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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Battle in St. Louis.

Five people were shot in St. Louis on Thursday, three being policemen defending the street cars and two being passengers. One of the latter was a woman. The man passenger will die.

On the side of the strikers, who wear the badge of organized labor, there is at the bottom of these atrocities this simple prop-

"When we ask our employers for something in the way of higher wages or different rules for our conduct as employees, if we don't get it, nominally we will strike, that is, stop working, but, practically, we will fight."

Fighting under these circumstances means outrage without limitation—assault upon those whose labor the strikers don't approve, indignity visited upon any citizen who refuses to make their quarrel his, destruction of the property of their former employers, and taking the life of those protecting it or keeping the peace.

This is the spirit which now fills the air with complaint against the power of the courts to enjoin, and which looks upon a man with a dollar as a fair mark for highway assault.

We believe that St. Louis will yet show staelf superior to the criminals that are trying to replace the municipal government by a labor union. In its struggle to protect itself St. Louis is fighting the battle of law and order in every town of the Union as well as at home.

Dialogue Between Mr. Fixico and Mr. Bryan.

Unconsciously and artlessly the Indians of the five civilized tribes are doing more than a whole benchful of jurists like Judge LOCHBEN to enlighten the country as to the and Sulu wards.

Probably Ho TUL YAHOLLA and HO TUL KEE FIXICO of the Muscogee or Creek Nation never heard of Judge Lochren and know and care very little about AGUINALDO or the Sultan of Jolo. They have, however, like their Cherokee neighbor Mr. DAVID MUSKRAT, an accurate perception of their relations to the United States Government, under the flag and sovereignty whereof they live and prosper. The recent session of Congress was notable for the number of measures introduced which affected the rights and future of the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory; and each and every proposition touching the Cherokees, the Creeks the Choctaws, the Chickasaws or

aking the reples is in itself, and without re-certain irresuparticular merits, a luminous GUERRILLA R the theory that there is no for Tagals or Visayas Contout rarder of Con citizenship. One of the fast documents printed by

blooded Creeks against a House bill introduced on May 23, which, in their view, threatened to bestow upon them United States citizenship. Getting wind of the proposed legislation the full-blooded Creeks held a council near Brushhill on April 22. There were present sixty or more chiefs, headmen and leaders of Creek affairs among them being CHOFOP HARJO, KOSA MICCO, WILLY CULLY, AMARTHLIOCHWE, HOBOHINNI HAN, TASTINAK CHAPKO, WOBKO FERSICO. ECHO HORJO and AJI, besides many other eminent Muscogees. They resolved to send Ho TUL KEE FIXICO and Ho TUL YAHOLLA to Washington, along with SANDY JOHNSON, the interpreter. They passed resolutions authorizing these venerable Creeks to act for the Nation, and requesting the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to pay the expenses of the emissaries from the funds at present in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Creek Nation. There is pathos in FIXICO's and YAHOLLA'S account of what actually happened to them at the Federal Capital:

"Your memorialists here in Washington are help less without the services of the interpreter who accompanies them. They come here to state to the Great Father the wishes of nearly all the Creeks, but have been unable to obtain a hearing. The Secretary of the Interior referred us to the Commissioner of I dian Affairs, who was away; and the acting Commissioner would not listen to us, but got up and walked out and left us while we were still explaining to him. through an interpreter, what we wanted. He refused to provide us the means even to return to our

Concerning the bill which the Muscogees went to Washington to oppose they say:

"The said measure seeks to destroy the Creek Nation and to force upon its people a citizenship. which under other circumstances might benefit them, but which at this time they are neither ready not willing to accept. The Creeks have had a Government of their own which has existed from time immenorial, and their hearts cling to the traditions of their forefathers as embedied in their laws, usages and of government; and to force them into the new conditions contemplated by said measure would be an act unworthy of your great and powerful nation.

"In the Treaty of 1832 you said: 'The Creek country, west of the Mississippi, shall be solemnly guaranteed to the Creek Indians, nor shall any State or Territory ever have a right to pass laws for the government of such Indians, but they shall be allowed to govern themselves so far as may be compatible with the general jurisdiction which Congress may thin proper to exercise over them.' This is the promise your forefathers made to ours, and the bill seeks to violate . . . Every man, woman and child among the Creeks has a right to be heard on the question whether or not we shall be thrust so suddenly into a path which is dark and leads we know not

One more quotation from this remarkable document, to show that while protesting against having American citizenship thrust upon them they recognize fully the sovereignty of the United States Government, and the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress as asserted in the passage, italicized above, from the Treaty of 1832:

"The Creeks are glad to te under the protection of the United States Government. They have been loyal to their said protector, and one thousand of them testified to their loyalty on fields of battle, one of your memorialists being among the number. We do not want to be strangers to you, nor do we obstinately and unreasonably oppose the wishes of certain of your people who are determined, if possible, to put an end to our tribal relations; but we, the old fullblood Creeks, are proud of our race and of our tribal history, and we hope and believe we shall not live long enough to see the treaties made between out fathers and yours broken on your part."

Now, if this striking appeal to be allowed to continue to live under the American flag and subject to the laws of Con- trial revival in Europe, the price of coal

United States, had been addressed to Mr. the ex proprio vigore statesmen on the Democratic side of the Senate or House, or possiwhat would be the answer? It would un-

loubtedly be this: "Under the American system and the American flag you are citizens already. You are not aliens; our institutions tolerate no such class of persons as subjects; and being neither aliens nor subjects, you Creeks are necessarily citizens."

