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Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines, If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

meet in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Commission at Quebec.

The Joint High Commission, charged on the part of this country and of the Domintower Canada to remove, if possible, some of the chronic causes of irritation between the two countries, resumed yesterday its messions at Quebec. The vacancy among the American Commissioners occasioned by the transfer of Senator GRAY to the Peace Commission has been filled by the appointment of Senator FAULENER.

Of the fifteen points of difference which have been scheduled for adjustment, none is more important to the future of the United States, in the new career now opening before us, than the question which involves the continued existence or the destruction of our deep sea fisheries. It is not merely the protection of an American trade or industry; it is the preservation of a great school of maritime experience and habit, on which our navy has depended in the past for some of its best blood, and which has furnished for more than a century many of the heroes of our most glorious battles fought at sea.

Ten million dollars, or twenty millions, would not compensate us for the loss of the spirit, the skill, and the salt-water hardihood which are bred in the fisheries of Gloucester and similar towns along the New England coast.

We can raise money by taxation to buy ships and guns, but the vaults of the Treasury will never contain dollars enough to purchase ready made, in an emergency of war, such American seamen as are cradled in the little fishing schooners of Massachusetts and Maine and schooled on the banks.

Our representatives at Quebec can afford to sacrifice some things, perhaps, for the sake of international good will. They cannot afford to sacrifice the deep sea fisheries of the United States. That industry must be preserved, whatever else happens.

We hope that the High Commissioners on the American side are sufficiently impressed with the importance of this interest intrusted to their care. It is one of the essentials.

#### A Fair Warning.

With unmistakable earnestness, even to the effusion of capitals, the Rochester Times warns the Democratic opportunists who find Democratic principles inconvenient for use in New York this year, that "the Syracuse Convention may or may not squarely recognize the Chicago platform and nominate only Chicago platform Democrats for office, but it is certain that if the convention fails in either of these essentials the loyal Democracy of New York will put an independent ticket in the field."

Some managers or would-be managers of the New York Democracy are trying to put it into power at the sacrifice of Democratic belief and doctrine. In the hope of success they are ready to treat the Chicago platform as if it did not exist. For the purposes of this campaign they wish to cut off the Democrats of New York from the National Democratic party, for acceptance of the Chicago platform is the test of Democracy, and to be silent as to that platform. or to nominate candidates who were luke- season sites further south are not objected warm or unfaithful to it in 1896, is to renounce the Democratic creed. Democratic principles stand in the way of getting the offices. Consequently the principles must be chucked out of sight, at least until the New Vork campaign is done. So think the opportunists. But hear the

Rochester Times, speaking for the Democrats whose memories and consciences are not elastic, and who are not ashamed of the Democratic platform :

"With the loyal Democrats the impending fight i one for principles and not policy, or mere 'get there' smartness. This fact accounts for the unflinehing determination of the representatives of the wank and file of New York Democrats. They feel necessary, they can afford to experience d feat, but that neither they nor their party can afford to accept a victory (if that were possible) won by a craven and traitorous abandonment of the national policies which, in a Congressional election, are of such vital import to the whole mass of the American

So the preposterous attempt to drive na tional issues out of the contest is rejected even by the Democrats themselves. The sleak diplomatists whose motto for the campaign is, "Above all, no principles!" find themselves watched by a lot of hardheaded Democrats who won't, and say they won't, vote for the Democratic ticket unless it is composed of genuine Democrats standing firmly on the Chicago platform. If the Syracuse Convention refuses to make a Democratic platform and ticket, such a platform and ticket will be made by the Democrats who cannot be induced to suspend their principles until the close of the polls on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

How unseasonable and foolish these scruples must seem to the opportunists!

### Russian Activity in Eastern Asia. According to a Pekin correspondent the

Russians are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet in Manchuria, but are prosecuting the railway works and military preparations necessary to assure their position in Northeastern China with extraordinary vigor. A short branch line of about eighteen miles in length is being constructed from New-chwang to the railway passing to the eastward of that place that will connect Port Arthur and Talienwan with the trans-Manchurian line on the Sungari River; and thousands of Chinese laborers are being collected and sent up country to work on the line. For the protection of the railways the junction of these lines will be made one of the military stations that will be established at the most important points in Manchuria. Another, it is said, on a considerable scale, is to be formed in the neighborhood of the junction of the line from Port Arthur via Mukden and Kwan-chung-tze, with the trans-Manchurian line, somewhere south of Hu-lan on the Sungari River. The locality selected is in the richest part of the great plain of Manchuria, where supplies will be abundant and communications by rail and giver easy. The stations will take the form

of strongly fortified camps garrisoned by regular troops, affording a nucleus for the organization of local army corps as population increases.

The work on the Trans-Siberian Railway has been carried on during the present summer with such activity that it is fully anticipated that the rails will be laid to Stretinsk by the spring of 1900, and there will then be unbroken communication, partly by rail, partly by steamer, through from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock. There will then be no further need for sending troops and war material round by sea from Odessa or St. Petersburg, as the camps from the Sungari River to Port Arthur can be supplied in very much shorter time and more secretly by rail.

As regards the traffic on the already completed portions of the Trans-Siberian Rail way, it is increasing so rapidly that the available rolling stock is found quite insufficient for the requirements of business. The amount of freight moved in 1897 was more than double that during 1896. It is calculated that at least forty million roubles will have to be expended to enable the line to meet the present needs, of which not less than twenty-five million would be for rolling stock alone, estimated at three hundred locomotives and ten thousand cars.

