The Sun.

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FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

The Duty of the Day as Expounded by a Tried Leader and Loyal Democrat.

From the Recent Speeches of David Bennett Hill.

I.

Be true to the Democratic cause.

II.

Avoid entangling alliances with your political enemies.

III.

Vote the straight Democratic ticket in national, State, and municipal elections.

IV.

Democratic cities and counties should have Democratic officials, and none other.

V.

I believe that a Democratic city can best be governed by a Democratic administration.

VI.

The duty of the hour is the vindication of Democratic principles. This is no time for deals or bargains with the common enemy, when the very existence of our party is at stake.

Governor Hill to the Democrats of New York City.

The whole duty of the Democratic voters of this town is set forth in the six brief paragraphs printed just above. The busiest man can afford time to read them over and over until he knows the words by heart. The dullest perception can readily grasp their meaning. The weakest memory can charge itself with their full significance and carry it to-morrow to the polls.

New York city is the stronghold of Democracy, and the key always to Democratic victory in the State and nation. The Democrats of New York are asked to open the doors to the enemy. They are advised to hand over the key to the representatives of anti-Democracy, and to put Republicans and Mugwumps on guard at a time when, as Governor HILL reminds them, the very existence of the party is at stake.

"I never in my life," said THOMAS C. PLATT over his own signature in the *Herald* yesterday, "felt more confident of a victory for good government than the present situation seems to offer." When TOM PLATT talks of "good government" the wit must be wooden that does not understand exactly what he means.

"Democratic cities and counties," says the Democratic Governor of New York, "should have Democratic officials and none other."

Between the advice of THOMAS C. PLATT and that of DAVID B. HILL on a question of political duty, what Democrat can hesitate?

Not His Funeral.

There is one acute and philosophical veteran of politics who, though still a politician of the first magnitude and enjoying an unequalled popularity in his own party, can await the result of to-morrow's election without a tremor. His name is BLAINE. As a faithful Republican, he doubtless desires the success of the Republicans, and yet a Republican defeat would not be without consolation to him. In his few public utterances during the campaign he has confined his attention almost exclusively to the plan of reciprocity which he succeeded, not without much opposition, in having grafted upon the MCKINLEY bill. Now there is no doubt that reciprocity is popular especially with the Western Republicans, but if the Republicans are successful in this year's elections Mr. REED and Mr. MCKINLEY will not allot any of the glory to Mr. BLAINE. They will want it all themselves.

In case of a Republican defeat, on the other hand, there is sure to be a sentiment among the Republicans that Mr. BLAINE has furnished the one popular part of the programme, but has been powerless to save the party from the disaster into which it has been led by new and reckless leaders. If Mr. REED is supported at the polls, his preeminence cannot be disputed. If he is beaten, many of the very men who have been loudest in singing his praises will murmur that his bold policy has been foolhardy, brutal, and mistaken. Mr. REED will, of course, be unchanged, but the estimation in which his party now holds him would suffer should the election be a signal Democratic victory. There would be much iteration of the old cry of fraud, but the Republicans are perfectly aware of the hollowness of that cry. They want votes and a leader who can get votes. If the violent policy fails, it is natural to revert to more quiet and conservative methods. If there has been a disposition to elbow Mr. BLAINE out of the way, he will be wanted again more than ever when the newer leaders have been tried and found wanting.

Whatever happens to the Republicans to-morrow, Mr. BLAINE will not be injured.

Holland and the Gin Trade.

Holland now proposes to the other European powers that each shall contribute a fixed sum annually to the Congo State to compensate her for any loss she may suffer if the provisions of the General Act of the recent Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels, permitting the Congo State to impose import duties, be annulled, as the Dutch demand. In this event Holland, of course, expects to send all the free gin she desires into the Congo region.

It is not very likely that the powers will accede to this proposal. Holland occupies the unique and unenviable position of threatening to defeat the greatest philanthropic movement of this age—the emancipation of the helpless black millions of Africa from the scourge of the slave trade—simply because she insists upon her right under the Berlin treaty of 1885 to deluge the Congo with all the ardent spirits her manufacturers wish to send there.

She has thus made a purely commercial question of a great humanitarian problem which the representatives of seventeen nations have spent six months of this year endeavoring to solve. Even Turkey, Persia, and Zanzibar gave their assent to the General Act of the Brussels Conference, and Holland alone stands out for free liquor on the Congo.

The regulations under which the Anti-Slavery Conference acted make it necessary that every power concerned shall sign the General Act for the suppression of the slave trade, before it can be carried out by the united powers. Holland has taken the responsibility of possibly defeating the entire purpose of the Conference by standing out for free gin. Unless she signs the General Act by Jan. 2 next, the work which seventeen nations have been endeavoring to accomplish will fall to the ground.

