

The Sun

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Abraham Lincoln.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN is going about in Nebraska mouthing the name of LINCOLN in the cause of surrender to rebels.

"I want to tell you," shouted Mr. BRYAN at Grand Island, "that in the course of the next eighteen months we'll quote more from ABRAHAM LINCOLN than the Republicans have in all the past fifteen years."

He ought to be prevented. His purpose is an insult to the memory of the patient, unswerving patriot who tolerated no doubt or question or scheme of compromise with rebels in arms, and whose single condition of peace was contained in this memorable declaration of policy: "The war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

No profanation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S name or memory!

One Million Visitors.

New York will entertain this week more than a million visitors from a distance, drawn hither by the Dewey celebration.

Already the hotels are filling up to their greatest capacity, and before the Dewey comes every place of public entertainment in the city, including private boarding houses, will be crowded to its utmost limit.

Some of the visitors have even rented furnished houses for the occasion, along the line of march of the procession, and the week will end with the greatest multitude of people ever gathered in New York, for the million of strangers will be increased by vast throngs from the neighboring country.

Occurring at the end of September, the promise is of propitious weather for the ceremonies at the season when New York offers the most attractions to the visitor.

The town has renewed its bustle of life after the summer holidays. With the exception of the comparatively few who still linger at their country places, the residents are back in their homes. The theatres and all the places of public amusement are open with a remarkable variety of notable shows.

Much talk as there is about the better acting of other days, of the so-called "decadence of the stage," the fact is that never before in our theatrical history was the stage so high in its artistic development as it is now.

Bare and eminent histrionic genius rises no higher, but the general character of the acting is better, plays are put on the stage more sumptuously and artistically, and the enjoyment afforded the spectator is not now marred, as it used to be, by sharp contrasts between even great acting and acting so poor as to be intolerable.

Besides the Dewey celebration, therefore, our million visitors will find much to make their stay here enjoyable. When Sunday comes, it is true, they will miss the prospectors of great game who once made the town notable, for scarcely one remains; but they will find many churches of tasteful and impressive architecture and services of a pomp and solemnity unknown in the simpler days of the star prophets.

They will see generally a stately architectural display in business and private edifices, and they will find the cleanest and best-lighted streets in America.

They will be served by the best and cheapest system of public transit in the world, so that getting from end to end of Manhattan Island will be easy. They will find the most orderly population of any great capital of the world.

They will be secure in person and property everywhere in this town if they do not wantonly seek places and resorts of danger, always hidden away in every great capital for the access of those who hunt for them. They will be free to enjoy themselves in their own way; nobody will interfere with them; they will encounter civility everywhere, rude intrusion nowhere.

New York has been defamed far and wide, but those who as visitors know it already will testify that it has all these advantages in greater measure than any other American city. The stranger who does not invite wickedness will see little of it here. He will be safer in New York streets than in a village road. He will encounter surprisingly little intonation and violent dissent at any time of the day or night.

He can find here the largest and best supply of restaurants in the world, with unexcelled cookery and a variety of food offered in the richest markets of the world. As a mart for articles of the greatest and choicest variety he will find New York unequalled, unapproached in the New World, and even the addition of a million visitors to the town will not force up prices, so great is the competition.

The visitor has probably heard, for everybody has had it dinned into his ears, that the great reproach to our republican system is the government of cities. Let him look about New York and judge for himself. Is that reproach illustrated and justified here, and where?

New York is a cosmopolitan city. It does not gush over its guests, but rather regards their liberty by letting them alone to pursue their own inclinations. Consequently it really is the more hospitable because it does not intrude its civilities. The stranger within its gates is always honored, always welcome.

Plans for the Deportation of the Negroes.

Senator M. C. BUTLER of South Carolina takes the ground, in a recent letter, that it is the duty of the National Government to provide a home in Central or South America, or elsewhere, where the negro may be induced to emigrate, and set up for himself, apart from the "race prejudice and ostracism" which will always prevent his reaching "the full measure of American manhood and citizenship."

Bishop Tenison of the African Methodist Church, conspicuous as an advocate of negro emigration to Africa, contends likewise that it is the duty of the National Government to appropriate a great sum—one hundred millions, for instance—to pay for their free transportation to Liberia.

