TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1892. Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year BUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month... WEEKLY, Per Year. Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. tanued to-morrow morning, must be handed in

this evening before 6 o'clock.

Pumping Out the Silver Ocean.

Mr. ALFRED DE ROTHSCHILD, one of the British delegates to the International Monetary Conference now in session at Brussels. has submitted to the consideration of the conference a plan for increasing the value of silver by diminishing the quantity of it put upon the market. Mr. ROTHSCHILD processes that the great commercial countries should unite in purchasing, each year for five years, silver to the value of £5,000,-000, or, say, \$25,000,000, in addition to the 54,000,000 ounces now purchased yearly by the United States: the purchases to be suspended whenever silver reaches the price of 43 pence sterling per ounce.

Mr. DE ROTHSCHILD'S scheme, if adopted and carried out, would result in the absorption through European agencies of about 80,000,000 ounces of silver annually for the period he specifies. Added to the 54,000,000 ounces annually purchased by this country. It would make a total amount of 84,000,000 ounces annually taken up and withheld from sale to the public.

Considering that the quantity of sliver now produced by the mines of the world is over 130,000,000 ounces a year, and is steadily Increasing, the proposition to raise its pric by buying up two-thirds of it looks very much like one for lowering the level of the occan by pumping the water out of it. However, the conference is going to discuss this proposition, and it may be put to the test of experience. Perhaps, though, it wasn't intended for adoption.

A Policy for Both Parties.

The Hon. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, a Gopher Plutocrat, pillar of the Republican Northwest, and sometime Governor of Minnesota, is not one of those Bourbonesque and Depewesque Republicans who don't know what struck them on Nov. 8. "I do not be lieve in the Force bill," says Mr. Pillsbury. "I am not a McKinley man by any means. It was a great mistake to raise the tariff on any articles." In other words, Mr. Pills BURY thinks that the trouble with the Re publican party in the last three years has been that it didn't know where to stop. I has been too severely logical. Mr. REED and Mr. McKindey proceeded upon Deacon One-horse Shay's theory that logic is logic. Hence the soup.

Mr. Pillsbuny's recipe for clambering out of the present predicament is this: "The conservative element to the party has got to take control for a few years. The radical men have

been running things, and we must change the order." A rational recipe, but how are they to Induce or force the Republican party to take it? Tom REED is not the man to walk barefoot over the dormeks of repentance. Neither is Major McKINLEY. They don't believe that they were too radical. They are convinced that the people were too conservative. So far as we have observed, the great majority of Republican leaders are not in the mood of Mr. PILLSBURY of Minnesota. Their main hope of recovering power is the hope that the Democratic policy will be rash, reckless, extreme, doctrinaire. The Republicans have not much mind for reform and repentance. They are building their expectations upon the folly which they trust will lead the Democrats into the

The moral of all of which for the Democrats is: Don't jump. Slide.

same pit.

Parting Norway and Sweden.

The agitation for the establishment of a separate Norway consular system has raised a constitutional question, which now threatens to break up the union of the two kingdoms occupying the Scandinavian pen-

The Storthing, as the single chamber constituting the Norwegian Parliament is called, has formally sanctioned the popular outery for the appointment of Norwegian Consuls, and defends its course on the plausthe ground that the commercial policies of the two kingdoms are based upon opposite principles, Sweden being rigorously protectionist while Norway inclines to free trade. There is reason to believe, however that if this request were granted it would presently be followed by a claim more inadmissible. The advanced Radicals who follow the poet politician BJÖRNSTJERNE PJÖRNSON already proclaim the right of Norway to name not only her own Conbut her own diplomatic representatives and to conclude her own treaties. This foreshadowed demand is clearly incompatible with the maintenance of even the present shadowy union between the kingdoms. The coexistence of two separate State Departments directing two separate foreign policies to be enforced in the last resort by two separate armies and navies under the command of a sovereign common to both States, is a scheme so unworkable that it cannot be even meant to work. Its consequence, and probably the aim of its authors, is the complete political separation of Norway and Sweden.

It is scarcely plausible to conceive of a system of home rule more complete, short of absolute independence, than Norway has enjoyed since 1814, when, after being connected with Denmark for upward of three centuries, it was forcibly united with Sweden by BERNADOTTE in pursuance of a mandate of the great powers. The act of union, however, conceded to the Norwegians the extremely democratic Constitution which they had just framed for themselves, and which involved the exercise of an almost unparalleled amount of local autonomy. Under the working of this organic law the two countries have separate Constitutions, separate Governments, separate laws, separate Parliaments, a separate Church, a separate army and navy, a separate fiscal system, and separate customs tariffs. Not only are all these institutions separate, but they are very dissimilar both in form and spirit. The union consists merely in this, that the two countries have the same King and the same law of succession to the throne: that the King is the supreme commander of their naval and military forces and that the Swedish Minister for Foreign Afa'rs is intrusted with the conduct of their common foreign policy, which is carried into effect by a common diplomatic and consular service.

