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The New National Policy.

This sentiment, uttered by Major-Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, the appointed Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, at a dinner given in his honor at San Francisco en Friday evening, proclaims the political creed of the American people:

"I believe in the new national policy of the United States, which looks to the acquisition of additions. Serritory, represented in outlying islands, that are requisite for the development of national strangth and growth."

To the political party which stands on that platform and justifies its professions by its deeds, and to no other, the people of the United States will trust the responsibility and accord the honor of shaping the development of America in accordance with "the new national policy."

We Shall Have a Great Navy.

The recent rapid growth of the Amer lean fleet and the extraordinary increase just authorized by Congress make it one of those which the world must reckon with hereafter. We had, a day or two ago, actually in commission, counting all sorts of craft, seventy-three vessels on the Atlantie station, under Admiral Sampson; seven in Commodore SCHLET's command, eleven in Admiral Dewey's, six in Admiral Mil-EER's Pacific squadron, five in Commodore Howell's Northern patrol squadron, saven on special service, forty-two unassigned, of which some were for coast defence; Spally, seven training and receiving ships Here is a total of 158 vessels in commission, with eight or ten more preparing for commission. They include many, like colliers, that are not fighting craft, and many torpedo craft and auxiliary cruisers, yet the aggregate of belligerent atrength is certainly noteworthy. It is supplemented by fourteen armed revenue cutters cooperating with the navv.

We are building five first-class battleships, namely, the Kearsarge and Kensucky, each three-fifths finished; the Alabams, 58 per cent.; the Illinois, 46, and the Wisconsin, 38. We have six torpedo boats, the Rowan, the Mackensie, the Dahlgren, the Davis, the Fox, and the Farragut, all over four-fifths completed; the submarine boat Plunger, three-fourths; the Craven, half ready, and the Stringham, Goldsborough, and Bailey, less advanced. Au shorized but not yet contracted for are three first-class battleships, four monitors sixteen destroyers, twelve torpedo boats and a lake gunboat. We must not forget, o, the sister ship of the New Orleans, completing for us in England.

At the close of the present war many of the colliers, despatch boats, transports and other vessels acquired from the merchant marine will no doubt be sold; but there will remain a fine force of fighting ships, with a large and veteran personnel. Before the close of 1899 our present force of firstclass battleships will be doubled and our torpedo flotilla will also be doubled in numbers and more than doubled in effectivemass. And we shall not stand still. The ent Congress, in its next navy bill, will carry on the work of increasing the navy in some form, perhaps in the class of armored cruisers. We shall have outlying islands to consider in our reckoning of naval needs, and the very prestige which our navy is acguiring in these days will be the best guarantes that it will be zealously cared for in the future. We must make it capable of coping, if need be, with navies far more powerful than that of Spain, a decadent ong nations.

Spain's Folly in the Philippines.

The forebodings of a great disaster which aptain-General Augusti has expressed in his despatches to Madrid leave the capture of Manila and the downfall of Spanish do minion in the Philippines only a question of time, and of a short time at that. We hope this will not occur so quickly

as Gen. Augusti portends. We do not desire to have Manila fall into the hands of the insurgents, and trust that the town will hold out until the arrival of our transports and the landing of the first installment of Gen. MERRITT's forces, who may be there within a week or ten days, and that to them the surrender will be made. If this cannot be, we hope that a landing party of marines and bluejackets from Admiral Dewey's fleet will receive the capitulation of the city. But as to the final result, the unfortunate Governor-General leaves no room for doubt. He says he cannot withstand the Americans and insurgents combined unless he receives support from home; and apparently no adequate support could reach Manila until after our ships and troops, already ordered to DEWEY, had settled its fate. The feebleness and fatuity of Spain's

policy in the Philippines are such as even an enemy must find pitiable. That she could not possibly hold Cuba against the United States, with all our advantages of position as well as of a stronger navy, was beyond the shadow of a doubt at the outset. But she had a good chance of holding the Philippines until the fall of Cuba should become the signal for peace, thus at least leaving her Asiatic possessions still in her hands. In order to do that, however, she should have had in Manila Bay, months ago, a fleet at least as strong as that which we habitually maintain on the Asiatic station. It may be doubted whether the complete conquest of the Philippines was at any time in our plan, until Dewey's extraordinary victory put it there. We had limited our requirements apparently o dispersing or destroying Montoro's fleet, in order that it might not harass our commerce on the Pacific, or prove a menace to Hawaii or our own coast, and to prewenting Manila from becoming a coaling base for a Spanish naval force, or perhaps also a base for our own.

How, then, have the Spaniards put themselves into the plight which causes such gloom at Madrid? To begin with, they counted too much on having bought off AGUINALDG and the other insurgent lead- It included 1,313,843 pieces of eight and are with promises of reform, or cash, or both. They considered the revelt as defi-

thought that the shore defences of Manila, strong enough to keep out DEWEY. Perhaps, also, they assumed that, as the war arose out of Cuba, any demonstration of ours against the Philippines would be at most a diversion or a mere cooperative attack. We had never sought to extend our domains in that direction. Finally, their ships were not ready for war, although we think that they might have found at least two armorciads for the Philippines had they really appreciated in season their danger of losing these possessions.