It does not seem probable that at the last moment the Dutch people will consent to bear the opprobrium of defeating this humane movement; and Holland's present proposal to the powers looks a little as if she was weakening. Before the six months' grace expires it is hoped she, too, will add her name to the General Act. In that event the year 1891 will see combined action on the part of almost all of the civilized world to accomplish one of the greatest movements in behalf of civilization that this century has seen.

The Decrease in the National Bank Circulation.

The latest monthly statement by the Comptroller of the Currency of the condition of the national bank note currency furnishes the following information:

Amount secured by bonds outstanding Oct. 31, 1889	$130,207,285
Since issued	9,197,755
	$139,405,040
Retired by insolvent and other banks	14,446,304
Outstanding secured by bonds Oct. 31, 1890	$124,958,736

The net decrease during the twelve months in that portion of the circulation which is secured by bonds is, therefore, $5,248,548. In that portion which has been surrendered, and the bonds to secure which have been withdrawn upon deposit with the Treasury of lawful money for the redemption of the notes, the reduction has been much greater.

Amount represented by lawful money Oct. 31, 1889	$71,656,478
Since retired, as above	14,446,304
Total	$86,105,782
Outstanding Oct. 31, 1890	54,662,160
Decrease in twelve months	$31,443,622

This is an average decrease of $2,620,300 per month, the actual decrease for the month just ended being reported by the Comptroller at $2,636,282.

These figures explain why it is that the addition to the currency of the country resulting from the coinage of silver dollars and from the issue of the new silver bullion notes has had so little effect. Until August last the Mint was coining new silver dollars only at the rate of about $2,500,000 per month, while, as we see, the retired bank circulation was decreasing a little faster. Under the new Silver law the issues of silver bullion notes are about $4,500,000 per month, but against this amount must be offset that of the cancelled national bank notes, which is already $2,620,300 per month, and as the notes wear out by usage is likely to be more. Besides, of the currency not yet surrendered by the banks, something like $25,000,000 is secured by the 4½ per cent. bonds due next September, and this amount will probably be surrendered on that date if not before. Altogether, the prospect of a speedy inflation of prices from an increase of the country's circulating medium is not very alarming.

They Know of Themselves.

The people know from their tax bills that there has been a large decrease in the tax on real estate since GRANT became Mayor.

It is useless to argue with them about the matter, and to tell them that it amounts to nothing, and indicates nothing. They have before them the practical fact that their tax bills have been reduced under GRANT'S administration, and that gain to their pockets cannot be explained away.

The people are richer because of the present municipal policy and Government. Even the Mugwumps supporting SCOTT are richer; and though they may be ready to sacrifice the profit to wild partisan bigotry, the sensible citizen is of a different mind. He wants to save his money, and he trusts the Mayor who enables him to do it.

The Third Commandment and the Ninth.

In a speech delivered on Saturday evening at a Republican meeting in the Cooper Union the Rev. Dr. R. S. MACARTHUR uttered sentiments which are thus reported by the *New York Tribune:*

"What is the issue? On the one side the saloon, on the other the schoolhouse. [Applause.] On the one side the vile resort, on the other the Church of God. On the one side ignorance and vice, on the other intelligence and morality. On the one side the worst elements in the community, on the other some of the noblest."

"I shall vote the fusion ticket, and shall vote as I pray. [Applause.] I can ask God's blessing on the ballot box on Tuesday as I ask His blessing on the communion table to-morrow. May GOD ALMIGHTY help us to act next Tuesday worthy of our place as citizens of New York and of the American republic. [Applause, long and loud.]"

The Rev. Dr. MACARTHUR ought to be heartily ashamed of himself. He ought to be ashamed of himself for dragging the sacredest names and the sacredest things into political rhetoric for the benefit of the PLATT-GRACE deal.

He ought to be ashamed of himself for the outrageous antithesis in the first paragraph quoted above, with its gross and gratuitous insult to at least one-half of the people of the city to which he has come to dwell, and where he earns his living.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD, thy GOD, in vain." "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." These commandments apply to the Rev. Dr. R. S. MACARTHUR as well as to others.

Questions Under the Lottery Law.

The new lottery law is giving two departments of the Federal Government considerable trouble. The Postmaster-General is perplexed by questions which have arisen in Illinois and Indiana, and the Secretary of the Treasury has been called upon to decide whether lottery tickets may be imported.

At Bloomington, Ill., a number of newspapers print advertisements of guessing and voting schemes which are carried on by merchants in that city in order to attract custom. The persons interested, being apprehensive that the newspapers containing these advertisements might be seized in the Post Offices, requested the Postmaster to consult the authorities at Washington in respect to the matter. The answer, in the form of a letter from the Attorney-General, is said to have directed the Postmaster at Bloomington to allow the newspapers in question to pass through the mails.

