HOUSE OF BISHOPS MEETS.

TO-DAY IT WILL SELECT A BISHOP FOR DULUTH.

Resolutions Adopted Expressing Sorrow for the Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury—The Rev. A. W. Ryan Likely to Be Made the New Bishop of Duluth.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America convened yesterday morning in the Church Missions House, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. This was the first meeting of the House of Bishops since the General Convention of the Church, which was held in Minneapolis in 1895. The only matter of especial importance which was likely to come up for action before it was the election of two Bishops to preside over two new missionary jurisdictions created at the last General Convention. The new dioceses are those of Asheville and Duluth. The territory included within the dioceses of North Carolina and Minnesota is so large that it was decided at the General Convention to set off a part of each diocese into a separate district, to be governed by a missionary Bishop, and in this way to relieve the Bishops of a portion of their work. The new districts will be known as the Missionary District of Asheville and the Missionary District of Duluth.

Bishop Doane of Albany presided at the meeting held yesterday, and Dr. Samuel Hart acted as Secretary. The Bishops present were Bishop Neely of Maine, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, Bishop Huntington of Central New York, Bishop Whitaker of Pennsylvania, Bishop Niles of New Hampshire, Bishop Garrett of Dallas, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey, Bishop Perry of Iowa, Bishop Burgess of Quincy, Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia, Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Bishop Starkey of Newark, Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburgh, Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Walker of North Dakota, Bishop Watson of East Carolina, Bishop Rulison of Central Pennsylvania, Bishop Paret of Maryland, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, Bishop Ferguson of Cape Palmas, Bishop Weed of Florida, Bishop Coadjutor Gilbert of Minnesota, Bishop Leonard of Nevada and Utah, Bishop Coadjutor Vincent of Southern Ohio, Bishop Leonard of Ohio, Bishop Davies of Michigan, Bishop Graves of The Platte, Bishop Sessums of Louisiana, Bishop Nicholson of Milwaukee, Bishop Nelson of Georgia, Bishop Coadjutor Hale of Springfield, Bishop Kinsolving of Texas, Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Bishop Hall of Vermont, Bishop White of Indiana, Bishop Burton of Lexington, Bishop Satterlee of Washington, and Bishop Williams of Marquette. Bishop Holly of Hayti, who is a negro, was also present, but he was not seated. He was consecrated in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, and is not a member, but an independent Bishop.

The session was opened with prayer, and Bishop Doane announced, as is customary at meetings of the House of Bishops, the death of Bishop Coxe of Western New York, which occurred last July, and that of Archbishop Benson. The following resolution was adopted to be forwarded to the Church authorities of Canterbury and Archbishop Benson's family:

Resolved, That this house, assembled for the first time after the sudden and unexpected death of the Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, desires to place upon record its sense of the irreparable loss which the Anglican communion and the Church of Christ in all lands has thus sustained. A prelate of wide learning, devout life, catholic sympathies, and noble and beautiful character, his brethren in the American Episcopate can never forget his many acts of kindness to them and theirs, and his inspiring example of unbending loyalty to the cause of Christ and his Church.

Resolved, That this minute be communicated to the presiding officers of the Convocation of Canterbury and to the family of the late Archbishop by the Chairman of this house.

The meeting in the forenoon was devoted only to organization and the drafting of the resolution in memory of Archbishop Benson. After luncheon the members met again to make the nominations, and it was then decided to elect only one new Bishop, and that for Duluth. The missionary district of Asheville will remain as it has been since it was created in 1895, under the direction of the Bishop of North Carolina. So the nominations were made only for the bishopric of the missionary diocese of Duluth, and the incumbent will be elected to-day. The Rev. A. W. Ryan, D. C. L., of St. Paul's Church, Duluth, has for some time past been spoken of as a probable candidate for the post.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

This State and New England Represented—McKinley's Name Cheered.

The Presbyterian Synod of New York convened last evening for its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. The Synod consists of twenty-three presbyteries, including the whole of New England, in addition to this State, and there are 276 delegates, ministers and elders. Heretofore the home missions of this Synod have been under the direct control of the General Board of Home Missions. A movement in favor of home rule has been started, and the chief question to be decided at this meeting is whether it would not be wiser to bring the missions under its own control. The advocates of the new plan say in its favor that the Synod would know its own needs better than the General Board. There seems to be very little opposition to this move.

The only business transacted last night was the election of a Moderator for the coming year and of two temporary clerks. One of the duties of the retiring Moderator is to preach the sermon at the opening meeting of the Synod. At the beginning of last night's meeting the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, stated clerk of the Synod, announced that the Rev. Howard Duffield, the retiring Moderator, was detained in Princeton and would not be able to preside at the opening session, as he was down for a speech at the sesquecentennial of his college. He had, however, sent his sermon, and he, Mr. Smith, would read it.

