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Candler on Fanatics.

In a speech at Atlanta, Memorial Day, Governor CANDLER of Georgia worked himself up into a passion against the Republican party, past and present. The accuracy of his excursion into history may be judged from these remarks:

"I am denouncing the fanatics who presided at the birth of the Republican party, and nursed the bantling into vigorous manhood and taught it the doctrine of a higher law and to disregard the limitations of the Constitution, reverse the precedents of a hundred years, and who, disregarding the golden rule, preached from the pulpit the doctrine of hate instead of 'Peace on earth and good will to men.'"

Clearly Governor CANDLER confuses the early Republicans with the extreme Abolitionists. The Republican party was not a party of fanatics. It held that the Constitution gave Congress the power to prohibit slavery and it proposed that Congress should use that power. It was not an abolitionist party. It did not preach the doctrine of hate. It did not even teach that there was a "higher law" than the Constitution, a doctrine deduced from a phrase in one of Mr. SEWARD'S speeches. The Kansas and Nebraska act of 1854 was sufficient notice, if any were needed, to the North, that the Compromise measures of 1850 were not "finalities." It was a Northern Democrat, DOUGLAS, who was the great champion of the bill that was ultimately fatal to his party and to his own political ambition. The majority of the Northern Democrats and of the remnants of the Whig party in the North were subservient to Southern policies. The Know Nothing party, which seems preposterous enough nowadays, showed that there was dissatisfaction in the North with existing political organizations and that a new one was needed. The Free Soilers were comparatively few. The Republican party, roused into life by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, united Whigs and Democrats opposed to the extension of slavery and Free Soilers. It was not fanatical; it was Constitutional. Years after its foundation ABRAHAM LINCOLN was so "fanatical" that he was for the restoration of the Union with slavery or without.

As men look back to the years 1850-1860 they see opposing political and social forces that must inevitably clash. Let us honor those on both sides who stood for what they believed to be right. And let us remember that the Republican party sought its ends legitimately. Men like LINCOLN, SEWARD, TRUMBULL, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS were far from being fanatics.

Bryan and the Philippines.

In an interview published in the *Kansas City Times* Col. BRYAN declares that "the Democrats will offer a plain, simple, patriotic plan of dealing with the Philippine Islands." Here is the plain, simple, patriotic plan:

"An immediate announcement of the nation's purposes: first, to establish a stable government; second, to give the Filipinos independence, as we had promised to give independence to Cuba; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference to work out their own destiny, as we have protected the people of Central and South America."

Undoubtedly the platform to be made at Kansas City will be made as Col. BRYAN wishes it to be made. Aside from a mere declaration against imperialism, this, then, will be its positive policy as to the Philippines: To give them back to the collection of races and tribes indefinitely described as the Filipinos; to establish a "stable" government among them—presumably Col. BRYAN will reveal how it is to be made stable—and to back our protégés against the world in arms. Coming from a foe of "militarism," this programme, which would require constant and expensive militarism, for no earthly good to the United States, is ludicrous enough. But it is not worth discussing. The Americans will not give up the Philippines. They will give the inhabitants a great deal better government than they could ever have of themselves.

It was not a fortunate day for Col. BRYAN when he heard of imperialism and thought that there would be votes in butting against it.

America's Water Power.

It is twelve years since the United States Geological Survey began to print special reports on the water resources of the country. The topographers and, to a less extent, other agents of the Survey, have carried on these researches, a vast amount of data has been published, and the report for 1898, just printed, fills over five hundred pages. These reports have not been issued every year, but a number of them have been voluminous; and the utility of the work is shown by the growing interest all over the country in the possibilities of our rivers and smaller streams for water power, irrigation and many other uses to which, with growth of population, they may be turned.

We have not, as yet, begun to use more than a very small part of this splendid gift of nature. It is well known that Maine, for example, far surpasses any other New England State in the extent of its water power, but an authoritative writer has recently said that little Rhode Island utilizes five times as much of this force as has been harnessed to drive the wood pulp, textile and other mills and factories of Maine. The fourteenth annual report of the Geological Survey said it had been shown by the stream measurements up to that time that the running streams of the arid regions, when all utilized for irrigation, would have a value of not less than $600,000,000. As a rule, only a small percentage of the power available in streams is utilized. One of our small rivers, however, illustrates what may be done by trying to get out of a stream all the power it will afford. No stream in this country, nor perhaps in any other land, of similar size, has been used for power purposes to half the extent of the little Blackstone River in Rhode Island, which is artificially controlled and fully utilized from near its source to its mouth by water power plants that develop 22,829 horse power.

