The Sun.

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American and Anti-American.

The Hon. JOHN JACOB LENTZ, the sonorous Democrat, who is the Representative in Congress of the Twelfth Ohio district, is dissatisfied with the Administration. He said so on Sunday at the meeting of the New England Bimetallic League. "The question of the hour," cried JOHN JACOB, "is a brutal warfare against the innocent people," being those gentle Tagal lambs that wanted to burn Manila and exterminate the foreigners in it. "An innocent, freedom-loving inoffensive people on the other side of the earth," Mr. LENTZ calls them. In his view they are Arcadian sheep and the United States is a ravening wolf.

Mr. LENTZ is not content with the American flag at which the innocent and inoffensive people are shooting. Flying above American forces engaged in asserting the right of the United States to its own territory, the flag pains Mr. LENTZ:

"If the flag is to stand for murder and repression, for the extinction of that liberty which is the foundation stone of this Republic, for a denial of justice and God-given rights to a struggling people, then I say down with such a flag, and make another which shall be more in keeping with the spirit of our republican institutions."

Perhaps he would substitute the white flag, an emblem upon which the innocent and inoffensive people are especially fond of practising markmanship.

Finally, the war is an "unjust war," and "will eventually result in the murder of AGUINALDO, who is one of the heroic figures of this generation."

We have followed Mr. LENTZ in his anti-American maunderings simply because he is a specimen Democrat. As he talked in Rhode Island, so will he talk on the stump in Ohio. So will the Democrats talk in other States. They will hold up AGUINALDO for admiration. They will denounce the Americans as murderers and brutal oppressors.

The Democrats have taken deliberately the side of the armed enemies of their country. They are recognized by AGUINALDO himself as his friends. So the controversy as to imperialism and anti-imperialism is simple. On the one side are the Americans who love the United States; on the other side are the anti-Americans who love AGUINALDO. Do the Democrats believe that there are more Aguinaldians than Americans?

The Old and the New Democracy.

The cheers for AGUINALDO at the Cooper Union meeting of the so-called "Chicago Platform Democrats" on Monday evening afforded simply a further illustration of the demoralization and degradation of the Democratic party. While our volunteers are embarking on transports at San Francisco to risk their lives in the maintenance of the authority of their country in the Philippines a crowd of moral and political degenerates are engaged in glorifying their enemy and inciting him to the madder effort to destroy the soldiers of the American nation.

It is not necessary to comment on such a manifestation; the mere report of the fact is enough. Those cheers at the Cooper Union, and the whole spirit of the meeting give the American people fair warning of the character of the political campaign which is to be waged by the Democratic party next year. It is going to be a campaign against the honor and credit of this nation and for its humiliation and degradation in the eyes of the world.

The successful outcome of the military campaign to be begun in the Philippines before the close of the year will, of course, destroy much of the pretext for political assault on the Government by traitors and defamers of their country; but even then the spirit of the Cooper Union meeting will remain, and it will dominate the Democratic campaign at every point. It will seek in every way to obstruct the military operations in the Philippines, encourage AGUINALDO to the more stubborn resistance, thus multiplying the hard slips and hazards of our troops; but, failing in that effort, it will return to its old assault on the credit and integrity of the country with the greater virulence.

The very boldness of this treasonable manifestation at the Cooper Union will, of course, defeat its malignant purpose by outraging the patriotic sentiment of the country, and thus assuring the speedy and more complete overthrow of AGUINALDO, but such a spontaneous exhibition reveals the sort of temper which we shall have to meet in the campaign of next year. It is the radical, rebellious spirit in the community, of which the Democratic party, for the time being at least, is the representative. Its expression will be in the reaffirmed and extended Chicago platform, and its leader will be BRYAN.

Tactically the Democratic party will be forced into that position, for there will be no other open to it. Obviously it cannot support the gold standard; such a direct reversal of its position of 1896 is impossible. The Republican party will be for the gold standard, and that will at once force the monetary issue. Even if the Democrats were not already resolved on making it, they will have to make it to secure partisan distinction. Opposition to expansion could not of itself hold together the Democratic party, even if the question remains unsettled by delay in the pacification of the Philippines, for the Democracy is not agreed on expansion; many of the ablest and stoutest advocates of 16 to 1 are openly and decidedly on the other side. The silver issue is the only question on which there is union among the elements which gave BRYAN six and a half million votes in 1896. Take it out of the Democratic campaign, and the consequence would be stagnation, if not positive disruption. It is the battle cry which fires the fighting spirit of the party, and BRYAN is its natural leader. No Democratic convention, no Democratic meeting since then has dared to provoke its resentment, and no Democratic delegate in the next Democratic National Convention will dare to oppose it with a proposition even squinting at the gold standard.

