The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York City.

The Hanging of the Anarchists.

The Anarchists start out to make war on society, but when society rises up to defend itself they rage against what they call its cruelty and injustice.

They seem to expect that the fighting is to be all on one side, that they are to be allowed to do all the killing, and that their enemy is to stand still and be blown up with their devilish contrivances without making a show of resistance.

So far from having reason to denounce society for hanging the four men at Chicago yesterday, the Anarchists have reason only to marvel at the patience and forbearance of society. The bomb that killed seven of the Chicago policemen and wounded fifty-nine was thrown so long ago as May 4, 1886, and yet not until Nov. 11, 1887, was the law vindicated in the execution of some of those who were responsible for the crime.

Though they were merciless, the law was merciful. Though they gave their brave victims no chance of escape, but fell on them unawares and with devilish ingenuity, the law during eighteen months of delay granted them every opportunity of defending their own lives. They were treated as innocent until they were proved guilty in a fair and exhaustive trial, and they were permitted to take advantage of every possible loophole of escape afforded by the law, though it is against law that the savage band of which they were chiefs are stubbornly arrayed.

They appealed for protection to the very institution they would overthrow, and obtained from it the same protection in their rights and safeguards against injustice as are enjoyed by the most peaceable of men. The citadel they would destroy became their place of refuge against popular fury and indiscriminating vengeance such as they themselves would have provoked.

Yet the Anarchists cry out that society gives them no quarter, and in their rage they threaten vengeance. "We demand from you the release of the condemned Anarchists," they telegraphed from New York to Governor OGLESBY. "If you bombard us," was the inscription on one of their banners on Thursday night, "we will dynamite you." If you dare to defend yourself against our devilish atrocities, that means, we will go still further into the business of slaughter.

But society has dared, and it will continue to dare, to defend itself against anarchy, even if, instead of four Anarchists, it is necessary to swing four thousand Anarchists from the gibbet. But it will not be necessary. The Chicago hangings will make it unnecessary.

The Threatened Death of the Crown Prince.

Although the worst features of the case of the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany have been from the first withheld from the public, it is now definitely known that the disease with which he is afflicted is cancer of a malignant type. It is also known that an operation for the removal of the cancer must be immediately performed, unless all hope of prolonging the life of the sufferer is to be abandoned; and that even the temporary success of this desperate expedient is extremely problematical. As the strength of his aged father is believed to be much nearer exhaustion than the official reports would indicate—the Kaiser was not allowed to hear the latest unfavorable despatches from San Remo, lest the shock should prove fatal—the event to which Europe must now look forward with doubt and trepidation is the early accession of the young Prince WILLIAM to the headship of the German empire.

Is that event a promise of continued peace or a portent of speedy war? Upon that point there is some difference of opinion, though the apprehensions of particularly well-informed German financiers were revealed immediately after the receipt of the depressing news by the transactions on the Berlin Stock Exchange, where the securities not only of Russia, but of all countries likely to be directly affected by a European conflict, suffered a sharp and serious decline. It is said, on the other side, that the coming Kaiser, WILLIAM II., would probably be swayed by the counsels of his mother, the Crown Princess VICTORIA, whose influence would surely be exerted in favor of peace. Neither would he for some years at all events, so it is argued, attempt to cast off the well-earned ascendancy of BISMARCK, who, retaining his post of Chancellor, would continue to control the empire, as France was governed by Cardinal MAZARIN for some time after LOUIS XIV. attained his majority. Then, again, we are reminded that the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag will have something to say about the matter, and that the huge German empire cannot be so easily handled by a young and headstrong prince as could the petty kingdom of FREDERICK the Great.

The optimists are welcome to whatever scraps of comfort they can extract from such considerations. For ourselves, we could not but regard the nearly simultaneous decease of the present Kaiser and the Crown Prince as an event to be regretted by all human beings interested in the maintenance of European peace. For the most sanguine surveyors of the future must at least admit that, as regards the motives and intentions of the master of the German army, suspense and uncertainty would take the place of thorough knowledge and serene assurance. We knew that there were firmer guarantees of peace than any treaty or alliance could convey, in Kaiser WILLIAM'S declaration that never, while he lived, should Germany make war on his near relative, the Czar. We had reason, also, to believe that the Crown Prince, far from sharing the bitter enmity which divides his countrymen from their French neighbors, would gladly have allayed it, and would upon the throne have tried to divert the minds of Germans from territorial aggrandizement to the development of liberal and progressive institutions.

As to the young man, his son, we have, it is true, no absolutely authentic information, but all the reports are of a discouraging tenor. Before his father's illness awoke some filial feeling, his relations with his parents are said to have been by no means cordial, and, indeed, to have been at times severely strained. His hero, we have been often told, is FREDERICK the Great, and nothing in the history of that unscrupulous sovereign is read by him with keener pleasure than the record of the fierce but at length successful struggle with the combined forces of Russia, Austria, and France. Prince WILLIAM has been for years unquestionably the mainstay and the hope of that strong party at the court of Berlin which believes that Russia should be permanently bridled, and France so mutilated as to be incapable hereafter of aggression.