The announcement did not meet with approval. Criticisms were displeased. One of them said to a reporter that it was, to say the least, most discourteous on the part of Mr. Duffield. The office of Moderator was the greatest honor the Synod could bestow, and it shows small appreciation on Mr. Duffield's part to be unable to tear himself away from the delights of Princeton for one night. The fact that the sermon was interesting and was well read by Mr. Smith did not lessen the offence.

After the preliminary devotional exercises the Vice-Moderator, Gen. Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, called the Synod together and announced that the first business was to elect a Moderator. As it was known that there was no foot a movement to give that honor to Gen. Prime, after he had called the Synod together he asked the Rev. James Gardner of Gloversville, a former Moderator, to the chair. When nominations were called for the Rev. Charles S. Lane of Mt. Vernon nominated Gen. Prime in a speech telling of his qualifications for the office and showing the various precedents for electing a layman to such a place. This nomination was seconded by the Rev. Joseph Gamble of Plattsburg, Elder Aaron H. Graves of Troy, the Rev. William S. Hubbell of Buffalo, and the Rev. N. B. Remich of Geneva. The Rev. William Reid of Troy nominated the Rev. A. P. Olney of West Troy, but the latter withdrew his name as soon as it had been put in nomination, and Gen. Prime was elected by acclamation. This is the first time a layman has been elected Moderator.

One incident showed plainly how the ministers and laymen stand on the subject of anarchy and repudiation. Dr. Gardner, who was presiding, is not a native-born American. When Dr. Gamble was seconding the nomination of Gen. Prime, he said, among other things, that Gen. Prime represented the best traditions of American Presbyterianism, as he was descended from the old Puritans. Dr. Gamble, continuing, turned to Dr. Gardner and said:

"You, not being a native American of New England stock, may not appreciate what this means to us."

When Dr. Gardner made his congratulatory speech to Moderator Prime he started by saying:

"Mr. Moderator, mention has been made of my not being a native American and not being able to appreciate the Puritans as a New Englander can. But I must say that I came of that great family that never furnished a Tory in the war of the Revolution. I refer to the Scotch-Irish, and I will add that that same family has furnished a candidate for the Presidency, a Mr. McKinley, of whom you may have heard."

At the mention of McKinley's name there was a wave of enthusiastic applause that showed how the New York Synod stands on the great question of the day.

After the Rev. Murray Gardner of the Chemung Presbytery and the Rev. Horace Chudney of the Niagara Presbytery had been elected clerks the meeting adjourned.

The Synod will meet again for its morning session to-day at 9:30 o'clock. At 12 o'clock luncheon will be had at the City Park branch of the First Presbyterian Church. The afternoon session will begin at 2, and in the evening a popular meeting in the interest of foreign missions will be held in the church. The women's synodical meeting will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church in the morning and afternoon, when home missions will be discussed.

STIRS UP THE BAPTISTS.

Dr. Tomlinson Says He Never Believed in the Substitutionary Work of Christ.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Rev. Dr. E. T. Tomlinson, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Elizabeth, preached the doctrinal sermon before the Baptist Ministers' Association Convention in the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church in this city on Thursday last. One statement that he made aroused especial dissent. This was that from his youth up he had not believed in the substitutionary work of Jesus Christ. Dr. Tomlinson also stated his belief in the doctrine that "we cannot conceive how the sins of the guilty can be laid upon the innocent." Immediately after his sermon he was taken to task by several of the Baptist clergymen for his alleged heretical utterances, and he said in his defence that he had spoken without notes, and that perhaps some of his theology would profit by revision. The Rev. C. A. Jenkins, a Southerner, was exceedingly troubled by the utterances, as they were made in his pulpit, and on Sunday last he preached a sermon upon the "Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ." In the course of his remarks he said:

"The selection of this theme rose out of the fact that the preacher of the doctrinal sermon before the Baptist Association stated that he did not believe in the substitutionary work of Jesus Christ; that from his boyhood he had never been able to believe the truth of the statement that God had allowed His Son to shed His blood for the redemption of sinners. I don't see what a preacher means when he denies the fundamental principles of Christian religion. Is the whole system of our religion wrong and false? I will also state that this brother made an apology and said that his theology was bad and that he spoke extemporaneously. So do I speak extemporaneously, but I believe if you rammed me into a cannon, then shot me out, and I should still be alive I could never deny the fundamental principles of our redemption and the sacrifice that bought me with His blood."

