The Sun.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Post-Paid.

DAILY, per Month	80 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.

PARIS—Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 16, Boulevard des Capucines.

No Bond Sales in Sight.

The cheerful forecast which THE SUN made on Wednesday of the Government's financial condition at the close of its fiscal year yesterday, has been more than confirmed by results. The deficit in the revenue for the year, instead of being a little less than $25,000,000, as we said it would be, is but a trifle over $22,000,000, showing a gain of nearly $3,000,000 more than we expected. The balance in the Treasury is also $237,000,000, against $230,000,000 on May 1, and $212,800,000 on March 1.

In the face of these figures some Mugwump croakers are predicting that a resort to bond sales to meet current expenses, such as were made by President CLEVELAND, will be rendered necessary by the new tariff before the meeting of Congress next December. The prediction is as silly as it is malicious. The Treasury has in hand, besides its gold reserve of $140,000,000, silver dollars, national bank notes, and Government notes amounting altogether to over $100,000,000, and its net available balance, deducting fractional and minor coin, is $220,000,000.

Should, therefore, the new tariff, in the course of the current fiscal year, produce, as its enemies say it will, $33,000,000 less than the Government requirements, there is plenty of money in the Treasury to meet the appropriations until next winter at least, and to give Congress ample time to correct any shortcomings of this summer.

Mr. Low's Surprising Silence.

No word has come from Mr. SETH LOW concerning his candidacy for nomination as Mayor since his letter to the committee of the Citizens' Union wherein he announced his willingness to take the nomination if it should be proved to him that he would be a "unifying force among the friends of good government." He has given the consent of silence, therefore, to the very extraordinary efforts which have been made to boom his candidacy, though these have been conducted in a spirit and by methods which make impossible the unification he laid down as an absolute condition.

While the Citizens' Union has been inflating his boom so laboriously, the Republican organization in New York has proceeded to make the annual enrollment of its members, with the result of securing a much greater list than ever before. At a meeting of the district captains and organizers of the party, held previously, the attendance was many thousands, making it one of the most important and suggestive political gatherings ever assembled in New York, though it met so long before the excitement of a political campaign. Together with the remarkable enrollment of last Tuesday, it indicates that the Republican party in New York is now more compactly organized and under better discipline than at any previous time, than even last year, when it carried New York for the first time since its foundation.

The enrollment of a party in a large community never affords the measure of its whole strength. A large part of the membership, one-half, or at least one-third, neglects enrollment altogether, not caring to take any share in the management of the interior machinery of the party; and this is true of Republicans perhaps more especially. Very many of them have no concern in practical politics except during a hotly contested campaign. The Republican enrollment of last Tuesday, exceeding 80,000, it is estimated, suggests accordingly that the present strength of the Republican party in New York is greater than ever before, and it shows deep and unusual interest among its members even so soon after the exhaustion of a long and bitter canvass most trying to nerve and emotion.

It indicates also that the unity of the Republicans in their party organization is now more complete than ever. Unquestionably the effort to push forward the candidacy of Mr. LOW in disregard and defiance of that organization furnished the prime motive in inducing them to come out in largely increased numbers on a hot summer's evening to enroll their names as faithful followers of their party leaders. It was a demonstration to Mr. LOW and his Citizens' Union managers that the Republicans do not intend to have any municipal ticket forced upon them, but that they mean themselves to discharge the duty of unifying the opposition to Bryanism in New York; that is incontestably their right, their obligation of political and patriotic duty.

It having thus been made plain to Mr. LOW that the canvass for him as an independent candidate is hopeless, and that it tends to division and confusion rather than to unification, how can he encourage it longer by his tacit assent? If Mr. LOW was a man seeking only publicity, the advertisement of his name by the means adopted by the Citizens' Union would well serve his purpose. But he announced in the beginning, with evident sincerity, that he had no other desire for the suggested nomination than the desire of becoming a "unifying force." That is, he declared very plainly that he would not run simply for the sake of running, and to encourage the development of an independent movement by his supporters, but only if his candidacy should bind together all the opposition to Tammany Hall. Obviously, occupying the place he does as the head of a great university, he could not run otherwise without offence to the dignity of his office, his own self-respect, and the public respect in which he and the institution represented by him should be held.