We have seen that the Norwegian Radicals practically aim at the extinction of the last remnant of political association between the kingdoms. It is equally certain dence, scientific in character. If your

that a large majority of the Swedish people are determined that so much union is still subsists shall remain unbroken. There are Swedish Radicals who sympathize with the progressive tendencies of the Norwegian Radical party, and especially with the latter's programme of labor legislation. Yet even they are so far carried along by Swedish national sentiment as to protest against any step which, like the establishment of separate diplomatic representatives, would apparently involve the disruption of Scandinavia. Should therefore, an appeal to force be ultimately made, the Swedish sovereign could depend on the unanimous support of the Swedish nation. On the other hand, there is in Norway a small Conservative party which favors the maintenance of the present slight bond of union, and would probably refuse to Join with the Norwegian Radicals in an attempt to sunder it by violence. The case of Norway seems to prove that

ven the largest possible measure of home rule which is compatible with any political association with another State does not necessarily assure a union of hearts. Few countries could enter on the experiment with brighter prospects of success than did Norway and Sweden. They were bound to one another by the ties of a common race and a common creed. On the other hand, It should be noted that, as regards identity of language, Norway makes a closer approach to Denmark than to Sweden, and in respect of social structure there is a broad difference. Norway being essentially a democracy and Sweden an aristocratic country. The divergence in respect of language and of social institutions, coupled with the national animosity bred by three centuries of warfare, seems to have more than counterbalanced the harmonizing tendencies of a common ethnical origin and a common religion. If from Norwegian experience one should attempt to forecast, the effect of home rule in promoting a union of hearts between Ireland and England, one would have to admit that, while between Irishmen and Englishmen there is a virtually complete identity of language, there are differences of race and creed and also of social institutions, the great majority of Irishmen having long been, not peasant proprietors like the Norwegians, but tenants-at-will of the land they cultivate. It follows that the situation of Norway, not being historically or actually analogous to that of Ireland, no foreeast of the consequences of Irish home rule can reasonably be based on it. It should also remembered that, while Sweden is considerably richer and more populous than is Norway, the disproportion of wealth and population is incomparably greater between Great Britain and Ireland. The chance, therefore, of home rule leading to the forcible assertion of independence is minimized in the case of Ireland.

The February Election-Should It Be Postponed?

The act of the Legislature passed in April last which provides for a Constitutional Convention to be held at Albany in May next, directs that the election for delegates shall be held on the second Tuesday of February, 1893.

It is probable that at least a quarter of a million dollars could be saved to the people of this State by postponing this election until next November, and choosing the delegates to the Constitutional Convention at the general election to be held in that month. Such a postponement would, of course, render it necessary also to postpone the date fixed for the meeting of the Convention, but a delay of a few months might well be endured for the sake of saving so large a sum to the taxpavers.

The expense of a separate election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention is estimated by good authorities at upward of \$600,000. If the delegates were chosen at a general election, the expense would probably not amount to half this sum.

As we have already pointed out, there were very serious objections to electing the members of the Constitutional Convention at the recent Presidential election. when there were so many candidates to be voted for, and three proposed amendments to the Constitution to be passed upon. At the next State election, however, the number of offices to be filled will be comparatively few, and the voters will be fairly able to make an intelligent choice among the persons nominated for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Legislature of 1893 will have entire control over this matter. It can amend the existing statute in reference to the Constitutional Convention as it sees fit. The question of postponing the election of delerates from February to November is worthy of serious consideration.

The Heresy of Dr. Briggs. The trial of Dr. BRIGGS for heresy keeps him in a place of great prominence. As a professor in the Union Theological Seminary he had remained for years in comparative obscurity, for nowhere else is a minister more completely hidden away than in such a school. Suddenly he be came famous, and naturally enough he enjoys the distinction, even if his condemnation as a heretic shall be the price of it. Whatever the response to his demurrer of yesterday, whatever Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly may do in his case, his heresy will continue to be his most valuable capital. It will prevent his dropping out of the public thought for some time at least. Already it has broken the connection between the Union Seminary and the General Assembly, and thus procured for him substantial backing After he is proclaimed as a heretic the same condemnation must be visited upon all his colleagues of the faculty, and the entire Board of Directors, men of wealth and distinction in the Presbyterian Church, must sit in the boat along with them. Dr. BRIGGS, accordingly, can afford to bok forward to the result of his trial with complacency, How ever it may be with Presbyterianism, he is all right. His place in the seminary is secure, even essential to the maintenance of the institution, and the theological battle now begun will be fought around him as the central figure.

It may be proved against him that his teachings contradict the Westminster standards, but then the question will arise whether the diversity does not necessitate the rejection of the standards rather than the rejection of him. The charges against him in the Presbytery say, for instance that in teaching that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch he denies the "direct statements of Holy Scripture" and the "essential doctrines" of the standards. They say that in teaching that Isalah is not the author of half the book that bears his name he is flagrantly heretical for the same reason. But these doctrines are not original with him. He has simply borrowed them from European Biblical scholars, and after his conviction they will remain the same as before They are not dogmas, but positive evi-

standards condemn me, he might say, the fault is with them and not with me.

The trouble with him is that he has not dared to say that. From the first he has pursued a disingenuous course by arguing with a flimsy casuistry that the infallibility of the Bible is not essential to the consistency of the Westminster Confession, though the perfect and absolute truth of the Bible as the Word of Gop is the very foundation on which the whole of that structure of faith and doctrine is built. He has attacked the pillars on which Protestant theology rests, yet he has pretended to be defending it. He denies the authority of the sole authority to which Protestantism appeals, yet he assumes to be an apostle of the Protestant faith. If he followed out his argument honestly, he would either go over into Roman Catholicism, taking the Church as the sole fountain of authority, or he would land in the infidelity which rejects all claims to supernatural authority. As it is now, he is nowhere. He is admired by his partisans as courageous and independent, but really he is timid and timeserving.

