# The Sun.

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### Just Suppose.

If you are a bit timid about that man JEROME because he says things, suppose your daughter or other woman of your family to have been assailed by some such creature as those who now haunt the shadows of ENGEL'S and SULLIVAN'S "places," with SHEPARD'S face buttoned on their coat lapels. Whom would you prefer set on the trail of that creature?

Deputy Police Commissioner DEVERY, or a man appointed in his place by SETH LOW?

Whom would you prefer to have prosecute him, after he was caught?

HENRY W. UNGER or WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME?

Now if you are indifferent to these questions on account of the happy security of your own women-folk have you no thought or feeling for the fathers, mothers and children to whom the terrors of the situation are not remote suppositions but horrible facts?

The election of SETH LOW and WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME are profoundly necessary to the decency and safety of the city's homes.

### Look Sharp in Jersey.

The campaign in New Jersey has developed a situation which does not tolerate over-confidence on the part of the Republicans.

Both candidates for Governor are men of personal worth and of administrative ability. Both are residents of Essex county, where the turn one way or the other of a comparatively small part of the vote may decide the election. FRANKLIN MURPHY'S candidacy probably has had in a greater degree than Mayor SEYMOUR'S the united and sincere approval of all factions and interests in the local organization nominally supporting him. Mr. SEYMOUR'S canvass has been silent as to the great national issues of present importance, evasive as to the deplorable record of New Jersey Democracy since the summer of 1896, and not altogether successful in its attempt to hide the Hon. ROBERT DAVIS of Hudson and other political promoters of his sort behind a screen of new and plausible State issues. On the other hand, Mr. MURPHY'S position has been made as clear as daylight on every question, national or State, which requires attention from a representative Republican in a contest of the magnitude of this.

Yet it is nevertheless true that the Democratic campaign, adroitly managed on the whole, has grown stronger as it has proceeded; that the appeal to the old Democrats who parted company when the Bryan wave first crossed the Delaware and have been waiting ever since for a fair opportunity to get back, has been rather attractively presented; and that ideas of a walk-over for Mr. MURPHY, based on the memory of phenomenal Republican majorities achieved under abnormal conditions in recent years, have undergone some revision since the time of the nominations.

These observations are not intended to discourage the campaigners who are working with all their might to hold New Jersey in the Republican column, where she is and ought to remain. They are meant to remind apathetic or too sanguine citizens that they must not bank forever on the 87,000 plurality for MCKINLEY and HOBART, or even on the 57,000 plurality for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT. There is no reason in the eternal nature of things why New Jersey should not become again a close State, or even again a Democratic State in an off year in national politics; that is to say, no reason except such as may be afforded by the active efforts before election and up to the polls, of every individual who understands the hidden influences that secured the worthy Mr. SEYMOUR'S nomination, and dreads a return of the scandalous state of affairs that distinguished Democratic control in the early nineties.

Let there be no over-confidence in New Jersey between now and next Tuesday night. Every vote may be needed.

### The Panama Canal.

It is announced that the present Government of the United States of Colombia has signified its willingness to sanction the transfer to the United States of all the franchises and rights heretofore granted to the French corporation, which was organized by M. DE LESSEPS, and undertook the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. We learn simultaneously that the President of the existing Panama company, which is the legal successor of the original corporation, has arrived in this country, and is empowered to name a sum for which the property of the company may be acquired by the United States. The members of the Panama Commission, who have personally examined the work done on the Isthmus, are no doubt best qualified to discuss the reasonableness of the price which may be proposed; but pending the expression of their legal expert opinion on the subject, it may be worth while to review the history of the enterprise.

It was in 1879 that FERDINAND Count DE LESSEPS, who had paralleled an achievement of the Pharaohs by bringing the Mediterranean into water communication with the Red Sea, determined to couple with his name a second triumph of the kind, and to that end convoked at Paris an international congress for the purpose of considering the plan of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama. A project previously prepared by DE LESSEPS was adopted, and a concession granted by the United States of Colombia to Lieut. LUCIEN NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WYSE of the French Navy was sold to the prospective Panama Canal Company. In the following year an engineering commission that had been sent to Panama computed that a canal could be made for $168,600,000. M. DE LESSEPS himself reduced these figures to $120,000,000, and expressed the conviction that a tide-level canal could be completed for that sum. On Feb. 28, 1881, the work was begun, and M. DE LESSEPS felt so certain that it would be finished within less than eight years that he issued invitations to a number of persons to meet him at Panama in 1888 to witness the opening of the waterway.

