The Sun.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1895.

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

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Is It a Death Sentence?

The Hon. JAMES DONALD CAMERON'S term as Senator will expire one year from next March. The Legislature that will choose his successor is to be elected at a time when the Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY'S power in the State organization is almost absolute.

It used to be CAMERON and QUAY in the Republican politics of Pennsylvania; for several years it has been QUAY and CAMERON. Whether this change is due to personal indifference on the part of the senior Senator and a growing disinclination to exert himself in the practice of the arts of political manipulation, or merely to superior skill and energy on the part of the junior, does not matter much. The fact of importance is that it is QUAY and CAMERON to-day rather than CAMERON and QUAY, and the question of importance is whether to-morrow it will be QUAY and Somebody Else.

These considerations impart unusual interest to the letter concerning Mr. QUAY'S present attitude toward his colleague, written by a trustworthy correspondent in Philadelphia and printed on this page of THE SUN. Senator QUAY feels that he owes no political gratitude to Senator CAMERON. He has won the recent battle alone. His present supremacy is in no way due to CAMERON'S help. The time is not distant when Senator CAMERON will need Senator QUAY'S assistance badly, providing the former cares to retain upon the roll of the Senate the fine old Scotch name which will have stood there uninterruptedly for thirty years, with the prefix SIMON during ten years and JAMES DONALD during twenty.

Does QUAY intend to compass the political downfall of CAMERON? Will JAMES DONALD CAMERON, the son of SIMON, bow to the decree and yield without a struggle?

The Deepening of the Canals.

Last year an amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York authorizing the Legislature to improve the canals, was adopted by a majority of 115,343 votes, which was a majority 32,000 larger than any other amendment received at that time. The Legislature accordingly, by 83 yeas against 31 nays in the House and 20 against 4 in the Senate, passed a bill at the last session which provides for the issue of seventeen-year four per cent. bonds, to the extent of $9,000,000, for canal improvement, and it was signed by the Governor. Since acts creating a debt exceeding $1,000,000 must be approved by popular vote in order to take effect, this canal measure must be submitted to ballot at the next election.

The first inquiry, therefore, is as to what is to be done with the money. The answer is that it will be laid out in deepening the Erie Canal, which runs 352 miles from Buffalo to Albany, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson; the Oswego, 38 miles, from Oswego to Syracuse, joining Lake Ontario with the Erie Canal, and the Champlain, 66 miles, from Whitehall to West Troy, joining the Champlain and Hudson.

The two former canals are each seventy feet wide on the surface, fifty-six feet on the bottom, and seven feet deep; the Champlain Canal is fifty feet on the surface, thirty-five on the bottom, and five feet deep. For over thirty years little has been done to improve the Erie and Oswego canals except doubling the length of some locks on the Erie, and silt and sediment have so collected that they are not considered good for boats drawing more than six feet, while the Champlain Canal accommodates boats drawing four feet, eight inches.

The locks on all three canals are 110 feet long by 18 wide, thus accommodating boats 98 feet by 17½, and such boats on the Erie and Oswego can carry loads of 240 tons each. The plan to be voted upon is to excavate these canals one foot and to raise the banks another foot, using the material taken out where this is possible. This will make the Erie and Oswego canals nine feet deep throughout, except at the locks, culverts and other costly structures, and there the foundations will not be disturbed, but the banks will be raised one foot, making the total depth there eight feet. The Champlain Canal will be made seven feet deep throughout by excavations.

This, then, is what it is proposed to spend the money for, and the cost has been estimated at between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, perhaps nine-tenths of it going to laborers and masons along the routes. Twenty years ago Governor TILDEN recommended a somewhat similar plan, but less extensive, to the Legislature, and even eight years earlier he had thus described it in the Constitutional Convention of 1867:

"What the Erie Canal wants is more water in the prism; more water in the waterway. A great deal of it is not much more than six feet, and boats drag along over a little skim of water; whereas it ought to have a body of water larger and deeper even than was intended in the original project. Bring it up to seven feet, honest seven feet, and on all the levels, wherever you can, bottom it out. Throw the excavations upon its banks; increase the seven feet toward eight feet, as you can do so, progressively and economically. You may also take out the bench walls."

Indeed, as long before as the Convention of 1846, Mr. TILDEN, in closing his speech on the canals, declared that "we would make New York the carrier, the merchant, and the banker of the New World."

But while these and other facts are set forth by the organization called the Executive Canal Committee, it must be noted that the project on which the people are to vote has many opponents. Some of them are interested in railroads, and the assertion of that committee that the proposed improvement would reduce by fully one-third not only canal freight, but the freight "on every railroad in the State," alarms them. Sir. ALBERT FINK, an authority on the question, once testified that "the Erie Canal regulates the freight rates on all the railroads east of the Mississippi River, not only on the roads whose tracks run parallel with the canal, but upon those which run in an opposite direction."

