The Sun.

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New Orleans.

It is gratifying to learn from New Orleans that there is a lessening of the dangerous excitement that has existed there for a month past over the alleged operations of the Mafia. At the beginning of this week the peace of the city was seriously imperilled. The anti-Italian party seemed determined to execute the vengeance of lynch law upon the accused Mafiates, now held in prison, and the Citizens' Committee of Fifty appointed by the Mayor to aid in preserving the peace issued a proclamation containing passages that were at once ambiguous and menacing. On the other hand, the alarmed Italian residents of the city sought the protection of the Italian Consul, who immediately communicated with the Italian Minister at Washington and hastened to send cable despatches on the subject to the Government at Rome. The Consul also called upon the Mayor of New Orleans to take means of securing the safety of the Italian residents there, while the Italian Minister presented the case to our State Department. Neither the Consul, however, nor the Minister gave any countenance to the foolish proposition of certain unofficial guardians of the terrified Italians that an Italian ironclad should be sent to New Orleans for the protection of the King's subjects.

That there should be such a state of affairs in a great, powerful, and prosperous American city must be grievous to the American mind. We welcome the news that there is now a diminution of the popular excitement.

The constituted authorities of New Orleans are fully able to preserve the peace of the municipality and to secure the safety and guard the rights of the whole body of the people there resident. They are bound to do so, and it may now be taken for granted that they will do so. Besides the police, there is a large force of militia at their command. In the event of any part of this force being unavailable, owing to temporary circumstances, the Governor of Louisiana stands ready to furnish all necessary assistance to the local authorities.

The talk of foreign interference in the business of the city is impertinent, and the action of the Italian Consul has been lacking in dignity. It was not necessary for the Italian Minister at Washington to lay the case before our State Department, which has no call to deal with it.

The peace of New Orleans will be maintained by the people of the city acting under the authority of the State.

The New Underground Railway in London.

The underground railway which passes under the Thames from the city of London proper to South London represents an entirely new departure in English railway communication. It differs from the other underground lines, the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District railways, in the depth at which it runs below the surface, in the process of construction, and in the motor employed for trains. There are also some minor differences which recall the simplicity of the arrangements adopted on the New York elevated roads.

An ordinary underground road begins and ends on the surface of some street. The new City and South London Railway begins and ends some fifty or sixty feet below the surface of the street. The casing of the tunnels needed for the other subterranean lines in the British metropolis consists of concentric rings of brickwork, often not less than two or three feet in thickness. The new subway, on the other hand, is described as a gigantic iron drain pipe, or rather two drain pipes, side by side, which have been thrust by main force for three miles through a bed of solid clay, as a scoop is thrust through a cheese. The scooping was done by a huge steel cylinder, some 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, and from 6 feet to 7 feet long. The cylinder is made of plates an inch thick, whose surface is carefully smoothed inside and outside, and which at one end are sharpened to a cutting edge. The excavation is made by setting the cylinder against the face of the clay and setting half a dozen powerful hydraulic jacks to work behind it. As fast as the clay is dislodged and falls inside the cylinder it is shovelled up and carried back; and as soon as the cylinder has been pushed forward a couple of feet cast-iron plates are bolted together lengthwise to form a complete ring. By a concatenation of such rings the tunnel is formed. So rapid was this process of construction that at one time the contractors, working simultaneously from six different points, accomplished not less than 100 feet of tunnelling per day. The spaces required for terminal and intermediate stations are lined with mason work. They are reached from the street both by stairways and by elevators. Each of the latter is large enough to convey at one trip 100 passengers, the maximum number which any one train will be allowed to carry.

The employment of electric motors for the propulsion of railway trains had hitherto been tried only on a small scale in the United Kingdom. The substitution of this force for a steam locomotive on the City and South London line is, therefore, virtually a novelty to Englishmen. The track laid in the tunnel is of the 4 foot 8½ inch gauge, the up line running through one tube and the down line through the other. The sleepers are laid without ballast, directly upon the bottom of the tube, and the rail itself is of little more than half the normal weight. The electric engines weigh only about 10 tons as against the 40 or 50 tons of the ordinary steam locomotive. They are capable of working up to 100 horse power, and drawing a train at a speed of over 25 miles an hour, although 15 miles is the intended average. Of these motors the company own 14, costing $7,000 apiece. Each train will consist of three carriages, whose seats, as in our horse cars, will run from end to end. As with the trains on our elevated roads, an attendant will be stationed on each platform whose duty it is, when a train reaches a station, to open the car doors, call out the name of the station, and throw open the platform gates, which fold back against the ends of the cars. There will be no distinction of classes, and no tickets will be sold. The intending passenger will simply put down four cents and pass through a turnstile. He can take either an up train or a down train, one platform being reached by a passage carried under the other.