We admit that their imbecility was supplemented by hard luck, as imbecility is sooner or later apt to be. It was hard luck that the insurgents unexpectedly took up arms again; above all, it was very hard luck that our squadron in the Far East happened to be in the hands of one of the world's great sailors, dangerous to a strong adversary and overwhelming to a weak one. From the time he appeared on the scene until now, Manila and Madrid alike seemed paralyzed, and Spain absolutely let the Philippines drop from her hands.

Hawaii Before the House.

The strength of the sentiment in the House of Representatives for Hawaiian annexation was demonstrated on Friday. The influences which have been operating for the exclusion of this urgent subject were overpowered, and the Newlands resolution was taken up. Yesterday the debate actually began, and in all probability the resolution will pass the House on Wednesday of this week.

It is proper to say that during the preliminary struggle for consideration of the Hawaiian question the Speaker, personally an avowed and apparently irreconcilable opponent of annexation, showed officially the fairness which has been expected of him. In two distinct rulings, made after the will of the House had been manifested by a test vote of 140 to 88, Speaker REED interposed the authority of the Chair to block the efforts of fillbusters.

The Senatorial friends of annexation and of the Administration and of the new American policy of expansion are in a majority in that body. They should prepare for a winning fight against the obstructionists. They should make up their minds now that there must be no adjournment until Hawaii is annexed.

Fight it out on that line if It takes all

The First American Line to Manila. There will be many trans-Pacific lines from this continent to Manila-lines of steam vessels and lines of sailing shipswhen American control and influence are fully established in the Philippine Islands. We doubt whether it is generally known. however, that there was an American line to Manila long ago, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in the days of the great Spanish galleons, when Mexico was New Spain, and much of the wealth of the East Indies found its way to Europe through the Mexican port of Acapulco on

In the history of the Philippine group there is no more interesting chapter than that relating to the famous voyages of the richly laden galleons of Spain between Manila and Acapulco.

They were fine ships, commanded by brave officers of high rank, heavily armed and well manned. They sailed from Manila in the summer, taking a northerly course toward California, and then turning southward to their destination, which sometimes was not reached until the voyage had lasted five months. On the return trip, however, the winds were always more favorable. The galleons kept well to the south and occupied from forty to seventy days in going from Acapulco to Manila.

One of the best accounts of these voyages given in the narrative of M. DE GUIGNES Islands in 1796, as a passenger on an American sailing vessel. We quote from the translation in the second volume of PINKERTON'S Well-known collection of Voyages and Travels:

"The Spanish commerce of Manila, which might e very considerable, is limited to that carried on with Acapulco by the galleon, and with China by coasters. * * *

"The Acapulco trade is not open to every one; he right of freightage of the gaileon is divided into ,500 portions, of which a large number is reserved or the convents, and the rest is allotted to individuals, either as rewards or bounties,

"These portions are sold by the possessors to such nerchants as are inclined to ship. The value of the targo is fixed at \$600,000, but commonly it is twice s much. It consists of muslins, lucia cloths, raw lik, stuffs, and stockings of China silk, of the last article about 50,000 pair; the remainder of the cargo s composed of gold and silver plate, wrought either at Canton or at Manila by the Chinese; jewelry, spices, sold dust and different mercery. Great pains ar taken in storing the cargo and not a foot of vacant space is left. . . .

"The cargo of the galleon at Acaputos yields profit of cent per cent., paid for partly in silver and partly in coobineal, mercury, jewels, cloth, and Spanish wine. The total value of the return cargo may amount to from two to three millious of dollars, of which from \$950,000 to \$500,000 are on account

"Commonly but one galleon is despatched in the year, but sometimes there are two; this vessel after receiving the blessing of the Virgin from the ramparts, leaves Manila in the middle of July . . . and directs its course afterward to the north as high as 30 degrees, to fall in with westerly winds, it then steers eastward to the coast of California, and arrives at Acapulce to December or January commonly, but at latest in February. The sale of the cargo is quickly completed, and the galleon hoists sail in return about the middle of March; it descends to the latitude of 14 or 18 degrees . . . and arrived at Manile in June. On its arrival there is constantly another vessel ready prepared to depart."

Toward the end of Commodore GEORGE Anson's celebrated voyage around the world, which began in 1740 and ended in 1744, he captured one of the richest galleons that ever fell prize to a British saflor. The narrative of this voyage is one of the classics of travel. The edition of 1748 contains a spirited picture of the engagement between the galleon and Anson's ship, the Centurion, which took place off Cape Espiritu Santo, in the Philippines, on June 20, 1743. The prize is thus described

"She was called the Nostra Signora de Cal adonga, and was commanded by the General Don JEROXING DE Monrano, a Portuguese by birth, and the most ap proved officer for skill and courage of any employed n that service. The gaileon was much targer than the Centuriou, had 550 men and 36 guns m for action, besides In pidra out to her gunwale, quar ters and tops, each of whi h carried a four-pound ball. She had 67 killed in the action and 84 wounded ant and is wounded."