One of the most valuable features of the hydrographic work of the Geological Survey relates to river fluctuation, or the irregularity in the quantity of water delivered. Streams may be high in one year and low in another, and it is well known that not a few of the New England mills supplement water power with steam at periods when the water is unusually low. The possibility of storing surplus water is being carefully considered and the results of experience and investigation are thus far encouraging. There is now a considerable volume of testimony to substantiate that of Mr. J. H. STEDD, who wrote, last summer, in the *Engineering News*, that storage to receive surplus water during months in which the yield is above the average is perfectly practicable in the case of many streams; and that the cost of power utilized from reservoirs, even when they are wholly artificial, is usually much less than its productive value.

No one can yet measure the potentialities of our water power in view of the remarkable progress of recent years in electrical science. What the world wants is the cheapest means of transmitting water power by means of electricity. Coal is now largely used to generate electricity, but coal will not last forever, in England for example; and it is usually cheaper to utilize water power than to develop power by means of coal. The interest in the transmission of power by electricity has been greatly stimulated by recent improvements in electrical transmission of power. If Niagara may be utilized to run street cars in New York city no country will ever feel such alarm as England experienced forty years ago, when a scientific man professed to see the end of her coal supply.

But how far may power be profitably transmitted by electricity? It is well known that in Germany the city of Frankfurt has been lighted from the falls of the Neckar, 108 miles away. The streets of Los Angeles are now lighted by electricity developed and transmitted by water power from mountain streams east of San Bernardino, a distance of eighty miles; but a high authority expresses the opinion that the electrical current finally delivered to the consumers in Los Angeles represents not more than 40 to 50 per cent. of the power originally available in the water at the power station. Mr. A. D. ADAMS, an electrical engineer, commenting on the proposal of an Illinois company to transmit water power to cities forty miles distant, says that the distance to which water power may be transmitted electrically and sold at a profit in a region where fuel is as cheap as in Illinois is probably less than twenty-five miles.

We are sure, however, to improve and cheapen our processes for electrical transmission of water power.

What the Boers May Look For.

Inasmuch as there seems to be no prospect of intervention, the ultimate conquest of the Transvaal may be taken for granted, no matter how long and sturdy may be the resistance offered by the Boers. It will be for the people of Great Britain, speaking through their representatives in Parliament, to determine the subsequent fate of the South African republics. Is the treatment of them likely to be harsh or generous? We do not believe that the jingo section of the Conservatives, that found excuses for the Jameson raid, will be permitted to answer the question. On the contrary, we think that the course to be pursued will be shaped largely in pursuance of the wishes of the Liberal-Unionists who exercised so much influence over the present Government, and that considerable deference will be also paid to the views of the Liberal Opposition. If this forecast be correct, it becomes of interest to note what is said upon the subject by Liberal leaders and by recognized mouthpieces of Liberal-Unionist opinion.

We have lately had distinct indications of the principles on which, according to both the Liberals and the Liberal-Unionists, the final settlement of the South African troubles ought to be effected. At the meeting of the National Liberal Federation in Nottingham, Dr. SPENCE WATSON appealed to Liberals to urge upon the Government to leave to the two republics the widest independence compatible with the avoidance of a recurrence of the present trouble. Sir EDWARD GREY, who was sent to the conference as a substitute for Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, could see no alternative to the annexation of the Dutch republics, and declared that "imperial paramountcy must be changed into imperial control." He believed, however, that local self-government might be granted sooner than was expected, and he expressed the conviction that "success would find us neither passionate nor vindictive." At the meeting of the Liberal-Unionist Council held on the same day, the Hon. ARTHUR ELLIOT said that he hoped the day was not distant when Englishmen would see the end of the mutual slaughter of brave men in South Africa. The Dutch and English, he continued, would have to live together in that region as fellow citizens, and, therefore, when peace came, every man who said anything to foment racial antagonism would be acting in a way detrimental to the interests of the whole Empire. Sir LEWIS MCIVER outlined the policy which he hoped the Government would be able to announce as, first, the absolute and complete absorption of the two republics into the British Empire, and, secondly, a firm central government, which, he added, should be but temporary, and preparatory to self-government at a later date.

