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Advocacy That Is Fatal to Bryan.

Mr. RICHARD OLNEY apologizes for his support of BRYAN on the ground that "infirmities in its creed and defects in its leadership will always characterize every party." Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S apology is that "a panic would be a small price to pay" for the destruction of an imaginary "imperialism" by the election of BRYAN. The apology of Mr. CARL SCHURZ is that the party in opposition would be able to prevent BRYAN from carrying out his determination to destroy the prosperity of the country by the "immediate" enforcement of his disastrous policy; and Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN presents a similar apology.

A like tone of apology pervades every argument for the support of BRYAN which is made in any other quarter than among the honest advocates of free silver and the overthrow of the gold standard. Except only by Populists and Populized Democrats, he has no support that does not fly in the face of the common sense of the people by its confession that the issue which alone gives him distinction and procured his nomination in 1896 and his renomination in 1900, is false and pernicious.

Now, how is it possible for a candidate to survive an advocacy which is so fatal to him in its contemptuous confession of his "infirmities"? In 1896 his support was as honest and thorough as was the opposition to him. Here in New York, for instance, it was suspected that among leaders of Tammany it was largely perfunctory only, but among their followers it was unquestionably sincere and enthusiastic. The absolute faith in BRYAN'S silver theory which cost the late Mr. ST. JOHN so grievous a sacrifice, both financially and in the esteem of his banking colleagues, was shared by practically every one of the 135,624 citizens who voted for BRYAN in 1896. At this time four years ago Tammany orators in crowded halls, from the tails of carts or on the street pavements were guaranteeing to the people the complete efficacy of the 16-to-1 medicine for all the ills of society; and it was evident that they talked no more confidently than in their enthusiastic conviction they actually felt.

So it was throughout the Union. Everywhere the support of BRYAN was as the hero of 16 to 1 and it was sincere and uncompromising. It would have resented apologies like those now made by Messrs. OLNEY and SCHURZ as insulting to both the candidate and their own intensity of devotion. The great aggregate of votes for BRYAN in 1896, or one million more than were cast for CLEVELAND in 1892, represented and expressed genuine faith in his silver theory at a time when it came as a novelty to the American people. It was believed in by those millions of citizens as the cure-all he declared it to be, and not less confidently they looked forward to business and industrial calamity as the inevitable consequence of his defeat. Now, instead of stimulating that faith advocates of BRYAN of the Olney order are telling people that it was and is an "infirmity" and that there is no justification for supporting him except in spite of it, though again he has been made a candidate for President solely as its apostle.

Is that the way to rekindle the flame of enthusiasm in his behalf which burned throughout the Union so fiercely four years ago? Will not BRYAN soon find that if there is to be any fire in his campaign he will have to inflate his lungs to counteract the influence of so chilling and quenching an advocacy? He needs friends, not apologists. If he is not the apostle of 16 to 1 he is nothing.

The University of Vermont.

Although Vermont did not enter the Union as a State until after the government organized under the Federal Constitution went into operation, the institution known as the University of Vermont was established more than a century ago. It was created in 1791 by an act of the State Legislature, which authorized its corporators to appropriate all lands which had been granted and reserved by the State for the use and benefit of a college. In 1865 the State Agricultural College, which had been incorporated three years before, and had received a grant of public lands from the United States, was united with the elder institution under the collective name of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

This seat of learning has no law school or school of theology, but a medical college which was started in 1822 has recently been reorganized as a coördinate department of the university. On the whole, the institution may be said to satisfy the definition of a *studium generale*, for, although the majority of its students are natives of Vermont, many come from other New England States and from New York, and some from more distant parts of the Union. According to the catalogue for 1899-1900 the teaching staff of the university now numbers 61, and there are 523 students, of whom 288 belong to the academical departments and 191 to the school of medicine. We should point out that a part of the students are young women, the principle of coeducation having been adopted at Burlington.

The requirements for admission and the subsequent courses of instruction vary according as a student enters the department of arts or the scientific departments. In the department of arts itself the requirements differ according as a student aims at the degree of Bachelor of Arts or at that of Bachelor of Philosophy. In the former case an applicant must be conversant with Greek grammar, including prosody, must be able to write simple Greek prose and to translate easy Greek at sight, and must be examined in four books of XENOPHON'S "Anabasis," and in three books of the "Iliad." In Latin he must have read four books of CÆSAR'S "Commentaries," six orations of CICERO, together with VIRGIL'S "Eclogues" and six books of the "Æneid;" he must also be able to write Latin prose, to translate ordinary Latin at sight, and he will be examined in Latin grammar, including prosody. In mathematics he must offer arithmetic, including the metric system; algebra through quadratic equations, and plane geometry. An applicant will also be tested with regard to his knowledge of English grammar and English literature, ancient and modern geography, and not only ancient but also English and American history. That is to say, the conditions of admission to the University of Vermont for those who desire to attain the degree of Bachelor of Arts are fully up to the standard of those elder universities which still insist upon a knowledge of Greek.