The commander of a galleon ranked as General in the Spanish service and enjoyed an income equal to \$20,000 a year. Each member of the crew received 350 pieces of eight for the voyage. The maximum number of persons carried, including passengers, was six hundred. Anson's prize was taken to Macao, where it was found that her cargo was mainly specie laden at Acapulco in return for goods from Manila. \$5,682 ounces of virgin silver.

The veyages of the galleons ceased in

may yet arise between the Philippine Islands and America, when vessels bound south upon sighting the coast of California, but will steam straight in through the Golden Gate.

Jeffersonian Apostates.

Purblind Democrats in and out of Congress are endeavoring to find in the teachings of Thomas JEFFERSON a warrant for their opposition to the magnificent opportunities now presented for the national expansion and industrial development of the republic. They have failed to grasp the fundamental ideas and principles underlying the governmental philosophy of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Progress-material, moral, and politicalis the corneratone of the splendid system of government formulated by him, and he never hesitated to overleap every barries that blocked his way in advancing the national welfare.

The Louisiana purchase, without the authority of Congress and in violation of the Constitution, as JEFFERSON frankly admitted, is a superb illustration of his exalted devotion to imperative duty and lofty principle in this respect. Had he hesitated for one instant in that supreme bour the whole history of the two Amerieas, North and South, as it is written today, might have been reversed, and the European powers, not the United States, possibly would be, in these closing years of the century, the dominant authority in this bemisphere. Next to the Revolution the acquisition of Louisiana is the most stupendous event in our annals. The two combined, in the mighty and beneficent results that have flowed from them, have changed the destinies of a large part of the human race. JEFFERSON, in the political system cre

ated by him, had not the vanity to suppose that it would be adequate to all the exigencies of the public throughout all time. He believed, of course, in the immutability of the essential truths enunciated in the Declaration, and on that bedrock foundation of the rights of man he confidently expected that an educated and virtuous people would preserve and perpetuate a fabric of government that should ultimately extend its blessings over the whole world. He again and again declared in the ripe years of his closing life that "constitutions are not sacred things, never to be altered." Nothing human is perfect, was the keynote of many of his political exhortations; and he never ceased to proclaim that each generation is as competent to manage Ita own affairs as was the one that preceded it to conduct its own interests for its own good and the betterment of humanity. His sunny nature ever lived in the present and the future, not in the past, and he contemplated with reverence every advance that was made in the enlightenment of mankind. "We are wiser than our fathers," he said, "as they were wiser than the burn

ers of the witches." In the last letter written by JEFFERSON less than a month before his death, seventytwo years ago, he wrote of the immortal ated as follows:

"May it be to the world, what I believe it will be (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all), the signal of arousing men to burst the chains under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of reif-government. That form which we have substituted restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the paipuble truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of Gop."

Frenchman who visited the Philippine at the present time. It illumines the isles feet, against only 2,080 feet for the 6-inch turies of monarchical barbarism.

The men, or the party, that shall now sonianism there is war to the end.

Yet Another African Difficulty.

Finality in the settlement of international difficulties in Africa seems hard to attain. The reported success of the Gentil Tehad and eastward of that water on either side of the tenth parallel of latitude, raises a very delicate question of international right in territories about which diplomatic agreements have been concluded, but of effective exploration.

The country which has been the field of the researches of the Gentil Mission on behalf of the French Government was, in 1893, the subject of an agreement between doned to Germany "all the political rights | the wings of all the winds : it was able to exercise eastward of a line starting from Rio del Rey, in the Gulf of Guinea, and ending at the southern shore of Lake Tchad, skirting the town of Yola on the southeast." Germany, however, has not, it appears, chosen to exercise her rights over the territory, which, according to this convention, would have carried her suzarainty right up to the Nile basin. On the contrary, she made a convention with France, which was concluded and signed at Berlin in 1894, by which Germany reserved to herself only Adamana and a triangle of territory bounded by the British Niger possessions on the west, the Shari River on the east, and the tenth parallel of latitude on the south. All to the east and south of

that were given up to the French sphere of influence. The question now arises whether England is bound to recognize the abandonment of rights she ceded to Germany without, so far as is known, ulterior conditions. Assuming that she does so, the next question that presents itself is where are the eastern limits of the territory relinquished by Germany! By a convention made in 1890 between England and Germany, the latter recognized the political rights of the former in the basin of the Upper Nile; so that for whatever it is worth, England should have the support of Germany in the event of any dispute with France over the territorial limits of than they would attack a Spanish fortress. the recognized political rights. The Monday was a great day, and greatly was fact, however, that the British Gov- it celebrated. erument, while always protesting against the extension of French occupation and exploration toward the Nile from the westward, has refused, although invited by

nitely crushed; and they doubtless also | 1815 with the departure of the last one | down the limit of British political rights from Acapulco. A commerce equal to theirs | in the Nile valley, somewhat complicates combined with the fleet, ought to be in their best days, and far surpassing it, the situation. It will not be made clearer if it is true, as reported from Paris, that one of the Abyssinian generals, Ras Maeastward from Manila will not turn to the | KONNEN, accompanied by the French explorers, the Marquis DE Bon CHAMPS and party, and with a body of troops, has arrived on the Nile and planted the Abyssinian banner on its eastern bank,

The movements going on from both sides of the Nile toward that river would seem to render the British advance to Khartoum imperative at an early period, as soon as the navigation permits. Whether the settlement of the new difficulty in central North Africa will be arrived at in the same way as that on the Niger, the activity of England and France, in their colonizing and exploring in those hitherto imperfectly known regions, will soon deprive Africa of Its title of the Dark Continent, except in so far as the term applies to the color of Its native inhabitants.