If princes are like other men, we must forecast their future by the light of their past. On that ground, if on no other, the long-headed financiers of Berlin have shown that they expect from Prince WILLIAM'S accession to the throne of Germany such a grave decline of values as can result only from a lively and widespread fear of war.

The Naval Reserve.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club has taken up with earnestness the proposal to create an auxiliary naval force which shall hold to the regular navy a relation somewhat analogous to that of the militia to the army. The basis of this project is the bill introduced into the last Congress by Senator WHITTHORNE and approved by Secretary WHITNEY. The modifications suggested by the club relate to the duties and privileges of yachtsmen, and would put them in a distinct class of the proposed reserve.

The possibilities of steam yachts as portions of an auxiliary navy would be chiefly those of service as despatch and torpedo boats. Many of them possess the valuable quality of high speed. Those that could be used for these or other purposes number, in New York waters alone, nearly forty. They are of all sizes, from the Alva of nearly 1,700 tons, and the Nourmahal of nearly 940, with other large craft like the Atalanta and Namouna, and the Electra, Yosemite, Polynia, Radha, and others following, down to the Vision of 50 tons and the Now Then of less than 13. The extraordinary speed of the last-named craft, in proportion to her size, is shown by her having made a rate of over twenty-three miles an hour as the average of six runs on the measured mile. It is not to be supposed that all these yachts would join the naval reserve, but some would undoubtedly do so, as would a portion of the steam yachts of Boston and other ports.

But steam vessels would not be alone relied upon. Sailing yachts would also form an essential part of the naval reserve, since in this country as in England the primary object is perhaps less that of securing additional vessels than of obtaining trustworthy supplies of well-trained men, who could instantly be called into service in case of exigency. These officers and men being formally enrolled and then drilled in gunnery, boat exercises, and other needs of the war vessel, could be quickly summoned to serve either on the regular ships of the navy or in such auxiliary vessels as should be procured as fast cruisers from the merchant marine. The British naval reserve consists of about 18,000 men and 300 officers. It is divided into three classes, not identical in character with the three suggested by the Seawanhaka Club. It includes not only able-bodied seamen, who form the first class, and are well experienced in ocean voyages, but fishermen, coasters, longshoremen, and boys from the mercantile training ships. There is also a naval artillery reserve for the protection of important harbors.

The American naval reserve, under the WHITTHORNE bill, of course does not contemplate so numerous a force, but one proportioned to the size of our regular naval establishment. The enrollments would be for five years, and during several weeks of each year there would be regular drills with the great guns, cutlass exercises, landings for operations on shore, and so on. The men and officers selected and enrolled would be already sufficiently skilled in the ordinary duties of a sailor on merchant vessels not to require cruises for this purpose.

One important feature of the proposed naval reserve would be the formation of a list of auxiliary cruisers, to be selected from mercantile steamships possessing adequate strength of hull and engine power and the ability to carry a small battery of six-inch guns. Several such vessels have already been practically fixed upon after favorable reports from officers appointed by Secretary WHITNEY. With a good number of such vessels pledged to the Government, and a reserve of well-trained crews ready to man them, the navy would be in a better position for service on the sudden outbreak of war.

Return of an Old Friend.

Bathing its weary eyes in Mr. J. BENSON FORAKER'S plurality, our esteemed Republican neighbor, the *Tribune*, seeks to find out what it was that hit the party of great moral pretensions last Tuesday; and thereupon it utters this word of reproof and warning:

"It might be as well to inquire whether reliance for success upon all sorts of political diversions has not turned away the thoughts of men from those sound principles upon which alone the Republican party can depend for success."

The sound principles referred to are those proclaimed with such tempestuous insistance by that gentle and retiring Buckeye patriot, Mr. J. BENSON FORAKER. They are nothing less and nothing more than that rollicking old chestnut, the Bloody Shirt. It had generally been supposed that this venerable garment was carefully wrapped up in tar-paper and reposing in the clothes-press of time. Of course JULIUS CÆSAR BURROWS and GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR and a few other mouldy ancients had a key, and went to the chest every once in a while to weep fond tears over the relic; but few expected to see it patched up and wildly waved again before a wondering world.

But lo! BENNY FORAKER has waved it wildly before the eyes of the Ohio Republicans, and they have received it with almost as much enthusiasm as if it were an office. FORAKER'S historical canvas-patched breeches have never caused such fervid excitement among the Ohio Republicans. It is said that the Western Reserve is actually raising troops under the impression that a war with the South is going on. MURAT HALSTEAD has blown a martial note upon the trumpet which has sounded for so many gallant raids. The crime and danger of allowing rebel Generals to come to Ohio and make Democratic speeches have been painted with a bold and free hand. The Buckeye heart has been fired. The next breeze may bring to our ears the sound of arms. Indeed, a Republican foray into Kentucky may be at any moment anticipated by the Louisville distillers.