The Indiana case arose out of a church fair at Monroeville in Allen county, of which Fort Wayne is the capital. There had been a lottery distribution at this fair. The Fort Wayne *Morning Journal* published a list of the winning ticket holders. The Postmaster held this to be a lottery advertisement and excluded that edition of the paper from the mails. Another newspaper, the *Gazette*, was also excluded "for publishing the name of the winner of a sofa pillow which was disposed of by lottery for a poor family."

In the Illinois case, the continued appearance of advertisements in which merchants solicit trade by means of guessing and voting schemes tends to induce people to put their money into wagering contests. On the other hand, in the Indiana case the mere announcement, after the event, that particular persons had been winners in a church fair lottery could have practically no effect to influence others to risk their money likewise; for, as we understand it, the fair was over and closed before the publication.

It will be rather a curious state of things if after all the care that has been taken to stop the advertising of lotteries in this country, it shall turn out that there is no law to prohibit the importation of lottery tickets. Four large packages of lottery tickets brought to this country by the agent of a German lottery company are now detained at the Custom House in this city; and the owner has applied to the authorities at Washington to have them delivered up to him. The Naval Officer of the port justifies his detention of the tickets under section 11 of the MCKINLEY bill. This section is directed mainly against the importation of improper literature. It does, however, prohibit the importation of any "article of an immoral nature." In view of the stringent act of Congress in regard to the exclusion of lottery advertisements from the mails, it is not unlikely that the law officers of the Government will construe this phrase as broad enough to include lottery tickets within its scope and meaning.

The Great Surprise of Thomas.

That innocent rustic from Tioga, the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, reveals in a communication to the *Herald* the profound astonishment, not unmixed with patriotic joy, into which he was thrown by the discovery that a deal had been arranged in his absence:

"As to city politics, the Court of Appeals having decided that I do not reside where I live, I do not assume to have any great knowledge. I was absent from the city during the weeks that the ticket was made, and was surprised upon my return to find how good a ticket was constructed to satisfy so many conflicting elements. It seems to have been growing in strength every day and hour since it has come under my observation, and I never in my life felt more confident of a victory for good government than the present situation seems to offer. "T. C. PLATT."

Why, Truepenny, who has accused *you* of having any great knowledge of city politics, or any possible interest in any anti-Democratic plot or plan?

Your unsophisticated ways and simplicity of soul are so well known to the marines that even for the satisfaction of that discerning jury it is quite unnecessary for you to set up an *alibi*.

Now get ready for a still bigger surprise.

Bayonets in Fact.

There is more than mere ante-election gush in the *Indianapolis Journal's* order to the Republicans to "fix bayonets! forward!" In the present situation it has a touch of realistic meaning which perhaps unconsciously stimulated this stalwart Republican journal to a word of mock-warlike encouragement to its associates.

Bayonets are very foreign to the thoughts of our citizens, but they are in the air nevertheless. They are in TOM REED'S Force bill as certainly as that bill is still in Congress. They are Federal bayonets, which can have no other service than against local rights and home rule.

The only defence available to the Democracy lies in its ballots. Their sole resource and imperative duty is to make their protest against the impending outrage of the bayonet law as vigorous as their undivided vote, backed by the patriotic sentiment of all American citizens who can be independent of party despotism, will permit.

In New York city, the citadel of national Democratic power, the party vote should in all justice and patriotism be absolutely solid for the only Democratic candidate for whom every ballot can be cast, HUGH J. GRANT.

The Visible Local Issues.

It is to be noticed that upon the visible issues concerning New York the anti-Democratic combination has nothing to say. Upon the punishment of its enemies in the past, those who robbed it of the World's Fair; upon the question of a fair enumeration in the Eleventh census, which carries with it a seat in Congress, an electoral vote, and the valuable prestige of 200,000 more inhabitants than stand credited to us to-day; upon the question of local rapid transit, or concerning the unjust oppression of New York by the Republican power in the upper part of the State, all of the most manifest and indisputable importance, the PLATT-GRACE-SCOTT combination are absolutely silent.

The reason is that the PLATT element of the Republican party is expected to furnish the bulk of SCOTT'S support. PLATT is the arch enemy of New York city. In enlisting under his banner GRACE and SCOTT and all their followers are powerless to raise a voice against him, but must stand for his justification.

Can there be any doubt in the minds of New Yorkers as to what should be done when they have to pronounce on such an alternative as PLATT or GRANT? The end of the PLATT-GRACE-SCOTT combination which rests in New York is self-seeking humbug. The end which rests outside is pure hostility to the city's growth and importance.

The PLATT ticket should be swept from the election field by a metropolitan vote of unanimous indignation.

The Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON has gone home to vote, thereby setting a good example to the Republican clerks in the departments at Washington.

It is to be inferred from his taking the trouble and expense to go to Indianapolis that Gen. HARRISON does not accept the theory originally propounded by another light of the Hoosier Republicans, United States Treasurer HUSTON. According to HUSTON, HARRISON will be renominated if Indiana is carried by the Democrats this year, and not otherwise.

