

The Sun

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1903.

London Office of THE SUN, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London, E. C. 4, England.

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It Knows Nothing of the Democrats.

Our esteemed contemporary of Philadelphia, the Record, again shows that it criticizes Democratic politics of New York from far outside the ranks of Democracy.

"With singular unanimity all parties in New York—Democrats, Republicans and Independents—desire that Governor Hill should be elected to the United States Senate."

Col. SINGMASTER's estimate of the Republican and Mugwump or Independents as he calls them, is unexceptionably accurate; but with the true Mugwump understanding and luck in statement he is entirely mistaken about the Democrats.

There have been no expressions of Democratic sentiment in favor of making Governor HILL Senator. So far they have all been confined to the enemies of Democracy, to the Republicans and the Mugwumps, who think that by thus fixing Governor HILL's political status after 1902, he will cease to be available for President.

The Republicans are anxious to avoid a national contest with the great and undefeated champion of Democracy. What the Mugwumps are fighting for before all else is to show the next Democratic campaign so that it will flatter their vanity and make the road for them easy, whether it be to victory or to defeat as in 1888.

Both Republicans and Mugwumps, therefore, would like to see Governor HILL made Senator, in hopes that it would amount to his exit from the greater field of Presidential politics.

On the other hand, the Democrats are saying nothing. They trust the determination of this important question to the judgment of the Governor, in the confidence that his political energy and wisdom are working unflinchingly for the welfare of the entire State and the triumph of the national Democracy in 1902.

With this end in view, the Democratic sentiment in New York is rather against the election of DAVID B. HILL to the Senate; and it is instinctively antagonistic to the unmistakable longing to see him sent there manifested by the anti-Democracy. The Democracy is not to be run by its enemies any longer.

George Jones Detects Bill Chandler in Political Villainy.

For a week or more the gravity of all citizens who were old enough in 1876 to read the newspapers has been disturbed by the furious assaults of Mr. GEORGE JONES upon the character of the Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER of New Hampshire. Mr. JONES regards Mr. CHANDLER as a very bold and very unscrupulous man, willing to go to almost any extreme of wickedness for the sake of political advantage.

On Tuesday last week Mr. GEORGE JONES, in his newspaper, the New York Express, exposed the "Chandler Plan of Theft." The rascally scheme to steal the control of the New Hampshire Legislature, remarked Mr. JONES, "is evidently CHANDLER's own work." On Wednesday Mr. JONES returned to the subject, and accused CHANDLER of being the head devil in a conspiracy to defraud the people of New Hampshire of their constitutional rights.

On Thursday Mr. JONES's headlines were again aimed at "CHANDLER'S Brazen Scheme." On Friday Mr. JONES reported Mr. CHANDLER as complaining bitterly to his fellow conspirators and subordinates that he was not properly sustained by the party in his villainous attempt "to thwart the will of the people to insure its retention in power." On the same day Mr. JONES editorially denounced "Mr. CHANDLER and his friends" as "the parties who are trying to steal the State of New Hampshire and to defeat the will of the people." On Saturday "CHANDLER'S Dirty Politics" was the theme of Mr. JONES's most vehement rhetoric. The "conspiracy" was again exposed. Even the holy calm of the Sabbath morning found Mr. JONES still excited over the successful accomplishment of what he called "the first act of CHANDLER's conspiracy against the people of New Hampshire."

"If the Republican majority of the present body," remarked Mr. JONES to his Mugwump audience at the Sunday breakfast table, "should prove to be entirely subservient to CHANDLER and his associates, it will have no difficulty in usurping temporarily the rights of the coming Legislature and judging of the election and return of its members in advance."

This is a good week's work for JONES in the way of exposing and denouncing a proposed conspiracy to defeat by infamous intrigue the will of the people as registered at the polls. Nothing that JONES has said of CHANDLER's wicked abilities in that direction is too severe. JONES's estimate of CHANDLER's political villainy is not a particle exaggerated. CHANDLER has been engaged in bigger jobs of the same name.

Why, then, CHANDLER who is now trying to steal the State of New Hampshire for the benefit of the Republican party is the same WILLIAM E. CHANDLER that conceived and, with the active cooperation of a certain GEORGE JONES of Printing House square, inaugurated the successful plot to steal the Government of the United States and to defraud the people of the whole nation of their right to elect a President by a majority of votes. This is the same WILLIAM E. CHANDLER who in the dismal dawn of the morning after the election of 1876 communicated to a certain GEORGE JONES of the New York Times the idea of asserting upon his bulletin board in the face of the fact that the Republicans had carried Louisiana and Florida for HAYES, as a basis for the fabric of perjury, forgery, and wholesale fraud which CHANDLER and a certain GEORGE JONES worked like desperadoes to carry out a little later. It was this CHANDLER that gave the tip to JONES concerning the greatest political conspiracy that the world has ever seen. CHANDLER and JONES assisted in company at the birth of that monstrous outrage on truth, justice, and right.