A New Road to a College Presidency.

It is announced that the Rev. JOSIAH STRONG, D. D., has resigned as Secretary of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, after having held the place for ten years, and it is explained that his resignation as Secretary is due to "differences of methods and alms" between him and that body.

It is altogether creditable to the Evangelical Alliance that there should be such difference. The "aims and methods" of the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong were revealed publicly, not long ago, and they were so prurient, scandalous, and detestable that he chose for the means of their exhibition a disreputable newspaper in New York, for, to the honor of American journalism, he could get no other.

Under the pretence of serving the cause of good morals, he wrote for that paper a series of articles, to which he appended his signature, retailing the most cruel of scandals affecting young Washington ladies recently dead and belonging to families of the highest standing. The stories he told had been circulated timidly by private malicious gossip at Washington, but all decent newspapers had refused to give them more extended currency. Dr. STRONG, however, was restrained by no such regard for the sanctity of private life and the suffering of the bereaved.

He swallowed the whole mess as savory food for his imagination, and used the scandals as a text for preaching a sermon on the widespread immorality of women of Washington society, which was especially suited to the degraded medium of publication chosen by him. It was the sort of literary provender for which such organs of depravity are always greedy, but it is usually furnished to them from other than clerical sources. In spite of all this, " a close personal friend" of the Rev. Dr. STRONG says, "no fewer than three colleges want him" as President, "one of these a New England institution of national reputation" !

Smokeless Powder.

The descriptions of the bombardment of Santiago have dwelt on the fact that, while instrument with which his name is associ- our ships, as a whole, were shrouded in dense smoke, the New Orleans was the one exception to the rule, the difference being due, of course, to the fact that she used cordite, the smokeless powder of the British service, in her British guns. The result was to make her fire noticeably accurate and rapid, although it might perhaps be pointed out, as some offset, that she was a conspicuous target for the enemy. That, however, proved of no importance, as the Spaniards didn't seem to hit a clear target any better than an obscure one.

It is noted by the Scientific American that the smokeless powder of the New Or-Never has the light of the Declaration per- leans also gives very high muzzle velocity, that of her 6-inch gun being put at 2,642 of the mid-Pacific, flashes from the muzzles | gun of the Massachusetts, which uses of Dawer's guns in the Asiatic seas, and | brown powder. It should be remembered has all but dispelled the noisome darkness | that the guns of the New Orleans are very that has enveloped Cuba during four cen- long, and that the powder has more time to act upon the projectile before it leaves the gun; but it is one of the well-known seek in any way to impede the fulfilment advantages of smokeless powders that they of the great Jeffersonian prediction are the | do secure this accumulation of pressure, friends and upholders of the systems of and that they obtain also a far higher vemisgovernment between which and Jeffer- locity than the old-style powder, with the accompanying flatter trajectory and increased penetration.

There is no occasion for worrying about the quality of the powder our ships are using. It is quite good enough for making havoc among the Dons, and the marksmanship, too, of our sailors, is the talk of the Mission, which left France in 1895 for the day, even with the obscurity produced by exploration of those parts of central North | dense clouds of snicke. Still, we think it Africa lying to the south and east of Lake safe to predict that in their next war American ships will habitually use smokeess powder. Smokeless powder of undoubted excellence has been made in this country, but we have had some drawbacks and some accidents at the factories. We which there has been no occupation or even | had not quite made the full transformation of system when the war with Spain began.

Sorrows of the Ancients.

For the past four days letters like this England and Germany. England aban- have been dropped into this office from all

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir! Have your neans of communication with Boston been intercept ed? The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company held its annual parade Monday. Your editorial col-umns entirely ignore the event. As I dislike to see your paper 'scooped' on events of national impor ance, I send you this friendly tip. It may not be late even now for you to show that you were cogniant of the event. C. H. PAINE. · Bostos, June 9." In response to many querulous or disap-

pointed inquiries of this sort, perhaps, some hard of breathing. word of consolation should be said. Our means of communication with Boston have Military surgeons claim that a man stops growing at 28 years of age .- St. Louis Globs Democrat. not been interrupted, and we followed with reverent admiration the parade of the Aucients on the occasion of the celebration of the 260th anniversary of the company last Monday. We saw with the inward eye the crowded sidewalks; beauty looking more beautiful as the heroic pageant marched along; the halberds entangling but not overthrowing martial legs; the full glory of spontoons or "pontoons," as they are called in the Fancuil Hall Armory; the rearing and plunging trolley cars. We heard the heavy and sonorous tread of those feet that have travelled so many miles in. parlor cars and Sound steamers; the feet that made England shiver her timbers and threw the Beefeaters into fits. We heard the uniforms and the music. We sat in Fancuil Hall and saw the indomitable Ancients attack the food with no more fear