Dr. Tomlinson wrote a letter from Elizabeth to-day explaining his reasons for delivering the address. Following are parts of it:

"I wish to state now that the doctrinal sermon delivered by me was not delivered in a controversial spirit. Indeed, I had no thought of being a firebrand and had no desire to pose as an ishmaelite. It was a sermon I recently had given to my own people, and at their suggestion I gave it before the association. My only aim was to stir up the saints, not to arouse the devil.

"In general I may say I tried to show that our Lord acknowledged the truthfulness of the slothful servant's words that He was a hard man, or 'strait,' as the early reformed versions have it; that He was uncompromising with evil and with His own work and that of His followers in meeting it.

"I also tried to show that the atoning work of Jesus, in which I believe with all my heart, was not a mere contrivance to satisfy the vengeance of a God who must punish some one, the innocent if not the guilty. This was less than an earthly father would do, and certainly was not the character of our Heavenly Father whom Jesus came to show; that the scheme of Christ's sufferings lay in the fact that God so loved the world that He gave His only Son. Sacrifice is the measure and expression of love.

"I confess I am not at a loss to understand the commotion the sermon has caused. I had no desire to judge the Pharisees or to stir up the popes of the Protestants. I am entirely willing to accord to men the liberty I claim for myself, of interpreting the Bible according to the light of my own conscience. I did believe the churches needed some such words and humbly confess that others may know far more of the truth than I. But I believe it was His message who called me into the ministry, and in all charity I say that if this message be heterodoxy among the Baptist churches, then so much the worse for those churches."

BISHOP KEANE'S SUCCESSOR.

Three Candidates to Be Chosen at the Washington Meeting To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Many of the directors of the Catholic University and Archbishops of the Church are in Washington to attend the meetings to be held to-morrow and on Thursday. At the meeting to-morrow three candidates will be chosen for the consideration of the Pope and the Supreme Pontiff probably will choose one of them to be Bishop Keane's successor as rector of the university. Bishop Keane, by letters to his friends, has withdrawn his name from consideration. It is believed the choice will fall upon a secular priest of suitable scholastic qualifications, and not upon any high dignitary of the Church.

Congregational Jubilee in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Congregationalists have been assembling in Boston during the last few days to attend the golden jubilee of the American Missionary Association. The opening session of the jubilee was held in Tremont Temple to-day. On the platform were seated prominent church workers and the Hon. Roger Wolcott, Mayor Josiah Quincy, and the Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, who made the addresses of welcome, together with President Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., the presiding officer of the Convention. After the addresses of welcome had been made the business of the session was begun and Treasurer Hubbard presented his annual report.

MUSCULAR LAUNDRY GIRLS.

They Resent the Familiarity of a National Guardsman

Even if the girls employed in the Lenox Laundry, in North Third avenue, near Prospect avenue, Mount Vernon, do chase shirts up and down a washboard, push sad irons over collars and cuffs all day, and live in a section of the city called Frogtown they will not stand what is known there as "shenanigans." They are prosperous, hard working, healthy and buxom. After an incident on Monday evening the young men have become convinced that the Lenox laundry girls are not to be trifled with—that is, by strange young men. Now when the girls appear on the street the young men keep at a respectful distance, and if they do happen to meet the girls the young men pass with averted eyes and do all their admiring after the girls have gone by.

When the girls quit work on Monday night six of them, Margaret Tobin, Maisie Speidel, Bertha Blatz, Emma Spanckuable, Annie Cooney, and Lulu Diehl started to walk to Frogtown. They ride bicycles, but are generally too tired after a day in the laundry to pedal home, so they use their wheels only in their leisure hours. They walked along Prospect avenue chatting decorously among themselves and turned into North Fourth avenue just as Eugene Fleisch, who is assistant manager of Boedecker's dyeing and cleaning factory, walked up the street toward them.

The girls describe Mr. Boedecker as a "strapping young fellow who dresses like a dude, with dark hair and eyes and a little snip of a mustache, you know, one of those baseball mustaches." He is about twenty years old and belongs to the Eleventh Separate Company of the swell militia organizations of the place.

Miss Tobin and Miss Blatz were in front of the bevy. As the young guardsman approached them he raised his hat and with a short, jerky bow said:

"All there, Lenox?"

It might have been all right if he had not winked. Miss Tobin turned pale with indignation. She drew herself up to her full height, but did not say, "I guess you've made a mistake." Like a flash she let drive with her right and caught young Mr. Fleisch full in the jaw. He staggered back against a stone wall, and his new derby hat popped off.

The girls closed in on him and banged him right and left with their fists. Those who could not get near enough to do this swatted him with their lunch baskets.

One grabbed the guardsman's hat and began to put it through a hand wringing process, while another yanked off his collar and tie and made material for the ragman with them. The others helped in a general way to complete the wreck of the young guardsman, and when he finally broke away and dashed down the street he looked as if he had been put through a clothes mangling machine. Miss Tobin gave him the last crack, exclaiming:

"Now, go home to your mamma!"