Still, these opponents might take comfort from the speech made nine years ago by Dr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW, the broad-minded President of the railroad with which the Erie Canal most competes: "I am in favor of canals. The canals in their connection with the great lakes, these inland seas of our country, compel the commerce which floats upon those seas to find the port of Buffalo in the hope of getting through the canal to the seaboard. The surplus which the canal cannot carry comes to the railroads, and the prosperity which the canal and the lakes give to the State of New York in the promotion of their business comes in turn to the railway."

Other opponents of the project urge that there is no reason why the State should be taxed for helping the grain of the West to be carried still more abundantly to Europe over its free waterways. Yet that transportation clearly helps the terminal points at Buffalo and New York, and the more of the State tax that is put on the commercial cities, from their prosperity, the less is the share of it levied on the farmers.

It is sometimes said that this project is a mere makeshift, and practically a throwing away of money, because what is really needed by the West is a deep-water canal, able to accommodate grain-laden, lake-going and even ocean-going ships. As to that, if Congress chooses to build such a canal, at an appalling cost, it is another matter. Certainly New York would not furnish it free for grain ships big enough to go to Europe without using the present terminal and transfer facilities at New York. Yet perhaps the less expensive improvement now proposed might forestall the enormously costlier project, and by bringing the canals up to the demands of modern times, as the railroads have been brought up, might make the deep waterway needless.

Setting the Republican Pace.

According to the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT, the Republican League State Convention, which was held at Binghamton last week, was to "set the pace for the State Convention." One pace which it set is worth recording. Mr. ALFRED R. CONKLING of this city, a sympathizer with the reform wing of the Republicans, introduced this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates to this Convention favor the principle of local option by counties for the sale of liquors on Sunday, and where a county contains a city the question should be submitted separately to the voters of such city and to those of the remainder of the county."

The Hon. SAM MORRIS of Troy called local option "a suicidal policy." "Leave ROOSEVELT and STRONG to the Democrats," said he; "an American Sunday is what we all want." After much discussion the matter was referred to a committee which pended for a time and then produced the subjoined resolution:

"We heartily commend the action of the police authorities of New York city in closing the saloons on Sunday, and note with pleasure that the liquor dealers, in taking official action by which they promise to obey the law and assist in its enforcement, have shown more good sense and honesty than the newspapers and the men who have counselled against obedience to law and order, by inveighing against public officials for doing their sworn duty. The question of open saloons on Sunday is not a political question, but is one the determination of which will, to a large extent, measure the moral tone of the Empire State.

"We believe in the American Sunday and that the traditions of the Republican party favor the preservation of all those conditions calculated to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to the masses of the people."

We should have supposed that the Republican party, as a great moral party, would have been particularly anxious to settle the question of opening the saloons on Sundays, if that was a moral question, but the Republican Leaguers did not care to take it up. They seem to have thought that there were more Republican votes in the American Sunday and in the beautiful but somewhat vague promise implied in the preservation of all those conditions calculated to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to the masses of the people. Will the Republican State Convention be as brave and as definite as this?

Why should it not be? The rural Republicans do not see any reason why Sunday in New York should be different from Sunday in West Hurley. Long hypocrisy in regard to the excise laws has made it pretty nearly impossible for the New York Republicans to say what their real intentions and beliefs about them are. Local option might win here, but then it might lose in the country districts, and any way it would be an application of the hated Democratic doctrine of home rule. The preservation of all those conditions calculated to bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to the masses of the people, is much safer ground for the Republicans to take.

An English Layman on the Prospects of the Papacy.

It is some years since an article in any English periodical has attracted more attention than the paper on the position and aims of the Papacy contributed to a late number of the *Fortnightly Review* by Capt. J. W. GAMBIER of the British navy. The subject of the essay is the fact, not less remarkable than unexpected, that in our day there should be an unmistakable renewal of strength and vitality in the Catholic Church; a fact all the more striking because the substrata, both moral and material, on which rested the power of Rome, had apparently been so completely swept away as to render improbable such a resurrection.

The former foundations of the Papal authority were three: materially, the temporal power; morally, a world more or less accepting dogmatic teaching; and, lastly, the almost universal ignorance as to the sanction upon which the Papal claims were based. Within the memory of men now living, all these foundations have seemed to be annihilated. Nevertheless, after the lapse of a few years, we behold to our astonishment the Church of Rome making great strides to the recovery of all that had been lost. The recuperative process is going on at a rate which, if continued, must, within a measurable space of time, tend considerably to change the existing state of affairs, not only in Europe, but in the United States and the South American republics. Whether the energy behind this process comes, as the Roman Church believes, from the silent and irresistible power of the teaching of the Galilean, accompanied by a fresh and direct guidance from above, is not a matter which Capt. GAMBIER assumes to discuss. His endeavor is to ascertain the mundane causes at work, and conspicuously among them one of which the Catholic Church itself takes cognizance. We refer to the fact that thousands of right thinking men loathe the general demoralization which must follow socialism, anarchism, and all other "isms," which instil the doctrine of public plunder. By their example and their precepts, these men are leavening the masses which, if left to themselves, would enforce the doctrine of rapine with the knife and bomb.

