The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.*

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Important to Every Democrat.

The Republican managers really expect to prevent the election of Democrats in a majority of the Congress districts, and thus to deprive the Democracy of its present control of the House of Representatives. Every well-informed observer of the progress of the canvass understands that such is the expectation at headquarters.

The hope is based on something more definite than the optimism of campaign enthusiasm. It is not merely a bluff.

In many of the districts in Western, and particularly in Southern States, the situation facilitates Republican deals with the third party designed to elect Alliance Congressmen instead of Democrats. When the Fifty-third Congress meets, these Alliancemen, if elected by the aid of Republican money and votes, will count as Republicans against the organization and control of the House by the Democracy.

The result would be disastrous; almost as disastrous as the defeat of the national ticket. It is essential that the next House shall be Democratic. The one thing that can insure a Democratic majority in the Fifty-third House is a vigilant and vigorous prosecution in every Southern Congress district of the campaign against the Force bill and Negro Domination.

Such a campaign is in progress, it is true; but let it be prosecuted from this time on with doubly redoubled energy. Let every respectable white citizen of the South, whether he now calls himself Democrat or Allianceman, understand that the voter who contributes, directly or indirectly, to the overthrow of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is the enemy of his own people, and a traitor to the interests that the South holds dear.

Business.

The accepted barometer of mercantile business in the United States is the record of failures compiled and verified by the established commercial agencies. It is therefore extremely gratifying to observe that the general prosperity, of which there are accumulating evidences on every side, is reflected in the agency reports of the nine months of 1892, ending on Saturday last, Oct. 1. These are the figures for nine months of each of the years following:

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1890	7,578	$92,471,000
1891	8,806	138,871,000
1892	7,378	76,971,000

The volume of business is constantly increasing in the United States. New fields for the development of industrial activity are being opened; corporations are multiplying; capital, greater in amount than at any previous time or in any country, seeks profitable investment, and the newer motors and agencies, electricity and natural gas, furnish entirely new fields for enterprise. The population of the country is increasing. The profits and the savings of the people find, almost exclusively, employment here, while a steady current of foreign capital comes to American industrial stock companies, breweries, mines, ranches, and mercantile establishments. Under these circumstances, the increase of failures and of liabilities resulting therefrom should naturally keep pace with the growth of population, business, and material wealth. Such does not appear to be the case at present, as these figures show, estimating the remaining three months of 1892 on the basis of the nine months for which figures are at hand:

Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
1888	10,679	$123,829,573
1889	10,882	148,784,357
1890	10,907	189,856,054
1891	12,394	190,868,638
1892	10,028	102,628,000

In other words, failures are fewer than before, while business is larger. It is an encouraging, gratifying, and significant exhibit. This is a great country, and evidences of this fact abound everywhere.

The Bayonet is There.

"Acting on your advice," writes a respected correspondent, "I have procured a copy of the full text of the Force bill. I have read the forty-eight closely printed pages. The verbiage made my head swim, but I managed to keep my senses clear enough to have caught the most distant gleam of the Federal bayonet, or the faintest rattle of the Federal drum. Not a bayonet did I see; not a drum beat did I hear. Am I a fool, or is the talk in THE SUN and elsewhere about the Federal soldier at the polls intended for fools more foolish than myself? Where in the so-called Force bill do you find the bayonet? Please refer me to page and line."

No, you are not a fool, but the bayonet is there. The bill was drawn by DAVENPORT with especial reference to the ingenious concealment of the dreaded weapon, but it is nevertheless there and we will proceed to show it to you.

If you turn again to your copy of the Force bill, as passed by the Republican House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, and examine Section 2, you will find this provision:

"Sections 643, 645, 1,988, 2,017 to 2,024, both inclusive, and sections 2,027, 5,521, and 5,522 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and every section of the Revised Statutes of the United States under Title 24, 'Civil Rights,' which section or the substance thereof came from the Act of May 31, 1870, [illegible] save such sections as are herein specifically repealed, are each and every one of them made a part of this Act, and their provisions are made to refer and apply to this Act with like force and effect as if this Act was specifically mentioned or referred to therein, save such sections as are in terms changed or modified by the provisions of this Act."