Commenting on the same subject, the London *Spectator* denounces the vindictive spirit exhibited by the jingo section of the Conservatives and by a part of the South African Loyalists. It points out that the coercive treatment of the Boers, recommended by them, differs in no wise from the plan which was tried in Ireland under favorable circumstances with the full support of the British masses, with the result of engendering an inextinguishable hatred. To make of the Boers, it says, a subject and degraded caste would be to give them every motive for another uprising on the first propitious occasion, and for educating their children in the belief that revenge would be a sacred duty. It reminds its readers that, had England garrisoned French Canada as a consequence of its rebellion, disfranchised all rebels and disqualified them for office, it would have had upon its hands a million of white subjects, whose first object in life would have been to upset British authority, who would have seen in every enemy of Great Britain a friend of their own, and would have endeavored sedulously to exasperate every occasion of difference with the United States. As a matter of fact, England treated French-Canadians after their rebellion as wilful but well-meaning British subjects, conceded to them every privilege enjoyed by their rivals, and even admitted their mother tongue as one of the languages established by the State. That is why it has come to pass that French-Canadians have died on England's side in the war against the Boers, and that at Ottawa a Roman Catholic Premier of French extraction has shown himself a devoted servant of the Empire. In a word, England's experience with French Canada ought to convince all reasonable men that, among the maxims of statecraft, there is none wiser than this: "It is inexpedient to make martyrs."

Views almost identical with these have also been expressed at Cape Town by Mr. J. ROSE-INNES, lately the leader of the Opposition in the Parliament of the Cape Colony. He, too, holds that the continued independence of the two republics is impossible, but, at the same time, he expresses the conviction that the only thing which can allay embittered racial feeling will be an absolutely fair and even-handed administration, with the prospect, opened from the outset, of complete self-government on colonial lines as soon as the country shall have settled down and shall be ready for it.

Under all the circumstances, it seems probable that the Boers, when conquered, will not be disfranchised, but may look forward to the treatment which the French-Canadians received after the collapse of their rebellion sixty-three years ago.

The Pacific Cable Not Yet Assured.

The Hale bill for a Pacific cable passed the Senate on April 11. The cable it provides for is a Government line from San Francisco to Honolulu, with a view to extension hereafter to our more distant island possessions. The appropriation is $3,000,000. The cable is to be laid by the Navy Department. When completed it is to be operated by the Post Office Department. Revenue in excess of operating expenses is to be paid into the Treasury.

The House referred this bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has reported it back with an amendment wiping out the entire Senate measure and substituting the text of the House bill introduced last December by Congressman SHERMAN of New York.

The Pacific cable contemplated by the Sherman bill, as afterward amended by the Interstate and Foreign Committee, is a very different enterprise from that which the Senate has approved. The Government has nothing to do with its construction or operation except in time of war. The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with an American cable company for the transmission of official messages to Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines, and further to China and Japan, for twenty years at a rate not exceeding $300,000 annually. That is, the cable of the House bill is to be a commercial enterprise, subsidized by the Government to the possible extent of $6,000,000 in twenty years.

Supposing that the extension of the Senate bill's cable from Honolulu to Manila should make the whole cost to the Government amount to $10,000,000, which is Rear Admiral BRADFORD'S estimate, the subsidy proposed by the House bill would amount in the twenty years to three-fifths of the cost of a Government cable.

It is proper to say that a very strong minority of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have hitherto dissented from the subsidy scheme, preferring Government ownership and control, as proposed by the Senate bill. What the prevailing sentiment in the House is remains to be seen.

The two propositions are radically different. It would be a great misfortune if a deadlock between the Senate and the House as to the method of operation should prevent the construction of any cable, either Government or subsidized.

The main thing is the immediate provision of telegraphic communication with Hawaii, for there is already a roundabout line to Manila.

"I think," said Secretary LONG to the Senate Committee, "the Government might well construct the cable."

An Egg Register.

Alectryonology or hen-science is making progress like all other branches of knowledge. There are few amusements more costly or elaborate than is the raising of luxurious hens of high descent; and hen farms often lure the amateur into plunges almost as deep as those of the fancy stock man. Albeit there are numerous thrifty souls that find a bank in hens and eggs and coax the former by many ingenious and successful devices to produce the latter in quantities to suit. The dream of many a young man in this town now is a hen farm on Long Island or in New Jersey or somewhere else; to such modest dimensions have golden visions shrunk in these days of competition. Everybody seems to think he can keep hens and get rich thereby. He little knows the folly of many hens, the crankiness of most, and the fine point to which the science of hens has been brought.

For the warning and instruction of those who are simple enough to believe that hen-science is simple, we might take from a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture an account of a "Nest Box for keeping individual records." This is used at the Maine Experiment Station in the case of such sacred fowls as Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Suffice it to say that the Nest Box is a very elaborate apparatus, and that after the hen has laid, "the nest is pulled part way out or the cover lifted, as the case may be, and the hen removed. Each hen has a band bearing a number attached to her leg and the eggs may be numbered to correspond." Thus, upon the testimony of the record, lazy hens are driven from the house and industrious egg producers encouraged.

We believe that in Hartford, Conn., the bell punch has been applied to layers with the happiest results. The amateur must not forget that the science of hens is long and complicated.