After it was all over Miss Speidel began to cry and Miss Tobin came near fainting. They continued on their way to Frogtown, however, and spent yesterday at work in the laundry singing blithely as if nothing had occurred. The Chief of Police sent a policeman down to learn the facts, but the girls said they were satisfied with the outcome of the case, and did not wish to make any complaint.

Railroad Official Killed by the Cars.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20.—John G. Pinkerton, master of transportation of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, with headquarters in this city, was killed by the cars this morning at Sulligent, Ala., seventy-eight miles west of here. He was going to Birmingham from Memphis, and he stepped off to talk to the travelling accountant, who was on a train going in an opposite direction. When his train started he attempted to board the sleeping car's steps, but slipped and fell and was killed. He came South from Lancaster, Pa., and was with the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road since its construction.

RAID ON A TRUNK STORE.

BUREAU OF ENCUMBRANCES AFTER A VESEY STREET DEALER.

According to His Story the Raiders Abuse His Confidential Clerk Before Confiscating the Part of His Stock Outside His Shop—The Clerk Badly Injured.

The Bureau of Encumbrances made a raid on the trunk and valise store of D. A. Doyle on the Vesey street side of the Astor House yesterday morning, and carried away about sixty valises and small trunks that were ranged along the sides of the steps leading to the store, which is in the basement.

Mr. Doyle says that the raid was not justified in any way. He was within the law, he says, and the raid was a malicious attack on him, because once before he was at loggerheads with the Bureau and fought them in the courts.

Mr. Doyle's account of the raid, and it is backed up by a dozen business men in the neighborhood, is as follows:

"At an early hour this morning," he said, "three men connected with the Bureau drove up to the corner of Broadway and Vesey street. I recognized their wagon as a department vehicle, but wasn't at all alarmed at their presence, as, since the time I was raided before, I have taken care not to take up more room than the law allows me. My impression was that they were around to raid some one else in the neighborhood, and I was wondering who it could be, when suddenly, to my surprise, all three of the men leaped on my office boy, Willie Scott, who had just left my other store, a few doors west, and tried to wrest from him a small valise which he was carrying.

"A few minutes before I had told Scott to take the valise to the factory up town and get the lock fixed. He is my confidential clerk, and every day he carries money to the bank for me in just such a bag as the one he carried to-day. My orders to him to-day were to get all the money and checks at the factory and bring it back to me, and he was walking along innocently enough when these three men attacked him. One of them punched him viciously in the face, another kicked him, while the third struggled to get the bag. Under the combined attack the lad fell down, and then followed a scene which made my blood run cold. Those three burly ruffians kicked and beat the boy unmercifully, and his shrieks of pain brought a big crowd to the spot.

"The Bureau of Encumbrances men were roundly denounced on all sides for their brutality, and finally, becoming alarmed, they let up on the boy an, marching down the steps of my place, they deliberately confiscated a number of trunks and bags which were laid out there. There was no violation of the law in thus having the goods in view, for, not a lock, a trunk, but what was below the street level and on the steps, which are a part of my store.

"Well, they took $100 worth of goods, so far as I can reckon, and drove away, followed by the hisses of the crowd. When poor Scott tried to get up, he couldn't move. His head and body were horribly bruised, but he had held on to the bag through it all. We carried him into the shop and a doctor was summoned. The doctor said his injuries were serious, and might prove fatal, so I sent him home in a carriage, and he is there now. It will be weeks before he can leave his bed.

"After seeing the boy safely away, I consulted with some of my neighbors who had witnessed the affair, and they advised me to get a warrant out for the boy's assailants. So I went to the Central Office and got hours, and got the warrants, and they are now in the hands of detectives.

"Personally I have little doubt that the men on the truck knew that Scott carried money to the bank in a valise every morning, and that they intended to rob him. It was a perfectly safe proceeding for them, for they had ample excuse in the claim that the boy was removing stock which they were seizing. I cannot conceive of any other reason for the attack, for anybody could see that I was not violating the law in any way. It cost me a lot of money to redeem the goods seized the last time I was raided, and I'm not fool enough to give the bureau another chance at me."

At the Bureau of Encumbrances it was impossible to obtain any information about the raid. A clerk there said that he didn't know anything about it, and couldn't say what employees were engaged in it.

OBITUARY.

John F. Hull, an old resident of Poughkeepsie, died on Monday night at the age of eighty. He was of Quaker descent, and was born in Standfordville, Dutchess county. In his early life he was cashier of the Pine Plains Bank. At the organization of the Fallkill Bank, in Poughkeepsie, he was elected its cashier, and he filled the office for forty-four years. He resigned in 1892 on account of ill health. He held the offices of Alderman, Police Commissioner, and Commissioner of Education. He was County Treasurer for two terms during the civil war and paid out the bounty money. A daughter and two sons survive him.