This new underground line is, as we have said, about three miles long, running from the city end of London Bridge to Stockwell, on the Clapham road, about a mile short of Clapham Common. It has cost $1,100,000 per mile. Assuming that expenses will consume one-half of the earnings, the road will need to earn $110,000 per mile per annum to pay the stockholders five per cent. on their investment. The sum named is five times the earnings per mile of English railways taken as a whole. But, of course, the London local lines are the proper subjects of comparison. The Metropolitan earns $90,000 per mile; the Metropolitan District, $105,000, and the North London, $200,000. Not even the North London has the advantage of running for its whole length along a route as crowded with traffic as is the high road from Clapham to the city. Twenty trains an hour can be run, and it is confidently expected that in the morning and evening hours, at all events, every train will contain its full complement of 100 passengers.

The Cardinal's Lawsuit.

The institution of a lawsuit by so prominent a personage as Cardinal GIBBONS would of itself excite much interest and widespread attention, independent of the subject matter of the litigation; but it becomes especially interesting in view of the fact that it seems likely to present a novel question in the law of libel.

Mr. HYACINTHE A. RINGROSE is a student in Yale College. He has written a book entitled "The Poor Man's Priest." This work is published by the University Publishing Company of New Haven, and is dedicated to Cardinal GIBBONS of Baltimore. The book is stated to be a defence of Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNN and his theories. The fact that it is dedicated to the Cardinal has just been brought to his notice, and he has requested the publishers to discontinue the use of his name therein. In addition to this request he has caused the author to be served with process commanding his appearance before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Maryland on Jan. 25, 1891, to answer in a suit for damages.

The paper served upon the defendant indicates only the general character of the suit, but the despatch from New Haven in reference to the suit states that it is presumably for libel.

If this statement be correct, the case would seem necessarily to involve the question whether it is libellous to dedicate to a person without his consent a book advocating doctrines of which he disapproves. We doubt whether this question has ever yet been presented to the courts for adjudication. It is obvious, however, that a work might be of such a character as to injure a person to whom it was thus dedicated, especially if his character were not like that of Cardinal GIBBONS, so widely and favorably known as to be really beyond danger of serious injury from any sort of publication. Thus a book advocating anarchy, or immoral practices, or irreligious doctrines might lead those into whose hands it came to suppose that the person to whom it was dedicated was one who favored the views which it sought to inculcate, and hence the appearance of his name on the dedication page might seriously injure his reputation.

We presume that it is upon this theory that the Cardinal's libel suit has been instituted, if it be a libel suit.

The demand upon the publishers to discontinue the further publication of the book suggests that it may originally have been intended to proceed by injunction. There have been a few instances in which courts of equity have interfered to restrain the publication of defamatory documents; notably one in England some years ago decided by Vice-Chancellor MALINS. Later decisions, however, by the English Court of Appeal, have settled the question and established the doctrine that there is no jurisdiction to restrain the publication of a libel as such, even in those cases where it is injurious to property. Indeed, with the exception of the cases decided by Vice-Chancellor MALINS, the tendency of judicial authority in England has been opposed to any interference with alleged libels by means of injunction. It was a reproach to the Court of Star Chamber that it attempted to exercise this jurisdiction, and the notorious SCROGGS of the Court of King's Bench was subsequently impeached for imitating its example in this respect. The publication which he prohibited was a periodical entitled "The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome; or, The History of Popery."

Whatever is the precise character of Cardinal GIBBONS's suit against the New Haven student, one thing is plain. In morals there is just cause of complaint on the part of a man to whom a book is dedicated without his consent, containing matter of which he does not approve.

Statistics.

A singular and oddly inaccurate view for a distinguished statistician to take is that attributed in an interview to MICHAEL GULLIVER MULHALL, F. S. S., contriver and compiler of the "Dictionary of Statistics." "A good statistician," says MULHALL, "should know three or four modern languages, possess an easy income and good digestion, be able to study eight hours daily without sense of fatigue, have no political tendencies, pursue his labors regardless of all around him, and never leave any subject till he has worked it out." The objection to the correctness of this view of the statistician is that, while shielding and protecting him from the havoc his figures are likely to cause, it describes him as the possessor of the very qualities and attributes which a study of his tables and percentages denies to others.

Various causes during the past few weeks may be said to have combined to extend the depredations of the arithmetic men, lightning calculators, and statisticians. Chief among them has been the MCKINLEY Tariff bill, with its corollary of scales, schedules, and estimates, a confused mass of figures from which the tariff cranks have derived aid, comfort, and sustenance for their arguments at the expense of every one else. One phase of the craze has been the publication in various radical journals of anti-tariff tendencies of what is called "The McKinley Alphabet," a dreary assortment of figures in longitudinal columns designed to explode such nonsensical pretences as the one which makes half a dozen and six equal arithmetically.