The *Tribune*, gazing admiringly at Fire-Alarm FORAKER'S plurality, is inclined to think that the waving of the Shirt is what did the business. The New York Republicans have tried about everything else lately. The *Tribune* hints that perhaps they might with advantage take up the "sound principles," *i. e.*, Sanguine Shirt. But would the Union League stand it? The business men of Ohio were not particularly pleased with its reappearance. They have no objection to trading with the South, and do not expect to increase business by abusing their customers. And are there many people in this State who pine to have the war fought over? The FORAKER stage of opinion is one that New York has outgrown. Indeed, it was TOM POWELL'S free trade campaign rather than Fire-Alarm FORAKER'S raid into the South that put the Ohio Republicans through so handsomely.

Still, as Democrats, we should rejoice to see the Bloody Shirt waved in New York next year. If the Republicans are forced to return to that, they must be politically hard up. Of course Fire-Alarm FORAKER is the man for President on a war ticket. We forget Sergeant BATES'S politics, but if he is a Republican, he would be a good man to run for Vice-President with FORAKER. Then BATES would wave the flag and FORAKER the shirt. It would be rare fooling.

Pulitzer's Chicago.

Yesterday Mr. PULITZER, by a vexatious inadvertence, lifted a small corner of the curtain which ordinarily conceals from the public view the regular processes of Mr. PULITZER'S industry. He published the news of the hanging of the Anarchists a matter of an hour or two before the event actually took place. It is true that the event had little relation anyhow to the kind of news of it that he printed, as usually happens with all his news; but it was embarrassing to have it put forth with such a degree of previousness as to upset the gravity of the community.

It must be confessed that although THE EVENING SUN reached the public some two hours later than Mr. PULITZER'S paper, it did so within fifteen minutes of the occurrence which it was our duty to report. To be sure, Mr. PULITZER might have accompanied his account of the execution with affidavits by himself and his experienced assistants, which might have helped matters. His affidavits always help matters. They give such an air of frankness to his mendacity.

However, we cannot expect him to look upon the little mishap of yesterday with the same complacency with which we look at it. It is too likely to be misconstrued by the public; too likely to turn suspicion into conviction, and to lead to a complete apprehension of the PULITZER methods and the true nature of the edifice of fraud, vulgar, common fraud, that he has reared about him.

Far be it from us to add to his pains and bruises. Defeat follows defeat, humiliation crowds upon humiliation, and disaster accumulates upon disaster. We leave him to the course of nature and the contempt and ridicule of the public.

Move on, PULITZER! Move on!

The Seventh Year.

Six times consecutively since and including the election of 1882, when GROVER CLEVELAND received a plurality of 192,854 votes for Governor, and DAVID BENNETT HILL a plurality of 196,781 for Lieutenant-Governor, New York has gone Democratic:

1882. CLEVELAND, Governor	192,854
1883. CHAPIN, Comptroller	16,219
1884. CLEVELAND, President	1,047
1885. HILL, Governor	11,134
1886. PECKHAM, Judge, Court of Appeals	7,797
1887. COOK, Secretary of State	17,000

In 1883 a Republican Secretary of State was elected, but the Democratic candidates for State Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer received pluralities not differing much from that of Mr. CHAPIN for Comptroller. It was a Democratic victory.

Provided the Democracy is united, it is not in the power of the Republican party, aided by the so-called labor vote, and the Mugwumps, too, if you please, to wrest the Empire State from its place at the head of the Democratic column.

Next year will be the seventh year in this interesting series, and New York has thirty-six electoral votes.

Never in the THE SUN'S history was the growth of its circulation so rapid or so wide-spread as it is at present.

The reflections of some of our valued Republican contemporaries upon the defeat of Col. F. D. GRANT as a candidate for Secretary of State in New York are not all of them as accurate as they might be. "Is this defeat," asks the *Chronicle-Telegraph* of Pittsburgh, "an indication that it is a crime to be the son of a great man? All that could be said against him was that he was the son of his father."

During the canvass Col. GRANT was treated with great kindness by the Democratic press. The general disposition was to give the hereditary principle all the rope it wanted; and a gentle feeling toward the son of the dead General insured to him a very lenient and reserved style of treatment. His intellectual insignificance and his extraordinary meanness were not dwelt upon as they might have been had exact justice been the object. Instead of complaining, his friends ought to be grateful for the forbearance and clemency shown him in the canvass.

