The Sun.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1882.

The regular circulation of THE SUN *for the week ending Nov. 18, 1882, was:*

Sunday	145,895	Thursday	148,866
Monday	145,695	Friday	149,716
Tuesday	145,810	Saturday	143,558
Wednesday	145,987	Weekly	64,230

Total for the week.....1,077,007

The Reapportionment of the State.

The Republicans affect to believe that the incoming Democratic Legislature will reapportion the State for Representatives in Congress in a very unfair manner. Well, they should have looked to this last winter. They then controlled the Legislature, and the Governor was on their side. If they feared that the Democrats would gerrymander the State when they got a chance, they should have obeyed the Constitution and passed an Apportionment bill.

The fact is that the CORNELL Legislature refused to change the Congress districts because as now arranged they are grossly unjust to the Democratic portions of the State; and they determined to hold the Congress elections this fall under an apportionment that gave them great advantages over their opponents. Therefore the CORNELL Legislature blocked the way for redistricting the State. By this trick the Republicans expected to elect a large majority of the thirty-four members. They did not dream of a coming tidal wave which would give the Democrats a handsome majority of the delegation and leave the Republicans with a smaller number of members than they have had since the party was founded.

The Republicans may calm their fears. A Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor will doubtless perform the neglected duty of seeing that the State is honestly and fairly districted next winter.

Practice Against Professions.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Chairman of the Ways and Means, went to Washington recently, as he says, to induce the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend reduction in the revenues. He took occasion, also, to proclaim his own intentions in this respect at the approaching session.

These professions are cheap and worthless and insincere, judged by recent experience. Mr. KELLEY knows very well that the President, in his annual message to Congress last December, said:

"If the revenue laws remain unchanged this surplus must, year by year, increase, on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present onerous burden, and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may be readily afforded."

The Secretary of the Treasury also said:

"The result upon the public revenue is to embarrass this department in disposing of the surplus in a lawful way, and with regard to economy. Meanwhile the daily receipts from the customs by the Treasury continue, the surplus over its needs increases, and money lies idle. It seems that the plan most just for giving relief is to reduce taxation, and thereby diminish receipts and surplus."

It is seen from these extracts that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury urged Congress to reduce the "present onerous burdens," and showed that the surplus was a positive embarrassment, which was constantly increasing over the needs of the Government.

The Executive recommendations were clear and emphatic. When the subject came before the Committee of Ways and Means they agreed to report a bill, to which Mr. KELLEY referred in the House in the following terms:

"I say to the gentleman that I believe the committee will within a fortnight bring in a bill reducing the internal revenue taxes fifty or from that to seventy-five millions of dollars."

After this announcement, SECOR ROBESON and his Ring confederates called a Republican caucus, where a resolution was passed forbidding the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in the proposed bill. They wanted to steal and squander the surplus.

Subsequently Mr. KELLEY reported a bill on the 21st of June to reduce taxes on patent medicines, perfumery, bank checks, cosmetics, and matches, of which he said:

"The bill in question proposes to make a reduction of less than $17,000,000—in exact figures, $16,902,880."

This was the "relief" which a Republican House offered to the country in lieu of the seventy-five millions promised by Mr. KELLEY in his official capacity as Chairman of the Ways and Means. No grosser legislative insult could have been offered to the people. The Senate did not dare to pass the bill.

In view of these historical facts Mr. KELLEY might have spared himself the trouble of visiting the President, because the responsibility for the failure to reduce taxation lies at his own door principally, as the head of the great committee charged with adjusting the revenues, and with his faithless followers in Congress.

Personally, his case is all the worse from having reported the sham scheme which provoked such general and deserved indignation. While pretending to desire reduction, he voted for the River and Harbor steal first, and secondly to override the President's veto, and for other jobs, by which the enormous surplus, whose preservation depended on the maintenance of high taxation, was to be absorbed.

Mr. KELLEY's promises and his professions have no intrinsic value measured by this experience. And with the record of the last session staring him in the face, it required no small degree of audacity for him to set up as a volunteer adviser of the President in regard to taxation.

School Room Still Lacking.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last Wednesday the Superintendent of the Schools reported that 1,612 pupils had been refused admission to them during the month.

That has been a regular report for several years back, the number of scholars turned away varying from time to time, of course. In certain crowded neighborhoods the school room has long been insufficient to accommodate all the boys and girls who want to get in, while in other districts there are more schools than are needed. That is because the dwellers in the lower part of the city have decreased in number, while in uptown wards they have multiplied at a very remarkable rate, especially during the last five years.

Doubtless the lack of school room near by gives to many children a good excuse for remaining in ignorance, so that the number of pupils reported as turned away does not represent the whole of those who are kept from school for the reason that there are no seats for them.