Hence Dr. BRIGGS is made of poor stuff for a leader. He travels round in a circle. He dare not push out into the straight road to which his teachings guide him. He is nothing more than a critic. He cannot build himself, though he may tear down the work of others. He has shuttered the old faith of many Presbyterians, but he can give them no other in its place, for he has none himself. In essence his teachings are irreconcilable with any religious faith, unless it be the faith of the Roman Catholic Church. His continuance in the Presbyterian household has been discreditable to him. Instead of waiting to be turned out, he ought, in all honesty, to have gone of his own accord. His motive in remaining as a professed believer when really he is a downright unbeliever is said to be lovalty to his friends and supporters. but it is disloyalty to his own conscience, and deservedly takes from him the public respect which he would gain by an uncompromising course.

Ultimately Dr. Briggs must be condemned for heresy, for the integrity of Presbyterianism requires that he should be driven out of it; but the party he leads off with him will have no principles upon which to found an opposing church. He has sown in their minds the seeds of disorganizing infidelity and he can gather no other crop. If he were a bold and an unflipchingly honest man he might be a dangerous enemy, but his timidity renders him inoffensive except to the cause to which he has committed himself, but which he is afraid to champion.

The question whether the Bible is the Word of God or the word of man will remain even after the disappearance of Dr. Briggs, and it is sure to cause increasing trouble in all Protestant churches as time goes on, for it is the one great and vital question with them. He has simply called popular attention to it by making public the results of scholarly investigation and vainly seeking to reconcile them with the old belief which they have destroyed in himself, and must destroy in all those who, like him, accept them as true and final.

The Foulke Campaign.

We acknowledge somewhat tardily the receipt of a letter from Mr. GEORGE FALK-ENSTEIN, President of the German The sophical Society of Philadelphia, asking THE SUN to assist Mr. HENRY B. FOULKE to enforce his claims and pretensions as the successor on earth of Madame BLAVATSKY. Our apology for delay must be found in the fact that for several months past Mahatma politics have been crowded out of our columns by a press of other matter.

Nevertheless, the Foulke campaign seems to have gone on merrily and vigorously under the shadow of the great Presi dential canvass of 1892. Mr. FALRENSTEIN is undoubtedly entitled to be known as the WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY of the FOULKE movement, except that he has no talent as a Fool Killer, and could not, indeed, perform the functions of a Fool Killer without serious disaster to his own cause. He writes that Mr. FOULKE intends to push his "fully authenticated claims to the BLAVATSKY successorship for all they are worth;" and concerning the policy and methods of the anti-FOULKE faction, led as we understand by the Hon. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE, he promises in the near future revelations that will wake the snakes.

The situation in Mahatma politics is a trifle bewildering to anybody not an adept. and we are not quite sure that we can state it correctly. When the eminent Col. OLCOTT relinquished his pretensions, on account of failing health, Mr. JUDGE was elected or claimed to be elected as President of the Theosophical Society. Then Col. OLCOTT. who is in Bombay, got better and reconsidered his resignation. The Hon. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE gracefully stepped aside for the veteran Olcott, but considers himself as in line for the high post whenever OLCOTT shall have gone to meet BLAVATSKY FOULKE contests the claims of OLCOTT and

of JUDGE alike. Now both factions, FOULRE-FALKENSTEIN and OLCOTT-JUDGE, claim to hold certificates of election and leadership, issued by the mysterious Mahatma Returning Board from the darkest back chamber of the Unknown. But the FOULKE party assert that the Judge-Olcott credentials are forged and fraudulent, procured by election methods and astral tricks which would make even John I. Davenport shudder. We have before us a circular dated Oct. 27, signed by FALKENSTEIN and countersigned by HENRY B. FOULKE as "Successor to Madame BLAVATSKY," in which the Hon. Mr. Judge is directly charged with "skill in the manufacture of bogus Mahatma communications," and particularly with having fabricated an occult message conveying the alleged decision of the Mahatma Returning Board that Col. OLCOTT shall continue as President of the Theosophists. "The fraud is so apparent," says Mr. FALKENSTEIN, "I need hardly assure you that no Master, or even Chela, wrote the letter." Moreover, not long ago a Mr. J. R. PERRY testified that he had received an astral message favorable to FOULKE, signed by PYTHAG-ORAS and countersigned with Madame BLA-VATSKY's well-known initials. "We cannot precipitate a letter," say l'YTHAGORAS and the Madame, "to those who at present claim to hold the position in New York and other lands." The precipitation power is not theirs. If the PERRY precipitation is solid, it is a corker for Olcorr and Judge. There is another side to the controversy,

nowever. The adherents of OLCOTT and JUDGE are no less positive in denouncing as forged and fraudulent the certificate of election upon which FOULKE rests his claims. They laugh at the idea that an exreal estate agent of Philadelphia should be chosen by the clear-seeing sages of the ghostly inner circle to carry on the work which a BLAVATSKY began. The FOULKE canvass gets very little encouragement on the other side of the Atlantic. Theosophists so high in the mysterious organization as Mrs. ANNIE BESANT and the Countess

WACHTMRISTER have recently addressed mmunications to the London Times repudlating Mr. FOULKE, questioning the genuineness of his Mahatma credentials, and even going so far as to declare the be-

lief that FOULKE is crazy. Whether they are right in this last point or not we do not pretend to know. The astute and adroit Mr. FALKENSTEIN, the Philadelphia Warwick of Theosophy, knows, if anybody knows. But we do not see that the personal issue of Mr. FOULKE's sanity has any proper place in the present canvass. Why should the craziness of Mr. FOULKE, supposing him to be crazy, be regarded as disqualifying him for the high post to which he aspires? It seems to us that this is a struggle in which the office ought to go to the ernziest.

