

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month......00 50 DAILY, per Year ..... BUNDAY, per Year. AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... 70 tage to foreign countries added. Tan Bun, New York City.

Parm-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Rotel, and Liceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capusines.

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.

#### Not a Parish Meeting, but a Great National Election.

Some of the advocates of the renomination of Governor BLACK insist that he must "indorsed" and his Administration be 'Indorsed" thereby.

This is a misapprehension of the facts. The Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S Administration is to be indorsed or disapproved by the voters of New York next November. The campaign and the election cannot reasonably be regarded as local or personal. The issues are national. The reault and effect will be national.

The duty of the New York Republicans, then, is to choose as their candidate for Governor the man who seems most likely to inspire the voters with confidence and enthusiasm and to get the most votes, and who best reflects the burning national spirit of the time.

The Republican party of New York does not exist and cannot afford to be used for the purpose of "vindicating" anybody or punishing anybody or rewarding anybody for merely personal reasons. What candidate will best promote Republican success and keep New York steady in the Republican column? That is the man to nominate and that is the man who, in the present temper of the public, will be nominated.

#### Straightening Out.

In the election in Maine on Monday the Populist party, which in 1894 had cast over 5,000 votes, substantially disappeared, having turned to the Democracy. Two days later the Hon. WILLIAM D. BYNUM of Indiana resigned as Chairman of the leading committee of the National Democrats, or Gold Democrats, and announced his copelusion that the only way to defeat the silverites in 1900 will be for sound-money Democrats to support the Republican candidates.

The Maine Populists and Mr. BYNUM, the Gold Democrat, are both right. Only insatiable cranks or incorrigible bushwhackers or hopeless egotists will persist in maintaining organizations distinct from the great parties with which their political desires are identified. In regard to the questions which Populists and Gold Democrats regard as foremost in politics the issues of Populism have become the Issues of the Democratic party, and the gold standard, for which the National Democrats threw up their former partisan allegiance, will be safeguarded or endangered in accordance with the amount of support given to or withheld from the one gold-standard party

of popular strength, the Republican party. We congratulate the Hon. WILLIAM D. BYNUM heartily on having at this interesting juncture centred upon himself an amount of credit for political insight and sincerity equal to that which in Maine has to be distributed among Populists to the number of 5,000.

# Argentina's Acceptance of Arbitration.

Two interesting announcements are made by cable with regard to the Argentine Connos Ayres and Rome has been removed by an unconditional treaty of arbitration, which is to remain in effect for ten years. In the second place, the long-pending and of late grave dispute regarding boundaries between Chill and the Argentine republic has been placed in the way of definite settlement by the declaration of the lastnamed State that it accepts Great Britain as an arbitrator. With the apprehension of international complications thus dispelled. there is no reason why Argentina should not enter upon such a rapid development of her vast natural resources as will render even her huge public debt a burden easily borne.

It is well known that for many years the major part of the emigrants from the Italian peninsula and from Sicily have found their way to Argentina. They and their descendants already constitute a large fraction of the republic's population, and seem likely at no very distant date to form the preponderant element. It appeared at one time not improbable that the Buenos Ayres Government would experience as much trouble in dealing with the host of Italian colonists as the central authorities of Brazil have undergone in controlling the German settlers in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. The situation was in each case aggravated by the fear that eventually the German Empire and the Kingdom of Italy might make the interests of their subjects barond the sea the pretext for an interference which might seriously impair the independence of the Brazilian and Argentine republics. That dread was mitigated, when Lord Salisbury practically recognized the Monroe doctrine by acceding to our request that the Venezuela boundary dispute should be settled not by force but by arbitration. It received its quietus recently, when the American Navy proved itself abundantly able to protect our sister commonwealths against either German or Italian aggression. Having no longer, therefore, any thing to gain by keeping alive grounds of controversy with Argentina, the Italian Government has bound itself for ten years to submit all questions to arbitration.

It is not too much to say that, if Argen tina had not agreed within this month to let Great Britain arbitrate the boundary dispute between herself and Chili, the latter country would have undertaken to make good her claims by war. We scarcely need to recall that, roughly speaking, the Atlantic slope of the Andes, south of Bolivia, belongs to Argentina and the Pacific alope to Chili. The precise dividing line, however, has been long undetermined, and the consequence has been that quarrels over the ownership of border lands and concerning frontier jurisdiction have repeatedly arisen. At last the disputhat end a commission was appointed by it being stipulated that all differences should be referred to the British Government, whose decision was to be binding

tines in a more leisurely fashion. As a ment's choice of the uniformed militia matter of fact, there was no time fixed for the completion of the surveys, and the result was that the Chillans became anxious and impatient to get the controversy settled, while the Argentines seem to have calculated that delays would rather favor them than otherwise.

Another obstacle to an early adjustment of the dispute was the ambiguous wording of a clause in the protocol by which the final settlement was referred to the British Government. The clause in question reads that the divisional line is to be "las altas cumbres que dividen las aguas," which means in English "the high crests which divide the waters." The Chilians take this phrase to signify that all lands sloping toward the Pacific are theirs, while all those sloping toward the Atlantic belong to the Argentines. The latter, on the other hand, construe the words quoted as denoting that the boundary is to be a line drawn through

"the high summits that divide the waters." Substantial differences are involved in these varying translations. In the first place, a wide valley between two high summits might slope toward the Paoific and so be claimed by the Chilians, and yet part of it, cut off by a straight line drawn between the summits, might be claimed by the Argentines. It is even said that there are certain points on the southern coast where inlets of the sea are in this position, and might cut Chilian territory in two, thus giving Argentina a port on the Pacific. Hitherto the Argentines have refused to refer the dispute to arbitration, until they should have made up their minds as to where the frontier ought to run, and they have also insisted that the arbitration, when it takes place, shall be "according to the protocol," which, as we have seen, would cause interminable discussion. The Chillans, for their part, have lately shown themselves resolved to have the controversy brought straightway to an end. In July they had 70,000 men under the colors, although the standing army is limited to 5,000, and their navy, which distinguished itself in the war with Peru, was pronounced ready for hostilities. Finally, an ultimatum was despatched to Buenos Ayres to the effect that

close of September. Through the month of August it looked as if war between the two republics were inevitable, but it now appears that the European financiers, who, in the Argentine public debt, have a heavy load upon their hands, have prevailed upon the Buenos Ayres Government to avert a conflict by accepting arbitration.