And the class of children who are shut out are just the ones for whom public instruction is most especially provided. They are the little boys and girls who want to learn their A B Cs in the primary departments—the most important departments in the whole school system. The great mass of scholars cannot afford the time to remain at school beyond a few years, enough to carry them through the primary branches, and perhaps to take them into the grammar schools for a term or two. Then they must go to work to earn their living.

The youngest of these children, of course, cannot go far to school. If benches are not ready for them near their homes, they must run about the streets or seek admittance into the Catholic parochial schools, at which so many timid Protestants are frightened. Some of those a little older do make long journeys to get their tuition, the schools at hand being over full already; and it is a great hardship for them that they are obliged to do it. They are not treated justly, for they should have the same privileges as those granted to their playfellows who do get into the schools of their immediate districts.

And this report of insufficient accommodations is made, though we pay this year three and a half millions to support the public schools, besides $150,000 for a humbug college, which graduates about forty boys a year. And for the coming year the Board of Education ask even more—$3,750,000, and $135,000 additional for the pretentious Lexington avenue concern.

Are not the Board of Education ashamed to have such a report as that made by City Superintendent JASPER last Wednesday go out to the taxpayers of New York? No, they are not at all ashamed. They are accustomed to it, and they use it as an excuse for asking for more money. As to saving money in any direction, that they positively refuse to do. Their policy is to make the public treasury give them more money by making known the insufficiency of the school accommodations in the crowded wards, so that they may get appropriations large enough to enable them to build new schools, and at the same time keep up the humbug college and the costly fancy instruction in the schools patronized by a comparatively small number of favored children.

With economy and wisdom in expenditures, less money than the sum allotted them for the present year would provide room enough for every youngster in the city, and give him more really valuable instruction than he gets now.

Herbert Spencer's Mistaken Warning.

Mr. HERBERT SPENCER has returned to England apparently little benefited in health by his brief visit to America. He is a victim to sleeplessness, which is both the result and the cause of extreme nervous exhaustion, and is probably paying the penalty of overwork of the most concentrated kind, performed in defiance of the laws of health.

It was this tired man who warned us against overwork in a speech made at the public dinner given him shortly before his departure. He assumed that Americans were wearing themselves out with almost ceaseless labor, and said he had found among those of them he met very many who had grown prematurely old on that account. It is all work and no play with us, according to Mr. HERBERT SPENCER. Both for our own sakes and for the welfare of coming generations, he therefore bade us to be more moderate in our exertions, to give more time to enjoyment, and to go into pleasure with more zest; for he imagined that even when we took relaxation, we did not abandon ourselves to it in a way to get the best effects from the play.

It is not at all remarkable that Mr. HERBERT SPENCER took this view of us, and that he made it the subject of the only speech he delivered while in the United States. Himself suffering from the lack of rest, he was naturally disposed to discover symptoms of the same trouble among the men in the strange country to which he had come on an unavailing search for repose. He had found in his American travels many nervous sufferers who could sympathize with him, just as every victim of a chronic malady, no matter how seemingly peculiar to himself, is sure to meet others who are more or less in the same state. His disease is naturally foremost in his thoughts, and his conversations are likely to lead up to it, so that he gets in the way of hearing of similar cases. There is a strong sympathy which brings together invalids of like kinds. They like to compare symptoms.

Mr. SPENCER, as a matter of course, heard a great deal about nervous exhaustion when he was with us. People told him of the irreparable damage overwork had done them, and, his own mind being directed to the subject by his individual physical condition, he was on the lookout for indications of the disorder which embarrasses his own plans for labor. And what he looked for he found, just as an ill-balanced specialist in medicine is always discovering the symptoms for which he seeks. Everybody seemed to him tired out, overcome with work, and incapable of enjoyment. His inference was that the thing we needed most to be instructed upon was our duty to save ourselves from physical and nervous exhaustion, and the thing we needed most to be warned against was our mania for work.

Mr. SPENCER, it must be remembered also, had few opportunities for obtaining a correct understanding of us in that or any other respect during his very brief stay and his remarkably secluded life here as an invalid in search of health. The truth is, we are not an especially hard-working people. The average run of laborers do not work as industriously here as they do in England. They are not obliged to work so hard to gain their living, and competition is not yet so active in the new country as in the old. The merchants and professional men of New York in the same relative positions are not so steadily at work as those of London. They do not give so many hours to business, and they take more recreation, travel more, and indulge themselves in more ease. The shop is not so all-absorbing here as it is there. Mr. SPENCER is fond of such statistics. Let him get from an average collection of American lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, and mechanics the number of hours they give to labor and the number in which they rest during a year, and then compare the figures with like statistics obtained in England. We are confident that, having done that, he would find his theory of our overwork so completely upset that he would be astonished.