Now, why is it the duty of the National Government to deport and pay for the de-

portation of the eight million colored people in the United States? They are citizens of the various States. If South Carolina, for instance, or any other State, wants to get rid of its negro population, the duty and the cost of shipping them away should fall on it.

The United States Government could not interfere in the matter without exceeding its proper constitutional functions and limitations. It is a matter for the States alone to deal with, and they would justly resent such national interference with their laboring people.

Primarily, however, it is a matter for the negroes themselves solely to decide. They are American citizens, and the Government, State or National, has no more power to compel them to leave this country or to remove to a specified part of it than if their color was white. They are free to go or stay, as they feel inclined.

Except for crime and in regular process of law, they cannot be deprived of their liberty, and they have as much right here as any other people. What indication has been afforded in our history, and more particularly since their emancipation, that they want to emigrate to Liberia or to Central or South America, or to any other foreign country?

During the days of their slavery, a society for their colonization in Africa, or Liberia, was formed, and efforts have been made during the whole period since to induce them to go.

Bishop TURNER, of their own race, has been making such efforts of recent years, but they have met with little response from our negro citizens. No extensive yearning for a return to Africa has been manifested among them, and of those who have been persuaded to emigrate thither, not a few have come back utterly dissatisfied.

The effort to colonize Liberia with American negroes began long ago, and at times it has been pursued systematically, yet out of the total of over one million people in that African republic, only about twenty thousand are described as American-Liberians, the rest being aboriginal Africans.

Liberia, artificially stimulated though its development has been, is a petty State whose revenues have been declining rather than increasing, whose industries are few, and whose products are insignificant in amount, not exceeding two or three million dollars.

The interest on its little debt of \$500,000 has been unpaid since 1874, and now amounts to near one million dollars. The arrears of interest on an internal debt also amount to more than the principal.

The attractions offered by Liberia to immigrants cannot, accordingly, be called great. Sending negroes to Africa is a project which makes a sentimental appeal to the consciences of the ancestors of white people who stole them from Africa and sold them into slavery, but practically it is very much like sending coals to Newcastle.

The supply of negroes in that continent is already sufficient for the demand, and the needed immigration which goes thither of its free will is white. The feeling there seems to be that the actual requirement is for more white men; not more negroes.

The Chronicle, of Augusta, in Georgia, refers to another plan, urged jointly for several years past by the Hon. JAMES GRAYSON, the plan of settling in Liberia a Territory or State of this Union; but it says that it would be a "physical impossibility to transport them to such selected territory across the Mississippi River in the course of a few years."

It would also be a legal impossibility, for no pressure could be exerted by our laws to compel them to accept the transportation. The Georgia paper, however, suggests that "our Northern friends who are so much interested in the settlement of the negro question in the South provide a fund for bringing negro colonists" to Northern States.

This is open to the same objection. It takes no account of the free will or the interests of the negroes. They are laborers, and labor follows a natural law in seeking a market or obtaining a residence. It drifts where there is a demand for it, and unquestionably that demand in this country is chiefly at the South.

To transfer them bodily to the North would be to impose a great hardship on both them and the labor with which they would compete. They would glut the labor market, while at the South their industry is requisite, and their withdrawal thence in great numbers would be a serious blow to its prosperity, for they furnish the cheap labor the South requires, and have a special fitness for the conditions of its climate and agriculture.

As we have said before, if the South should drive out the negroes, it would be killing the goose that lays the golden egg; depriving itself of the main advantage it has in the industrial competition.

For that reason the subject is not worth serious discussion. If a movement for the exodus of the negroes from the South to the Northern States, to any selected Territory or to any foreign country, should once gain headway, the opposition to it aroused in the South would become violent forthwith. It was so a few years ago when such emigration was stimulated from a limited region. The negroes in the South are there because they are wanted there, and any scheme to draw them thence in large numbers would be an artificial interference with the law of demand and supply, from the very individuals and newspapers now favoring it, would provoke riotous and reasonable resistance.

Would France Profit by England's Difficulties?

It is believed in Berlin that the Emperor WILLIAM II. would remain a passive spectator of a contest between England and the Transvaal, but it is rumored in Paris that should the former country encounter a severe defeat, France might seize the opportunity to complete her long-projected conquest of North Africa by movements against Tripoli and Morocco.