#### Our Garrisons for New Islands.

With autumn weather here, the work of the Cuban and Porto Rican commissions well advanced, and the Peace Commissioners soon to meet at Paris, the question of selecting garrisons for the Antilles and the Philippines becomes timely, although those for Cuba may not start before the middle of October or later. While the final determination has not yet been made, it appears probable that about 50,000, or perhaps from 50,000 to 60,000 troops will be ssigned to Cubs, from 12,000 to 14,000 to Porto Rico, from 22,000 to 25,000 to the Philippines, and from 3,000 to 4,000 to Hawaii. These numbers may be varied by special necessities. If, for example, the insurgents should array themselves against our policy in the Philippines, more troops might be needed there. But, as things now are, these seem to be the forces under consideration by the military authorities.

It is obvious, therefore, that the regulars can only furnish a part of the garrisons required, even by keeping up their numbers to the maximum now allowed by law. As a fact, since so many of them will be needed in our seacoast forts and at Western posts, it is expected, we believe, that they will furnish only about one-fourth of the garrisons of Cuba and Porto Rico and perhaps one-eighth of the garrison of the Philippines. Even to do this would take from 20,000 to 25,000 of the regular army.

The regular troops that serve in the Philippines and in Hawaii will consist for the most part of infantry, although some artillery would be desirable. In Cuba and Porto Rico all three arms will be found. The Fifth Corps, the Santiago army, will furnish a large part of the forces for the latter points, and in fact the Twenty-fourth Infantry and Ninth Cavalry, both colored regiments and the Second Cavalry, are all that have been selected to go west of the Mississippi, while the Seventh and Eighth Cavalry, if the orders published on Monday are carried out, are to come East in place of the Second and Ninth, camping at Huntsville, Ala., which will be a cavalry rendezvous. To Anniston, in the same State, the First and Second Infantry have been ordered; but most of the regulars intended for Cuba are still at Montauk Point.

As to the volunteers, the Seventh Corps, Gen. Lee's, about 30,000 strong, will undoubtedly be sent to the Antilles, and of the other army corps the most likely to be chosen now seems the Second, Gen. Gra-HAM'S. The Seventh is at Jacksonville, and Surgeon Maus's report upon the health fulness of that camp is reassuring; the Second is at Camp Meade, to which point some regular regiments may possibly be ordered, although with the advance of the Whether the Second Corps goes or not, it seems likely that the six immune regiments still at home will be sent to Cuba, where the other four are. At all events

orders have been issued for inspecting them. Finally, the troops now in the Philippines are to remain there, and are to be joined by the other region its, just ordered from San Francisco. OTIS, it appears, thought it wise to have these reinforcements sent out, but said that no more were needed. After all the troops now marked for muster out have been discharged, there will still be enough left for garrisons.

# Kansas Lightning and the State.

All Populists are remarkable, and the Kansas Populists are the most remarkable of all Populists. The tornado howls along their platform. They have become a burden to the grasshopper. They have produced nore platforms and a greater per capita distribution of stump speeches than all their brethren in all other States. They have produced large crops of statesmer who are the wonder of the world. They raise spring and fall declarations of principles. They have a new set of notions and cranks every thirty days. They are a most versatile and industrious phalanx. From agricultural sub-treasuries to interstate railroads and irrigation ditches, from money out of nothing to resolutions out of everything, their genius leaps exuberantly. If they had been at the Tower of Babel, it would have been all platforms.

For some years the Kansas Populists were sure that disaster and ruin had come or would come soon to everybody but the plutocrats. Everything was going to the bad in the worst of all possible worlds, and the only remedy was to take a few of their unparalleled specifics, such as paper money by the square mile and the initiative and referendum. The world was up to its neck in mortgages and the usurers had fore closed. "We are more than serfs," cried the Kansas Populists, and then they went home and soothed their feelings by having their daughters entertain them on the plano.

But the Kansas Populists, always a wellto-do lot, are now so notoriously in clover that it is impossible for them to pretend any longer that they are serfs. They cannot denounce the accursed mortgagee and money lender, for the safe deposit vaults bulge with their mortgages and they are even lending money in the purple East. There are not banks enough to take in their money. They are so weary of cutting off coupons that they are thinking of saving labor by having it done by mowing machines. In a year or two there will be stock ticker in the palaces of these re formed serfs.

So they have had to lay in a new stock of platform declarations this year. Take a couple home:

"We demand that the State of Kansas shall pro vide insurance protection against fire, lightning and tornadoes, as a Siste function, at cost. "The Siste laws regulating stockyards having

been recisted, we demand that the State of Kans shall provide adequate market facilities by purchas-ing land and constructing buildings, yards and other conveniences to furnish the people an open public market, and under such regulations as will prevent a combination of buyers and commission men from

controlling or regulating prices." Life insurance was originally in the platform. In time the Kansas Populists will demand annuities from the State and protection against bad investments. The State stockyards idea may lead to proposals for State manufactories and stores. Perhaps for State farms. Why shouldn't the State guarantee, say 7 per cent, to the former serfs and carry on their farms for them? Such a labor-saving device would be welcomed by these busy plutocrats. Between conventions and coupons they are kept on the jump all the time.