The trouble with us, indeed, is that our people do not work thoroughly enough. They are apt to neglect what they have to do, and to hunt for employments where they can thrive without constant industry. It is on that account that recently arrived foreigners are getting possession of whole branches of trade, and in New England are even driving out the farmers of the native stock. The rough manual labor is now chiefly, in fact almost entirely, done by foreigners, and a large share, if not the largest share, of skilled labor is done by men who have come to the republic within the last generation. The cities are crowded with them, and they are in all the villages, rapidly pushing ahead because of their superior industry and devotion to work.

It may be true that our climate is not so well suited to work as that of England. The transitions from heat to cold are too great and too sudden. Our complexions are less ruddy than those of moist England. And perhaps nervous disorders are more frequent here because of physical and social conditions peculiar to us. There may be more fret and worry about money making, due to the haste to get rich and the greater dissatisfaction with a position of mediocrity; but real overwork is not among our vices. There is, on the contrary, too great a tendency to loafing, and a very universal disposition to take relaxation as a matter of course.

Mr. SPENCER's warning, therefore, was unnecessary. It was a mistake, too, and may do harm by encouraging lazy and fretful people to attribute to too much work the maladies which in them are due rather to the misuse they make of their leisure. The warning we need is against careless work, and the lesson to be taught is that of patient, steady, methodical, thorough, conscientious work, both as conducive to happiness and contentment and productive of results of the best value, whether intellectual or material.

Crimes Against Children.

Crimes against children have recently become shockingly numerous in many different parts of the country. Fathers and mothers, sane and insane, have killed their little ones with every variety of atrocity. We will not recall the particulars of any of these horrid deeds. They are many of them too awful to record in detail.

The prevalence of such crimes, however, suggests inquiry as to the best methods of prevention. The tendency of the criminal to commit suicide presents a difficulty of the most serious character. A man who proposes to kill himself after killing others is not an apt subject for moral suasion. However, this much may be said: The time to apply corrective measures to persons of homicidal disposition is when they first manifest an inclination toward acts of violence. If a man has once tried to kill somebody without success, do not wait to restrain him until a second attempt has resulted in murder.

On Friday a number of school children were playing in one of the outlying wards of Brooklyn. Their conduct annoyed a man named PATRICK ORR. He became enraged, seized a shotgun, and fired at them. Fortunately, none were hit, but that was not PATRICK ORR'S fault. He evinced his violence still further by knocking down the policeman who tried to arrest him.

Now, such a man as this ought to be placed where he will never have an opportunity to shoot at children again. Chance or Providence, or his own want of skill in the use of firearms, prevented him from being a murderer. It may seem too severe a punishment to shut him up for life, but it would be better to do this than to leave him at liberty to indulge a second time in the sport of hunting children with a shotgun in the city streets.

All the knowledge of mankind in science and philosophy and ethics and the art of government has as yet led us a very little way toward wisdom in dealing with criminals.

Mr. A. S. Hewitt on the Struggle Between Poverty and Riches.

The discussion of the labor question which Mr. A. S. HEWITT has contributed to the magazine entitled *Capital and Labor* will commend him to the cordial esteem of those who believe that the progress of society is more vitally concerned with the equitable distribution than with the accumulation of wealth. Mr. HEWITT'S conclusions may not coincide with those of orthodox economists—nor, for that matter, did those at which J. S. MILL arrived in his last days—but they respond to the instincts and convictions of the mass of men who have to earn a livelihood by hard and incessant work.

Mr. HEWITT'S purpose is to make himself clearly understood by plain people, and for that reason he discards the terms capital and labor, which require elaborate definitions, and which, unless their definitions are steadily kept in view, lead to many misconceptions. He sees that the irrepressible conflict of our times is a struggle for the ownership, not so much of active capital as of that portion of the wealth of society which is used for other than productive purposes. He therefore lays down the principle that in its essence the controversy is between great riches and poverty, and is an attempt to change the ownership of superfluous wealth.

What Mr. HEWITT has in view when he speaks of superfluous wealth is indicated by his division of American society into four sections. In the first he places the very rich, who live without productive labor of any kind—for cutting off coupons is not labor—upon the proceeds of realized property, with superabundant means which they use to minister to their own desires, whether commendable or censurable. To the second section would be referred the members of the large middle section who know neither poverty nor great riches, who are as a rule engaged in useful employments, who have more or less of the comforts and luxuries of life, and who are above the reach of want. In the third category belongs the multitude of industrious working people who possess little property, and try to gain a decent livelihood for themselves and their families by daily labor. They may be said to be poor in the sense that they are liable to be reduced to want by sickness, or by the chances and changes of business depriving them of the opportunity to work. In the fourth group stand the veritable paupers, who neither work nor are willing to work.