A student, however, may enter the department of arts at this institution without any knowledge of Greek, but in this case he must offer French or German as an equivalent, and he can only obtain the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. To the scientific departments, which comprise, first, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, secondly, chemistry, and, thirdly, agriculture, a student may be admitted without any knowledge of either Greek or Latin, but he must offer French or German as a substitute for the latter language. The ordinary degree conferred by the scientific departments is that of Bachelor of Science, but the degree of Civil, Electrical or Mechanical Engineer is bestowed upon those Bachelors of Science who shall have pursued the appropriate technical studies for at least one additional year, and have engaged in professional work for one year more. We should here mention that the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Science is only conferred upon graduates who shall have resided one year at the University of Vermont, and upon nonresident graduates who shall have pursued elsewhere for two years a course of liberal study. In all cases a candidate for either of the degrees named must present a thesis upon some branch of liberal study pursued since graduation, and pass an examination before the faculty. The degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred upon those who have attended a four years' course in the medical school, and who have passed satisfactorily the final examinations.

The requirements for admission to this school are not as high as those prescribed at some universities. No knowledge of Latin is required; applicants are simply called upon to pass an entrance examination in arithmetic, grammar, geography, orthography, American history, English composition and elementary physics. We should note in passing, with regard to the academical department of the University of Vermont, that the studies of the freshman year are all prescribed; for classical students they include Greek and Latin, while for literary-scientific students Greek is replaced by French. With the sophomore year the system of elective studies begins, the only prescribed work for that twelvemonth being English and one modern language.

As regards expenses at this university, we observe that the tuition fee in the arts and scientific departments is $60 per annum. There is also an annual fee of $20 for incidental expenses, which does not include charges for breakage or the cost of material used in laboratory courses. The rent of rooms in the college buildings ranges from $15 to $80 per year, and board is procurable in the college hall for $2.75 per week. A good deal of assistance in the way of scholarships is obtainable by needy but meritorious students. For instance, ordinary scholarships, of which there are forty-six, cancel the amount of the tuition fee; State scholarships, of which there are thirty, both the tuition and the annual fees. There is also a loan fund and a number of prizes.

We may mention, finally, that what may be termed the plant of the university comprehends a library of 57,000 volumes, including the valuable collection made by the well-known philologist, GEORGE P. MARSH; a museum containing archæological, ethnological, mineralogical, conchological and numismatic collections, together with the collection of Oriental objects made in India by the late H. LEGRAND CANNON and by him bequeathed to this institution. There is also an art gallery in which are brought together such paintings, engravings, models, casts and photographs as serve to illustrate the history and principles of both ancient and modern art.

An Attack on Jim Jump.

The noble efforts of the Hon. JIM JUMP of St. Louis to strangle the Octopus with one hand and with the other to beckon the commercial travellers into the Bryan tent have aroused the envy that ever dogs the heels of genius. A townsman, who sends us his name, here undivulged, so that there may be still a place of penitence in his heart when he comes to see his error, aims this poisoned shaft at the Terror of the Trusts:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your issue of Sept. 2 you printed an editorial on the antics of the Hon. JIM JUMP in his endeavors to captain the cause of the Bryanite commercial travellers. So far so good, but that is not all there is to be said about the Hon. JIM. He is by previously selected occupation a shoe drummer and by one choice of amusement an amateur photographer. How he came into politics lies between the Hon. JIM JUMP and the Hon. JIM JONES. It is, however, certain that he does not belong to the same class of political notorieties as our own ABE SLUPSKY, your DINK BOTTS, or Chicago's BATHHOUSE JOHN, for all of these noted personages are standing on their own bottoms as having accomplished something in a political way by their own brains. Not so with the Hon JIM; his brains are working above another pair of feet.

"The Hon. JIM has a bosom friend named BARKER, Mr. C. I. BARKER, 'CY' for short. Now CY thinks a great deal of JIM in fact so much that he is helping JIM to make a reputation for himself of astute and convincing campaign literature. CY BARKER is writing all the stuff that is passing as JIM JUMP'S production. And CY is not a Bryanite either. He deserted the ranks of Bryanism four years ago and is a rabid and awful imperialist, with McKinleyistic tendencies.

"CY'S experiences have been somewhat varied, beginning with the cutting of eye teeth while playing devil in a printing shop over in Ohio somewhere. CY is no fool by any manner of means; in fact he is a pretty sharp fellow, and just what he means by assisting the Hon. JIM is problematical. JIM can write out a shoe order so that the men in the house who are used to his chirography can pick it out, but he couldn't write a free silver editorial or a campaign letter if it would save him from becoming a member of your gallery of notables. The said CY is editor of the *Shoe and Leather Gazette*, the organ of the shoe trade in the Southwest, and there is a possibility that the Hon. JIM is making a good handle for some purpose of CY'S.

"Yours for honest money and respect for political opponents who can use their own brains.

"ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6. OLD BULLION, JR."

The persons who believe that SHAKESPEARE didn't write his plays are welcome to believe that the Hon. JIM JUMP is not the author of those passionate and powerful articles against Trusts that have drawn tears from the Hon. JIM JONES. But we will not judge gladly to the baser end. We see no resemblance between the works of JUMP and the editorial articles in the *Shoe and Leather Gazette*. Doubtless the Hon. CY BARKER is a clever man, and his friendship for the Hon. JIM JUMP is a credit to both of them and to human nature. The friends of the Hon. JIM JUMP must be men of intellect and deep-revolving mind. But even if he were a man to dress himself in borrowed robes, his own wardrobe, were it of the poorest, would be all that he would need in his movement against the Trusts. Why should he have to use the brains of the Hon. CY BARKER? It is not hard work to denounce the Trusts. The thing is done every day by men who are themselves deep in Trusts. It doesn't require vast intelligence. A boy who had read the School Speaker and BRYAN'S speeches could declaim against the Trusts as well as BRYAN or JUMP. Hang the facts and manufacture the figures. Serve piping hot. That is the recipe.