The State of Massachusetts owes to the country complete and convincing information in regard to its vote for Governor cast on Nov 8. Enough has been shown to suggest that the blanket ballot used there may have defeated the popular choice for Governor. It is due to Governor Russell that all doubt upon this question should be removed, and it is due to the country that it should know precisely the amount of disfranchisement the Massachu actts voting system is capable of effecting.

The ballots will not be destroyed until Dec R. There is ample time for a recount and satisfactory determination of the controversy

The Rev. Dr. EcoB's violent attack upon the city government of Albany prompts us to offer some advice to young Mayor Manning as to where the brush of reform should be laid without question in that community. The first service Mr. Manning can rende to Albany, to his own party, and to public decency throughout the State, is to get the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK to resign from the Democratic State Committee or leave the judicial bench. For a Judge daily to take his seat wearing a high badge of partisan politics is a public shame.

In a recent issue of the Revue des Deux Mondes, M. C. DE VARIGNY discusses our Prestdential campaigns at considerable length under the title "The Lowliness of Political Life in the United States." The explanation of the now famous incident of the Rev. Dr BURCHARD's three R's is very interesting, given

on the authority of an experienced politician "Of all publications those who have an effect are those presenting in a brief, concise form, the arguments most intelligible to the masses. As an illustra tion may be cited a card printed in millions of conte during the last Presidential election (1888). It was the work of the Rev. Dr. Bunchash, and bore only these three words: Rum, Romanism, Rebellion. I was distributed in large quantities on the Sunday pre ceding the election, at the close of the church services posted on all the walls, shoved under all the doors The election took place on the following Tues-day, and that card, thus issued at the last hour by the Republican Committee, under direction of Mr. Blank, remaining for lack of time without reply, railied around the Republican party a number of voters hitherto undecided, who became persuaded that the election of the Democratic candidate would result in increasing the consumption of liquors, in giving predominance to Catholicism, and lead to a newar of secession. 'The three R'a.' said one of th chiefs of the party, 'have given us the victory in the

Three cheers for history !

It is a common remark that one white man is equal to ten African natives in battle. This is probably true if the natives are armed only with their own weapons; but it is not true if they have guns and know how to use them. and it is still further from true when the na tives. Dahomeyans, for instance, are superior to most African peoples in intelligence and courage. Col. Dopps had only 4,000 soldiers. mostly well-trained natives of Senegal, to oppose to 12,000 Dahomeyans. His force was not a man too many, and he waited for reenforcements before he undertook the last battles at Canna and Abomey. His strong point was his artillery, without which he would have been only on even terms with the enemy. His total loss in killed and wounded was abou one-twelfth of his entire force, which was very argo considering that he was fighting with a semi-barbarous foe.

THE PENSION ESTIMATES.

Treasury Officials Think They Are Small by \$14,000,000. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Treasury officials view with some surprise the estimates sent up by Secretary Noble for pensions. They are, in their opinion, too small; but as it is their duty that was shown at the Grosvenor Callery. to put them in the "book of estimates." in they will go. Secretary Noble's estimate, in round numbers, is \$100,000,000 for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1804, and \$10,500. 000 as a deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, which, with the appropriation made of \$147,000,000, brings the pension payments for 1803 up to \$157,500,000. The Treasury Department is now paying out pension Department is now paying out pension money at the rate of \$13,500,000 a month, or \$102,000,000 a year. But this rate is increasing each month, and unless the Pension Office stops work altogether and does not allow any new cases or increases, the rate, it is estimated, must reach at least \$14,000,000 a month before this present liscal year is ended. When the fiscal year 1803-4 is ended. When the fiscal year 1803-4 is reached, for which Secretary Noble says \$103,000,000 will be sufficient, the pension rate, it is believed by the best posted officials in the Treasury Department, will be \$15,000,000 for the will leave a defletency of \$14,000,000 for the second session of the Fifty-third Congress to provide.

Republican Figures of the Chicago Election

From the Chicago Nece-Record.

Now that the official canvass of the returns of the late election in Chicago is complete a word in regard to the showing of the vote may prove instructive. It apsears from these returns that every ward in the cit; that is dominated by the foreign vote went Democratic, while every American ward save the First, the Figu-teenth, and the Twenty-fourth went Republican. Those three wards contain many lodging and boarding houses. In these respects they have a marked charac-ter of their own. The other American wards—the Second, Third, Fourth, Eleventh, Tweifth, Twenty-fifth, wenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty second-went Republican. In the Thirteenth and Thirty-fourth wards, where neither the American ner the foreign vote predominates to any great extent, the two parties

showed almost equal strength.