As far as Gen. HARRISON can prevent it by his vote, Indiana will be carried by the Republicans. Perhaps, however, it is not a political reason, but a desire for an interview with his interesting grandson, that induces the President to visit the land of the Hoosiers.

The Union League Club has been called upon for boodle to help PLATT in his schemes. Republican money will flow like the fifty-two mixed drinks of the Union League Club rum shop (unlicensed) for the ticket of the Boss. How do the simple Parsons like their share in the Boodle campaign? How do the rank and file of the Republican party like the attempt of the Brownstoners to force them into voting a ticket which they despise? How many Democrats are there who feel like voting for Boss PLATT'S Boodle Ticket.

The new gunboat Concord is to try her speed this week, or rather her horse power and incidentally her speed, in Long Island Sound. A sister ship of the Yorktown, she is expected to reach if not to surpass the average of 16 knots, and the maximum of a little more than 17 attained by the latter in her run off Cape Henlopen. Indeed the contract for the Concord requires her to exceed by a trifle the average horse power actually developed by the Yorktown in that trial. Should she surpass this guarantee the result will be seen not only in the pockets of the contractors but in the log of the vessel.

What gives special interest to this trial is a change from the Yorktown's method of using the forced draught. In that vessel the draught is secured by closed fire rooms, this being the system formerly adopted for all our new vessels; but in the Concord the air is forced directly under the fires into airtight ash pits. Since the two vessels are otherwise constructed on the same plans, there will now be an excellent opportunity to see whether the closed ash-pit system gives any advantage. The air pumps are also different in the two vessels. These facts will add interest to the trial of the Concord; and her acceptance will add one more to the list of vessels available for ordinary station duties.

"TOM" PLATT and "LARRY" GODKIN—partners in the enterprise to deprive New York city of the World's Fair.

"LARRY" GODKIN and "TOM" PLATT—partners in the job to deprive New York of Democratic local government.

An interesting pair. Bury them deep under paper to-morrow!

This town owes most of the bad government it has ever suffered from to the Republicans in the Legislature. With a Democratic Legislature New York would have precious little to complain about.

Keep the city Democratic. Make the Legislature Democratic.

The Democratic voter who helps to-morrow to pull THOMAS C. PLATT'S chestnuts out of the fire may be honest in his intentions, but he is not the less a dupe and a catspaw.

The increase of pension just granted to the widow of a Revolutionary soldier and the original pension voted by Congress at the late session to the aged daughter of a Revolutionary veteran show that we still have this class of pensioners among us. The Fiftieth Congress discovered two widows of Revolutionary patriots who had never been pensioned, and supplied the deficiency. It has now become, in fact, a matter of curious interest to see how far the payment of pensions based on the Revolutionary war will be prolonged, since it may be a guide to the probable endurance of our more modern pension lists. The widows of the veterans of the war of 1812 are still on the rolls by the thousands, and there are hundreds of the veterans themselves. Perhaps the year 1990 will see pensions to widows or children still paid on account of the civil war.

The census of Democratic votes to-morrow will show ROBERT POPULATION POTTER what the people of this town think of his corps of blunderers and falsifiers.

The discovery of gold, silver, and lead in the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains of the Chickasaw Nation may have a great influence on the future of this tribe of Indians and on the region around. The Chickasaw Government has already granted several mining charters, one of which gives control to about twenty-five square miles of the tract thought to be the most valuable. The Spaniards opened silver mines in these mountains, and while the Indian Territory lies east of the great Rocky Mountain region, which has proved so vast a source of mineral wealth, the range of hills south of the Arkansas may itself have rich mineral-bearing properties. The Chickasaw reservation is one of those about whose surplus lands, after allotments in severalty, negotiations have been proposed; and the gold-hunting excitement will increase the desire to open parts of it for settlement.

"That renegade Republican, ASHBEL P. FITCH," is how the *Tribune* speaks of one citizen. For goodness sake! Is there a "deal" against logic as well as principle? Is it worse for one Republican to leave the ranks than for a band of Republicans to bargain away their convictions.

We apprehend that if the majority of the voters of this city take the advice of the Rev. MADISON C. PETERS to "vote as you pray," it will be some time before TOM PLATT again assumes a leading part in our local politics.

THE LIBEL ON THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Interesting to Democrats from the South Who Live and Vote in New York.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The *Constitution* and other Southern papers have recently printed editorials urging the Democrats of New York city to vote for the regular Democratic ticket, instead of the so-called fusion ticket, which is worked and managed by Boss Platt. These editorials have been reproduced in New York, and seem to have had some effect, for we observe in the *New York Press*, a Republican organ, a statement to the effect that the articles were written in New York and forwarded to various journals in the South.