### How the War Was Fought.

The central idea of Gen. GROSVENOR'S address at Freeport is the one that ought to be kept steadily before the people of this country to-day, as it is certainly the one that is in the minds of disinterested onlookers of other nations. Gen. Grosvenor is a Union soldier, and would not underrate either his own work and that of his comrades or the work of the Government during the civil war, yet the whole purpose of his address is to show "how imperfect were the provisions for our safety, our comfort and our efficiency as compared with those of the army of to-day."

There is nothing in American history, or, so far as we know, in any history, like the current concerted effort to hide the glories of our magnificent triumph over Spain under alleged faults and shortcomings in its conduct. Every war has such shortcomings, on one side or the other, or both, and they are most glaring where troops have to be hurriedly levied from the civic population and rushed into the field. This is why Gen. Grosvenor can find faults in the care and preparation of the troops in 1861; but he could find them also in the Crimean war. Where a nation is beaten in federation. In the first place, all danger of lost, finding fault with those responsible ance, since the lease, as the managing repfriction between the Governments of Bue- for the disaster is naturally the leading oc- resentative of the Greenwood Lake division cupation for a time, as in Spain, for example, to-day. But what is astonishing is to find people in our country trying to make more of alleged mistakes in the campaign than of the overwhelming and brilliant victory, as if the spots on the sun were more

important than the sun itself.

Gen. GROSVENOR rightly says that the rapidity with which our little force of 25,000 men in the United States service was increased tenfold was marvellous. We may add that this very rapidity, combined with promptness in field operations, while essential to our purpose, led to some of the results in camp sickness and death which are now turned to sensational account. Take, for example, the campaign of Santiago. The nations of Europe that had experience in tropical operations warned us against attempting anything in Cuba until the autumn. The German military experts especially predicted that otherwise we should suffer terribly from sickness, and an English wellwisher, Gen. Wolseley, publicly expressed the hope that we would not hurry, because he wanted us to succeed. At Washington similar views were stoutly maintained, and it is well known that Gen. MILES's plans were to make a campaign in Porto Rico first, and put off

all operations in Cuba until the autumn. But Cervera's arrival in Santiago harbor changed all that. An opportunity was offered to us that could not be missed. Our fleet that penned him in there wanted help from the army, because the narrow channel was dominated by strong batteries. SHAFTER'S corps went down, and we know the glorious result; but what wonder if the sickness predicted and expected at once seized on the entire force, so that it had to be brought away to Montauk Point? Had anything else been looked for from campaigning in Cuba in July? Besides, the liability to disease was aggravated by the hurry imposed on our operations. We did not want the Santiago garrison to be aided from distant points like Havana, nor even reinforced by PANDO, who was near at hand. Delay, too, was dreaded lest the rains should make the roads impassable, and lest vellow fever should ravage our lines. Risks were run, infantry did the work of artillery, but after all we won. If disease then began to cut down the army it was

only what all had looked for. It turned out that even the Porto Rico campaign had to be rushed forward lest peace should come before we were ready for it, although, having been more carefully prepared, it showed fewer mistakes by staff departments, and, as a military operation, was beautifully developed, so far as it went, the sickness, also, being remarkably little. As to the camps at home, they tants agreed to define the boundary, and to suffered no less from the very rapidity of our preparations. Perhaps some of each of them to find the true divisional line, them were chosen too hastily or with imperfect judgment; perhaps some were overcrowded, in the sense that when the most healthful sites were on both parties. The two commissions got all chosen others were occupied by the

under the first call was an emergency choice, due to the desirability of getting troops instantly into the field. In short, if some mistakes were made in our war with Spain, as in all other wars, the prevalence of peace for generations, the great need of hurry when we had so few regulars ready, and the turn of events at

Santiago made them not to be wondered at. But the great point is that the rush with which the war was conducted really economized life, so far as one can judge. Save for the Santiago campaign we might be still fighting to-day. We took the grave risk of a July campaign in Cuba. CERVERA tried to escape and was crushed; Tobal surrendered more ground and men than we asked; Spain, disheartened, sued for peace; in fine, we not only did not have to undergo the heavy losses in battle and disease expected of the Havana campaign, but could muster out a great part of our volunteer forces.

In short, if we discover some evils due to haste or want of scrutiny, let us remember the far greater evils which the vigor and rapidity of this brilliant war escaped. Will any one say that at the outset we expected to achieve results so splendid with so small an aggregate loss of life? When this war passes into history it will be recognized as one of the greatest of the military successes of our time in proportion to its cost in means and men.

#### Mr. Hewitt's Irresponsibility for the Whistle.

The subjoined communication from that distinguished and useful citizen, the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, President of the Greenwood Lake Railway Company, will surprise many of his friends and admirers in northern New Jersey:

"To THE KOTTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In two editorial articles recently published in your paper, doubtless intended to be good-naturedly ironical, you hold me certain objectionable whistles on the New York and Greenwood Lake Bailroad. If, in accordance with the cititorial canons laid down by the inquiry as to the facts, you would have learned that I am no more responsible for the operation of the Greenwood Lake Bailroad than you are. The road was leased two years ago to the Erie Railway Company, whose officers will doubtless give prompt at-tention to any well-founded complaints. So long as the arbitrator must be called in before the I controlled the railroad no complaints were made to me, and I suppose there was no ground for them then, whatever may be the fact at this time.