M. François Felix Tisserand, a well-known astronomer and member of the Institute, died in Deponthyr, Paris, yesterday. He was born in 1845, entered the Norman School in 1869, and later became assistant astronomer at the observatory. In 1873 he was appointed director of the observatory at Toulouse. He was appointed director of the Paris observatory in 1892. In 1874 he was assistant to M. Janssen on the voyage to Japan to observe the transit of Venus. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the Bureau of Longitude. He was the author of a number of works pertaining to his science.

George W. Johnson, a retired business man and a well-known resident of Bayonne, died yesterday morning at his home 40 North street, Bergen Point, in his sixty-seventh year. He was connected in turn with the Volunteer Fire departments of New York and Brooklyn. Having acquired a competency in New York, he removed about fifteen years ago to Bayonne, where he made his home with his sole surviving child, Mrs. Charles K. Hitchcock.

Ira H. Ormsby, an undertaker who had been in business in Newark for twenty years, died at his home in that city yesterday of gastritis. He left a wife and two children. He was a member of Eureka Lodge F. and A. M., Damascus Commandery, and of the Royal Arcanum.

Stabbed After a Game of Pool.

John Cody, 20 years old, of 189 Erie street, Jersey City, with two friends, Edward Crowley and John Nolan, started to play a game of pool yesterday afternoon in Joseph Hennessy's saloon, 746 Jersey avenue. Michael Powers of 177 Pavonia avenue volunteered to keep the game. Cody accused Powers of stealing balls from his rack, and there was a quarrel. Cody dropped out of the game and it was finished by Crowley and Nolan. When the party left the saloon Cody accused Powers of having cheated him. They fought on the sidewalk and Powers was stabbed in the abdomen. He was taken to the City Hospital in a critical condition and Cody was locked up.

A Liberal Success in Canada.

ESSEX, Ont., Oct. 20.—The bye-election of South Essex to-day for member of the Ontario Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. D. Balfour, Provincial Secretary, resulted in the election of John Auld, Government candidate, by 1,200 majority.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—3:25, 229 East Fifty-fourth street, John Kress, damage $500; 9:40, 327 West Thirty-ninth street, Maria May, damage slight; 10:40, 531 Fifth street, Adolph Hoschek, damage $100; 11:05, 24 Suffolk street, Samuel Leff, no damage.

P. M.—3:20, 26 Ludlow street, Joseph Lipsky, damage trifling; 6:45, 388 Grand street, Adler Brothers, damage $10; 6:00, Jerome Park Reservoir, Beever & Son, damage $800; 7:45, 221 West Sixty-ninth street, Mrs. Catherine Gudlech, damage $80; 8:20, 98 Madison street, Mrs. Mary Carroll, damage $1,200; 10:05, 235 East Seventy-third street, John Mangin, damage $15; 10:40, hold of freight steamer Herman Winters, no damage.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

"Two Sympathizers" send to THE SUN from Bridgeport $1 for the fund for distressed Icelanders.

The tugboat Niagara, sunk by collision with the steamboat Magenta in the North River off the American line pier, was raised yesterday by the Baxter Wrecking Company.

David Sagerstend, a candy maker of Flatbush, was fined $10 in the Centre Street Police Court for jumping from the Houston street station platform in front of a Third avenue elevated railroad train while drunk.

The man who was found unconscious in Front street on Monday afternoon and who subsequently died in the Hudson Street Hospital, was Eugene Lynch, a truck driver of 60 Nelson street, Brooklyn. His injuries were due to being run over by his own truck.

Charles L. McCarthy, who was formerly money order clerk at Post Office branch station L in this city, was sentenced yesterday to two years in the Kings county penitentiary upon his plea of guilty to having tampered with letters and money orders which passed through his hands.

George W. Carpenter of 833 Lexington avenue was committed for examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for paying a bill of $65 at the Hotel Normandie with a check which proved to be worthless. His mother, who is said to be wealthy, has promised to make good the check.

NEWS FROM CANADA.