To control this movement is the aim of the Catholic Church, and its representatives hold that they are in a better position to do this than the statesman, who is always more or less the puppet of faction, or than the member of a legislature, national or local, who is paid for his services, and is, therefore, no longer a free agent. It is patent, indeed, to any one who reads the daily papers that the Vatican is becoming more and more a factor in European politics, not alone in matters of general policy, but in all social and religious questions; that it is beginning to have a hand in the making and unmaking of governments; that it influences elections, to the extent in some countries and certain localities of controlling them altogether; that it takes its part in the burning question of the education of the people; and that in the new worlds which are being brought under colonizing influences, it is destined to play an important rôle.

But what has this English layman to say with regard to the crucial question of the Pope's temporal power? Capt. GAMBIER believes that all schemes for establishing a temporal power in Malta, Cyprus, or anywhere else outside of the Eternal City, will be scouted; for neither this Pope, nor the next, nor any successor, will relinquish the idea of again reigning in Rome. This, in his opinion, has become an article of faith; a dogma which no bull could strengthen and no Pope can set aside. But how, from the view point of practical politics, can the reëstablishment of the temporal power in Rome be brought about? The answer given to this question is that the unity or cohesion of Italy has been greatly imperilled during the last few years by innumerable disintegrating processes which no legislation can avert; by its deplorably bad government; and by the poverty and misery of the people, crushed by taxation. The peace and contentment of the old days are gone. The Italian people believe that they are robbed and plundered. In a word, Italy, in the estimation of those most vitally concerned, is rotten to the core; a tottering State, destined to collapse at the first clash of European armies.

The Vatican waits, then; for what? It bides its time until the bubble bursts. Till the great war comes, so long foretold, when Europe will resolve itself into its natural elements. When Italy, leaning upon England, which shall once again prove a broken reed, will have ceased to be anything but a geographical expression; when France shall have extended her frontiers along the Maritime Alps to Genoa; when Venice shall be once more Austrian, with Lombardy thrown in to compensate for the loss of Bosnia, incorporated in a new State with Hungary; and when King HUMBERT shall have been relegated to reign in his ancestral Turin. Then the rest of Italy may form some kind of a republic, with its capital at Florence, leaving Rome and a possible twenty or thirty miles' radius of the Campagna for the Pope. Here—such is the forecast—the head of the Roman Catholic Church may reign as an independent sovereign over a neutral State. This small spot of earth, dedicated to the service of GOD, would, according to the hypothesis, be under the guarantee of all the powers; would require no lines of circumvallation, no soldiers, and no ships, and Rome would become what it had been, with a brief interval, for nearly seventeen hundred years, the home of the head of the Church Catholic.

Is this a dream? If it be one, it is strange that it should have been seriously discussed by every diplomatist in Europe. To students of history it is well known that even stranger things have happened in the age-long record of the Papacy.

Exaggeration.

There must surely be an error in the despatch from Saratoga printed by our contemporary, the *Times*, about the address made before the American Social Science Association by Prof. FRANCIS WAYLAND, Dean of the Yale Law School. We quote a sentence from the despatch:

"His address referred to habitual criminals, about 8,000,000 of whom, he said, were at large in this country, outlaws who were guilty of such crimes as highway robbery, train robbery, and train wrecking."

Without doubt the figures here given are far away from the facts in the case. We believe that one-tenth of the number of criminal outlaws of the kind here spoken of would be ten or twenty or thirty times more than the total number of them in the United States. The whole vote of the country at the last Presidential election was 12,000,000, which constituted over 90 per cent. of the able-bodied population; and it is an intolerable exaggeration to say that one-fourth of that number of men belonged in the category indicated in the report of Prof. WAYLAND'S address. If we had 3,000,000 of outlawed criminals among us, society would be in a state of anarchy; and no man's life or property would be worth an hour's purchase. There would be neither law nor order, neither liberty nor industry. That favorite sentence of some newspapers, "Crime is rampant," would have a significance that it never yet had in any part of the United States.

There are no statistics of the number of criminal outlaws; the census contains no report upon them; no existing document furnishes information about them. When any man says how many there are, he can but make a guess; and if he is not a thoughtful man he is more than likely to make a very wild guess.

Take, for example, the State of New York, which contains nearly one-seventh of the population of the country: have we here 428,000 criminal outlaws, which would be our proportion of the 3,000,000? Have we even 1,000 of them? Have we one-fifth of a thousand?

