

The Sun

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

Retire the National Bank Notes!

The only currency measure which the Administration is likely to press upon Congress at its coming session, is one repealing the act of May 31, 1878, which authorizes the reissue of the old legal tender notes, whether they come into the Treasury by redemption or otherwise; separating the gold redemption reserve from the other funds in the Treasury, and permitting the reissue of demand notes only against gold deposited for their future redemption. It is doubtful whether a measure of this kind can be passed, but if it can, it will place the issue department of the Treasury in a position similar to that of the issue department of the Bank of England, and deprive the enemies of Government paper money of all pretext for denouncing it as an "endless chain" for depleting the Treasury of its gold. Under it, so soon as any considerable amount of Government notes was sent in for redemption, and the gold drawn out for them was shipped abroad, the currency would be contracted, interest rates would rise, and the outflow of gold would be followed by its return to this country.

It is desirable, however, that to secure to the Treasury the full benefit of this reform the currency issued by the national banks should be retired as fast as possible consistent with the vested rights of the banks, and its place supplied with Government notes. Fortunately, the charters of the majority of the banks will expire in the course of the next ten years, and those of nearly all of them in five years thereafter. These charters should not be renewed, and the banks should be required to reincorporate themselves under the laws of their respective States, relinquishing completely the privilege of issuing currency, which ought never to have been granted them. With bank currency out of the way, that of the Government would have the field to itself, and might be augmented without risk to meet every requirement of business.

Provision also should be made for supplying the needs of the Government, in case of a deficient revenue, by giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to borrow money on short-dated obligations. A deficiency in the way for him to meet a deficiency by availing himself of the doubtful powers conferred upon him by the Resumption act of 1875, and selling bonds under the pretext of providing gold for redemption purposes, is a subterfuge to which no Government should be compelled to resort, and the employment of it by the Cleveland Administration will ever be a blot upon its record.

With the adequate protection of the gold reserve held for the redemption of the Government notes, with the retirement of bank currency in every form, and with provision for a straightforward and honest borrowing of money to meet temporary revenue deficiencies, no further measures affecting the currency will be necessary for years to come. Future emergencies can be met as they arise, and the complicated currency reform schemes suggested from so many quarters may be laid aside as theoretical curiosities of no practical value.

The Military Parks.

Four great battlefields of the civil war, Gettysburg and Antietam at the East, Chickamauga and Shiloh at the West, have been set apart for the preservation by acts of Congress. The work on each field is now carried on by commissions, and the reports of these bodies for the past year are interesting.

The Gettysburg Commission asks for \$150,000 from Congress for the coming year. Upon the memorial features of the greatest battle ever fought on this continent, the money bestowed by the General Government, the States, the regimental and other associations, and by individuals, has mounted probably into the millions. Yet, as we see, the expenditures go on, and in all the world there is no counterpart of this wonderful battle scene.

At the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park, a far more recent establishment, the work has gone on with great rapidity, and the expenditure there must be well along toward the million mark. During the last year, as Gen. Boynton, the chairman of the Commission, shows, the Look-out Mountain battlefield has been added to the park. The annual appropriation for the last two years has been \$75,000, and this sum is asked for next year. Shiloh is a less extensive park, and also less costly, only \$135,000 having thus far been appropriated for it by Congress, while \$55,000 is the amount asked for this year. Antietam, though classed with the other three, is not properly a military park, the work there, which has been practically finished during the present year, consisting mostly in marking the battle lines of the two armies, the erection of iron tablets bearing brief descriptions, and of a masonry lookout tower, the preparation of maps, and the placing of a few monuments by military organizations. Of these last a dozen have already been constructed, and others are in prospect.