We are surprised, therefore, that Mr. LOW continues to permit the conditions of his letter as to his candidacy to be so openly violated, with the consequence of bringing him into discredit and even ridicule. He is bearing the outrage committed against the dignity of his office as the head of a great school of learning, and against his own dignity, with inexplicable patience and toleration. It cannot be doubted, after the facts showing the substantially solid Republican sentiment of this community, which we have recited, that if the Citizens' Union persists in trifling with Mr. LOW's consequence and representative obligations, and if that irreverential collection of mischievous marplots goes to the logical conclusion of putting him actually in nomination on its own account solely, he will make so insignificant a showing at the election in November as to bring humiliation on him and on the university of which he is President. Without the hearty and primary nomination of the Republicans, Mr. LOW would really be nothing more than a Tammany side show. When the Good Government fanatics insisted on making such a diversion in 1895 one Tammany leader remarked to another: "We must use every means to keep the Goo Goo ticket in the field." Now, we observe, the loudest advocacy of Mr. LOW's nomination comes from the *World* and the *Journal*.

Meantime, Mr. LOW's candidacy receives little attention from sensible people, although it is conducted with so loud a blowing of trumpets. It attracts their languid interest only, except it be that their surprise is awakened by the marvellous indifference of Mr. LOW in the face of efforts to make of him a summer "sensation."

Are the Indianapolis Democrats for Bryanism?

Since the Democrats who refused to follow BRYAN met and nominated a ticket for President at Indianapolis, the Hon. DONELSON CAFFERY, Senator of Louisiana, has been their most conspicuous representative in public life. He has been the one to lead the opposition in the Democratic name to the Republicans revising the tariff. So heroic has been his effort to make the betrayed and discarded principle of a tariff for revenue only again prominent as Democracy, that he has denounced unreservedly the inclination to protection shown by several Democratic Senators, including his colleague, Senator MCENERY, never mentioning his own vote for the protectionist measure which stands in the name of CLEVELAND and WILSON. Senator CAFFERY was one of the most energetic of that band of patriots whose devotion to the cardinal doctrines of Democracy and the principles of JEFFERSON were of so sublimated a character that they could not be induced to vote a Republican ticket under any circumstances, even to save the country from the portentous evil which then threatened it in Bryanism. They justified their action on the ground that allegiance to party was a higher obligation than duty to country, and that it was of supreme moment to maintain the form of a Democratic organization and to keep burning the Jeffersonian light which the Democrats of the Chicago platform had spat upon. So resolute were they in upholding the old standards that they had the courage, cuckoos though they were in the main, to keep out of their platform the Cleveland income tax. Their alleged reason for existence then and now is that they continue the principles of the Democratic party as originally conceived. Yet, in the course of the tariff debate last week, Senator CAFFERY, this pretended Democrat of the old school and stanch champion of the constitutional tariff for revenue only, closed a carefully elaborated speech preliminary to the passage of the tariff bill with this declaration:

"Such, sir, is the hope that encourages me, springing eternal from a Democratic breast.

"To sum up my position:

"I believe in a tariff on luxuries.

"I believe in excise taxes.

"I believe in an income tax.

"I believe in a tariff on imports placed so as to put money in the coffers of the Government and not in the pockets of individuals."

A tariff on luxuries is not a tariff for revenue only. An income tax is a cardinal plank of populism. Senator CAFFERY's advocacy of it puts a new mystery into the Indianapolis movement. What other pitfall is masked by the Indianapolis platform?

The Jeffersonian doctrine is the organic law of pure Democracy. It is unalterable by any body of men, and every departure from it, in spirit or letter, is to that extent a departure from Democracy. It is a written constitution of political faith. The authoritative announcement of it, as a whole, was made by JEFFERSON in his first inaugural message. Its essential principles are: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political;" "peace and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none;" the "support of the State Governments in all their rights"; the "preservation of the general Government in its whole constitutional vigor;" "a jealous care of the right of election;" "majority rule;" "economy in the public expenses;" "honest payment of our public debts and preservation of the public faith;" the "encouragement of agriculture and commerce;" "freedom of religion, freedom of the press" and "trial by juries impartially selected."

When JEFFERSON announced these principles he had inherited from the preceding Administration a vast and elaborate system of internal taxation. He immediately resolved to uproot it, and as a result of his efforts nearly every fibre of it perished. And he did so on two grounds: First, it was an oppressive burden on the people for which there was no financial necessity; and, secondly, because he believed a large part of it to be unwise from a constitutional point of view, although it had its warrant in the Constitution. "The excise law," he wrote to Mr. MADISON, the father of the Constitution, "is an infernal one. The first error was to admit it by the Constitution; the second to act on that admission; the third and last will be to make it the instrument of dismembering the Union and setting us all afloat to choose what part of it we will still adhere to."