Even in Iowa, around which Republican sentries patrol every night to be ready for invasion from the Southern States, the Republican plurality is not large. It's a very "off" year for the Republicans, and we advise even the Vermont members of the poor old party to gird up their loins. The Straight Democracy are loaded for b'ar.

Secretary LAMAR has written a very interesting and forcible letter to Land Commissioner SPARKS, who is apparently destined to be blown out of office. Mr. SPARKS is a painstaking and industrious sort of person, but his personal perspective has never been right. Probably he will now have an opportunity to settle at his own homestead.

The trouble with the New Jersey Democracy seems to have been too much monkeying with free trade. It will know better next time.

Six men came into this port yesterday, each of whom, when he grows old, can tell his grandchildren a weird yarn of the time when he came near being eaten by five other men. The tale of the survivors of the Union, floating for three days in an open boat, waiting greedily for the expiration of the time when they had promised to settle by lot which should be sacrificed to satisfy the hunger of the others, is as ghastly a story as the sea has given us since the time, a few years ago, when two wrecked Delaware pilots did actually sustain themselves until rescued upon the flesh of a companion.

Manitoba is reported to be enjoying a political crisis which is likely to result in the downfall of the Ministry. The thud of a tumbling Ministry in Manitoba is not likely to shake things up much in this country, although Manitoba is the next-door neighbor to part of us; but news of this sort is always interesting. The more trouble they have in keeping up their own Governments the sooner our American neighbors will see the benefit of hitching themselves on to this land of the free and home of the brave, whose eagle can tuck them away under his wing and never turn a feather.

Women suffragists are respectfully requested to notice that women or some women were permitted to vote in Chautauqua county last Tuesday.

Mr. JESSE POMEROY, the distinguished young murderer and chemist, made another attempt yesterday to leave his permanent lodgings in the Charlestown State prison. His explosion was not as successful as he had hoped, but very creditable, considering the necessarily limited character of Mr. POMEROY'S laboratory. What an ornament to the Anarchist gang JESSE would have been if he had only not committed the imprudence of murder at a too tender age, and so brought the iron hand of the law down upon his busy head.

MISS NELLIE LUCRETIA COOK, the pretty young Wolcott Democrat who made so brilliant a canvass for School Commissioner, and received such enthusiastic support especially from the younger voters, is soon to marry Mr. COON, a Republican, who was, however, a COOK man in the late campaign. He will be a COOK man all the rest of his life. We congratulate Miss COOK, and condole with the young partisans who are disappointed by her bringing down Mr. COON.

The circulation of THE EVENING SUN reached last evening the highest figures so far recorded in its eventful history.

Mr. HENRY R. JACKSON of Georgia, who seems to be breathing out the fire he used to eat before the war, inquires if "we [the South] must consent to sink into the abysses of silence our good name?" No, HENRY; but if you will consent to sink yourself into the abysses of silence for a few weeks you will deeply gratify a very weary nation. Of course you can talk to yourself as much as you have a mind to; but please don't yell into the ear of the public.

Policeman DALY of the Forty-seventh street station shot at a mad dog yesterday, and hit a man in the abdomen. When will policemen learn that the safest way for them to shoot a dog or a vagrant Texas steer is to aim at something else? If they aim at the citizen, they will be likely to kill the dog. If they aim at the dog, they are pretty sure to kill the unoffending citizen.

Col. FELLOWS is going duck shooting, and we hope he will find the birds as numerous and bring them down as easily as he did the campaign canards.

SPARKS OR LAMAR MUST GO.

The Secretary Says That Either He or the Commissioner Must Retire at Once.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Lamar late this afternoon sent a letter to Commissioner Sparks, sharply replying to a communication from him, taking exceptions to the adjustment of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad land grants. The letter begins as follows:

SIR: I have just received a communication bearing this date (changed by erasure and interpolation from a previous date) addressed to me by you, and will try to answer it at once, as the matter to which it relates has already been unnecessarily delayed too long. Fortunately I will be able to do this more conveniently, because every point submitted has been the subject of reconsideration, having been presented through the columns of the press, whose enterprise put them in possession of these points before I was apprised that the decision referred to in your letter had incurred your disapproval and met with your displeasure.

I have neither the disposition to enter upon a polemic discussion with a subordinate, nor to engage with him at his insistence in a gladiatorial combat; especially so in a matter in which he has received my carefully matured instruction—a matter of pressing importance in the public administration of my public duties. In no other way can the functions of a great public department be successfully executed than for the chief to command and the subordinate to obey.

Your excuse for this extraordinary communication is that an argumentative report of yours as to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad had not been brought to my attention, and that "the Omaha cases were, therefore, it seems before you (me) without citation of authority in support of my (your) adjustment, and without argument in behalf of the United States." In this last assumption you are in error, and the reverse of your statement is the fact.