Almost simultaneous with the adoption of the MCKINLEY measure, coincident with it in fact, was the census which PORTER did not take, save in part, and this has helped along the craze amazingly. The publication of elaborate tables concerning its inaccuracies and of labored defences of its occasional correctness has opened up a new sea of gayety and relaxation for the men of numbers and percentages, already adrift on the ocean of figures. Here is a sample:

"Comparison of the censuses of 1860 and 1880 with one another, draws attention to the fact that during the twenty years intervening the population increased 58.81 per cent. generally figures at the rate of 29.79 per cent. in ten years. But the rate for ten years is not one-half of that for twenty years, but something very different. The rate for ten years is 26.3 per cent., with which the rate of increase from 1860 to 1870—viz., 24.57 per cent. something very different."

This computation recalls the official enumeration of the inhabitants of a Scotch town which, according to the bulletin of the Government, gained on the average nine men and six-sevenths of a man a year, against a falling off during the previous decade of four men and three-seventeenths of a man annually.

The adoption of the new election law in New York and consequent alteration in the number and division of the voting districts has furnished to the arithmetical cranks a cherished opportunity during the past two weeks, of which they have availed themselves by sundry comparisons of percentages, the perusal of which was calculated to bring grief and trouble into many neighborhoods otherwise tranquil. That the statisticians who have set in motion the wave of unprofitable figures which is passing over the land should know three or four languages, possess an easy income and good digestion, and have no sense of fatigue, is well enough in its way, but the sense of fatigue which their calculations impose upon the patient reading public is not so easily justified, and that was an error of MULHALL. That is where, if correctly reported, he does not seem to be in it.

Profession and Practice.

The Sabbath Association of Western Pennsylvania has been in session at Pittsburgh this week, and one of the matters of discussion before it was a resolution providing that church members connected with Sunday newspapers or advertising in them should be disciplined. One of the clergymen present denounced the Postmaster-General for permitting the United States mail service to be carried on on Sunday. "Let the Church," said this excited brother, "begin by subjecting this man [JOHN WANAMAKER] to discipline. Let the members of his church or his pastor go to him and tell him that he will either have to withdraw from the Church, whose sacramental vows he is clearly breaking, or issue a proclamation putting a stop to work in the Government mail service on the Sabbath."

Now, the Sunday newspaper is unalterably established in the affections of the public, including the religious public, and it would be time lost to defend it. Neither is it necessary to defend the propriety of the Sunday mails. Mr. WANAMAKER is open enough to attack on many grounds, but not because he obeys the law so far as not seriously to interfere with the public convenience in the matter of the carriage of the Sunday mails. We wonder, however, how consistent the members of the Sabbath Association of Western Pennsylvania are in their own practice in regard to Sunday observance. Do they, for instance, refuse Christian fellowship to the city clergymen who advertise religious services in the Sunday newspapers? Do they refuse to go to church on Sunday except on foot? Do they hold any stock in railroads which run Sunday trains, and if they do, do they refuse the dividends paid on such stock? Do they post letters which they know will be carried on Sunday trains? Would they consider that there was a taint on a check payable to their order but mailed on a Sunday?

We hope their belief and their practice coincide as closely as do the belief and practice of a recent convert, the editor of our esteemed Georgia contemporary, the *Waycross Headlight*. This editor used to be on the stage, and he has "attended theatres, operas, circuses, and balls all his life," but now he believes such amusements to be sinful, and so he publishes this notice:

"From and after this date, the columns of this paper will be closed against opera, theatre, and circus advertisements. The editor feels that he cannot comply strictly with his Christian profession, the alms of the Church, and the religion of JESUS CHRIST by selling his columns for advertising such amusements, thereby drawing revenue from them. This conclusion has been arrived at after a day of thought and prayer, and while this course may cause some loss financially, and severe criticism generally, he believes that God and the Christians of Waycross will sustain him."

Whatever may be thought of this editor's opinions, everybody must respect him. His profession and his practice agree. Is it so with our good friends, the Sabbatarians of western Pennsylvania?

A breezy contemporary in the very far West has put in type its vain notion that Mr. BLAINE is too far advanced in life to become a candidate for President of the United States. Now we ourselves stand up for young men and new ideas as well as for mature sages and tried truths. Give everybody a fair show in the world, from the time of his appearance till that of his disappearance. Mr. BLAINE is not yet sixty-one years of age, and is in the full vigor of life, trim as a Spanish galleon when under review. The first President of the United States was in the fifty-eighth year of his age when elected to that office, and four years older when elected for the second time; the second President was in his sixty-second year at the time of his first election and in his sixty-sixth at the time of his second; the third President came to office at about the same age as the first; and if we were to run down the line of their successors till the present time, we would find several of them who were older when elected than Mr. BLAINE now is, the seventh President, for example, and the fifteenth, not to speak of others.