### Champlain.

The Government has very properly sent cruiser, the Marblehead, to represent it at the unveiling of the statue of CHAMPLAIN at Quebec to-day. The Biscayan sallor, whose active career began more than three centuries ago, laid other countries besides his own under obligation through his explorations, although no place is so appropriate for his statue as the famous old Canadian city which he founded, long governed, and largely developed.

It is rather odd that SAMUEL DE CHAM-PLAIN, though he came honestly by his seamanship, his father being Captain of a ship, began his career in the army. But he soon took to the sea, and his voyages were mostly connected with North America. His great explorations were on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and it was during one of these voyages that he founded Quebec, 290 years ago. During the following year he entered the great lake to which he gave his name, and at that time. with his Indian allies, he began the war against the Iroquois, which was continued intermittently so many years. In one of his fights he killed or mortally wounded three Iroquois with his own arquebus; in another, he himself was severely wounded. His was a career of adventure. and it included several years of imprisonment in England, since in 1628 a British fleet, under KIRK, compelled him to surrender Quebec, of which he was at that time Governor. After the treaty of 1632 he was reinstated in his office.

CHAMPLAIN also founded Three Rivers. built a fort on Richelieu Island, and in many ways ctrengthened the French colony. He saw Quebec grow during nearly twoscore years, and in that city, which justly regards him as among its greatest men, he died.

While the statue and the ceremonies connected with it will naturally be the main objects of interest at Quebec to-day, there will probably be a good share of popular attention for the American cruiser which comes fresh from a war brilliant in naval victory.

The Army and Navy Journal calls attention pertinently to the reports recently telegraphed from London as to the management of the English military supply department. "The soldiers who yesterday returned from the Salisbury Plain," we are told. are reduced to living skeletons by the blazing They "suffered considerable privations," it is further related, and were without ood and drink for hours, or until civilians succored them. "Some of them suffered so much hat they committed offences, preferring prison to the treatment they have been receiving on "Sufferers from sickness and accidents complain of great neglect." "Serious breakdowns in the transport and commissary departments" are reported. "The military prisons in the neighborhood were so overcrowded that the officials declared they

would not receive any further prisoners." All this occurred in England, be it remem bered, and not in America, and almost within hearing of the British War Office.

The Union Labor party of Pennsylvania enshrines in its platform these opinions and demands:

"As labor is the basis of our governmental structute the first principle of all law and be entitled to just representation in all legislative bodies. Centralization of wealth and political power constitutes a standing menace to individual rights, and we therefore demand remedial measures. We recog nize that the growing intelligence of the people de-mands the protection of their rights through the use of the initiative, referendum and imperative

Ought not the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate to be the basis of our govern-mental structure and the first principle of

It looks as though the Bridgeport murder would finally have to be entered on the list of

Is there a conspiracy of the Money Power for the purpose of obliterating the Hon. WHAR-TON BARKER of Philadelphia? If not, why do various esteemed contemporaries call the Middle-of-the-Road candidate "PARKER"? Why do other esteemed contemporaries persist in naming him "BARBER"? The final step in the campaign against him will be to pretend that his name is Bacon and that he is only a pseudonym for the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, his partner on the ticket.

Spain is not a standard for us in any way, yet there is something suggestive in the awful mortality on the transport San Ignacio de Loyola, which took her soldiers home from Santiago. The despatches say that out of s thousand carried, no fewer than 123 died. Some of the indignant comments made in Madrid indicate that they were taken from the hospitals, but even then the death rate is ter rible. By comparison with this the very highest rate on any transport bringing our soldiers

home seems very small. Another point suggested is that the arrange ment entered into with a Spanish company fo taking away the Santiago garrison was fortunate, wholly apart from the fact that its bid was the lowest. Such a mortality, or even half of it, occurring on an American transport would have created a tremendous outery against us n Spain, and would have greatly distressed our Government and people.

The Hon, JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY OF Texas gives this handsome certificate of merit

to himself: "The record of the Democratic party throughout the last and trying session of Congress is absolutely above all criticism. I do not say it with the purpose of claiming any credit for myself, but as a matter of simple justice to my Democratic associates I declare that, in all the history of this Government, no minor ity party ever passed through a war session of Conress with so much credit as did the Democrats o the present Congress.'

It is possible that the country doesn't think so much of Joz as Joz does.

Good for Ambassader to England, From the Boston Anglo-American. Gov. Welcott as Ambassador would be an honor to

Miss Muffet Stayed. Little Miss Muffet fiat on a tuffet, Eating of curds and whey ; When a great hig rough rider Came and sat down bestde her, And didn't frighten Miss Muffet away Well, not hardly !

THE FIFTY-SIXTH HOUSE Prognoutications of Its Make-Up-A New Element.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-Eight members of the Fifty-sixth House of Representatives have already been elected and all eight are Republicans. State elections have also been held in States which are to choose sixteen Representatives in November. The results, however, show no change in the lines of political division in any of the districts included. The Congress districts in Alabama and Arkansas. now represented by Democrats in Congress were carried by the Democrats; the districts in Rhode Island, represented by Republicans. have been carried by the Republican State ticket. There has been no change anywhere foreshadowing any radical difference of repreentation in the Fifty-sixth Congress, yet notwithstanding this fact the Democratic Congressional Committee professes pect considerable Democratic gains, and there are occasionally jeremiads appearing in Re publican journals deploring the outlook in certain districts. Secretary James Kerr, who was Clerk of the House in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, who has charge of the Democratic committee here, is confident that he Republicans will lose the House and that it will be controlled by a combination of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, and he estimates a gain of at least twenty-five Democratic or opposition members, sufficient to organize the Fixty-sixth House. There would se natural gains in the Eastern and Central and Middle States, but in addition to these Secretary Kerr says that there will be unexpected Republican losses in the States of Ohio and Illinois, while there will be not more than four Republicans left from Southern States, a loss of ten. The Republicans had in the last Congress wo Virginia members, two Tennessee members, three North Carolina members, four West Virginia members and one Texas member, from the Galveston district. The last House of Representatives, elected