"But," Mr. FIXICO and Mr. YAHOLLA would reply, "we call your attention to the solemn guarantee of the Treaty of 1832. That provides that no State or Territory, only Congress, shall ever have the right to govern us. Therefore we can never be citizens of the United States unless Congress shall so enact, and we are here to protest against such enactment."

"Nonsense!" would be the rejoinder When the flag went to the territory you inhabit the Constitution went there likewise by its own force and with its full force. No mere treaty stipulation can supplant the Constitution.

"Then what in heaven's name are we Mr. BRYAN?" the Muscogee envoys would e likely to exclaim.

"Nuisances!" the great anti-imperialist leader would reply, "to come bothering me with inconvenient propositions about your confounded status, at this crisis in Constitutional interpretation."

This Country and the Iron Markets of the Old World.

The following paragraph appeared in the news columns of THE SUN yesterday:

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. "BERLIN, June 7 .- The reduction made in the inited States in the prices of steel and wire, com sined with unfavorable news from the Belgian and home iron centres, to-day caused a pante on the Ber in Bourse that has not been precedented since 1890 Most of the industrial shares fell from 10 to 15 per

Probably the vast majority of those who read this item considered it, in the first place, simply as an illustration of the great nterdependence of the financial markets of the world and of the readiness of communication, now greater than ever, beween them; and in the second, as the long-expected news of a collapse, or something like it, in the inflated industrial speculation of Germany. That the item did, indeed, possess this double significance is undeniable. The business of the civilized world is practically conducted today in one great mart. Daily, orders given on our Stock Exchange for transmission to true Constitutional status of our Filipino | London and execution in Capel Court are so transmitted and executed and the report made to the person giving the order within two or three minutes. A tremor in one great capital, whether of good news or bad, is felt instantaneously in the financial centres of other countries. There is no doubt, too, that the commercial position of Germany is, to say the least, un-

sound. A great fabric of business expansion and stock jobbing in new enterprises has been built up in that country with unchecked speed for several years. The Imperial Bank of Germany has frequently averted crises during this period by issuing paper money, as the law allows it to do, in excess of the amount secured by its reserve, paying a tax of 6 per cent. upon these issues to the Imperial Government This has, of course, resulted in an inflation of the German currency. Money is "tight" in Germany and has been for a long time. While the resources of the Imperial Bank are in were, they are still strained and the German situation is, in a word, the one great menace

to the financial prosperity of the world at the present time. But the true and deep meaning of the despatch from Berlin in yesterday's Sun is its irrefragable testimony to the commercial and industrial supremacy that has now been attained by our own country. Prices on the Berlin Bourse did not break because the owners of shares there feared that business houses in America in diminishing their liabilities would hastily dispose of securities in the Berlin market. Rather was the peril before their eyes that a reduction in the cost of American iron and steel products meant an influx of those commodities into the German Empire in such volume and at such alluring cheapness that German competition with them would be impossible. At the same hour a shudder of similar origin ran through the iron markets of Glasgow, Brussels and Paris. Never before did the word "American" have such dreadful omen to the manufacturers and producers of raw materials of Europe. Never before did a news item of greater importance than that which heads

this article throb along an Atlantic cable. Fifty years ago the great producing and manufacturing country of the world was England. Her large population, assuring workmen in plenty, her great beds of coal, her rich mines of iron and the instincts of a large class of her people for a seafaring life easily gave her preëminence as a manufacturing and trading nation. At that time the wisest thinkers in England calculated that the possession of this wealth and prosperity would rest in England's hands for a century further, at which time it was thought that America might possibly become a dangerous competitor. It was admitted that the great question for England to consider was that of her supplies of coal. Coal was then cheap, was readily mined and could quickly be brought to the manufacturing centres. How would it be when

these advantages then possessed in such predominating measure disappeared? The simple fact is about this matter that all that was predicted concerning it half a century ago has come to pass in an amazingly shorter period than was dreamed of. 'The export of coal from England to the country's old-time customers in the Mediterranean and other countries is ceasing, and the leading English commercial journals frankly admit that unless their manufacturers can get coal cheaper than they now do, they cannot attempt to compete with the manufacturers of America. The English coal and iron mines are nearing exhaustion, while the deposits of these minerals in our own country are seen to be of an immeasurable extent and richness. It is probable that the State of Alabama alone could supply the world's needs for iron for an indefinite period. Whereas the surface coal area of Great Britain is but about 9,000 square miles, the United States has now nearly 200,000 square miles devoted to coal mining, and while the mines of England are now so deep that they can be worked only with great cost and difficulty. the American mines may be said practically to be at the surface of the ground. Because of these facts and of the extra de-

mand for coal, caused by the indus-

gress but without becoming citizens of the abroad has risen very largely, and our own country is now beginning to supply the BRYAN, or to Judge Lochren, or to any of foreign demand in addition to that made by our own people. Further, nowhere in the world has inventiveness and ingenuity, bly even to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, as applied to the production and marketing of raw material been exhibited on so ex-

raordinary a scale as here. The mind staggers in attempting to realize the future of America as a land of trade and manufacture.