The Movement for the Suppression of Important Public Abuses.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—An important meeting of the Canadian Independence Club has been held, at which the constitution of the organization was finally passed and adopted unanimously. By a curious coincidence the recent meetings of the club have been held at a place close to the old Bytown Hotel, where the leaders of the rising of 1837-38, the Sons of Liberty, used to assemble to discuss the grievances of the Canadian people under the régime of the old Trinity compact, the predecessors of the present Imperialist party. This circumstance, I am told, lent a peculiar interest to the proceedings, and inspired many of those present with the hope that the act which they were then accomplishing might be the prelude to the final liberation of Canada from foreign control and her entry into the community of free States. The constitution was read in English and in French. The preamble reads as follows: "This association shall be known under the name of the Canadian Independence Club, and shall be composed of persons desirous of obtaining the liberty and independence of Canada." It then goes on to describe the objects which it is desired to obtain by pacific and legitimate means. It will be formed of Provincial councils that shall regulate the affairs of the clubs of each province. For present purposes the headquarters are at Montreal. Each member on joining is required to sign the following declaration: "I acknowledge hereby to having read the preamble of the constitution, and declare myself heartily in accord with it, and I attach my signature which shall be the guarantee of the zeal and fidelity with which I shall work to obtain the independence of Canada in conformity with the principles contained in the constitution that governs this organization." It is intended to hold a series of public meetings during the coming winter in various places with a view to spreading the organization through the country, and bringing all the elements desiring a change from the present unsatisfactory condition, into closer contact and harmony. It is probable the first meeting will be held here in Montreal when the relative merits of the present colonial status, annexation, or independence will be discussed. Already several large and important organizations are known to be in full sympathy with the objects of the Canadian Independence Club.

The final steps have been taken preliminary to the opening of the Tarte-Grenier criminal libel trial. It seems the trial is likely to be a tedious and prolonged affair, for a number of leading political men of both parties are to be called into the witness stand, when the rival counsel will have the opportunity of extracting many piquant morsels of scandal under the privilege of cross-examination.

It will rather amuse such of the old Fenian leaders as are still alive to hear that a meeting of a number of the veteran volunteers who "went to the front" in those days that may have been, in 1866 and 1870, has been held to arrange to commemorate the events which called them together for active service. Glancing over the the list of the committee the larger number of them appear to be Colonels. It would be only fair in them to invite some of the surviving invaders over to join in "wetting" the medals these Canadian veterans are asking for. Under the mellowing influences of the good Canadian rye no doubt both sides would be able to give some satisfactory explanation of the singular circumstance that they never met before.

Some particularly bad cases of breach of trust by Postmasters during the recent general election in order to favor the Tupperite candidates have been brought to light, as a result of an inquiry by the present Government. Correspondence, sworn statements of letters detained, and other methods adopted to injure Liberal candidates. A number of Postmasters will be dismissed and some may be criminally prosecuted. It was time something was done to bring the Canadian postal officials to a proper understanding of their duty to the public. Under the late Postmaster-General, Sir Adolphe Caron, the stopping and non-delivery of newspapers whose politics were not in harmony with those of the Government was common, and on more than one occasion the International convention between the Dominion and the United States for the free delivery of public documents was openly violated. On one occasion a quantity of Congressional literature was stopped, because, as Sir Adolpe Caron said in the House of Commons, they contained "bad speeches," the said speeches being those of the Hon. Edward L. Johnson in favor of free trade. On representations being made at Washington they were released and delivered, but only after the covering envelopes with the Congressional stamps on them had been torn open. Even yet matters are not going straight, for numerous cases of the non-delivery of papers addressed to the United States have come to my knowledge, and the exercising of a certain kind of religious censorship by country Postmasters is not unknown.

Canadian Politics—Corruption.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Your Sunday issue of Oct. 18, 1896, contained a copy of an editorial from the *Toronto Sun* entitled "Canadian Expenses," in which the following paragraph appears: "Mr. Laurier means well and would like, as he says, to reduce the bloated expenditures. But his majority is from Quebec, and there is some danger of the Quebec Liberals holding up the Government as the Quebec Tories held it up in 1884."

This sentence contains, by implication at least, a deliberate, premeditated, wilful lie, which the Protestants of Canada, and especially of Ontario, are constantly uttering and reiterating.

Sir George Cartier was the colleague of Sir John A. Macdonald from 1860 until the day of his death. With the exception of five years, from 1873 to 1878, he was a Minister of the Crown and received a salary of $8,000 per year. He died a poor man, and all he received as a reward for his services other than his salary was the imperial decoration of knighthood.

Sir Hector Langevin was his successor as leader of the French Tory party of Quebec. He was a Minister of the Crown for more than twenty years and lived economically; he may have had some pickings from the Public Works Department over and above the amount he expended for the party in election contests. He also received knighthood as a reward for supporting Sir John A. Macdonald.

Sir Adolph Caron was a Minister of the Crown from 1878 to 1896. He has had a living and knighthood as his reward.

Sir Joseph Chapleau, also a Minister of the Crown from Quebec for many years, got nothing but his salary until a Department of Public Printing was established in 1886 or 1887, and then he secured some swag by purchasing, through his friend Senecal, the type and presses for the department.