on the high tide of the Presidential contest of 1896 and on a vote so large as to break all previous records, had a Republican majority nearly fifty over all opposition, and it is not to be supposed that the Republican majority in the Fifty-sixth House will be quite as large. There may be, and from present indications there will be, some losses, though not probably in the districts where the Democratic Campaign Committee seems to expect them most, in the

committee seems to expect them most, in the South. The enormous interests involved in the Presidential election of 1898 turned thousands of Democratic voters in the large cities into the Republican column, voters who in other elections would probably be found supporting Democratic candidates. Since then in some of the large cities these Democratis have returned, for local reasons chiefly, to their former allegiance. Democratic gains are probable in Chicago, which has now a Democratic Mayor, but has a solid Congress delegation of seven Republican members. In Cincinnati, both districts are now represented by Republicans, but in one of them the Democrats have discarded the Chicago platform and expect to win. The Louisville Congress district Jefferson county), though Republican in 1886, was carried by the Silver Democrats last year.

There was only one Democratic Representative in the last Congress from the six New England States. There was no Democratic Representative from New York north or west of the metropolitan district. The New Jersey delegation was made up of eight Republicans—solidly Republican—and there was no Democrat on the delegation from Maryland, heretofore a Democratic State. Obviously, in some of these districts, and very probably to the extent of twenty in all, there will be Democratic gains compared with the election of two years ago, but, on the other hand, there is a certain prospect of Republican gains in the Northwest where the former fusion between the Democrats and Populists being separated in others. In the last delegation from Nebraska there were two

Silver Republicans has been badly snaken, the Middle-of-the-Road men running candidates in many of the districts and the Democrats and Populists being separated in others. In the last delegation from Nebraska there were two only from Kepublicans only, and there were two only from Kansas, none in Colorado, none in Washington, and none in South Dakota. These five States elect nineteen Representatives, of whom four only were Republicans in the last Congress. A gain by the Republicans of some of the districts seem snow certain, gains which will offset Democratic advantages further East.

Another element in the contest over the Fifty-sixth House, which many people totally overlook, is this: In many of the districts of the South there will be elected this year Representatives for whom a new political classification must be made—Administration Democrats. The silver question no longer being a point of difference in many sections, Congress contests will turn in a number of districts between Democrats favoring the course and policy of the McKinley Administration of foreign affairs and the Democrats either opposed to tor lukewarm in their support. The Southern voters represented in the general conduct of the waragainst Spain and Spanish tyranny and oppression, the Joe Wheeler Democrats, the Fitzhugh Lee Democrats, the Matthew C. Butler Democrate party in the South. Gen. Wheeler has been renominated for Congress already in the Eighth Alabama district, not only by the Democrats, but by the Republican candidate for Congress in 1896 polled 11,000 votes. In South Carolina, from which former Senator Butler lails, the Popullists are

as well, and his is a district in which the Republican candidate for Congress in 1896 polled 11,000 votes. In South Carolina, from which former Senator Butler hails, the Populists are in the political suddle, and it is the old-line Democrates, not the Republicans, who are their chief opponents. Fitzhugh Lee is a candidate for United States Senator from Virginia, and he is opposed by the pro-silver radicals in the Democratic party and has the support generally, in addition to Democratic support, of the Virginia Republicans. The present indication is that in nearly all the Southern States there will be chosen this year a number of Administration Democrats who will sustain the course and aid in the development of the national policy of the Administration.

Southern Democrats, whose co-operation with the Republican Administration is based on patriotic, not factional, grounds, have a course made possible for them, with the approval of their constituents, by the total and welcome obliteration of past sectional lines, which has been one of the most beneficent results of the recent American victories over the foreign enemy. The National Administration will, therefore, not be lacking in Southern supporters and supporters from Southern adstricts. It will have probably a larger number of such sunporters in the Fifty-sixtn than in the Fifty-fifth Congress, and they will more of the Southern districts which may be lost to the Republican party this year, particularly in North Carolina, which has now three Republican Representatives, the Republicans and the silverite Populists having fused in a number of the districts of that State in opposition to the Democrate in 1896, with the result that there is only one straightout Democrat on the delegation from it. The Republican Congressional Qualities of the doubtful districts. Jommittee expresses no apprehension over the outlook in any of the doubtful districts.

## Justice for a Famous Battery.

To the Editor of the Sun - Sir: I have ead with interest the letter of "Medicus" in -day's Sun, and also the article stating that the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry would be sent West and not to Cuba, as their record was inequalled. "Grimes Battery (A of the Second U. S. Ar-

tillery) is at present under orders to proceed to

Huntsville, Ala., presumably to prepare for garrison duty in Cuba. I have been informed garrison duty in Cuba. I have been informed an ineffective appeal to the War Department, asking that the battery might be sent back to Fort Sheridau, III. to recruit and refit.