The extraordinary fact in these undertakings, next to the munificence with which they have been carried out, is that, before a generation had passed, and while so many of the surviving combatants were still in active life, these old foes were uniting in trying to perpetuate the events of their greatest and most typical conflicts. To bring together as friends those who were once enemies, avoiding points of difference and ignoring unpleasant reminders of strife, is a familiar enough; but in these instances of ours the old combatants actually join in preserving the memories of their fiercest death struggles, walking over the fields arm in arm to see that no trace of the bloodiest carnage is missed or allowed to lapse into oblivion.

spec. Lee's repulse at Gettysburg was of enormous importance to the Union cause, yet no feature of the three days' struggle will ever eclipse, in history, Pickens's final charge. Antietam, in like manner, though it put an end to Lee's invasion of Maryland, was tactically no nearly a drawn battle that he retired in his own way, still ready and able to fight. At Shiloh the advantage on the first day went to the Confederates, while on the second day, with the Union reinforcements there, the final victory was GRANT'S. Chickamauga was a Confederate triumph of the first order, but Chattanooga, which followed it in the same series of operations, far more than won back all the ground that had been lost.

Thus it turns out that these commemorative projects go on with the hearty cooperation of those who were once arrayed in hostility. Even the value of these fields as object lessons for the military study of future generations is less striking than the mutual and friendly desire of victors and vanquished to keep them as hallowed spots.

Bigger Questions Coming.

The heartburnings and recriminations caused by the late election in New York will soon be forgotten in the common interest in great national questions which the opening of Congress will create. The thoughts of the public will be transferred from New York to Washington. The local questions were settled by the late election. The national questions are still open and will be under debate throughout the coming winter.

The Cuban question is always of absorbing interest, and never before was it so provocative of thought and emotion as it will be during the pending session of Congress. Doubtless, the Hawaiian Islands will be annexed to the United States before this session closes, arousing and stimulating patriotic pride. The discussions provoked by the currency question will command the earnest attention of the whole public.

Thus minor local disputations which have vexed this town since last spring will be set aside by matters of large national concern, and with the causes of parochial discord will pass away the resentments to which they gave rise.

This is a fortunate outlook, for the people hereabouts need the broadening influence of national issues, and could not properly be introduced into our municipal campaign under dispute during its progress, but that their discussion belongs to Congress is indisputable, and from Congress they will extend reasonably and necessarily to the whole people.

The Return of Tammany to Power.

The recent New York election has been made by Lord SALISBURY, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. W. T. STEAD, the text for homilies on the results of our experiment in the popular government of a great city. These three Englishmen agree in the opinion that the government of the city of New York has come to a bad pass. The result of the election in this town was deplorable because New York had an opportunity to strengthen its reputation at home and abroad as a community of stable political principles, but, instead of improving it and performing the duty to American society which it imposed, refused to meet the issue or even to consider it. The assumption of these foreign critics, however, that the return of Tammany Hall to power was due to the baser elements of its society has no foundation whatever in fact. Tammany won in the election through the direct assistance of social elements which are regarded conventionally as the best and the most intelligent in the community.

In the first place, Tammany has always had behind it a great part of the wealth and social respectability of the town, without which it could never have retained the dominance it has held in New York, with few interruptions, throughout its history as a political organization. Being the regular representative of the Democratic party in a community which has always been Democratic by a great majority, this continued control of the municipal government has come to it naturally and inevitably. Its organization has nominated the regular Democratic ticket, both State and municipal, and also the candidates for Congress. From it alone have the regular State and municipal officers, and the regular members of Congress, been chosen. It has conducted all the Democratic campaigns for the election of a President, the greatest vote ever received by it having been obtained at the election in 1892, when Mr. CLEVELAND was elected President. To say that Tammany Hall represents apically the baser elements of the community is to relegate the Democratic party of New York to that low level, and is manifestly absurd.

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perated the great body of the citizens who put it in power. Mr. Low came before the people as the political heir of the Strong administration, proposing to carry to still greater extremes its theory of "non-partisanship." Thus he represented the theory of why the people had determined to rid their government of non-partisan government. If the Republican party had been held together on its party issues, it might have succeeded, in spite of the handicap put upon it by the fact that Mayor STRONG was Republican in national politics; but the diversion from it caused by the Low movement was enough to defeat the party. If the Republicans could not succeed as a party on strict party issues, Tammany was bound to come in.

A great part of the Citizens' Union voters were content with the success of Tammany because it involved the defeat of the Republican party. The partisan spirit of even Democrats who voted for Low was secretly gratified by the triumph of their party in the person of Tammany. Every strict party publican had rather have Tammany in power than a political non-descript like Low, for whose failure the Republican party would have been held responsible, though it would have been with-out influence with him. Nor can it be denied that the run of the business community, the retail merchants, the real estate interests, and the caterers to the entertainment and amusement of the public, prefer Tammany government to the costly, intrusive, vexatious, amateur, and narrow-minded Strong administration.