A National Forum. The obligation of the country to that Parliament of Thought, the Civic Federation of Chicago, is already great. It is the office of the Federation to give advice to the people, to point out the error of their ways and to make up their minds for them. By means of conferences called by the Federation, vast quantities of latent intellect are made active and a prodigious amount of views and language is discharged. Who does not recall with gratitude the conference on industrial arbitration, on municipal reform, on the foreign policy of the United States and on Trusts? Some of our most atrabilious citizens have felt that the Republic might be safe, after all, if Federation conferences were frequent enough.

The great work is to be greater. A Naional Civic Federation on the model of the Chicago Civic Federation has been organzed. "It will include," says the Chicago Times-Herald, "the great body of representative men who believe that every aid they give to the serious study and discussion of national problems by the public is an aid to the successful operation of a democracy.'

As a national congress it is to have standing committees on foreign relations, insular affairs, banking and currency, industrial combinations, interstate and foreign commerce, consular and diplomatic service, labor, municipal government, taxation, civil service, Indian affairs and the negro question. Doubtless committees on oleomar garine and baseball will be added. It is to be severely non-partisan. Students of the conferences of the Chicago Federation know what that means.

In the words of the Hon. FRANKLIN H. HEAD, chairman of the Committee on Organization, the National Civic Federation is to be "a national forum." We trust that the Congress of the United States will cooperate with it meekly and cordially.

Our Hydrographic Service.

No reason exists for any clashing of nterests between the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Hydrographic Office, or for any misunderstanding as to their respective duties if each confines its work strictly to the service assigned to it by law. Their functions are entirely distinct.

It is the business of the Hydrographic Office to procure and republish charts, made by other nations, of foreign coasts for the benefit of our Navy and our commercial marine, and also to direct surveys by our naval vessels on foreign unsurveyed coasts when opportunity permits and to publish charts of these surveys and sell them to navigators at the cost of paper

and printing. It is the business of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to chart all the coasts and harbors of this country "for the benefit of navigation, commerce and the public defence:" to undertake researches in the ocean that will benefit commerce, as, for example, to determine the pathways of the Gulf Stream; and to perform other specified duties that have nothing to do with hydrography and therefore cannot order of the Senate is the protest of the full- somewhat better shape than they formerly possibly come into conflict with the work

of the Hydrographic Office. There is no such thing as completing hydrographic work. It will continue as long as commerce exists because changes are constantly occurring in coast lines and sea bottoms near the coasts and frequent recharting is necessary for the safety of navigation. The law assigns foreign charting to the Hydrographic Office and home charting to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Nothing can be clearer than this distinction between the hydrographic work

of the two bureaus. The vast extension of our coasts by the acquisition of new territory has extended the sphere of operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Of the nine small vessels in its service three are engaged at Porto Rico, and the steamer Pathfinder is charting coasts and harbors in Hawaii. This work will continue till safety is assured for commerce along all these coasts and in all these harbors.

The British hydrographic service is entirely in the hands of a civilian force under the direction of the Admiralty. Our Coast Survey, on the other hand, was specially organized to secure the harmonious cooperation of civilians, officers of the Navy and officers of the Army, and for many years these three classes of experts, each in its own department, have successfully cooperated in the work of the Survey. When they could be spared, as many as fifty naval officers have been detailed at a time for service on the Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels; warships are not employed because they cannot run into creeks or estuaries and it costs far more to keep them moving than it does little vessels

built specially for the Survey's work. But many naval officers think the time has come for them to have a larger share in the hydrographic work of the Government. So a larger appropriation was asked for the Hydrographic Office. Congress, by its final vote, showed that it agrees in the view taken by many scientific mer throughout the country that the present system has worked well for a half century and there is no reason for changing it.

Mr. Foss and His Medals for the Navy. Mr. Foss, a Representative in Congress from Illinois, has prepared and introduced

a very well-meaning bill for the bestowal of medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to bestow on such persons, for exceptional and meritorious services, bronze medals with clasps and ribbons, of three classes, each class being distinguished from the others by difference in design."

There is to be an "honor medal" to be presented by the President in person, or by such representative as he may designate; it is to go to persons "who have displayed eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or other public emergency." A secondclass medal is to be a "courage medal," for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy or extraordinary heroism at any time, and a third-class is to be a "service medal," for distinguished public service in

The honor medal is to be awarded by a board of five officers appointed by the Secretary, which may take testimony under oath. The bill says: "The conduct which shall be deemed to entitle persons to receive

the honor medal is to be such as requires the highest type of courage and good judgment." This medal carries with it increased pay during the remainder of the term of

service; in the case of an enlisted man ten per cent.; in the case of a junior officer five per cent.; in that of a Captain or Commander ten per cent., and in that of a flag officer fifteen per cent. That is, the highest pay is to go to the officer who by his rank has least right to win the medal-for the highest type of good judgment will keep a commanding officer out of the way of acts requiring the nighest type of courage.

It would seem, from Section 4 of the bill, that persons who consider themselves entitled to medals are to apply for them, for the bill provides that claims must be filed within three years from the date of the meritorious acts upon which the claim is based. This is an unfortunate provision, for it reduces what should be a gratuitous and honorary gift to a matter of right on claim and proof. If the bill shall become a law with this section in it, the board appointed by the Secretary will have its work cut out for it for some time. The number of forgotten heroes who will awaken to the ense of their merits and a per cent. inrease of pay will be large.

The bestowal of a medal is a good way to reward a worthy act; but the person who does the act should have no claim for any medal-his commanding officer alone should be empowered to recommend him for a medal. A smaller increase of pay would serve the same purpose as the increase proposed by Mr. Foss.