Secretary Lamar then argues that the Government practice has been uniformly in accordance with his decision, and concludes as follows:

I had conceived it to be my duty as the head of this department, and having strictly in view my oath of office to direct you as to what duties I required you to perform. I had also conceived it to be equally your duty under the same obligations to obey my instructions or withdraw yourself from the duty of so doing in the only way recognised under the laws and usages of public life in civilized countries, especially so when I was myself but acting in direct conformity to a recent act of Congress, which imposes upon me the exclusive duty of causing these grants to be adjusted.

However we may differ in our construction of the statutes, or of decided cases, and whatever variance may exist in our conceptions of our public duties, I am constrained to say to you that there is obviously one point upon which we are in thorough accord. Upon this point you have succeeded, in the communication before me, in riveting on my mind a profound conviction. The practical effect of your present course is that you cannot execute my orders and follow my instructions and cooperate in my administration without surrendering opinions which should be conscientiously entertained with reference to vitally important interests.

I am as sincere as you can be in the profound conviction that my instructions to you are in exact accordance with the law of Congress, in line with the decisions of the courts, and in support of the supremacy of law and its inviolability. It is impossible for me in contravention of my opinions, arrived at after long and anxious study, to surrender them to you. Under these circumstances it is due to orderly and decorous administration of the Government, to important public interest, and the common cause confided in part to our hands by the President, and to the personal regard that we should both entertain for him, that he shall be allowed to choose a Secretary of the Interior who will conform his administration to your opinions, or to appoint a Commissioner of Public Lands who will administer his bureau in harmony of spirit and concert of action with the chief of the department and without putting him to the necessity of more decisive action on his part. This alternative I shall submit to the President at the same time that this paper will be handed to you. Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

THE STAR FROM THE WORLD.

The Opinions of Leading Democratic Journals on the Treason and Its Defeat.

From the Washington Critic.

The factious nomination of Nicoll as an opposing Democratic candidate, and his endorsement by the Republicans, was only part of a scheme to confuse and demoralize the compactness of the Democratic organization for ulterior, personal, and doubtless mercenary purposes.

From the Boston Pilot.

The New York election, especially that of Fellows over De Lancey Nicoll for District Attorney, is a genuine triumph for honest Democracy over class assumption and party treason. It is a lesson to the New York *World*, also, that ought to be laid to heart.

From the Hartford Times.

The *World* spread itself over too many eggs and they were all addled. It must feel cheap in view of its blackguard and personal abuse, its cheap pictures, caricatures, and strained personal attacks upon Col. Fellows.

From the Albany Argus.

Look over the files of the *World* and see where it stabs the Democratic State ticket in 1868 and the Democratic State ticket in 1887, and how for two years past it has been steadily doing its utmost to defeat the Democratic candidates.

From the Utica Observer.

The Platt machine, assisted by the New York *World*, was not able to defeat Col. John R. Fellows for District Attorney. On the contrary, Col. Fellows far exceeded the expectations of his friends in the way of vote getting. He was the intended victim of as base a campaign of personal defamation as was ever attempted in this country; but he smote his enemies.

From the Albany Times.

Col. Fellows may well be proud of it as a personal compliment and vindication. The Democracy and the independent voters should be proud of it as a demonstration of their protest against indecency in politics, against small treachery of small minds, and against that upreared serpent of Newspaper Infallibility, which has been striking its fangs at the bench, the bar, the jury box, and the whole administration of justice and politics.

AN OUTSPOKEN IRISHMAN.

Reasons Why He Parts Company with The Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been a reader of your paper for nearly twenty years, and have hardly read any other New York paper in all that time; yet I have voted the Republican ticket, without exception. So much for your influence so far as I was concerned.

I must say that I liked the editorials, as they were always well written; but since you considered it your duty to advocate the election of such a man as John R. Fellows I thought it near time to part company with your paper, and have concluded to dispense with it hereafter, much as I regret it.

You will probably say that your course has been vindicated by his election, to which I have to say that the papers which advocated the election of Wm. M. Tweed to the Senate, when every honest man knew him to be a thief, also had the people's approval, such people as they were.

I am an Irishman myself, and was taught to despise roguery of all kinds, and as an Irishman I ask you, if the voters here were all Americans where would your Democratic victories come from? Respectfully yours,

JOHN GALLAHER.

Harper's *Young People* for 1887 comes early to us this season in a handsomely bound volume. A more attractive holiday gift for a little girl or boy could not be selected nor bought for the same money. The illustrations alone are worth double the price.

MONROE SUSTAINS GOV. HILL.

A Solid Democratic Delegation—The Labor Vote Brought in Line with Democracy.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.—This city and county have at last succeeded in registering a pretty emphatic rebuke to the Republican Legislatures which have prevented an enumeration and new apportionment for three years in defiance of the plain commands of the Constitution. A Democratic Senator and three Democratic Assemblymen from Monroe county will go to Albany next January to support Gov. Hill. It is a support that no other Democratic Governor has ever had from Monroe county since the Republican party was organized, and I think it is unparalleled even in the days when Whigs and Democrats contended; for in those days Monroe county was mostly Whig.