ABBAM S. HEWITT. The astonishing thing in this letter is the statement by Mr. Hewrer that he is no more responsible for the operation of the Greenwood Lake Railroad than we are, that is to say, than THE SUN is.

Along the line of that road the fact is perfectly understood that at the time of the last general reorganization of Erie, two years ago last spring, the Greenwood Lake was leased for nine hundred and ninetynine years to the Erie Railroad Company, at a rental equal to fixed charges. The results of the transaction are too obvious and too fine to have been overlooked by anybody concerned. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent since then in permanent improvements to the property, such as double steel tracks, new stations, and new bridges, and likewise in better equipment and vastly more satisfactory service than had previously existed. Money has been expended liberally since the reorganization, and, as always happens, the constituent public has been quick to repay the management's honest and energetic efforts with increased goodwill and patronage. That is what makes the persistent infliction of the sheol-invented

whistle so incomprehensible. Now, as to Mr. Hewrer's part in the revivification of the old Greenwood Lake, the creature of his earlier manhood and the constant object for many years of his solicitude and interest, the public have been glad to believe that they were directly indebted to him in large measure. This belief the field, its cause ruined, and its prestige has been confirmed by his personal appearof the Eric Railroad in matters of detail involved in the reconstruction of the road.

But when it is a question of Mr. Hewrr's responsibility for the awful Whistle, and his power to abate that unnecessary and dangerous nulsance, he informs us that he has no more to do with the operation of the Greenwood Lake than we have ourselves, and refers all complainants to the management of the lessee corporation, the Erie Railroad Company.

Very well; that is something definite. We have at hand the last annual report of the Board of Directors of the Eric Railroad Company. It is dated Sept. 8, 1898, and in the list of directors we find the name of ABRAM S. HEWITT, New York.

This encourages us to hope that although Mr. HEWITT may have no concern with the practical affairs of the Greenwood Lake as its President, he may at least possess some influence as a power in the company which leases his old road and actually operates ita whistles.

The Hon. George FRED WILLIAMS has asked and answered the money question this week, and so made the Omaha Monetary Conference precious to historians. Next week, perhaps, he will make up his mind as to whether he wants the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts or not: but a man with a mind of the Williams size is entitled to have considerable time to make it up in and then to ask for an extension, if nec-

Minced pies are coming in again .- Boston Globs. What in the name of Christmas, Thanksgiving and Election day is a "minced" pie?

The Hon. JoelSIBLEY, the great Pennsylvania Prohibitionist-Populist-Democrat, has been implored by twenty-seven Pennsylvania Congress districts to become a candidate for Congressman, and has finally consented to oblige the Twenty-seventh district. At least twenty-six districts are thus dumped into wee, but their spirits may rise as soon as he begins to baste the plutocrats. As a plutocrat he considers it his duty to do this to show that he has no narrow prejudices.

The Democratic party, as expressed through its platform of 1806, is the grandest reform movement of the age.—Chicago Democratic Magazine. Only second-grandest. You forget that sublime Kansas reform movement called the

We learn from the Chicago Tribune that the "President and originator of the American Boy Battleship Association" is in Cook county "the guest of a local soap manufacturer. with whom he is to sign a contract whereby "the battleship fund will derive an income from soap wrappers." Evidently it is time for the American Boy Battleship Association to disband and return to school.

The Hon. JAMES K. McGuirr's Syracuse Courier continues to submit evidence of the remarkable qualifications of the Hon. James K. McGuire of Syracuse as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. McGuinn " is strong as a vote gatherer because the people are with him," and he is "popular on both parties. The two commissions got all chosen others were occupied by the with all classes." He also has the advantage to work, the Chillens with zeal, the Argentroops rushed forward. Even our Govern- of being "particularly strong with the people

in a large number of close or doubtful Assembly districts." It becomes more and more difficult to resist the conclusion that the demand for the nomination of the Hon. JAMES R. McGuine is unanimous in the Syracuse Courie.

Addressing the assassin, one of the court Judges put the following question to Luc-chest, the murderer of the Empress of Austria: "If you had had a chance, would you have murdered King Humbert or Signor Crisp; The reply was: "King HUMBERT, yes, with pleasure : CHISPI, no. CRISPI is a thief, I take off my hat to a thief." The answer throws bright light upon the condition of the Anarchist mind. Their mottois: "Down with Kings! Let us have thieves and murderers!"

Sweden's Preparations for Defence.

The Swedish Government Commission of Coast Defence has just completed its work and submitted its report. It is recommended that the fortifications for the protection of Stockholm, from the coast at Waxholm and Freder iksborg, shall be completed at a cost of \$774. 100, and those of Carlskrona for \$1,323,000 It is also proposed to expend \$513,000 on the completion of the batteries at Carlsberg and \$181,244 on those on the island of Gothland. The commission further recommends the construction of fortifications for the defence of the town of Gothenburg against the attack of hostile essels, the coast works and a heavy fort on the Vesterberget, near the town, to cost about \$448,200. But the most important of the five recommendations contained in the report is that for the construction of regular fortress works at Boden, on the railway between Lulea and Gellivara, on the left bank of the Lulea River and flord, at a cost of \$2,349,000. Boden is situated in the province of Norrland, at about seventy miles due west of Tornea, on the left bank of the river of the same name that forms the boundary between Sweden and Russian Fin-land, hence its military importance. Uleaborg. opposite Lulea, on the east side of the Gulf of Bothnia, is only some ninety miles from Tornea, and is connected by rail with Helsingfors

and St. Petersburg.
It is generally understood that the motive for the construction of a fortress at Boden is to be found in the pressure that has been put at different times on the Swedish and Norwegian Governments by Bussia to cede so much of the northern part of the two kingdoms as would give to Russia possession of the Ofoden Fiord, on the coast of Norway, for a naval station, and the right of way to it through Russian territory from Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia. The British Government has been a close and attentive observer of the proceedings of the Russian and Swedish Governments in this matter, and has not been entirely a stranger to the action of the Swedish Government in connection with it. The latter, however, appears to be in no hurry, as the construction of the proposed fortifications is to be extended over a period of ten years, the greater part of the work to be done during the first four.