We recall the fact that some years after the conspiracy to steal Louisiana and Florida was quelled with CHANDLER over the question of their respective claims to the infamy of having originated the conspiracy of 1876. JONES was jealous of CHANDLER. He thought that the New Hampshire statesman was getting a little too much credit for the shame of the initiative; so, through the New York Times, he put in his own claim to be considered the great and only original Fraud-plotter, at the same time representing CHANDLER as a casual assistant and unimportant subordinate to himself.

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The Memphis Appeal-Attackers tries to break the force of this warning: "That the Clemenceau Case in 1884 and during his whole Administration. His light has never been darkened."

There is no doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND had had up his voice whenever he thought there was good opportunity to make a sensation, tickle the Mugwumps, and thrust himself forward. He lifted up his voice for civil service examinations and disgusted his party. He lifted up his voice for free trade, and wrecked his party. He lifts up his voice mightily when some debating society in a one-horse college ironically renominates him. He has lifted up his voice since Nov. 4 to claim the credit for victory to which he contributed nothing, and which was won in spite of the efforts of his closest political friends and admirers.

Moreover, there have been times of the gravest importance and peril to the Democracy when he has been busy as a mummy. Two years ago, when Governor HILL was leading the fight in New York for the Democratic party and for the swollen egotist who was its candidate for President, and the Mugwump pack, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, were yawning their noisest at the Governor, not a word did Mr. CLEVELAND speak. With no assistance from him Governor HILL led the party to victory in the State, although he could not pull through, and nobody could have pulled through, the man who thought more of the Mugwumps than of the party he had betrayed.

This fall, again, the voice of Mr. CLEVELAND and every other man who had pretended to favor Democracy in him, should have been lifted up for the Democratic municipal candidates and against the combination of Republicans, Mugwumps, and renegade Democrats that opposed them. Democrats all over the country, and most of all in the South, which had once been most friendly to Mr. CLEVELAND's pretensions, expressed the warmest interest in a contest the issue of which would decide whether the Democratic party was to be dislodged from its chief coil of vantage. Mr. CLEVELAND's voice was not lifted up. His intimates were loud and conspicuous among the enemies of the Democracy. The effect of his silence was to throw such influence as he possessed to the anti-Democratic side. Once more Governor HILL led the party to victory. When the victory was won, in waddled JACK FALESTAFF, foundly asserting that he had slain the PERCY.

There is a time for silence and there is a time for speech. The Stuffed Prophet takes the wrong time for both.

Slander Now Comes from the South.

The Mugwump bureau of slander appears to have its branches in the South as well as in the North. One of the fountain heads in New York, the New York Times, makes this contribution:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There is a good deal of feeling in the South that was yesterday expressed by Attorney General Ames of Virginia. 'The South will send a delegation still for Cleveland,' said he. 'We are not going to have a man who has been a member of the cabinet of a traitor and a scoundrel.'"

There is a forcible reminder in Mr. ARMS's speech, if he actually made it, of the Mugwump slander on the Southern press which was current here during the recent canvass. Because the Southern journals manfully and patriotically came to the assistance of the Democrats in this city against a combination of Republicans and Mugwumps, with Mr. CLEVELAND's Secretary of the Treasury at their head, the organs of the latter faction of anti-Democracy, with the boldest indecency, asserted that the deed was done for the most eminent newspaper representative of the South. They were accused of fraud and they lent themselves to be heard during the attempt to turn the Democrats out of their most important stronghold. The same malignant tactics of enraged disappointment are now turned upon them by the same organ of Democratic discord and Mugwump slander located in the South.

The spirit of CLEVELAND is treacherous enough to enrage any Democrat, sufficiently pernicious to disgust every patriotic American, and so indecent as to sicken any honest man.

The Social Position of Hangmen.

The gentleman who officiated as hangman at the recent taking off of BIRCHALL has resigned as a member of the Toronto Boat Club. The prominence he derived from his latest achievement in a professional capacity was distasteful to his fellow members, and to spare their sensibilities he left the club. Hangmen have reason to lament that, as a rule, they are not now held in the esteem and honor which were theirs in the good old times, though in some parts of the world it is still a high distinction to be the public executioner.

Only sixty or seventy years ago, in those parts of Germany where criminals suffered the capital penalty by a sword stroke at the hands of the executioner, that functionary was still regarded as holding a most honorable position. In WALTER SCOTT'S novel "Anne of Gelestein," an executioner who had beheaded nine nobles, besides many minor offenders, enjoyed such reputation and credit in his profession that he at last became a noble himself, thereby augmenting the titled ranks which he had helped so much to deplete.

Early in this century the officials of Glasgow had occasion to advertise for a hangman to assume the duties of the late lamented gentleman who had long held the place. They said in their advertisement that no applications would be considered except from men of very respectable persons. The worthy Scotchmen did not intend that any individual of bad character should have