The apprehension of dissolution was not a mere speculation, for there was grave peril that the discontent, engendered by the system, would lead to that most dreadful of all calamities. In the Southern tier of States, one portion of the enactments was reprobated as odious and tyrannical; while in the East another part of them was held in equal detestation. This was the situation as outlined by JEFFERSON seven years before he became the Chief Magistrate, and it had been intensified when he assumed office. In his first annual message he recommended the abolition of nearly all these internal taxes, and Congress embodied his suggestions in law. His policy was to rely almost solely on import duties to meet the obligations of the Government, and in unfolding it he said:

"Other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes of foreign relations now taking place, so desirable for the world, may for a season affect this branch of revenue, yet, weighing all probabilities of expense, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excise, stamps, auctions, licenses, carriages, and refined sugars, to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information; and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of the Government, to pay the interest of the public debts, and to discharge the principals within shorter periods than the laws of the general expectation have contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events may change this prospect of things, and call for expenses which the imposts could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to accumulate treasures for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not happen perhaps but from the temptation offered by that treasure."

The beneficent effects of this policy became apparent during the ensuing three years in a marvellous prosperity, so that President JEFFERSON, in his second inaugural message to Congress, was in a position to congratulate the country in the following words:

"The revenue on the consumption of foreign articles is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts, being collected on our seaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens. It may be the pleasure and pride of an American to ask: What farmer, what mechanic, what laborer ever sees a tax gatherer of the United States?"

Adverting to the repeal of the internal tax laws and to the abolition of the offices created to give effect to their machinery, he said:

"These [laws] covering our land with officers and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domiciliary vexation which, once entered on, is scarcely to be restrained from searching successively every article of produce and property. If among these taxes some minor ones fell which had not been inconvenient, it was because their amount would not have paid the officers that collected them, and because if they had any merit, the State officers might adopt them instead of others less approved."

This continued to be the policy of Mr. JEFFERSON's second Administration, and it was followed by his successor, Mr. MADISON, with results equally satisfactory. Mr. JEFFERSON made approving reference to it, in 1811, in a letter to M. DUPONT DE NEMOURS in these words:

"We are all the more reconciled to the tax on imports because it falls exclusively on the rich, and an equal partition of intestates' estates constitutes the best agrarian law. In fact, the poor man in this country, who uses nothing but what is made within his own farm or family, or within the United States, pays not a farthing tax to the general Government but on his salt; and should we go into that manufacture, as we ought to do, we will not pay one cent. Our revenue once liberated by the discharge of the public debt and its surplus applied to canals, roads, schools, &c., and the farmer will see his Government support d, his children educated, and the face of his country made a paradise by the contributions of the rich alone, without his being called on to spare a cent from his earnings. The path we are now pursuing leads directly to this end, which we cannot fail to attain, unless our Administration should fall into unwise hands."

The dire distress into which the Treasury was thrown by the second war with England compelled a revival of the internal taxes, but as soon as that conflict came to an end and the state of the finances permitted it, Mr. MONROE, following the fiscal policy of JEFFERSON, urged their repeal in a message to Congress. He said:

"It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imports and tonnage and from the sale of public lands will be fairly adequate to the support of the civil Government * * * without the aid of internal taxes, I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal."

Thus fell a second time, under Jeffersonian Democracy, the internal tax system, with the odious income tax features embraced in it. It was no part of the Jeffersonian creed. That creed was embodied in JEFFERSON's declaration that "the true foundation of republican government is in the equal right of every citizen, in his person and property, and in their management," and that "taxes on consumption, like those on capital or income, to be just must be uniform."

The spoliation of property under the forms of law was denounced still more emphatically by the founder of the Democratic party in these memorable words:

"To take from one because it is thought that his own industry, or that of his fathers, has acquired too much, in order to spare others, who, or whose fathers, have not exercised equal industry and skill, is to violate arbitrarily the first principles of association."

In other words, it is robbery of the few for the benefit of the many; the admission of the abhorrent doctrine that property is the result of pillage and the provision of a punishment for it. That is the very reverse of the Jeffersonian teaching of equal rights for all, and no man who inculcates it can be a Jeffersonian Democrat, except by a false assumption of the name.

The income tax question is not now a constitutional question; it is a purely political one. The Supreme Court has disposed of the constitutional phase of it. Discussing it, therefore, from a political point of view no disciple of JEFFERSON, no Democrat can be an advocate for its imposition while the country is at peace. He may be a Bryanite, a Tellerite, a Tillmanite, or a Cafferyite, or Clevelandite, but he cannot be a follower of JEFFERSON.

If, therefore, Senator CAFFERY and those who acted with him at the Indianapolis Convention are really in favor of an income tax, the last vestige of fundamental Jeffersonianism is eliminated from the Democracy of the time, and the different factions of it are masquerading under a banner they have no right to carry. They have apostacized from the true Democratic faith and are converts to the communistic theories of government never contemplated, except with abhorrence, by JEFFERSON and the fathers of the republic.

Needless or Worse.

There seems to be no doubt that Secretary SHERMAN has been preparing a new treaty of general arbitration, which is to be proposed to Great Britain. It is understood that this treaty will not be submitted to the Senate until the regular session in December, and perhaps not then, unless clear evidence can be had beforehand that it will be ratified.