In the Irish wards, the Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth; in the eleman wards, the Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentleib, Twenty-first, Twentysecond, and Twenty-sixth; in the Polish Sixteenth ward; in the Bohemian and German Seventh, Eighth, and Sinth wards; in the Irish and Scandinavian Twen-ty-third ward; in the Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, and Thirty third wards, with their voters of many races, the Democrata had large majorities. An analysis of the returns apparently indicates that

Americans and Swedes mainly made up the Republi-can vote. Of course men or other nationalities voted that ticket, just as Americans voted the Democratic ticket, but the tide of German, Irish, Polish, and Bohemian votes set strongly the other way. The wards and precincts where dwell the workers in manufacories seem to have gone Democratic almost without

What brought about this tremendous result? If it was the tariff question principally why did the American wards to Republican . Doubtless the tariff question caused a change of very many votes and con tributed largely to the result; but the effect of heavy naturalization, the influence of the Homestead strike and of the school question, probably, were the three great causes of the Democratic landside in Chicago.

Free Trader Against a New Sugar Tax. From the St. Louis Republic. It is our information and belief that the Democratic party has more sense than to restore the sugar tax.

Not Hebrews; dews. From the Reform Adverste.

We should be under obligations to this gentleman if hereafter he would discentinue designating us as A Subject for Imitation

From the Staten bland Star. Staten Island possesses some of the finest roads with-in a hundred miles of the great metropolis.

Prodigious! From the Boston Courier. Electioneer now has about 130 2:30 performers to his credit, and only one of them is a pacer. Nutwood has

From the Clarkier and Iwnisher,

WALTER CRANES DESIGNA

The collection of designs by Walter Crane, the English artist now travelling in this country, has been placed on exhibition in Brooklyn in the large, well-lighted gallery of the Brooklyn Art Association in Montague street. This is somewhat out of the way for New Yorkers who are interested in the work of this cleve maker of artistic picture books and illuminated wall papers. Nevertheless the paintings and drawings are worth the trouble of a journey

scross the East River.

Mr. Crane is best known in this country by his children's picture books, such as the "Baby's Opera," one of the most popular of the series; but in this collection of his works may be seen, not only the original pen and ink, pencil and wash drawings of his children's books, but many of his more serious book illustrations, designs for wall papers and mosaics, and several paintings in oil and pastel The exhibition covers a period of about twenty-five years, for it was as long ago as 1805 that he began to design toy books for children in a style then distinctly new. These drawings for the most part are in bold outlines, done either with the pen or the brush, and filled in with flat, bright colors, and they embody in new and charming forms the old rhymes and tales of the nursery. The late Randolph Caldecott and Miss Kate Greensway came later with work so refined in line and color as to make the earlier drawings by Mr. Crane appear barbaric in their frank strength of color, but his pen and pencil designs have not been excelled in quaint beauty

and grace of outline. The designs in black-and-white, consisting of frontispieces, sketches for magazine covers, book decorations, and illustrations, when the outlines of his earlier method are preserved are delightful in their grace and ingenuity. but the shaded drawings, having much the appearance of old sixteenth century woodcuts. lack the charm of pure outline. The drawings in pencil for "The First of May," a fairy masque, and "The Sirens Three" are fine ex-

amples of Mr. Crane's best work. Mr. Crane has done very much for the improvement of our modern wall papers, friezes, dadoes, and ceilings, and some of his recent designs for wall papers, and mosaic designs are shown in the original cartoons. They are all characterized by graceful lines, ingenious invention, and harmonious color; and there are several fine relief panels in gesso, gilded, and colored for the frieze panels of a library.

As a painter in oils Mr. Crane is not so well known on this side of the water, and the specimens of his work in this collection, while highly imaginative and decorative in theme and arrangement, are not likely to please a popular fancy. His earliest picture, which, in his catalogue. Mr. Crane says dryly "has at least the distinction of having been rejected at the Academy," is an allegorical picture representing an Amazonian city, set in an archaic landscape of dark blues and greens, and Gen Cupid and his armored forces are represented as receiving the keys of the town from the Queen of the Amazons, while her followers are expressing their delight at the advent of the conquerors by dancing. "Europa," another large canvas, is treated in the same decorative spirit that characterizes the toy book pictures. "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," with its woman in red and its armored knight on a black charger, set in a field of pre-Raphaelite wild flowers and with a pre-Raphaelite background of gloomy woods, while painfully naturalistic, is also, as it was meant to be, dis tinctly ornamental. In fact, pure decoration and not nature is Mr. Crane's theme in all of his paintings.

The largest and most important, as it is the most interesting of these paintings, is the large allegorical picture of "The Bridge of Life," in which there are not less than forty figures involved in the tangled thread that winds from the boat of Life up across the bridge, until severed by Atropos over the form of Death. The joys of maternity and childhood, of life and love, and fame, and the pursuit of riches lead on over to the downward steps of the bridge, where the burden and sorrows of age and bereavement and the grim horror of death are pictured.

Mr. Crane has been engaged a good deal with what he calls "the fateful tragedy of existence" and the mystery of the unknowable. and in "the Riddle of the Sphinx" he has dwelt somewhat morbidly, in design and color, upon the unanswerable riddle. His 'Flora," and the pastel, "A Water Lily," are brighter thomes brightly realized. There are some interesting studies in water color and in Chinese white on brown paper made for London, in 1877, and for "The Charlots of the Hours" and "A Torch Race."

NEW YORK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Comprehensive Exhibit of Our Charitable, Penal, and Correctional Institutions.