Yet a sadness has come to students of the art of war here and in many other places on account of the new policy which the new commander of the company, a galsuccessive French Foreign Ministers, to lay | lant soldier of the civil war, a member of

the famous Massachusette Sixth and afterward Captain of the Twenty-sixth New York Cavalry, is said to have determined to adopt. That policy is said to forbid the Ancients from making, for the benefit of various cities, those rapid marches and manœuvres that have surprised, delighted, and instructed the world, and especially military critics. The new commander seems to believe also that the commissariat of the Ancienta has reached a sufficient approach to perfection, and that henceforth

more attention should be paid to drill. With all respect to this policy, we declare that the Ancients do not need to drill. They are born soldiers. They are born officers. It may be well enough for a company like the Boston Light Infantry, which imagines itself to be in the same class with the Ancients, to drill, but it seems a wanton invitation to apoplexy to exercise those inimitable martialists. Lord WOLSELEY, who saw them form for dinner and charge upon the tables, said: Those men are old hands. I can tell by the spirit they put into all their move ments." The Ancients should be a lesson

to others, but should not be lessoned, Frankly and sadly must it be said that without the occasional presence of the Ancients in Worcester, Hartford, Buffalo, New York, and other cities, military science in those cities must languish. The Ancients themselves will languish, no matter how much they fortify themselves

it home. Even they are liable to fatigue. For the moment, the future of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and consequently of the art of war, seems cloudy. If the company must drill it ought to be allowed to drill in four-wheelers.

How Peace May Be Secured.

Certain Spanish newspapers and public men speak of the growth of a desire for peace in the Spanish capital.

The only possible terms of peace are the complete withdrawal of Spain from Cuba, Porto Rico, and her Oriental islands. Hard as they may seem, Spain will gain in future strength by accepting them, and the sooner she yields the better it will be for her. By continuing the war she simply loads herself with increasing debt; in the end she must give up those colonies, so long misgoverned by her.

Whenever Spain, of herself, or through some other power, is ready to make proposals of peace on the basis of her relinquishment of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, the war will come to an end. But not until then.

Rear Admiral George Dewey a Doctor of Laws? Well, nothing is too good for him. The university which conferred the degree had in mind the thoroughness with which Dr. DEWRY Lambasted the Lurking Dons.

The fact is here recorded with unmixed contentment that the Hon, WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER, the likeliest old Populist ever sent forth from Kansas to surprise if not improve the world, is now the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor of Kansas. It is Mr. Perren's good fortune to have a large stock of principles. He has enough to furnish several parties. He is not less a Populist because he is Prohibitionist, and when a distinct anti-cor poration party or State railroad and telegraph party is formed he will be found near the head of it. He has a beautiful, confiding tempera ment, and few statesmen have ever believed more implicitly things unbelievable. Still, h is a well-meaning and good-natured person, and we hope to see him nominated for something or other every month.

An occasional Boston correspondent is rood enough to send this note of high scientifi-

and political interest: "His Honor Mayor Quincy is now drinking lique fied air, at a temperature of S12 degrees below zero The politicians of the City Hall say that he is greatly warmed up and is fast becoming as genial as could

The Hon. Josian Quinor used to go to about twenty dances a night when he was a candidate for a second term. No doubt about his geniality. in spite of a still lingering impression to the contrary. But this liquefied air is a great help to him. He is nobody knows how many thousand years old. When he was not young, but less old than he has been in historic times, there was no air on this planet. He sat on the top of his tree and thought. He didn't need any air, and he has never got used to breathing it. Liquefled air is more to his mind. To show how the same thing is regarded from different points of view, this extract from a private letter sent from Boston is printed:

"Jose Quincy is taking liquid air at the congental emperature of 400 degrees below zero, but complains that it 'burns him.' The boys call it 'Joan's hot

After all, Mr. Quincy has the Bostonian temperament, possibly a little in excess. A Lique fied Air Drinkers' Society was formed in that town nearly two months ago.

The Hon, HUGH ANDERSON DINSMORE OF the Fifth Arkansas Congress district told the House yesterday that "he did not accept the theory of prominent military and naval authorities that the possession of the Hawaiian Islands was indispensable to the protection of the United States." It may be worth while to say that the Hon, HUGH ANDERSON DINSMORE WA Minister Resident and Cousul-General to Korns from 1887 to 1890. His remarks show that h is one of the few survivors of the Cleveland school. His calmness in overruling the mili tary and naval authorities is worthy of the man

We undertake to say there is more "crypton" to the square foot in Maine's atmospherinan in say other section of the habitable globe.

Eastern Argus.