The Actual Experience of War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read very carefully the communication in THE Sun of the 14th, headed "Soldiers in the Field and Camp," and can say that it is a true statement in every respect. All the regiments that went on Banks's expedition in December, 1862, were from the Eastern States. losses by disease of the 177th Regiment, New York Volunteers, were small as compared to the losses of many other regiments. The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Maine, splendidly equipped, arrived in Louisiana about ten days before the Red River campaign started and the havoc that death and disease caused in their ranks was fearful, for inside of six months the Thirtieth Maine had to be strengthened by the consolidation of the Thirteenth Maine with it. Very few people of the present generation hav any conception of the magnitude of the civil war and the suffering of the troops in the field and camp. The total of men in service was 6.049.648; of these, 425,270 were disabled by wounds, accidents, &c., and 38,115 died of

6.049,648; of these, 425,270 were disabled by wounds, accidents, &c., and 38,115 died of them. The total deaths in hospitals were 180,216; total deaths during the war, 304,369; deaths from fevers, 43,715; from diarrhess and dysentery, 44,558. The average death per 1,000 men per annum was 108.9.

As one who was in the civil war nearly four years and in the swamps of Louisiana for two years, in a climate that was known to be subject to yellow fever, and where more men died from disease than were killed in battle, I and my comrades can tell something of this experience for the enlightenment of this generation. The camp, formed some eight miles above New Orleans, was called "Camp Parapet," and ran two and a half miles east from the Mississiphi River, ending in a swamp. My regiment held the extreme right of the line. It was nicknamed "Camp Death" from the experience of the troop that had been there before. I will say that the Colonel was a strict disciplinarian; he went on the principle that idleness breeds disease. He kept the men busy, demanded cleanliness, drilled the non-commissioned officers personally, and they drilled the men in squads. The Apolonel knew what the regiment was entitled to and he got it, inspected cooknows and rations daily, and looked after the health of the men in general. Captains of companies were held responsible for the appearance of their men: they encouraged amusements among them, on the march singing to while away the time. Not withstanding all this care on the part of the Colonel, nearly every man in the regiment was sick with fever. During the season of the men becompaning acclimated the death loss was small. The rations then were small compared with what they now are. No vegetables of any kind were issued. Still, if every man received what he was entitled to, the rations were more than the men could eat.

Our regiment landed at Carrollton on Jan. 5, 1863, Soon afterward the Colonel called the

entitled to, the rations were more than the men could eat.

Our regiment landed at Carrollton on Jan. 5, 1863. Soon afterward the Colonel called the Commissary-Sergeants together and informed them that he would hold them to a strict account with regard to the cookhouses and rations, and that company funds must be established to buy vegetables and such other necessary articles for the comfort of the men while in the camp of instruction.

Here is an abstract from my diary showing my savings in rations from Jan. 21 to May 11, 1863, while in camp: 1.893 vp nunds of fresh beef, 1.035 pounds of salt pork, 122 pounds of tacon, 100% pounds of soap, 26 pounds of toffee, 74% pounds sugar, 46% quarts of beams, 13—"The money value has been turned into the company fund and used for the benefit of the men in buying fresh vegetables, tin plates, spoons, knives and forks, blacking, gloves, blacking brushes, emery paper, and such other things as may add to the comfort of the men. The men are living well and are in good condition."

If every volunteer regiment in the civil war

things as may add to the comfort of the men. The men are living well and are in good condition."

If every volunteer regiment in the civil war and the present one had had a Colonel and line officers that understood their business, we would not hear of so much suffering as is complained of in the papers.

The great cause of it all is the appointments made by the Governors of the States. I remember well that after the siege of Port Hudson, officers were appointed by the Governor of the State of New York to fill vacancies caused by loss in battle in my regiment, who did not know the position of a soldier, when there were good non-commissioned officers in the regiment competent to take even a Captain's place. In fact, I know that First Sergeants have led their company into battle when the officers were incompetent. Under these circumstances how can we expect anything else but complaints from the men, when so many officers wilfully neglect to look after the interests of the men placed in their charge?

Thousands of men enlisted in this war without seriously considering the hardships they would have to endure, expecting to have a good time, and when thrown upon their own resources were as helpless as children. Read McClellan's "Seven Days' Battles in Virginia." Sherman's "March to the Sea," or Grant's "Campaign in Virginia," and you will find out what war is with a vengeance.

Ex-Commissant Sergeant.

Mrs. Lathrop's Cancer Patients.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I plead again for my poor cancer patients, who need the help of the public. About \$250 was received from the patrons of my charity, who responded to my letter in THE SUN in July. Our Home for Incurables is going on successfully, the number of destitute patients varying as death or new arrivals change the list. We have never been uncomfortable or hungry since we depended wholly upon the public, our needs being at depended wholly upon the public, our needs being at once recognized and therefore generously treated. We sak sgain for the money to buy food, fool, and medicines, hoping that our efforts will soon aid a much more adequate home, though always a home of the simplest description, rapidly built up by the approval of the community at large.

We beg that the proprietors of notels will send us old lines and cotton, however much torn and about to be thrown away, and we earnestly appeal to fermilles that their lines and cotton may be given to us instead of destroyed. We need clothing for men, wemen, and children. From manufacturers we beg peroxide of hydrogen, creolin, and prepared foods, which are our most expensive purchases.

Packages and money can be madely sent to our address, 656 Water street. East Mew York. AWARENING OF CHINA.