As Mr. SHERMAN advocated the Olney-Pauncefote agreement in its modified form, while still in the Senate, he is consistent in now trying to find a substitute for it. There is also, no doubt, some temptation for the new Administration to show that its predecessor failed in this business through not going about it in the right way. It must be admitted, too, that a treaty on this subject submitted by President MCKINLEY would carry more weight, at the outset, than the one submitted by Mr. CLEVELAND, apart from its intrinsic character. The attitude assumed by Mr. CLEVELAND toward Congress, as an incubus on his hands, and his special arrogance toward the Senate, gave treaties proposed by him anything but a favorable start.

Yet no reason is visible why Secretary SHERMAN should concern himself with another general arbitration treaty. What is the need of it? We are getting on perfectly well without it, and our relations with Great Britain have not changed a whit since the rejection of Mr. OLNEY's treaty a few months ago.

It has been said that Mr. SHERMAN will avoid all the objectionable features of the old treaty. But it must be remembered that the objectionable details were, one after another, eliminated from the former document, and that after they were out of it the treaty was rejected. The naming of King OSCAR as the fifth arbitrator, the inclusion of matters of national policy among the subjects to be submitted, and all the other doubtful or dangerous details were stricken out, until its advocates said that nothing of value was left. Yet even in that emasculated condition it was rejected; so that the question arises, what sort of a treaty Mr. SHERMAN can draw, which will not be exposed to a similar fate?

The fact is that, whenever a specific question comes up which ought to be put to the decision of arbiters, our country is ready for arbitration. That was shown in the Alabama claims and the San Juan boundary dispute, while our devotion to arbitration in the recent Venezuelan affairs was so great that we almost had to threaten war in persuading England to agree to it. Surely we do not need to go further in demonstrating that we shall always be ready, in all proper cases, to take the decision of a fair umpire as a substitute for the sword.

Is Andree in the Air?

Mr. S. A. ANDREE sailed for Spitzbergen on May 18 on the gunboat Svenksund, which the Swedish Government had placed at his service. Another vessel carried his balloon and most of the equipment. The aeronaut expected to utilize the shed which he erected last year at Danes Island, on the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, for the inflation of his balloon. This shed would shield it from damage by windstorms during the inflation. Mr. ANDREE expected to complete all his preparations by June 20, and to be ready then to start on his proposed air voyage across the polar area as soon as he was favored with the south wind needed to carry him north.

Last year ANDREE waited six weeks for the breeze that never came. The calm was something unusual in Spitzbergen, and if the phenomenon is repeated this season the baffled explorer must needs come home again, for there could be no hope of success if his start were delayed much beyond Aug. 1.

If all has gone well with ANDREE he may now be hovering in the air beyond the Arctic circle, or, if he has been particularly fortunate, he may have reached terra firma again on the Siberian or American coasts. As so much has been done of late years to make the Asian Arctic known, it was ANDREE's hope that he would be blown across the unknown area bordering the American Arctic archipelago.

In such an enterprise as his, however, he is largely at the mercy of the elements. His experiments with sails and guide ropes led him to believe that he might divert his airship a few degrees from the direction of the wind; but he may not be able to control his movements even to this extent. There are critical factors also in Arctic ballooning concerning which no man's opinion is valuable without actual experience.

The most that can be said of ANDREE's polar ballooning project is that it is the only scheme of the sort that has ever been treated with the slightest respect by scientific men, and that the attainments of the explorer and his extremely careful preparations for his experiment have encouraged many to hope that he may succeed.

Boxing.

A sensible citizen here expresses some interesting views upon boxing, now again in a condition very much disturbed and unsatisfactory:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In common with a large number of your readers I have regretted that the character of some of the boxing bouts held in this city during the past three months has compelled action on the part of the police that has resulted in the practical stopping of further boxing bouts in New York county. There is no question in my mind but what boxing is one of the best forms of recreation and exercise, and the nation that uses its fists will not revert to blackjacks, knives or revolvers. For this reason I believe in the encouragement of a healthy style of boxing by the authorities.

"I suggest that the present rules governing boxing contests be modified so as to exclude the face and head from blows, confining all blows struck to the body, which is covered with muscle. Much of the brutality attendant upon boxing bouts has been caused by one or two blows on the face. One blow will blacken an eye, one blow will break a nose, one blow will cut a lip or knock out teeth and one blow will split an ear. If the striking of blows be confined entirely to the body the contest then becomes more than heretofore a question of endurance and skill in finding openings, and would be altogether more satisfactory as a means of determining superiority between two men in the same class. It seems to me that such a modification of the Queensberry rules would meet with the approval of the authorities and at the same time would furnish enough 'ginger' in any fight to satisfy the most ardent and pugnacious of us.