You knew the facts of our election Tuesday night, but possibly some explanation of the result will be now in order. It was less a surprise to me than to most, as you know I had predicted McNaughton's election, and that of two, if not three, of the Assemblymen. Just at the last, circumstances unexpectedly made it as easy to elect the Democratic Assemblyman in the city district as it would be to roll off a log. Though I had no more part in doing this than the fly on the wheel, I may at least claim the credit of knowing which way the wagon was going and what propelled it.

In the first place, Mr. Maurer had outraged the temperance element in the Republican party by his votes last winter against the Crosby and Vedder bills. These were merely Republican dodges intended to trifle with the anti-saloon element in the Republican party. It was not only expected but intended that Gov. Hill should veto them on account of their unfairness and unconstitutionality. There were reasons plentiful as blackberries in August why Democrats in the Legislature should vote against measures whose chief purpose was not to promote temperance, but to tax the Democratic cities of New York and Brooklyn for the benefit of the remainder of the State. But there was no good reason why Mr. Maurer, a Republican, should vote against these measures unless he was willing to step down and out of his party and become a Democrat. He probably sees this now in the light the election returns furnish.

But even after voting against the caucus misuse of his party, Mr. Maurer seemingly had his party on the hip. His course pleased the saloon element, which, as in all large cities, is nearly dominant here in both parties. He was thus sure at the start of considerable Democratic support at the election. His nomination, despite protests from the independent *Post-Express* and *Herald*, and even from the *Democrat*, was a foregone conclusion from the first. And when nominated few or none believed it possible to defeat him. Bets of one dollar against one hundred might have been made two weeks or even three days before election that Maurer would not be the next Assemblyman from Rochester.

To make assurance surer the Democratic City Convention was seized by men determined to put in nomination a candidate whom the Republican and saloon element could most easily defeat.

The nomination of P. Andrew Sullivan, a workingman of good repute, a shoemaker by trade, a leading member of the Knights of Labor, and withal a stanch Democrat, proved very possibly the strongest that Mr. Maurer could have encountered. The *Rochester Union* gave the first blow in his behalf when it endorsed him as a good Democrat, and called upon the Democratic and Labor votes to elect him. The morning *Herald* and the afternoon *Post Express* followed with words of praise for the nominee personally, and with renewed reasons why Mr. Maurer should be defeated. This was with those papers the constant refrain, and this opposition against Maurer among Republicans had a most important side bearing in electing McNaughton Senator and defeating Hannon, who, with Maurer, had made himself obnoxious to the temperance and anti-saloon element of the Republican party.

But it was Mr. Sullivan's strength among the workingmen's organizations that in the end turned the scale, not alone for himself, but also I think to the great help of McNaughton and the entire Democratic ticket. For a week or more past all the printers on the daily papers have been on strike, and the Rochester journals, as you have doubtless noticed, have presented a sorry appearance. Through these striking printers all the labor organizations were given a pointer to vote for Sullivan, and also for Cook and the rest of the Democratic ticket as far as could well be done. There was some danger that stanch old Democrats of the wealthier sort might fight shy of Sullivan when thus supported with such enthusiasm by workingmen and Knights of Labor. I think it was a twelve or fifteen line editorial in Monday's *Post-Express* that is to be credited with stopping this disintegrating process. It advised workingmen to hold their votes for other Democratic candidates as a whip to oblige Democrats to vote for Sullivan. This advice probably also helped McNaughton to one or two hundred more votes in Rochester than he might otherwise have received. It was the best politics in our campaign here.

The most telling feature for the Democratic side was the immense meeting, only a few days before election, to honor Gov. Hill. The Governor addressed it in his happiest vein, arousing more Democratic enthusiasm than has been seen here in years. It helped to close up the Democratic ranks, and quite possibly is in the main responsible for the Democratic legislative gain in this city and county.

Any way it is all over, and happily over at that. The defeat of so many Republicans in this county leaves scars that years will not heal over. Mr. McNaughton will be found in Albany the ablest, shrewdest, and every way best Senator this district has had in years. He will be a leader of the Democracy in the Senate as Mr. Pitts was on the Republican side. All our Assemblymen are good men, and Mr. Defendorf from the eastern district has had one year's experience. I anticipate a good deal from our city member. The circumstances of his election have been peculiar enough to seem almost Providential. He represents the largest, most intelligent, and wealthiest constituency in the State. Although I have no personal acquaintance with him, I cannot help feeling that he will prove the best possible man that could be selected for the post. MONROE.