No such plan, of course, could be carried out against the will of the German Kaiser, but there is some reason to think that, just as he favored the acquisition of Tunis, so now he would be glad to see the aspirations and energies of the French people turned once more in a southerly direction, and thus diverted from the Rhine.

No one who recalls the incidents of the last war between England and the Transvaal will assert that a defeat of the former power is out of the question. It is true that this time the British Commander-in-Chief will have at his disposal a much larger force than in 1881; the 30,000 soldiers from England and the 10,000 despatched from India, when added to the 12,000 already in South Africa, will give him 52,000 men, of whom about 40,000 should be available for operations in the Transvaal, except in the event of a widespread uprising in the Cape Colony.

As we have formerly pointed out, the Boers of the South African Republic, if left to their own resources, could scarcely expect to place in the field more than 20,000 soldiers, unless they called out old men and boys. Much, therefore, depends on the decision reached by the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, now sitting at Bloemfontein.

If the reports from Cape Town can be trusted, the Orange Free State intends to call out its whole force for cooperation with the Transvaal, should England declare war against the latter republic. As there are more Boers in the Orange Free State than in the Transvaal, the combined armies might number 45,000 men; a higher total, indeed, is given by some estimates. No doubt, a fraction of these would have to be detached for the maintenance of order among the aborigines and to avert an insurrection in Johannesburg; but 40,000 men to meet the British.

In respect of the number actually ready for battle, therefore, the combatants would be equally matched, and, remembering the proofs of skill and bravery given by the Boers in their war for independence, and the capture of the Jameson raiders, we cannot be granted that they would be beaten easily. Should the British Commander encounter a serious reverse, he would need large reinforcements, both to retrieve his position in the Transvaal and to deal with the revolt, which, in the event supposed, almost certainly would break out in the Cape Colony.

To provide such reinforcements the reserves would have to be called out in England, and a second draft would have to be made on the British army in India, a draft that might be borne in quiet times, but not if there were any prospect of a Russian aggression, or of mutiny among the native troops.

Suppose that a reverse suffered in the Transvaal, General Lord KITCHENER should be defeated in the Soudan by the Khalifa ABDULLAH, who is said to have collected a formidable force. England would then need additional soldiers on the Nile, and, certainly, would have none to spare to protect either Tripoli or Morocco from the French. By means of her fleet, no doubt, she could defend those countries against any other European power; but France, having bases of supply in Tunis and Algeria, could effect the conquest of North Africa in spite of England's naval ascendancy.

There has to be, to be sure, an assumption made ever since the Congress of Berlin that Tripoli and its dependencies, Barbary would fall, eventually, to Italy. Until Italy's debt, however, can be converted at a lower rate of interest, her financial condition would not justify her in incurring the cost of opposing French designs in North Africa, and the terms of her alliance with Germany would preclude her from doing so against the wish of Emperor WILLIAM II. As for Morocco, the country that would be most aggrieved by a French conquest of that Sultanate would be Spain, which now recognizes her sole remaining field for national expansion in the region south of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Spain, however, would be unable to obstruct French plans by force, and she can no longer expect to exert any moral influence in Paris, now that she has repudiated the Cuban bonds. There would be nothing, in a word, to prevent the French from acquiring Morocco, provided the German Emperor were favorable to the scheme, and provided England were too deeply involved in South African troubles to interfere. It is obvious, nevertheless, that if the French gained possession of the whole southeast of North Africa, from the Atlantic to the desert that separates Barca from Egypt, England's control of the short route to India by way of the Suez Canal would be seriously threatened.

It is strange that Englishmen seem not to contemplate the possibility of being beaten in the Transvaal, although they suffered five defeats in 1880-81, and although the Jameson raiders were captured to a man by half their number of Boers. In view of the grave consequences, not only in South Africa but elsewhere, that might follow a reverse, it would be well for them to pause and calculate whether the difference between seven years' and five years' residence, considered as a condition of naturalization, is worth the risk of a war, in which not only the reputation of British soldiers, but, perhaps, the control of the Mediterranean, would be at stake.

Foraker.

The Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER proved last week that he is, first of all things, a good American. This, week and in the weeks to come he will have a magnificent opportunity to furnish further proof of his loyalty as a Republican.

liberty, independence and self-government. But while the insurrection lasts, said Senator FORAKER, in language of noble patriotism and eloquent simplicity, "there can be only two sides, and one is the American side. Where our flag and our soldiers are, there must stand the whole American people."