Decree Regarding the Treatment of Missionaries-Genius to Be Bewarded. WARHINGTON, Sept. 16 .- Advance sheets of onsular reports issued to-day contain striking evidences of progress and change in the Chinese Empire. They consist of translations of decrees by the Emperor, and are sent to the State Department by Minister Conger. One of them relates to the treatment of missionaries. Mr. Conger gives a statement of its provisions

"The importance of this decree is found in the fact that the Emperor emphasizes the treaty provisions authorizing the promulgation of the Christian religion, and foreibly rethe various provinces to see to it that proper protection is accorded to missionaries, and en oins on local officers to receive missionaries when they ordinarily call upon them.

"Such an order, coming from the Emperor, has never been promulgated. It will serve a good purpose, for missionaries will now be able o make representations direct to the officials concerning their work or their difficulties, and ime, trouble and expense will thereby be saved. It will be observed that action must be taken without loss of time to bring all unsettled cases to a termination, and any lack of energy in this respect by the local authorities s promised effective punishment. The higher authorities will also be held to account and some is to be allowed to shift responsibility or others.

autorities will also be held to account, and none is to be allowed to shift responsibility to others."

Another decree relates to the proposed enactment of copyright and patent laws and rewards for the development of the material and other resources of the kingdom. Its full text follows:

"From ancient times until now the first duty of Government has been to bring order out of chaos and shape the rough materials at hand. With the increasing facilities of international commerce, our country has been met with an influx of scientific, mechanical, and artistic things which are an education to the masses, whose eyes are daily being opened to their usefulness. China is a great country and our resources are multitudinous. Men of intellect and brilliant talent, capable of learning and doing anything they please, are not lacking, but their movements have hitherto been hampered by old prejudices which have formed a bar to thinking out and introducing to practical use new inventions. Now that we have entered upon the high road toward the education and enginteement of the masses, for the purpose of making our empire strong and wealthy like other nations, our first duty should be the encouragement and employment of men of genius and talent. We therefore hereby command that from henceforth, if there by any subject of ours who should write a useful book on new subjects, or who should invent any new design in machinery, or any useful work of art and rewarded by us in order to serve as an encouragement and exhortation to others of similar genius and talent. Or, if it be found that such geniuse and talent. Or, if it be found that such geniuse have real ability to become officials, we will appoint them to posts as a reward, or grant them decorations or fine raiment in order to show the masses the persons who have gained honor by their talents and genius; while they shall also be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labors by being presented with papers empowering them to be the sole manufacturers and sellers within a certain limi others." Another decree relates to the proposed enact

## WAR TAXES FOR JULY.

The Receipts Show an Increase Over th

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.-The internal revenue eccipts for July, the first month of collections under the war revenue act, were \$27,804.573. which is an increase of \$8,331,710 as compared with the month of July, 1897. An increase is shown in every item of the statemen except malt liquors and spirits distilled from grain. Despite the increase of the beer from \$1 to \$2 a barrel or with the 7% per cent. rebate \$1.85), the amount collected from that source is \$1,490,760 ess than in July, 1897. This, however, is accounted for in the abnormal receipts in the latter month, owing to heavy purchases of stamps before the rebate privilege was repealed by the Dingley act on July 24, 1897.

The average receipts from fermented liquor s \$3,000,000 a month, while for July, 1897, the figures reached \$8,758,798 and for July of this year \$7,352,821, so that, compared with the average monthly receipts, the first month of the additional tax on beer shows practically an increase of \$4,352,812. The decrease in receipts of grain spirits, \$222,867, is accounted for in the curtailment of alcoholic production. The increase in receipts from other distilled spirits, however, more than offsets the loss in

From special taxes the receipts were \$2,365,-

grain spirits.

From special taxes the receipts were \$2,365,-333 and from documentary and proprietary stamps \$6,133,095. No returns were made for the excise law on grows receipts of refiners of oil and sugar or legacies.

Compared with the average monthly receipts it would seem that the war revenue law produced in July \$13,851,234. This, however, cannot be taken as an average of its future production, as the receipts under the extra taxes on beer and on tobacco were above the normal, because the stocks of these articles were included. The receipts from mixed flour were only \$23, and from filled cheese only \$12, which was \$147 less than during July last year.

The following shows the sources of the internal revenue collections for July and the increase or decrease compared with the same month last year: Spirits, \$4,294,253; increase, \$156,858. Tobacco, \$3,444,877; increase, \$994,392. Formented liquors, \$7,352,821; decrease, \$1,405,977. Oleomargarine, \$185,504; increase, \$75,555. Special taxes—Bankers, \$2,090,509; billiard rooms, \$94,430; brokers, stocks and bonds, \$70,700; brokers, commercial, \$45,820; prokers, custom house, \$1,500; brokers, pawn, \$18,298; bowling alleys, \$18,235; circuses, \$4,500; other exhibitions, \$3,650; theatres, museums, and concert halls, \$9,591. Total special taxes \$2,365,333; documentary and proprietary stamps, \$1,436; miscellaneous, \$1,477. Grand total, \$27,804,573.

# DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Freasury Department to Limit the Amou Given to Depositories.

Washington, Sept. 16.-The Treasury Department has given notice that "by reason of the excess of applications from banks for deposits of public funds, the department finds in necessary for the present to limit the amount hat can be hereafter granted to any depository to twice the amount of its capital."

Treasurer Roberts said in explanation of this notice that \$75,000,000 of Government funds were now deposited with national banks in exwere now deposited with national banks in ex-change for Government bonds, and as the re-elpts from the sale of war bonds were falling off daily the excess of funds for deposit with the banks was consequently becoming limited. The point had been reached, he said, where the demand from the banks was greater than the supply, and to make an equitable distribu-tion and prevent an undue volume going to any one institution the department had de-cided to place a limit on the amount each could receive.

receive.