We will not believe, then, that the productions of the Jumpery-Trumpery school attributed to the Hon. JIM JUMP come from the Hon. CY BARKER. It may be that both JUMP and BARKER have a quick sense of humor and that the former, with the gaiety of the true drummer, laughs in his sleeve at the unceasing warfare against monopoly. But the intervention of the Hon. CY BARKER is not needed. Anybody can whack the Trusts, but not everybody can be a JIM JUMP. We will have no hand in taking JIM JUMP'S honors from him; yet it may well be that there is a wink in his eye.

At Plymouth Rock.

The Triennial Congress of the Society of Mayflower Descendants will assemble in Plymouth, Mass., this week. Many persons of distinction are among the delegates. As for the number of Descendants, it is legion. In view of the fact that most of the Mayflower people were of low degree, the happiness felt in being descended from them is creditable and can have no snobbery about it. The great Puritan swells of the Massachusetts Bay settlement seem to get less honor than the humble folk of Plymouth Rock and Puddle Dock.

Poor, meagre and unimportant in itself Plymouth might never have been and yet the great stream of New England history would have flowed unchecked. The Puritan emigration determined the character of New England and of the Commonwealths which New England was to found or help in founding elsewhere. But the glory of priority, the romance of humble origin belong to the Plymouth Pilgrims; and these have been celebrated, not always wisely and sometimes perhaps too well. Still, there is patriotism as well as pride in this robust form of ancestor worship. Some of the orators at Forefathers' Day dinners confuse the Pilgrims and the Puritans, but a noble series of orations at Plymouth and elsewhere, has glorified the men and women of the Mayflower.

It is worth while to remember that it was commercialism that opened this country to colonization. When all is said that should be said about the desire to look after the souls of the natives and about the zeal of the emigrants to worship GOD according to their own consciences and not let anybody else do so, the fact remains that "greed" was the inspiring motive of European settlement in the United States. The title was by force occasionally varied by cheap purchase. The passion for new resources and trade burned in the mother country. Wherever there have been colonies or States in the world, the hope of commercial advantage has been their ultimate cause.

We invite the Descendants to think on this as they gaze at the Rock.

The Hurricane in the Gulf.

Both our Gulf and Atlantic coasts suffer severely at times from the cyclonic storms that originate in the Caribbean Sea. September and October are normally months of lowest atmospheric pressure in the West Indies and the Caribbean. Currents of air from all directions move toward this area of low barometer and the meeting of these currents gives rise to a circular or whirling motion whose diameter at the start is a small affair, but is sometimes increased to 2,000 miles. The whirl invariably moves northward and nearly always westward, while within the tropics, and thus our entire Gulf coast may be brought within its range; but by the time it reaches the Gulf Stream its westerly direction is changed to easterly and it follows, in part, the stream's course; and our Atlantic coast sometimes gets the benefit of the western part of the whirl.

About 88 per cent. of these West Indies cyclones occur in August, September and October. Fortunately most of them are not of a very destructive character. The records in the Island of St. Thomas, for example, show that in the century and a half preceding 1897 that island suffered from devastating cyclones only seven times though it is the northern and eastern islands, such as St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Bahamas that are most frequently in the pathway of the severest cyclones. With a wind velocity at Galveston, the other day, of eighty miles an hour, nearly twice the velocity of the wind that mariners call a strong gale, the storm, everywhere over sea or land, must have been of very destructive violence unless Galveston was near the centre of the whirl; for the force of the wind gradually increases from the margin toward the centre.

The extension of our weather service to a number of islands in the Antilles has already proved of considerable service by the warnings sent to our ports and shipping of the approach of these storms. No such warnings, however, could mitigate the catastrophe that has overwhelmed Galveston. Her citizens will probably ascertain, as soon as possible, how far the resources of engineering science may be available to protect them in future from similar invasions of the sea caused by cyclones.

Baseball.

A few weeks ago, after DOYLE of the New York club had struck the umpire, EMSLIE, we called the attention of a New England contemporary, the *Boston Herald*, to its noticeable share in encouraging the spirit which leads to such assaults. The root of all disorder on the baseball field is of course the players' habit of wrangling with the umpire over unfavorable decisions, an offence to sport for which the Boston club is conspicuous, and toward which the *Herald* has shown a tolerating or even friendly side. Hence our rebuke. Our contemporary met us with protests of innocence. So we laid before it, taken from its own columns, the conclusive evidence of its guilt, hopefully, since it had shown signs of a better tone. Alas, things have gone wrong again with our contemporary. They are even worse than ever. We quote from its issue of Sept. 7:

"Umpire SNYDER was clearly in error in deciding IRWIN out at the home plate in the first inning. The player was safe, and a good kick was justifiable. A player is made of poor stuff who would not stand up for his rights in such a case.