The battery, astounding as the assertion may strike people, lost more men in action (killed and wounded) than all the rest of the artillery, not only in Cuba, but in Porto Rico and the Philippines as well. The other evening I visited this battery at "evening stables" and saw almost every man feeding, watering and grooming from four to six horses.

Why, then, should this brave lot of men be kept longer in the field? Why should they not be sent back to their old stution to recuperate? Surely, if records go for anything (as would seem to be the case), nothing is too good for Cant Grimes and his shrunken command.

That other batteries, which arrived in Cuba siter all the fighting was over, and which today have six guns (Grimes Battery has only four, the peace-tooting strongth), should be sent to comfortable barracks is an outrage, and one which cannot be too soon rectified.

CAMP WIEOFF, Sept. 18. by reliable authorities that Capt. Grimes made

## The North Pelham Tax Plan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In my communi cation published in your paper of the lith, referring to the new system of faxation recently adopted by the village of North Pelham, my argument is rendered miles of forth remains, my argument is removed in it by the omission of the smallest but most important wordin the English language. In The Sux it reads, "there will be separate bills for assessments and taxes." It should read, "there will be no separate bills for assessments and taxes."

MOUNT YERNON, N. Y., Sept. 17.

Plain Speech. To was Entrop or THE SUN-Sir: If you will To THE SOUTOR OF THE SON-SOL' If you will stop saying "Afro-American," you will relieve sundry pains among your otherwise appreciative readers. "Afro-American" is worse than "lady friend"-a great deal worse. It gives me a pain "in my midst." Bay "nigger"—that is what you mean.

Interest in the Quebec Conference. MONTREAL, Sept. 17.-The comparative enthusiasm that greated the opening of the conference at Quebec last month has very consid erably subsided, and the reopening that takes place in a few days is regarded with a certain degree of apprehension that is not in any way diminished by the speech of Lord Herschell at the banquet given in his honor, as reported in the papers. All but a certain section of the Canadian people are, I might say, indifferent to the imperial aspects of the matters treated or to be treated about in the conference, and attach importance only to the question of full reciprocity with the United States need not recapitulate them here. If free access to the American market is not obtained, they would very much rather that the conference had not been called together at all, for it will have proved a disturbing influence without

compensation, and have made it impossible to fail back into the old ruts. This people is so eminently conservative, so accustomed to move in the same groove, that the prospect that the conference may break up without giving them reciprocity, and leave them in a position that the conference may break up without giving them reciprocity, and leave them in a position that the only the content of the conference was a count. Without looking neross the Atlantic, fills them with something like dismay. At no time has the spirit of dependency been so observable in Canada as now. The complete collapse just announced of the Patrons of Industry, who started out as an independent political party with every promise of success, is a convincing proof of the inability of the Canadian mind to lift itself out of the conventional rut in which it has moved since 1807. Elected to compet the Government of Chiario, of what a very few individual exceptions, voting with a very few individual exceptions, voting with the Government just like the party hacks. The discovery of the secret understanding between them and the Liberals during the last Dominion election destroyed the last remnant of confidence in their independence, and the voters went back into the old party folds.

The Liberal party itself, owing to the succession of scandals cropping up in connection with members of the Cabinet, is in a shaky condition, and fir Wilfrid Laurier is very garxious that would give him a plausible pretext for a dissolution of Parliament and insure his return to office, But it is fast vanishing. Ontario is very jealous of the Promiership being held by a Quebecker and a French Canadian, and even if the party to recover its strength is for it to go back into opposition and allow the Tories to come back to power again.

While this is the political situation, there is in this province a race struggle going on that shows itself in many ways. One is the dispute in the siand of Anticosti, in the Guid St. Lawrence, recently bought from the provincial and the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent issue of The Sun, "Catholicus," replying to Mr. Morgan as to Catholics becoming Bap-

tists, says in a general way: I can tell Mr. Morgan that there are more Protes converted to Cath Paulists fathers alone than there are Catholics concerted to Protestantism by all the missionary socie ties and ministers and laymen of his Church com bined. Scarcely a week goes by that the press doe not record the conversion to Catholicism of this or that prominent Protestant, and there are hundred and thousands of cases about which no mention is and thousands of cases about which no mention is made, simply because, I presume, the converts are not of sufficient importance, socially or profession-ally, to command space in the newspapers. But how many prominent Catholics have ever become Prot-cstants? Can Mr. Morgan give the name of a single one?

many prominent Catholics have ever become Protestants? Can Mr. Morgan give the name of a single one?

As to the Baptist converts from Catholicism, Mr. Morgan is well able to hold up his end of the line; but as to the sweeping denial on "general principles" I commend to "Catholicus", the following, clipped from the Linkeran Standard (Columbus, O.) of Sept. 10, which, as will be seen, cites as its authority the paper La Verité:

We have occasionally referred to the signs of a breaking up of the unity and solidity of the Romish priesthood in France, but more encouraging evidences of a notable Protestant movement within its ranks multiply. Up to a recent date it was impossible for Protestantism to make any inroads upon it, but now there are growing indications of a marvellous change in this direction in the French priestly mind and heart.