The \$75,000,000 now on deposit with the banks, he added, represented just that amount of the proceeds of the sale of bonds, which was therefore returned to the channels of business.

WAR BONDS AND CURRENCY. The New Securities Bring Out an Increase of Circulating Medium

Washington, Sept. 16.-The war loan bonds sale has resulted in an appreciable increase of the currency issued for national banks. the first fifteen days of this month," said Comptroller Dawes to-day, "there were, in round numbers, \$6,000,000 of bonds deposited with the Comptroller of the currency upon which to issue currency, and the amount actually issued in that period was \$4,848,630. In the same time \$204,110 of lawful money was deposited, making the net increase of circulation \$4,644,550.

"Of the bonds deposited, \$4,555,350 were of the new 3 per cent, war loan issue and besides

the new 3 per cent. war loan issue and besides these \$2,523,750 were deposited in exchange for issues bearing a higher rate of interest, and selling for more money in the market." Want a Washington University.

Washington, Sept. 16.-The George Washngton Memorial 'Association has filed article f incorporation in this District. The principal object of the corporation is to advance and se-cure the establishment in the city of Washing-ton of a university substantially as contemplat-ed and set forth in the last will of George Washington. These officers have been chosen: President, Ellen A. Richardson, Boston; Treas-urer, Charles J. Bell, Washington; Becretary, Bussana 7, Gago, Ithaca, K. L.

RUSSIA'S TRADE MENACE. Consul Bedloe Writes That Our Goods May

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 .- A probable menace to American trade in China is the subject of a report made to the State Department by Dr. Edward 8, Bedloe, United States Consul at Amoy. "It is," he says, "the system by which Russian merchants will undoubtedly seek to expand their trade with the Celestial Empire as soon as through railroad communication is completely established between Russia i Europe and China via Siberia and Manchuria. Russia's success in central Asia in pushing her products ahead of her rivals will undoubtedly be repeated in China, with a result serious to us where our trade interests clash with hers in cotton goods, kerosene and flour. The Russian system will be applied in China to all rivals in rade when the through railroad line enables Moscow manufacturers and merchants to pour their products into the empire of China on terms and under conditions which Russians

will be in a position to fix as they please. "It is obvious that Russia's policy is not only the acquisition of an ice-free scaport like Port Arthur or Tallenwan. She has for fifty years or more been planning to capture the markets of this vast Chinese Empire, and to accomplish this it was necessary to run a rail-

markets of this vast Chinese Empire, and to accomplish this it was necessary to run a railroad through Siberia to a convenient seasoast port open all the year. The concessions granted by China under the convention of 1885 were merely stepping stones for the Muscovite trader to reach richer markets. It appears from the published text of the agreement which the Chinese Government is alleged to have made with the Russo-Chinese Bank that the Chinese have bound themselves to charge one-third less import duty on all Russian goods entering China through Manchuria than is paid on similar products from other foreign countries landed at a Chinese port.

"Export duties are to be reduced one-third in layor of Russia. All Russian manufactured goods intended for the Chinese markets are to be charged lower transit dues than those shipped from non-Russian ports. Such an arrangement for the preferential treatment of Russia's trade would prove a serious matter for American manufacturers and merchants in the markets of the Far East and would deal a heavy blow at American commerce."

Dr. Bedioe described the result in Persia, where British trade in cottons was annihilated by the payment to Russian manufacturers of a bounty on their goods exported to Persia, which enabled them to drive their British rivals out of the market.

"The Russian method," says Dr. Bedioe in conclusion, "if enforced in China, will surely injure our trade in oil, flour, piece goods, and other products we send to China when once the Russians have completed their railway scross Siberia and are in a position to supply the Chinese markets with products of their own European factories. We will, of course, hold a portion of the trade, owing to the superiority of our American kerosane, which is so popular that the agents of the Russian and Durch oils put up their goods in imitation of and even brand and label it as genuine American kerosane. This counterfeiting, imitating, and false labelling in China is not confined to unscrupulous people in the oil business, but

### EXCHANGING SILVER FOR GOLD. An Interesting Feature of the Gold Engage

ments Announced Yesterday. Engagements of gold for import from Eu-

rope amounting to \$1,325,000 were announced in Wall street yesterday as follows: Heideleach, Ickelheimer & Co., \$800,000; Bank of British North America, \$375,000; Zimmermann & Forshay, \$150,000. An interesting circumstance associated with the engagement by Zimmermann & Forshay was that the gold is coming here directly in exchange for silver shipped to London by the firm. A member of the firm said yesterday that the silver was exported and the gold imported without the drawing of any sterling exchange in settlement of the transaction. The reason for this was that the decline in the exchange market had made it a more profitable operation to bring over gold than to sell bills of exchange against the silver. British North America, \$375,000: Zimmer-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It having peen decided to include "Mollie Pitcher" among the illustrious personages to be preserved in the new Capitol building at Albany, and as several places have laid claim to the honor of having furnished to the war of the Revolution he heroine of Monmouth, the following facts n regard to the matter are taken from the official legislative records of the State of Pennylvania and of the records of the borough of Carlisle, Pa., and from residents of Carlisle, Pa. who were personally known to her, and talked with her during the later years of her life. This shows conclusively that she was raised

from childhood in Carlisle, Pa.; that she lived and died in Carlisle, and now lies buried in the old Carlisle public burying ground. Over her grave the citizens of Carlisle erected a monument, which is now standing.

Mary Ludwig was born Oct. 13, 1744. Herearly years were spent in the family of Doctor, afterward General William Irvine, who then resided in Carlisle. Here she became acquainted with John Hays, to whom she was married July 24, 1769. When the struggle for independence began her husband enlisted in Capt. Francis Proctor's Independent Artillery Company. With almost every command a certain number of married women were allowed, who, like the French vivandieres, did the washing and cooking for the troops, and who were sometimes upon the field to administer to the wants of the wounded. Among these was Mollie Hays, who after two years of march, bivouce and battle, was to immortalize her name. and died in Carlisle, and now lies buried in the

Mollie Hays, who after two years of march, blvouac and battle, was to immortalize her name.