All that may be put down as settled. Nobody in politics expects, in sincerity, any different conclusion, though serious and conservative Democrats are hoping against hope that their party may yet be saved from such a fate by some Providential intervention. The whole political drift indicates unmistakably that Democracy has been swept away to downright radicalism. For the time being it has no other motive force. The ending of rebellion in the Philippines, so probable before the next campaign, will only assure the more inevitably that attitude in the Democratic party; it will be driven to make all the hotter assault on conservative interests to justify its title to existence as the exponent of a distinct phase of public sentiment. The two forces are bound to meet in conflict until one or the other is overcome. The old Democracy passed away with the adoption of the Chicago platform, and it can never rise again except on the ruins of the new Democracy. Their reconciliation is impossible.

Maryland's Convention.

The Republicans of Maryland hold their State Convention at the Academy of Music in Baltimore to-day.

Candidates are to be nominated for Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General, there being no Lieutenant-Governor in Maryland.

Governor LOWNDES of Maryland has proved a faithful and efficient executive, and all the indications are at present that he will be renominated unanimously for a second term. The Republican Comptroller, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, will be renominated also, and a Republican nominated for Attorney-General to succeed the incumbent, a Democrat. The Democrats of Maryland in their recent convention dodged the question of free silver coinage, and thereby put themselves upon the defensive as against the Republicans.

To-day's convention in Maryland will be called to order by a Republican United States Senator, in a city having a Republican Mayor, to renominate a Republican Governor, and logically it must support cordially and unhesitatingly the Administration of a Republican President of the United States in his policy of expansion, pacification and progress.

Foreign Praise of American Consuls.

It is not uncommon for American travellers of a certain type to lament what they are pleased to term the unfitness of our consuls for the posts they occupy, on the ground that they lack the elegance of deportment which is popularly supposed to distinguish European aristocrats. These critics seem not to comprehend that our consular representatives are selected, not on the score of their drawing-room accomplishments, but for the purpose of promoting their country's commercial interests. That they discharge efficiently and often admirably the specific function to which they are deputed is generally recognized abroad. Some striking evidence on this point is presented in the latest number of the *North American Review* by FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, our Minister to Venezuela. Similar testimony is offered in a recent number of the London trade journal, *Industries and Iron*. To those Americans who are disposed to deplore the imaginary shortcomings of our consuls we commend these proofs of the respect expressed by competent foreign observers for an ill-paid, hard-working and much-decried class of our public servants.

Mr. LOOMIS points out that the high character of the commercial reports furnished by our consular officers was lately made a conspicuous subject of discussion by a member of the House of Commons. Attention is also directed to a leading article in a recent number of the *Consular Journal of Great Britain*, wherein the British and American consular systems were compared. After stating that "a consular officer of the United States is not so well paid as ours," the British writer admits that "the work achieved by him is certainly superior to that done by our consular officers abroad." Referring to our method of rewarding political service by an appointment to a consulship, he recognizes the "legitimate presumption that a man who has distinguished himself in politics must be a man of the world, and possessed of tact and common sense." He adds that, if we should depart from the present "spoils system," there would be "more than a probability of 'social successes,' 'tea-and-tennis men,' finding their way to the ranks of consuls, to the certain prejudice of the service."

Mr. LOOMIS quotes also from *La Revue Diplomatique*, the organ of the French Diplomatic and Consular Service, which has this to say about our consuls: "The Americans are practical men, and their instinct for business is marvellous. Nothing is more characteristic in this respect than the organization of their consular corps." It is acknowledged that French consular reports "are of an historic rather than a business character." On the other hand, "the American consul knows that his notes will go without delay immediately to the public, and he gives in them, like a good reporter, information down to the latest hour." Then follows this testimony to the scope and nature of the services rendered by our consular representatives: "The American consul does not assume that he has simply a commercial situation to maintain, but always that he has a commercial situation to conquer. His ingenuity is exercised to invent and find new markets, and in his study of ways and means he descends to the most minute details." Once more: "Enterprising and ingenious in the new countries, it is above all in Europe that the American consuls are active and aggressive." The French journal finally quotes an admission from a Birmingham newspaper that "the Americans have the art of putting life and initiative into a career where other people rest upon routine and immobility."

Of the same tenor is the evidence brought forward by Mr. LOOMIS from a German paper, the *Central Zeitung für Optik und Mechanik*, which concedes that "all the other countries of the world are left far behind in respect to consular enterprise by the United States." It records that American consuls are striving to substitute the goods of their native country for German and Swiss merchandise in Turin, Rome and Messina, and, it adds, their knowledge is more general than that of our consuls, and our Government would do well to choose its consuls, as the United States do theirs—widely informed men, ever awake to the commercial interests of their nation."