Testimony to this effect is found not only in Protestant papers and circles, but in Roman Catholic publications. For instance, Dr. J. Murray, in writing to the Missionary Review on "The Exodus of Priests from the Church of Rome," quotes from La Verite, a Romish paper, as follows: "There have always been unhappy defections, but they were isolated. To-day the evil its greater than ever. It is not merely single cases which we have to deplore. Certain general principles are showing themselves; a collective movement is perceptible. Briefly, if we are to be iver the sad information that reaches us, there is forming here and there among the clergy an apostate party. Our Catholic priesthood, so firm and united up to the present time, is shaken; and there is a movement, though still concealed, toward Protestantism. Not only last mouth did six priests take their seats as prespective pastors on the benches of the faculty of Protestant theology in Paris, but at least four others have entered as suddents in the Protestant faculty of Montauban. All this at once! But it is not the whole. Others are expected to follow. The here comes a list of sixteen priests who have become Protestant pastors,

It will now be in place for "Catholicus" to "call down" the paper of his own faith, Le

## George W. Lindheim.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Dr. George W. Lindheim, Surgeon of the Eighth New York Volun-teers, brought, without the loss of a single man, a large party of typhoid solder-patients from the Bouth. During the Journey he was severely criticised for his management. He alone died, after having brought his patients to New York.

Not 'mid the shock of armed men Where surged the battle smoke; Not where the hell-fires blazed again As the shells shrick'd and broke;

Not in the islands of the sea Where the palmetto waves Sleep in their starlit graves;

Not there, not there in Fame's parade Heard you the rise and fall Of that share note, once heard obeyed, But where the fever-pest outstalk'd

There, hour by hour, you fought, and balk'd His heir-expectant, Death. Yet, woe beyond all woe to name, A people's black mischance. Your hero-heart was seared with flame-

A brother's soul you gave our own, And you denied them not, Forgetting one, and one alone, Yourself alone forgot. But know, young martyr of the free

The fiame of Ignorance!

In your blest joy's content, The lives you died to save shall be Your glory's monument.

Jour Janous Rooms. BISHOP GRANT DISAPPOINTED.

Thinks the Impertance of the Negre Workingman Is Not Recognized by the President Bishop Abram Grant, D. D., who preside over the New York diocese of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is much disap pointed because President McKinley did no appoint an Afro-American as one of the members of the Labor Commission which was named a few days ago. He had been ardent in his efforts to secure the appointment of a man of his race, and since the appointment were made public he has been carrying around with him a newspaper clipping containing the nine names and every once in a while takes this out and studies it, in a vain hope that he may discover upon it the name of one negro

He said last evening: "I am very much de pressed over the President's refusal to name one of my race on the commission. It would been worth much to us to have the world know just what relationship we sustain to labor in the United States. This commission is to be at work for two years and i to gather statistics and facts relating to the labor problem with the object of effecting some change in the strained relationships be tween capital and labor. If the right kind o a colored man had been appointed he would have gone into every county of every State in the Union and would have ascertained all the facts bearing upon colored labor. His report, as a part of the commission's report, would have been a great thing for the race and for the United States, and it would have opened the eyes of all the world to the proper status of my people. The world is ignorant of the great part that the colored people of this country sustain to its world of labor. We want the world to know just where we are in this business, and it was for this reason that I, with others, urged on the President the great innortance of naming a colored man, and I understood him to promise me that he would do so.

"I was nominated to home for the appointment and bulleast that port, as a part of the commission's report

and I understood him to promise me that he would do so.

"I was nominated to he for the appointment, and believe that he would have appointed me, but I told him that while I realized what a great boon the appointment would be to the race, yet my church had honored me with election to the Episcopacy, and I appreciated that far more than any appointment he could give me. For that reason, and realizing the great labor that would be entalled upon the commission. I declined, He then told us to agree on some one and he would make the appointment. We determined upon a man whom we thought was fitted in every way for the place, and a man whom the President had said that he was anxious to do something for, but the President would not appoint him.

"While the President has made some greed."

way for the place, and a man whom the President had said that he was anxious to do something for, but the President would not appoint him.

While the President had made some good appointments for the race, he has not come up to the full expectations of the leading colored men, who were so ardent in their support of his nomination and election. He might have wiped out all obligation to the race by the appointment of a colored Labor Commissioner.

"Bon't you know that there are counties in South Carolina in which a white man cannot live between May and October, and yet in these counties the labor of colored men produces the whole crop of rice. In Louisiana colored labor not only grows the cane, but gathers it, presses it, makes it into sugar and loads it to be shipped to the markets of the world. The game is true of other fields of labor, yet these facts are not known outside the United States, and not even in some parts of the United States, and not even in some parts of the United States. To have these facts recorded in the Labor Commission's report and sent out to the world would give a great impetus to the race and the report would have been read with interest in foreign countries. But I fear now that the race has lost much. I hope, though, for the best."

The Bishop was extremely enthusiastic over the record made by the colored troops at Santiago, and talked at length of their heroic conduct. He said that this record would do much to increase the favorable treatment of the race everywhere. He said that his people were making wonderful progress along all lines, and were finding their way with good results into all kinds of industries. This, he said, presaged much good for his people, and would hasten the time when proscription of and discriminations against his race would be things of the past.