Outside of these four men no Frenchman has received a title from her Majesty and no Frenchman has made a fortune out of politics in Canada.

The Hon. Frank Smith, a Roman Catholic, has been for many years a Minister of the Crown without a portfolio and without a salary; he made a large fortune as a wholesale grocer and by the purchase of the Toronto street railways. As a Minister of the Crown he may have secured some charters which perhaps would not have been granted to other men, but he had not supported the Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K. C. B. But no one has ever accused Sir Frank Smith of political corruption.

The Hon. John Costigan, an Irish Roman Catholic, has also been a Minister of the Crown and has not even received knighthood; he is a poor man to-day.

Sir John Carling, a Methodist Tory, was a rich brewer when he first became a Minister of the Crown, and he is a poor man today. All he has to show for his services is the imperial decoration of knighthood.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell, another dissenting churchman, has been a Minister of the Crown since 1878, and became Premier after the death of Sir John Thompson. He has lived very economically and probably has accumulated enough to live comfortably for the remainder of his life; he is now past 75 years of age. He owns the Belleville *Intelligencer*, and is its editor as well as its publisher; no one has ever charged Sir MacKenzie Bowell with receiving one dollar corruptly. There is not a single Irish Roman Catholic who has made a fortune out of politics in Canada.

The big boodlers have been either members of the Established Church of Scotland or the Established Church of England, or descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, who left this country after the Revolutionary war because they were unwilling to live under a republican government.

Lord Mount Stephen, Sir Donald A. Smith, Duncan McIntyre, R. B. Angus, the Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.; the Hon. Sir Alexander Gault, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir John Rose, the Hon. John Henry Pope, the Hon. William B. Ives, the Hon. John Haggart, the Hon. Edward Dewdney, Sir David McPherson, the Hon. George Kirkpatrick, and the Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K. C. B., were or are all members of the Established Church of England or the Established Church of Scotland, or are descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, without a single exception.

It is a strange fact, but nevertheless emphatically true, that the Scotch and English Tory loyalists, who were the open defenders of monarchy, and the Scotch and English monarchists, who have now settled under the Liberal flag, are all under the control of the descendants of the rebel Yankee, Sir William Van Horne. He controlled Macdonald, Abbott, Tupper, Smith, and Stephen when they were in power, and he now controls Mowat, Cartwright, Mulock, Blair, and Tarte, who are doing Laurier for the purpose of pulling their chestnuts out of the fire, and when the game is exposed they will charge all their rascality upon the French Canadian Roman Catholics.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway was chartered Sir Alexander Galt was dissatisfied because he was left in the cold, but his anger was appeased by the Government giving him large tracts of land in the Rocky Mountains, containing the best coal mines at or near the Pacific coast. He built a short railway to open the mines, and then sold out his enormously valuable interests to the Canadian Pacific Railway gang, who are now demanding of Mr. Laurier $10,000,000 for the construction of railways through Crow's Nest Pass to open a market upon Puget Sound for the coal. It is the only anthracite coal found at or near the Pacific coast. There is no market for it in Canada, and therefore it is necessary to ship it to Puget Sound, where it can be sold to shipping in the Pacific and the consumers of Washington, Oregon, and California.

In plain English, the French Canadians and Irish Roman Catholics of Canada have simply had the crumbs which fell from the tables of the Scotch and English Tory magnates, and at the same time have been charged with promoting and aiding the plundering of the Canadian Treasury. For every dollar which a French Canadian or Irish Roman Catholic has received from the public treasury corruptly, the English, Scotch, and U. E. Loyalists have received a thousand dollars. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

OCT. 20, 1896.

THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

Secretary Lamont's Proposed Reorganization of the Artillery and Infantry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—While the most important parts of the report of Secretary Lamont, those relating to the coast defence and to the aggregate estimates for all purposes, have been given to the public, other matters receive adequate attention.

The Secretary will repeat his suggestion of enlarging the enlisted strength of the army and making an addition also to the number of officers. It is understood that the plan which he will advocate is that of adding two foot batteries to each artillery regiment, and two companies to each infantry regiment. This plan would furnish fifty new companies and ten new batteries, and would accomplish the double purpose of giving the infantry the three-battalion organization, which is generally regarded as tactically the best, and of increasing the force of gunners, as the new coast armaments require.

It seems to be reasonably certain that the cavalry will not be increased, since the decline of Indian hostilities has left its present force adequate for ordinary needs, and, on the other hand, there is little prospect of a decrease in the number of regiments. The method of increasing the infantry is also practically agreed upon. It has been suggested that a reduction in the number of regiments would furnish the three battalions of four companies each without adding more men, and it has also sometimes been proposed to secure the three battalion organization without an increase of enlisted strength by having the third battalion of each regiment a skeleton or unmanned organization, its officers consisting of those who are detailed to various duties away from their regiments. Then in time of war the third battalion could be recruited. But, while each of these plans has something to recommend it, there is a need, it is believed, of a small increase in the enlisted strength, and this the Secretary's plan furnishes.