Senator PENROSE of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in the Senate to authorize the Secretary of War to issue medals of honor to the surviving members of the Worth Infantry and the York Rifles of Pennsylvania. The bill has a preamble reading thus:

"*Whereas*, On July 22, 1861, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the 530 soldiers from Pennsylvania who passed through the mob at Baltimore and reached Washington on the 18th day of April last for the defence of the National Capital."

Then follows the bill. Only sixty members of the two organizations named are still living.

On April 13, 1861, the bombardment of Fort Sumter began; on Sunday, April 14, Major ANDERSON surrendered. On Monday, April 15, appeared President LINCOLN'S first proclamation calling for 75,000 men. From all parts of the North men hastened to the defence of the Union, and especially the Capitol city. What troops first reached the city of Washington has been disputed earnestly. It is believed by many New Yorkers that it was a New York regiment; and the honor has been claimed for the Sixth Massachusetts, which, under Col. JONES, lately Lieutenant-Governor of New York, fought its way across Baltimore and reached Washington on April 19. It has been urged that the Pennsylvania troops were not armed; but nine years ago one of the Pennsylvania men wrote to THE SUN that his company alone had forty-three armed and equipped members, some of whom had fought in the Mexican War. So it seems that the first volunteer troops to reach the capital in its hour of need were from Pennsylvania.

It does not appear that any promise of medals was made to them, yet one was made to the volunteers who served against LEE in June and July, 1863, that they should receive medals. The formal promise has never been fulfilled; but Senator PENROSE hopes to obtain medals for the men of 1861, who deserve them as much as the men of 1863. We wish him success; and suggest that a New York man might well stand up for the New York volunteers of the Gettysburg campaign.

The Alabama Democratic platform has not a word to say about imperialism, militarism or the Philippines.

I am not a farmer but an agriculturist.—*Col.* BRYAN.

Laboriously planting issues that will never issue from the ground. A diligent cultivator of the unsproutable.

Proconsul ALLEN has arrived at San Juan to assume sovereignty over the first of Mr. MCKINLEY'S Crown Colonies.—*Washington Times.*

So the Proconsular uniform consists of a straw hat, a blue coat and duck trousers. Surely such purple pomp is all that even a Satrap could ask. PETTIGREW ought to bring in a resolution for the investigation of these imperial splendors.

We are informed that the Rev. Dr. PARKHURST denies the authorship of the unique guide book which is being circulated by the Hospitality Committee of the Ecumenical Conference.

The *Memphis Commercial Appeal* mourns because "the people have no voice whatever in the selection of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States." Now, what a beautiful Supreme Court could be picked out by the Democratic and Populist sages at Kansas City and Sioux Falls.

The Hon. BILLY MASON is a symmetrically developed statesman. He is just as thoroughly Masonian in regard to Cuba as in regard to the Philippines.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A general survey of the situation conveys the impression that before Gen. Lord Roberts can begin his advance with confidence the southern part of the Orange Free State must be rigorously subjugated. The way in which the burghers who had submitted have again taken up arms is sufficient proof that the spirit of resistance is unquenched and that no opportunity of harassing the British invaders will be lost. The seizure of their cattle and horses reported by the correspondents will only have the effect of aggravating their hostility and result in those outside the zone of the British patrols driving their herds north out of reach.

The British reports of what is passing on the Boer side are obviously based only on hearsay, but it is apparently certain that the explosion reported at Bogbie's works at Johannesburg really took place. Whether it was the result of design or accident is uncertain. The damage done appears to be sufficiently serious and may hamper the Boers in their operations, as their original store of artillery projectiles must be nearly if not quite exhausted. The cartridge factory being at Pretoria is not interfered with.

The British hospital reports show an alarming condition of health among the troops in the field, and curious stories have been received and published in England of the mutinous spirit displayed by certain corps, owing to the overworking of the men on insufficient food. The fact that the personal appeal of the Sovereign to the time-expired reserve men to rejoin the colors has not met with the response expected seems to tell its own tale. The blundering of the Generals and the failure and mismanagement of the transport and commissariat services in South Africa naturally had their effect in deterring men in England from voluntarily exposing themselves to the hardships and suffering from causes such as they hear of from South Africa.

Cheap Apartments for Clean People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: "Ex-Raise" in Thursday's SUN is doing a good thing when he suggests that a crusade be organized to secure decent and comfortable living places in New York city at living prices. Since writing to THE SUN on this subject some time ago I am more than ever convinced that what is needed are commodious and clean apartments downtown for clean people, and I have gone so far as to interview a few property owners on the subject, but they all seem to be waiting for somebody else to make the start. That's New York over and over, and I am now using my time and talents on one man who doesn't live in New York, and who usually does not wait for anybody to set the pegs for him. He has agreed to give my suggestions consideration and I believe that before my wife and I have died of old age we will be able to move back to New York from Brooklyn, and have comfortable quarters and enough left out of our hundred dollars a month to have a pretty good, though necessarily modest, time on.