The article in *Industries and Iron*, to which we have referred, was called forth by the announcement of the British Foreign Office's intention to appoint three or four commercial attachés in countries of industrial importance, who should specially watch the chances of British trade. It is well known that one of these commercial attachés has been deputed to the United States. These officials would not have been needed had Great Britain been as faithfully served by her consuls as is the American Republic. This is evidently recognized by the London trade journal above mentioned, which owns that, "as compared with the commercial reports issued by the United States Government, our consular chronicles are strangely incomplete and irregular." According to this authority, British consuls, as a rule, content themselves with making commonplace and often obvious comments upon the belated returns of foreign custom houses. Consequently, their observations lack "that sense of actuality which is a characteristic feature of similar publications of the United States." The same newspaper does not hesitate to say that our consular reports possess a value which is "singularly absent from 80 per cent. of the pamphlets of various sizes which are issued by our Foreign Office from consuls abroad."

In view of such concurrent and weighty testimony to the worth of the work performed by our consuls abroad, our readers can judge for themselves how much foundation there is for the assertion sometimes heard from denationalized Americans, that our consular service is "the worst in the world."

The Cup Yachts and Politics.

The *London Observer* has told its fear that the existing relation of friendliness between the United States and Great Britain may be changed to animosity if the Shamrock wins the America's Cup. Our contemporary surmises that such a disappointment to us in sport would have immediately a disturbing effect upon our political feeling for the people whose flag the Shamrock flies, and Canada, with which we have various questions in dispute, and British interests in the Nicaragua Canal would be apt to suffer. The *London Observer* only shows its ignorance of American manners and affairs.

The existing relations between this country and England grew to be what they are after a more atrocious insult had been put upon us at the hands of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Prince of Wales is the chief, than one sportsman ever put upon another without losing his life or his standing among gentlemen. If that outrage, never atoned for, cut no figure in the development of Anglo-American sentiment, it is not likely that the winning of the America's Cup by a boat whose owner, Sir THOMAS LIPTON, has come with the spirit and bearing of as true a sportsman as ever sailed, will affect American foreign policy.

We have unquestionably in the Columbia the best boat we have ever had. With such a craft to represent us we may well start with greater confidence of victory than attended any of our previous champions, from the Puritan down even to the Defender. But such is the broad spirit of sport that it is safe to say that not a single American eye will be wet in case Sir THOMAS's dream of victory is realized by the Shamrock proving herself to be the faster boat. Our chagrin would be felt neither in Canada nor in Nicaragua.

This and that about the Shamrock have produced the impression that she is more of a novelty than her predecessors, and that the strong hope unquestionably cherished by her owner is that the new ideas in her will work. She carries the greatest of rigs to drive her in case the air is light, and, it is believed, the heaviest of weights at the bottom of the deepest of keels, to hold her sails up to the wind in case it blows. As an attempt at an all-round boat she outstrips all for boldness in design.

Will the Shamrock win? We think not; but thought of her winning bothers no one seriously hereabout. She will be cheered as heartily crossing the line victorious as crossing it a mere candidate for victory. The best of luck to her and to the Columbia, and the cup to the better of the two!

The Search for Andree.

The steam whaler Cecilia has forced a passage through the ice barrier on the coast of East Greenland and landed Professor NATHORST's expedition to search that shore for traces of the aeronaut ANDRÉE. The Cecilia, which has just returned to Norway, put her party ashore at Sabine Island, about 300 miles south of the most northern point reached on the east coast by the German explorer KOLDEWAY in 1870. It is a region of mountainous shorelines and deep fiords about 500 miles north of the nearest native inhabitants of East Greenland. Along this wild coast, whose windings were very carefully mapped by the Germans, NATHORST will make his search in the forlorn hope that he may discover the balloon party or learn its fate.

Thus far the expedition has been fortunate, for it has reached Greenland at the point where NATHORST desired to land, though vessels are often barred from reaching that ice-packed coast.

NATHORST argued that if ANDRÉE landed on the south or central east coast he would make for the Danish and Eskimo settlement at Angmagsalik. If, however, he landed on the northeast coast he probably would not be able to travel south to the settlement, and so a search of that shore was essential to determine whether the aeronaut reached East Greenland.

Except the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, no such extended inquiry into the fate of a lost explorer has ever been made as that now in progress. It is not costing a very large sum, because explorers and whalers in the Arctic region are gratuitously contributing most of the work. Special expeditions, however, within the last year have traversed practically the whole Arctic coast of Asia, and Dr. NATHORST's party is now in East Greenland because the Norwegian merchant HAMMER and other wealthy men supplied the needed funds. It has been shown quite clearly that ANDRÉE did not land in Spitzbergen, Franz Josef Land, West Greenland or on the American Arctic coasts, and the scene of NATHORST's present labors is about the only known region, except the American Arctic Archipelago, where inquiry remained to be made. ANDRÉE's scientific friends in Norway have not yet given up hope that he still lives, and they intend at least to have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that they have done what they could to succor him, if living, and to learn his fate if dead.