"This was not the only time the umpire was in error. It is simply impossible to conjecture what was the matter with his eyesight and his judgment. There was no more doubt that DUFFY was safely past first in the fourth, when he beat the throw of KAHOE, than there was in the case of IRWIN, and LEWIS clearly was safe at first in the sixth inning, but was given out. Even rustiness would be no excuse for such lapses."

The umpire the "sole and absolute judge" as to the facts of the game, had his view about the case. So did IRWIN and the *Herald*. Their views not agreeing with the umpire's they kicked, the player kicking on the field, and the newspaper backing him up next morning. In the *Herald's* view there was occasion for a "good kick." Indeed a good kick was required of IRWIN as a man of spirit. He had rights. The umpire was the official appointed to judge them, but no matter. As the prisoner and his counsel thought the Judge was wrong, they raised their fists at the bench.

Possibly our contemporary is a hopeless case. It may never see and understand its encouragement of rowdyism. But for those who have in truth the interests of the national game at heart and who are fond of sport because it is sport, we commend IRWIN and the *Herald* as examples of what must be obliterated utterly from the ball field or the national game will remain rowdy to the end—its end.

Curiously enough on the heels of this double outcrop of rowdyism in Boston a spokesman of the professionals now leaguing themselves to deal the better with the magnates tells THE SUN that they "have agreed to stop kicking at umpires and to refrain from indulging in other rows that have hurt the national game. In a word, the players have come to a realizing sense that unless baseball is reformed it will sink so low in the estimation of the public that it will be impossible for us to draw good salaries and for the club owners to make any money." Good. Baseball, to be a game, must have an umpire. Without one it never will be better than a fight.

It is a safe prediction that when the Democratic candidate for Governor first reaches his home after the nomination he will not receive such an enthusiastic and "all out" greeting as was given to BENJAMIN B. ODELL, the Republican nominee, when he got back to his home in Newburg.

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS has reached the if-the-election-were-held-to-day-McKINLEY-would-be-beaten stage. So little it takes to make a great man happy.

Mr. RICHARD OLNEY'S recent criticism of the Administration's Philippine policy as "tactless and brutal" was based upon his belief that "the treaty of peace was the signal for another, more costly, bloody and prolonged war." Mr. OLNEY does not know his subject. AGUINALDO began the war Mr. OLNEY refers to three days before the treaty was ratified, when the leading Democrats were confident that the treaty would be beaten.

"Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at the time when the Senate was deliberating upon the treaty," President McKINLEY writes in his letter of acceptance, "shows that no action on our part, except surrender and abandonment, would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt, in any fair mind, of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood."

It rested first with AGUINALDO. Since then it has been shared by the supporters of WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the effect of whose treasonable conduct the late Gen. LAWTON prayed that the American people might know.

Major MIMS of Atlanta wants to be Mayor MIMS of Atlanta. Major MIMS "loves to proclaim and asks no better epitaph than 'He was true to his party and his principles and always voted the Democratic ticket.'" But if Major MIMS were true to Democratic principles, he wouldn't have voted the Democratic ticket in 1896 and he would refuse to vote it in 1900.

We hope that the owners of the Deutschland will make a lot of money from her. A ship that can steam across the Atlantic at better than 23 1-4 knots ought to be encouraged.

One of the most prominent gold Democrats of Baltimore, Mr. EDGAR H. GANS, has reviewed the political situation in a letter of exhaustive ability to the *Baltimore News*, and sums up on the silver issue thus:

"Whatever else may be said of the effect of BRYAN'S success, it is certain that his election will give the free silver heresy an enormous prestige. The vote will be claimed by BRYAN as a mandate from the people to immediately establish free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. A President fanatically wedded to its establishment will use all his power to force it upon Congress. A House of Representatives will pass a bill. The silver question will again come to the fore with a popular majority behind it. There will be constant and aggressive agitation in its favor. Would not this be a great evil to the mind of a sound money Democrat?"

Regarding imperialism, in his analysis of the Bryan plan and the McKinley plan he finds their chief difference not one of kind but of difficulty and costliness, the Bryan plan being at a disadvantage. So he concludes:

"My conclusion, therefore, is that imperialism is a false issue, has no substance in it, and contains nothing which should prevent any sound money Democrat from voting as he voted in 1896. For my part, I shall vote for McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT."

A horse that trots a mile to wagon in 2:05¼, as The Abbot did last Friday, ought to be able, going before a sulky, to beat the 2:03¾ of the record holder, Alix.

What Bishop Turner Is After.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Interest in political circles in the city of Macon and State of Georgia has been aroused over the announcement of Bishop Henry M. Turner of the A. M. E. Church South that he would not only vote for Bryan, but also stump the State and country for him. No man of his race has been in the past more bitter against the Democrats of Georgia than he; it is doubtful if his language will help the party, but the Bishop has a card up his sleeve that will soon be played.

The State election will be held on Oct. 5, when members of the Legislature will be chosen, and that body will assemble on Oct. 24. Following in the footsteps of Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Georgia will try again to have a Constitutional amendment passed eliminating the negro from politics. The Hardwick bill, killed last year, will be introduced again by Mr. Roland Ellis of Bibb county in the Senate. The Bishop's action, therefore, will forestall any action of the Assembly, as there will still remain about ten days of the Presidential campaign, and the reverend parson will see to it in dealing the political cards that the bill will be smothered. There is a somewhat vague opinion among some of the advocates of the bill that perhaps there may be an understanding between the Northern Democrats and the Bishop that on the event of Bryan's election Federal troops will be used to quell race troubles resulting in lynching and other outrages. Whether such a thing would be attempted is not known, and no one can speak of it, but it is safe to say the people of the State will not submit to such use of the State militia or of the Federal soldier.