ALBANY, Nov. 28,-Chief Executive Officer McNaughton, referring to the intended general exhibit of the State of New York at the Chicago Exposition, illustrating its resources, products, and general development, said:

"No efforts will be spared by the general managers to present it complete, comprehensive, and satisfactory. The exhibit at Chicago of the charitable, penal, and correctional in stitutions by the State Board of Charities will be one of the most interesting and suggestive exhibits there, if sufficient space can be obtained in the department of Liberal Arts. It will consist of charts, statistical tables, maps diagrams, and photographs showing prisons. reformatories, houses of refuge for women, asylums, poorhouses, deaf and dumb instituasylums, poorhouses, deaf and dumb institutions, and institutions for the blind, feeble
minded, and idiots. Tables will be prepared showing the yearly increase in
the number of inmates and expenditures. Statistics, as far as the same
are obtainable, will be given of the different
institutions for a quarter of a century past.
Models will be exhibited showing the best
plans devised for poorhouses and inis. The
filmira Reformatory will be represented by a
model on a large scale, and detached luiliings of the State and other hospitals, by means
of models, photographs, and diagrams. Hustrial school at Rochester. The intended exhibit of these institutions by the State Board
of Charities, at which they are now at work,
through committees and sub-committees, will
bring the whole system of care and methods
of dealing with the defective dependent, and
delinquent classes so arranged and classified
as to be comprehended at a glance. Included
in the statistics will be a statement of the immigration at the port of New York for the past
fifty years, classing emigrants according to
nationalities. tions, and institutions for the blind, feeble

Budd Doble and Mr. Bonner. To the Editor of The Sus-Sec. I had an interview

this morning with Mr. Budd Dobie, the driver of Nancy Hanks, in reference to my fast two year-old colf During the interview. Doble mentioned to me that

the statement that he had come to New York to claim Mr. Bonner's \$5,000 offer was entirely wrong, as he had not even intimated such a thing to any one. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The Prontoidoniats' Vote. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The official vote in

New York State in counties casting less than half the vote of the State shows over 23,000 votes for Inducti, but for some unaccountable reason the ballot cast for both Bidwell and Weaver is omitted in the various tables I have seen in the countles which cast the other half of the ballots.

For instance, the more than 4,000 votes in New York

and King- counties are unnoted in the "official" figures

These alone would swell the aggregate to over 27,000. Then there are eleven other countles which east for 81 John II have not the Fisk vote at hand, about 5,000 votes, and that for Bidwell is doubtless larger, as it is in almost every other Slade in the Union.

There was a "subsider in you say, in the aggregate vote in New Marketter in you say, in the aggregate vote in New Marketter in the Union.

It is not been subsidered to the strike the eleventure of the population over 1888, but pilet to a largely the research from 20 for per cent, and while the would glastly have seen for rece suggested there is good reason for the suggested there is good reason for the suggested the to be a confident of the subsidered the subsidered to the subsidered the subsidered the subsidered to the subsidered th These alone would swell the aggregate to over 27.000

Father-Does that young man mean busi-Daughter—I guess he does, father. He is getting so familiar now that he wears the same THE TREATY OF 1848.

Its Relation to the Current Isthmus Trans portation Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The treaty of 1840, entered into by the United States and New Granada, provided that the citizens, vessels, and merchandise of the former should enjoy in the ports of New Granada, including he Isthmus of Panama as far as the southern boundary of Costa Rica, all the exemptions. privileges, and immuni ies concerning comnerce and navigation which were then or might thereafter be enjoyed by the citizens. vessels, and merchandise of New Granada. This equality of privileges was to extend to the passengers, correspondence, and merchandise of the United States in their transit across the isthmus between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Furthermore, New Granuda guaranteed that he right of way across the isthmus, either by then existing or future modes of communica-tion, should be open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States, and to my produce, manufactures, or merchandise of lawful commerce belonging to them; that no more tells or charges should be levied or collected thereon on any road or canal made by New Granada or under its authority than upon Granadian citizens or merchandise finally, that no import duties should be collected on our merchandise thus passing in transit for exportation to any other foreign country, or, if paid, the duties should be sub-

tion of the goods. It is not clear what infringement of these stipulations is threatened by the notification of the l'anama Railroad, that after Jan. 31 next no through bills of lading from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be accepted from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It may be that this will be followed by other steps that would be an infringement of the treaty stipulations. Put there is apparently now no intention to levy a Government import duty on freight in transit, nor to take from United States citizens any privileges continued to cit-

ject to drawback, on demand, at the exporta-

intention to levy a Government import duty on freight in transit, nor to take from United States citizens any privileges continued to citizens of New Granada, or, rather, of Colombia, which has succeeded to New Granada's rights and responsibilitios.

If, as is suspected and alleged by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Panama Italirond intends to make a contract with the South American Steamship Company of Chili, in which this privileges of through bills of lading will be conceded, the Pacific Mail will appeal to the courts, as, in fact, it has begun to do. Its reseurces for judicial redress on its contracts constitute, however, another question. There it perhaps regards itself as strong. But the public question which has been started is as to whether there has been an infringement of the treaty of 1846, as that, of course, would not be permitted by this Government, whatever the means of legal protection within the reach of the American steamship company. And here, as has been said, the fair conclusion seems to be that the treaty has thus far been respected, although a careful watch will have to be kept that no discrimination is made by the Panama Italiroad against American citizens as such.