The oppressor is oppressing with unusual severity in the Southwest. Some particulars are given by our esteemed Missouri contemporary, the *Florence Bulletin*:

"The express companies charge more for hauling a twenty-five pound jug of red liquor from Kansas City to Florence than they do for an eighty pound case of beer from Kansas City to Florence and back again. This is a blow to the rights of the people. Red liquor always has been and always will be the drink of the plain, common people. Where you find a case of beer in the cellar you find a plutocrat living above it. This used to be a country of the people, by the people and for the people. But the masses are now slaves to the moneyed classes. When express companies charge more for transporting twenty-five pounds of the people's liquor 100 miles than they do for transporting eighty pounds of plutocrats' beverage 200 miles, it is time to call a halt."

It is interesting to know that a case of beer makes its owner a plutocrat. Ought there not to be something about corporations and the people's liquor in the next Democratic national platform?

New York lost Harlem lane and Jerome avenue only to see the finest trotting street in the country come to her in the Speedway Park. She has lost one trotting track after another, from Fashion Course to Fleetwood, to have a better one than any of them built in the Empire City track, now up at Yonkers. In the days of Fleetwood this city could never cut a figure in the great annual series of races known as the Grand Circuit, because of Fleetwood's inferiority. The Empire City track is among the best, however, and is well worthy of the attention of all harness-horse loving New Yorkers.

Col. BRYAN is to make forty speeches for GOEBEL in October. He is to be the genius of a grand dollar dinner in Texas in October. He is to take the stump for the Hon. JOHN R. MCLEAN in October. A busy and happy month, which will exercise pleasantly the Colonel's vocal resources.

The Populists of Washington county, Kan., deserve honorable mention. They had a convention, but, being somewhat uncertain as to what their opinions were, they decided not to make a platform. As the Populists have been the most indefatigable of resolvers, airing their views as to most things under heaven, and screaming insistently for all reform, the reticence of these Kansas brethren must have been a notable ease of self-sacrifice.

When the gigantic JAMES STEPHEN HOGG sets out to tomahawk JOE BAILEY, that gifted youth will have to dodge or suffer.

Col. JOHN L. RICE, one of the patrons of an Aguinaldo meeting held in Springfield, Mass., last night, says that "the people of to-day have gone crazy." So that the anti-imperialists are the only calm and rational persons in the country. It is a common delusion of the inmates of insane asylums that they alone are sane in a lunatical world.

The British Harvest.

Taken all round, the prospects for the harvest in England this year do not appear to be very satisfactory. This time last year the British farmers were congratulating themselves on a wheat crop of thirty-six bushels to the acre, while this present season they consider it will be fortunate if they secure an average of thirty-two bushels. In some districts a heavier yield is expected, but the unfavorable spring weather and the sharp frosts and cold winds of May told heavily against the crop in general, only partly made up for by the finer weather of June and July.

The clover hay crop also is very disappointing compared with last year's, which averaged nearly thirty-six and a half hundredweights to the acre. That of this year is not expected to run over twenty-nine hundredweights, or two and a quarter below the last periodical average of thirty-one and a quarter. Meadow hay will not exceed twenty-eight hundredweights to the acre, as compared with the periodical average of twenty-nine and a quarter, and last year's yield of thirty-four and a quarter. The total hay yield this year is estimated at 203,060,722 hundredweights, against 318,313,318 ascertained last year; a very serious difference.

Barley has done worse than wheat in most parts, and oats are in general a very poor crop. Peas and beans have been seriously injured by insects; and roots, with the exception of potatoes, which are a heavy and fine quality crop, are poor. Hops promise an average crop; and fruits, with the exception of plums, which were ruined by the spring frosts, are likely to be better than last year.

Taking the twelve months since last August, an English paper says that they have presented the British farmer with one of those puzzling years in which, while nothing at any one time seemed going very badly, he has yet turned out more disappointingly than some years when winter flood and summer drought threatened bankruptcy.

A Scotchman's Views on the Transvaal Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Although the letter from which the following extract is taken, refers to affairs in the Transvaal as they were just a month ago to-day, it contains matter which is of present interest, showing, as it does, what some people on the spot see and think. The writer says:

I have been ten years in the Transvaal and as one who has watched things very carefully during that time, I can see how utterly hollow the whole movement and agitation for the franchise is. Believe me, it is but a peg whereon to hang a pretence for going to war or at least for getting control of the Transvaal. It is utterly impossible for people either in Britain or the United States to conceive of the extent to which the originators of the agitation have gone in forcing matters, and where they have the pull is that they have chosen as their means of getting control of this country, the extension of the franchise on a five years residential qualification.