Now, as regards the first and fourth of these sections, Mr. HEWITT is of the opinion that if they should cease to exist, humanity would not have cause to shed many tears. The problem, in fact, which society now finds itself forced to solve, turns on the mode of getting rid of these two extreme sections without revolution and without injustice. The relations of the second and third divisions—the well to do who are engaged in useful employments and the industrious poor—would, he thinks, be readily adjusted, because the transition from one to the other is not only very easy, but is continually going on. Their interests are at bottom identical, and, as between them, Mr. HEWITT deems it scarcely necessary to discuss the limitations of wealth. But when he comes to consider the position of the very rich, he encounters the self-evident fact that they possess an amount of property far beyond the capacity of any class of human beings of their limited number to contribute by their own efforts to the sum total of human wealth. He does not hesitate to say that the possession of such superabundant riches will not stand the test of absolute justice, and he reminds us that in this affirmation he only repeats what some of the greatest thinkers and the best men who have ever lived have earnestly propounded. He maintains also that their doctrine is in distinct accordance with the teachings of CHRIST; for while He tells us that the poor we shall have always with us, and thus seems to recognize by implication that there will be inequalities in the ownership of property, yet He nowhere says that we shall always have the rich with us.

Not a few of his readers will concur with Mr. HEWITT in believing that the great question of our time is how to transfer a larger portion of the accumulated wealth of society from the very rich to the hard-working poor. It is only when he comes to consider the methods by which that desirable operation may be furthered that his language may be thought not sufficiently explicit. He seems to think that the extension of the coöperative principle will suffice to accomplish the economical revolution, but such is not the opinion of many who have watched closely the actual workings of that principle. Coöperative societies for production or for consumption unquestionably turn out to the advantage of the workingman who joins them, and for that reason their development should receive every species of encouragement. But it has thus far been found that this advantage is gained, not at the expense of the very rich—who are now more numerous and opulent than they have ever been in any era of modern times—but at the expense of what for convenience may be called the middle section, that is to say, of employers who have to pay interest on borrowed capital as well as wages to labor, of shopkeepers, and generally of all those well-to-do but useful men who are engaged in the superintendence of production and the distribution of products. The coöperative principle has therefore not yet succeeded in touching the heart of the problem, but has left intact, if it has not positively tended to augment, the volume of superfluous wealth. Mr. HEWITT must be aware that in many quarters legislation is proclaimed to be the sole remedy for what he himself pronounces a social excrescence and disease. We do not infer from the tenor of his article that he would personally oppose all legislation to that end, but he fails to indicate what statutory measures would be practicable. We hope that on some future occasion he will give us his views in detail upon that subject. We should like to hear by what legal machinery he would enable society to pay the indemnity which, he frankly acknowledges, it owes in many cases to the industrious poor.

This Season's Cotton Crop.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington issued last week its report of the cotton crop of the United States. Such information from that source can by no means be implicitly trusted. Dr. LORING'S bureau has been wrong before in its crop estimates, and it may be far out of the way now. But we can use its figures to advantage along with other facts concerning the cotton yield, gathered from the most trustworthy sources.

Assuming that the next six weeks will be a period of average weather, the Agricultural Bureau deduces from its estimates of the cotton acreage and of the yield of cotton per acre in the ten principal cotton States, that the crop of the present season will aggregate 6,525,000 bales. That would be an increase over last season's crop of 1,069,000 bales, and a decrease of 81,000 bales as compared with the crop of the previous season, which was the largest ever raised in this country.

The best authorities assume that the average net weight of the bale this year will be at least 470 pounds. Up to the 1st of November the gross weight averaged 496 pounds, against 486 pounds at the same date last year, and an average gross weight for the whole year of 476 pounds. It is not thought likely that the net weight of the bale this season will be over 26 pounds less than the average so far, though it is true that last season it fell off 30 pounds from the average for September and October.

According to the estimates of Mr. ELLISON of Liverpool, the acknowledged European authority on cotton, the cotton crops of India and other producing countries besides the United States, including Egypt, will be 2,490,000 bales—1,450,000 bales for India, and 950,000 for "sundries." Last season India sent to Europe 1,657,000 bales, and "sundries" 251,000 bales, of which 422,000 came from Egypt. But later news from Egypt than Mr. ELLISON had when he made his estimates, apparently justifies us in cutting down his figures for "sundries" by from 100,000 to 122,000 bales, and that, too, of Egyptian cotton, the bale of which weighs more than double that of any other cotton included in his "sundries."

Hence we would get a total crop for the world this season of 8,800,000 bales.

The visible supply of cotton in the world on the first of October was, including our interior markets, 1,365,000 bales, against 1,764,000 bales in 1881; and of American cotton only 255,000 bales, against 434,000 the previous year. The invisible supply, or spinners' holdings in Europe, at the same date, was reported as 100,000 bales less than last year; and in the United States the spinners held far less stock than usual, though no statistics of their holdings are obtainable.