That man who talked about renting a room—he said "floor in an old-fashioned house" for eleven dollars a month, must be a detective, or he never could have found such a place—that is, one at that price where anybody of any sort of bringing up could live. Why, I know of a big floor that rents for eight dollars a month in an old-fashioned house, and I wouldn't live in pet pig that my wife and I have raised over in Connecticut live in it, you ought to see that top floor once.

As I look at this downtown apartment problem and at the transportation facilities and ten mile hauls, I should think the street car companies of all kinds could make money by building apartment houses downtown and get five cents a head for hauling passengers two and three and four, even five miles, for five cents instead of hauling them six, seven, eight, nine, ten miles for the same money. With the lower part of the city filled with a car riding class of people, while the car receipts might be changed as to the time, they would not be changed as to amount, and the aggregate would be the same, and very much more comfortably distributed for the patron.

However, I don't care who builds the apartments, so long as they are built, and built downtown and have rooms in them, single or double, that can be had at a fair living price for both landlord and tenant. For instance, a twelve-story apartment house, fifty feet front by a hundred deep, at 18 cents a cubic foot, which is average, would cost about $150,000. Built on a $20,000 lot, the whole cost would be $150,000. Such an apartment house should contain 150 rooms. These at $15 a month would bring in $2,250 a month, or $27,000 a year. Taking out taxes, insurance, care, risk, &c., isn't there a pretty fair margin left for the investor?

A WOULD BE RESIDENT.

BROOKLYN, April 28.

"Full Evening Dress" for Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: In the name of Saint Sartor Resartus, or whatever his other name was, is there such a thing as evening dress for men? I have always understood that New Yorkers were the best dressed men in the world, that, indeed, New York was the glass of fashion and the mould of form the observed of all observers; but I begin to have my doubts—at least as to the glass and mould business, but there can be none as to its being the observed of all observers. But what do the observers behold? Maybe I am ignorant and don't know the right thing when I see it, but as one of them on Friday night at the University Glee Club concert in the salon chantant at the Waldorf-Astoria, I saw what I shall not criticise adversely until I know something about it, so submit a few questions, stating as a basic principle that concerts at the Waldorf call for full evening dress, with a voluntary rebate as to white gloves.

I saw Tuxedo coats. Is that *comme il faut*? I saw men wearing claw hammer coats with black ties. Is that *comme il faut*? I saw men wearing long coats, white waistcoats and black ties. Is that *comme il faut*? I saw men wearing long coats, high turndown collars and black ties. Is that *comme il faut*? I saw men wearing white ties, long coats and gold studs and watch chains. Is that *comme il faut*? I saw men in full dress as to clothes, but with calfskin shoes. Is that *comme il faut*? I saw men in long coats, white ties, white or pearl studs, white or black waistcoats, and with or without white gloves. Is that *comme il faut*?

I saw men in turndown collars with white ties, some with ready made ties of white, and some in frock coats, but of these I have nothing to say. A short neck sometimes demands a low collar, a ready tied tie is nicer than the bungle some poor fellows make of tying one themselves, and a man who wears a frock coat makes public acknowledgment that he isn't attempting full dress, so I have no adverse criticism to offer on them. What I want enlightenment on are these that I have asked information about, and if I can be informed it will be of use to me in becoming socially acclimated, as it were. IGNORAMUS.

NEW YORK, April 28.

"Full Evening Dress" for Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: In the matter of evening dress for men I would respectfully refer your correspondent to the Bible, Matthew, xxii., 11, 12, 13. Yours truly,

A. M. D. G.

NEW YORK, April 28.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Two Versions of Candler's "Fiery Speech" on Northern Fanatics.

As reported in the Atlanta Journal of April 26 and telegraphed to other Southern Newspapers.

You, my comrades, are to receive here to-day a badge of distinction, not from the bloody hand of an ambitious monarch, but from the fair hands of our countrywomen, to commemorate more valiant services in a holier cause. You fought not to promote the ambition of a crowned head, not for conquest, not to force your government upon an unwilling people, but for the God-given right of local self-government.

You rebelled against the domination of a sectional political party, led by fanatics who did not and do not believe in this cardinal doctrine and who were the sworn enemies of you and your interests and your institutions.

Blinded by fanaticism, the leaders of this party either could or would not do you and your section justice. You were maligned and abused and reviled and slandered.

It is a singular fact, as has been justly said by a distinguished Republican Senator a few years ago, that the Northern conscience was never quickened to a full realization of the enormity of slavery until their own slaves had been converted into gold, and the gold had found a safe lodgement deep down in their pockets.