Another question is as to whether, apart from the treaty of 1846, the Monroe doctrine is involved. If France should undertake to interfere with the independence of Colombia, or to take possession of its territorr, the Monroe doctrine would be clearly violated. But those is no purpose visible in the current dispute cither of interfering with Colombia, or to take possession of its territorr, the Monroe doctrine would be clearly violated. But there is no purpose visible in the current dispute cither of interfering with Colombia, or to take possession of its territorr, the Monroe doctrine on the Ishmus of Panama. It looks rather more like a transaction with a view to terminating existing rates for passengers and freight on the rainoad, to make them more profitable. Of course our Government, should them as a business trans

ernment cut clear from any responsibility for it. and the resulting disasters have fallen upon France.

It is believed therefore, by many that neither the Monroe doctrine nor the treaty of 1846 will be found to have anything to do with the current controversy of the two corporations, at least in its present stage, and, further, that the legal remedies of the American company will be found adequate to protect their rights. It is asserted in some quarters that the present move of the Panama Bailroad is simply an effort to force the steamship company to furnish it with more traffic, the present amount being limited by its arrangements with certain railroads. But the company itself evidently believes that the railroad contemplates arrangements with the Chillan line. Such a course, however, would, it says, ignore the express terms of an agreement made in 1872, and if so, it may have a legal remedy on that score. Meanwhile, if the slightest attempt should be made to injure the rights of Americans and their property on the isthmus, the treaty of 1846 would make it the right and the duty of our Gevernment fo interfore, precisely as it did in the spring of 1886. Happolly, there is thus far no ground to apprehend any such act of violence.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STORM.

A Good Deal of Shipping Damaged by the Terriffe Gale.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.-Throughout last night the storm continued with unabated fury, a heavy rain falling, and the wind blowing a gale. In addition to the damage done to ships anchored in the stream and at the wharfs here, and at Oakland, shipping suffered severely at Saucelite and Tyburen, on the Marion shore. The damage at Tyburen alone is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and probably as much more at Saucelito. At both these places big ships and steamers and many sachts and small boats lie up for the winter. They were battered about by the wind and sea in an

and small boats he up for the winter. They were battered about by the wind and sea in an alarming manner.

At Tyburen the yacht Belle, valued at \$7,000, was blown ashore and pounded to pieces. The yacht lynke was also wrecked, as well as a number of house boats and small boats. At Saucelito the big iron steamer George W. Edde dragged anchor, went on the rocks, and reunded a hole in her bottom. She was pulled off by a tug, but is still in a dangerous position, and liable to go ashore again if the wind changes. Half a dozen big ships were run into the mod flats, but their position is not considered dangerous. The gasoline launch Marin drovs under the hig ferrybout ismutipas and sank. The yacht Nellie also ran into the Tamutipas and was battered hadly. The steam launch Mary McNell was driven ashore.

The damage to the large ships on the San Francisco and Oakland sides of the pay cannot be estimated until they go on dry dock for repairs. The big iron ships Tallsman, Beneda, and Nercus had plates stove in and spars broken while in collision. Hundreds of small sail and row boats were knocked to pieces or sunk. In San Francisco the wind did little harm. The rain caused a few sewers to burst and washed out a number of gardens. At Golden Gate Park the Casino was unroofed. The storm was general throughout porthern and central California, but little damage is reported.

There are No Descendants of Columbus in Cadlz.

Boston, Nov. 28 .- A story was published some weeks ago stating that in a charitable asylum in Cadiz, Spain, were living a cister and brother, direct descendants of Columbus who had been taken in charge while legging on the streets. A letter was received from United States Consul Turner at Cally to-day, in which he says that there is no evidence to show that any descendants of columbus reside in that city, either as residents or inmates of rublic or private restinations, and that, so far as he is able to bear a site investigation, the story has no foundation in fact.

The Statue of Br. Sims Accepted.

Acting under authority conferred by the Commissioners of Julie Parks. President Dana yesterday accepted, on behalf of the Dana yesterday accepted, on behin of the city, the statue of the late Dr. J. Marion Sims, which is stored in the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company's vault, the Committee on Art having first decid of that the statue was worthy to be erected in a public place. If the statue had not been accepted yesterday. Uncle Sam's customs agents would have demanded several thousands of dollars duty on it.

Too Much of a Good Thing. From the New York Weekly.

Edith-Why did you dismiss Mr. Goodheart?
Blanche-Oh, he got so he'd rather sit at home and hold my hand than take me to the

AMERICAN RABBIS IN CONFERENCE An Important Meeting to Be Held Next

Weck in Washington WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-An official call has been issued for an extra session of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in this city on Monday of next week. The call bears the signature of Rabbi Charles Levi, the Recording Secretary of the Conference, who is a leader of Reformed Judaism in the United States, and the sessions, which will probably extend through the week, are to be held in the Temple, of which Dr. Stern is the rabbi Rabbi Levi has given notice to all the members of the Conference that their presence in Washington on this occasion must be regardel as an "imperative obligation." The gravity of the Conference is increased by the fact that the delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations will participate to its proceedings. In the opinion of the Recording Secretary, about one hundred rabbis will be in attendance at this Conference.

The most notable figure in the Conference will be the venerable Eabbi Isane M. Wise of Cincinnati, whose course will be watched with the keenest interest by his coreligionists all over the country. Within a short time he has made several deliverances which have stirred up the wrath of the orthodox rabbinate and

over the country. Within a short time he has made several deliverances which have stirred up the wrath of the orthodox rabbinate and the Jewish press; and nobody can foretell what propositions he will present to the rabbis assembled in the Conference over which he will preside. He has acquired a great influence in the Western States as a reformer of Judal-m, and he has now a good many ardent disciples in the Lastern cities of the Union. He is a courageous man, always ready to confront any adversary. He says that he is determined that the Judals mot this country shall be "Americanized," and shall get rid of those vain customs and antiquated prejudices which have been brought over here by the Jewish imanigrants from Eussia and Poand.