By the autumn of 1888, however, the company was bankrupt, and it was forced into liquidation on Jan. 1, 1889. The bond and share indebtedness which had accumulated at that time, was estimated at $350,000,000, although not more than a fifth of the work had been accomplished. In 1890 a commission of French and other engineers was sent to the Isthmus by the official liquidator. The commission reported that the tide-level cut at Colon was rapidly filling in, that the harbor was shallowing owing to the cut, and that the plant, valued at about $30,000,000, was rusting away, much of it being then already useless. It was subsequently proved that a great deal of money had been squandered in bribery and through extravagance and incapacity, and that for some time the company had been subjected to systematic blackmailing.

It is now recognized that the obstacles to a tide-level canal in this section of the Isthmus of Darien are great, such as the swamps and volcanic ledges on the Panama side, while the marshes and quicksands on the Atlantic coast are alleged to be almost, if not quite, insurmountable. In the flood of 1879 the periodical overflow of the Chagres River filled the valley of the Isthmus, swept everything before it and covered with twelve feet of water the Panama Railway, which, three years later, was sold to the canal company. The wet season, which in this region is nearly eight months long, causes delays and damages to cuttings. Earthquakes also occur; the earthquake of September, 1882, did much damage to Isthmian towns and to the Panama Railway, while a tidal wave caused great destruction of life and property on the coast and the adjacent islands. It is further to be kept in view that the climate of the Isthmus is pestilential, its towns are hotbeds of malignant disease, which is thence distributed by passing merchandise.

It is, nevertheless, contended that, if the plan of the enterprise be changed from a tide-level waterway to a lock canal, there are no insuperable obstacles to the completion and operation of it. The only question, so the advocates of the Panama route assert, has to do with the price demanded for the property of the French company. If the franchises, the work done under them, and the plant still fit for service, could be bought cheaply enough, it is averred that a canal at Panama could be finished earlier than one at Nicaragua, and probably would require less outlay. The impression was at one time current, based, it was said, upon the estimates of competent engineers, that not much more than $30,000,000 ought to be paid for the assets of the French corporation. Precisely what price is now put upon them is unknown, but it will, of course, be indicated by the President of the company to the Panama Commission. When the final report of that commission is laid before Congress, it will, undoubtedly, contain a definite pronouncement on two points, to wit: the actual value of the property owned by the French corporation, and the amount of money needed to complete the artificial waterway either on the lock system or on the tidewater principle. Should it be deemed possible to construct a tide-level canal at Panama, it might be worth while to sanction a larger outlay than would be needed to provide a canal with locks.

### No "Break" by Justice Jerome.

Justice JEROME'S expression of misgiving concerning Mr. PLATT is spoken of by the Tammany crowd as a "bad break;" but it was no break at all. He has a right to his opinion and to express it. The people, whether Republicans or Democrats, will think better of him for his frankness in publicly declaring his suspicions, whether they believe them to be well grounded or baseless.

Justice JEROME, from the beginning of this campaign and throughout its progress, has paid no heed to the usual admonitions to a candidate to avoid rubbing the public the wrong way. He has never been diplomatic and never has attempted to be conciliatory, to smile on everybody, lest he might give offence to a political ally. He has hit out right and left and the people have liked him all the better for his reckless courage. When, the other evening, he poured out his scorn on the self-complacent denizens of the "brownstone district" at meetings crowded with them, the sharper and the more contemptuous his words the louder was the applause with which his speech was greeted. Why? They all knew he spoke the truth and they admired his pluck in blurting it out.

This is not an election into which the combination against Tammany is going with any purpose or expectation of getting partisan profit. The opposition is made up of both Democrats and Republicans, and neither side expects that the other will lessen or in any way change its partisan prejudices as touching politics outside of the municipal government. The movement is not against Tammany as a Democratic organization or as any sort of political organization, but as a band apart from all partisan politics and political conviction which is struggling to retain its domination of New York for purely selfish purposes. The different political elements comprising that opposition retain their partisan prejudices. They are held together simply for the specific and laudable purpose of beating Tammany, the Republicans because as natural and inveterate enemies of Tammany they have fought it already on a hundred fields, and the Democrats because of their regard for the city's welfare and also because their party's welfare suffers grievously from the reproach brought upon the Democratic name throughout the Union by reason of its assumption by Tammany.

Justice JEROME evidently thought that Mr. PLATT was not earnest enough in his desire to beat Tammany. He was brought up with Democratic suspicions of the Republican leader and he cannot get rid of them suddenly. Nor should he be expected or required to stifle them. After having fought the Republicans so long he, as a Democrat, has his misgivings about the earnest sincerity of their support of him in this canvass and he expresses his thought without reserve; for he is a candidate who is a novelty in his method of electioneering. He holds nothing back and sweeps away considerations of cautious prudence which continually restrain the conventional politician—SHEPARD, for example.