It is well for the adversaries of Mr. BLAINE to bear in mind that he cannot yet be counted out on account of his years.

For heaven's sake, please stop that extra session talk. HARRISON has still some grains of sense left. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Oh, no, let the talk go on. It pleases the fools and doesn't hurt the others. It won't do to restrict the liberty of the silly. Safety valves are indispensable in all big machines.

Concerning the Stuffed Prophet's sneaking into secrecy with his vote at the late election, while his Mugwump neighbors, led by his own Secretary of the Treasury, were solidly arrayed to defeat the Democracy, our esteemed Republican contemporary, the *Albany Evening Journal*, thus advises:

"Tell the truth, Mr CLEVELAND."

Of what importance would any statement upon this question by Mr. CLEVELAND be now? His word is not good, and consequently of no value. The Stuffed Prophet recommended the policy of telling the truth upon a former occasion, and he has been resting upon that performance ever since; but the second time, when he had to consider the fact that his truthfulness was being tested, he broke down into disgusting and cowardly prevarication. The only way in which he could have proved his vote this fall was in his actions before it was cast, but he did nothing. What he might say now about it is of no consequence.

The anxiety and energy of all the Mugwumps in their effort to convert Governor HILL into a Senator of the United States is one of the most significant and funny circumstances of the day.

On Senator Barbour's Opinion.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—An old Ohio Democrat here, after reading in THE NEW YORK SUN of to-day the *Gazette's* interview with Senator Barbour yesterday, upon the inadvisability of renominating Mr. Cleveland, remarked that Mr. Barbour's reasons were conclusive and could not have been put in fewer words, and that they were in accord with those privately expressed to him by many of the prominent Democrats of his State. Putting down the paper he said: "We can blame Neptune for our first shipwreck; for the second we must blame ourselves."

And a Strong Senator He Would Make.

From the New Daily Advertiser.

Col. William L. Brown, proprietor of the *New York Daily News*, is another possible candidate for the place Mr. Evarts will soon vacate. Col. Brown is at present a Senator from the Fifth district, and is one of the unique and picturesque figures of the State Senate.

BEHIND HIS TICKET EVERYWHERE.

The Claimant Rejected in Almost All States in 1888.

From the Shelbyville Daily Democrat.

Charles S. Fairchild of New York and William C. Endicott of Massachusetts were members of Cleveland's Cabinet. Fairchild opposed and voted against the Democratic ticket at the late election in New York, and the Democracy of Endicott is not above suspicion.

Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury said a few days before the election that New York would go Republican, but it went Democratic. Now Mr. Endicott, who breathes the same kind of aristocratic Mugwampery as Mr. Fairchild, says that Cleveland will have a solid delegation from New York, the South, and West, and that Gov. Hill's name will not be mentioned except in the negative: that they (the States) have not forgotten 1888. He means by this expression to charge Gov. Hill with infidelity to Cleveland. They present no proof or circumstance save that Gov. Hill got more votes than Cleveland, and was elected by 14,000, while Cleveland was defeated by 17,000. They are thus trying to hold Gov. Hill responsible for Cleveland's unpopularity and for the dissatisfaction caused by his Administration.

If getting more votes than Mr. Cleveland did in 1888 signifies that Cleveland was traded off, he was the worst traded man this country ever had. In Arkansas Cleveland received only 85,962 votes, while Gov. Eagle at the same election received 99,229 votes. In Connecticut Cleveland received 74,920 votes, while Morris, Democratic candidate for Governor, received 75,074. In Illinois Cleveland received 348,278 votes, while John M. Palmer got 355,319 votes, or 7,041 more votes than Cleveland. Would Mr. Fairchild or Mr. Endicott dare intimate that Gov. Palmer traded Cleveland off? In Iowa Cleveland received 179,887 votes, while McHenry, candidate for Secretary of State, received 180,455. In Louisiana Cleveland received 85,032 votes, while Gov. Nicholls received 187,257 votes, or 52,225 more than Cleveland. Did Gov. Nicholls sell Cleveland out? In Rhode Island Cleveland received 17,530 votes, while Taft, for Governor, received 20,768. In Vermont Cleveland received 16,788, while the Democratic candidate for Governor received 19,527. Did all these Democratic Governors sell Cleveland out?

The fact is, Mr. Cleveland ran behind his ticket in Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Georgia, Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont, South Carolina, and New York. He was not traded off by any one. Democrats all over the country refused to vote for him, while he himself refused to say or do anything that would bring back the Democrats he had alienated by his snubbery of Gov. Hendricks and his following. Gov. Hill has never proved treacherous to any Democrat nor by his course in public life given cause for an adverse criticism. He has never spit in the face of such a Democrat as Vice-President Hendricks, nor would he ignore the counsel and wishes of the leading Democrats of the country. Gov. Hill is not a drag to his ticket; he never was and never will be. He always leads, and when a campaign is on, he is always in the field.