The President and the Volksraad have passed a law whereby the residential qualification has been set down at seven years instead of five, and people in Britain because of this slight difference are called upon to believe that war is permissible and the only thing whereby justice can be done. Should it come to war, then I can assure you that though born a Britisher I for one—and there are hundreds of the same mind—will take up arms against such an unjust act.

I may say that the writer of the above is a Scotchman. E.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Art Forging Ahead in Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal.

The number of artists in Chicago was increased recently by the arrival of one from a distant city who during his leisure moments strolled about the downtown streets seeing the sights.

Passing a store where a number of paintings were displayed in the windows, he stepped inside to look about. Standing before a landscape about 10x14 inches in size he assumed the manner of an admirer of art and awaited the approach of the proprietor.

The latter advanced smiling and rubbing his hands. He greeted the visitor cordially, and said:

"You are an admirer of paintings, I see."

"Yes, to some extent," was the reply.

"That is a pretty bit of scenery," the dealer returned, "that you are looking at there—that little clump of green trees and the red house. It has a charming atmosphere about it, don't you think? With the frame, just as it is, we are asking only $15 for it. Now, that over there is a companion piece: same size, same frame. Now, if you would like to buy the pair," he continued, becoming very earnest, "we could let you have them for—let me see—take them along for $25."

"Well, it's evidently a fair price, but the fact is I don't want to buy them; I am a painter myself."

"Oh, you are an artist," smilingly remarked the dealer. "Well, perhaps you would like to do some painting for us?"

"Oh, I don't know; perhaps so. But what do you pay for a canvas like that?" indicating the small picture under discussion.

"Well," replied the dealer, becoming confidential and stepping up close to his caller, "that is a cheap painting, and if you can paint them fast you can make good money."

"Well, what do you pay?" asked the artist, impatiently.

"For that size we are paying eight cents."

Sir E. Arnold's Rhapsody on Donkeys.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

It is a truly Egyptian present which Lord Kitchener has forwarded for her Majesty's acceptance from the Valley of the Nile. Passing through Luxor the Conqueror of Khartoum saw a particularly beautiful female donkey, standing thirteen hands, and with all the marks of that highest asinine breeding which Orientals so sagaciously value. It is only in the West that foolish and ignorant people disparage donkeys, and even there very unreasonably. Shakespeare himself allows Cleopatra to speak of Cæsar as "ass unpolicied," and the useful quadruped's name has become a term of contempt, whereas it ought to be the token of patience, fortitude and fidelity, displayed at their best and noblest. The East commits no such blunder.

Come Any Way.

From the Portland Argus.

Oh, summer girls, come out to play,
The sun shines bright and warm all day;
Come with your golf sticks, come with your bike,
(In short skirts or bloomers, just as you like,)
Come in a trolley car, come in a yacht,
Come with a camera and try a snap shot,
Come to the beach and have a cool dip,
Come to the mountains and climb to the tip,
Come to the river and sail a canoe.—
There's a lot of such nice healthful things you can do.

AARON BURR'S PRIVATE LIFE.

Mr. Bagley's Defence Attacked On Historical Grounds—Burr, Hamilton, Arnold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your issue of Sunday, Aug. 27, there appeared an article giving the history (?) of a house in Cranbury, N. J., and the evil influences which have followed its many occupants during the past ninety odd years, because Aaron Burr once used its spacious garret as a place of refuge.

As to the truth of the many statements, or rather misstatements, concerning the house and the circumstances of Aaron Burr's visit I will say nothing further than that it made pleasant reading matter. But the treatise on the life and character of Burr is only too true. In to-day's issue a correspondent who signs himself F. B. Bagley, attempts to defend the character of Aaron Burr, which was assailed by the author of the article which appeared on the 27th ult. I beg to supplement the latter's remarks with the following, which I trust you will publish.

I agree with Mr. Bagley that the history in the first article is very defective, but the character of Aaron Burr was not painted half as badly as it should have been. "Any one who knows the charming life of Aaron Burr," says Mr. Bagley, "will never believe him capable of 'having left a trail of broken hearts and dishonored homes.'" Any one who knows anything about the private life of Aaron Burr knows only too well that the contrary is true. Go with me to Princeton and ask any one of the students to direct you to a grave where lies one of the victims of Burr's charming manners, her dying request being to be buried on the Campus as an example to young men. Ask the old inhabitants of Trenton, Philadelphia and New York to repeat to you the story of Aaron Burr, held up to them as an example to be shunned.

Of course Aaron Burr moved in good society and in public conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner, but the fact is that in his private life he defiled many homes, and the writer can prove this only too easily.