So far as the *Constitution* is concerned the statement is a lie. We wrote about the situation in New York because we are anxious to see Democratic unity and harmony all along the line. The Democrat who joins hands with his opponents in any election in this country is no better than the worst of the Republicans. He sells his principles outright for the sake of office.

Every Democrat who understands the situation in New York city knows that Boss Platt has bought out the County Democracy, and it is not the first time that the men who compose that organization have sold themselves. All the respectable Democrats who belong to the affair have withdrawn from it and renewed their allegiance to the Democratic party.

Tammany represents the Democratic party in the metropolis, and every Southern man in that city who cares anything about the success of Democratic principles and the success of the party that has stood between the South and the humiliations prepared for it by the Republicans, should vote the straight Democratic ticket.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

From a special despatch sent by our special correspondent at Washington, which appears in another column, we learn that Southern papers, and among them the *Times-Democrat*, which have advised Southern men living in New York to vote the straight Tammany ticket in that city next Tuesday, are accused by the New York *Evening Post* of having been paid by Tammany Hall for their expressions of opinion out of its campaign funds.

Other Southern papers at which, in common with ourselves, the ugly accusation of mercenary motives has been flung, will no doubt be able to speak for themselves. It is needless for us to say that, as far as concerns the *Times-Democrat*, the charge made by the *Post* is as groundless as it is mean and unworthy of a respectable journal. The *Times-Democrat* neither has nor has had any relations with Tammany Hall of any kind, direct or indirect; all that it knows about Tammany Hall has been derived from the usual sources of information about such political organizations and a careful observation from a distance of its workings during a considerable number of years.

The *Times-Democrat*, to the best of its ability, and as well as it can grasp the political situation in New York at this distance, and even after carefully conning the vigorous attack of the *Post* and the more moderate *Times* on the personnel of the management of Tammany Hall and Tammany methods, is honestly of the belief that the straight Tammany ticket should be supported in preference to the P. M. L. ticket, composed apparently of sorehead Democrats, Mugwumps, and Republicans. That opinion, which we have formed on a general review of the situation in New York, we have ventured to give expression to.

We believe, as we have already stated, that the interests of the Democracy in the Presidential election of 1892 will be better served by having the present Tammany candidates in office then, than by having the Mugwump and Republican candidates of the P. M. L. in control of the elections two years hence. We of the South must be pardoned for saying that the New York municipal election of next Tuesday concerns us in a special manner—more perhaps than it concerns even New York itself in some ways. We are threatened with a force bill and its fearful concomitants should the next Administration be Republican. We are anxious to do everything in our power to avert such a calamity; and we are sure that if the Tammany ticket be elected on Tuesday and its nominees be in control, as they would be in 1892, everything that could be done in the Empire State to secure a Democratic Administration would be done. If, on the other hand, the P. M. L. ticket were elected on Tuesday next, we should have no such guarantee. They are an amorphous combination with a strong Republican admixture of the Tom Platt variety, whose success, while it would flatter the dilettante Democrats at the head of the ticket, would inure exclusively to the advantage of the Republicans. Such a success is one that Democrats will probably seek to avoid.

Sunlight on Blue Noses.

From the St. John Progress.

That model newspaper, THE SUN, retains all its brightness and vigor. Without it the exchange editor is barren and sad; with it he is the happiest mortal in the office. Seriously, if any man would keep abreast of the times, let him read THE SUN.

The Reason.

"Say, Heinrich, vot vas dot vonce Demokratisch *Staats-Zeitung* drying to do mit asking all the Deutschen to vote for Scott alretty?"

"Haus, I dells you. Dot vas only pecause de stuffer haf suddenly become a Platt-Deutscher. Dot vas also a Wortspiel on Tom Platt alretty."

A MARINE BOARD.

The Proposal to Reorganize the Administration of Maritime Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Shall there be a Marine Board in the Treasury Department? There is no doubt that a bill for the creation of such a board will be introduced into Congress next month, and that Secretary Windom will refer to the project in his report. The recent conference between New York delegates from maritime bodies interested in the subject and the Commission which Mr. Windom had appointed to consider it, is regarded as successful. The organizations represented included the Board of Steam Navigation, the National Shipping League, the Lighthouse Board, the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association, the Lake Carriers' Association, and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Among the delegates were men well known in shipping circles.

Nearly every country of maritime importance, except our own, has a national organization for the control of mercantile affairs, analogous to the one it is now proposed to supply here. Ensign J. B. Bernadou of the navy recently made a special study of this subject, with summaries of the systems of England, Germany, Italy, and France, for the purpose of showing how increase of commerce and recruiting for the naval service are carried on in those countries.