"Exaggeration" is defined by WEBSTER as "representation beyond the truth." It is a bad thing; it is immoral; it is dangerous; it is exceedingly injurious; it is a sign of mental degeneration.

We have a great deal of it. In recent years we have often heard of the millions of tramps, the millions out of work, and the starving millions or pauperized millions. Let the men who talk thus cut down the number by nine-tenths, and they will be so much nearer the truth. We never had anywhere near a million tramps in this country.

Prof. FRANCIS WAYLAND told the American Social Science Association that all the criminal outlaws ought to be subjected to perpetual imprisonment. That would truly be the proper disposition of men of the kind. But where are the prison accommodations for 3,000,000 of them?

Mr. THOMAS GRADGRIND was sensible in so far as he believed in "facts."

Accommodating Democrats.

There are some very accommodating Democrats in Nebraska. They have held a Convention and manufactured what they call a platform. Here is a piece of it:

"We endorse the national Democratic platform of 1892, and the interpretation placed thereon by the President."

Which is to say, "We are in favor of a tariff for revenue only and a tariff for protection principally, and we endorse the income tax." Perhaps it would have been better to put the declaration in this form: "Many of us are officeholders and more of us hope to be. Therefore we regard the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND with unusual veneration. He can do no wrong until after March 4, 1897, and then he can go to thunder." It is due to these accommodating Nebraska Democrats to say that they are only a faction, the Administration faction, necessarily a minority. Yet they have great men, the Hon. TOBIAS CASTOR, for example, and the Hon. STERLING MORTON.

Some more as accommodating Democrats are situated in Pennsylvania. "We reaffirm the platform of the last National and State Conventions," said these accommodating Pennsylvania Democrats; "and we further especially declare the perfect unanimity of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in favor of tariff reform and sound money as recommended and enforced by our Democratic Administration." In plainer words, "We are in favor of everything we are against."

It becomes more and more evident that platforms are growing more and more worthless. The example set by Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892 is too generally followed.

One! Now for Two. The eyes of seventy millions of Americans are on the yellow dog.

Our contemporary, the *Ram's Horn*, a religious periodical of Chicago, prints an article on Madagascar which seems to justify its introductory remark that the island is but little known. In its description of Antananarivo, the capital, the *Ram's Horn* says:

"From the sea it presents an appearance both grand and singular. Approaching the shore the gray colored palace seems to dominate all."

For months a French army, after landing on the west coast, has been slowly and painfully picking its way toward this inland city. The army has not reached Antananarivo yet. East of the city scores of miles of almost unbroken forest separate the capital from the coast. Through this forest passes the shorter route to the sea, but the difficulties it presents to a marching army are so formidable that the French preferred the longer western route.

It appears to us particularly inconsistent that a journal which vehemently inculcates the practice of truthfulness and all the other cardinal virtues, should imperil its reputation for veracity by advertising the capital of Madagascar as a seacoast town.

There is no excuse for such a geographical misstatement when every book of reference and every map give the facts as they are.

We have observed a statement that "the society known as the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic," intend, at this week's encampment of the Grand Army, to "insist that the captains of all boats going up or down the Hudson shall either cause a salute to be fired, or colors to be dipped when passing Gen. GRANT'S tomb at Riverside." The proposed action is based on a custom said to be observed by Potomac River boats in passing the tomb of WASHINGTON. But might not this custom become something of a nuisance to boats running by Riverside Park several times a day, and thus cause the memory of GRANT to provoke anything but reverential emotions among the skippers? Mount Vernon, after all, is somewhat less bustling in its maritime activities than New York, and the Potomac than the North River. Besides, there is but one WASHINGTON, and honors once reserved for him as peculiar become most effective when kept for his memory alone. Voluntary acts of the kind proposed may be graceful, yet let the ladies at Louisville think twice before "insisting" on the Hudson River homage.

If it is true that the Marblehead's orders to proceed forthwith to Asia Minor have been revoked, it may perhaps be surmised that the prevalence of the cholera in the Levant has some influence on the decision. The Tarsus affair, which caused the ship to be ordered thither, remains still obscure. On the one hand it is asserted that the whole affair was a petty quarrel with a servant; on the other, that it was a serious attack by a mob. The point tolerably clear seems to be that there is no danger now to the American school there, and possibly it may be concluded that the claim for indemnity, whatever it be, will keep until the subsidence of the cholera allows a safer investigation. But the Marblehead is likely to stay in the Mediterranean.