Tammany has a great task before it, and doubtless its magnitude will impress the triumphant organization with a grave sense of responsibility. And well it may, for on Tammany's administration of the Government of the Greater New York during the coming two years will depend the fate of the Democratic party in this city and State in the meanwhile, and, possibly, of the Democratic party in the election for President in 1900.

An Unfinished Public Career.

The journalists who are arranging for the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED's retirement from public life at the end of the present Congress are probably losing their time and wasting their ink. The Speaker has yet to attain the prime of his political career, and he is not a quitter.

What would Abraham Lincoln be in the last years of the nineteenth century but out Tom REED in the chair, or at least in the very front row of seats? He has grown, in the estimation of both friends and foes, more rapidly during the last ten years than any other statesman of any party during the same period. He has shown himself a Hercules where a strong man was needed. The record of his services in steering the uncertain, in suppressing the fools, and in promoting the serious business of legislation generally, would probably astonish the country if it were candidly and fully written.

The circumstance that while everybody admires the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED, more or less, there has never been found around him any particular set or circle of personal idolaters, is not his least distinguished claim upon public gratitude. His sense of humor, as keen and as sane as any man's since ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has pleased him from that date. He cannot tolerate humbug, even humbug about himself. The people need him in a conspicuous place, if only as an object lesson.

Avaricious of wealth! That is not TOM REED'S character. Besides, what merely professional income could compensate him for the life which his own genius has arranged for him, and in which he rejoices as his muscles play?

Disappointed? We don't believe it. Administrations come and Administrations go, but a reputation such as the Hon. THOMAS B. REED has won on his own individual merits endures. Who would not rather have been BLAINE or HENRY CLAY than R. B. HAYES?

The New Ships.

With the approach of the session of Congress the progress made on the vessels still under construction becomes of much interest. Chief Constructor HICHHORN has just taken an account of stock, and reports, to begin with, that the Princeton, the last of the six composite gunboats, will have her preliminary trial next week.

That leaves five battleships and about a dozen torpedo boats to be finished. Of the former, the big Keokuk and Kentucky, which are to have twenty guns, are nearly half ready, and will be launched in January. For the other three, no side or turret armor has yet been provided, but their hulls are coming along well, the ratio of total completion being for the Alabama 29, for the Illinois 28 and for the Wisconsin 23 per cent.

Of the torpedo boats the Rodgers and Winslow, sister craft of the Foote, which is now in service, are of course furthest along, the Winslow being down for her trial in a few days, while the Rodgers, which met with an accident, will be ready again in January. Next, on the Pacific coast, is the 26-knot boat Rowan, 86 per cent ready, while it is noticeable that the 20-knot Mackenzie, built by new competitors, the Hillman Company, 70 per cent ready, leads the group of ten contracts for forty thirteen monitors to be ordered by the Navy. The two monitors, the Talbot, Gwyn, and David, building by the Henrichs, follow with 62 per cent, each, the two former being launched on Monday, while the McKee shows 31 per cent. Of the 30-knot boats the big Farragut is one-fifth completed, and the two Bath boats, Dalglish and Craven, 15 per cent. The second trio of 30-knot boats are very little advanced. Finally, the Plunger, the submarine craft, is two-thirds done.

This is the last routine report of the sort that will be made before the assembling of Congress, but later ones may be ready before the naval bill is drawn up. It is clear, however, that the yards will be ready to take up a new group of torpedo craft as soon as authorized, while the settlement of the armor dispute is the only thing needed to justify ordering more battleships.

The New Wheels Should Have Brakes.

It is already known regarding the bicycles of 1898 that there will be plenty of desirable models from which wheelmen and wheelwomen may select. Therefore the demand for originality and attractiveness in wheel construction, which a great many riders have prayed for, will be entirely satisfied. Now comes a question of still greater importance: Will the new wheels be as safe as they ought to be? In other words, will they be equipped with strong and trustworthy brakes?

kept. At this distance from Paris it does seem that the Senator's lips do not appear to doze with a nap, and that he is too great a hurry to talk it hardly wise to make assertions before the facts to prove them are within easy reach, and, according to his own reported statement, that is precisely what M. SCHREIBER KASTNER has done. What more he may be able to do, if anything, is a matter of conjecture. All that we do know for a certainty is that the man in the Island of the Devil has friends who are inclined to kick.