Section 1,989 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is thus made a part of the Force bill. It is just as much a part of the Force bill as if its provisions were written out in full and specifically applied to the other sections of the infamous measure which aims at the perpetuation of Republican power by means of Negro Domination in the South. It is true that this section 1,989 is not mentioned by number as one of the sections made a part of the Force bill. Section 1,988 is included in DAVENPORT'S schedule, as printed above, but 1,989 does not appear. This is a refinement of deception and disguise. Section 1,989 is covered by the general re-enactment of "every section of Title 24, 'Civil Rights,' which section or the substance thereof came from the Act of May 31, 1870." Section 1,989, although the authors of the Force bill did not dare to mention it by number, comes under this description. It is a part of Title 24, Civil Rights, and it came from the Act of May 31, 1870. It is not specifically repealed, changed, or modified by the new Force bill; and its provisions, therefore, refer and apply to the new Force bill with like force and effect as if they were written out in full therein. Here is the ambushed bayonet in the bill:

"SECTION 1,989. It shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under any of the preceding provisions, or as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of the provisions of this title."

Doubly disguised, but there it is!

Do you see the Federal bayonet in the Force bill now? Do you hear the drums of the uniformed column marching to the polls at the summons of the Republican Chief Supervisor? In other words, do you now understand why the Elections bill is called a Force bill?

Burn It! Burn It!

President TURNBULL of the Barney Dumping Company says that the cremation of garbage is impracticable. How does he know? He has certainly acquired a great deal of knowledge about dumping. No doubt he thinks it is the best thing in the world, and the very thought of cremation is enough to put him in the dumps. Indeed, we should not have been surprised if he had told us that there was nothing so sweet as a scow. But he wants more self-dumpers. With them, he says, "there will be no need of cremation and no danger of complaint about floating garbage."

In other words, Mr. TURNBULL argues that all the corks, sticks, cats, dogs, cods' heads, &c., that float when tossed off bad scows would sink when tumbled out of good ones. At present "half of the refuse handled by the barges sinks at once to the bottom of the sea." Very good; but what becomes of the other half? "The rule for dumping," we are told, "requires that scows shall be at the buoy at the beginning of the ebb tide, and shall begin to dump when the tug in charge signals the time of the ebb."

That may be the rule on paper; but we can assure Mr. TURNBULL that it is not the practice on the water. On the contrary, as nearly every boatman and yachtsman knows, the scows are taken down on the ebb tide to make the towing easy going out, and they are dumped on the last of the ebb, or on the young flood. They come home again with the flood. That has been the practice for many years. Mr. TURNBULL may not be aware of this, but it is a fact all the same; and it will be the fact as long as the dumping system lasts.

The garbage should be disposed of by fire, no matter whose interests are hurt by the conflagration. Let us have no more nonsense for the sake of the scow men. Burn the stuff! Burn it!

The Episcopal Convention.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church is to open to-morrow at Baltimore. It is the highest legislative body of the Episcopalians, and as it meets only once in three years its assembling is of the more importance. So long an interval, however, serves to bring about the settlement of many questions of difference by the healing operation of time alone, and this Convention, accordingly, is not likely to be disturbed by any heated controversies.

During the last three years a great theological revolution has been occurring throughout Protestantism. The Presbyterian Church has not yet settled the principles of its faith since they were attacked by the large and aggressive party to which the Calvinistic doctrine of election to salvation or damnation is repugnant. The assault of Dr. BRIGGS and the Union Theological Seminary on the infallibility of the Bible has been continued with persistency and increasing boldness. The Congregationalists are without any fixed theology. To-day they are much nearer to the Unitarians of Dr. CHANNING'S time than to the severe Puritan faith against which he rebelled. President HARPER of the Chicago University has introduced into Baptist theological education methods and principles of Biblical interpretation not dissimilar to those proclaimed and defended by Dr. BRIGGS. The Methodists have been undergoing a transformation which separates them widely from the original followers of WESLEY. In his eyes they would seem to have been affected sadly by a spirit of worldliness. Mr. MACQUEARY brought into the Episcopal Church itself the most radical skepticism, and Dr. HEBER NEWTON has agitated it by propounding from his pulpit kindred views, which at one time induced a strong demand for his deposition as a heretic.