## NEW PRELATE FOR SANTIAGO.

Most Rt. Rev. Musteller Returns to That

City to Become Archbishop. Washington, Sept. 20.-Seffor Quesada, Chargé d'Affairs of the Cuban Legation in this city, has received a cablegram to-day from Santiago de Cuba announcing the arrival at that city of the Most Rt. Rev. Louis Mustelier, the candidate of the Cubans for Arch bishop of Santiago, and the announcement that his Holiness, Pope Leo, will confer this honor upon him. Father Musteller for a number of upon him. Father Musteller for a number of years has been in exile in Mexico on account of his efforts made in former years for Cuba Libre. For participating in a revolutionary uprising in the province of Santiago several years ago, prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-Cuban war, he was tried and ordered into exile. During his residence in Mexico in the present war he in many ways aided the cause of Cuban liberty. Now that Santiago is in the hands of the Americans, his friends advised him that it would be safe for him to return to the city, and he accordingly left Mexico nearly a week ago and landed at Santiago to-day.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

High Tide Has Been Reached and the Flood

Is Now Decreasing. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- The Treasury statements show that high tide has been reached in cash on hand, and that the movement of money is on the ebb. Last week saw the climar, th totals for the several days being: Sert. 12. \$313,635,032; Sept. 13, \$316,316,963; Sept. 14, \$317.372.072; Sept. 15, \$317.841.414; Sept. 16. \$317.372.072: Sept. 15, \$317.968.182. Yester-day the balance on hand was \$317.968.182. Yester-day the balance on hand was \$317.768.03%, and to-day it had fallen still further to \$316.386.617. The receipts on account of new bonds have fallen off and to-day were but \$41.000. At the New York Sub-Treasury \$50,000 gold was deposited against shipments of small notes from Washington.

The amount of currency sixes redeemed for the past two days was \$72,000, making the total so far presented for redemption \$608,000.

HUNGARIAN BAND BARRED OUT. Barge Office Board Says They Are Contract Laborers-Case to Be Appealed.

The Special Board of Inquiry at the Barge Office, sitting as musical experts, decided yes terday that the ten Hungarian musicians who arrived on Thursday on the steamship Palatia were contract laborers, and were, therefore, not

were contract laborers, and were therefore, not entitled to land. The Hungarians had the impression that they were artists, and as such would be admitted.

Counsel for the musicians, who came here to play at the Eden Musée, called attention to the admission of the Strauss orchestra in 1882. A musical organization objected to that orchestra on the ground that its members were contract laborers. The Treasury Department declared that they were artists. The Eden Musée will appeal to the Treasury Department, and expects a decision that will let the Hungarian band in.

## Dewey's Ancestry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You ask whether some of your New England readers know if there is any family relationship between the late Rev. Dr. Urville Dewey, formerly emi nent as a Unitarian minister in New Bedford, Boston and New York, and Rear Admiral George Dewey of Vermunt.

The Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey was of the seventh generation from Thomas Dewey, who emigrated from England to the Massachusetts colony in 1633. Rear Admiral George Dewey is of the ninth generation from the same Thomas G. G. BENEDICT. Dewey. President Vermont Historical Society.

BUBLINGTON, Sept. 19.

Queer Signs. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I respectfully

submit a few examples of trade signs which have come within the scope of my observation: "E. E. Geary, Confectioner, Parties and Weddings Supplied," is one of which Kaugatuck, Conn., boasts. We wonder if they ever supply the wed dings minus the "parties."
"Gold France, Window Screens and Some Sta

tionery," is also a product of that town.
"Excelsior God; Bless Our Heroes," is one which
is to be found above the entrance to a Coney Island concert hall. Which but emphasizes the originality of that town, and which, as one would suppose, i not a pagan appeal, but merely an original r punctuation in placing the comma between the sec-ond and third instead of the first and second words. "Brewed Exclusively from Hops and Malt Only," is an example of Babylon, L. I., English, and is quite worthy of our suburban neighbor. But for the sentiment expressed therein, this of our own "cast side" is the prize winner: "Ladica" Garments-Our parlors are not very large, neithe

are our prices, but they are large enough for you to get a good fit to them. We wonder if these are the "signs of the times."

EXQUOR SELLING IN ALARKA.

Important Ruling by Commissioner Evans on Government Tax Certificates. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20,-The Commissioner of Internal Bevenue has ruled that notwithstanding the act of Congress practically prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska, special tax stamps (Government retail liquor icenses, so-called), being only receipts for the taxes paid, may be issued by the Collector of Internal Revenue in that Territory. In replying to a complainant against the legality of fines which had been imposed by the district courts of Alaska on retail liquor dealers who

> revenue laws, the Commissioner says: "You state that 'the stamp tax issued by the Government reads that the holder is not exempt from penalties imposed by municipal laws, but that inasmuch as Alaska is under direct supervision of the Government, it would seem to be at least inconsistent to one not having the law made clear to him that the department would issue a tax stamp to the dealer in the district of Alaska, and then ar-

had paid the special taxes under the internal

department would issue a tax stamp to the dealer in the district of Alaska, and then arrests him for doing that which the tax stamp says he may do.

You are informed that the internal revenue laws extend over Alaska as well as other portions of the country. The law requiring a liquor dealer to pay a special tax is not a license law, but a law for the collection of revenue for the Federal Government. It does not authorise any person to carry on, in contravention of the local laws, the business for which he makes return and pays tax to the United States; nor does his payment of this tax entitle him to any protection from trial, conviction, or sentence for violations of the local laws. The Supreme Court of the United States; in the license tax cases held that, as the special law stamp is not a license, it gives no semblance of authority, and puts the United States under no obligation whatever to the holder beyond assuring him against prosecution under the special laws. There is no conflict between these laws imposing a tax on special liquor dealers and local laws regulating and controlling the sale of liquors.