We don't know how much crypton there is i the Maine air, but there is no argon in it. That sluggard element cannot thrive in Maine, whose robust atmosphere fills all her sons with unflagging energy. In fact, the Maine air is so full of champague that prohibition seems to have been a wise, even if an unsuccessful, precaution. Artificial exhibaration is a superfluity in that State, and the people that crave it must be

There are great exceptions to this rule, if rule it be. For example, the Hon. CYRUS ADAMS SULLOWAY, the heaven-grazing statesman who is the Representative in Congress of the First New Hampshire district, gains an inch in height every four years, and has never been able to stop growing. The Hon, CYCLONE DAVIS, the Texas Middle-of-the-Roader, is a still more impressive case of continuous growth. According to the census of 1800 he was then eightythree inches high. He is now between eightyfive and eighty-seven inches, and cannot start to walk without exploring the aits of his feet with a range finder. As for his head, that has disappeared entirely in the other, but it keeps

Prof. Von Hoter of the Chicago University thinks the war will prove the rain of the United States. -- Sochester Democrat and Chronicle. Prof. Von HoLer never thinks. He says or he

She-Why don't you join the army and go figh he Spaniards?

He-I've made a greater sacrifice and a more pair ful one than that for my beloved country.
She—Indeed i What is it, pray? Then fling it wide in starry pride, above our sea gire He—Given up Havens eigens and gone to smokin And none shall over dare again to heat "Old Glory"

PLENTE TO EAT AT CHICKAMAUGA. Col. Lecunrel Refutes Some of the Stories of

Starvation... The Pacts. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I inclose a clipping which says that one o the privates of the Twelfth Regiment is on the point of starva-

tion, &co. I presume that letters of this sort are quite umon from newly enlisted men. When they write home they find that a description of the dull routine of camp life is far from being interesting, much less exciting, and not in the least like a page from Charles O'Malley; therefore, they depict the hardships of their life. These hardships are entirely imaginary, and, in point of fact, the men are very comfortable. and will probably look back at the life they are leading with feelings of pleasure and envy. The Government is a most liberal provider. No company can consume the rations that are issued to it.

It may frequently happen that the company cooks are wasteful or the Quartermaster Sergeants do not manage judiciously. It is the duty of each Captain to supervise the issuance

duty of each Captain to supervise the issuance of rations and the cooking.

Many Captains manage to save from the unused rations very considerable company fund, with which they buy luxuries not provided by the Government.

The condition of this camp has been most persistently misrepresented by the press. I cannot see that any good purpose is s-rved by making the men discontented and their relatives unhappy. Yours truly, R. W. LEONARD,

Colonel Tweltth Regiment Infantry.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June B.

The Soldier and His Ration.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Would it not be good plan if some patriotic person of means would have a pamphlet printed and distributed among the volunteer troops in the field describing the army ration in detail, and the proper way to get it is to draw it from the United States Commissaries of Subsistence? There is no question that the ration is ample and good, if the soldier gets all he is entitled to and it is well cooked.

My experience in a militia regiment in 1861 was

that none of the officers understood their business and I and others in an aristo-ratio company had to pay a dollar a day to a caterer outside, while our ing that they were paid the money value of four rations in their pay roll and were not allowed to eat the food belonging to the men. Why there should have been any complaints from the Fourteenth Brooklyn, with Col. Fred Grant, a West Pointer, in command, is incomprehensible, as certainly Grant ought to know how to draw rations and to instruct

The Adjutant's morning report returns so many en listed men present for duty, and the brigate or depot commissary stands ready to deliver the rations for that number of men when the proper requisition is handed to him. Why in the name of common sense annot the regimental quartermasters learn how to make out a requisition. Then our boys don't ge their State pay because the company officers didn't know how to make out the State pay rolls. The military schoolmaster must be abroad. BROOKLYN, June 11. GEORGE E. BARTON.

Moil Pitcher, the Logician.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If still of interest, we might add that, as previously stated in THE SUN, Moti Pitcher has descendents living, and lies buried here. A neat and modern stone inscribed "Mary Pitcher, 1738-1813," marks the accepted spot. She is kindly remembered; but, contrary to Whit-

tier and "folk-lore," history and tradition describe and shrewd, and a past master of deductive analysis Whatever her practices with her more credulous and bemuddled patrons, she commanded the respect of a very large and intelligent clientele, maintaining unique and perhaps a national reputation for half a century.

Her contributions to the Revolutionary war wer. only those of other patriotic home people, and she was the mother of four children. Descendants of the fourth, fifth, and sixth genera ions are living who claim she never used a cane, as

requently pictured. The burial place seems well established. It is the Old Western Burying Grounds" at Market square, nead of North Common street, and dating back to

Date of marriage, Oct. 2, 1760. Date of death, April 9, 1818. Her residence was somewhat back of about 463 Resex street, on property at present held by John W. D. T. LYNN, Mass., June 10.

Two Archæological Finds.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Inriptions, Mr. Babelou, curator of the medals, exhibited two very interesting coins struck by the city of Medaba, in the Monb district. The coins were made of bronze, and have on the obverse the portrait of Elagabalus. On the reverse is Isls-Astarte, holding the head of Osiris. Up to this time no coins were known bearing the name of the town of Medalia. The coins are also very curious as a late reminiscence of the Ostrian legend.