No great question of doctrine, however, will come up for settlement by this General Convention at Baltimore. Even the controversy over Dr. NEWTON seems to have ceased. He has dropped out of sight and out of thought. Mr. MACQUEARY has been driven from the Church, and is forgotten. It may be that the subject of prayers for the dead will come up again during the discussion of the proposed liturgical changes, which will be the most important business before the body. This question would once have agitated the Episcopalians profoundly, and stirred up bitter controversy as a Romanizing suggestion; but now it is looked at very calmly on all hands. At the last General Convention it was made manifest that a large part of the deputies longed to break down the wall of separation between the living and the dead, and to include them all in the prayers of the Church.

The old controversies between the High Church, the Low Church, and the Broad Church parties are no longer active. The parties themselves have lost their distinguishing marks to a great extent. The Lowest parish in New York now would have been accounted as dangerously High by the Low Churchmen of a generation ago. The service in all of them has been enriched steadily as time has gone on. Candlesticks on the altar, once denounced as an odious Roman imitation, now attract little attention. They are no more a novelty. Surpliced choirs are general. Sisterhoods are encouraged by Bishop POTTER and the clergy and laity. Confession is a frequent practice. Bishop PHILLIPS BROOKS of Massachusetts had been accused or suspected of distaste for these tendencies before his elevation to the bishopric, but he seems now to be treating them as a desirable expression and provocation of religious faith and zeal.

This General Convention will decide finally the matter of liturgical revision, which has been before the Episcopal Church for many years. These changes give to the minister a greater degree of discretion in the conduct of public worship under certain circumstances, and they tend to the enrichment of the service in accordance with a demand which has grown strong among both clergy and laity. A new hymnal will also be submitted for adoption. The rearrangement of dioceses and the increase of the episcopate, and the election of a Bishop for Japan will be other important subjects for consideration.

It will be seen, then, that the Episcopalian Convention will not be disturbed by the controversies over fundamental questions of doctrine which have agitated the Presbyterians of late years. It will give its attention rather to matters pertaining purely to worship or to the organization of the machinery of the Church.

A Chance for a Live Speech.

The Republican meeting at the Cooper Union to-night might be made an occasion of living interest. We do not look, of course, for anything thrilling from one of the distinguished speakers of the evening, the Hon. FRANK HISCOCK of the salt fields of the Onondagas. He is a lovely reminiscence, a placid political somnambulist whose walk is almost done. Nor is he likely to disturb it to-night, although it is in his power to stir his audience with a truthful tale of the punchings and kickings which he and the Hon. JAMES JEROSHAPHAT BELDEN are wont to regale each other with.

It is from another and less dreamy orator, the Hon. CHARLES ADDISON BOUTELLE of Bangor, that something about the Force bill, the centre and circumference of this campaign, may be looked for. Mr. BOUTELLE was a gallant sailor during the war, and he has been a gallant Republican fighter since. Whether as editor of our esteemed contemporary, the *Bangor Whig and Courier*, or as the representative of the Fourth Maine Congress district, he has never concealed his opinion about the wickedness of the Southern Democrats and the propriety of holding them down. At various times in the last eleven years he has spoken upon this subject with fiery vehemence and evident conviction. He has his own views as to this matter, and we have not supposed that he was the man to conceal them this year or any other year. Mr. BLAINE has long been known as an opponent of or a disbeliever in the Force bill and its principles, but Mr. BOUTELLE doesn't depend for his opinions upon Mr. BLAINE.

On the other hand, we cannot think that Mr. BOUTELLE is one of that class of Republicans who believe in the Force bill, but are afraid to say so. Senator HOAR of Massachusetts, JOHN DAVENPORT'S pupil, comes out squarely for the Force bill, although he misrepresents its character. But HENRY CABOT LODGE, another Force bill statesman, goes up and down his Congress district in a sheepish way, pretending or seeming to pretend that there never was any Force bill, or that if there was he never had anything to do with it. Gen. HARRISON in his message shuffled and crawled and paltered, a sorry exhibition for a man of dignity. Will Capt. BOUTELLE, contrary to his habit and record, join the skulkers who don't dare to make an open fight for that great Republican principle, the Force bill, or will he admit fairly and openly that the fight is about that and nothing else? The latter is the wiser as well as the manlier course. The ostrich is not an intellectual bird, and we should be sorry to see a man like Capt. BOUTELLE imitating its well-known efforts at concealment. But, denied or admitted by Republican leaders according to their cowardice or their courage, the fact remains that the Force bill is the gist and essence of Republicanism this year.