The Southern people were goaded into secession in spite of their love for the Constitution and the Union.

Perhaps both sides sinned as the conflict grew fiercer. Let the question rest where the legend on the beatiful badge you are to wear places it. *Deo vindice*, let God judge between us.

I do not mean to disparage nor impugn the motives of the gallant men who confronted us on a hundred battlefields, nor of the great mass of the people of the non-seceding States.

I am denouncing the fanatics who presided at the birth of the Republican party, and nursed the bantling into vigorous manhood and taught it the doctrine of a higher law and to disregard the limitations of the Constitution, reverse the precedents of a hundred years, and who, disregarding the golden rule, preached from the pulpit the doctrine of hate instead of "peace on earth and good will to men."

This breed of fanatics has not run out. None of them were ever killed in battle, for they didn't go. They are still in Congress and in the pulpit, and are preaching the same unholy Gospel. They still dominate the party of Lincoln and Seward and Chase, which denied to you in 1860 the blood-bought right of local self-government and which is to-day waging a war of conquest against an unoffending people 10,000 miles away and denying to them the rights for which Washington and Marion and Sumter and the men fought on the fields of Camden and Yorktown and Cowpens and King's Mountain, and for which you fought as no men have fought in 2,000 years at Manassas and Shiloh, Gettysburg and Chickamauga. The same party, drunk with its excesses of usurpation, are in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, holding a million of people on the island of Porto Rico in a state of vassalage and taxing them without representation, as they held you and taxed you in the days of reconstruction. It is a healthy sign, however, that some of the ablest and most patriotic men of this party are protesting against this usurpation of power and this abandonment of the teachings of the fathers and the traditions of the Republic.

Such men as Hoar and Edmunds and Reed, heretofore pillars of strength in the party which waged the war of subjugation against you and your section, realizing the danger to the Republic of the precedent made in 1865 and followed now by the present Administration, sinking the partisan in the patriot, are crying out against this un-American policy and vindicating you in the contention for which you fought from '61 to '65.

As reported in the Atlanta Constitution of April 27.

You, my comrades, are to receive here to-day a badge of distinction, not from the bloody hand of an ambitious monarch, but from the fair hands of your countrywomen, to commemorate more valiant services in a holier cause. You fought not to promote the ambition of a crowned head, not for conquest, not to force your government upon an unwilling people, but for the God-given right of local self-government. Your homes were invaded and you fought in defence of your wives and your children and your household gods. You were denounced as rebels, but the denunciation had no terror for you, because you fought for the principles for which Washington and your ancestors fought in 1776.

You rebelled not against the Constitution of your country, framed by the hand of your own forefathers, for you took it with you as your inheritance in your rebellion, not against the flag of your country, for its crimson stripes were dyed in the blood of your ancestors and mine, but you believed that the original Declaration of Independence meant what it said when it said "all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed." You believed in this declaration then and you believe in it now. You rebelled against the domination of a sectional political party, led by fanatics who did not and do not believe in this cardinal doctrine and who were the sworn enemies of you and your interests and your institutions; a party which believes in a higher law than the Constitution, a party which had nullified the acts of Congress, defied the highest judicial tribunal in the world and denounced the Constitution as a "covenant with hell and a league with death."

Blinded by fanaticism the leaders of this party either could not or would not do you and your section justice. You were maligned and abused and reviled and slandered. The press of this party of fanatics and hate teemed with publications denunciatory of you and your people. You were denounced as a race of slave drivers and lords of the lash. The institution of slavery, which we inherited from our sister States older than we were and for which we were not responsible, was painted in the darkest colors and made ten times more hideous than the Christian people of the South ever dreamed of or would ever have tolerated even for a day. The Southern slave was depicted as a black angel, long suffering, half-starved and cruelly beaten—all for the amusement of his brutal master. The States which had given to the country a Washington, a Jefferson, a Crawford, a Calhoun, a Macon, a Clay, a Zachary Taylor, a Howell Cobb, an Alexander Stevens, an Andrew Jackson and a James K. Polk, statesmen and the peers of the most illustrious produced in a thousand years in this or any other country, were painted by these fanatics in their harangues and their publications to inflame the Northern mind as the homes of barbarism and cruelty and disloyalty to the Government, the cornerstone of which was cemented by the blood of your ancestors and mine.

This, too, in the face of the fact that the South had always been the stanchest supporters and defenders of the Constitution and of the Union under the Constitution; in the face of the fact that we were not responsible for the curse of slavery; in the face of the fact that slavery existed in Massachusetts and every other Northern State before it was admitted into Georgia; in the face of the fact that the African slave trade was prohibited in the Constitution by the votes of Southern delegates, but only after a compromise with the Northern delegates whose constituency were interested in it, providing that they might catch negroes in Africa and sell them till the year 1808.