"As THE SUN is the leader and authority in all sporting matters, I make this suggestion in its columns with a view (1) to encouraging boxing as a healthy form of exercise and recreation, enabling men and boys to defend themselves without having recourse to weapons; (2) holding boxing tournaments which will come within the law and be acceptable to the authorities, and at the same time provide sufficient diversion to make them profitable.

"UPPERCUT."

In our opinion, most of the feeling manifested lately in opposition to boxing matches as they have been held in New York has been manufactured. It has been strengthened very largely by prejudice against the personality of the boxers. The professional athlete of any sort isn't often the most refined of men in his appearance, or the most delicate in his manners, or the most tender in his ways. The professional boxer is a person particularly *non grata* to those to whom vulgarity is cause for final condemnation and to the believers in government by the elect, and hence to them his doings are peculiarly awful. Moreover that tough lump, the human fist, when driven hard is a powerful weapon. It can, if well directed, bruise the cheek or paint the eye. It can even

"* * * drown a nose unused to flow."

It can do it with a single tap, and that easy. A sport in which such a result is not only accepted as a possibility and is frequent, but is deliberately sought for indirectly, will be generally set down as brutal. Nevertheless, the schoolboy who would flinch from it had better be packed home and stamped useless.

There are other vulnerable points besides the nose. Abrasion may happen in the case of the ear, or the cheek, or the lip, the whole man above the belt being exposed to attack. Besides, a great blow may cause a man to drop, though no sound man is ever hurt by it, and all come back for more.

Up to the time of the recent police spasm for interference, boxing matches conducted under the Horton law were well regulated by them, and were very interesting, scientifically, to vast numbers of people of great variety of callings and walks in life. But we don't see how the head is to be protected by a rule against hitting it and at the same time boxing remain boxing. When we lose boxing we shall lose something eminently worth having.

It is reported that the Prince and Princess of WALES were unable to get into the house of the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN the other night when that retired Radical was giving a dinner to Colonial Premiers and other eminent persons. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is a busy statesman, but it seems as though he might have a half hour somewhere in the day or evening to bestow upon visiting royalties, princelets, and so on. Still, he has his health to look after, and the rush of royalty to see him is so great that he may be justified in taking precautions. But where is our own "LARRY" GODKIN? He is just the man to take some of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's ornamental work off his hands.

It is painful to notice the unkindly, ungenerous, and narrow spirit which animated or exanimated the recent convention of the teachers of the State of Arkansas. These illiberal pedagogues decided that henceforth the ornamental prefix "Professor" or "Prof." shall be confined to actual teachers in colleges and universities. The country is very full of colleges and universities, and the Arkansas rule would probably make every thirteenth man in the United States entitled to style himself "Professor" or "Prof.;" but what right has Arkansas or any other State to make a law in regard to a subject so important? The title "Prof." is like the title "Hon." It belongs to everybody who wants it. Traditionally it belongs to gentlemen who sell salve and stove blacking from the cart, to gentlemen who vex the air with balloons, to gentlemen who have an unfailing remedy for baldness, and to the Hon. WILLIAM DEFICIT WILSON. Arkansas cannot abridge the operations of the professor trust.

If the truth were known, there is very little doubt that it would show that not a thousand genuine new names were added to the rolls on Tuesday night.—*Evening Post.*

How is it "known" to you? By direct revelation from heaven? It must have come to you in that way, for there is no human and mortal knowledge of it.

The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED is not above enjoying himself, even in warm weather. He had a very happy moment in the House yesterday. In an important squabble as to the correctness of the journal of the day before, the Hon. JEREMIAH SIMPSON came to the full front with power, and cast a poisoned dart at the Hon. JOE BAILEY of Texas, the young statesman who never wears evening clothes except in the daytime. JERRY said that JOE had not opposed the adjournment rule. Rising from the abysses of his unparalleled ruffled shirt bosom, the Hon. JOSEPHUS BAILEY suggested that "the gentleman from Kansas go and inform himself as to the fact." Whereupon Mr. REED smote the table with his gavel and remarked in the calmest of drawls: "Gentlemen must not interrupt each other or make unreasonable requests of each other." In four or five days the application of this remark may occur to Mr. SIMPSON; but nothing can bring the head of the Hon. JOSEPHUS BAILEY up from the abysmal depths of his ruffled shirt bosom, where he broods forever over the wickedness of plutocrats and evening clothes.

It seems that the Mugwumps and "National Democrats" have been compelled at last to acknowledge that their scheme for "taking the Government out of the banking business," by the retirement of the greenbacks, is impracticable. It will not work with either Congress or the people. Poor fellows! They must now go to work and try to hammer out some other issue to give them a semblance of an excuse for political existence.