With certain changes this bill may well become a law. Anything that increases man's interest in his work should be cultivated.

More Tricks.

The Connecticut Democrats, assembled in their State Convention on Thursday, with one hand gave ALEXANDER TROUP of New Haven, an outspoken Bryanite, a push through the door, and with the other offered this stuff as a bait for bolters:

"The Democracy of Connecticut appreciates the set ices and honors the sterling character and splendid ability of WILLIAM J. BRYAN, and the delegates selected by this convention are hereby instructed to unite with the Democracy of the other States of the Union in securing his nomination for President of the United States, and request them to advocate the adop tion of a platform embodying the fundamental prin ciples of Democracy which he so ably represents and we pledge our support to the platform which shall adopted at the National Convention to be held at Kansas City.'

This was the Connecticut platform.

"Instructions" for BRYAN as the "able representative" of the "fundamental principles of Democracy" and a "pledge to support the Kansas City platform," whatever that platform may be, may seem to some Gold Democrats perhaps a repudiation or a moderation of Bryanism. Gold Democrats capable of looking on it in that way though must first lose their wits.

The appropriate badge for Democratic delegates on their march to Kansas City from Eastern States would seem to be a cap and bells or some emblem of bunco.

The West End Association and its alliessociations have the sympathy of all in their regret at the prospect that the elm trees along the Boulevard must be sacrificed to the Rapid Transit tunnel, but in reason the trees are beyond saving. Moving them, as it has been proposed, is a very costly process and not without risk and not advisable to undertake When trees are wanted in public places the proper thing is to plant new trees. The generation living may not get so much enjoyment from them but public works are most wisely done with an economic eye to all time

Is Col. JACK CHINN anxious to make the Kentucky Democracy smaller or is he in the Hemp Trust?

Col. BILL PHELPS, an eminent Missouri Democrat and railroad attorney, has been tabooed by the Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE for being friend of corporations. Instead of accepting his fate meekly, Mr. PHELPS insists that Mr. STONE is "the greatest passmonger who ever occupied the Governor's chair. Mr. STONE replying with virtuous warmth that he doesn't use railroad passes, Mr. PHELPS makes rejoinder that Mr. STONE exchanges passes for 1,000-mile tickets, which have an innocent appearance, whereas passes are suspicious characters. Mr. PHELPS also charges that Mr. STONE is in the habit of laboring with the Legislature in behalf of corporations. It is sad to have to believe that the Hon. BILL STONE, that hammerer of corporations accepts and asks favors from them privately.

Senator PETTIGREW may now adjourn. -Cleveland Unfortunately he never adjourns. He is in perpetual session. Also in perpetual obsession.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The news of the past twenty-four hours without particular importance, there being nothing outside of the official reports of a reiable character. The place of detention of the British prisoners who were removed from Waterval is not at Nooitgedacht in the northern mountains, as stated yesterday, but at a place of the same name near the railway to Delagoa Bay. 160 miles from Pretoria and about 37 miles from Lydenburg. Since the capture of the British Yeomanry in the Free State the British ments have been confined to reconnoitring the positions held by the burghers, and Gen Warren is patrolling Griqualand West without meeting any resistance, the rebels apparently avoiding encounters. The enforced silence of the correspondents with Lord Roberts for some days past is remarkable, there being no apparent reason for withholding details of events that have now passed into history. The only thing that appears to afford some explanation of this reticence is the warning sent to England by the High Commissioner a Cape Town, Sir Alfred Milner, against persons having business in the Transvaal returning there for another couple of months. That would convey the belief that it is expected that time will elapse before the Free State is completely subjugated, and order introduced into the affairs of the Transvaal.

Until some information of the whereabouts of the scattered Boer commandos and of the number of guns they have with them is received the value of President Krüger's and Secretary of State Reitz's declarations that the real war had only just begun cannot be estimated. they are believed however to have over 25,000 mer still available to carry on the fighting among the valleys and hills of the north, and a good war chest, as President Krüger is reported have said, for State purposes.

A despatch from Gen. Buller describes the capture of Mount Inkwelo, south of Majuba, and believes that from there he commands the key of the Boer positions at Laings Nek. Unless the Boers are forced to retire through some action on the part of Lord Roberts, there is a chance that there may yet be some fighting on the scene of that in 1881.

Added, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please add to the roll of fame Mr. Hoose Boose of Mariboro, N. J. FREEHOLD, N. J., June 7.

Let Him In. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: St. Gump of St. Clair county is knocking at the day BELLEVILLE, Ill., June &.

THE WONDERS OF BLECTRICITY. The Great Experimental Plant of the Jefferson Physical Labratory.