New England, Heaven Bless Her!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Your paragraph about Boston cranks causes thoughts to arise in me, which I beg you give me room to express.

Whether it is the bucolic calm which is supposed by New Yorkers to brood over New England, a too liberal diet of beans and codfish, or simply heredity acting on the descendants of men who thought it worth while to fight for an idea; certain it is, that New England is preeminently the land where old men dream dreams and young men see visions.

But, occasionally, a young man named Brewer, or Miles, Reed, Dingley, Fry, Lodge, Long, Allen, Aldrich or Hawley sees visions of public duties well done, and as old men dream dreams of a mighty empire stretching from the Antilles to the Orient, and as a result the whole country, and incidentally New York, is benefited.

Match me this list, from the native-born citizens of New York city, which has nearly as great a population as the whole of New England.

The list includes the leaders in the Army, the Navy, Senate, House and Administration of the country during the last ten years, and might be extended to cover other fields, but with true New England modesty I forbear.

I grant you that when a New Englander wants to indulge in millionaire and sudden or the rapid accumulation of dollars he settles in New York.

A NEW ENGLAND CRANK.

CRANFORD, N. J., April 29.

The Boer Prisoners at Cape Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: It is hardly fair to print as "plain statements of an eyewitness" allegations as to the treatment of Boer prisoners in Cape Town signed "T. B. H., Johannesburg." Johannesburg is almost a thousand miles from Cape Town, and "T. B. H.'s" statements read more like those of a bitter partisan than those of a dispassionate eyewitness. R. H. TITHERINGTON.

NEW YORK, April 28.

THE BIRDS USED IN MILLINERY.

Not Song Birds, Says a Long Island Taxidermist Who Knows the Business.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: As the SUN is giving considerable space to the ventilation of the ideas of contributors on the feather discussion I consider it a duty as well as a privilege to state a few facts and hope that they will find space in your columns, although a great deal has already been printed on the subject. In several issues of THE SUN, notably in the issue of April 16, some very erroneous statements have been made over the signatures of "W. B. S. Taylor" and one "Jayhawker." These statements, which are evidently made without the slightest knowledge of existing conditions, not only serve to deceive the public but work an injustice to those who are engaged in a legitimate business.

Disclaiming egotism, I am constrained to say that my business of preparing the skin and wings of birds for the millinery market is the largest and most successful in this country, a score of hands being employed in my shop at Wantagh, L. I. I probably handle more birds than any three men in the business in the United States and therefore feel fully qualified to make a few statements regarding the subject which, just at this time, is claiming so much attention.

Mr. Taylor in his communication ridicules the idea of game birds being served on the table "denuded of skin." For his information and for the information of the general public I will state that nearly all of the birds which I handle are purchased in the markets. After I have taken their skins they are sold to the proprietors of hotels, restaurants and to other large consumers to be served on their tables. Whether or not they are clothed in an artificial skin for appearance sake when served I could not say, but the fact remains that their original skin and plumage remain with me. During the past year I have handled about twenty thousand wild ducks, mostly teal, broadbills, mallards and shelldrakes, which were purchased in the markets of Washington, Baltimore and New York. All of these birds were killed for the market and would have been killed just the same even though it were not fashionable for the ladies to wear feathers on their hats. I might add that all of these were resold after being skinned, for table purposes.

The same is true of the thousand of snipe and other game birds which are handled in the millinery line; the birds are killed for the market, and will continue to be killed, whether or not fashion calls for the use of the feathers in the millinery art.

The pigeons, which are used quite extensively, are purchased at the markets and from the sporting clubs, but the principal trade commodity is the wings of ducks and other game birds, which are chopped off by the marketmen and sold to me in large quantities.

No song birds are used in millinery. They went out of date ten years ago and are not handled by taxidermists in this country. I could not get three cents apiece for a bluebird or other song birds, the welfare of which is a matter of so much concern just at present.

The birds dealt in are almost exclusively wild and domestic ducks, snipe and pigeons, which are killed without regard to any question as to the future of their plumage.

It is true that gulls have been killed and used to a considerable extent. The crow, which is conceded to be the enemy of the farmer, and which has always been slaughtered on sight, is also used, but not to any great extent.

The law will protect the gulls and we can get along very well without them. My object is to show that the cry about the slaughter of song birds is unwarranted and to demonstrate as clearly as possible that the feathers used are from birds which are killed for the market in strict accordance with the Game laws designed to protect them.

I keep a record of all birds handled and would be pleased to show the books and give any information to those who feel a sufficient interest in this question to favor me with a call.

WILLIAM W. WILSON.

WANTAGH, Nassau Co., N. Y., April 29.