It remains to be seen if the sudden change of the Bishop in his political opinions will have the desired effect, and if it is going to be to the advantage of the Democratic party to cater to that element in this State. The people have not forgotten the advice he gave his race to arm themselves with shotguns and shoot down the first white person who attempted to arrest them. And it remains to be seen, too, if his influence reaches to the extent of controlling the votes of any of his race. SOUTH.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 6.

"Elect Me and I'll Do No Harm."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorial in THE SUN of Sept. 5 headed a "Humiliating Position in Politics" is admirable. The Bryan logic is, Elect me, I can do no harm the Republicans wont let me. Could anything be more absurd in politics? J. W. HARMAN.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 7.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

While Gen. Buller is pushing the part of the Boer force that went eastward from Lydenburg toward the Portuguese frontier, Gen. French is advancing toward Barberton from Carolina, which is south of Dalmanutha. The object of this double movement eastward is to drive the Boers from the railway to Komatipoort, and bottle them up in the mountains north of Lydenburg after their communications with Delagoa Bay are cut. There are several roads from the northeast of the Transvaal down to the Portuguese coast, by which there would still be means of getting up supplies for a limited number of men, but the question must be presenting itself to the leaders whether, in the final certainty that no help is coming from abroad, it would not be wiser to trek into neutral territory, the British policy having developed into one of deportation, and extermination of the Dutch element as a political force in South Africa. Gen. De Wet is working in the Kroonstad district, and is just reported to have captured a train near the Klip River. As regards the future, financial provision has been made for keeping up the agitation in favor of the republics. A sum of about $12,500,000 is said, on good authority, to have been placed in Europe under a large body of trustees for that purpose. President Krüger and Mr. Steyn are reported at Pilgrim's Rest in the heart of the mountains north of Lydenburg, and the rolling stock of the railways is massed at the end of the Selati River Railway on the way to Leydsdorp from Koomatipoort.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Gen. Chaffee's despatch of last Tuesday confirms the view that the Chinese Government will not return to Pekin while it is occupied by foreign troops, and he is of opinion that it will be a long time before Pekin again becomes the seat of diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government. He regards it at present as merely a camp for the foreign army pending settlement with the Powers at other points. The Russian Government, it seems, adheres to its declaration regarding the withdrawal of its representative from Pekin, as Gen. Chaffee reports that the legation leaves there very soon for Tientsin. In conformity with the intention expressed by our own Government at the time of the Russian declaration, a communication has been sent to Mr. Conger under which he will act whenever the Russian withdrawal takes place. Meantime it is understood that Great Britain and Germany have agreed not to evacuate Pekin until full satisfaction has been obtained from China for the late outrages; and Gen. Gaselee, in command of the British contingent, reports that he has occupied Feng-tai junction just outside of Pekin and commands the railway to Pao-ting-fu.

The Chinese Government now appears to be under the direction of the Emperor, as he has issued an edict, dated Aug. 24, by which Li Hung Chang is appointed sole Plenipotentiary with unlimited power to treat with the Powers.

An Address to Negro Citizens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Government without the consent of the governed!" The Democrats surely did not think or consider how much more applicable that is to the condition in some of our Southern States than to the far off Philippines!

Has not the negro been abused and illtreated in the South ever since suffrage was granted to him in 1870? Has not everything been done to disfranchise us and to make or keep us an illiterate race?

Why are people of a great ancestry afraid of the negroes? Have not the negroes proved their patriotism and their attachment to the place of their birth? Can we forget the assistance the negroes of North Carolina rendered in vacating the authority of the King in 1770, in which example the glorious Declaration of Independence took form? Nor do we forget how the patriots of that great State fought on the mountains against that doughty British warrior, Cornwallis, and drove him one step nearer his final catastrophe at Yorktown. Does not history prove that North Carolina was the last to be driven into taking sides with the Confederates; and is the negro not to-day fighting side by side (as he did then) in the Philippines with the Union troops?

Why should the whites call the negroes illiterate when the school facilities are so very meagre? By persistence, however, the negro is advancing in education, saving money and making a home for himself and family; all this while his personal rights and liberties are being assailed. Look at the negro in politics. If he had not shown any ability in that line would the whites now disfranchise him because he is of the political opposition? And what is the consequence of this disfranchisement?

What do you think of a man who has 4,108 votes cast for him and not a single vote against him? What does it prove? Is it not that unless you voted for this man you could not vote at all? Look at the Sixth district of North Carolina, with a population of 158,837. Its representative was elected with only 1,763 votes for him and only 151 against. This is but one example, and I could keep on until I reached fifteen who have an average of only sixty votes against them in their respective districts and could name eleven who are so popular that none would dare vote against them. Can you conceive men living in the States of Louisiana and Georgia, Mississippi, &c., of such popularity?

These fifteen Congressmen of whom I speak have a total vote of 45,370; while in the Northern or Eastern States can be found five Congressmen, at least, who polled more votes individually than the fifteen Southern Congressmen combined.