President MORAES of Brazil is a man of judicial mind and excellent spirit, but he lacks that trait known as decision of character. He has suffered on this account ever since his election to the Presidency last year, and more especially in his dealings with the national Congress and with recalcitrant politicians and with presumptuous military leaders. A few days ago he publicly announced that he would resign his office if a small group of Deputies offered further opposition to a measure in which he is interested. It was an unfortunate announcement—a sign of weakness, a threat which should never have been uttered. It created an impression of the instability of the Government and of the uncertainty of a steady administration of public affairs. Above other things, Brazil needs a firm hand at the helm of State, a hand restrained by the Constitution, but inflexible within its lines.

Of the three Presidents that Brazil has had during the past six years, two have been arrogant and dictatorial, while the other has already shown that he is deficient in qualities that are essential to the holder of the office of Chief Executive. We had high hopes of President PRUDENTE DE MORAES BARROS at the time of his election, and we shall not yet surrender these hopes. For many reasons it is desirable that he shall remain in office till the end of his term in 1898.

The manœuvres of the French Army of the Eastern Division, which begin this week, will be carried out near the Alsatian frontier, while the final review by President FAURE will be at Epinal. Thus the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Army Corps will be mobilized where they would be in a case of a real war, and a brigade of marine infantry will be added. The two main forces are under JAMONT and DE NEGRIER, and the fact that a good deal of the old war ground of 1870 will be traversed increases the interest. Some reminiscences roused in France by Germany's recent celebrations of her victories may be bitter, but the troops are under discipline, and no anti-German demonstrations among them are to be looked for.

Twenty different shipbuilding firms have been supplied with the necessary information and papers for making bids for the construction of the six new composite gunboats. Among them are some that have not only never secured a contract, but never, we believe, made a bid. The prospect is a very lively contest, and there may, also, be new names to add to the lengthening list of builders that the Government can rely upon for additions to the navy.

The Olney Movement Is Not a Boom.

From the Springfield Republican.

There is no "boom," as the politicians understand the word, to make Richard Olney the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Nor is there likely to be. Mr. Olney is not that kind of a man. The *Republican* has called attention to the fact that the present Secretary of State embodies those qualities of honesty, ability, and firmness that are desirable in the Chief Magistrate of the nation. We have done this in pursuance of our long-time policy of trying to keep both parties up to the highest possible standard, to the end that the republic may be the gainer.

The mention of Mr. Olney as the proper man for the New England Democrats to present in the National Convention of that party has called out a remarkable response, leading to a discussion of his name in this connection by the newspapers of the country from one end of the Union to the other. This has been the most striking political incident of the summer, and has served to fix popular attention upon the strong man who has made his mark in the Cabinet of President Cleveland. We observe that Josiah Quincy, who has won some reputation as a practical politician, said in his recent interview in Washington that "if a New England candidate be presented, it will probably be Mr. Olney."

For a bit of Mugwump idealism in a wicked world this is doing pretty well, and the *Republican*'s suggestion certainly remains the best made to the Democratic party up to date. This is about as far as our responsibility extends.

The Discomfiture of a Handsome Editor.

From the Lake George Mirror.

Whist and muggins are the evening entertainments at the Phœnix Hotel. When I visited the house Monday evening the ladies were so busy that it was impossible to attract their attention for even a minute.

QUAY AND DON CAMERON.

An Intimation From the Former That the Political Career of the Latter is Nearly Ended—No Favors Need Be Expected.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The recent victory of Senator Quay is likely to result in the defeat of the Hon. James Donald Cameron for another term as Senator. It now seems absolutely certain that Senator Quay will oppose the rélection of Cameron to the Senate.

At no time during the hand-to-hand contest just ended did Cameron indicate in any manner to any person in Pennsylvania his desire to see Senator Quay succeed. On the contrary, Cameron was not only indifferent, but he ran away from the fight, not caring whether Quay came out on top or was overborne and smashed by the Magee and Martin combine.

This is not the first time that Cameron has run away from a contest in which Quay staked everything. During the year 1885, Matthew Stanley Quay determined to run for State Treasurer, as a step toward his election to the United States Senate. He consulted Senator Cameron freely in regard to the plan; Cameron strongly advised against it, even going so far as to tell Quay that he would surely be defeated if he went before the people.

Senator Cameron's advise was disregarded. Quay made a most spirited canvass and won on pretty much the same line as two weeks ago. Throughout the campaign for the nomination, Cameron doubted the ability of Quay to succeed at the general election; it would be a great mistake to nominate him, as he expressed it.

The day following the Convention which nominated Col. Quay for State Treasurer, Senator Cameron showed his feeling in the matter by leaving Harrisburg for the Pacific coast and remaining there from May of that year until the day of the general election in November.

I was with Col. Quay on the Saturday following his triumphant election as State Treasurer, and shall never forget the expression of his face as he asked: "What is the distance between Los Angeles and Harrisburg?" Upon my making answer that it was about 3,200 miles, Quay followed it up by asking: "What was my majority?" and upon my reminding him that it was about 43,000, with a look of contempt that only Col. M. S. Quay is capable of expressing, he said: "And Cameron was 3,000 miles away, from the inception to the end of the contest, and had there been a few hours' delay of his train he would not have reached home in time to vote for me."