At the battle of Monmouth Sergt. Hays, who had charge of one of the guns, was severely wounded, when his wife took his place in the forefront, and when the battle was over assisted in carrying water to the wounded. This won for her the sobriquet of "Moll Pitcher." For her brave conduct she was thanked by Gen. Washington before she started for her home in Pennsylvania with her wounded husband, who died a few years afterward from the effects of his wounds. By a bill passed Feb. 21, 1822, the Legislature of Pennsylvania provided for the payment to "Molly McKolly, for her services during the Revolutionary war," the sum of \$40 immediately, and an annuity of the same amount half yearly during life (see Laws of Pennsylvania, chapter 5106, No. 18, page 456). Mrs. Hays, previous to the passage of this act, had married George McKolly (McCauley), and it was by the name of Mollie McCauley that she is still more familiarly remembered by some of the older citizens of Carlisle, at which place she died, Jan. 28, 1832, where she was buried with the honors of war, aged 84 years.

Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 10.

CABLISLE, Pa., Sept. 10.

A Revelation Promised.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent number of The Sun a correspondent criticised some remarks of mine concerning the Czar's peace mani esto, and placed me unfairly before your readers. I would like to say to "M." first, that, probably because of a misprint, he is mistaken in believing that I referred to "the scandal in reigning circles." I wrote "scandals," of which there are a myriad Nor will I permit him to fix upon me the brand of a libeller. No man alive more heartily admires and

Nor will I permit him to fix upon me the brand of a libeller. No man alive more heartily admires and respects the venerable lady who wears the crown of England. I know full well that were it not for her we would not now be a nation, but a congaries of communities.

To be plain, the scandals he recites are those of the gutter. All decent men long ago passed them by The story of the Lady of Malta, of the collision between the Camperdown and the Victoria is a matter of state record. The goesip about Dublin Castle and Cleveland Equare is only fit for housemaids to release. A man hears it, as he lears many things, but it should leave no impress on his mind. The scandal I hint at goes far deeper than these idle famine fund in list as a contract of the famine fund in linita. Now, I don't intend to let "M." or styleddy else force my hand in this matter. In due and proper time certain facts will be laid before you in lawyer-like fashion.

When "M." say sthat I may seek employment of the Russian devernment, I tell, him that all the gold in Russia could not buy my services in this behalf for a single minute. As for the rest, my letter speaks for itself. Nor shall I here commit myself further, except to say that in no part of it can "M." find a declaration on my part of a preference for Russian civilization to that of England. On the contrary, I distinctly repudiate any such comparison. I want to say to you that any man who knows the facts of which I am in possession, facts which in due time will be made generally known, and puts any impediment in my way to aid and comfort these unhappy wretches, will ere greevously through ignorance.

Hemperkad, L. I., Sept. 10.

A Hollander Candidate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our forefathers came over here standing in Dutch shoes, and, re-membering that of this honest, heroic Teutonic stock (that would rather die than do a mean thing) comes Theodore Roosevelt, the great Empire State can make no mistake in singling this man out as the man for Governor in November. NEW YORK, Sept. 15. JAMES MATLACE SCOVEL-

Spanish Wanted at Fort Schuyler. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: We have here at this post upward of 500 men, and a number have sipressed a desire to learn something of the Spanish language. There is an excellent chance here for some one having the ability to start a class in Spanish.

Four SCHOYLER, H. T., SEPA 12. THIS WAR'S PENSION CLAIMS.

Applications Now Number About 358-Method of Considering Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-Claims for pensions for injuries received by soldiers in the war with Spain continue to be received at the Pension Bureau, and the applications, which now number about 350, are placed on file. They cannot be noted upon just yet. So far the applications cover claims for gunshot wounds and claims of dependent widows and mothers. Very few applications on account of physical disability have been filed thus far. As most of the soldiers who have returned from the war

the soldiers who have returned from the war are on furloughs and still in the military service, no action can be taken until they are formally mustered out.

As soon as the terms of furloughs have expired, all of those who are to be mustered out will be assembled and get their discharges, which will sever their relations with the Gerserament. When that is accomplished those who have claims against the United States for injuries received in the war will be heard, but until that time no claim for pension can be entertained.

until that time no claim for pension can be entertained.

The Commissioner of Pensions has in view the formation of a special division in the bureau for the consideration of the Spanish-American war claims as soon as matters reach that stage. It has been determined to make a thorough physical examination of all the men as they are mustered out, so that the Government shall possess a trustworthy history of each man's physical condition at the time of leaving the service of the United States. It is believed that this will work advantageously both to the Government and the discharged soldiers. It will prevent fraud and also simplify the claims of the deserving, who will not be called upon to offer such a burden of proof as is the case now.

PROSPEROUS CHEROKEE STRIP.

200,000 Settlers Celebrate the Fifth Anniversary of Its Opening.

PERRY, O. T., Sept. 16.-To-day nearly 200,-00 people of the Cherokee Strip are celebrating the fifth anniversary of the opening of the strip, On the 16th of September, 1893, according to proclamation of President Cleveland, the Cherokee Strip, or outlet, 60 miles wide by 300 miles long-land formerly owned by the Cherokee Indians and used by them as a passage strip from their main possessions to a fine hunting ground in Colorado—was opened to settlers. A few cattle ranged on the strip, but to-day it is one of the finest farming sections in the United States. Where five years ago were vast prairies are to-day farms, farmhouses, large towns and nearly 200,000 prosperous people. Perry, a city of 5,000 people, is the largest town. The railroad receipts for the past year were \$500,000. Water works, electric lights, flouring mills, cotton gins, and 200 business houses are here. In one county alone in the Cherokee Strip, this and last season, 6,000,000 bushels of wheat were harvested each season.