His suspicions are without justification, but the courage and frankness which led him to express them will convince the people the more thoroughly of his honesty and straightforwardness of character. It is refreshing to come across a candidate for office who is not afraid to speak his mind, lest he might give offence to some timid political brother, and more especially when he is a candidate for the office of District Attorney, in which such courage is of prime value.

If this movement against Tammany is not a great popular uprising which no electioneering "break" and no petty political intrigue can chill or check the election of LOW and JEROME is impossible.

### Reason for a Bigger Majority.

The fusion candidate for District Attorney, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, has accused THOMAS C. PLATT, one of the high members of the Republican party, of indifference or hostility to the fusion ticket. The way to prove this false and unfounded is for Republicans to bury the assertion under an overwhelming anti-Tammany majority.

Let every anti-Tammany voter keep moving from now till election day, moving straight for the election of LOW, JEROME and their companion candidates.

### Col. Mills on West Point.

The report of Col. MILLS, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, dealing chiefly with the routine matters of his command, is very interesting in its remarks upon the subject of hazing at the Academy. It will be remembered that just about a year ago the death of a former cadet, who had left the Military Academy on account of deficiency in his studies, was declared by his family and certain newspapers to be due indirectly to the ill treatment he had suffered there. To this was added the story of a Jewish cadet who had been compelled to leave the Academy owing to similar ill usage, inflicted because of his religion. The result of these stories was an investigation by a board of army officers, appointed by the Secretary of War, and another by a committee of Congress.

These investigators found a curious code of law existing among the cadets, one point of which was that the regulations of the Academy must not stand in the way of obedience to the code; other points were that upper classmen were justified in requiring obedience from the "plebes" or first-year men. The Superintendent set himself to abolish this code, and Congress aided him by legislation. The result of his work is described in his report. He says:

"The discipline of the corps of cadets has greatly improved during the year and is now in an excellent state. It is believed that no military body of its size exists which excels it in soldierly appearance and in the perfection of drill and military exercises, as well as in the higher requirements of devotion to duty. This satisfactory condition has been attained by firm adherence to the measures adopted during the past three years to create among the cadets a higher soldierly regard for their obligations, in particular those pertaining to hazing.

"Hazing and its attributes alone gave grounds for the criticism which was directed at the institution early in the year. In one form or another the practice has existed for many years. By repressive measures it has often been reduced to mild forms, but with any relaxing of these measures it has taken on renewed life and new features. In recent years, due in a measure to new conditions, it had been developed to an extent of severity never before attained, I believe, and in cases it was carried to extremes.

"The principal obstacles encountered in combatting hazing were a defect in the regulations which previous Superintendents, as well as myself, found operated to prevent obtaining the necessary evidence to proceed against the cadets who indulged in it, a strong class and corps feeling among cadets, the fact that the majority of cadets had come to believe that hazing was one of the traditions of the institution and that more or less of it was a necessary part of the training required to hold the body of cadets to the perfection of drill and appearance; and, finally, public sentiment outside of the cadet body, instead of being arrayed against it, seemed, from the commendatory tales regarding cadets and articles that often appeared in print, rather to favor it."

In May last occurred an outbreak of insubordination against the Superintendent, because he had recommended the dismissal of a cadet who had hazed mildly a new comer to the Academy. This incident ended with the dismissal of the ringleaders, and the suspension of others for one year. This punishment was so prompt and effectual that Col. MILLS is able to report that during the camp season, when the cadets live in tents, and when most of the hazing used to take place, "the great majority of cadets have obeyed the new order of affairs and the regulations loyally and willingly." He goes on:

"Not one case of maltreatment of a new cadet is believed to have occurred; none has been required to perform services of a menial nature for old cadets; there has been no prearranged fighting, and new cadet training has made exceptional progress. One cadet was severely punished for giving an unauthorized and absurd order to a new cadet, and another for exceeding his authority as a drill master over them. The action of the latter arose, I believe, through excessive zeal rather than a hazing spirit.

"Another reform has also been accomplished—the abolition of what is known as official hazing, or the harsh and nagging tones of the cadet instructors over new cadets and cadet officers exercising authority, and the substitution therefor of methods more appropriate for the training and education of young men to command in an American army."