The gratitude of the Democracy is due to Gov. Hill for a Democratic Legislature in New York and the defeat of McKinley in Ohio. The defeat of Tom Platt for the United States Senate in New York is due to the indefatigable labors of Gov. Hill.

The New York Democracy love him, and will support him solidly for the Presidency in 1892.

THE GROWTH OF A READABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY NEWSPAPER.

The Experience of a Southern Subscriber to The Sun, Which Shines for All.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Some two or three weeks since I sent you a trial order for the daily and Sunday SUN for one month.

I must say that I am more than pleased; delighted does not half express it. I am from the North, and for some years have felt the need of a truthful, comprehensive Northern newspaper, giving me all the important political, financial, literary, and social news. I have tried many of the leading Northern dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, and, while acknowledging their several excellencies, your incomparable journal is the first and only one I have found that fully satisfies me, because it fills the whole bill.

Although a life-long Republican, I am bound to acknowledge that you furnish the best newspaper on earth at any price, and the only one I can recommend to my brother Yanks living South as the *vade mecum* they are looking for. It is just what they want. When supplied with it they will feel the want of nothing more in that line.

The literary scope and value of your Sunday edition is indeed a marvel, a complete family and scholars' library, too cheap at the price of a year's subscription. Please make me a subscriber for life, as long as you keep up its present merits. More than fifty thousand Northerners in Georgia and Alabama would follow my example if they knew the real worth and scope of THE SUN. Yours truly,

DECATUR, Ga., Nov. 19. S. P.

Shall They Not Be Saved?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is no small thing to save a boy from a life of crime. We feel that is a thing worthy of the best thought and any amount of self-denial.

The Burnham Industrial Farm is founded and planned to do this work. It is certainly a work for God and for humanity, and it looks to God's people and to all who have tender human hearts for its support.

The farm is well established, and fifty boys there doing well. Many of these are poor boys, with no friends to pay for their support, and whose expenses are not carried by the free foundation. Of twenty-three boys who have been at the farm and are now living in homes found for them or returned to their parents after a year or more of life at the farm, twenty-one are doing perfectly well; and I think I may safely say that the whole twenty-one would have gone utterly to the bad if they had not been taken away from their city environments and set down in the wholesome atmosphere of the Berkshire Hills and under the uplifting discipline of the farm.

Thus far we have been able to meet our bills, but we have nothing for December, and many bills are due on the 20th. Now, I do not want to send away any boys who are at the farm, for want of food to put into their mouths, or because we cannot pay the salaries of their teachers and the farm hands, and, on the other hand, I do want to take thirty boys whose applications are on file and who ought to have the advantages of the farm. We estimate that now in this formative stage of the work it costs $100 a year for each boy. I am writing this letter and sending the circulars of the farm and its reports to 100 people, asking them if they will not make some donation, of any sum they may be pleased to name, indicating in which month they will choose to pay it. I hope in this way to have $3,000 pledged before the 20th of this month. In that case I can build two new dormitories and establish two families of boys of fifteen each.

May we not look to you for some aid in this important matter? And am I asking too much if I beg that you will mention this large and practical work to some of your friends who may be interested in such undertakings? I am yours most sincerely,

WM. M. F. ROUND, Director.

NO. 185 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

His Part in the Campaign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:*

"I almost held my breath."

Think of it! While the Democrats were fighting all over the land; speech making North, South, East, and West; while Governor Hill was in the *front of the fight*, Grover Cleveland tells Pattison that he sat in his easy chair at home with his slippers on and "held his breath." R.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

"A 'Stuffed' Jonah."

From the Cleveland World.

G. Cleveland was the Jonah of Democracy in 1888, and he will be the Jonah in 1892, and continue to be such until he is thrown overboard.

Prophets of the Stuffed or Jonah order do not listen to advice or common sense. They push ahead, regardless of the ruin which they bring to those with whom they sail.

We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Cleveland's friends that they run him whether his party desire him or not. They can, at the worst, only fail to elect him, and that they did in 1888.

Extremes Always Meet.

From the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Mr. Mills is all right, but he must not be Speaker. The Republicans tried extreme measures, and, in the language of the old darky, "Whar is dey?"

PROHIBITION IN VERMONT.

The Power of the Teetotal Hill Towns the Cause of Free Whiskey in the Valleys.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 22.—The attack upon the prohibitory law at the present session of the Legislature is the strongest known in its history. For forty years prohibition has ruled in Vermont. For forty years the individual who drank and the individual who furnished the drink have been participators in an artificial crime. But the drinker has drunk and the furnisher has furnished; drug stores have multiplied in the land, drunkards have got full on artificial whiskey; victims of delirium tremens have enjoyed visions of a variety which the liquids in no other State can furnish, and the officers charged with the enforcement of the law have waxed rich in fees. The record of forty years has been a splendid illustration of how prohibition may not be enforced.