The consumption last year for the whole of Europe was 6,340,000 bales, averaging 424 pounds per bale, and the consumption of America, including Canada, was 2,080,000 bales of our own growth. There is every prospect that the consumption for the present year in both Europe and America will show a considerable increase over these figures. The increase last year was about 300,000 bales, as compared with the previous season; and the price of cotton in New York is now a cent and one-half below the price at the same time in 1881. We shall be pretty safe, therefore, in assuming a total consumption in Europe and America of 8,550,000 bales, or 200,000 bales more than last year.

We have, then, a crop in the world this year estimated at 8,800,000 bales, with a prospective demand for 8,550,000 bales. That would leave a surplus of 250,000 bales to be carried over next September from the present crop. The cotton year, we will explain, is from September to September.

Our last report from Liverpool, however, shows that the invisible supply on the first of November in Europe was only 49,000 bales, against 229,000 bales a year ago. It is believed, too, that the American spinners are now carrying six weeks' less stock than last year, which would make the invisible supply here at least 225,000 bales less. But let us assume, so as to be on the safe side, that the spinners in the world are carrying only 350,000 bales less than last November.

The causes of this decreased stock on hand are plain. Last year the season opened with relatively low prices, and rapidly advanced as buyers became assured of the smallness of the crop. Large buying was therefore the rule. This year prices opened abnormally high, owing to the lateness of the crop, and manufacturers consequently bought as little as possible, working up the stock on hand to almost the last bale. Their course both years was a wise one, for they can now replace their stock at the lowest price cotton has touched since the war, with the one exception of the season of the Glasgow panic. And not only is the price in America at a very low ebb as compared with the experience of the present generation, but the quality of the crop is also extraordinarily good this season in staple, color, and body. Spinners accordingly have every reason to replenish their almost exhausted stocks on hand.

Business on the continent of Europe in yarns and goods is also sound and active, and in the United States and Great Britain labor is fully employed, so that the consumption demand is steady, with a good prospect of cheap food throughout the year. In the East Indies and China, England's largest customers, there is perhaps an oversupply of goods, as compared with late years, but no such glut as existed during past periods of depression.

All these facts and causes point to a consumption of cotton at least as large as that we have estimated. As to the product, it is necessary, as we suggested at first, to take the Agricultural Bureau's figures with caution. The crop of the United States is put much higher by some of the sanguine prophets, and it may be less. The Washington statisticians, it must be remembered, assumed average weather during the coming six weeks. But within the last three or four days severe frost has occurred throughout a large part of the cotton region, and that at once stops all further development of the crop.

The Southern planters are now pressed for money, as they usually are at this season. They are pushing their crop to market and selling at the prices obtainable in order to raise the means to pay their indebtedness incurred in its cultivation. We shall probably receive at our cotton ports over one million bales a month in November and December. With such a supply, no great reaction in the market is probable, though the recent reports of frost have tended to strengthen prices.

No more, or very little more, cotton than will be wanted seems, in fine, to be the outlook for the present season, if we may trust the authorities from whom the facts of the above survey are obtained.

Keifer.

We are compelled in fairness to resent the harsh misjudgment with which many of our esteemed Republican contemporaries regard Speaker KEIFER as one of the principal causes of the Republican discomfiture. It was KEIFER'S misfortune to be made Speaker. SECOR ROBESON and the hungry majority in the House of Representatives thought him the most promising tool for their projected raids on the Treasury, and KEIFER never played them false nor exceeded his orders.

The responsibility for the last great plundering session lies directly at the doors of SECOR ROBESON and his supporters on the floor of the House, and indirectly at the doors of our esteemed Republican contemporaries, who smiled quietly while the stealing was going on.

As for KEIFER, we feel rather kindly toward him. He blundered along so in trying to help the jobs through that several gained time to be choked on the floor of the House, and others got through with only half the size with which they were started. A smart fellow like FRANK HISCOCK in the Speaker's chair might have buried his party deeper than it is now buried. But KEIFER is not that sort of a man.

Texas journals are agitated over the loss to that State of the Democratic banner. Several years ago a few Southern Democrats conceived the idea of getting up a prize for the State giving the biggest Democratic majority. A thousand dollars was raised, and a handsome banner purchased. Georgia won it in 1876 by giving a majority of 80,000 for TILDEN, and kept it for three successive years. In 1880, however, it yielded the trophy to Texas, which rolled up a majority of 98,000 for HANCOCK, against 50,000 majority in Georgia. The Texans had plumed themselves on being secure in their proud eminence for years to come, and could not believe their senses when they read of the New York tidal wave which piled 100,000 on top of their best figures. The banner is in Dallas, and will probably be sent on soon. The Texans may as well bid it farewell forever. In their day and generation it is highly improbable that it will ever leave the Empire State.

Following the example of Mr. BLAINE, Mr. JOHN A. LOGAN announces through his Chicago organ that he positively will not be a candidate for the Presidency. Returns are not in yet from JOHN SHERMAN and WINDOM, but it looks like a general stampede of the standing candidates. It would be awkward enough if the grand old party should have to hunt around for a man, as it did for a candidate for Congressman at Large in New York.