It has been accertained that several questions of importance to the American rabbinate will be taken up in the Contral Conference. There is not likely to be any renewal of the delate that was raised at the New York meeting of the Conference relative to the maintenance of the seal of the Abrahamile coverant, and it has been decided to avoid other isolated to the committee on litual. It is known that a large majority of the members of the Committee on litual. It is known that a large majority of the members of the Conference are in favor of the reformation of the liturgy and ritual of Judalsm. The opinions that are entertained upon this subject by Rabbi Issaa M. Wise, Babbi Louis Grossman, and Rabbi Conference for the Ritual Committee, which, it is said, will be adopted, but which, for all that, may stir up strife. There are orthodox Jews who hold that it would be sacrileze to make any change in the ritual which they have inherited, and there are even rabbis of the Reform party who dread any revisal of fin the interest of radicalism. The Central Conference will try to find some ground upon which its advanced members can stand without giving mortal offence to those who are less advanced, and there are even rabbis of the Newshington Conference will be attended not only by the members wh

Conference his fulmination against it will not be delayed.

Besides the report from the Committee on Ritual, there will be reports from the Committee on the Columbian Heligious Congress, the Committee on Sabbath Schools, and the Committee on Psalmody.

Rabbi Lovi is busily engaged in preparing for this extra session of the Central Conference of American Habbis, which will be an important event in the history of American Judaism.

TELEGRAPHERS WANT MORE PAY Expect to Confer To-day with President Man. well of Jersey Central.

Several days ago the telegraph operators of the Central Railroad of New Jersey presented a new schedule of wages which they wished adopted. It was an increase in all of about \$18,000 in the monthly pay roll of telegraph operators. It also provided new rules of pay for overtime, and made the minimum salary of operators \$40 a month. The communication reached Mr. J. H. Olhausen, General Superintendent of the Jersey Central, who daclines to grant the request, but who made an allowance of an increase of salary to the head operators of the road. The committee from the operators asked for an interview with

the operators asked for an interview with President Maxwell, and sent for D. G. Ramsey of Vinton. In.. Grand Chief of the Order of Raliroad Tolegraphers, to advise with them at this interview. The committee expect to confer with President Maxwell at his office at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Grand Chief Ramsey arrived yesterday from Baltimore and is at the Cosmopolitan Hotol. When seen lost night he said that he believed that Mr. Maxwell would do what was fair by the operators, and he did not think they would have to resort to anything like a strike. A new schedule had just been granted by the Baltimore and Ohio, making an increaselin all to the Baltimore and Ohio, making an increaselin all to the Baltimore and Ohio, each man for meeting night trains. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, and other roads had made the concessions askel for.

Sambo's Fragment Party.

From the St. Louis Globe Dem cent.

Sambo's Fragment Party.

"We had a fragment party over in Indianapolis the other day," said Major Joe Schwander. "There were five of us. One had lost both legs, another both arms, a third was baid as a billiard bail, a fourth was minus a nose, and the fifth both ears. Every one had appealed to art to make good the deficiency of nature. After enjoying several bettles of blue label, we concluded that we would spend the night together. There were two beds in the room, and we decided that they were sufficient for the live tragments of humanity; so we told the colored gentleman in attendance to prepare us for the embrace of the drowsy god.

"He tackled the baid party first. When the wig came off. Sambo's eyes opened wide. The baid gentleman in sitsed that he had been scalped, and threatened to have Sambo indicted for mayhem.

"He next waited upon the gentleman with the wax cars, and they came off with his undershirt. We all gave vice to a ery of hortor, and Sambo turned a beautiful bottle green.

"The man with the tactor mache nose begged hard that he he not mutilated, and whom he loomed up above his rote de chamber in must that important facial ergan the poor black made a helf for the door. The nose less man headed him off. and in a voice that sounded like that of a wheevy ghost commanded him to complete his task.

"Both arms of the next mun came off, and we had to pour a bottle of wine down Sambo the force his knews would resume business at the helfer his knews would resum

The Piles Weat a Mile a Minute.

From the St. Laufe Globe Democrat

"The speed of files is something that I have always had a great curiosity to know," said d. A. fascomb of Little Rock, Ark. "I rode out of Little Rock early one morning over the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad. My business necessitated my occupying a seat in the engineer's cab.

"The air was chill and crisp, and as we passed through a stretch of swamp i noticed that great swarms of little grean flies that abound in the Arkansas swamps were attracted to the becomotive by its heat. They appeared almost frozen. They flew along close to the engine to keep warn, tioing on a down grade of forty-flye mice in length we ran a mile a minute. The flies castly kept up with us, and really went faster than we travelled. I me confident their great was greater than a mile a minute, and i will venture the assertion that they didn't reach the limit."

In Lieu of a Loud Voice. From the Clark er and Para sher

Mrs. Drowsie What, my dear, you are not going to wear that bright-colored necktle in the pulpit, are you?

The liev, Mr. Drowsie Yes I am. That's the only way I can keep the audience awake.

North Shore Limited via New York Central-best atternoon train for Chicago -- de-