The existence of the law and a good deal of the trouble with its enforcement are both due in a great measure to the peculiar topography of the State. A good deal of the surface of the State is perpendicular. The law is perpendicular, and thence comes the trouble. The gods of the valleys are not the gods of the hills. Perhaps it would be better if they were, but the fact remains that they are not. The gods of the hills are for prohibition, and the people of the valleys rebel.

It is an old fight, this struggle between the hill towns and those of the valleys. Population naturally gathers in the valleys. There are the big towns with their classified industries, business push, and foreign populations. Yet the hill towns rule through the system of representation in the State Legislature whereby each town has one representative and no more, so that a hill town with barely a score of voters has the same representation exactly as either Burlington or Rutland with their 3,000 voters each. So the hill towns, where the prohibition sentiment is strong, legislate for the valleys, where public sentiment rebels against prohibition. Hence the present struggle for a high license and local option law to replace the present prohibitory law.

One of the advocates of the High License bill now before the Legislature puts the situation thus: "On the hills of Vermont prohibition may be, relatively, a success. In the valleys it is worse than a failure. In a community of the best Green Mountain farmers there is very little drinking, and sometimes no selling at all. Public opinion is not only very strong for temperance, but away over toward demanding teetotalism. Such places have no saloons, and will have none. In the villages, however, the case is different. There the elements which do and must go to make up a village put the absence of liquor selling out of the question. Rum is to-day sold in every village in Vermont, always has been, and will be for at least some time to come. The hills have prohibition, and want to keep it. The villages have free rum, and want to regulate it. Local option and high license provide for both."

The advocates of the present prohibitory law urge that license in the valley would defeat prohibition on the hill. That is, that the hill man when the thirst came upon him could go down into the valley and satisfy his craving, and perhaps go home drunk. To this the advocates of license reply that the hill man can do that same thing now, and does do it. In a word, the advocates of a license law claim that prohibition in the villages where the public sentiment is against it, really means free rum, and they have strong evidence in support of their position.

In the larger towns in the State, like Burlington and Rutland, liquor is sold openly. Drug stores are on every side, and in nearly every one the back room is fitted up as a bar. In other cases there is not even the pretence of the drug store attachment, and nothing but a plain every-day bar. You can have drinks served to you at the public hotel tables, or you can take them at an open bar, which you can't do in Boston. A large part of the fines go to the prosecuting officers, and so the complaints and convictions for violation of the law are made more with a view to obtaining a revenue for the prosecuting officers than to suppressing the sale of liquor. In fact, to stop the sale would be to cut off the principal source of income from these officers, and so prohibition in the larger towns has resulted in a condition of official connivance and corruption which would be tolerated in few communities.

For years the sentiment in the larger towns and among the more liberal-minded people all over the State has been against the present law, and in favor of high license and local option. At the last election the Democrats as a rule were pledged to support a high license measure, and this contributed largely to Democratic success in many towns. Quite a number of Republicans are also pledged to high license, and the sentiment in the Legislature in favor of a change in the present law is stronger than ever. A bill providing for local option and high license with stringent provisions has been introduced, and the committee has presented a strong minority report in its favor. A lively discussion is expected, and though the friends of the measure do not profess to believe that it will be adopted at this session, they yet expect to make such a showing that public sentiment will be aroused sufficiently to carry a similar measure through the next Legislature.

A Burning Boy in the Street.

Tinsmith Klauck left Joseph Sebberts, aged 13 years, in charge of his shop in the basement of 672 Eighth avenue yesterday morning, and the boy tried to build a fire with kerosene. There was an explosion, and a tongue of flame shot out of the stove and licked little Joseph from head to foot. His hair was singed and his clothing caught fire. He dashed up the stairs to Eighth avenue and out into the street, screaming. Policeman Daly of the West Forty-seventh street station seized a blanket from a horse and chased after the boy, who was running wildly about, surrounded by a crowd of people, who had lost all presence of mind. The officer caught the boy and threw the blanket over him so as to smother the flames.

The boy was badly burned about the head, shoulders, and arms, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The firemen arrived in time to prevent any damage being done to the tinsmith's shop.

Twins in the Fulda's Steerage.

Joseph and Mariana Fabisiak, Russian Mennonites, on their way to the West, take with them a little immigrant who just missed becoming eligible to the Presidency. He boarded the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda on Nov. 12. He was accompanied by his brother Adam, who was of the same tender age, but of tenderer physical condition. The news of the double arrival spread to the cabin. The hat was passed around, and when it came back Adam and Stephen were nearly as rich as their parents. They had $30 apiece.