Another very interesting discovery was made by Mr. Beenler, who is making excavations in Algeria, at Lambessa. In a room supported by columns he discovered an inscription relating that the room was used as a "tabularium" by the Third Legion. The room was a meeting place for all the officials of the military administrative department, all of them be-longing to a sort of mutual behavolence society, the by-laws of which are stated there in the inscription.

Blawati to Columbia.

Across from far Hawaii, over sunny rippling seas Comes a nation's pleading message, wafted on the western breezes Kindred hearts will beat together spite of intervening

Make a corner at your hearthstone for a sister of the

You planted here the little germ from which our growth has sprung; Our hopes to you from first to last with constant faith

have clung: We thrust saide, as freemen must, a rotten orumbling throne; Stretch out your arms and take us, for we cannot stand alone. We are but a little handful, and though stout and

brave of heart, We cannot muster force enough to fill a nation's part; But growth and future greatness will be ours beneath the flug. And when it heads the column we shall be the last to

lag. Here are scenes of softest beauty, here are sights of Here from year to year unending is a perfect balmy

Here the sick and worn and weary find health and rest and peace. In these islands of the Blessed, where the sounds of

conflict cease.

We hold the key of commerce to all the teeming East; We hold-for wars upon the earth as yet have far from ocased --The one and only harbor for a hostile naval post.

Whence fleets of swarming cruisers may ravage all your coast. Must we turn to other nations? there is one at least which watta.

In diplomatic silence, the decision of "the States:" They dare not cross your purpose if you dare to make it known, But they never lose such chances; they are watching for their own.

tidal wave is rising high, a vast incoming flood. To sweep away our Government, our homes, our faith, our blood; ours, yes, and yours: and will you stand supine, indifferent, by, And stop your cars and steel your hearts against a

Would England plant an outpost, bone of her very And leave it in its hour of trial to stand or fall alone? From farthest tropic jungle, from frozen lands of

Her world-encirching drum-best rolls back the anawar, ho it is not for ourselves alone so samestly we sue

Already in the war with Spain, we've taken sides And thrown hearts, homes, and harbors wide, to those now on their way

To retaforce your gallant tars in far Manila Hay. Beneath your banner's sheltering folds we long to be Above all other flage that fleat, we count it first and

ABSTRALD HOPKINS

ANGLO-SAXON AND ORLY. The English Language, After All, the Great

Bond of Union. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may be destrable and even necessary for us to form an alliance with the British Empire. The two peoples are practically one. They speak the same language, have the same institutions;

their interests are very much the same, too. Much can be said in praise of the people of England, but it is a mistake to call them Saxons and thus excite the disgust of a very large element of our population which has Irish blood in its veins.

History tells us that the Britons were conquered by the Saxons and these in their turn by the Normans, who were much their superiors in

the Normans, who were much their superiors in civilisation. Thus a modern Englishman may be described as Briton plus Saxon plus Norman, and perhaps plus some Irish or Scotch. If his blood could be analyzed the chemist would find all these elements, and ne doubt the mixture makes the man all the better.

When we come to analyze the modern Irishman, we find blim also a compound of original Irish, Saxon, Norman, and I know not what. Since the time of Henry II, Ireland has been overrum by many races, and these were not slow to admire the daughters of Milesines, and these reciprocated. They settled down there and became "Hibernicis ipsis Hiberniores." Yet, no doubt, their descendants of our day are very different indeed from the Irish of the clewenth contury even, and King Bryan Boroim would not feel very much at home in their society.

Further, whatever may be said, and justly, too, of the political disabilities of Ireland, who will maintain that she would be better off under Russia, Germany, or even France, especially as English public opinion is becoming more favorable daily to her aspirations, bygones must be treated as bygones. Yet the Americans who talk of alliance of the Anglo-Saxon race should rather talk of the union of "English-speaking pooples." This would give no offence to the Irish, who have so often and so generously shed their blood to prevent England from trampling upon our common liberties.

AN UNFOETIC IRISH-AMERICAN.

Anglo-Saxon or Euglish !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On June a letter appeared under this head in THE SUN which almost contradicts itself, and yet a little exposure of its utter falsehood seems necessary. The writer, Mr. J. J. Bealin, says that the Nor man conquest "wiped out" the Anglo-Saxon race and a "Norman French kingdom" supplanted it, and he quotes the historian Green as one of his authorities.

Every schoolbey knows that the one object of Green's history is to set forth the evolution of

Green's history is to set forth the evolution of the English people, which title he chose deliberately, from the landing of the first Englishmen, as he calls them, in 449.

The word English, which Green and E. A. Freeman, the two greatest authorities on the subject, used in preference to Angle-Saxon, is scientifically applied by them to the first invaders of the fifteenth century equally with the descendants of the nineteenth.

On page 1 of his history, Green points out how the fatuerland of the present English race was in the homes of the Angles and Saxons in Sleswick. After the Norman conquest he is at much pains to show clearly how the English race absorbed the comparatively small number of Normans.

On page 101 he says: "After the accession of

of Normans.

On page 101 he says: "After the accession of Henry II, traffic and intermarriage drew Eng-lishmen and Normans so rapidly into a single submen and Normans so rapidly into a single people that the two races soon ceased to be dis-

people that the two races soon ceased to be dis-tinguishable."