So Foxhall is for sale. Seven thousand guineas is the price set, and at that figure the horse that was regarded by some of the best English horsemen as the greatest horse ever seen in England, ought to find a purchaser. American horsemen would feel more grateful to Mr. KEENE if he should bring Foxhall home again and let him join that prime racer, Spendthrift, in the stud. There has been no stouter runner than Foxhall during the present generation, and he comes of the most illustrious and winner-getting stock both on the side of his sire and on that of his dam. Great prices have been paid lately to bring foreign sires to this country, but neither the importation of Great Tom nor that of Mortemer or Bayon d'Or was as desirable as is the return of the superior of all these noted racers to his native land. Bring Foxhall home, Mr. KEENE!

The announcements of the city's preachers for to-day set forth a variety of themes, though there are to be at least three sermons on "Temperance"—those of the Rev. Dr. JAMES M. PULLMAN in the Church of Our Saviour, the Rev. PHILIP GERMOND in the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. GEORGE W. GALLAGHER in the Fourth Unitarian Church. "A Study of Whittier" is to be the subject of the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER'S evening discourse in the Church of the Messiah, and the Rev. S. A. GARDNER will preach in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church on "John Milton." The Rev. ALFRED H. MOMENT will talk to young men about "Light Weights" this evening in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church. "The Commission of Jonah and of Every City Pastor" is to be the theme of the Rev. JOHN J. REID'S evening sermon at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. "A Warning against the Harmful Books and Literature Placed Before Youth," "The Seven Bibles of the World," and "The Book that Everybody Reads" are also among the topics for to-day. One of the pastors has selected the morning hour for a sermon on "Lazy Christians."

Cricket and football seem to require British soil to nourish them to a high degree of perfection. Even a team of Americanized Britons was totally unable to cope with a Canadian team on the Hoboken grounds yesterday. It is only when he can induce his cousin to play base ball with him that Brother Jonathan comes out strong.

The weather for the past few days has been a triumph for Guesser VENNOR. "Fair weather up to the 15th, and after that date very stormy, with snowfalls over a large portion of the United States and Canada," was his hazard for November. To be sure nearly all Novembers run to storms in the latter half, but VENNOR should have his due. Like the goose bone, he is sometimes right in spots.

One obtains a new idea of what the announcement of a war in Europe may signify to Europeans, especially a war in the heart of the Continent, like the one that is probably about to be waged between Austria and Russia, when the size and compactness of the main group of nations is considered. From Vienna to Paris is about such a journey as from New York to Cincinnati; Florence lies less than half as far away from the Austrian capital, and not as distant from it as Buffalo from New York; London itself is in a bee line but a few hours further from Vienna than Chicago from this city, and Munich is not so far from Vienna as Washington from New York. Imagine what to New York would be the effect of a war between Ohio and Indiana. Of course the barriers that varying speech and laws and traditions have set up between these crowded European nations greatly weaken the aptness of such comparisons; but railroads and the telegraph are doing much to offset those differences. The crash and turmoil of a war 300, 600, or even 800 miles away from the capitals of half a dozen great nations cannot fail to startle and to disturb the nations themselves.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

Causes of the Increase of Republican Votes.

RALEIGH, Nov. 14.—The partial success of the Republicans in North Carolina is due to two local causes. One of these has attracted some attention throughout the country. That is the passage of an act by the last Legislature, in which the Democratic party had a large majority, submitting to the popular vote the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirits and malt liquors. It is true that the act was voted for in the Legislature by men of both parties in about equal proportions, and that it was supported and opposed among the people without the slightest reference to party lines; but the opportunity to hold the Democracy responsible for an unpopular measure was too good to be lost. The act was voted down by a majority of 116,000; and the revenue collectors, who are the efficient leaders of the Republicans, saw their opportunity to use it for winning over thousands of voters. They at once proceeded to organize a party within the Republican party, on the basis of free trade in whiskey and anti-prohibition. This move enabled them to draw to their support the very class of "blockade runners" and "moonshiners" whom they had for years pursued with the unrelenting vengeance of the law. And it is a noteworthy fact that we now rarely hear of those fierce and bloody contests between the revenue officers and the violators of the law who burrow in mountain caves and ravines; or, if such things still occur, it is among the stiff-necked and unregenerate Democrats who pursue the unlawful traffic, and refuse to be converted.