Senator MILLS estimates that the amount the people will be specially taxed for in the Tariff bill for the benefit of the millionaire manufacturers will be more than $30 per capita of our population, or more than $2,300,000,000 annually. This will go largely into the pockets of already wealthy men.—*Minneapolis Press.*

The Hon. ROGER QUARLES MILLS never made an estimate so paltry and miserly. His views are as broad as is the State which has the honor to have him come from it. Mr. MILLS estimates that the Tariff bill for our millionaire manufacturers will give each of them a bonus of $2,300,000,000 per six months, and cost everybody else $2,300,000,000,000,000 apiece a year, not including loss of sleep to Populists. It is important that the estimate of a careful and an exact political economist like Mr. MILLS should not be misrepresented.

A little noticed and soon to be forgotten hero was JOHN EVANS, the Massachusetts negro who jumped into the Charles River to save a white boy wholly unknown to him the moment the latter called for help. EVANS was drowned with the boy. No braver man than EVANS marched to the storming of Fort Wagner with Col. ROBERT SHAW.

The Hon. TIM WOODRUFF, a gallant young Yale man from Brooklyn, telegraphs to the rejoicing heroes of Ithaca as follows:

"I will be pleased to join with the citizens of Ithaca on Saturday night in drinking from the cup of victory the health of Cornell's victorious crews."

The Hon. TIM WOODRUFF is the soul of poetry and the heart of mixed metaphor, and his sentiments always do him honor; but he is weak in his futures. He meant to say to delighted Ithaca, "I shall be pleased." Mr. WOODRUFF is one of the ornaments of Yale, but because Yale is not in Cornell's class in rowing, shall Yale sulk to the extent of abandoning the use of the English language?

A few enthusiasts from the Hesperian peninsula got together in the Third Assembly district the other night and resolved that "SETH LOW is the unanimous choice of the Italians of this district for the first Mayor of Greater New York." This method of counting suggests the system employed by the colored mathematician who used to notate, one, five, forty-five, fifty, ten thousand.

The meeting of well-known Brooklyn citizens at the Criterion Theatre last night, to advocate the nomination of Mr. SETH LOW, was small in point of numbers but thoroughly representative of the commercial, financial, and political interests of the city.—*Mail and Express.*

The three tailors of Tooley street, Southwark, were small in point of numbers, but they represented the commercial, financial, and political interests of the people of England just as thoroughly as the innumerous but previous boomers of SETH LOW represent the commercial, financial, and political interests of the people of this town.

There is a pacing mare up the State going around under the atrocious cognomen of Dyspeptic Pills, and winning at that. We presume that our esteemed neighbor, THE SUN, would call this vigorous American slang, but not necessarily evidence of illiteracy.—*Trotter and Pacer.*

Instead of being slang, this is unimpeachable and classic English. The mare has been named by an owner possessing energy as a business man but very deficient in the knowledge of advertising. The price of a day's keep for the beast, invested in the columns of THE SUN, would promote the sale of this man's pills more than a whole season on the trotting track. But turning from business to the humanities, Dyspeptic Pills, as a name for a horse, is a monument of orthodoxy and education, of refinement of mind and clearness of understanding, compared to the unphilologic and vulgar inanities inflicted upon other horses, such as Princeor, Stam B. or Narion. The authors of those monstrosities are not worthy of hitching Dyspeptic Pills's traces.

The Citizens' Union has decided to hold "open-air rallies." A courageous decision, but is it prudent? Is the C. U. strong enough to be taken out of doors yet?

Not college partisanship but interest in the public peace of mind makes us hope for another Cornell victory at Poughkeepsie to-day. If her crew should be beaten now after its brilliant performance of last week the great stroke problem would be too complicated for profitable discussion.

A Jubilee Echo.

From the Nashua Daily Press.

THE NEW YORK SUN prides itself on the quality and quantity of its Victoria matter. THE SUN need not blush when making its claim. It was an unrivalled report in every particular. Nothing equalling it in felicity of description and in the handsome manner in which it was printed stands to the credit of American journalism. THE SUN is an ideal newspaper.

THE EVIL IN OUR COLLEGES.

Distrust and Declamation of Country and the Contempt for Patriotism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I was very glad to read the letter signed E. A. Scribner in your issue of this morning. It says some things that ought to be widely known. There are other things which ought to be said on the same subject.

The fact is that the very great majority of our college Presidents and professors are "Mugwumps." I mean by that that they do not attach themselves to any political party. As a consequence they teach that "vote for the best man" fallacy that leads to about all the rascality going. Instead of teaching the necessity of political parties and the tendency always to the betterment of these parties by selecting the best men in them for the offices, the great doctrine taught by our college professors is "men, not measures."