Prof. John Trowbridge, director of the Jef-

erson Physical Laboratory of Harvard Uni-

ersity, writes to the Electrical Review as follows: "The college professor finds himself to-day, n view of the remarkable practical development of electricity, at a certain disadvantage ompared with the electrical engineer. The latter has at his command telegraph and telephone lines of great extent; he can experiment on cables, for instance, under conditions which cannot be produced in any laboratory; he can mploy currents of enormous strength in practical investigations in heat and in metallurgy The college instructor is limited in resources n the large field of the display of great electrical energy. There is, however, one direction in which he can enter into competition with the practical man on equal terms, and this field is that of high electro-motive force. I have, therefore, entered this field with the desire of using to the utmost the facilities which the practical developments of electrical phenomena have afforded the investigator. For the past two years I have experimented with a storage battery of 10,000 cells, and the plant has proved so practical that I have lately led it, and I now have 20,000 cells in successful operation. This plant is the largest in the world at the service of the investigator in electricity and it has opened a highly interesting field in the study of high electro-motive force. At the voltage of 3,000,000, sparks can be produced 61/2 feet long, which exhibit all the chief peculiarities of lightning. By means of suitable condensers I can obtain 6,000,000 volts; but I have discovered that voltage of this extent can not be studied in a laboratory or n any confined space. It is necessary to place the apparatus in an open field and at east 30 feet from the ground, for the inductive action to all surrounding objects at such high voltages is enormous and the air be

fairly good conductor. "One of the most interesting manifestations of this large battery is the production of the X-rays. The photographs taken by means of it show unusual contrasts and exhibit traces of the ligaments and muscles. I see no reason why, under proper manipulation, one cannot obtain satisfactory photographs of the endons and muscles, for the battery current and voltage can be regulated to any desired

The quantity discharge of the battery is also of great scientific interest. I am employing a condenser consisting of 300 plates of glass with a coated surface of sixteen to wenty inches. This has a capacity of about 1.8 microfarads. The discharge from this condenser charged to over 40,000 volts produces the highest instantaneous temperature which has been obtained and photographs of the spectrum of hydrogen can be obtained with one discharge. This battery opens an interesting field of inquiry in regard to the specra of the vapor of the metals and also promises to solve certain electrical engineering problems, notably the change of magnetic permeability at periods ranging from 700 a second to over 1,000,000, under currents of varying

NEW "PIVOTAL STATES."

The Distinction of New York and Indiana Has Ceased in This Regard.

It has been pointed out frequently by stu dents of American national politics that New York and Indiana are two States which have oscillated between the two parties for many years. Indiana was Republican in 1872, Democratic in 1876, Republican in 1880, Demo cratic in 1884. Republican in 1888. Democratic in 1892, and Republican in 1896, on the electora ticket, while New York, going back further, was Republican in 1864, Democratic in 1868 Republican in 1872, Democratic in 1876, Re publican in 1880. Democratic in 1884. Repubican in 1888, Democratic in 1892, and Republican in 1896. On this showing it would ap pear that the two States of New York and Indiana, one in the East and one in the West were important if not pivotal States in na tional elections and that by a study of political conditions in them a view of the probable results of a campaign would be attained.

This view of the case, however, does not certainty of these two States does not arise from ordinary, but from exceptional causes. They have been abnormally favored in nominations by the two parties, the Republicans inations by the two parties, the Republicans having had an Indiana candidate for President in 1888 and 1892 and the Democrats having gone to Indiana for their Vice-Presidential candidate in 1876, 1880 and 1884. In 1872 the Republican candidate for President, and in 1884 the Republican candidate for Vice-President were chosen from Illinois, Indiana's Western neighbor, and the Democratic candidate for Vice-President came from Illinois in 1892. Ohio furnished one or other of the parties with either a Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidate in 1876, 1880, 1889, and 1896. The politics of Indiana are to a great extent controlled by the sentiment of the voters in the two neighboring and more important States controlled by the sentiment of the voters in the two neighboring and more important States of Illinois and Ohio, and it need be no occasion for surprise, therefore, that the special efforts made by either party to secure success in Indi-ana should have had the effect of keeping that State for a number of years in the very doubtmade by either party to secure success in Indiana should have had the effect of keeping that State for a number of years in the very doubtful column. New York, though less influenced than is Indiana by the nomination to elective, office of candidates resident within its borders had a Presidential nominee on one of the party tickets in 1868, a President and Vice-President in 1878, a President and Vice-President in 1884, a President and Vice-President in 1888, and a President and Vice-President in 1889.

dent in 1882.

Changed political conditions, arising from the admission of new States and the larger representation of Western commonwealths, as well as from the new lines of political division in the United States, have deprived New York and Indiana of their former distinction as pivotal States and in the Presidential election of 1886 the two closer States in the country were Kentucky, overwhelmingly Democratic for many years, and South Dakota, admitted into the Union as a State in 1889. Two other close States in the Presidential election of four years ago were Kansas and Oregon, and two probable uncertain States this year are Marylad and Wyoming.

There are no longer in important doubtful States any preliminary elections, such as former the presidential election of the control of the presidential country and and Wyoming.

There are no longer in important doubtful States any preliminary elections, such as formerly made Pennsylvania and afterward Ohio and Indiana pivotal States. Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine, which are reliably Republican, hold State elections in advance of the national contest, and Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama, which are just as strongly Democratic, hold their State elections in April, September and August respectively, but the withdrawal of the uncertain States from the list of those in which disputed State contests were held in advance of the general election, has restored to a great extent the political equilibrium between the States, so that a vote counts as much in one as another, and as shown in the present consideration of the names of Vice-Presidential candidates by by the two parties there is no undue preference for any State.

Investigating Mayor Woodward's Conduct. ATLANTA, Ga., June 8 -The investigation of the alleged misconduct of Mayor James G. Woodward by a sub-Committee from the city council began this afternoon. The sessions are held behind closed doors. Among the witnesses suppensed was Hoke Smith, a number of city and police officials and reporters of two local papers. Should the report of the committee be adverse it will prepare articles of impeachment.

