is the issue before the people of the tribe of G. O. Pter, Tariff or Finance?

Thereupon was Bill the Still much wrought up, and, trembling visibly, he said unto them: Why ask ye me this?

And they answering him said: Because, oh Chief, we would know in which field we should work.

And Bill the Still was silent in the midst of them.

By these things being greatly astonished they said unto him once more: Is it a Tariff or Money campaign?

And Bill the Still, putting forth all the strength that was in him, cried aloud unto them saying: Gentlemen, I haven't a word to say. Ask Mark Hanna.

The Greatest Man in Ohio.

Hail to the great and massive euphonious
Name of the boss of the Canton loom;
Hail to the masterly Marcus Antonius
Hanna, and larger still may he loom!
Flushed with triumph, elate and splendiferous,
Thoughtful he broods o'er the making of slates;
Thoughtful he counts on the argentiferous
And the auriferous delegates.

Wonderful Mark who molted the rockiest
Foes with his syrup exuding mouth,
Weakened the sturdiest, captured the cockiest,
Bit the North hard, and swallowed the South.
Most of the fields are bright with his furrowing,
Most of the prairies are parched with his flame.
Now he's above ground, and now he is burrowing,
For sharp and deep and sly is his game.

See with what artful and shrewd, miscellaneous
Stock of devices the loom he steers,
Making it look so sweetly spontaneous,
While the candidate bows in response to cheers.
Marcus Antonius does things cunningly;
Won't let his man have a thing to say
Before the Convention assembles; then stunningly
He'll trot Bill out with a grand hooray.

Flower of the Buckeye bosses! Unparalleled,
Slick as greased lightning, sharper than steel;
Barrel-bringer to a man unbarrelled,
Thou, who hast crushed great booms with thy heel;
Thou, who hast worked in the dark with celerity,
Thou, who art bone to the jelly spine,
Advertiser of the agent of prosperity—
Mark, you're the leading man in your line!

OUR IMMIGRANT POPULATION.

Where the Newcomers Settle—The Statutes as to Debarring—The Question of Illiteracy—Various Countries Compared.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The discussion of the immigration laws in Congress has brought out some interesting statements in regard to our foreign-born population.

As to their habitat here, Mr. Wilson of South Carolina says that three-fourths of the Polish immigrants dwell in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; two-thirds of the Italians and two-thirds of the Austro-Hungarians in the North Atlantic States; two-thirds of the Russians in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, North Dakota, Michigan, Illinois, and Kansas. Those who are classed as illiterates very generally, it appears, remain on the seaboard, and do not venture West.

The tendency of others to follow where relatives lead is shown by the statement that during the last fiscal year, of 229,304 steerage passengers arriving, 84,339, or much more than one-third, were "going to join their immediate families" already here.

The existing law of 1804 imposes a tax of $1 on each immigrant, to be collected from the vessel bringing him or her; the sum under the act of 1882 had been fifty cents. Convicts, if non-political, lunatics, idiots, and persons liable to become public charges, may be sent back. Thus, in 1892, there were debarred 2,801 immigrants out of 579,663; the next year, 1,630 out of 440,730; the next, 2,389 out of 288,020; last year, 2,211, this number including 1,333 as paupers, four as insane, 765 as contract laborers, and 109 returned within one year after landing, as the law allows. The Contract Labor act was passed in 1885 and amended in 1891.

It would appear, however, that in spite of the restrictive entrance laws the proportions of inmates of prisons and almshouses are greater for the foreign born than for the native white population. The latter is the larger in actual numbers, as shown by the records of paupers, insane, and prisoners, but as it is also much the more numerous part of the population its ratio to the total is smaller than in the case of the foreign born.

The question of illiteracy is one that has been lately discussed at great length. It appears that, arranged in order of percentages for a recent period, Portugal gave the highest percentage of illiterates among its total immigration, namely, 57.35, Italy following with 52.93; then Galicia and Bukowina, with 45.68; Poland, with 39.82; Hungary, with 37.69; Russia proper, with 36.42; Austria, except as already given, with 32.70; Greece, with 25.18; Roumania, with 17.75; Belgium, with 15.22, and so on. It seems strange that, contrasting with Portugal, in the same peninsula, Spain's illiterates showed a ratio of only 8.71. Those of Ireland were 7.27. Finland has a creditable ratio of only 3.58, while France, including Corsica, shows 3.59; England, 3.49; the Netherlands, 3.38, and Scotland, 2.83. A very remarkable showing is that of Germany, with a percentage of only 2.49 out of its large immigration, while Norway's is even less, 1.02, and the place of honor at the bottom of the list is filled by Sweden, with .74; Switzerland, with .60, and Denmark, with .49.

There was a great rush of Italian immigrants at the port of New York for the first four months of the present year. For, whereas from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1895, the Italian immigration was 11,806 out of 52,365, or 22.6 per cent., this year it was nearly 20,000 out of about 66,300, or about 30 per cent., the reckoning being only up to April 17. Again, 50.2 per cent. of the immigrants up to March 31 were classed as illiterates, although this, it will be observed, does not quite equal the ratio of a previous period. An interesting fact is that the percentage of illiterates among males, out of 2,149 so classed, was 89.2, and among females only 10.8.