But Adam couldn't stand the frightful rolling and pitching of the ship, which ran into a hurricane, and he died the next day, leaving his $30 to Stephen. Adam's body was sewed up in a bit of canvas not as big as a handkerchief, and tossed into the sea, after a few prayerful words were uttered over it. It was a wild burial place for a baby.

A Young Father's Excitement.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The story is on a young Chicago father. The baby was his first, and he wanted to weigh it.

"It's a bouncer!" he exclaimed. "Where are the scales?"

The domestic hunted up an old-fashioned steelyard that had come down from a former generation. It was the only weighing machine in the house. The baby, wrapped in the fleecy folds of some light fabric, was suspended from the proper hook, and the proud young father assumed charge of the exercises.

"I'll try it at eight pounds," he said, sliding the weight along the beam to that figure.

"It won't do. She weighs over so much more than that!"

He slid the weight along several notches further.

"By George!" he said. "She weighs more than ten pounds! Seven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen! It is possible!"

He set the baby and steelyard down and rested himself a moment.

"Biggest baby I ever saw!" he panted, resuming the weighing process. "Fifteen and a half—sixteen! This thing won't weigh her. See! Sixteen is the last notch, and she jerks it up like a feather. Go and get a big pair of scales at some neighbor's. I'll bet a hundred dollars she weighs over twenty pounds. 'Millie!' he shouted, rushing into the next room. "She's the biggest baby in this country! Weighs over sixteen pounds!"

"What did you weigh her on?" inquired the young mother.

"On the old steelyard in the kitchen."

"The figures on that are only ounces," she replied, quietly. "Bring me the baby, John."

For Senator—A Worthy Candidate.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

While Alfred C. Chapin is thoroughly fitted for the Governorship, while he and his friends, including both the Independents and the Democratic organization here, would prefer the Governorship, the possible difficulty of arranging or pressuring his nomination for that office is visible to every political observer. Why should he not be chosen United States Senator? He is the most accomplished Democrat of his years in public service in this or any other State. He is a student, a statesman, a politician, and a convincing and powerful, as well as a most appositе and attractive debater. He could speak to the country for New York and for the country to New York in the Senate. The social requirements of the place, or those social aids which it is desirable should go with the office, he could completely command, being blessed with a consort as helpful and as charming and as tactfully American in all the graces and duties of life and of station as the wife of Grover Cleveland, by the concession of the whole world, resplendently is.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

Occupations of the Members of the Assembly—Lawyers and Farmers Predominate.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—In view of the recent political revolution is the lower House of the State Legislature it may be of interest to know the occupations of our legislators.

Of the 128 Assemblymen, as usual the profession of law has the largest representation, there being 42 in the House of 1891 who have been admitted to the bar. They are: Ward and Hitt of Albany, Deyo of Broome, Whipple of Cattaraugus, Woodbury of Chautauqua, Gardenier of Columbia, Davis of Delaware, Sheehan, Endres and Guenther of Erie, Cooney, Shields and Aspinall of Kings, Farquhar, McMahon, Southworth, Sulzer, Stein, Hildreth, Webster and Clarke of New York, Judd of Niagara, Johnson of Oneida, Kennedy of Onondaga, Taylor and Kane of Orange, Stranahan of Oswego, Lane of Otsego, Fish of Putnam, Croak of Richmond, Demorest of Rockland, Malby and Kesler of St. Lawrence, Varney of Saratoga, Acker of Steuben, Bush of Ulster, Cameron of Washington, McClelland and Husted of Westchester, and Johnson of Wyoming.

The farmers, who rank next, are: Noyes, of Cayuga, Gifford of Chautauqua, Truesdell of Chenango, Mitchell of Jefferson, Gillette of Niagara, Chamberlain of Ontario, L'Hommedieu of Orleans, Bradford of St. Lawrence, Hunting of Schoharie, Willis of Schuyler, Dunham of Seneca, Stevens of Tompkins, Morris of Wayne, Brown of Yates, fourteen in all.

The merchants number twelve, as follows: Stevens of Franklin, Lane of Jefferson, Jones, Parsons, and Denniston of Monroe, Dempsey of Oneida, Selleck of Oswego, Brown of Otsego, Townsend of Queens, Riley and Werden of Rensselaer.

There are only three doctors—Bush of Chemung, Greene of Herkimer, and Beakes of Sullivan. The liquor dealers also number three—Duffy and Sullivan of New York, and O'Connor of Kings. There are also three insurance agents—Schmer and Lawrence of New York, and Pierson of Suffolk. There are two cheese manufacturers—Thompson of Allegany, and Lewis of Cattaraugus. The hotel keepers likewise have two representatives—Gorman of Albany and Johnson of Washington.