An October Pastoral.

On Sunday there was a sweet prose-pastoral in the *Tribune*, that excellent journal of which the Republican candidate for Vice-President used to be the editor, and of which, we trust, he will again be the editor before the November slip is torn from the calendar. This pastoral treats of the merry and salubrious month of October, and needs no grace of rhyme to be a chrysolite and corker of a poem. The author rejoices because "after one of the loveliest Septembers ever known in these latitudes" October "has come with its promise of rich autumnal tints, the splendors of forest foliage and of gardens radiant with the brilliant tones of chrysanthemums and dahlias." "The best of nature's wine," he tells us with a metaphor whose use even BIDWELL and CRANFELL can forgive to him, "is kept to the last, and invigorating tipple it is." Under the influence of that invigorating tipple the pastoral poet sings us a song, paints us a picture, and throws us in some tender philosophical reflections:

"October is sometimes called a sombre month, but not by any one in close sympathy with Nature's moods. Sharp frosts are required before all the verdant tints of summer can be strained out of the autumnal foliage, and these do not often come before November. The trees are loyal to the memory of spring, and show traces of vivid green even when their leaves are lighted up with red and russet hues. There is nothing to excite melancholy in an October sky with its clear, sharp light, its deep blue dome frescoed with cloud arabesques, and its gorgeous sunsets with the richest tones of color of the whole twelvemonth. When the trees are bare and sere in late November, and every wind seems to take up the last refrain of a dead summer, Nature may be pensive and dreary; but in brilliant October, when all the colors in sky and wood and garden are the most intense of the year, there is a radiant present to enjoy rather than a glowing past to recall. As the purple shadows fall at morning or at evening, life is worth living for its own sake. It is not a pale reminiscence of a time of roses and summer joys that has been buried out of sight under the autumn leaves."

This is very poetical and beautiful, with something of THOREAU in the thought, something of the gorgeousness of RUSKIN and of the soberer splendor of WALTER PATER in the style. Parts of the passage, however, seem to us to betray a different though not less distinguished authorship. In October a candidate sees everything brilliant in sky and wood and garden. A joyous purple haze colors the atmosphere, and under the enchanted mirage of politics every State appears in the right line. The present is radiant, although perhaps a little expensive, the past is O. K., and the future is ringed with rainbows and draped with hope, and a hundred thousand little Cupids as lightning calculators are tracing agreeable Republican returns upon the welkin with wands of gold. But sharp frosts, envious, sneaping frosts, come in November. Nature is pensive and dreary in November. So is a beaten candidate for Vice-President, for example, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. All the more reason why a candidate with pastoral tendencies should rejoice in the radiant present of brilliant October.

One by one the anti-snappers return to sound political reason. One of the most distinguished of them, the Hon. ELBERT ELLERY ANDERSON, said at Buffalo on Saturday:

"I am unalterably opposed to the nomination of an opposition ticket to Tammany Hall under existing circumstances. The interests involved in the national election are too important to justify the risk of success by the adoption of measures that cannot fail to revive the dissensions of last spring. The movement would be, in my judgment, absolutely hopeless. It would meet the opposition of the National Committee, of the Democrats of other States, and of a great many of our own personal and warmest friends in this State.

"I do not believe that any Democrat of standing could be found willing to accept the Mayoralty nomination. The administration of the city during the past four years has been very good. The Department of Public Works in particular has been managed with unequalled energy and intelligence. I am unable to see that the Democratic party has anything to gain by the nomination of an opposition ticket. On the other hand it would expose itself to the possibility of the loss of the next United States Senator, even though it be true that the running of an opposition ticket would not jeopardize the vote for President."