Does any negro citizen need further proof of the necessity of sticking to the Republican party and not following the Ananias who would lead you away under the guise of friendship?

Let us then stand solidly for the national ticket headed by McKinley and Roosevelt, our present Governor, and elect his successor in the person of B. B. Odell, Jr., and his running mate, Timothy Woodruff.

FRANCIS RANKIN BELL, D. D.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

From a Discerning Woman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Has Mr. Bryan no friend among his admirers who could "help him out" in the general make-up of his speeches? Had he ever tried to read one of them he surely would have realized the fact that he lost in strength and effect by his dreadful habit of reiteration.

It seems strange that a lawyer should have so little idea of good English and the value of brevity, two things which are almost cornerstones in a lawyer's training.

Disagreeing necessarily with all of Mr. Bryan's so-called principles I do not often attempt to read his speeches. He said all he was capable of saying in 1896. Leaving out "imperialism" and a few other odds and ends, it is the same old speech, inaccurate and full of senseless repetitions.

To-day, seeing that he spoke to farmers at Morgan's Grove, W. Va., I tried reading his remarks aloud for the delectation of my family. Everything he said could have been condensed into a few lines; but no, he must turn and twist, iterate and reiterate, until the wearisome end was reached. The word money was used in three paragraphs twenty-one times.

In the Keyser, W. Va. address, the word government appeared six times, and the pronoun "I" twenty-eight times in one paragraph and there were many other illusions to himself.

These were the most extensive repetitions, but there were many others. It seems a pity that some admirer of this "help to the young men of this country" could not "edit his copy" just a little. It would be a great boon to the people—and he dearly loves the "peepul"—trying to follow his great thoughts, and really relieve his silver throat of a great deal of extra work during his busy season just beginning.

Some one ought to whisper in his ear that though speech is silver he should not always use the same word sixteen times to express every one of his ideas.

It would do me good to express my opinion of Mr. Bryan, but as fate still denies me as a woman the right to vote it would amount to nothing, but my people have never swerved from the ranks of the Republican party, and I am proud and thankful that my son will cast his first Presidential vote for our splendid McKinley and the young American who is all the example the young men near New York need. M. H.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 6.

Republican Banners Lacking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why is it that there are so many Bryan and Stevenson banners displayed in this city and so very few of McKinley and Roosevelt? If our friends don't get a move on there will be no room left for Republican banners, as Tammany seems to be bent on covering the whole city. There is, or there seems to be, a laxity somewhere.

SEPT. 8. F. A. S.

A CITIZEN DESERVING OF HONOR.

A Discriminating Tribute to the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is a man in whom physical infirmities have induced at times exhibitions of temper and eccentricities of conduct which have prevented the recognition of him by very many people at his true and great worth. I put him among the very ablest Americans of this generation, in breadth of mind and clear and comprehensive philosophical observation and penetration; and, withal, he has a degree of courage and independence of opinion which unfortunately is not frequent in this country, where seeming submission of conviction to the current judgment is more usually paid as the price of personal comfort.

I have not agreed with Mr. Hewitt in many policies accepted and defended by him, but I have always looked to him as a superior intelligence. In this generation he has been by far the ablest Representative sent to Congress from the city of New York, whether Democrat or Republican. That ability, equal at least to any in his party from any other State, entitled him to the place of Democratic leadership in Congresses in which he served from the Forty-fourth to the Forty-ninth, with the single exception of the Forty-sixth. Of right, a Representative from New York of such commanding ability should always be a foremost figure in Congress, for not only intrinsically, but also because of the majestic community he represents, he deserves the most distinguished consideration. In a Democratic Congress is this especially true, for New York has always been and still is the stronghold of the Democratic party, and its weight in legislation, touching financial and commercial questions especially, should be great.

Mr. Hewitt, however, in spite of his great intellectual ability and often unerring intuitive perception of essential economical and political principles, conditions and necessities, was prevented from exercising such an influence in Congress by reason of peculiarities of his disposition and a certain intolerance of the opinions of his colleagues, for which I am not prepared to say that he was altogether inexcusable. I will grant, however, that among his many valuable and admirable accomplishments and native abilities is not conspicuous the element of tact. Neither can I claim for him that he is a steady political helmsman artful in steering in the safe channel.

As a public speaker I place Mr. Hewitt, on occasions, as one of the best to whom I have ever listened. He never poses as an orator, but there is often in his speech a rhetorical grace which is the more engaging because it is simple and unconscious; but his easy grasp of his thought is most notable, and there is in the character of his mind the impress of imagination and philosophy. In manner and substance some of his apparently casual speeches have seemed to me quite faultless and in his greater orations, like that at the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, for example, there was a sustained intellectual elevation which made them memorable and deserving of a permanent place in the volume of American eloquence.

During the long period in which Mr. Hewitt has continued a political activity from which I should regret to see him cease he has displayed abilities not less remarkable in the simultaneous management of private and public business enterprises on a large scale and has won great and deserved wealth and financial consideration. If I was called on to pick out the foremost citizen of New York for honor I should unhesitatingly select Abram S. Hewitt.