Delegates for Long. From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 6.-Friends of Secretary Long ing toward him in different parts of the country. is now practically certain that he will have the solid rote of New England. Representative Hawley, one of the delegates-at-large from Texas, has promised the Massachusetts man twenty votes from his State. Ten delegates from California have already been instructed for Long, and the other California delegates are expected to join with them. It is safe to say that long will have a good share of delegates from west of the Mississippi. Illinois, Michigan and other central Western States will furnish a quota, all this without organization or any attempt to press Secre'ary Long's andidacy aggressively.

Apiain Case in Delaware Republicanism. From the Wilmington Evening Journal.

The Evening Journal renews its assurance to the people of the United States that Col Dupont and the Republicans who are associated with him will, unde no dreumstance or combination of circumstances, en-ter into any political deal which has in contemplation the disgracing of their State by electing Addicks to the United States Senate. AT THE GATES OF THE PARK

me Views on Their Relations to Public Monuments, the Dewey Arch in Particular. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The new rule of the Park Board regulating sculptures as adjuncts to buildings, bridges or viaducts, excepting statues of great artistic and national importance which may be placed in small parks or at the intersections of streets are excellent

in restrictive quality, and no doubt after

the Art Commission adjusts itself to conditions,

will prove a great benefit. Another one of the

rules is that no memorial or statue of whatso-

ever artistic value shall be interjected into a landscape to which it cannot be made to add value of accentuation or suggestion of purpose. This rule has already had the moral support of a strong protest against placing the Sherman monument, which doubtless in itself will be a thing of beauty, in the Mall, to the detriment and distraction of its peaceful charm, creating thus a precedent of much preventive and preservative force.

Another of these rul's provides that if con demned by the Art Commission any one of the statues not placed in conformity therewith may be removed.

Much has been said from time to time in the press, in circles interested in art, and elsewhere, about the removal of objectionable sculpture In fact at one time the Park Board secured a committee of sculptors, with the venerable dean of them all at its head, to make a report,

committee of sculptors, with the Venerable dean of them all at its head, to make a report, but, singularly enough, no report was ever made, and I seriously doubt if this generation will witness the removal of the unsightliest of the most objectionable.

Sir John Steel, it is true, is dead; but if either of his masterpieces, the Scott or the Burns, were condemned, it would be construed as a reflection on the taste of the Queen of England, who knighted the sturdy Scottish sculptor because of his genius. In order, therefore, to avoid international unpleasantness the incident may, for the present, be looked upon as closed. As to the others, the sculptors are living, most of them with connections in various directions, which would make the condemnation of their statues embarrassing for the official condemners. As to those whose influences touch nowhere in particular, they are safe, for if they should suffer condemnation, an uninitiated public would ask, why not also so and so?

nowhere in particular, they are safe, for if they should suffer condemnation, an uninitiated public would ask, why not also so and so?

So our citizens of an iconoclastic bent should turn that dangerous form of energy into a preventive rather than a destructive force, upholding the hands of the Art Commission in doing according to its lights, which are not dim, without fear of persons, or consideration of professional ethics; the breaker of bad images may become through indirection the builder of good ones.

A tentative report on "Nomenclature of Gates of the (Central) Park" made by Andrew H. Green as far back as 1862, is extremely suggestive as opening an expansive field for the sculptor's art, and as affording places for contributed memorials in which they may serve as desirable means to a definite end rather than an embarrassing incongruity in midst of scenic beauty.

Fighteen of the twenty names suggested by

an embarrassing incongruity in midst of scenic beauty.

Eighteen of the twenty names suggested by Mr. Green were given to the entrances. Two or three were changed and mistakenly.

That some of the Park Commissioners, some of the time, have known of these names and regarded them is evinced by the fact that the bust of Humboldt is within the entrance of the Scholars' Gate, at Fifth avenue, and the statue of Thorwaldsen, at the Artists' Gate, at Sixth avenue, both on Fifty-ninth street. It was an undue stretch of imagination or entire ignorance

Scholars Gate, at Fifthavenue, and the statue of Thorwaldsen, at the Artists' Gate, at Sixth avenue, both on Fifty-ninth street. It was an undue stretch of imagination or entire ignorance of the fact of the names which found fitness in placing the Columbus monument at the Merchants' Gate, at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Considerable latitude may be admissible, if this desirable place for monuments is to retain its present name, for the people are not apt to put up statues to merchants merely as such. They make highly respectable and useful members of communities, but they neither produce nor create, and as the legitimate end of their activity is the making of money, if they are successful they have their reward. Columbus gave the world a hemisphere and the world gave him a prison. He set out to find a new road to the Indies for the merchants, and he found a new world for the old one to push over into and make a new thing, a man not born to look up nor down. His monument will serve yery well to fill the place of all the merchants. There is though at Eighty-fifth street and Eighth avenue a "Mariners'" Gate or entrance, which might be made a gate in reality if the money subscribed for the now abandoned project of the Naval Arch should be turned to the fitter uses of a Mariners' gate. I make the suggestion to Col. Church with a belief that the subscribers to the arch would willingly have their c ntributions deflected to this purpose in which beauty and use may unite in a form less exotic than that of the arch, evolved from the gate o' a walled city and isolated. Seven years ago the city was empowered to spend \$250.000 for a soldiers and sailors' monument and In that time it has shifted seven times. Through efforts to fit a design to a site and a site to a design and now in the projected form of a great heathen temple it is waiting for permission from a court to settle down.