There is but one printer, Nolan of Albany, and one reporter, Sutherland of Kings. Clinton county sends the only banker, Guibord; and Cortland the only publisher, Peck. Davis of Livingston and White of Onondaga represent the editorial fraternity. The House will have a tobacco dealer in Dickensor of Cayuga, and a cigar manufacturer in Brink of Ulster. Mare alone stands for the hat manufacturers, while Gallagher of Erie is a forwarder. Palmer of Essex says he is a plain manufacturer, while Christie of Fulton and Hamilton is naturally a glove manufacturer. Miller of Genesee deals in produce, and Sage of Greene, with Sawmiller of Onondaga, is coal. McBride of Kings is a plumber, Gould of Lewis a lumber dealer, Kelly of Kings a builder, Mullaney of New York a shoe dealer, Kerrigan of New York a carpenter, Quackenbush of Schenectady a bottler, and Rice of Ulster a furniture dealer. Groat of Wayne and Byrnes of Kings are blacksmiths; Schoff of Kings, Dipkelspiel and Byrne of New York, and McKnight of Rensselaer are salesmen. Blumenthal of New York registers himself as "retired." There is only one accountant, McKenna of Queens.

As will be seen at a glance the membership of the new House is very representative, and therefore very naturally a democratic House.

NOT ALLOWED TO PLEAD GUILTY.

The Law Declares That Forger Smith Must Be Publicly Tried.

Albert H. Smith, the forger, looked a little pale from his last few days' close confinement when he appeared with Lawyer Walter S. Logan before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions yesterday to plead to the indictment for forgery in the first degree. Mr. Logan had expected to have a plea of guilty entered at once, which might have found the forger in Sing Sing last night. Judge Fitzgerald called Mr. Logan's attention, however, to a recent amendment to the law by which a prisoner who, on conviction, may be sentenced to death or to imprisonment for life is not allowed to plead guilty, but may be sentenced only after the facts are exposed in a public trial. Smith accordingly stood mute, and Judge Fitzgerald ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered for him. He was remanded for trial on the first Tuesday in December.

Smith occupies a cell in the Tombs with Acor Webster, who is awaiting sentence for manslaughter, and another gentleman, who is charged with grand larceny. He was quite disappointed when he learned that he wasn't going to get rid of his roommates.

"When the case comes to trial," said Mr. Logan, "no attempt will be made to put in any defence. Smith is breaking down steadily, and in fact has been in bad health for many years. I don't believe that he will live more than two years, and whatever sentence he gets will be in effect a sentence for life."

Complications are arising every day in the already tangled affairs of the firm of Mills, Robeson & Smith. The firm has in the Fourth National Bank about $16,000. The Fourth National folks have shown a disposition to hold on to this to satisfy their loans made on Smith's forged certificates, which amount to about $15,000. Mr. Logan is inclined to think that they have got a pretty fair claim to the money, too, in which case the firm's assets would be further whittled down. The bank won't give up the money without a lawsuit any way.

STATE FARMERS' LEAGUE.

Changes in the Constitution Suggested by the Board of Managers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 21.—A regular meeting of the trustees and Board of Managers of the New York State Farmers' League (incorporated) was held in this city this afternoon. Mr. F. E. Hicks, Chairman of the Board, and Mr. A. M. Uhl, Secretary, were present, as was also Treasurer N. G. Spalding. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee require the President to call the annual meeting of the State league at Agricultural Hall in the city of Albany on Dec. 31 at 2 P. M., and that in that call the following changes in the constitution be suggested:

"First, that all state officers be elected annually. Second, that the Executive Committee hereafter consist of the State officers, ex officio, and one member elected from each of the eight judicial districts of the State at the next annual meeting. Third, that no officers of the league shall be allowed a salary, but that the Executive Committee may pay a consideration for services rendered at their discretion. Fourth, that hereafter one half of the membership fee may be claimed by the local leagues, of which 15 cents shall go to the town league and 10 cents to the county league, the balance sent to the Treasurer of the State league. Fifth, that as soon as a county league is organized, the State League shall furnish the President of each county league with membership cards and hold him responsible for them, and he shall assume full control of the county organization, with the advice of the Executive Committee of such counties. Sixth, that the President shall call special meetings of the State league by the request of the Executive Board. The Executive Committee may appoint five of its members to act as an Advisory Board to the President and Corresponding Secretary. Seventh, that the five incorporators of the league consist hereafter of the President, first Vice-President, Treasurer, and the two Secretaries and their successors in office.

The meeting also fixed upon Albany as the place for the next annual meeting of the league, on Dec. 30 at 2 P. M., in Agricultural Hall.

A Colossal Pilgrim Father.

A committee of the Holland Society entertained the Rev. W. E. Griffis of the Boston Congregational Club at the Lawyers' Club last evening, and promised support to the project of building in the harbor of Delfthaven, Holland, a colossal statue to commemorate the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers for America.

President Roberts's Life Saved by Negligence.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

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