Now, I have said all this, perhaps with too great prolixity, simply because of some remarks made this morning by your correspondent, "Wage Earner." Those refer consentingly to Mr. Hewitt's free and broad view of the "Trust question." The tendency to the consolidation and concentration of productive capital and labor which has distinguished the last quarter of a century and now continues with gathering force, as both discern, is not only irresistible, but also wholly advantageous for society. The social and industrial transformation to which it tends so inevitably is really the brightest promise of the century. Nor in this opinion am I, and THE SUN in many of your vigorous editorials, at variance with the most enlightened and discerning opinion and sentiment of the labor to which Bryan vainly appeals to hold back this beneficent and resistless current. The philosophic student of social development sees in it the promise and potency of a coming era in which the conflict of capital and labor, which has been going on unceasingly since property began, will eventually be solved by the establishment of a practical unity between them which will make the two inseparable in interest.

This suggestion, as I have implied, is not original with Mr. Hewitt, and may have been obtained by him from your own editorial articles. It is also now receiving favorable thought from reasoning minds among the multitude of those who are now employed by "trusts." But Mr. Hewitt has seen it with his usual clearness of intellectual vision and has seized upon it with his usual firmness of grasp; and I am glad to improve the opportunity to render to him something of the tribute of honor which is his due.

Mr. Hewitt has been throughout his life an unalterable Democratic partisan and his political activity as a Democrat has been in the past so "offensively partisan" that great as are his abilities and general as is the recognition of them and of his high character as a man, he has drawn comparatively little support from the Republicans even when running as in some sort a non-partisan candidate for public office; and not unreasonably, for he is always a partisan by the very compulsion of his nature. He is not a man of a sort to ingratiate himself with his opponents in either business or politics. But Mr. Hewitt has too reasonable and logical a head to put himself in any such stultifying position as that now assumed, for instance, by his fellow Democrat, Mr. Richard Olney of Boston, to the serious damage of his reputation for intellectual integrity. He is not supporting Bryan and undertaking to excuse the inconsistency by offering insult no less to his own intelligence than to Bryan's honesty, but is persistent in opposing him as the author and representative of principles which conflict so radically with Democracy and with every interest of his country and his party that no Democrat believing with Mr. Olney and Mr. Hewitt can support him without outraging his convictions.

Whatever may be Mr. Hewitt's faults and weaknesses, they do not include the prime moral and intellectual obliquity necessary for such a performance. He cannot defy his reason. Mr. Olney is a lawyer and a trained rhetorician and dialectician. Mr. Hewitt is a layman only, but while no less ingrained as a Democrat than Mr. Olney himself, he is a sounder logician and of an honester mind. He would never forfeit his self-respect and insult his reason by fabricating an argument in defence of Bryan for public use like that put out by Richard Olney. He could not tell sensible people that a candidate nominated specifically as the representative of a pernicious and revolutionary financial theory and pledged by platform and his own words reiterated on a hundred platforms to carry it into "immediate" practice if elected, would be a safe or even tolerable President because of his position on another question of possible future importance. I know Mr. Richard Olney personally as a man of clear and incisive reason and judgment, and therefore I assert with confidence that in his self-contradictory defence of Bryan's candidacy he surrendered his judgment for some unknown consideration. As the saying is, he talked through his hat. Nor do I believe that he will himself vote for the Kansas City candidate next November or that he voted for him in November four years ago. But so intellectually debasing a surrender as he made would be impossible to Mr. Hewitt, I dare affirm.

It is men of the character of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and not those like Richard Olney who will be called on to restore the Democratic party to public respect and confidence when by the defeat of Bryan next November it shall be relieved of a domination which defies its record and outrages its genius. AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

MISSIONARIES DEFENDED.

The Rev. Dr. Barton on the Causes of the Present Troubles in China.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Rev. James L. Barton, Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, read a paper on "The Crisis in China" before the Evangelical Alliance to-day. In it he said:

"In Europe and America an orator can abuse Russia to his heart's content and be sure of the applause of his audience. In all the world it is safe to talk against the Jews without fear of being brought to task. In these latter days it has become quite popular and safe to join in a general tirade against all missionaries in general and against the Chinese missionaries in particular.

"While the Chinaman has no name to give to his poly-religious belief and life, he knows that the religion of the countries that are pressing him hardest is Christian. To him—and I now refer to the educated Chinese—aggressiveness, especially against China, is one of the chief characteristics of Christianity. Russia is Christian, and she has already got practical possession of Manchuria and is pressing on toward the capital; France, England and Italy are Christian, and they seem to be not far behind in their activities. The conversion of China to Christianity is understood by the leading Chinese to mean the control or government of China by the Christian nations. It is not the missionary who has given them this conception, but the diplomats, the gunboats, the armies of these Christian Powers.

"Let it be understood that all China is not disturbed; out of the eighteen provinces in China proper there have been recent disturbances in only four or five. Had not one of the centres been the capital of the empire the matter would not have attracted the wide attention that it has.

"The attacks of the past few months have not been aimed at missionaries as such, but at foreigners, and missionaries suffered because they were foreigners, and Chinese Christians because they were supposed to have denationalized themselves by association with foreigners, and by the acceptance of a foreign religion which was supposed to be in all its contents hostile to Chinese political life and interests."

Dr. Barton referred to the desecration of graves by the construction of railroads, the accusations against foreigners and other causes which helped to inflame the Chinese, and in conclusion predicted that when the present troubles were settled China would be glad to get Western aid toward progress.