Freedom has been fettered at last, and the clanking of her chains is brought by the winds from Nebraska. The Populist Secretary of that State has been fined for killing hogs in his back yard at Lincoln. In any wonder that the Nebraska Populists, long weary of functions, begin to despair of coats altogether? Where is the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN at this fateful hour? How does he propose to treat the crisis? If a man has not the right to his own legs in his yard, what right worth having has he? The Populist must arise and "holler."

A Common Councilman of New Haven wants that town to publish a municipal organ, to be known as the "Chicago first." There are enough statesmen and philosophers in the Chicago Board of Aldermen to make an original newspaper. New Haven means well, but she has no man in public life who can compare for force and brilliancy with the Hon. FREDERALD PLOTKE, the Hon. JOHN POWERS, the Hon. JOHN W. BROWN, and the Hon. JOHN DINK. These gentlemen and their associates could construct a municipal newspaper that would attract attention from all collectors and be welcomed at the ends of the world.

THE WEDDING OF THE CITIES.

A Sure Enough Celebration Proposed for Next Spring.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In regard to the marriage of the two cities suggested by your correspondents "Cinquocento" and "Roly-poly," I would say that the time and place for such a celebration is absolutely inappropriate. There can be no wedding parade on the 1st of January because the weather is too inclement at that season, and to have a celebration on the bridge would be simply inviting another catastrophe similar to that which occurred at the time of its opening.

The celebration should be held in an entertainment lasting for several days, or perhaps a week, and the militia of all the States should be asked to participate. It should be planned for the late spring, when the weather is generally suitable for outdoor parades and night displays.

Next spring the writer suggested to a number of prominent citizens the propriety of forming a committee for this purpose, and an advisory committee was organized by the election of a Chairman and secretary. Several meetings of this committee were held. It was deemed advisable to postpone the formation of the large committee until after the election of a Mayor-elect Van Wyck to bring about a celebration that will fitly signalize the consolidation and progress of the greatest city of the world, and the second of the century.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. JOHN J. GARRETT.

The Cigarette and the Pipe or Cigar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In reference to your editorial of to-day "Concerning the Cigarette," I take that the most important part of the matter is not the pipe or the cigar, but the cigarette. Cigarettes and smoking tobacco are stronger and contain more nicotine than the cigarette, and that constitutes the latter's danger to the smoker. Every "cigarette fiend" I have ever questioned admits that the satisfaction derived from smoking the "cotton candy" comes from the inhalation of the smoke into the lungs. This is impossible of accomplishment by the pipe or the cigar, but it is possible by the cigarette. I think it is past time to give up the pipe or the cigar, and to take up the cigarette. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. JOHN J. GARRETT.

To the Editor of the Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Permit me to call your attention to a statement in your issue of Sunday last that may result in a serious misunderstanding unless it is properly explained. You say that Dr. Robertson of Bellevue declared "he had never seen a case of insanity that could be attributed to tobacco in any form." Dr. Robertson is an anti-tobacco extremist, as this quotation in the Medical-Legal Journal, vol. 1, p. 183, "Insanity and Insanity Laws," goes far to prove. In speaking of the power of narcotics to "destroy will power, blunt the memory, and deaden the moral sense," he declares: "As bad and as far-reaching as the effects of the use of opium and alcohol in that direction, they do not compare with the effects of tobacco in any form."

In the discussion that followed the reading of my paper before the Medical-Legal Society, Dr. Robertson said that he had never seen a case of insanity that could be attributed to tobacco in any form. He said that he had never seen a case of insanity that could be attributed to tobacco in any form. He said that he had never seen a case of insanity that could be attributed to tobacco in any form.

The Spoils System in England.