"The reform indicated marks an important era in the history of discipline and military instruction at the Academy," says Col. MILLS. With care and discretion on the part of the officers of the institution, the reform will be made permanent. This is a consummation most earnestly to be desired by every one who takes an interest in the welfare of the army and its training schools.

Belgian hare dinners are a New England luxury. There was an Angora goat dinner in Kansas City last week. The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association gave a banquet whereat "Angora venison" was the only meat. The breeders say that Angora goat flesh is commonly sold as mutton, but why call it venison? Goat venison is a queer combination. No casualties occurred at the dinner. Doubtless the Angora goat is as good to eat as it is skilful to live. The American bill of fare is enlarging every day, and in spite of the vegetarians, the meat list grows.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE is roaming about Missouri, cheering the faithful ruralists by declaring that his heart is still true to 16 to 1. This is well and right, but Mr. STONE should caution the editors who are boasting of visiting him in "his Pullman palace car apartments." No soft Campanian luxury for a Missouri statesman. No fattening of the man-eating corporations. A one-horse wagon should be good enough for GUM SHOE BILL while he is on the stump.

Governor JOHNSON of the Chickasaw Nation is a victim of the humor of his Legislature. He sent to that body a message saying that his salary was insufficient. The Chickasaw statesmen promptly passed a law providing that after the expiration of the present incumbent's term the salary of the Governor shall be $4,000 a year. Thus the Governor enjoys the not always satisfying happiness of providing for posterity.

Another wheat combine is projected in Kansas. The plan is that every member shall sign an agreement not to raise any wheat in 1902. Thus do the sons of the soil strive to limit the production and force up the price of commodities. The cry of the Ohio Democrats for the suppression of trusts may sound less sweet in the ears of the farmer than it does in those of the platform yellers.

> O, Georgy State is des a-hummin',
> Fros' done say dat winter comin'.
> —*Atlanta Constitution.*

Up to this year frost has customarily been welcomed as the killer of the yellow fever epidemic in some portion of the South. This year there hasn't been any yellow fever. Cuba has been cleaned—something worth fighting for.

### $25 FOR JEROME'S FUND

#### From a Contributor Who Admires Courage and Hates Despotism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As there is nothing I admire more than courage allow me to contribute through your paper $25 to Mr. Jerome's campaign fund. It is pathetic to find so great a lack of enthusiasm among people of means in this great city. No Italian despot of the fourteenth century ever ruled so lawlessly nor so despotically a conquered city as our city is ruled by Croker. History seems to repeat itself; an irresponsible leader seizes upon a city, owing allegiance to no party, but for political reasons assuming to be of the Democratic side because a greater number of its people are Democratic. Does any one for a moment suppose that the powers that rule in Tammany Hall would not join any party to remain in office? The fourteenth century despot was for Pope or Emperor as the occasion demanded or necessity dictated.

This then is the problem in a nutshell: Shall we continue to be ruled by a lawless gang with such shameless arrogance whose only effort made to propitiate popular clamor is the selection of a man like Shepard (alas, a foolish egotist) and a few fair judges—none too good, it seems to me—who would join such a faction. The poor have more to gain by an honest city administration than the rich—cleaner streets, cheaper necessities of life, better built houses with more air for the children, no more petty robberies of the smaller officeholders and no more vile "cadet system" among the East Side poor.

These issues are more important to us than the Presidential election; here no party lines should govern. We are indeed inhabitants of no mean city and we should be jealous of its good name.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

### Milk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I noticed in THE SUN recently, the reported meeting of the Milk Dealers' Association, regarding the care of milk, and matters pertaining to the trade. I do not think the trouble rests entirely with the producer. The milk is usually sent to the city in forty-quart cans, a commission merchant handling the product. He supplies the retail dealers, grocerymen and others. The cans are returned to the farmer some time after, are invariably returned without having been washed or cleaned in any way, and are frequently found to contain refuse vegetable matter, in a state of decay; in one instance I have been informed that a dead cat was found in a can. I think if the milk inspectors would examine the cans to be returned at the railroad station occasionally, it might stop the practice. It is to the interest of every one handling the milk to keep the utensils sweet and clean.

E. SPENCER.

WEST MILFORD, N. J., Oct. 28.

### All Membership Is for Life—No Withdrawals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some little time ago I proposed the name of Duffy Pluffs? for a place in the Hall of Fame. I did not expect he would occupy an orchestra chair by the side of Col. Abe Slupsky or near Pisistratus Pfeatly?, but I thought he might be assigned to a nook somewhere in the gallery. I noticed a few days since that Duffy had been arrested for disorderly conduct, this being his second offence. I therefore wish to withdraw his name.