Every township has its full quota of school buildings and self-sustaining schools run ten months in the year. The schools and school buildings are sustained from public lands set apart for that nurpose. Twenty good, prosperous towns are located in the strip. The strip has one fine \$100,000 normal school building, which will be paid for from public lands set apart. This city has \$30,000 in public school buildings. The total amount of taxable property for this new country, leaving out the farms, is \$15,500,000, according to the Governor's late report. Great festivities are going on all over the strip to-day. in Colorado-was opened to settlers. A few cat-

Maine Steel Watches.

Among the uses to which relies of the Maine have been put an interesting one has been adopted by a Maiden lane jeweller named Doll. who is making watch cases with steel taken from the wreck. The material is properly cer-tified to by a certificate from Admiral Bunes, and it has the deep blue color of steel that won's

How a Tarantula Sheds Its Skin. From the Country Gentlemen.

An event of more than ordinary interest cocurred in my office yesterday noon. A large
female tarantula shed its skin for the second
time since it has been in captivity. Those
familiar with insects, spiders and related greatures are aware that they are incased by a
hard, unyisiding integument. Increase of size
is permissible only when the old skin is shed
and one that has been newly formed beneath
expands to the requisite degree. This is a
process constantly occurring in nature, and
ever excites interest in the beholder. When a
large spider three inches long throws off the
old integument it is a thrilling sight.

In the present case, the tarantula had evidently been feeling unwell for some days, a
condition frequently preceding this process
among insects, and yesterday morning she was
found lying on her back and apparently desd,
but moved a little upon being disturbed. She
lay thus until about 12:15, when the rustling
her movements made excited attention. The
old skin had then ruptured around the thorax
in such a manner that the top could be removed
entire, and through this opening the giant
spider was literally working out of her old
skin. This was accomplished by the aid of the
eight legs and the two leg-like paipl. At the
end of an hour the change had been effected.
The spider lay upon her back, beside the perfect skin, resting from the severe exertion.
This tarantula was unusually large before
she molted, and is now of still greater size. She
came North in a bunch of bananas about two
and a half years ago, and until last January
was the pet of Dr. J. M. Bigelow. While under
his care one skin was shed, and is now in my
possession. An idea of the increase in size attendant upon moliting may be gained by comparing the dimensions of the dorsal piece of From the Country Gentleman

possession. An idea of the increase in size attendant upon moliting may be gained by comparing the dimensions of the dorsal piece of the skin shed about the latter part of 1898, when under the care of Dr. Bigelow, and the one shed yesterday. The first measures one inch, and the second measures one and a quarter inches. Therefore the present dorsal piece will probably be proportionately larger when fully expanded.

Alarm Clock with Fire-Lighting Attache From the Macon, Ga., Telegraph.

One of the most ingenious as well as useful contrivances ever invented is a clock with attachments that not only wake a person at night, but also strike a light in the room and kindle a fire. The clock is the invention of Mr. Thomas W. Hunt of Macon, and is certain to become a household necessity. If a person wants to get up at 3:30 o clock in the morning, all that is necessary is to set the alarm on the clock for that hour and adjust the light and fire attachments. Prometly at 3:30 the alarm will awake the sleeper, light a candle that is attached and kindle a fire in the grate. The clock works perfectly, and Mr. Hunt has already sold the State right for their sale in a number of States.

Horses in Pajamas Harvest on Barnagat From the Philadelphia Pres

From the Philadelphia Prets.

Mannahawein, N. J., Sept. 13.—Salt hay growers are making the most of the present dry weather, and for the first time in two years are getting in an excellent crop of salt grass from the marshes that line both shorea of Barnegat Bay. It is a curious sight to see the harvesting of this natural crop, which never requires planting or cultivation. The horses, as a rule, will be covered all over in "pajamas" of jute bagging to keep off the flies and mosquitoes, and will often be tricked out with a big shoe, after the fashion of a snowshoe, to enable them to walk on the soft surface of the miry marshes.

Mosquitoes Capture a Florida Town. From the Cocoa, Fla., News.

From the Cocos, Fla., Nesst.

The past few days have furnished an experience with mosquitoes in this section seldom equalied and never surpassed. The vicious insects have come in a cloud, infesting every nook and corner and attacking every living thing from which a drop of blood could be drawn. Men have been forced to quit work, horses and mules have had to be protected, dogs had to be taken into dwelling houses, and poultry squawked during the night hours like prowling seasts had selzed them. All outdoor work is largely suspended and indoors the fumes of burning insect powder indicate the persistent defence necessary to be made against the invading pests, The long months of immunity are being made up to us now, but it is hoped that this crop will be short lived.

Buried at Midnight.

From the Maysville, Ky., Bulletin,
One of the most remarkable funerals that has ever been reported protably occurred at Brooksville last Sunday night. Mr. R. H. Ware, an undertaker of that city, died Friday or Saturday, and, in accordance with his wishes, expressed in the closing hours of his life, his remains were interred at midnight-Sunday night. At the hour of 12 his body was gently lowered into its last resting place. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung by Miss Staton, and the impressive service closed with a few remarks and a prayer by the minister. When making the strange request Mr. Ware gave as a reason that he had seen so much insincerity and—sin display at funerals that he wanted his to be as quiet as possible. From the Maysville, Ky., Bulletin

Church Music in the West Indies.

The special service offered on behalf of his iordship Bishop Naughton came off admirably well at the Catholic Church, St. Joseph, on Tuceday last. The choir, assisted by a string band consisting of a base dram, temborane, accordions and a triangle, opened the expecuations of the day; and the aiding of such musical instruments as aforehamed tended greatly to improve the singing, during which many muster shots were lired off in the church ground coupled with the ringing of the bells, all served a maxing the gathering a happy one. From the Roseau Dominican.