Such is the "revenge" of the Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER. Let it be indelible.

Between Gold and Russia.

As a rule our outdoor celebrations in New York city have taken place at seasons of uncertain or unfavorable weather. On July 4 we are likely to have oppressive heat, "Emancipation Day," in November, is often cold and unpropitious for marching. The centennial anniversary of George Washington's inauguration as President in April was in fair weather, but the dedication of the GRANT tomb, also in April happened on a very harsh day.

The time fixed for the national greeting to DEWEY in New York, the close of the month of September—between gold and russet—is most fortunate. At no period of the year, certainly, is the prospect of settled and satisfactory weather more reassuring. The passing days of the hot summer have not yet been succeeded by winter cold, and the season is most propitious for any demonstration hereabouts, either on land or water.

A splendid time for a glorious welcome to the hero of Manila!

Watch Trials.

The Shamrock has been doing some great sailing lately against steam tugs and watches over distances measured by guess. Last Saturday, on a straight reach of fifteen miles down the Jersey coast, she was reported to have sailed at an average of a shade better than 13 1-10 knots an hour.

It was great going, of course, and the Shamrock may be, what her esteemed owner thinks she is, a veritable "cup-lifter." But upon the very next day, the "good" Defender tore down Long Island Sound, a sea that would have left the Shamrock blowing down over the distance covered. On Saturday the Defender ran from Pequot House, New London, to City Island, a distance of eighty-four nautical miles, in six hours and a quarter, or at an average of more than thirteen and a quarter knots. For some of the time she logged fourteen knots.

We are making no comparison between the Defender and the Shamrock, but we commend the Defender's performance to the attention of those who attach any importance to the reported trials of the Shamrock against the watch.

Tests by the watch are thought to be a fair basis for comparison between horses trotting on a mile track of practically unchanging service. On the running track, but slightly more variable in its footing, the trainer often throws his watch away. Tests by the watch on the sea that is never still and with winds that are ever fitful make the old sailer laugh.

The law defines a dollar as 25.8 grains of gold and also as 412.5 grains of silver. It does not even "define" 25.8 grains of gold as a dollar. It says that one-dollar gold coin, at the standard weight of 25.8 grains, shall be the legal tender, and that any owner of gold bullion may have the same formed into coin at any mint for his benefit.

Hence it follows that 25.8 grains of standard gold is the unit of value, whether coined or uncoined. The law also provides that a limited number of silver dollars, 412.5 grains Troy each, of standard weight, shall be the legal tender, and that any owner of silver bullion may have the same formed into coin at any mint for his benefit.

"except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract"; but it does not say that any owner of silver bullion may have it coined into dollars as he may have gold coined. It is not the silver dollar, therefore, that gives them their value, but the gold dollar.

Government to accept them as dollars for all public uses. If they were made of copper they would be just as valuable for currency purposes as they are now. The silver certificates are promises to pay silver dollars and nothing more. They are not convertible into silver dollars, whether or not it would be wise to make them expressly redeemable in gold is a new question, which has never yet been seriously submitted to the voters of the country.

The letter published by the Providence Journal from Prof. THOMAS of Cornell University advising that the Columbia's top sides are being raised at the rate of one inch per day, and that the naked bronze will be twenty per cent. less than the paint, may be all right scientifically, but it would be a pity to unpaint the Columbia, all the same. To take the paint off her would rob her greatly of her beauty, and as the ship is likely to be raised, it would be a good idea to have the top sides raised in the Columbia would diminish the value of the rest of the two, keep our boat white.

When He Enters the House Prepared for Him the Bird Will Greet Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A parrot of exceptional linguistic accomplishments will join in the welcome now being prepared for Admiral Dewey in Washington. The bird is the property of Mrs. Washington McLean, an old friend of Dewey and mother of the millionaire gas owner of Washington and the Ohio candidate of Ohio. Some time ago Mrs. McLean offered to Admiral Dewey the use of her residence, at the corner of Connecticut avenue and Farragut square, during his stay in Washington. The offer was accepted, and the house has been prepared for the parrot by Captain Dewey's staff.