RARE PARADE IN 'FRISCO.

Native Sons and Daughters in Costume, Pioneers and Floats Among the Sights.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Over fifteen thousand men and women marched to-day in the parade that formed the crowning event of the Jubilee celebration of the admission of California to the Union. The parade took three hours and ten minutes to pass, and the gaily costumed companies of Native Sons and Daughters filed between lines of people that crowded the sidewalks and filled all the windows. Features of the procession were young men and women in costume, pioneers and veterans of the Mexican and Civil Wars, relics of Forty-niners and floats representing much of the history and progress of the State. It was the finest and largest procession ever seen in San Francisco. All the Regular army troops now here were in line with Major-Gen. Shafter riding in a carriage. Cheers were elicited by the appearance of bluejackets from the Iowa and the Philadelphia dragging rapid-fire guns. The pioneer fire companies also aroused much enthusiasm. One had an engine built in New York in 1820 and brought here in 1849. Capt. Jack Crawford led a party of scouts and Indians and they were followed by miners with pack mules. The many parlors of Native Sons and Daughters marched from 10 to 2 o'clock, when they were reviewed by the Governor and dismissed. It is estimated that 75,000 visitors are in the city to-day.

WHEN THE COW FELL IN THE WELL

She Stayed in Till the Derrick Crashed Martin Lewis's Skull.

CLOVE VALLEY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Wallace Tittswath's cow got into his yard on Saturday and tumbled into a well fourteen feet deep. A derrick was rigged over the well, a hay-hoisting apparatus attached and with the aid of a team of horses the cow was raised to the top. Then the rope broke and the cow went to the bottom again. A stronger rope was obtained, and one end was tied to a peach tree. But when the cow reached the top a second time the tree came up by the roots, and back the cow tumbled again. A third time she was hoisted to the top and this time planks were placed over the well. The planks broke under the weight and the beast made a fourth descent. A fourth attempt resulted in landing her on hard ground, but that moment the derrick fell and knocked down Martin D. Lewis, who was assisting in the rescue. His skull is fractured and he is expected to die.

MEDAL OF HONOR VETERANS TO MEET.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff and Others to Address Them in Brooklyn.

The tenth annual reunion of the Medal of Honor Legion will begin in Brooklyn this evening when a reception will be tendered to the members at the Academy of Music. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, will preside. Borough President Grout will deliver an address of welcome. Other addresses will be made by Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, St. Clair McKelway and Gen. T. S. Peck, commander of the Legion. The annual meeting will be held in the Art Association Rooms to-morrow morning and in the afternoon the members will have a trolley ride to Coney Island. On Wednesday evening a reception and dinner will be given at the Union League Club when addresses will be made by President Stryker of Hamilton College, Gen. D. E. Sickles and others.

NO TAX ON NATIONAL ACADEMY.

Its Temporarily Unused Lands Wrongly Assessed, Says the Referee.

Hamilton Odell, as referee reports to the Supreme Court, that the Tax Commissioners illegally assessed twelve lots belonging to the Academy of Design on Amsterdam avenue, between 109th and 110th streets, for the year 1899. He recommends that the assessment, which was based on a valuation of $94,000, be set aside. The old site of the academy was freed from taxation by special act of the Legislature. It has put up only a temporary building on three of the fifteen lots of its new site, and the other lots were assessed for taxation. The referee finds that the academy in good faith intends to erect a larger structure and use all the fifteen lots for its exclusively educational purposes and that it receives no income from any of the twelve lots. He decides that the whole proposed site should be free from taxes.

PARK AT JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.

Le Grand B. Cannon Having the Land Graded and Fenced In.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 10.—Col. Le Grand B. Cannon to-day made arrangements with J. N. Stower, general manager of the Chateaugay Railroad, to carry out a scheme planned by Col. Cannon for the protection and preservation of the grave of John Brown near North Elba, N. Y., it having been neglected until it was almost lost sight of. The grave is situated five miles from North Elba, in the open fields which John Brown cleared for the use of the negroes before he made his raid upon Harper's Ferry. It is close to the shingled cottage which he built. Recently Col. Cannon put a force of men with a landscape gardener to grade and terrace the plot of land, and he will build an iron fence seventy-five feet square around the grave. The inclosure will be known as John Brown Park.

Crimean War Heroes' Monument Decorated.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 10.—The members of the British Naval and Military Veteran Association of Boston who are here on a visit spent a portion of this morning decorating the monument in old St. Paul's cemetery, erected in honor of the Crimean heroes, Welsford and Parker. Union Jacks and wreaths of laurel were placed on the monument, and the graves of other soldiers were decorated. British Consul Blunt of Boston and Col. Blake represented the visiting veterans, and Col. McDonald and Capt. Smith represented the Royal British Veterans of Halifax. Col. Biscoe and other British officers took part in the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Gordon delivered an address and the Rev. Messrs. Willis and Bullock prayed.

The Most Rev. John J. Keane Appointed Archbishop of Dubuque.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A Papal brief was received at the Apostolic Delegation in this city to-day, appointing the Most Rev. John J. Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University of America here, Archbishop of Dubuque. Archbishop Keane succeeds the late Most Rev. John Hennessey. The Archiepiscopate of Dubuque is one of the richest in America, those of New York and Philadelphia being the only ones that compare with it in wealth.