When we are all ralling at the monstrous American system of spoils, it is hard to forget what happens at home in our own Parliamentary contests. It is true that, as we have a permanent civil service recruited by examinations, the spoils are not so extensive. Yet there are spoils, and they go to the victors. There are a number of well-paid court appointments that are distributed among the peers belonging to the winning side. In the House of Commons, apart from the heads of departments, there are not a few well-paid posts that are the prizes of the victors. To the victors belong the spoils, and in England they are distributed among the lawyers of the winning party. Magistrates of counties and towns are selected from the party, and there are various other crumbs which take the same road. The party requires a certain number of seats in the House of Commons, and men are invited to subscribe to it, with the understanding that the cash is to be repaid in a peerage, a baronetcy, or a knighthood. The only difference, therefore, between us and the Americans is that there are no vacancies on the judicial bench, and the spoils are not so extensive. It is true that the spoils are not so extensive as they are in the United States, but they are still there, and they go to the victors.

Cancelled Kansas Mortgage for the Expedition.

SPRINGFIELD, Kan., Nov. 17.—E. S. Tucker, commercial agent for Kansas for the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha next fall, was in Emporia last week working up an exhibit from this county. In an interview with the officers of the Commercial Club the Secretary of the club suggested that a splendid exhibit for Kansas, and one that would not only attract much attention but would also be inexpensive, would be to collect a ton of assailed mortgages. These tokens of cancelled indebtedness or vouchers of present prosperity might be arranged in some artistic manner by a committee to be appointed by the Legislature. The suggestion met with approval here, and the Governor called a special session of the Legislature a bill will probably be introduced making an appropriation for this purpose.

Elizabethtown, Ky., News.

Elizabethtown is the only place in the State where the jail is a handsome building that the public schoolhouse. There is still another reproduction of girls in Elizabethtown, a "foreign demand" for boys, as there are five young ladies to one man.

Harper's Magazine for December appears as a "Christmas number," with a special cover, differing in many respects from the famous old cover of "The Yellow Wallpaper" affair.

"The Working of Haldatone," which F. V. Du Mont illustrated; Richard Harding Davis and Caton Woodville describe Queen Victoria's Jubilee; Ernest Ingersoll has been writing "A Jubilee's Log," which contains a story; Walter has a short story, "Destiny at Dryden"; Charles Dudley Warner tells of "An Act of Charity"; and George Willard Cooke tells of George William Curtis. These are some of the features of the magazine; the table of contents is the usual long one.

LONDON FIRES AND NEW YORK FIRES.

An Interesting Comparison of the Methods in the Two Greatest Towns on Earth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: London's destructive fire offers such a splendid opportunity of contrasting her methods of fire protection with those in vogue in American cities that I feel the chance should not pass by without a few comments from one who finds interest in subjects of the kind.

As I understand the cable reports in Saturday's papers, the fire brigade were notified orally of the outbreak of this fire. The report reads as follows: "The policeman who first saw the flames, when the gasolene exploded, blew his whistle loudly for assistance, but blast after blast failed to reach the ears for which they were intended. He did not dare to leave his post, and he had no other means of giving the alarm than his own voice."

Several minutes passed before the fire help was heard. When aid did come, the first policeman was despatched to summon the fire brigade.

Then the despatch goes on to say: "It was twenty minutes after the policeman first blew his whistle before the first engine appeared."

I don't think that this delay is so "unaccountable" when we understand the system that have in London of getting their fire apparatus out of quarters.

This policeman probably ran to the nearest fire station, perhaps three or four blocks away, and notified the officer in charge of the existence of the fire. He then, being a "city" policeman, ran alarm boxes scattered throughout the London streets; small boxes with a glass door that can be broken and the alarm turned in from there, but this officer either forgot these boxes or thought he could do better by running direct to the station, where no mention is made of his sending the alarm in from a box. The result, as we have been almost the same in either case, something like the following: "When he arrives at the fire station he notifies the foreman in charge. He in turn calls down the commander of the station and at the same time he calls down the foreman of the fire engine firemen throughout the house. The commander arriving on the apparatus first sends the 'coachman' after the horses. The latter gentleman proceeds forthwith to the stables in the rear of the house, and bringing out two horses, partly dressed, attaches them to the engine (probably a manual or hand engine), and fastens the pole chains to the collars and the traces to the wheelbarrows, &c. The rest of the firemen, having come down from upstairs, the commander and coachman mount the apparatus and the outfit follows to proceed to the fire."