Tammany is invincible in local issues, and even men who have been hostile to Tammany see that fact. Undoubtedly, however, there is nothing to be gained for the Democratic national ticket or the legislative ticket by putting up an opposition ticket to Tammany; and much might be lost. A union of all Democrats of New York on the national, legislative, and local tickets is desirable; and it is of high importance to elect a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Senator in Congress in succession to Mr. HISCOCK.

Make the State Democratic through and through, and so complete the great work of Senator HILL. It can be done if Democrats in the country and in the city will imitate the spirit of harmony and energy that inspires Tammany Hall.

This is from the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, a Republican newspaper:

"In reply to a claim of Dr. HAMILTON that, as representing the Treasury Department, he has higher authority than Dr. JENKINS, the Health Officer of New York city, THE SUN says that the Treasury Department has no authority whatever 'in the administration of New York's Health Office under the Quarantine laws of the State of New York.'

"Certainly not, as stated above; but is it THE SUN'S intention to assert that the representative of the Treasury Department has no authority in the administration of national quarantine matters at a port of the United States under the Quarantine laws of Congress? If it is so it is high time that a change were made. But we do not think that it is so. If THE SUN will adopt Capt. BUNSBY's advice and overhaul a little work called the Constitution of the United States, it may find a clause asserting that the State's action in matters like this must be consistent with and subject to the authority of Congress. Congress having given power to act, it is not necessary to go the length of the original package decision to show that Dr. HAMILTON is most decidedly higher in authority than Dr. JENKINS."

We shall be obliged if our esteemed contemporary will point out the provision in the "Quarantine laws of Congress" whichestablishes a national quarantine overruling and superseding the quarantine established at the port of New York by the laws of New York. Gen. HARRISON could find no such law. Attorney-General MILLER couldn't. Perhaps the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* can supply the information.

While we are after information we should also be obliged if our esteemed contemporary will tell us who it was that Capt. BUNSBY advised to overhaul a little work called the Constitution of the United States.

It is said that Chili will probably order the Capitan Prat to represent her at the international naval rendezvous in Hampton Roads, next year, and the great review in New York harbor. This is very likely to be true, not only because the Prat is far and away the finest ship in the Chilian navy, but also because she may be the most convenient vessel to use for the purpose at that time. She is still in European waters, we believe, for final outfit. Early this year, when the unpleasantness arose between the Government at Santiago and the Government at Washington, it was thought that she might be hurried to completion for use, should hostilities break out. Accordingly work was also pushed on the Monterey. With the settlement of that controversy the fitting out of both vessels has resumed a leisurely course, and the probability is that the Capitan Prat would not need to wait long after being ready for service to participate in the naval pageant.

If Admiral GHERARDI's squadron meets the hospitable reception it expects at Valparaiso, Chili's fine armored cruiser may count on no less cordial a welcome at New York. Last winter the prospect of her coming was not agreeable; but ample amends have been made for the October outrage, and the appearance of the Capitan Prat would be typical of restored amity between the two republics.

Short History of the Campaign to Date.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* THE SUN is right. The Force bill is the issue. Early on the morning after Mr. Cleveland's nomination, almost before the disappointed delegates at the Chicago Convention had retired to their beds, the ringing voice of THE SUN was heard, rousing the Democratic hosts from their lethargy and indicating the path which would lead to victory and the preservation of their freedom.

"Awake! arise! or be forever fallen!"

They will awake. Now, about three months after that stirring cry was heard, stump orators in every State are repeating it. The press is united in a willingness to drop as secondary questions State bank issues, tariff schedules, and push aside advocacy of or opposition to silver, in deference to the paramount issue. Should the Republican party assume control of the elections through success in November, could it not please its own sweet will with regard to the silver or gold interests or the stockholders of national banks? Could it not redouble the present exorbitant duties on imports for the benefit of manufacturers, who are already enabled to organize combinations for the restriction of healthy competition?