HARTFORD, Oct. 30. CHARLES B. WHITING.

### Full of Pictures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In travelling on the Kings County "L" in Brooklyn from the Bridge to Montauk avenue, which is three stations from the city line, through Fulton street, which is inhabited by a medium class of people, I counted the pictures for Low and Shepard (only including those in private residences) with the following result: Low [illegible], Shepard [illegible]. This shows the way the wind is blowing.

HENRY HACKADAY?

BROOKLYN, Oct. 31.

### Cleaning Women.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We have several worthy women on our list who are desirous of finding work by the day as office cleaners. Any one wanting such help will please let us know. Our telephone number is 180 Madison Square.

JOHN J. HEALAN?, Supt.

State of New York, Department of Labor, Free Employment Bureau, 107 East Thirty-first St.

The World's Work for November contains the usual important "editorial interpretation" of "The March of Events," which is followed by many very appropriate articles, among which may be named Mr. Goodrich's "Plain Description of Tammany," Prof. Hollis's [illegible] short study of Admiral Sampson, Mr. Caffin's illustrated article on the beautifying of cities, and contributions of value by Dr. [illegible], on the Appalachian forest reserve, by Dr. Flick on the fight against tuberculosis, and many others. The portraits in the number are notable.

## A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

### By the People of New York at General Election Assembled, November 5th, 1901.

The unanimous declaration of the plain people of New York.

When, in the course of municipal affairs, it becomes necessary for the people of a city to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with an alleged political institution, and to assume, among the peoples of other great cities, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among those are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among them, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed and political parties are the sponsors of the government; that whenever any form of alleged political party becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to place a new institution in power, that lays its foundations on such principles, and puts its organization in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that political institutions long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience has shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to rid itself by abolishing the institutions to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off the control of such a political institution, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of the people of the city of New York; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to abolish forever the alleged political institution known as Tammany Hall. The history of the present ruler of Tammany Hall is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the city of New York. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to the enforcement of laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has appointed most inefficient men to public office and forbidden them, in many instances, to act without his assent first obtained.

He has condemned laws for the accommodation of the people in crowded districts.

He has made the city's executive officers dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices.

He has affected to render the Police Department subject to the control of money-making favorites.

He has subjected us to a foreign jurisdiction by removing himself abroad.

He has imposed heavy taxes upon us.

He has permitted an alliance to exist between the lawbreakers and the Police Department.

He has plundered our revenues, injured our good name, and destroyed the happiness of our people.

In every stage of this oppression we have petitioned his appointees to office in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A ruler, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

However, he has not been wanting in attention to his British brethren and we have warned him from time to time.

We, therefore, the plain people of the city of New York, in general election assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this city, solemnly publish and declare,

That this city of New York is, and of right ought to be, free and independent of the control of Tammany Hall; that we are absolved from all allegiance to Tammany Hall as a political institution, and that all political connection between us and Tammany Hall is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free citizens, we have full power to govern ourselves. And for the support of this declaration with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we pledge our loyalty to Seth Low.

### Andrew D. White and Cornell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some misunderstanding of the import of Ambassador Andrew D. White's remarks last night at the farewell reception tendered to him at the Cornell University Club must have been conveyed to THE SUN reporter. He makes Dr. White say that when he is relieved from his present duty in Berlin he hopes to resume active association with Cornell University. That statement does injustice to Dr. White, who made no such intimation. Dr. White was much affected in his address to his old students and friends, and evidently to avoid showing emotion turned to pleasantry. He said that being in the service of the country he could not for a moment admit that anything had a higher place in his heart than public duty, but when he should be relieved from his present work he hoped to be able to reveal the extent of his affection for Cornell more fully than the present regulations of the diplomatic service would permit. There was no hint that he desired to return to Cornell for active work. It was simply a bit of pleasantry, and it seems to have been misconstrued. To allow a wrong impression to go forth may cause some perplexity to Dr. White's friends and to the management of Cornell University, and I therefore beg space for a correction.

FRANKLIN MATTHEWS,
Vice-President Cornell Club.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

### Sympathy of Dutch Reformed Churches With the Boers.

*From the Christian Intelligencer.*

So many Transvaal Leagues have been organized in the West within local churches, and to all intents and purposes, as a Church society or department, as to raise the expectation and spread the conviction that no Reformed, or Holland Christian Reformed Church, should longer be without such an organization, as an essential adjunct or prominent relief fund. These leagues hold regular meetings, enroll members and charge fees, discuss the war in South Africa, appeal in behalf of the noncombatants so horribly maltreated by England, as all the world now knows, and home talent and travelling, strolling and visiting speakers are enthusiastically heard upon this one topic.