In his enthusiasm to defend Burr, Mr. Bagley attempts to question the character of Alexander Hamilton. Such absurdity! What did Aaron Burr ever do for this country, after the duel with Hamilton, but to harm it? True, Burr was a hero at Quebec, so was Benedict Arnold; Burr rescued a brigade at New York, Arnold performed even greater acts of bravery at Saratoga; Burr held command of the Westchester lines, Arnold held command of West Point. This does not prove anything as to the character of either or their incapability to commit high treason. History is my witness.

Put Hamilton in one side of a balance and a thousand Burrs and Arnolds in the other, and he outweighs them all. Look at the financial condition of this country to-day and praise Alexander Hamilton. What have we to thank Burr for? The same as we have Benedict Arnold to thank for, their brave deeds, but we have patriots to thank that neither of them succeeded in their treasonable designs.

Mr. Bagley then closes by saying that writers on historical subjects should remember that this is the age when authentic testimony on important matters is available, and that there is ever someone to take pleasure in defending a dead man from the meanest wielder of a pen, the traducer of a dead man's fame. In reply, allow me to say that there is to-day another Bagley living somewhere who will rise in his might and defend Arnold, the traitor, on the ground that his revenge was justifiable.

While Mr. Bagley may give authentic information as to dates and places, I doubt very much if he is in a position to give authentic testimony as to the character of Aaron Burr. I flatter myself that my testimony as to Burr's character is nearer the truth than Mr. Bagley's opinion, for I heard it from the lips of my grandfather, whose word carried great weight, the designer of the present American flag, Peter H. Wendover, of New York city.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4. EDWARD WENDOVER.

CANADA.

Mr. Hugh John MacDonald's Attack on the French Speaking Voters.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—The manner in which the proposal of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald to disfranchise all voters in Manitoba who cannot read, write and speak the English language, has been received by the French press of Quebec, has alarmed that gentleman and other leading men in his party. He has accordingly hastened to explain that it was only intended to apply the act if passed to the Galicians and Doukhobors who are coming into Manitoba in such numbers as threaten to swamp the English-speaking voters. To this both *La Patrie* of this city and *La Vérité* of Quebec have a ready answer. The latter points out that it is all very well for Mr. Macdonald to say that the act would only be applied to the Galicians and other foreigners. This, it says, is only a snare, and even if the law were passed solely against those people, it would be so odious that it could not stand. To make it of general application would be to disfranchise numbers of native Canadians whose language is legally and officially recognized, and guaranteed by treaty.

It is somewhat difficult to understand why Mr. Macdonald and his party should have raised this question just at this particular moment when Sir Wilfrid Laurier is rapidly losing ground, and the Conservative party has need of every vote it can catch. The province of Quebec was until 1896 the stronghold of the Conservative party, and only went over to the Liberals because of the slighting way in which the Tory organs of Ontario spoke of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's nationality. To ostracise French voters in Manitoba because of their language, would be to complete the alienation of the French all over the Dominion, and where the English-speaking voters throughout the country are divided by more pressing questions, the result would be to throw them on to the side opposed to the Tupper Tory party and ensure to the Laurier Cabinet another term of office. That this attack on the French should come from a son of John A. MacDonald, who owed his prominence in Canadian politics entirely to the support of the French of Quebec, is the more singular, as but for his distinguished father's name, the son would probably occupy but a small place even in Manitoba politics. As his party, however, is going to suffer most by the indiscretion, it is probable that steps will be taken to allay the irritation it has caused, otherwise the Tory organizers in the province of Quebec may save themselves the trouble of trying to recover the French vote for their party.

As to the Galicians and Doukhobors, the younger immigrants are already doing their best to acquire a knowledge of English, and it is quite certain that with the next generation will disappear the use of their own original tongues in their ordinary life.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Probable Adoption of a Plank Favoring McKinley's Renomination.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention to-morrow will renominate Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Allegany, and also State Comptroller Phillips Lee Goldsborough of Dorchester, and John Y. L. Findlay of Baltimore City will be the nominee for Attorney General. The platform, of which an abstract was published in THE SUN on Sunday was finished this afternoon by Senators Wellington and McComas. It was proposed this evening to incorporate a plank recommending the renomination of President McKinley. If this is adopted and there is every reason to believe that it will be, the Republicans in Maryland will be the first to place themselves on record, as favoring the continuance of the present administration.

The adoption of this resolution will be all the more noteworthy from the fact that Senator Wellington, who controls the convention absolutely, has heretofore opposed the war policy of the President. Harmony prevails among the Republicans, the local differences having been adjusted. To-night the legislature convention met in the city, but adjourned without making any nominations, after selecting delegates to the State Convention and choosing State Central Committeemen. This was done at the request of the State leaders so as to give the local delegations an opportunity to present a strong ticket.

KAISER SHOWS HIS FRIENDSHIP.