The Lead of New York.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The decks are cleared for action, and New York, with its commanding position in affairs, has given the Democrats their cue for action, and stimulated anew the courage of the party which has been the party of the people since the establishment of the Union.

Congratulations from Virginia and Maryland.

From the Richmond State.

THE SUN and the united Democracy of New York gained a great victory in the election of Fellows over Nicoll, and of Cook over Fred Grant and Henry George.

From the Reisterstown Register.

Our esteemed and manly contemporary, THE SUN, is, without exception, the greatest newspaper in this country—indeed, it is the leading Democratic journal in the world. It championed the cause of Col. John R. Fellows in an honest and eloquent manner, and repudiated every charge made against the character of that gentleman. THE SUN has the reputation of being the most reliable journal in America, and no blatent Pulitzer can ever make the intelligent readers of this country think otherwise. Success to THE SUN, long may it live to champion the noble cause of true Democracy.

Swindling the Little Newsboys.

From the Evening Sun.

We must compliment Mr. J. Pulitzer upon his characteristic feat of the forenoon. He puts forth his *Evening World* with a lurid account of the hanging of the Anarchists an hour and a half before that tragic event occurred, and dated the spurious edition at 1 o'clock. We do not know how many people he swindled, probably not many, but we noted in one of his alleged pictures that the gallows had seven ropes.

This was two ropes too many. There should have been but five, four for the Anarchists.

Unfit for Publication.

Young Man (to editor)—Did you look over my manuscript, sir?

Editor—Yes, and I found it unfit for publication.

Young Man (dumfounded)—Why, my dear sir, there is nothing in it that borders, even remotely, on vulgarity!

Editor—Oh, no; there is nothing vulgar about it.

Republics Ever Ungrateful.

"This is a harsh and cruel world, sir," he ventured to remark in a timid sort of way.

"It is," was the reply. "You show evidences of it yourself."

"Ah, yes! I'm the son of a great man, sir, and since my father's death I have realized it fully. Republics ain't what they're cracked up to be."

A Cordial Reception.

"Bobby," whispered young Featherly, "what did your sister Clara say when the servant presented my card last evening?"

Bobby considered for a moment in order to get the exact words. Finally he got the matter straight.

"She said: 'Oh, well, show it in.'"

Not Much In It.

"Do you remember the text this morning, Bobby?" inquired the minister, who was dining with the family.

"Yes, sir. 'The last shall be first and the first shall be last.'"

"And do you know what that means?"

"I don't believe it means much. I'm never first, or even second; I'm always last," said hungry Bobby.

ENGINEER MELVILLE'S REPORT.

Too Much Red Tape in the Navy Yards, and too Much Dilettantism in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Chief Engineer Melville of the navy says that the shops at several of the navy yards are sufficiently equipped for building marine machinery of the largest size, but are deficient in their resources for handling work as quickly or economically as should be the case. To be prepared for any emergency, when machinery would have to be built rapidly in large quantities, additions of modern tools are recommended. Complete hydraulic boiler-making plants, capable of dealing rapidly with the thickest steel plates, are recommended to be put up at the navy yards at New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island. Each of the principal yards should be equipped with a testing machine of the largest size, not so much for the purpose of testing specimens as for proving parts which are to be actually incorporated into machinery. In this way engines can be made much lighter than at present, as a great excess of weight is necessarily used in order to allow for hidden defects of material.

All of our navy yards, he says, are very defective in their general arrangements. The shops are spread about too much, and are not near enough to the water front to allow material to be handled promptly. The steam generating plant for running the engines in the various shops and for heating purposes is very wasteful. Each bureau has its own boilers, sometimes several in different parts of the yard. At each yard there should be but one set of boilers for this purpose, centrally located, from which underground pipes would radiate to the places where the steam is used. There is too much routine and red tape connected with navy yard management for the proper transaction of business. The military features are made more prominent than the building and repairing of ships and machinery, and work is thereby delayed and its cost increased.

The gradual decrease in the number of engineer officers, there being already an insufficient number to properly perform the duties, the report says, should be promptly stopped and the number of passed assistant engineers restored to the former number of 100. Better provision should be made for the education of engineers for the service. The present system of education at the Naval Academy, which seeks to make Jacks-of-all-trades of the students, is not what is needed. At the end of the second years' course of study the cadets should be divided into midshipmen and cadet engineers, and all those not needed to fill vacancies be dropped from the service to make way for a new lot from which to make the next choice.

The report says that the duties of engineers on board ship are very often misinterpreted by commanding officers. On some ships the engineers are required to stand watch day and night when the machinery is not running and there is nothing to require their attention. This standing of watches over a "mass of cold cast iron" is nonsensical, and takes away a great part of the interest which these officers would otherwise take in the care and preservation of the machinery. The idea that an officer is not not doing his full share of duty when he is not as uncomfortable as it is possible to make him is too prevalent in the service.