Again, the tendency of these professors is to rather sneer at patriotism. It is "liberal" education, they teach, to admire other Governments and forms of government than our own. But even in this they are not consistent. The courage of one's convictions is always better than the cowardice of the sneer, the slur, the inuendo about "jingoism"! The fathers of 1776 were jingoes. Washington and his armies, the Continental Congress, the men of 1812, Jackson at New Orleans, the soldiers of 1861-65, all these were jingoes, and we have a land to be proud of, a nation of continental magnificence, a land of perfect liberty of labor and of conscience, as a result of their jingoism. But, say the college professors, "be liberal in your views. See how beautiful, logical, homogeneous, &c., is the English Parliament, the German Reichstag, the Norwegian" something or other. And so on!

Our public schools are just the reverse. Here we educate the youth to love his country; to be enough of a jingo to fight for his country when necessary. The children sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and that banner itself floats over our public schools. But in our universities and colleges the flag is used on ceremonial occasions only, and then as an item in the decoration. Students are warned not to be jingoes, that no liberally educated man can be a jingo. The military drill in our public schools is going to make a magnificent citizen soldiery for us. Think of eight or ten millions of schoolboys all trained to the manual of arms! But it is pitiful to think that a percentage of these, in our colleges, are to be untaught that admiration of their country which is love of country. For how can one love that which he does not admire, which he is taught to pick flaws in, to compare unfavorably with something else? Our English friends can teach us better than this. Imagine a professor in any English institution preaching down anything English!

In the chapel at West Point is the motto, "Our Country, Right or Wrong!" That is a "jingo" motto. It would cause your contemporary, the *Evening Post*, a fit of nervous prostration. But it is the motto that has made and preserved us as a nation! It is the only maxim that can ever win a battle. But I am pained to say it is a motto not taught in our universities and colleges. These professors do not select their laundress, their shoemaker, or their legal adviser among liberal-minded persons who are open to conviction upon how a shirt should be starched or a boot fitted, or how the statutes of the State ought to read. But all the same they teach, or try to teach, "Never mind politics, never mind patriotism; only get good men"! I am much obliged to Mr. Scribner for his letter.

BOSTON, June 30. JOHN E. H. SANDER.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A Letter from a Sculptor—Another Point.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I wish to record an emphatic protest against the action taken by the Soldiers' Monument Committee regarding designs for the work.

According to the published reports, each member is to suggest the name of an architect, and from those suggested three are to be invited to prepare designs, and three only. By this method it would seem that the first requisite of the chosen few is the friendship of some member of the committee, irrespective of the rights of a thousand others, and irrespective of the interests of the work itself.

When will committees learn that appropriations of this character are not private snaps, to be distributed by preference to personal friends?

This is called a reform administration, but, so far as any recognition of the true principle governing these matters goes, it is reform with a very small r, for it has violated the proprieties, and is violating them right along, in a manner that under a Tammany régime would be attacked as "ring tactics" by every reformer in the city.

The money to be expended is public money, to which every citizen has contributed. The monument to be erected is a public monument on public ground and in public sight. As such every citizen has an inherent right to submit his views and his design, and they are entitled to fair and honest consideration on their merits.

The committee has every right to invite designs from special designers if public policy makes it advisable, and even to pay them for their work if desirable; but outside of this it has no more right to say that designs, to be considered, shall be limited to these few than it would have to exclude all but personal friends from the use of the public streets or public baths or parks.

But, of course, it will do it—for it has been doing it right along—and the city will reap the benefit in the future—in some mediocre examples of architecture, where it might have had notable ones.

I do not impugn the motives of these gentlemen. Doubtless they think they are right, but is there one of them who can conscientiously say that he has not been influenced by the fact that a general competition would be more of a bother to him?

As to the merits of a general competition, properly conducted, there can be no question.

ALEX DOYLE.

If Mr. Doyle is really loyal to his profession and has truly at heart the interest of art and its dignity, he will not stop his protests at the manner chosen by the Soldiers' Monument Committee for obtaining a design. The committee has chosen a site for the monument which was formerly condemned by a regularly appointed committee of artists. The Monument Committee have ignored the opinion which should be final, and have taken that which is contemptuous of art and not a little colored with the spirit of real estate. They are dealing with the task before them as though the monument is for the pleasure of this or that person, and not to be erected by the city of New York as great expenditure of public money.

The representative of the soldiers in this committee is no worse than Gen. Dodge of the Army of the Cumberland, whose committee spurned knowledge and talent in erecting in Washington a monument to Gen. Sherman, paid for by the United States. The attitude of the President of the Park Board, Mr. McMillan, is also to be expected from his lights and education. From Comptroller Fitch, who has sided with them, we should have expected better things. But the point is that the determination of a site in the manner chosen is in its nature outrageous. It is vandalism; and no sculptor interested in the administration of public art in New York city, or of decent respect for his profession, will think of entering the competition.