Arriving at the fire and finding it a serious one, the officer in command sends the "coachman" back with one of the horses for the "steamer" (this is the method usually followed), and then, in turn, telephons to all the other stations for reinforcements. This is also the case in New York. The fire engine, if it is seen that this fire, blazing away in a building (probably a manual or hand engine), is in a position of control before the fire brigade had had time to arrive, will be in a position to extinguish the fire. The cable report is in full agreement with this. The cable report is in full agreement with this. The cable report is in full agreement with this.

Suppose such a fire were to break out in our back district, say in Ann street, in the neighborhood of the fire station, in a narrow street, and not so broad as London's narrow streets and alleys, but bad enough. The police man dismounts, and, being a "city" policeman, runs to the nearest keyless fire alarm box, and, opening the outside door and pulling the hook inside, sends the alarm.

The operator at Fire Headquarters would be touching a telegraphic key sending the number of the fire to the engine house. The engine house would be in a position to receive the message, and the engine would be in a position to receive the message. The engine would be in a position to receive the message. The engine would be in a position to receive the message.

To prove what I claim is possible, let me cite an actual fire. On Oct. 20 of this year a fire broke out in a building in New York City. The fire was under control. The fire was under control. The fire was under control.

The books of the department show that the first alarm for this fire was received at 11:45 A. M., four minutes later. In the meantime, the fire was under control. The fire was under control. The fire was under control.

What London needs is a bang-up American fire alarm system, a set of "keyless" fire alarm boxes, and a set of "keyless" fire alarm boxes.

Luck Follows Misfortune.

From the Philadelphia Record. That seeming misfortune is often a blessing in disguise was proven conclusively to one of our readers by the receipt of a few dollars. He lost a valuable diamond ring in the waste pipe of the bathtub in his suite of apartments. On the morning of the loss he had a plumber called to take up the drain pipe at the expense of the owner. A plumber did the job for \$10, and the plumber returned with the ring. The plumber found the ring in the waste pipe of the bathtub. The plumber found the ring in the waste pipe of the bathtub.

Kellyville's Great Christmas.

Recently the wife of Michael De Laney, who lives at Kellyville, the Triples (Drived, and yesterday morning, when she was in the city, presented them for baptism at the church of St. Charles Borromeo, the Rev. William J. Garrison, pastor of the church, officiating. The boys were baptized. The boys were baptized. The boys were baptized.

Police Theory of the Theft of a Wig.

Tuesday afternoon a man about 22 years old, dressed in a gray suit and possessed of a wealth of hair, was arrested by the police. He was arrested by the police. He was arrested by the police.

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BISHOP MAES PROMOTED.

Another Compromise in the Race Row of Louisiana Catholics.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—It is announced here officially to-day that Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky., has been appointed to the vacant Catholic Archbishopric of New Orleans. This ends a war of racial content, which has been going on in the diocese for some time. A majority of the Catholics in New Orleans and Louisiana are French-speaking or of French origin, and the Archbishop always has been appointed from among the French clergy. When the place was vacant last year, the French and the Catholic elements asked recognition. The French and creoles objected, and to placate all sides a compromise was reached, and James, a native of Holland, was appointed Archbishop.

At his death some months ago the old race question came up again. The priests of the diocese selected Bishop Chapelle, a Frenchman, as the most worthy to fill the place, and the Bishops urged the appointment of either Bishop Kevo, Herelen, or Chapelle. Several of his priests in New Orleans, however, petitioned to have a French or a French-speaking Archbishop appointed to the see. It was forwarded instead to President Roosevelt, who, through the influence of his French friends, secured a French Archbishop, so as to assure the continuance of the French element in the hierarchy of Louisiana. The petition was forwarded by President Faure to the Pope.

ONE DAY IN WIDE OPEN CHICAGO.

Highways and Footpads of Both Sexes Carry Off Nine Jobs Successfully.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22.—Nine victims of store and saloon hold-ups, highwaymen and footpads of both sexes reported their losses to the police yesterday and last night. Three masked men shoved revolvers into the faces of Albert Sawyer at West Twenty-third street and in his saloon at West Twenty-third street and demanded his money. Misk cleared the bar at a bound and ran for the door, the robbers bring two shots after him without effect and then giving up. Sawyer, however, had been hit into insensibility, after which they robbed him of his money and a gold watch.