SILVER AND WOOL.

Eli Perkins on Changed Sentiment in Colorado and Idaho.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Look for strange political news from Colorado and Idaho. A revolution is going on in the minds of the people in these States. They are changing from free silver to sound money and a protective tariff. Since Bryan is dropping silver or making a sub-issue of it, the disaffected Republicans are coming back to McKinley. Many predict that McKinley will carry Colorado in November. The thought is dawning on the people that Bryan is using them for political purposes and not for the good of the State. Colorado is a great gold, sheep, cattle and wheat State. They begin to see that free silver is class legislation and is only for the benefit of twenty-seven great silver mine owners.

When I asked a stock man in Idaho why he changed from free silver, he said:

"Why, we raise $6,000,000 worth of wool in Idaho and dig $1,000,000 worth of silver. We see now what idiots we sheep and cattle men were to go for Cleveland free wool and knock our $6,000,000 worth of wool down from thirty cents to eight. To do this again we are not going sailing around with Bryan's airship for free silver and get nothing but wind."

"Now," he continued, "our $6,000,000 worth of wool is valuable. Wool has gone up to twenty cents and lambs are too valuable to sell at any price, and the money we get for cattle and sheep is good as gold."

I make a prediction that Colorado will be a Republican State in November if Bryan and the Kansas City conventions weaken on free silver or use it as not the main issue. ELI PERKINS.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., April 26.

Some Declinations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I was this day asked the question, "Has any one ever declined a nomination for President or Vice-President?" I answered "Yes," and to refute this assertion of mine the following statement in a New York newspaper of recent date was read to me: "Never in the history of the country has any man refused a party nomination for President or Vice-President, after it had actually been made by a National Convention."

Now, if my memory serves me rightly, at an adjourned Democratic Convention held some time in June, 1860, in Baltimore, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama was nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Fitzpatrick declined within a few days, and Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia was substituted by the National Committee.

Also, if my memory is not faulty, there was held in the early part of the summer of 1864 a convention of those who "were favorable to a more vigorous prosecution of the war," at Cleveland, Ohio. That convention placed in nomination for President and Vice-President respectively Gen. John C. Frémont and Gen. John Cochrane, both of whom accepted the nomination but afterward withdrew in a letter in which it was stated substantially that the "union of the Republican party had become a paramount necessity," and further that the "Democratic party was standing for the reestablishment of slavery, while the Republican party was pledged for the reestablishment of the Union without slavery."

I am also inclined to think that Silas Wright was nominated for Vice-President in 1844, but declined and George M. Dallas was placed upon the ticket. Am I right? E. C. HILL.

NEW HAVEN, April 27.

At the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in May, 1844, after the defeat of Van Buren by Polk for the nomination for President, Silas Wright of New York was nominated for Vice-President upon the proposition of Robert J. Walker, who had been a mainspring of the movement against Van Buren. Wright was nominated by an almost unanimous vote—256 in a total of 265. He was notified by telegraph and declined instantly, in loyalty to Van Buren. George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania was taken in his place.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama was nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention of 1860, at its Baltimore session, after the withdrawal at Charleston of the Southern delegates. He declined promptly and Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia was put on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas by the National Committee.

The case of Frémont and Cochrane in 1864 was that of the withdrawal of a bolting ticket set up in anticipation of the regular Republican nominations, rather than of declination of a nomination tendered by one of the great parties. Both Frémont and Cochrane accepted in June and did not withdraw until September.

When George Washington Cussed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Much valuable information is lost daily at the Capitol by there not being larger audiences when the licensed guides explain things.

To-day I heard a guide say to a group, in explaining the scenes on the Senate's bronze doors: "This here is Light Horse Harry Lee when General Washington was swearing at him, the only time Washington ever was known to use profane language. It was at Monmouth, where Lee and some of the rest was a-tryin' to supplant him."

"Did he really swear?" I asked, although I was not of the group.

"Yes," said the learned guide, "he cussed him like a pirate." POSEY S. WILSON.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

CENTENARIANS OF MAINE.

Old People Who Remember Events That Happened in the War of 1812.

BANGOR, Me., April 28.—In spite of the bitter winters and the cold, late springs of Maine, and in spite of the toilsome existence that is the common lot of most of them, just as many of the people here live to great ages nowadays as in the good old times of the pioneers, when the houses were log huts and the bread was made of corn meal pounded with a smooth stone pestle in an Indian stone mortar. This year the grip has carried off a good many of the old people, but great ages are still reached. Mrs. Lydia Ferguson of Belfast died a few days ago at the age of 94; Mrs. Hannah Dickey died in Strong this week at the age of 100 years lacking 16 days, and a number of others have passed away whose