### The Effect of the Famous Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Ewing.

*Booker T. Washington in the Sunday School Times.*

Within the last ten days it has been my privilege to be in Greenville, Miss., and meet the Rev. Mr. Ewing, and it was most interesting to note the strong influence of this Christian gentleman upon that whole section of Mississippi. I was informed by the colored people that the influence of this sermon, as well as other words often spoken by Mr. Ewing in the same direction, has proved most beneficial in keeping kindly relations existing between the races, and in educating the public sentiment to the point where every man felt that, if he were charged with crime, he would receive a fair, patient and legal trial.

### A Thrust at the Old Folks.

*From the [illegible] Herald.*

A lady friend who has not been to our [illegible] very long remarked last Sunday while on our way from church: "I never attended church before where so few old folk attended. Where are they?" Now, that's the question. But just wait till there's dinner on the ground.

### Unwonted Internal Turbulence.

*From the [illegible].*

This has seemed to be a week of sensations in our usually quiet midst.

The North American Review for November offers its usual timely articles. Mr. Hannis Taylor, formerly Minister to Spain, discusses "Conquered Territory and the Constitution." Signor de Cesare, of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, makes a prophecy as to the "Next Conclave," and Robert Pinkerton writes on "Detective Surveillance of Anarchists." Mr. Wells continues his "Anticipations," and Mr. Howells has a second article on "An Italian View of Humor." The entire number is eminently readable.

## FIGHTING AROUND PANAMA.

### Business in the Isthmus at a Standstill as a Result of the Insurrection.

COLON, Oct. 22.—The insurrection which has been going on here for the past two years and has so often been pantomimic has, within the past few days, assumed a more serious phase, but there is no knowing how soon the contending parties may revert to what appears to an onlooker a childish game of hide and seek.

During last week the Government forces attacked the insurgent camp near Charne and, as usual, both sides claimed a victory. The fact is, however, that the Government owns up to a loss of twenty-eight killed and sixty wounded, but it is noteworthy that they took no prisoners and almost daily the wounded have been brought into Panama. Of the insurgent losses, no details have been received.

Announcement comes from Panama that United States Consul-General Dudger, Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa, H. G. Prescott, assistant superintendent of the Panama Railroad; H. G. Olney of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell of New York and Joshua Piza of a wealthy Panama mercantile house left that city, for the purpose of visiting the rebel camp at Charne, and it is reported that the official portion of the party would inspect a locality not far distant from that point which would likely be suitable for an American coaling station. The party will also visit the pearl fisheries which are near by, and is expected to return to Panama to-day.

Notwithstanding that each train carries an armed guard, raiding by the insurgents continues along the line, the favorite spot being the section of Emperador, where, during last week, they came with a force, estimated at 300, and as they were again expected there on Sunday night, a train was held in readiness at Panama all Saturday night to take troops to that section, while at that time the military guard at Colon was removed. General alarm appears to have prevailed, for the records at some of the Government offices were removed for safekeeping to the French settlement of Christophe Colon.

On Sunday last a portion of the rebel forces were seen displaying their red flag opposite La Boca wharf, which is only two miles from Panama. A force was sent out from the city, but it returned without an engagement, the insurgents having moved further to the north and nearer the railroad track.

Every effort is being made, not only by the Government, but even by the insurgents, to save both Panama and Colon from street fighting and the probable result, destruction by fire. The forbearance on both sides points to that effort.

Within the past few days the duties on all importations have been doubled and further commercial restrictions enacted. Trade with the River Atrato has been prohibited by decree and passports refused to all traders to the interior, as they are accused of purchasing stolen property from the insurgents. Merchants have cancelled all orders by cable, and already there is a material falling off in importations. Business is simply paralyzed.

The large fort of San Fernando, at the entrance to the port of Carthagena, which was built in 1759, is at last being put in thorough order and modern guns are being mounted there.

## THE COLOMBIAN INSURRECTION.

### Insurgents Evacuate Chorrera and Occupy a Place Twelve Miles From Panama.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following letter, dated Oct. 21, from Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa at Panama, was made public at the Navy Department this afternoon:

"On Saturday, Oct. 19, it was reported that Chorrera had been evacuated by the insurgents and that several hundred of them had marched from there toward Empire, a station on the Panama Railroad, about twelve miles from Panama. The Government sent a force of about 150 men by rail from Panama, said to be destined for Empire and Culebra. Insurgents were seen on Sunday, Oct. 20, in small numbers on the hills west of and near Panama. It is said this movement on the part of the insurgents had been forced upon them before they were ready by the prevalence of smallpox in their camp at Chorrera, the disease so decimating their numbers that they were obliged to go to save their entire force from becoming hors de combat.