The New York Campaign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* THE SUN deserves the thanks of all honest citizens in general and of real Democrats especially for its independent attitude in regard to the city campaign of 1897. The Republican organizations of Manhattan and Bronx, now unifying by the wise policy of Chairman Quigg and the former opponents of the organization, number over 150,000 votes. They propose to lead the contest for good government as "Citizens," not as Republicans merely, but to use the party appliances (already in complete shape) to perform the desired work in connection with the Republican organizations of the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, &c., which altogether number about 250,000 or more. Your advice to sound Democrats to work with the Republicans this year is very timely. By the complete overthrow of Tammany and its allies this year the Democrats of the other boroughs who have had no affiliation with Tammany will become unified with the anti-Tammany Democrats of Manhattan and Bronx and be the recognized Democratic party. They outnumber by many thousands now the Tammany party. T. BOURNE.

JUNE 28.

Brooklyn Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* What are we poor Brooklynites to do this summer? Already the water in the Bedford section is unfit not only to drink, but to wash in, and is daily becoming worse. Although our Health Officer assures us that the water is healthy and pure, no one in this section of our great city, in his or her proper state of mind, can believe it after seeing or tasting that stuff called pure water.

SUFFERING BROOKLYNITE.

Cure for Rattlesnakes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A boy of twelve died the other day from rattlesnake poison plus a quart of whiskey. No wonder.

A hypodermic injection of a thimbleful of chloride of lime solution would have saved that boy's life—and would have saved the whiskey, too.

F. W. A., M. D., Asbury Park.

Oregon in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Referring to the article in Monday's issue of THE SUN regarding names of towns in States, I would say that Oregon is also in New York state, on Long Island, near Mattituck, Suffolk county. L. F. HAMMOND.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I., June 28, 1897.

Something New.

From the Bastrop Clarion-Appeal.

Judge Gunby, the grand gisticutes of north Louisiana Populism.

HARVARD'S COACH SPEAKS.

The Speech of Lehmann at the Commencement Dinner—A Pleasing Tribute.

From the Boston Globe.

All records for enthusiasm at a Harvard commencement dinner were broken when Toastmaster Wetmore called as the third speaker Mr. R. C. Lehmann. First it was clapping of the hands, which developed gradually into a big yell, and then became an organized cheer.

In spite of the tremendous ovation he received, Mr. Lehmann was perfectly composed. He spoke slowly and deliberately, every word he uttered expressing the deepest feeling. He said:

"It is my duty to-day to endeavor to the best of my ability to pay the many debts that I have incurred since I came among you in the early spring, but in the first place let me discharge, so far as I can, one debt of gratitude. I mean the debt I owe to this great university, and the high distinction which she has to-day conferred upon me by giving me an honorary degree. [Applause.] Whereas formerly it was my feeling that I might look on as a stranger, a sympathizing stranger only, now I feel that it is my right to cherish the great traditions that have come down to the university through the past generations, that it is my duty to take an active and deep interest in all that concerns her welfare, looking back on all that has passed since the first little seed was planted at Harvard. Looking back to all that has passed, I cannot tell you how deeply I feel the honor that has been done me to-day in making me one of the great body of Harvard graduates. [Applause.]

"Secondly, I desire to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy and the courtesy and generosity that have been extended to me ever since I set foot on these shores by every man connected with the university, from President Eliot down.

"For your President found time in the midst of all his engrossing duties—he found time, I say—to express his interest in the crew, and to show that whatever went on in Harvard, whether it was a matter of academic or athletic exercise, it was a matter of the deepest concern to him. [Applause.]

"For that expression which he gave I thank him. I can assure him that when it was communicated to the crew it touched their hearts deeply.

"I cannot help thinking on this occasion of what might have been. [Applause]. I might have represented here a victorious cause, but that dream has passed for this year at a rate.

"Coming among you, as I have to-day, I have found that Harvard men are always ready and willing to extend a greeting, even though they have met with defeat. I have seen to-day men whose friendship it has been my privilege to make, and as I clasped their hands and looked into their eyes no words were necessary to assure me how deeply they as Harvard men felt for what happened on Friday last.

"I have seen also men whom I scarcely knew by name, who have come to me and expressed their sympathy and their hope that on some future day Harvard might yet win in a boat race.

"I assure you, gentlemen, that this expression of kindliness has overwhelmed me.

"It is the custom to look upon us Englishmen as a sort of cold-blooded and phlegmatic race, and in many respects we are; but I think when you once touch us, when you pierce through that outer crust of reserve, you will find we are stirred by emotion as high, by enthusiasm as sincere, and by a generosity not less deep than the qualities you