Benjamin Harrison, startled by this uprising of forces steadily arraying itself against him, for which he knows, as did Napoleon at Waterloo, he has himself to thank, looks around for his Grouchy; then, in the hopes of stemming the tide, acting on his own judement, he suggests in his letter of acceptance a non-partisan commission to settle the dreaded question—after he, Benjamin Harrison, has been relected. Grouchy arrives the following day to tell him he must keep off dangerous ground and confine the campaign to disputes about the tariff, reciprocity, and the bills of State banks. It is too late. The battle has waged too far. Democrats remember the words of Senator Hill, and will give their suffrages to make sure that the present fine system of balances between Federal and State Government is forever maintained:

"We must diligently exert ourselves to oppose this great issue of centralization, which certainly confronts us. It presents a more serious problem than any commercial, industrial, or financial question, more vital to our country's future welfare, more essential to the preservation of our institutions."

Yes, the Force bill is the issue. ORION.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Has Any One Doubted Senator Hill's Democracy?

From the American Tinker-Recorder.

Those who knew Senator Hill never doubted his Democracy and his uncompromising devotion to his party.

To Buy the Holy Sepulchre.

From the London Standard.

SIR: Many of your readers are doubtless acquainted with the spot lying outside the Damascus Gate at Jerusalem, which is commonly known as "Gordon's Tomb," from the fact that Gen. Gordon among many others who have made a special study of the question, believed it to be the actual Sepulchre of our Lord.

This question of identity is one of the deepest interest, and, although all archæologists are not agreed, and in the existing state of our knowledge a complete solution of it cannot perhaps be looked for, the probability that this tomb may be the Holy Sepulchre renders it very desirable that it should be preserved from destruction or desecration.

The tomb, together with the enclosure in which it stands—an area of about four acres—is now for sale, and the time for which we have obtained the refusal of it has almost expired. The price asked for the freehold is four thousand pounds.

The object and desire of those who have taken the most active part in the negotiations are to purchase this site; to carry out such excavations and restorations as may be considered advisable by the most competent authorities; to lay out the garden, and to vest the property in the hands of trustees, with a view to maintaining it as far as possible in its present simplicity.

In addition to the purchase money, it is estimated that a sum of about two thousand pounds would be required to meet legal expenses, to place the tomb and its surroundings in order, and to provide for the maintenance of the garden.

Nearly one thousand pounds has already been collected privately, and we would ask to be allowed to make an earnest appeal to the public to enable us to seize an opportunity, which may never occur again, of securing and preserving a locality which must be of the highest value and interest to all Christians.

The following gentlemen, in addition to many others, without committing themselves to any confident opinion as to the identity of this tomb with the Holy Sepulchre, have expressed their cordial approval of the purchase of the site, and in many cases have already subscribed to the fund:

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury, Rochester, Ripon, and Cashel. * * *

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

HENRY A. CAMPBELL, Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent. JOHN MORLEY, 50 Albemarle street, London, W. } Hon. Secretaries pro tem.

Sept. 21.

You Might Pronounce His Name on a Flute.

From the Galesburg Daily News.

Llew Llwyfo, an eminent Welsh poet, musician, and litterateur, has, it is said, been compelled in his old age to seek the shelter of the St. Asaph workhouse.

VIEWS ON POLITICS.

An Experienced Statesman and Politician Shows Many Very Strong Reasons for Confidence in Cleveland's Election.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* According to the census of 1880 the voting population of that year in the States of the Union numbered 12,551,985. If we assume that this population increased only 10 per cent. up to 1888, the number of voters in that year should have been 13,807,183. There were cast at the Presidential election 11,371,860 votes. Therefore, at least 2,435,323 voters remained away from the polls four years ago.

It is remarkable to what extent this falling off was carried in those States which contain the largest population, in which are found the largest cities, where access to the polls is easiest, where party organization is most complete, where the manipulation of the machinery of elections is well understood, where public meetings are most numerous, where the streets are often crowded with political processions by day and night.

Take New York, for instance: According to the census of 1880 the voting population of the State was 1,408,751. If we increase this by ten per cent. up to 1888, we would get a total number of voters of 1,549,626. There voted 1,320,109. Consequently 229,317 remained away from the polls. In Illinois, adopting the same method of computation, the vote should have reached 876,509; only 747,886 votes were cast, a falling off of 128,823. In Massachusetts it should have been 552,966; it was 344,448, a falling off of 208,458. In Connecticut the number of voters should have reached 165,016; the vote polled was 153,978, consequently 41,038 voters refrained from voting. Those who choose to do so may verify these figures by consulting the census and election returns. They will find that I have understated the percentage of the increase of the vote between 1880 and 1888. They will find that the vote for President in 1884 was 10,048,061, while in 1888 it was 11,392,382, an increase exceeding ten per cent. in four years, while I have only computed the same increase in eight years.

