

The Sun

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1887.

The State Canvass.

The Republican State Committee will meet at Saratoga to-morrow to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention.

The Hon. JACOB M. PATTERSON, a member of the Republican State Committee, expresses the opinion that the result of this year's canvass "will be of great consequence to the struggle of next year."

Other astute politicians take the same view of it. The vote this fall, just one year before the Presidential election, ought to show how much margin the Democracy can count upon for experiments with risky candidates in 1888.

In other words, it will show whether the Democratic prospects for 1888 come nearer to CLEVELAND'S total of 1,100 in 1884 or to HILL'S 11,000 in 1885.

Good-by, July!

Yesterday ended what was probably the most uncomfortable summer month within the memory of this generation. The thermometer and the hygrometer have acted like fiends in partnership. Whenever one has stopped for breath, the other has promptly reopened for torture duty.

When the atmosphere has not been oppressively laden with moisture the sun's rays have been blindingly hot. Here is the record of the highest point reached each day by the HUMBOLDT geyser:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Temperature, and Geyser Status. Rows include July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

When the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the present readers of THE SUN open this then yellowed page to study the record of the historic hot July, they must not suppose that the lower figures in the table indicate intervals of comparative comfort.

On the contrary, some of the most perturbing days of the month were those on which the mercury remained in the lower half of the scale. The middle day of the month and the midsummer day of the year was the hottest of all. If temperature alone is considered, the thermometer stood at 93° in the shade. Yet the weather that day by no means so distressing, so richly endowed with the qualities which crush out human energy and make strong men profane, as on other days when the registered heat was from fifteen to twenty degrees lower.

Every body is entitled to his own opinion as to which was the worst; if the citizens of New York were asked, we have no doubt that a majority of the votes would be given for Saturday, the 29th, which the thermometer was 87°, but the humidity was something stupendous.

The hygrometer has gained greatly in the respect, although not in the affections of the community during the past five weeks. Never before, perhaps, have the relations of atmospheric moisture to physical happiness or misery been more generally appreciated.

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Now, that folly it is for men to subject themselves to all this discomfort. Instead of four thicknesses of clothing they have need of only one, and there should not be a starched garment on them. The neck especially should be left free and open, and every article of clothing they wear should be especially adapted to the torrid weather.

A light and soft woolen shirt, made as a sort of jacket somewhat after the fashion for boys, is all that is required in plain dress for four thicknesses. Then the loose woolen collar could be tied with a thin cravat in sailor fashion.

Some such costume as that should be adopted by New York men in summer, and if this weather continues through August, as seems not unlikely to be the case, the movement in favor of the fashion already abroad with rich furnishings transported at great cost from Europe. When a powerful and intelligent ruler like the Shah of Persia, who is furthermore very desirous to promote the material advancement of his country, visits Europe to study its industrial systems and enterprises, the fact is significant and gratifying. It is not unlikely to have a far greater result in promoting civilization and trade than the prolonged efforts of many missionaries and commercial agents.

The four volumes which the Shah has published upon his travels in Europe and Persia exhibit him as a rather keen observer, fond of travel and eager to learn. It is known that he sometimes assumes a disguise and roams about his capital seeking information that he fancies he could not otherwise so satisfactorily obtain. He has exhausted the mere novelty of European travel, and he is competent to make his next year's studies of great benefit to his country. By no means a model of propriety, according to our notions, the discredit stories concerning his department on his former visits to Europe are gross exaggerations. He is described by the English and American writers who have had the best opportunities to observe him, as a man of ability, naturally genial, and who has devoted tastes both to literature and art, though his time is mainly given to affairs of state. Though he is still in the prime of life, few rulers of the world have occupied a throne as many years as the Shah, and his seat of power had endured for many ages before any of the existing thrones of the Western world were reared.

It will be well for Persia if her future rulers are no less enlightened or progressive than NABED-DEER, whose will is no absolute law in all her borders.

Why He Goes. It may puzzle several careful critics to explain the apparent change that has taken place in the habits of Mr. CLEVELAND during the last year. Formerly he was taxed for time to perform his executive duties. He walked from his bed to his desk and back again, and "days off" were seldom and far between, and grudgingly taken. How is it, then, that he has left Washington so often lately, leaving the principal Government machine to other hands? How is it that, after having enjoyed a liberal vacation this year—two, perhaps, if we count his recent visit to New York—he is about to leave for the West, to be gone no one knows how long?

The reason can be found in the duty which the President has to perform. Mr. CLEVELAND said then: "I felt that it was an invitation which should not be declined. You have a city and locality there which is only right, and just that you should see the Chief Magistrate of the country to see and appreciate."

The President here depicts himself as the slave of duty. The journey, or journeys, will not be undertaken for the purpose of giving him a holiday, or for any other purpose personal to himself. He goes out of simple justice to St. Louis. It is right that St. Louis should wish the President to see her, and it is therefore right that the President should see her. He proposes to do what is right. In his capacity as President he declares it his duty to visit St. Louis, as well as Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, and a great many other places, though how far this duty will carry him the future will demonstrate.

Neither will anything but experience show how great or of what nature the place must be before it can assume to impose upon the President the duty of visiting it.