Attention is called to the necessity for a great deal of experimental work, especially in connection with triple and quadruple expansion engines, and with forced draught. Without such experiments we can only copy the results of foreign experimenters, and so be always behind everybody else. Every step should be a step in advance. We should take the lead in all engineering matters as we did years ago, when the results of our experiments enabled us to beat the world in the matter of fast steamers. In conclusion the report adds:

There is too much dilettantism in the navy. Many officers pay a great deal more attention to the specialities of others than they do to their own, with the result that they become proficient in neither. Four bureaus furnish steam machinery to ships, while the officers of only one bureau are specially educated and trained to the design and manipulation of machinery. In the interest of economy, harmony, and efficiency, this amateur engineering should be stopped at once, and all machinery be placed under the care of the engineers, while the other officers can find plenty to do in the wide fields of their own professions.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Too Much Time Given to Target Practice—Post Schools of Little Use.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Inspecto-rGeneral Baird, in his annual report, says that the army as a whole is in a healthy and gratifying condition. There are breaches of discipline, of course, but the general obedience to law and a desire to improve animate both officers and soldiers, and the enlisted men are certainly a very respectable class of persons. It is impossible to attain great perfection in all of the drills with only skeleton commands depleted by various details for labor, but the perfection which has been reached in the use of the rifle proves that any desired excellence in other military exercises could be obtained by the same troops, whenever demanded.

Gen. Baird thinks that too much time is allotted to target practice to permit proper instruction in all other important matters, and he recommends that officers be prohibited from entering into rifle competition with soldiers. It is unfair to the soldier and is destructive of discipline in breaking down the lines of separation between commissioned officers and enlisted men. He considers the clothing of soldiers satisfactory and of good quality, but recommends that all articles of dress issued to a soldier should be fitted to his person without subjecting him to extra charge, suggesting the payment to the company tailor of fifty cents per day as a means of attaining the end.

The matter of desertions has caused less remark during the year than in some preceding it, but in some departments it has increased while in others it has decreased. To regard this crime leniently, Gen. Baird thinks, is to encourage it, and he is strong in the belief that confinement in the military prison at Leavenworth is not a punishment adequate to the offence nor calculated to discourage it. The reports regarding post schools indicate that they are of but little benefit to the enlisted men, because but few are willing to attend them. He is opposed to the compulsory attendance of illiterate soldiers, but suggests the requirement of a certain amount of education in every man when enlisted.

The Inspector-General, while approving the detail of army officers to civil institutions, holds that every officer so detailed has been commissioned to fill an office supposed to be necessary to the military establishment, and his prolonged absence indicates that the office is not a necessary one. He thinks that every officer should be in the place to which his commission assigns him, and when it becomes distasteful to him he ought to retire.

Clam Chowder a French Dish.

From the American Register.

I am frequently asked, "What is clam chowder?" and I have replied that more than thirty years ago I heard the poet Longfellow urge a French lady to eat some clam chowder because it was French. The lady looked up in astonishment and uttered a most significant, *Comment donc!* Unto which Longfellow replied that the French originally settled on the borders of New England, and Mother Necessity soon taught them how to stew clams and fish in layers with bacon, sea biscuit (crackers), and other ingredients in a kettle (chaudiere). Now, from the French the Indians learned the Roman Catholic religion and a little of the French language and a great deal of the dish which the new comers had invented. The Indians were not apt in the pronunciation or in the significance of French, and when they heard the Gaul speak of the chaudiere the Indian supposed it referred to the food, and his nearest approach to the pronunciation was chawder—the name which early English fishermen and settlers learned from the Indian, and which the Anglo-Saxon in the New World further corrupted into chowder.

Her Two Offers.

From Harper's Bazar.

First Young Lady—Do you know that Julia Gawkie had two offers last week?

Second Young Lady—Nonsense! I don't believe it.

First Young Lady—But it is a fact; she had. On Saturday Charley Boodle offered her his hand and fortune, and on Wednesday he offered to let her off her engagement.

The Empire State.

Steady she stands, and steady she goes,
Faithful New York!
Standing up, spite of all manner of foes,
Well to her work.

Democrats, full of the old party fire,
Here are still true;
Traitors and renegades only inspire
Good men anew.

See how they rally when all down the line
Opens the fight!
Shoulder to shoulder they press, and how fine
Then is the sight!

New York and Brooklyn step to the front,
Where they belong,
Bearing right gladly the fierce battle's brunt,
Steady and strong

Give us a fight that is open and clear,
Lines plainly drawn;
Then will our Democrats show, never fear,
Sinew and brawn.

See! they are ready, and patiently wait—
So should they do—
Pipe for the struggle of eighty and eight,
Confident, too!

W.

When the liver fails to act, and you are bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills to bring about a healthy action of the liver and remove all distressing symptoms.—Adv.

SUNBEAMS.

—There is