Who are the people that stay at home on election day? First in order come the very prosperous, those who have either accumulated or inherited a sufficient amount of this world's goods to enable them to live in comfort; those who are not officeholders or office seekers; those who imagine that political questions do not much concern them; those who think they have nothing to lose and nothing to gain, no matter which candidate goes in or which stays out. A grave mistake. Every man has a stake in the country, and is therefore interested in the elections which determine its policy. If he owns property, it is his interest to see that only proper parties are intrusted with the power to legislate in respect thereto. If he be poor, he expects to become prosperous, and it is his interest to see to it that his path in prosperity is not impeded by mischievous legislation. Our country is equally dear to us all. It is not well that we should be indifferent as to who are placed in authority. We should not, by abstaining from voting, run the risk of having men hoisted into power who may have the will to bring no matter what calamities upon us by their ignorance, their venality, or their ambition. Ours is a government which is controlled by the suffrages of the people. On election day, therefore, there should be no stay-at-homes.

An examination of the new apportionment will show that if at the coming election Mr. Harrison receives the electoral votes of all the new States, together with those of all the States which voted for him in 1888, he will receive 200 votes, or 46 more than are necessary to elect him. From these, however, must be deducted at least six votes from Michigan, which would leave him with a majority of 40. Should New York vote against him (36 votes) he would still have a majority of four votes. Should Indiana vote against him (15 votes) he would be defeated by eleven votes.

There are among the leaders of the Democratic party some who believe that several of the Northwestern States will vote for Mr. Cleveland, just as there are Republicans who endeavor to persuade the National Republican Committee that several Southern States can be carried for Mr. Harrison if money in sufficient quantity is supplied to the managers of the party in those States. As for the latter I feel no concern. There have been dissensions in several of these States, but the dissensions have been among the Democrats. As against the Republican party they have always been united. For the present election the Force bill has made them solid. It is true that at recent elections in many of the Northwestern States Democrats have been elected in the place of Republicans, but an examination of the returns will show that in each State a small vote was polled, and that in not one of them did the Democratic vote equal the Republican vote at the last Presidential election.

Strong hopes are entertained that Kansas will join the Democratic column, basing the hopes on the fact that at the last election the Republicans lost their Legislature, United States Senator, and Congressmen; but it should not be forgotten that at the same election a Republican was elected Governor by a plurality exceeding 8,000. Even should Kansas vote for Cleveland (10 votes), if Indiana votes for Harrison, Harrison will be elected.

The battle will be decided by New York and Indiana. There should be no doubt as to the result in New York. The State is naturally Democratic. The canvass is under full headway. The party was never more united. The machinery by which it is worked was never in better hands or in better working order. Tammany is pulling as one man, and this means everything for the city, where a full vote will be polled. The only thing needed to insure success is to get out the latent vote in the country, and this will be done. Farmers are particularly sensitive as to their political rights and privileges. They will not permit them to be abridged or interfered with. The menace of a Force bill will rally them to the support of the party which they know is opposed to that proposed infamy, an infamy which, if carried out, will bring about negro supremacy and absolute domination in the South and exercise a controlling influence at the North.

Indiana can easily be carried by Cleveland. In 1880 the total voting population of the State was 408,437, of whom 10,739 were of the colored race. If we allow an increase of only 10 per cent. in this number between 1880 and 1888, this would give 548,240 voters. The whole vote cast in 1888 was 536,949, or, at least, 12,331 voters refrained from voting. Of the votes cast Harrison received 263,361, Cleveland 261,013, and the other candidates received 12,575. Harrison's plurality over Cleveland was 2,348, and this, small as it was, was sufficient to give him the electoral vote of the State, but the popular majority against him was 10,228. If we assume the voting power to be, proportionally, the same now that it was in 1888, and that the political conditions of parties is the same now that it was then, he is handicapped in the coming race with an ascertained majority against him of at least 10,000 votes. At the worst the Democrats have only a plurality of some 2,000 votes to overcome.