On page 117, in order to show how little the Normans had supplanted the English, he says, speaking of Layamon's great poem written about 1200: "Out of 30,000 lines, lessithan fifty Norman words are found."

Again, on page 164: "The principles of our parliamentary law must be studied in the meet-ings of wise men before the Conquest or barons after it."

after it."
Sueaking of Chaucer, page 215, he says: "His
genius was neither French nor Italian, but English to the core."
But why multiply instances?
NEW YORK, June 10. W. H. CURTLER.

William the Conqueror and Others. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Evidently Mr. John J. Bealin is not a very close student of history, or the assertions about the Anglo-Saxons made in his etter in The Sex of to-day belie him.

According to Hume, William the Conqueror landed at Pevensey in Sussex, October, 1068, with 60,000 men, and the battle of Hastings was fought Oct. 14. The Normans lost 15,000 men in the engagement, leaving William 45,000, considerably reduced by the large number of wounded who died afterward. The English submitted to the Conqueror, acknowledging him their lawful sovereign, and he solemnly awore as his coronation to abide by the laws of the Confessor, an oath take by all English sovereigns at their coronation to the present day. Except for a few insurrections which occasioned the devastation by William c: the northern part, and the execution of the majority of the Saxon nobles, the country remained peaceful, and beyond passing rigorous and cruel laws no attempt was made to exterminate the people, a feat which would have been almost impossible in view of the fact of the small number of Nor mans in the country. The invaders were ultimately absorbed by the people and eventually became more English than the English themselves, and by the reign of Edward III, the French language ceased to

and English took its place. The Anglo-Saxons rose triumphant over their Nor-man conquerors through their innate virility and their sturdy opposition to the cruel and unjust laws Imposed upon them, and they eventually won from the tyrant John the provisions of the Great Charter, which guaranteed their liberties to the people Take the majority of English names, how many of French extraction do you find? Very few and those mainly among the aristocracy. Look at some of the names prominent in English history and literature: Chauser, Breakspeare (Adrian IV.), Fisher, Ware ham. Wycliffe, Wolsey, Shakespeare, Spenser, Fletcher, Sydney, Waller, Hampdon, Cromweil, How solidly Anglo-Saxon these names are, without a taint of French extraction. Yet your correspondent says the race became extinct. No, thank God, it did not die, but lived to proclaim liberty and freedom of

Let me advise Mr. John J. Bealin to read again Green's "Making of England." I don't believe he will find in it that the Anglo-Saxon race was wiped out, or that its language, manners, and customs passed away. Many of those have come down to us at the day, notably the celebration of Yulotide. In my native town of Ripon the return of Wilfrid, Arch-bishop of York, from Rome, in the eighth century, is attil commemorated, an event which happened more

than 200 years before the Norman conquest. BROOKLYS, June 9. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : It gives me pleasure to furnish to John J. Beslin, President, and a Celt of the Celts, the information he asks for regarding the Auglo Saxons. They are still in England, though many are found wherever civilization has

penetrated or is being introduced. William the Conqueror brought but a few thousand Normans into Britain; Queen Eleanor brought over a few Fiemish workmen. In John's reign some mercemaries and some Frenchmen came, only a few of them remaining after the wars of his time were ended. Some few foreigners came in the time of Ed-ward II., along with the foreign favorites to whom he was so fatally attached. Sluce then the most no table indus of foreigners has been the impligration

of the Huguenota. In all these, however, the foreign element intro duced was too small to produce any perceptible modification in the characteristics of the predominuting race. Moreover, the incomers began early to sink their identity as a separate race, even Henry I., the son of William the Conqueror, took for his Queen the granddaughter of Edmund Ironsidas, one f the Saxon Kings. The fact that less than a score of Kings were direct descendants of the Normans does not obliterate nor even obscure the line of the descent of the people of England from the Angles and the Sazone who exterminated the Britons. England's present Queen, Victoria, takes pride in tracing her ancestry back to Egbert, the first Saxon King, the friend and protego of Chirlsmagne and the grand-father of England's great Alfred.

BROOKLYN, June V. ROBERT WEISTER. The Crescent's Officers Ben't Suit Mr. Las bouchers.

From London Truth. The Duke of York, who now gets £220 a year half pay, will receive £830 a year while he is in command of the Crescent. Sir Charles Cust, who is one of the Duke's equerries, has been appointed First Lieutenaus of the Grescent His service paths have run in pleasant places, as he was for three years in the royal ya ht Caborne, and previously in the Alexandra, when the was the Duke of Coburg's flagship in the Mediterranean. The Duke of York will be well "dry nursed" on board the Crescent, as Commander Campbell and Lieuts. Greatorex and Philipotts are three of the eleverest and most promising officers in the service. Lieuts. Bucke-Keene and Geoli Haikos were both special promotions out of the royal yacht, and they were pitchforked over the hands of between

seventy and eighty senior officers of the same rank. All Mands Boing Well, From the Chicago Record.

While the active mothers' congress Rends the world with all its pright The unwise old-fashioned half Bosms to governing all many