'It is not made by the law any part of the duty of the collector of internal revenue to income whether the applicant for the stamp intends to carry on his business legally under the chanical, or ecientific purposes are issuable by the Government of Alaska. The collector of internal revenue is not to presume that a party who makes returns and applies for the special tax stamp intends to violate the act of Congress regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Alaska."

#### HERE TO BOOM NEW SEALAND TRADS. Mr. Holmes Offers a Prize to Attract the

Attention of Inventors to His Country. Mr. John Holmes of Wellington, New Zealand, is now in New York on his way home, after a tour of fourteen months in the British colonies. He was appointed a New Zealand Government Commissioner by Parliament on the petition of his fellow colonists. The object of his tour was to study the industrial situation in England and the colonies and, ineldentally, to disseminate information about the state of trade in New Zealand and give any news of the colony to persons interested in it. Mr. Holmes's investigations have covered a large field. He has given information to men who are interested in the investment

to men who are interested in the investment of millions, as well as answered questions about missing relatives who were thought to be in the colony.

"But the principal object of my trip," Mr. Holmes said yesterday to a Sun reporter. "Is to make known the fact that the Government of New Zealand has offered an award of £2,000, or \$10,000, to the person who will invent any process, mechanical or chemical, by which the phormicum-tenar, or New Zealand hemp, can be better treated. Naturally we believe that this process will be invented here, and we are anxious to call the attention of your scientific men to the offer. The export of hemp was, in 1890, 22,000 tons. As early as 1800 the natives had a method of treating the hemp which was moderately successful, and we believe if an ignorant people accomplished so much, a great deal could be done by an inventor. The award of \$10,000 is not for the purchase of the process. It is merely to stimulate the inventors. The royalties, or whatever method of compensation may be agreed upon, will be enormous if the invention is successful. The vast amounts of from ore on the Taranaki coas will probably be made available through Edison's new process, which I observed first in England. We want Mr. Elison or some other American inventor to turn his attention toward a process for improving the treatment of our hemp.

"I am going to Washington to see the President and discuss with him the question of closer commercial relations between this country and New Zealand. There is no reason why this should not be highly advantageous to both sides. In the meantime, I will remain here for a few days to give any desired information about New Zealand and te study the industrial situation here."

Mr. Holmes is at the Hotel Manhattan. of millions, as well as answered questions

WE MUST KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

Only One Course for the United States to LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.-Senator Lindsay

of Kentucky believes in keeping the entire Philippine group. "Circumstances seem to have rendered us

answerable for the future of the Philippines." he says in an interview, "and we cannot escape the duty of providing for the future welfare of their people. We cannot content ourselves with retaining the city of Manila or the island of Luzon and leaving the people of the remaining islands subject to Spanish misgovernment. We cannot afford to compel the people of those islands, other than Luzon, to make the experiment of self-government. We cannot leave ment of self-government. We cannot leave Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, &c., to apportion out the territories we may not keep or may not deem it profitable to keep.

Itseems now to be agreed, also, that in the furtherance of our pew policy we are to construct and own the Nicaragua Canal. Such being the case, I do not see why we should inaugurate the change of our foreign policy by laif-way or half-hearted measures. We can only justify our departure from the teachings of Washington and the early American stateamen by making the departure a complete success.

To keep the Philippines will not be to impose a hardship upon the Spanish Government. The world knows and all educated Spaniards know that Spanish supremncy can never be re-established in those countries.

EX-GOV. MOODY CURRIER'S WILL His Residuary Estate Left to Found an Art

Gallery at Manchester, N. H. MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 20.-The will of ex-Gov. Moody Currier, probated to-day, leaves his library to the Manchester Public Library. together with a sum of money, the income of which is to be used to purchase books. The residue of the estate is left in trust to found residue of the estate is left in trust to found and maintain the Manchester Art Gallery. The estate is estimated at \$300,000, and that for the art gallery is the largest single legacy ever made for a similar purpose in New Engiand. These bequests take effect only upon the death of the widow of the testator, who is to have the income of the property during her life. Mr. Currier began as a poor farm boy, acquired a liberal education and was elected Governor of New Hampshire after he was 80.

HER AGE GIVEN AS 195. Death of Mrs. Temperance Hollis, the Oldest

Resident of Delaware. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 20 .- Mrs. Temperance Hollis, the oldest resident of Delaware, died at Dover yesterday. According to the health certificate she was 125 years of age. Her funeral took place to-day from the home of her youngest daughter. Mrs. Margaret Wooders, who is 75 years old. Five generations of children survive her.

Princeton Beginning a New Year.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20,-Princeton College will enter upon its 152d year to-morrow when the opening exercises will be held in Marquand Chapel. Although many of the can didates have not finished their examinations, it is certain that this year's freshman class will outnumber that of last year by at least forty-five members. Registrar Van Dyke to-day estimated that the number would reach 345. Of these, about 115 will pursue the scientific course and 230 the academic course.

Army Miscarriage in Penceful England.

A man belonging to the Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, who landed with a party of invalids from the Nubla a few weeks back, was marched away from the ship in the Royal Albert Docks, in spite of his reporting that his baggage (kitbag and box) had not been landed, and was packed off from Woolwich to the depot at Gosport with an offhand assurance from the officer in charge that his baggage would follow in due course. As might be expected, the baggage word under the party of the man bring it to light, and the unfortunes rifleman was virtually one. Since the baggage has the same that his baggage with all the same baggage are the same that his baggage with the same bring it to light, and the unfortunes rifleman was virtually one. From the Landon Truth.