Another local issue which has operated to the disadvantage of the Democracy originated in the retrogressive action of that party in 1875, when they got possession of the State Convention, called to amend the State Constitution, not in a very creditable manner, and then used their power in a way calculated to injure their permanent ascendancy. The Constitution of 1868, called the Canby Constitution—and it must be owned that it was forced upon the people when their hands were tied and at the point of the bayonet—while it enfranchised the illiterate negroes, at the same time overturned the immemorial method of appointing Justices of the Peace by the Governor, on the recommendation of the representatives from the several counties, and substituted in its place popular elections. The people of each township were empowered to elect, biennially, two or more Justices, who were invested with civil jurisdiction in causes involving not above an amount of $200, and criminal jurisdiction of offences to which the penalties annexed were imprisonment not exceeding a month or a fine not exceeding $50. They had also the power to assess and collect the taxes for the government of the township, and supervision of roads and bridges.

A new class of officers, familiar to Northern people, called County Commissioners, with extensive powers, giving scope and opportunity for great abuses, was instituted, and also to be elected by the people.

The county Governments come nearer home to the "business and bosoms" of the people than the more splendid and powerful Governments of the State and the nation, and no candid man will deny that in communities which are composed of large majorities, even bare majorities, of illiterate, penniless, and recently emancipated negroes, universal suffrage will necessarily work badly. There are twenty-one of the ninety-four counties in North Carolina in which the negroes are in the majority, in several of them in the proportion of two or three to one, and as many more in which the races are nearly equal in numbers. The negroes vote as a unit. The whites in most of the counties are more or less divided, and the result was, under the Constitution of 1868, that the negroes had the ascendancy in large districts, embracing those parts of the State in which wealth and intelligence mostly abound. It is hard for intelligent taxpayers to be ruled by illiterate non-taxpayers; and the effort to throw off the yoke by the white people in 1875 was natural; and, if practicable, it would have been justifiable. But in going back to the old system, which stripped the people of the right of election, a mistake was made. It would have been far wiser, under the circumstances, to regulate them to work through the new system. An educational and property qualification might have been required in Justices, to be tested by the higher courts. For certainly no illiterate man can have any claim to sit in judgment on the rights of others; nor can a man without a home and fixed place in society set up such a claim.

The Democrats in the Convention of 1875 had a bare majority by the treachery of a man who was elected as a Republican; and under such circumstances they took from the people the right to elect the Justices and gave their appointment to the Governor, and at the same time they gave the election of the Commissioners, I believe (for I have not the Constitution before me), to the Justices. These changes were made by the Convention without submitting them to the people for ratification; and, unfortunately for the Democracy, the poorer classes of whites, especially in the western counties, are attached to the popular method of choosing Justices and Commissioners. The overthrow of the popular election of these officers has festered and rankled in the breasts of the people from 1875 to the present time, to the prejudice of the Democracy; and the recent considerable gains of the Republicans can fit a great degree be traced to this cause. A change of the Constitution is not easily effected, and the same impediment to Democratic successes will present itself in future elections. The whiskey issue may be regarded as having spent its force.

Abolish Useless Offices.

From the Freeman's Journal, Cooperstown, Nov. 18.

It is hoped that Gov. Cleveland will suggest, in his first message to the Legislature, the abolition of such State offices as are admitted to be unnecessary, and that a Democratic Legislature will act favorably upon the recommendation. It will be a very popular thing with the people, no matter what office-seeking politicians may say about it.

The Canal Auditor is an unnecessary spoke in the wheel, and he has a deputy and seven clerks. The abolition of this useless office has frequently been suggested. It has long been perpetuated only to afford places for a few pensioners.

The Board of Canal Appraisers should be abolished. The essential work transacted by them can be done by the Board of State Auditors. Those who have claims for "casual damages" can bring them before the courts.

There is no need whatever of a Bank Superintendent and his clerks. The work of that office can as well be done by a clerk in the Comptroller's office.

It is a question whether the same remark does not apply to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Is there any need of a Superintendent of Salt Springs? Doubtful.

Why cannot the work of the State Superintendent of Schools be done by the Secretary of State?

There are nineteen Harbor Masters and Port Wardens. Their work could doubtless be better done by one Harbor Master and a deputy.

Besides these, there are a lot of minor offices, such as Superintendent of Weights and Measures, Inspectors of Gas Meters, &c., which are said to be an unnecessary tax on the people.

Now, if Gov. Cleveland is really going in for reform, why not commence by reducing taxation in the mode suggested? Too many offices have been created, from time to time, simply to make places for politicians.

Army Notes.

There are rumors of an opposition to the confirmation of the promotion of Major-Gen. John Pope, whether because of the Fitz John Porter business or because of his general reputation for truth and veracity is not stated.

Brig.-Gen. Mackenzie, recently promoted from Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, has issued a general order to his former regiment on taking leave of it, in which he pays it the high compliment of being necessary before the fact to his promotion by the brilliant service it has performed upon the frontier. Gen. Mackenzie has been called the Skobelef of America.

The aggregate number of desertions during the past year was 3,721. Gen Sheridan thinks that aggravated cases of desertion on the frontier should be punished with death. The Judge Advocate-General, Swain, on the contrary, thinks that the punishment imposed for this offence, usually of from three to five years' imprisonment, is too severe. One of the officers must be a good way off from truth and wisdom.

Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, has offended some of the nation's wards by causing a brass tag to be put upon the necks of those who are drawing rations at the same time that they are supposed to be murdering the settlers in the vicinity of their reservations. The general says that this system of accountability will not hurt a good Indian, and, as for the others, we might just as well fight them on the branding issue as on any other.

The Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Gen. Sturgis, says that since the managers of the Home have cut down the perquisites of his office he finds it impossible to live upon his salary. There must be something very fascinating about the office of Governor of the Home, as every officer who has held it has seriously objected to being relieved. Indian agents are supposed to be the only officers of the Government who can work without pay and still save from $50,000 to $100,000 a year.

Weak lungs are cruelly racked and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent, deep seated cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain benefit from it also if troubled with either asthma or bronchitis.—Adv.

Read the *Morning Journal*, the largest one cent paper published.—Adv.

SUNBEAMS.

—The Moody and Sankey meetings in England have been interrupted by Mr. Moody's severe illness. This is an unusual experience for him, for in all his experience as an evangelist it is rarely that he has been laid aside by even a day's sickness.

—An experienced Sunday school teacher, in speaking of the relation of amusements to study, says: "You ought not to give a boy tickets to peddle for a Punch and Judy show, and then expect him to sit right down and study his Sunday school lesson."

—The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association is looking up. Five hundred and thirty-five new members have joined it in the last six weeks. The penmanship and bookkeeping classes are full of studious young men. A course of lectures has been arranged for the winter months.

—Mr. Danforth, the Secretary of the New York State Sunday School Association, says that there are in this State 770,000 children who are entirely destitute of religious education. From this it would seem that there is an immense deal of work yet to be done by the Sunday schools or the churches, or somebody, in carrying gospel education to these untaught young people.

—The eminent Methodist orator, although an editor and Secretary, drew it rather strong in the metaphor line when he said in his oration on national affairs: "Rather than undertake to establish a throne, it would be better for a man to go to sea in a stone boat, with iron oars and leaden sails, with the wrath of God for a breeze and hell for the nearest port." One of the peculiarities of the voyage of a man setting out in such a rig would be its exceeding great shortness.

—Young Mr. Spurgeon will preach in this city twice to-day—in the morning in Dr. Robinson's Memorial Church, in Madison avenue, and in the evening in Calvary Baptist Church, in Twenty-third street. He has had a very warm reception from ministers and others, without regard to denomination. While he says he knows the kindness shown him is largely on account of his distinguished father, yet he is none the less grateful for it, and is most graceful in his acknowledgment of it.

—There are now in the United States 116 theological seminaries, representing fifteen Protestant denominations. Of these, fifty-two are connected with the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance. This alliance has for its object the stirring up of the theological students to Christian activity, but chiefly in the line of leading them to devote themselves to missionary work in foreign lands. At the recent annual meeting of the Alliance, which was held in Chicago, it was stated that thirteen per cent. of the young men now studying for the ministry have resolved to be foreign missionaries.

—Candidates for vacant Presbyterian pulpits ought to know that there are four churches of this persuasion in Philadelphia without pastors. All are very respectable churches. Three are down town, and one is in the western part of the city. Of the three down-town churches one is somewhat dried up, but the other two are in reasonably healthy condition. The one in the western section might be made a very strong church by an able man who would be willing to work for a few years on small pay, hoping for better things after the church should have attained its full growth. All these churches are beset by candidates, but as yet have not found among the army of applicants exactly the article of minister they are looking for.

—In has been said that Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army is very much of a gentleman, and that his wife is a highly cultured lady. The effect of associating with such remarkable enthusiasts as those who compose the army has shown itself in Mrs. Booth's style of writing. In an essay on "Right-hearted People," she says: "I believe devils are sitting in council over us every day. The devil has never had such a stewing since he was cast out of heaven." This may be forcible, and possibly even true. Yet nobody will call it elegant. However, it is quite as refined as anything else in the issue of the *War Cry* in which it appears. That paper says, "Hell's mouth is wide open." "The Hallelujah lasses beat the tambourine. Anything to beat the devil."

—The Protestant Episcopal clergymen of Maryland are much divided in opinion as to what shall be done with the negro. They have been discussing the question in convention. Some of them favor a colored Bishop and colored clergy. This would have one alleged advantage, namely, of keeping the colored people separate from the whites; but, when the expense and trouble are considered which would be involved in keeping up a separate equipment of Bishops and clergy and churches throughout as much of the country as negroes inhabit, the idea appears absurd. One eminent clergyman suggested the possibility of getting rid of the whole negro question by colonizing the negroes in Africa, and there letting them work out their own salvation. As it would take a good many generations to effect such colonization, and as there seems to be no desire on the part of the colored people to