"In the last report of Lieutenant-Commander McCrea, commanding Machias, dated Oct. 13, 1901, a copy of which was received by me after the original had been sent to the Department, appears the following statement: 'Gen. Alban is building stone barricades on the outskirts of Panama toward La Boca.' This is a mistake, as no barricades have been built of any material on the outskirts of Panama."

### An Army Woman's Protest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why are these shameless procurers on the East Side honored in your headlines by the name of "cadets?" It's a disgrace to our boys at West Point and Annapolis who are known throughout this country and Europe by the name that is being dragged in the mire.

Try to have it stopped. You can easily do it.

In a little while some English or French paper will give you as authority for saying that our army and navy will soon be filled with these creatures.

AN ARMY WOMAN.

### When the New York Subway Will Be Completed.

*From the Scientific American.*

We think that the engineers and contractors are perfectly justified in assuming that the subway will be completed by Christmas of the year 1903. In agreement with this estimate the contract for the power plant names Jan. 1, 1904, as the date on which the whole of the installation of boilers, engines and generators is to be delivered.

### The Grand March.

> With the Red Lights gleaming proudly
> And the drums a rolling loudly,
>   The grand procession comes:
> Blackmailer, pimp and grafter,
> The burglar following after,
>   The thieves and thugs and bums.
>
> Green goods man and dive keeper
> And toughs with blackened peepers
>   Are marching gayly on;
> And here are the faro dealers,
> And here Tim Sullivan's heelers,
>   Burglar, thief, strong hand man, "con."
>
> But now the cheers rise higher,
> And brighter glows the fire,
>   Until the sky is red.
> Hurrah for the sweet and sainted,
> The Tammany chiefs untainted,
>   Dick Croker and Shepard, Ed!
>
> For the Tiger and the Landlord
> [illegible] Shepard was [illegible],
>   His cheeks with proud tears [illegible].
> As [illegible] as [illegible] and steady,
> Triumphantly and gladly,
>   The march of the Cadets!
>
> Is that the drum's tub dubbing?
> [illegible] Big Bill clubbing,
>   Clubbing as he were mad;
> [illegible] and [illegible] strutting,
> And tall Tim [illegible] jutting,
>   The East Side Galahad.
>
> With Red Lights flashing proudly,
> With drums a rolling loudly,
>   March, Shepard, with your pets;
> While in your eyes is singing
> Exultant, shrill and ringing,
>   The march of the Cadets!

## SUBWAY TO BROOKLYN.

### Mr. Orr Says the Present Plan Contemplates a Cost of $10,000,000.

The commission appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to consider and report upon the application of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for permission to extend the subway to Brooklyn, gave a hearing at the offices of the commission yesterday. Alexander E. Orr, chairman of the Rapid Transit Board, and William McCarroll, chairman of the Brooklyn Committee of 50, a body formed to urge the building of a subway in Brooklyn, were examined.

Both stated that the route decided upon by the Rapid Transit Commission, beginning at the City Hall in Manhattan, thence to the Battery and under the East River and by way of the Brooklyn Borough Hall to Atlantic avenue, near the Long Island Railroad station, was the most advantageous that could be adopted. It was pointed out that it would reduce the time of travel between the two terminals from thirty-four minutes to about five or six minutes, and that it would relieve the congestion which now prevailed in the busy hours at the New York entrance to the Bridge, and upon the main arteries of traffic in Brooklyn. Mr. Orr said the cost of the proposed subway would be about $10,000,000.

Robert A. Chesebrough, representing the owners of the Chesebrough and Battery Park buildings in State street, protested against the plans of the commission to run the railroad within twelve feet of the street curb. Such proximity to the tall buildings in State street, he contended, would weaken the structures. Mr. Orr replied that if the consent of the park authorities could be obtained, the commission would be perfectly willing to alter its plans so that the railroad would pass under Battery Park.

## WON'T GO QUAIL HUNTING.

### The President Unable to Accept the Invitation of the Lynchburg Gun Club.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt, because of the pressure of public business, will be unable to accept the invitation of the Gun Club at Lynchburg, Va., to accompany the club on a quail hunting expedition in that State. The invitation was sent to the President subsequent to the Booker Washington White House episode. J. Hampton Hoge, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, in answering the criticism of the President by Democratic campaign orators on account of the Booker Washington incident, has referred to the invitation extended by the exclusive Lynchburg Gun Club. The club has also defended its own action, expressing the opinion that the President "is a thorough gentleman and a courageous, broad-minded man," and declaring that the club is capable of being the judge of its own actions.