Saloon keeper Joseph Seiberg, assisted by his wife and a huge dog, successfully resisted an attempt by two masked men to loot his place on City street. M. D. Morris, a traveling salesman, stopping at the Hotel Hamilton, was robbed of \$225 near the women and Rob of \$225 near St. Nick's Temple saloon, on Van Buren street. Stella Temple, a woman, was robbed of \$225 near St. Nick's Temple saloon, on Van Buren street. Stella Temple, a woman, was robbed of \$225 near St. Nick's Temple saloon, on Van Buren street.

CUSTOMER WAS ONLY HALF SHAVED.

The Barber Who Shaved the Job Sunday Afternoon Was Not a Success.

Frank Leppner, a barber of 107 Avenue B, who arranged yesterday in the Essex Market Court for keeping his shop open after 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon won his release by the excuse he offered. "Judge," he said, "the cop found me shaving a man in my place at 3 o'clock. That is true. I was telling you he was sitting in front of my shop smoking when a man came along and says, 'Do you want to lose my trade?' I says 'No.' 'Well, he says, 'I was in your shop, and you shaved me. I was in your shop, and you shaved me. I was in your shop, and you shaved me.'

DUFFY'S WONDERS TOLD BY DUFFY.

Temper Brann and Makes Barons of Copper Welds Copper and Makes Hard Drills.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—James H. Duffy of Machopost, Me., announces that he has discovered the lost art of producing Damascus steel, also the art of hardening copper and brass. This is the result of ten years of experimenting with the metal. He says he has discovered the lost art of producing Damascus steel, also the art of hardening copper and brass. This is the result of ten years of experimenting with the metal.

HOW THEY MAY BE PATROLED.

Deermen Must Give Their Views on Capital Punishment in 150 Words.

Thirty-five doormen in the Police Department underwent examination, yesterday, for promotion to the rank of sergeant. The examination was in the form of a written test, and the doormen were required to give their views on capital punishment in 150 words.

Foreign News of Real Interest.

Adelaide has been reached from London in twenty-seven days by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer China.

Queen Victoria selected the Jewish "Chant of the Dead" as the opening voluntary for the Duchess of Teck's funeral service.

English fairs are so tame that two of them recently had a fight on a man's lawn, and were separated with difficulty by the use of a stick.

Don Livio Borghese, second son of the Roman Prince Borghese, is about to marry Mile. Forna, daughter of the Duke of Parma.

Godard, an Englishman, has been killed by a bullet where Henry H. first saw Pat. Godard was where Queen Eleanor put her to death, has just been shot at a auction.

Spiders are taunting up the Japanese telegraph lines. They start their webs on the wires, and are so numerous that they cause a loss of insulation, sweeping the webs off does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.

Count Telet's volcano, at the south end of Lake Rudolph, seems to have blown up. Mr. Cavendish, who has just returned from that part of Africa, reports that the volcano has blown up, and that the rent in the ground, surrounded by heaps of slag and broken lava.

Mont St. Michel, on the Breton coast, is likely to be spoiled from an artistic standpoint, as the department authorities are planning to build a railroad to the Breton coast, and to connect it with the Breton coast, and to connect it with the Breton coast.

Great Britain and Ireland have turned out 54,622,706 gallons of whiskey in 1897, over 5,000,000 gallons more than in the previous year. Of this 32,196,238 gallons were consumed in the home market, and 22,430,468 gallons were exported. There are 108 distilleries at work in Scotland, twenty-nine in Ireland, nine in England, and one in Wales.

Hannels on the Wever is to have a monument to its first President, who was a member of the Prussian Treasury, which erects it to commemorate early German colonial enterprise, as according to the form of the legend the children whom the Kaiser had led into the New World were the first to settle in America and established the nation's government.

Five-legged frogs, dead and stuffed, are worth \$21 according to a French court's decision. A fish vendor of Lyon found one and took it to the 'maitre' of the court. While they were discussing the value of the frog,