Messages Exchanged with Germany Over the Parcels Post Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The signing of the Parcels Post convention between the United States and Germany on Aug. 26 has been made the occasion of an interchange of courtesies between the two Governments. A statement made at the State Department says:

"The German Emperor conveyed on Aug. 29 through the German special envoy, Count Mum von Schwarzenstein, his high gratification at the conclusion of the convention and his thanks to the United States Government for its co-operation. The President has responded by requesting the German envoy to convey to the Emperor his sincere appreciation of his Majesty's message and his reciprocation of the sentiments expressed, together with the assurance of his own great satisfaction in having been instrumental in adding another link to the chain of friendship and close commercial interests that unites the two countries."

Tony, Too.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Please add to your roll the name Tony Mule, the urbane and efficient cobbler, whose sign may be seen any day by him who runneth down Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, to catch the South Ferry and escape to Manhattan.

B. W. H.

LORD SCULLY'S MISSOURI FARMS.

Owns Over 40,000 Acres All Cultivated by Tenants—Is an American Citizen.

From the St. Louis Republic.

BUTLER, Mo., Aug. 29.—Lord Scully of London, England, has just completed the purchase of a vast body of land in Bates county. He now owns outright over 40,000 acres of the choicest land in the county, for which he paid about $1,500,000. The purchase was simply an investment, so his agents declare, for his son and his widowed daughter-in-law. What effect this heavy purchase will have on the values in the community, it is certain that the merchants of Butler are beginning to feel the effect of the change in ownership. Whether Lord Scully is proposing to carry out the ideas already fastened on England, i. e., the growth of land estates under one ruler, with tenantry to work the farms, is left for the future to decide. It is certain that such a condition now exists on his various farms in the county.

The first purchase of land in this county was made by Lord Scully's agents in 1894. Since then they have bought up, from time to time, the best farms in the county. His agents, the principal one of whom was F. W. Kenohls of Springfield, Ill., took overland trips through the county. When they came to a piece of land that struck their fancy it was bought without question as to the price. In this way many of the old settlers of the county sold out their homesteads and were glad of the opportunity. The land brought from $25 to $35 per acre. Most of it ranged at $30. It was months after the Scully agents began to buy farm land before any one suspected that such big deals were on foot. Then the farmers who had land to sell besieged the agents with importunities to buy their farms. The agents quit buying and disappeared from Bates county, giving out that they had all the land they wanted. For awhile the farmers who had land for sale desisted in their efforts and Lord Scully was forgotten.

A year or so later they appeared again in the county, and for months they rode from one end to the other. They would start out from Butler every morning and return in the evening. The receipts from the recording fees placed that office at the top of the list as the best paying one. Instruments by the page are recorded there and the fees are all paid by William Scully. In one week over $50,000 changed hands through the Scully transactions.

Then the people of the county began to inquire into the matter. A bill preventing an alien from owning more than 10,000 acres of land in any county in the State was introduced and passed in the Thirty-eighth General Assembly. This was introduced by the Representative of this county and directed at Lord Scully. The latter was too wise to be caught napping. He slipped over from London, and before the law went into effect a telegram was sent out from Washington that Lord Scully had become a citizen of this country, and had been naturalized. Thus the law was evaded, and his agents continued to purchase land in his name, which they kept up until a few months ago. At the present time his farms are scattered all over Bates county. These farms contain from 40,000 to 50,000 acres, and the value is placed at more than $1,200,000 at the minimum.

The one feature which the citizens of the county are so bitterly opposed to is the fact that improvements are allowed to wane and the farms, instead of being the pride of their tenants, are running to waste. At the present time they are all placed under the tenant system. The rents are not exorbitant. Only $2 to $2.50 per acre is charged, and so far, in case of a crop failure, this has been refunded in many instances. Three men who have headquarters in Butler are constantly engaged in looking after the Scully interests. They collect the rents and otherwise look after the farms. Lord Scully pays about one-tenth of the taxes of the county and the land he owns measures nearly eight square miles if the farms were placed side by side. Although there are more than 50,000 acres of land in the county, the Scully lands make a big inroad on the valuable portions.

NEW BUILDING CODE DRAFTED.

It Covers the Entire City—Municipal Assembly Has It Now.

The report of the Building Code Commission, including the draft of a new code of building laws for the entire city, was presented to the Municipal Assembly yesterday. The report contains 198 pages. In the Board of Aldermen Mr. McCall (Tam.), the leader of the majority, attempted to rush the report through to adoption, but he was defeated. It was sent to the Committee on Building Department, on motion of Alderman Goodman (Rep.), with instruction to the committee to hold public hearings. In the Council it was referred to the same committee.

The new code consists of thirty-six chapters, divided into 164 sections. The commissioners have held 100 hearings and sessions, and their secretary, George H. Nicholas, has been at work on the report about eighteen hours a day for the past two months.