The President was to-day invited to attend the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, to be held in Charleston beginning Dec. 2. The President said that he would attend if public business would permit. The committee who invited the President told him he could select his own date, but suggested Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, as an appropriate date for his visit. The President said he would attend on that day if possible. F. W. Wagner, President of the Exposition, headed the Committee of Invitation.

President Roosevelt reiterated to Representative Jones of Washington to-day his expressed intention to visit the Pacific Coast sometime next year.

## TALK ABOUT SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

### Members of Congress Opposed to the Frye Bill Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Several members of Congress and other persons talked with President Roosevelt to-day about the policy and prospects of the ship subsidy legislation by Congress at the next session. Among these were Representatives Jones of Washington and Miner of Wisconsin, both of whom are opponents of the bill reported by Senator Frye from the Senate Committee on Commerce last year. H. W. Peabody, a large exporting merchant of Boston, also called on the President.

Representatives Jones and Miner favor a bill which will offer more encouragement for building heavy and comparatively slow freighters as well as fast passenger ships. Mr. Jones said that such a measure would be of special benefit to the Pacific Coast and would receive support from far Western Senators and Representatives which the bill reported by Senator Frye cannot command.

Mr. Peabody expressed somewhat similar views to the President. He believes that the bill reported in the Senate last year should be greatly modified or a new measure introduced. Representative Jones said that some of the far Western Representatives had in preparation a new shipping bill, which would be introduced at the coming session.

### The "Nigger" and the President.

*From the Pilot, Roman Catholic Organ.*

The "nigger" in the case is Mr. Booker T. Washington, a man honored wherever he is known, and he is widely known all over the country for the splendid work which he has done for the elevation of his race, not through politics, but by means of education and self-help. He is not ashamed of his race nor of his lowly origin—so lowly that he has said with a pathetic frankness which should touch the heart of any man with a spark of divine light in his soul, "I have never even known the name of my father."

Shame on the member of a race which so grievously wronged the race of Booker Washington when he can fail to honor the President who disdains the miserable pride of caste and color!

Happily, however, if there be one man in America who can especially afford to ignore such artificial distinctions, it is precisely the present occupant of the White House, well born, college educated, a gentleman in more than the mere adventitious surroundings of his whole life. He proves it by asking the distinguished black man to be his guest and treating him as an equal, which he is.

Mr. Roosevelt, as he has recently said, is half Southern himself. He has ignored sectionalism by appointing ex-Governor Jones of Alabama, who was an old Confederate, to a Federal judgeship, and has avowed his determination to treat alike Democrats and Republicans, blacks and whites, in that section, and he will do just as he says he will. It is a way of his.

### The Word "Servigrous."

*From the Nashville Banner.*

THE SUN, that, probably more than any other American newspaper, is a purist in the use of English, employs that expressive provincialism of the Southern mountaineer, "servigrous," in describing the manner of oratory used by some of the New York campaign speakers. There are such words as scathing, [illegible], acrimonious, bitter and tart, all of which convey in some respect a meaning similar to that of "servigrous," but it takes all of these combined and more to convey its full sense. [illegible] of a half dozen other adjectives THE SUN could not so well have said what it wished to say as it did in the use of this single word.

It carries in addition to all these [illegible] an implication of vigor and [illegible], [illegible] and also of [illegible]. In fact, this [illegible] word of a primitive people means [illegible] and energetic in the [illegible], something that stings and [illegible] all at the same time.

The word is of familiar use in the [illegible] and has occasionally [illegible] down in the central basin and [illegible] of this State. THE SUN says Mr. [illegible] Jerome is "servigrous" in his kind of [illegible] against Tammany. It [illegible] that kind of speech to do justice to [illegible].

### The English King and Queen at Presbyterian Worship.

*From the London Truth.*

During the residence of the Court at [illegible] the King and Queen have attended service in [illegible] church each Sunday morning, and [illegible] Victoria have occupied the royal pew [illegible] the late Queen's [illegible] chair has [illegible]. The pew [illegible] is occupied by the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] Presbyterian church services [illegible] an hour and a half to two hours, but when the King and [illegible] are present [illegible] the officiating [illegible] the Balmoral [illegible], and hymns, prayers, readings and sermon are all got through in [illegible]. This was the late Queen's [illegible], and the sermon was never allowed to exceed twenty minutes at the most.