In Great Britain the affairs of the mercantile marine have now for thirty-six years been managed by the Board of Trade. It has charge of matters relating to the ownership, measurement, and registry of British ships; to the conduct and welfare of masters and seamen, including the issue of certificates to masters, the wages and treatment of seamen, and so on; to safety and the prevention of accidents; to pilotage, lighthouses, wrecks, and salvage. The Board is subdivided into marine, finance, harbor, railway, and statistical departments. Then there are local marine Boards at various seaports, under the national Board, and there are mercantile marine offices, among whose duties are the settlement of disputes about the wages of seamen and inquiry into the deaths of seamen and the disposition of their effects. A registrar-general keeps records of documents, and there are local registrars, inspectors, and other officers. The President of the Board of Trade is a Cabinet Minister, and has complete control of his department. He is virtually Minister of Commerce.

In France the general superintendence of the merchant marine is exercised by the Minister of Marine, corresponding to our Secretary of the Navy. This is because, as Ensign Bernadou says, from the days of Colbert to the present time, the liability of all mariners to do duty in the navy when called upon has been kept in view. Hence all Frenchmen who follow the sea are registered in the Maritime Inscription. From their pay is deducted a small portion, which is put into a special fund, and then the mariner, is entitled, even though he may have served only in the merchant marine, to a pension after a certain number of years of service, or still earlier if disabled. The coasts of the republic are divided into arrondissements or districts and into subdivisions. The Commissioners and other officers of these divisions perform the same duties in general as the English officers already spoken of. A system of coast defence is naturally combined with this system.

Germany's administration of the merchant marine is the *Reichsamt des Innern*, a department under the Chancellor. It includes a superintendent of navigation, supervisors of ship-building, a Board for examining masters, engineers, and others, an inspector of measurements and a director of the *Seewarte*, or meteorological and signal service. Under these come officers who perform the tasks of examination, issuing certificates, collecting hydrographic information, looking out for the interests of seamen, investigating disasters, and so on. There are twelve Marine Courts and one Superior Court. There is also an accident insurance for mariners, under Government supervision.

The Italian system is much like the French, the coast being divided into districts, with its officers under a civilian called the Director-General of Marine, who is chief of a civil bureau in the Navy Department. The coast districts are under the charge of civil employees of three grades, namely, captains of ports, port officers, and port assistants. One-fourth of the places of port officers are to be reserved for officers of the navy. The duties of these various functionaries resemble those of the French system, and the parallel is further carried out by the provisions for pensions and by those for recruiting seamen for the navy from among these coast districts.

The Marine Board proposed for our country could not wholly follow any of these foreign plans, yet it might derive suggestions from all. It seems to be understood that such a Board would be made up from chiefs of bureaus in both the Navy and Treasury Departments, together with other persons representing private shipping interests or experts in commercial affairs. It would include probably the heads of the Bureau of Navigation, the Lighthouse Board, the Coast Survey, the Hydrographical Office, the Steam Vessel Board, the Life Saving Service, and the Marine Hospital. Its duties would include not only the collection of facts and statistics of importance, but nearly all those which have already been spoken of as undertaken by similar bodies in European countries, and which, in fact, are now under the charge either of the various organizations just named or of other bodies. The object is not to place greater restrictions upon commerce than now exist, but rather to aid it by better provisions for efficiency and safety and a greater harmony in the regulations governing maritime subjects. Some are in favor of establishing a Department of Commerce under a Cabinet officer, but the immediate inquiry relates to a Marine Board in the Treasury Department, and put in that form the project would excite less opposition.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The French newspapers report that Mr. Cottean, who has been on a pleasure trip to Alaska this year, thinks the coast towns of that country are not at all behind fashionable watering places in the number of souvenirs the natives offer to the confiding tourist. He says the Thlinket Indians of Wrangell spend much time watching for the steamer, and when they see its smoke in the distance, they at once convert their houses into shops, where both the women and the men offer for sale all sorts of curiosities that they have manufactured to coax nickels out of the pockets of travellers.

The London *Tablet* describes an interesting bedstead exhibited at the Catholic depot in Birmingham, a patented invention especially designed for the use of Catholics: The head, like the foot, is of brasswork, but has in addition three recesses. The centre one is raised and holds a crucifix of ivory and silver. Beneath this is a brass stoup, and on either side the stoup is a recess in which is placed a statuette. The four posts have their special use and significance, being each surmounted by a small knob, which on being inverted forms a candle nozzle. In these tapers of a large size may be fixed, and the bedstead is thereby adapted for Catholic use not only in life but after death.

The English and Germans are mixing up the nomenclature of New Guinea and the surrounding islands in a most hopeless fashion. The Germans have renamed many islands east of New Guinea, which since their discovery years ago had borne names given to them by the Englishmen who found them. Looking northeast through their glasses a while ago, some English explorers on a New Guinea mountain top saw two great mountains which they named Gladstone and Disraeli. A while after a German explorer, looking southwest at the same peaks, dignified them with the names of Kant and Schopenhauer. So we have on German and British maps different names for the same mountains. The geographers of the two countries should come to some agreement to avoid this confusion.