At the north end of the Park the egress into the continuation of Seventh avenue, thence to the river, 150 feet wide and lined on eith

to the river, 150 feet wide and lined on either side with trees, marks the place for the Warriors' Gate in which this unfortunately managed project of the soldiers and sailors, memorial might find expression, pregnant, pertinent in keeping with its incomparable theme.

Almost all of these names of gates suggest themes and forms for sculptors and architects which may grow entirely out of conditions peculiar to them into an art expression quite indigenous. Not an emasculated and perverted reproduction of an Arch of Titus, or a Temple of Vesta borrowed clumsily for a purpose it cannot serve.

I would suggest a change in the names of some of these gates so that the kinds of human energy and aspiration the race has always believed in commemorating and memorializing shall be more equitably distributed. The

energy and aspiration the race has always lileved in commemorating and memorializ shall be more equitably distributed. T'Scholars' Gate, ''for example, is meant to clude the poet, the preacher, the statesman, lawyer, the author, the editor, the teacher, doctor, the scientist; about half, in fact, of twalks in which men have done something to the race out of and beyond the channels trade into the luminous sphere of thought a inspiration.

rade into the luminous spines.

Inspiration.

The naming of these gates is but one of the things the conservator, if not the creator of the Park, Andrew H. Green, has done for New York. We have been fortunate in having in one public-spirited man the imagination of a poet and the iron hand of the man of affairs, thought and action, which so seldom go together.

WILLIAM RUDOLF O'DONOVAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article your daily of June 1, by H. N. Fairbanks, reminds me of meeting a gentleman on the Santa Fé Railroad. As I entered the smoking room of the sleener he

mentioned the name of Gen. Wright. He was talking of the Civil War and of "Sheridan's Ride" and stated that he was a field telegraph operator for Gen. Wright and that the General had the army well in hand and ready for an attack when Sheridan arrived. As will be seen, this was an entirely unsolicited statement on the part of the hearers and from, as I subsequently learned, a lawyer residing in Washington who had not seen the General since the war. A few months later I wrote Gen. Wright, with whom I was well acquainted, telling him what the stranger had stated, and soon after received this reply:

"He seems to have understood what he was saying in his statement that I had the troops in good shape when Sheridan came up. In fact, he made no change in the dispositions I had made and naturally carried out the plans for movements I had formed. I think the command generally understood this." and that the General had the army well in hand and

the command generally understood this."

These facts have been known to many since the time of the Civil War and the story is not, as has been intimated. "spring upon the public at this late day to rob another hero of his laurrels."

A. H. STEVENS, an old "vet."

CLINTON, Conn., June 7.

Frenchman Explains the Change in English Character.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your clip ing from the London Spectator about the change in he English character is very interesting. The Spectator says "there must be something to count" for that change. The English are becoming French in some of their aspects. Why? The reason is that, since the Crimean days, they drink every year more wine and more coffee. See official

statistics.

If the import duties upon wines were suppressed or, at least, considerably reduced. England would become a people of vivacious, gesticulating individuals. You may object that in France the use of beer is growing rapidly, and yet there is no change in the national character; but you must mind that French drink beer after meals and do not renounce to have plenty of wine with all their meals. For them beer and only a washdown.

TUESDAY.

M. NICOLIN.

Use for Knowledge of Spanish. From the Merican Herald.

Americans who contemplate going to Porte Rico, or Cuba, or coming to Mexico, would do well to learn Spanish. English will "do" around hotels and barber shops, and among the better educated people, but not for every day, all around intercourse with the people. Linguistic changes are effected slowly always. Americans will never gain that intimate commercial old on Latin America that the Germans have till they learn Spanish, and, for Brazil, Portu-

This Year's Kansas Wheat Crop.

From the Topeka Dally Capital. year will be immense. Experts place it all the way from 70,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels. The largest yield of wheat in the history of the State was 72,000,sele in 1802. Last year the yield was 60,-

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Their Interests Clash in the Sahara-Trouble

The present political difficulties between France and Morocco are the result of France's purpose to take possession of the hinterland of Algeria. This is the reason the French are building a railroad into the Sahara to the oases of Tuat, 700 miles south of the Mediterranean. They have already occupied the Tidikelt cases, east of Tuat, and have thus extended their rule into the heart of the country that has supplied food to the Tuareg nomads who are bent on preventing France from extending her rule across the desert. France desires to reduce the Tuarees to submission by cutting off their food resources, and also to make the caravan routes between Algeria and the Soudan safe for merchants and develop the rich oases which may be made a source of much profit.

In carrying out this scheme France has disneroaching tinctly disavowed any intentic upon Moroccan territory. N od of her railroad now building is to pass through any region that Morocco has ever controlled. But the railroad has now reached the neighborhood of the Figuig oasis which is part of the Moroccan domain. France declared that the line should be kept to the east of the oasis and that she sought no territorial dispute with Morocco. But that country now says that the region which the French railroad is about to penetrate belongs to her. To be sure, she has never exercised any authority over it, but the boundary of Morocco has never been defined on the south and it is not difficult for the Government to assert pretensions over any part of the Sahara south of the territory that is admitted to be a part of the Sultanate.