Among the men who were consulted by the commissioners in making up the code were Prof. William H. Burr, of Columbia University; Ex-Mayor Cooper, John Cooper, of the Architectural Iron Association; Charles Buek, architect, and President of the Builders' Joint Committee on Building Code; F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company; Charles O. Brown, constructional engineer; Francis H. Kimball, ex-municipal architect. The report says that two invitations were sent to the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to examine the tentative report, but the Institute refused, and would only consent to examine the complete report. The commissioner would not permit this, believing that the final report should be submitted to the Municipal Assembly first.

SEPTEMBER GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

It Is Expected to Investigate the Ramapo Water Scheme and Elm Street Delay.

The September Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday by Judge McMahon in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Although the Judge did not refer to either subject in his charge, it is understood that this Grand Jury will investigate the Ramapo water scheme and also the delay in the Elm street improvement. The last term of the Grand Jury called attention to the Elm street delay and suggested that it be considered this month.

The members of the September Grand Jury are: Francis M. Bacon, merchant, 92 Franklin street, foreman; P. F. Bruner, real estate, 529 Broadway; Thomas Graham, builder, 1588 Lexington avenue; Henry Thompson, retired, 40 Central Park South; Gynio Armeni, pens, 90 Nassau street; Francis Blendricks, metals, 49 Cliff street; S. S. Stewart, woollens, 52 White street; Arnold Kohn, jeweller, 68 Nassau street; Edward C. Evans, cashier, 29 Union Square; Frederick H. Lefferts, treasurer, 36 Washington place; Reed McIlvaine, wines, 16 Dey street; Theodore Cooper, civil engineer, 35 Broadway; H. Livingston Center, real estate, 120 East Thirty-fourth street; C. H. Hackett, clothing, 841 Broadway; Ralph M. Hyde, jeweller, 15 Union Square; J. Sinclair Armstrong, publisher, 51 East Tenth street; Sigmund Leerburger, hats, 95 Bleecker street; Thomas S. Olive, merchant, 78 Tenth avenue; Herman Wolf, merchant, 140 Nassau street; Matthew Cowgan, builder, 222 East 109th street; George F. Johnson, insurance, 120 Broadway; William Bawden, tailor, 47 West Forty-second street; and Harry de B. Parsons, mechanical engineer, 22 William street.

The Court told the Grand Jury that there were 200 prisoners in the Tombs, 70 of them awaiting indictment.

MINISTER BUCHANAN HERE.

Will Urge Ratification of the Commercial Treaty with Argentina.

W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to Argentina, was in New York yesterday on his way to Washington. His official business here is to bring the commercial treaty between the United States and Argentina, which was arranged by the commercial convention, and to urge its ratification by Congress. Mr. Buchanan would not disclose the details of the treaty more than to state that it was based on the provisions of the tariff laws of the United States and Argentina. It has been signed and only needs to be ratified by Congress to become operative.

Mr. Buchanan recently won the especial gratitude of the Argentine Government by his services as arbitrator of the Puna boundary question, and the report has been current that the Argentine Government has decided to present him with $100,000 in recognition of his services. Mr. Buchanan, however, denied that any such testimonial was contemplated.

The First Quinine In Europe.

From the Chicago Record.

Peru is the birthplace of the potato, which was used as an article of food by the Incas and exported to Europe by the Spaniards when they took over quinine bark and named it in honor of the Countess of Chincon, whose husband at that time was viceroy. The Indians had used the bark for medicinal purposes as long as any one could remember, but this noble lady was the first European to test its efficacy, and it proved so excellent a cure for the malaria which saturates the atmosphere of Lima that she induced the Jesuit fathers to recommend it to the medicos of the old world. These wise old chaps sent it to Spain and Italy, and it is said that one of the first doses of quinine that was ever administered in Europe was swallowed by the Pope.

Fractional Currency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I unite most heartily in the call for the initiation of a fractional currency with your correspondent, J. T. Granger.

S.

FREMONT, N. Y., Sept. 4.

BENTHEIM'S STORY NOT BELIEVED.

He Tried to Bring an American Consular Officer Into the Dreyfus Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The State Department sent instructions to-day to Oliver J. D. Hughes, United States Consul at Coburg, Germany, to investigate charges made in Atlanta, Ga., by Charles E. Bentheim to the effect that Alvin Florschutz, the American Vice and Deputy Consul at Coburg, had used United States consular envelopes and letter heads in transmitting French military secrets to the headquarters of the German General Staff in Berlin. Mr. Hughes was directed to forward any statement that Mr. Florschutz cared to make and to inquire carefully into all the allegations of Bentheim.

That part of Bentheim's statement which concerns the United States is to the effect that while he was employed as a French