The victorious State Treasurer felt like toppling the House of Cameron over at that time, but he forgave Cameron's timidity. Again Cameron takes himself out of the State, leaving his colleague to fight his battle single handed. This time he will not be forgiven by Senator Quay. If Cameron expects to be reelected to the Senate, it must be without any help whatever from Quay. Cameron cannot justly complain if Senator Quay gives him just the same kind of support as he gave Quay for State Treasurer in 1885, and for State Chairman in 1895.

Senator Quay will not go to Los Angeles or Bar Harbor during the next Senatorial campaign in Pennsylvania, but he may be fishing for tarpon among the everglades of Florida just about the time the next Senator is voted for by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Again I have spent several hours with Senator Quay since his last triumph, and there was force and significance in his terse remark: "If Cameron is returned to the Senate it will be as the candidate of the combine which tried so hard to defeat me for State Chairman. He is their candidate and has been throughout the contest, and they will reflect him if they can."

CHANGES OF STATION.

The Order for Moving Troops and Abandoning Some Minor Posts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Ever since the new fiscal year replenished the transportation funds of the army, which had run very low, it has been expected that some transfers of companies from fort to fort would take place, especially as it was supposed that certain posts would be given up. But the absence of both Secretary Lamont and Gen. Schofield from Washington on their summer tours has postponed the matter.

Now, however, the orders have come. Fort Buford in the Department of Dakota and Fort Hancock in the Department of Texas are to be discontinued as posts. The garrison of the former will go to Fort Assiniboine, and of three companies of the Forty-second Infantry now at the latter point one will go to Fort Harrison and the other two to Fort Yates, where they will be joined by still another company of the same regiment now at Fort Keogh. From Fort Yates, in turn, will be shifted three companies of the Twelfth Infantry to Fort Niobrara, and that will take two companies of the Eighth, now at the latter point, to Fort D. A. Russell. Still keeping up the movement, which may recall puss in the corner, or the shifting in the game of chairs, the three companies of the Seventeenth Infantry now at Fort D. A. Russell will go to Columbus barracks.

The cavalry has like shiftings. Four troops of the Second, now in Texas, will go to the department of Colorado, and four troops of the First from the latter to Oklahoma, and four of the Third, now in Oklahoma, to Jefferson barracks. The final result seems to be the furnishing of suitable garrisons to Columbus and Jefferson barracks, formerly recruiting depots, Jefferson barracks, which has been occupied since 1803, has had two new barracks and a set of officers' quarters completed for it. The exchange of two batteries, H and D, Second Artillery, at Fort Warren, with two at Fort Adams had been ordered before the recent more sweeping transfers.

These various movements will give changes of scene and experience, in accordance with the policy of not keeping any one garrison too long at a single post.

Sound Doctrine About Third Terms.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The public feeling on the subject of a third term is very deep and strong. No matter how ardent may be the admiration for a President who has done well during his first and second terms, it is vain to expect that it will induce any large number of the American people to desire his election for a third term. All the traditions, nay, the prejudices, of the electors are opposed to it. We may dismiss, then, any fear that in the present generation a third term is a possibility. The example of Washington is a permanent bulwark against any change in the policy of the country with respect to the Presidential tenure.

What Is to Become of Sexagenarians?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: No better evidence that "THE SUN shines for all" could be adduced than your steady advocacy of the doctrine that men who have reached the age of 60 are valuable. The assumption that the sexagenarian is so enfeebled in body and so weak in intellect as to be rendered unfit for active duty is too absurd for serious argument. Those who venture on such contention are wholly ignorant of the lessons of history, which abounds in illustrations refuting it. The fact remains, however, that the business world does not look with favor upon the applications of men of mature age for positions of any kind, and the reasons assigned for this narrow policy are not always creditable to the intelligence of business men. The chief requirements of this age are rush and cheapness, very little notice being taken of trustworthiness, experience, and ability. These qualities, that ought to be held in the highest esteem, are brushed away in the search for somebody who talks and walks fast, and who is willing to work for half price. Young men who want to get started, and women who desire simply to make enough to wear expensive clothes and show off better than they could if they depended solely on papa's purse, meet with quick employment, while the head of a family wholly dependent on him for a living is thrust aside as "too old." Is it any wonder that such a short-sighted policy on the part of employers should result in frequently heavy losses to them and hasty flights to parts unknown of those who commit crime to make up for a small salary? The rule in business circles should be the same as that laid down by Thomas Jefferson, irrespective of age. Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful? If such a rule should be followed by business men, and the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy they preach and practice should be relegated to the rear, very many men now 60 and in the prime of life, strong, active, alert, ambitious, and really deserving, would find less difficulty in supporting their families, and cease to be called "back numbers," which often are vastly superior in all respects to the front numbers. E. C. I.