Probably the French would not have extended their railroad to the southwest near Figuig if it were not necessary to build the line along the valley of the Wady Zusfana, to avoid the wide zone of desert sands. It remains to be seen whether the warship which France has just sent to Tangier will have any effect in restraining the Moors from attacking the French who have thrown up intrenchments at the end

of their railroad line. Figuig produces excellent dates but it supports a population of only 15,000. Its political nportance has long been out of all proportion to its size. For many years it has been a place of refuge for criminals and rebels from Algeria and France has never seized offenders against er laws when they have sought safety in this borderland. If Morocco persists in her present quarrel the probability is that she will lose Figuig if not a much larger slice of her territory.

URUGUAY'S MINISTER HERE.

First to Be Accredited to This Country-Son of the President, Cuestas. Juan Cuestas, LL.D., the first Minister to be

sent to this country as the diplomatic representative of Uruguay, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg Line steamship Columbia. He was accompanied by his secretary, Thomas R. Howard, the son of a former United States Consul at Montevideo, and by Mrs. Howard. The new at Montevideo, and by Mrs. Howard. The new Minister is about 30 years old and a bachelor. After serving two terms as a member of the Chamber of Deputies he received the diplomatic appointment on Jan. 15 from his father. Juan Lindolfo Cuestas, the President of the Republic. Minister Cuestas was met at the pier in Hooken by Prudencio de Murguiondo, the Consul-General of Uruguay at Washington, and hymr. Thomas A. Eddy, the Uruguay Consul in this city. He went to the Brevoort House last night and will go to Washington early next week.

week.
Gen. Murguiondo, who has represented Uruguay in this country since 1854 and has teen
Consul-General since 1891, said that the accrediting of a Minister was the result of increasing
trade and more intimate relations between the

FIRES OF A YEAR IN NEW YORK. Engine 17 Responded to 612 Alarms During

1899-6,067 Alarms All Told. The full report of Fire Commissioner Scannell for the year 1809 appeared in the City Record yesterday. It shows that there were 6.067 plarms of fire during the year. Of these, 612 alarms were responded to by Engine Company 17, whose house is in Ludlow street. This is the best record of any one engine company in the city. Engine Company 9 in East Broadway is second on the list with 351 alarms. Hook and Ladder Company 4 of 788 Eighth avenue holds the record in its class, having performed duty at 330 tires out of 482 alarms. Six other hook and ladder companies worked at more than 200 fires.

200 fires.

The pension fund disbursed \$338.814.10, and the life insurance lund \$33,000. This leaves a combined balance in these funds at the beginning of the year of \$1,340,775.98.

New Movement in Behalf of the Naval Arch. People who live and own property in the ricinity of Madison Square are planning to rouse sufficient enthusiasm among the people f the city to perpetuate the Naval Arch at its present site. They have requested the aid of the Citizens' Committee, which has been trying to raise funds to make the arch permanent. It sufficient funds are not subscribed to build the arch, the persons interested in the latest move-ment propose to ask the city to build it.

Filipino Curios for Smithsonian Institution

From the Washington Post. Col. F. F. Hilder, chief clerk of the Bureau of Ethnology, has returned from the Philippines, where he went to make a collection under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution He has brought home with him a valuable collection of Filipino curios and specimens of native industry. The collection will arrive

n Washington within a few days. The collection is a representative exhibit of the manufactures, trades, arts, tools, domestic utensils, costumes, weapons, woods, and industries of the islands. In the cellection are models of native houses and boats, apparatus used in the industry of fishing, agricultural used in the industry of fishing, agricultural implements, photographs showing native manners and costumes, musical instruments, from the very crudest, made of bamboo, to the finest product of the workshops of Manila; furniture of bamboo and elegant hardwoods, cannon, guns, swords, knives, bolos, infernal machines and other instruments of warfare, rolls of handwritten native music, exhibits from the schools, and all manner of articles calculated to throw light upon the manner of life in the islands.

Col. Hilder brought with him specimens of col. Hilder brought with him specimens of more than a hundred varieties of wood, about forty of which are cabinet woods, most of them entirely unknown to the Western world. To a Post reporter Col. Hilder said that the wood industry of the islands promises to develop into one of great magnitude. He expressed the belief that the Philippines were capable of supplying the world with cabinet woods for centuries to come.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat

MONTOOMERY, June 3.-Montgomery's four or five factories, heretofore held together artificially by combine or mutual agreement received an unwelcome, active and powerful opposition yesterday, coming from an entirely opposition yesterday, coming from an entirely new and large plant just finished within this city known as the People's Ice Factory, sturting out in a procession fourteen new ice wagons with banners and band parading all of the public streets yesterday noon, and soon therefounds for a nickel. To-day the combination followed suit, advertising and selling twenty pounds for a nickel and one-thousand-pound blocks for \$2.50, the former price being \$4. The People's is owned and controlled by strong parties and will more than meet the other companies' reduction.

The Proposition to Repeal the Fifteenth

From a Speech by Mr. J. C. Napter at Normal, Ala Mr. Cockran had been invited into the South to make a speech. Like many others who have heretfore come into the South, his greatest desire was to please his host. He grasped the subject and the phase of it which appeared to him to be the surest means of reaching the applause, the sympathy and hearts of his hearers. Mr. Cockran simply tried to cut-Herod Herod. But he was wrong. His proposition o repeal the Fifteenth Amendment will not receive the support of the people of this country. It is gratify ng to know that this proposition was not made by Southern man, but by a person who has seen but about the Southern people. Southern conditions and the relations of the negro to the body politic as any other man in the country. No. Mr. Cockran, neither the Southern white man nor the Southern regro wants the Fifteenth Amendment renealed any moi? than the people of New York wish to see it done