The Englishman is no longer suffered to hold supremacy without criticism on the island of Great Britain. A Welsh journal, the *Baner ac Amseran Cymru*, remarks: "Somehow we are sorry that little success has hitherto been achieved in the markets of England to boycott cattle and horses taken from the oppressed tenants of Ireland by their cruel landlords. The Englishman does not feel enough for the Irishman under his burden to refuse to buy his chattels if he sees a bargain for himself. 'Myself is the motto of Hengist. Recent attempts in the markets of Salford and Manchester were rather a failure. The English will act in precisely the same way toward the farmers of Wales also when their property is seized for tithe. Indeed, we have an absolute authority for saying that preparations had been made with English merchants to take the property as it was sent to them. The Englishman sympathizes with no one except himself."

Queen Victoria's preference for Scotch whiskey has induced the City Council of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, to pass this resolution: "*Whereas*, woman in all ages, savage and civilized, has been an object of love, affection and respect; and, *whereas*, a woman in this city has been imprisoned for a breach of an enactment not supported by public opinion, and contrary to British freedom, justice and liberty; and, *whereas*, the breach of said enactment consisted in selling an intoxicating beverage freely used by all classes, from her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, who is Head of the Church and Defender of the Faith, to the humblest of her most loyal and most dutiful subjects; and *whereas*, the various Legislatures in the British dominions, exercising authority delegated to them from the people, legalize the importation and manufacture of such intoxicating beverages by imposing thereon a specific charge; therefore, *Resolved* that, in the opinion of this Council, imprisonment of a woman for a breach of an enactment is a destruction of individual liberty, opposed to the spirit of the age, and denounced by theologians and moralists of the highest standing as an act worthy of the days of the Star Chamber and Jeffreys."

Another Reason.

Maddox—I suppose you call that politician "Razor" because he is so sharp?

Gazzam—No; because he has a "pull."

THE OUTLOOK IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

Democrats Hope to Defeat Sherman for Congress and Gain Two Assemblymen.

ROME, Nov. 2.—Central New York has had one of the most exciting political campaigns ever recorded outside of Gubernatorial and Presidential elections. The chief interest, of course, centres in the contest for Congress in the Oneida-Lewis district and the Assembly fight in Oneida county. Never has the political horizon looked more propitious for Democratic success. For two terms James S. Sherman has represented this district in Congress. Again he is a candidate for re-election. His manipulation of caucuses and conventions by the lowest political methods has arrayed against him the better element of his party and the chances are that he will be defeated.

The increasing popularity of the Hon. Henry W. Bently of Boonville demonstrates the wisdom of the Democrats in selecting him as their standard bearer. An able lawyer, honored and respected by all, clean and upright in all the walks of life, he commands the confidence of the electors of the Oneida-Lewis district. His name is unsullied by any scandal or charge of trickery or dishonesty, but is a synonyme of honor. The intelligent voters of all parties have rallied to his support and it is believed that he will have a majority in Republican Lewis county and will carry his own town of Boonville, which is Republican by 200, by a majority of 500. In this city he will receive a handsome majority.

In the Assembly districts of Oneida county the outlook is bright for the Democracy. In the First district, matters are somewhat complicated, a triangular fight being in progress. Cornelius Haley of Utica, the regular Democratic nominee, has gained strength with every tick of the clock. He is also the candidate of the working men. J. H. Kent is running on an independent ticket, while James H. O'Connor is again the Republican candidate. The latter's course in the Assembly last winter displeased not only the Democrats, but his own party, and when he was again nominated, a large petition was signed by representative Republicans of that district, to obtain the consent of some one else to run. The high standing of Mr. Haley in the community in which he lives, his clean record and the enthusiastic support he is receiving, give assurance of his success.

In the Second Assembly district the Democrats have honored themselves by renominating the Hon. James L. Dempsey of Clinton. He is a member of the Farmers' League, and has their undivided support. He will carry his own town of Kirkland by an increased majority, while in Rome, the city of his opponent, George G. McAdam, who has twice represented this district, he will receive a larger majority than last year. With Mr. McAdam much dissatisfaction exists in his own party. It is charged that his nomination was accomplished by unfair means, and he will loose many votes thereby.

In the Third district, which has a large Republican majority, the Democrats have nominated Leonard D. Adsit of Steuben, a farmer of sterling integrity and sound business ability, and the farmers will turn out to help him along. The outlook is very flattering for Mr. Adsit, and unless the signs change, he will be the next Assemblyman from that district.

PARSONS BREAK THE SUNDAY LAW.

Their Agents Arrested for Peddling P. M. L. Circulars at Church Doors.