As to the artillery, a project much urged last winter was that of increasing the number of artillery regiments from five to seven, thus adding 24 batteries, there being 12 in each regiment. But the Secretary's plan is more economical, not only because it adds 10 batteries instead of 24, but also because it avoids the expense of the additional regimental officers. It may be urged that 14 batteries in a regiment gives the artillery a different system from the one proposed for the infantry. But in reality there would be 12 foot batteries and 2 mounted batteries in each regiment, and the former would furnish three foot battalions of four companies each, thus conforming to the three-battalion system of the other two arms. It may further be added that the real work is not that of more regimental organizations, since these are habitually broken up by the distribution of a few batteries to each post, but a greater number of batteries, so as to man the new forts.

The increase proposed by the Secretary's plan would be 15 Majors, 150 captains, and 15 lieutenants, besides 3,591 enlisted men. The annual increase in the pay of officers is estimated at $200,000 and in that of soldiers at $1,200,000, a total of $1,400,000. This is no doubt considerable, but there will be a great gain in efficiency, and at a comparatively small cost. The Secretary estimates that the gain in efficiency will be 20 per cent., in members about 16½ per cent., and in cost only about 6 per cent.

Other questions likely to be taken up in the Secretary's report are compulsory retirement after thirty years and the inspection and discipline of military schools. It may be noted that Major J. P. Sanger of the Inspector-General's Department finds that in some schools to which officers are assigned there is but meagre instruction, owing to the grudging of time for it. The suggestion is, therefore, made that schools and colleges should be classified in such a way as to determine what they can and ought to do for military instruction, provided they wish it all. The military authorities should also investigate, before detailing an officer as instructor, in order to see whether he will be well supported. With a proper organization of companies and discipline enforced at all times, and not simply when under drill, the training would be better for the schools.

George Vanderbilt's Display at the North Carolina State Fair.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 20.—The thirty-sixth annual State Fair was formally opened here today by Gov. Carr. The fair is one of the best ever held in the State. One of the largest exhibitors is George Vanderbilt, who makes a special display of all products of his noted Biltmore farm near Asheville.

Deception destroys confidence. Integrity wins it. Our Suits are of tested goods, standard quality—reliable. With nicety of cut—honorably made—right in price. Best, because they give most satisfaction. Is your price $8 or $10 or $12 or more? Compare—we're glad to have you.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Canal Street,
265-267 Broadway, below Chambers St.

MANY ARMENIANS COMING.

ONE RESULT EXPECTED FROM A NEW TREATY WITH THE PORTE.

Secretary Olney's Remarkable Success in Moving Turkey to Seek a Settlement of the Citizenship and Passport Questions—Turkey's New Minister in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The success of Secretary Olney's latest diplomatic stroke in securing from the Turkish Sultan two important concessions has been observed with more than ordinary interest by the legations in Washington, which are now apprehensive that some unexpected and spectacular effect may be produced by Mr. Olney in dealing with Turkey before the Administration retires from office. That these questions, which have been the subject of negotiation for several years, should come to such an unexpected conclusion favorable to this Government, especially in view of the hostility which was believed to be felt toward the United States by the Porte, is regarded as of more than usual consequence by the diplomatists. Several foreign representatives are inclined to credit the Secretary of State with having accomplished more with the Sultan than any of his predecessors.

The importance of the Turkish concessions is greater than was at first apparent. They indicate a disposition on the part of the Sultan not only to conciliate this Government in every reasonable way, but also to grant almost all reasonable demands made by the Administration. The questions he has permitted Mr. Olney to settle with him were by all odds the most weighty ones pending between the two Governments, and after their settlement little trouble is likely to overtake either Armenians or Turks returning to the Ottoman Empire if they are armed with the State Department's passports.

Thousands of Armenians, under the permission granted by the Sultan, will now be able to visit the United States and join relatives who have feared to return to Turkey on account of the indifference with which the American passports have been treated and the danger of being arrested and thrown into prison because of the contention of the Porte that no Turk might become an American citizen without the Sultan's consent. Armenian societies have made frequent visits to Washington and placed before the President and Secretary of State memorials stating that the Sultan should be forced to allow the families of Armenian residents to come to this country. Several months ago these petitioners were informed that the Government hoped ultimately to bring Turkey to terms and secure for them their rights, but not until the Bancroft was got ready to sail did the Sultan treat this country's demands with more consideration.

The effect of the Sultan's sudden change of front