Canada Will Refund Tonnage Tax Collected from American Steam Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding to-day advised Collectors of Customs at ports on the great lakes that taxes on the tonnage of American steam vessels, which have been imposed since Jan. 1, as inspection fees by the officers of the Province of Ontario, will no longer be collected. These so-called inspection fees were levied on the arrival of American steam vessels at Canadian ports entering the United States from Ontario are exempt from tonnage taxes, and the same exemption will be extended to the Ontario officials have erroneously demanded the same from American vessels, and that orders have been issued for a refund of fees paid by American vessels since Jan. 1.

Postponement in Case of Storm.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—It occurs to me that some provision ought to be made regarding the postponement of the parade should Saturday be stormy. We can take any objection either in passing or witnessing the parade on a cold rainy day; but it is wrong to subject Admiral Dewey and the military to the physical dangers and discomforts of a storm. I cannot see that the parade should be postponed for a week or two, as it will be over for some time before it is held again.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—I have just read your issue of the 24th inst. and was glad to see that you had mentioned the fact that the parade would be postponed in case of a storm. I am sure that you will be glad to see that the parade will be held on Saturday, as it will be over for some time before it is held again.

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SCARCITY OF FRACTIONAL SILVER.

TREASURY STOCKS AMOUNT TO \$2,000,000.—Only \$3,000 Available in Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The leading officials of the Treasury are seriously concerned on account of the remarkable scarcity of fractional silver coin in the Treasury and the consequent demand for this form of money to meet the needs of trade in various parts of the country.

Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Vandenberg are trying to devise a method of relieving the stringency. At the close of business to-day the amount of fractional silver in the Treasury was only \$3,022,280. The stock in the Treasury was small, but it was considerably larger than it is now, the reduction being due to the numerous orders that have come to the Department within the last few days and which show no signs of decreasing in number. On the first day of the present month the Treasury had on hand \$12,000,000 of fractional silver.

The Treasury is now in a predicament. The supply of silver dollars, which a few years ago was so large as to be a source of embarrassment to the Treasury, is now a source of embarrassment to the Treasury. The Treasury is now in a predicament. The supply of silver dollars, which a few years ago was so large as to be a source of embarrassment to the Treasury, is now a source of embarrassment to the Treasury.

The Treasury cannot legally buy more bullion for coinage, and the only way in which the officials are in a position to obtain a supply of silver dollars is by the sale of Treasury bonds. The Treasury is now in a predicament. The supply of silver dollars, which a few years ago was so large as to be a source of embarrassment to the Treasury, is now a source of embarrassment to the Treasury.

TRANSPOITS TO BE INSPECTED.

Secretary Root Directs Careful Inspections of the Troop Ships and the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Root has determined upon a thorough inspection of the troop ships and the troops. The Secretary has directed the Inspectors-General and the Inspectors of the Troop Ships to make a careful inspection of the troop ships and the troops.

MR. FLORENZ EXAMINED.

The Charges Against Our Vice-Consul at Coburg Declared to Be Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The State Department has received a report from Oliver J. D. Hughes, United States Consul at Coburg, Germany, on the charges made in a newspaper article published in Coburg, Germany, against the name of Benheim, against Alvin Florenz, Vice-Consul under Mr. Hughes.

MR. FLORENZ EXAMINED.

Off for Manila on the Transport Grant.

Discharged Men Get Home.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—The transport City of Paris, which left Manila on Aug. 21, arrived this morning. She brought over 1,000 men, mostly discharged soldiers of the Fourth, Eighth and Twenty-third Infantry.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT SAILS.

Awards Made for Supplying 500,000 Yards of Cloth.

Association of Presbyterian Seminaries Meets.

BURIED WITH HER DOG IN HER ARMS.

The Strange Request of Miss Webster of Syracuse is Carried Out.

THREE BABY LIONS IN THE PARK.

Statue of Oliver P. Morton Unveiled in Statuary Hall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—As I read the copy of the Pall Mall Gazette, I am glad to see that the British troops have been ordered to the Philippines. I am sure that you will be glad to see that the parade will be held on Saturday, as it will be over for some time before it is held again.

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DEANOWSON, LOWDOWN IN GIVING UP THE MARYLAND STATE LEADERSHIP.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—In a speech full of feeling Senator Wellington resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee at the meeting to-day in Baites Hall. He denounced Gov. Lowndes, charging him with treachery and deceit, and declaring that his own manhood could not permit him to continue in control even though the Governor had not requested his resignation.

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