Mr. Bartholdt points out that if our entire population of 1890 had moved into the State of Texas, "that State would not be populated much more densely than Germany and not half as densely as Belgium is to-day." He estimates in round numbers a population of about 75,000,000 for the close of the present century, on the basis of the present rate of immigration. Of the last fiscal year's immigration he would ascribe to farm and common laborers and to women and children five-sixths, and to mechanics, skilled laborers and the professions one-sixth.

Gen. Grosvenor as a Schoolboy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Persons who are familiar with the early history of the Hon. Charles Henry Grosvenor assert that in his boyhood days he made a singularly ill-balanced record at school. In arithmetic he always stood at the head of his class when addition or multiplication was being studied. In subtraction and division, however, he was very deficient, and his teachers reported that it was an impossibility to make the future statesman understand these branches. At last they gave up the attempt, and Charles was permitted to develop his natural taste for addition and multiplication, unhampered by any efforts to inculcate subtraction and division. He has never learned the latter branches, though now a middle-aged man. No true admirer of lightning calculation, however, will on that account underestimate what Mr. Grosvenor has done for the cause of acrobatic arithmetic. In multiplication and addition at least he is to-day, as he was in his school days, without a peer.

BROOKLYN, May 29. CHARLES W. THOMPSON.

Tompkins Square and the Bath House.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am glad to see the east siders protesting against the building of a bath house in Tompkins square. If a public bath house is needed and the city should build it, let the city buy a suitable plot of ground for it, as it would for an engine house or other public building; but don't let us mar a park and the pleasure of those who frequent it by building a public bath house in it.

CITIZEN.

Two McKinley's with an H.

From the Jewelers' Weekly.

Williams & Payton of Providence, R. I., have provided for the demands of believers in a single and believers in a double standard of currency, who advocate the nomination of William H. McKinley for the

WILLIAMS & PAYTON.

Presidency, by adding a McKinley bimetallic and a McKinley "sound money" button to their line of campaign jewelry.

The bimetallic button is plated, half with gold, half with silver, while the sound money button is gilded it its entirety.

The King of Greece Rebukes a Danish Bostonian.

From Scribiglust.

A well known Boston journalist, Mr. Green, a Dane by birth, was in Athens a few weeks ago, and was presented at court. "King George, himself a Dane, was very friendly to me," writes Mr. Green, "but upbraided me because of my broken Danish. 'I have been in Greece since 1868,' said the King, 'and speak Danish as well to day as when, 18 years old, I left Denmark. However, if you prefer to speak English I have no objection.'" And to the surprise of the Danish Bostonian, the royal Danish Athenian began speaking English as fluently as if he had been living in the Hub since 1868.

Joe Manley Still Watching the Undercurrent.

From the Lewiston Journal.

In a personal letter from Augusta to a Boston man, Chairman J. H. Manley says he is exceedingly encouraged by the reports that reach him from all parts of the country. He is satisfied that Mr. Reed is gaining strength in the universal discussion of the absolute need in the Republican Convention of the strongest and most emphatic declaration for the gold standard. The undercurrent, Mr. Manley writes, is very strong, and indeed promises to be more effective within the next fortnight. This summing up is the result of the general report from Mr. Reed's friends throughout the whole country, and not a feeling confined to any one section.

The United Press Reports from St. Louis.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The United Press did splendid work. In the confusion and terror which reigned everywhere in St. Louis the task of obtaining authentic news was almost unprecedentedly great, but it was accomplished, and, while the other associations were explaining their inability to get the news, the wires leading to this office were hot with the latest obtainable details of the ravages of the tornado.

It was a magnificent achievement in news getting, and there is pardonable pride in the thought that not a single newspaper anywhere in the country excelled the *Democrat and Chronicle* in its telegraphed report of the awful calamity.

EXCHANGES OF STATION.

The State of Prospective Infantry Transfers—Rules of Railroad Travel.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Another month will bring the new transportation funds, and the question of what regiments will profit by them in an exchange of stations is uppermost. There are advantages and drawbacks in transfers. The regiment that gets a better station is a clear gainer, and sometimes even one that quits a better station for one less desirable finds consolation in the change of scene and the prospect of new experiences. As offsets to the advantages of transfer come the expenses, which are felt by the army in house movings as by other people. In general, large modern forts in the neighborhood of great cities and in temperate latitudes, are coveted, while the posts among the blizzards of the Dominion frontier or in the heats of the Southwest are felt to be good ones to get away and keep away from.

Thus far the infantry alone is on the transfer programme, and if any part of the other two arms is moved it will probably be less than a full regiment. The Second Infantry, now at Fort Omaha, is to take the place of the Fifteenth, now at Fort Sheridan; the Fifteenth to take the place of the Twenty-fourth,