THE UNFINISHED WAR SHIPS.

Secretary Herbert Says He Has Ordered Them Pushed to Completion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary Herbert today said that published statements that he had ordered work on vessels under construction to be expedited were entirely correct.

"The ships building in the navy yards have been lagging for years," he said. "For a long time the delay was for want of armor, but armor is now being furnished promptly. The Texas and the Maine, the former of which has just been put in commission, and the latter of which will be in a few days, really ought to have been in service months ago. Officials at navy yards naturally desire to keep a regular force steadily employed, and the disposition is to take workmen from the ships that are building and do repair work with them, putting them back when the repair work is completed. Not only have the Texas and Maine been delayed by this practice, but also the monitors, the Terror, the Monadnock, and the Puritan. All these ships ought to be now in commission, and I have ordered that they be pushed to completion.

"Precisely the same reasons which have operated to delay the building of ships at navy yards naturally influence contractors. They are sometimes tempted to neglect Government work and use part of the force on the Government ships to do outside work as it comes in. The contracts all provide penalties for failure to complete work in time. Penalties for delay have frequently been imposed upon contractors by the Navy Department, but, unfortunately, Congress has in almost every instance, when it was asked, relieved them against these penalties. The effect of such acts is necessarily demoralizing. The department has recently given orders to push all work on navy yard ships, and has also been urging the contractors to increased diligence. It is to be hoped that penalties incurred in the future for delay will be allowed to stand.

"There is really nothing about ship building that now renders it difficult in the United States. No good reasons can be given why ships authorized by Congress should not be completed with reasonable dispatch, and I am simply insisting on prompt compliance with contract obligations. We have already shown that we can build ships and guns equal to any in the world, and I hope our ship builders, who are now looking for contracts abroad, will demonstrate to the world that ships can be built not only as well, but as rapidly in the United States as anywhere in the world. Of course, I am pushing along the manufacture of ordnance and everything else at the same time."

"THE DOLLAR OF THE DADDIES"

Secretary Morton Says that It Was "Evolved on and from a Gold Basis."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—"It is not generally known, but nevertheless it is true," said Secretary Morton, "that the silver dollar advocated by the free silver men and popularly styled 'the dollar of the daddies' was evolved on and from a gold basis. According to Prof. Sumner of Yale, the most important information contained in the Mint Report of Alexander Hamilton in the year 1791 is that the actual unit of account in America had been 24¾ grains of fine gold. In the mean time the English standard had become fine gold. The parity of this imaginary gold dollar with gold sterling was one dollar equals 4s. 4½d.

"This quotation is found on pages 38 and 39 of volume II. of 'The Financiers and Finances of the American Revolution.' On Jan. 7, 1785, Robert Morris proposed that there should be a Mint, to which Congress agreed. At about that time it was ascertained that the ratio of coined gold and coined silver in the United States was nearly 1 to 15.6. In England it was 1 to 15.21; in France, 1 to 14.458; in Spain, 1 to 14.85. Then a careful estimate of the coined and uncoined gold and silver in sterling and New York currency was tabulated. It was ascertained that 'the best specification of a dollar was 24¾ grains of fine gold.'

"'The report of 1786 shows a very much closer study,' says Prof. Sumner, 'of the subject and better mastery of it than the report of Hamilton on the same subject.' The actual unit during the revolutionary period had been 24¾ grains of pure gold for a dollar. At that time the ratio in America was about 15 of silver to 1 of gold. Therefore, multiplying 24¾ grains by 15 he got 371¼ grains of pure silver for the dollar. Thus it is evident that the silver dollar was evolved on and from a gold basis."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

Baggage from Infected Ports in China, Japan, and Hawaii to Be Disinfected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Treasury Department has sent out the following circular:

"On account of the officially reported prevalence of cholera in Hong Kong and Yokohama and other Chinese and Japanese ports and in Honolulu, attention is called to Article V. of the Quarantine Regulations, Treasury Department, to be observed at foreign ports, issued April 26, 1894.

"No special provision having been reported from these ports for proper disinfection of suspected baggage, it is hereby ordered, on recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, that all unlabelled baggage of steerage passengers, including hand baggage, and all labelled baggage of said passengers, which in the opinion of the quarantine officer should be disinfected, or redisinfected, arriving from Oriental ports, including ports of Hawaii, at any port in the States of Oregon, Washington, or California, shall be disinfected, as provided in Article VIII. of the Quarantine Regulations for domestic ports, before being landed. This regulation will also apply to any other baggage which the quarantine officer may suspect of being infected."

THE DUKE OF ALBA'S VISIT.

A Nobleman in Whose Veins Runs the Blood of Three Royal Families.