James L. Cleary, a gasfitter, of 253 Hudson street, and Thomas McDonald, an electrician, of 46 Beach street, were arrested yesterday forenoon by Roundsman McKenna for distributing P. M. L. campaign circulars in front of St. Alphonsus's Church 230 South Fifth avenue, in violation of the Sunday law and of an order issued by Inspector Byrnes on Saturday. The circulars were attacks on Mayor Grant and Dominick F. Mullaney, the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Fifth district, and contained an extract of Father Ducey's speech attacking Tammany Hall. Cleary said that he was working for the election of his brother-in-law, Ignatius Dugan. Mullaney's Republican opponent for the Assembly, Dugan is the ex-keeper of Jefferson Market prison who was unpleasantly mixed up in the story of the forgery of Justice Ford's name to discharges of prisoners.

McDonald said that the circulars were given to them to distribute by a Mr. Mallon, keeper of a fruit store at 501 Greenwich street. Both pleaded ignorance of the law. Justice O'Reilly fined each $10.

Policeman Snyder of the Prince street station brought young John Clark of 13 Vestry street and Thomas O'Brien of 1 Herbert street before Justice O'Reilly for distributing in front of St. Anthony's Church in Sullivan street, P. M. L. circulars headed "The Best Ticket to Vote."

"Who employed you?" asked the Justice.

"Francis M. Scott," said one of the boys.

Justice O'Reilly discharged the youthful prisoners with a reprimand and ordered the two bags of circulars taken from them to be sent to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters.

John Gay of 424 East Seventy-second street planted himself in front of St. Monica's Church in East Seventy-ninth street and distributed to the congregation as they came out circulars advocating the claims of John F. Cummins, who wants to be Assemblyman in the Twenty-second district. Gay was arrested by Policeman Lynch, but was discharged in the Harlem Court on the promise not to offend again.

BIRCHALL'S ONLY HOPE.

A Demand for a Reprieve Both in Canada and England.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—As the date for the execution of Birchall draws near it is remarkable to witness the sympathy that is being aroused throughout the country in the unfortunate man's favor. There is a general demand for a reprieve until some seemingly important facts that have recently come to light in connection with his case can be more fully investigated. A correspondent writing to the London, Ont., *Advertiser* says:

"In February last Frederick Benwell was murdered. In November next Reginald Birchall will be murdered, the difference between the two being that the one was illegal and the other legal. The writer shares the opinion of thousands that the jury founded their verdict upon their preconceived notions, rather than upon the evidence adduced by the Crown. The press would have us believe that the verdict was righteous. But there are thousands who do not coincide with that view. To very many the action of the jury was a forcible reminder of the Judge, who upon one occasion said he would consider the evidence for a week and then give a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. We do not approve of Birchall's deception in enticing Benwell to Canada. But with prejudice so strong, and more and more intensified by the tone of the press, no twelve men of unbiased minds could scarcely be found in Oxford county. The trial of Birchall partook of the nature of a bloodhound chase, Detective Murray being the loudest 'barker.' It looks devilish and cruel to send a man to the gallows upon such flimsy and questionable testimony, and we shall hope that through some agency, human or divine, Birchall may escape the rope. And shame upon the intelligence of our fair Dominion that it should longer perpetuate that relic of barbarism—the gallows."

The Minister of Justice is daily in receipt of letters from England praying that, if a commutation is not granted, at least the carrying out of the execution may be delayed until several important points in the evidence secured since the trial and conviction may be more carefully inquired into.

The Fire on the Leona.

The cotton fire on the steamship Leona of the Mallory line was extinguished about 2 A. M. yesterday after it had burned five hours. In that time it burned out the upper after cabin of the vessel and burned or scorched all the cotton in the hold immediately underneath. All the cotton in the after part of the ship, which was not burned or scorched, got well soaked with the water which the two fire steamboats and seven engines industriously pumped in until the fire was drowned out.

The damaged cotton was loaded on lighters yesterday to be taken to a place where it can be dried out and picked over. Comparatively little of the 5,500 bales of cotton which formed the cargo was burned, so that the damage is less than the estimate printed yesterday. The damage being confined to her cabin and deck, the Leona will probably be able to sail to-morrow with her usual cargo, although she will not be able to carry passengers.

Pledged Against Pinkerton.

The Legislative Committee of the Central Labor Union reported to the main body, in session at the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, yesterday, that John Courtney and William Kramer, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Sheriff of Kings county, had each pledged himself that under no stress of circumstances should Pinkerton or his men ever be employed in the county.

My Rival.

He passed the plate adown the middle aisle,
And from the pew up stairs in which I sat
I saw him—and I smiled a wicked smile—
Step on my loved one's father's new silk hat.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

In this metropolis of New York we have a world's fair or universal exposition all the time and every day in the year. It is a picturesque show. The products of all branches of industry are always to be seen here. Every sort of novelty is constantly on display. Any one can daily behold, free of charge, grand works of mechanism and science and architecture and art; he can look at our manufactories; he can gaze at athletes in action and at plays that are att