The Duke of Alba is making his American acquaintances another visit. He arrived here on Friday on the Lucania with the intention of attending the yacht races and spending some time in the fashionable suburbs. The Duke is a personal friend of James J. Van Alen, with whom he has gone the rounds of the fashionable American watering places on former occasions. He has such a long name that it is said he cannot remember it all himself. His first name is Don Carlos Maria Stuart Fitzjames Portocarrero y Palafo. Then he is also Duke of Berwick, Duke of Alba de Tormes, Duke of Liria, Duke of Olivares, Duke of Penaranda, and Duke of Huescar, in addition to which he is nine times a grandee of the first class of Spain, twelve times a Marquis, and fourteen times a Count.

He is usually called the Duke of Alba, but he wishes his intimate friends to call him Carlitos. The Duke has in his veins a confusing mixture of the royal blood of Spain, France, and England. He is the nephew of ex-Empress Eugenia. During the second French empire the Duke was a great favorite with Napoleon III. He also has in him the blood of the Stuarts. The Duke is married, but the Duchess seldom leaves her estate in Spain.

When the Duke of Alba travels, his household is a miniature court. His head valet looks after his personal needs, and his various orders are carried out by lesser valets, who report to the head valet. The head valet also has a personal valet. During the last visit of the Duke of Alba at a country club near the city the head valet made himself disliked by the servants in the club because he demanded to be served alone and not at the same time as the other valets.

EIGHTH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

Citizens Impatient at Commissioner Brookfield's Delay in Repairing It.

Merchants along Eighth avenue, from Fourteenth street to Fifty-ninth, are wrought up to a high pitch of indignation through the failure of the Reform administration to carry out its promise made early last spring to see that the avenue was repaved with asphalt. The pavement is filled with holes, some as wide as six feet and a half a foot and more deep. There is scarcely a block that is in proper condition.

Shortly after Commissioner Brookfield took office he was deluged with petitions and letters calling his attention to the condition of Eighth avenue, and he announced afterward that a contract for a new pavement had been let and before the summer was over it would be laid. Now, the summer is over and the new pavement seems as far off as ever. This has caused the merchants to say very hard things about reform. They says that unless there is no more delay they will vote for Tammany hereafter.

Suffolk County's Oldest Resident.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 8.—The oldest person in Suffolk county, Deacon William H. Howell, has just celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday. The Deacon was born at Southampton, L. I. He learned the trade of shoemaking, working at it at Babylon from November, 1821, to May, 1822. There were then but five houses in Babylon. In 1836 William opened a country store at Southampton and one year later established a store at East Moriches. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1832 and was elected a deacon in 1845. He has been twice married, and a daughter by his first wife resides in Brooklyn. She is Mrs. Caroline Oliver, and she is 70 years old. Five children by the second wife are living.

LIEUT. CLARK ASKED TO RESIGN.

His Intention to Sue the 71st Regiment Gazette Association the Cause.

The troubles in the Seventy-first Regiment *Gazette* Association over its differences with Lieut. Charles S. Clark of Company C have assumed a critical phase. A few evenings since a meeting of the association was held at the armory, at which nearly all the members were present. A motion was made to expel Lieut. Clark, and some rather sharp criticism was passed upon his attitude toward the association. Some days ago the association received notice that the Lieutenant was going to bring suit against the association for $50, which, he said, was due him as former editor of the *Gazette*. The association asserted that this claim was uncalled for, and that the Lieutenant might find himself in debt to the association when the committee which was examining his accounts had finished its work. The motion to expel came largely from a feeling of resentment over this notice of suit, and some of the members declared that his action was unheard of. In the course of the discussion it was declared that Lieut. Clark had sold his claim to another person, and much indignation was expressed at his action, it being argued that, before taking that step, he should have presented a formal claim in a regular manner, without having the matter brought to the courts. It was found that the by-laws would not sanction his expulsion, and it was then moved that a resolution be adopted asking Lieut. Clark to resign, on the ground that he had treated the association with great discourtesy, and had proved antagonistic to its interests. This motion was adopted without a dissenting voice, and the resolution was sent to the Lieutenant.

The Lieutenant, on receiving the document, was very indignant, and forthwith despatched a reply to the association, disclaiming any discourtesy and demanding a hearing. It is understood that this demand will be granted. Lieut. Clark's friends declare that the meeting has given him good grounds for requesting a court martial of some of the participants in it, as, in addition to several commissioned officers, there were also present a number of enlisted men who were most severe in their criticism of the lieutenant, their superior officer, and further made remarks derogatory to him as an officer, which, it is averred, is a violation of military law. According to military rules, if an officer oversteps his authority, enlisted men have no right to criticise him, their only course being to lodge a complaint through the regular military channels. The action of the association, according to the friends of the Lieutenant, is derogatory to military discipline, as set forth in