But the condition of parties in the State has changed since 1888, and the change has been to Mr. Harrison's disadvantage. Then he was, nationally, a new man. He had no enemies in his own party. There was a State pride behind him. A large majority of the voters who did not go to the polls were Democrats, his personal friends, his neighbors and comrades, who could not make up their minds to vote for him, many of them no doubt believing that he would be defeated even if he did receive the vote of Indiana. He could then make as many promises as he liked, and of these he was not chary. Now he is very well known. His promises are little worth. Those who voted for him simply because they were his neighbors and comrades have seen their mistake and will not repeat it. He has made bitter enemies of many who were then among the most devoted of his partisans, and he has made no new friends to take the place of these. He has not his hand upon the heart of any man. His friends are friends for revenue only. He excites no enthusiasm whatever. He is, what one of his perfunctory supporters calls him, an "Ice Wagon." When whirling across the country on an electioneering tour he makes "a few remarks" at stated stopping places from the rear platform of his car; he is listened to with that respect which our people always give to their President, but before the train upon which he rides is out of sight he is out of mind, having left behind him nothing worth remembering.

Everywhere he has not only lost friends, but he has made enemies. Nowhere is this more true than in Indiana. Among those who are his most bitter enemies there are his colored fellow citizens. And with every show of reason. They were his unflinching supporters in 1888. Indeed, it was they who secured to him the electoral vote of the State. They have received no recognition at his hands. He has ignored that element in his party at the North and West completely and contemptuously. In the South, indeed, where their votes do not influence an election, but where they get sent by their party (which is composed in a very large part of colored men) to nominating national Republican Conventions, he has appointed a few of their race to office. In the North and West (New York and Indiana, for instance, where their vote determines an election he has given them nothing. These people treasure up a wrong as tenderly as Mr. Harrison does. Revenge is almost as sweet to them as it is to him. A glance at the figures in Indiana will show how easy it will be for them to repay his ingratitude. In 1888 the colored vote of the State exceeded 10,000. By November next it will probably reach 12,000. If a third of this number vote against him, or even if they refrain from voting, if the ratio of voting is the same in November next as it was in 1888, the electoral vote of the State is lost to him without the assistance of the increased Democratic white vote which will surely be polled, and if New York goes against him also, his defeat is certain.

Then, while no exertion should be relaxed in any direction, let us believe that the South will be solid; that Connecticut and New Jersey will be true to themselves. Let us determine that New York and Indiana shall poll a full vote, and let us all work to that end. If this is accomplished, on the night of the election the phantom of the Force bill will disappear, and the country will be relieved from the fear of Negro Domination which now oppresses it.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

THE APPORTIONMENT CASES.

They Are Set Down for Argument To-day in the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The apportionment cases, of which there are three, made their appearance in the Court of Appeals this morning before a full bench. All the individual counsel in the several cases were present, but W. A. Sutherland of Rochester and Attorney-General Rosendale acted as spokesmen for their respective sides, and will probably continue to do so throughout the argument, the first in behalf of the Republicans, who are trying to prove the law unconstitutional, and the latter on behalf of the Democrats, who are defending it. Both asked the Court to place all the cases on the calendar and set a date for hearing argument as early as possible, because of the importance of the cases and the near approach of election, and especially of the time, Oct. 10, when nominations must be filed with the Secretary of State.

Chief Justice Earl, after listening to counsel, said: "We have been in conference and have agreed to place the cases first on the argument calendar and set them down for to-morrow morning."

This ended the consideration of the cases for to-day.

The three cases now before the Court of Appeals, upon the decision of which rests the constitutionality of the new Apportionment law, are the People ex rel. Fond, appellant, agt. the Board of Supervisors of Monroe county, in which a mandamus is asked to compel the Republican Supervisors to redistrict the county according to the new law; the People ex rel. Harn, appellant, agt. the Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, which is similar to the Rochester case; the People ex rel. Rice, Secretary of State, in which the Court is asked to restrain the Secretary of State from in any way recognizing the new Apportionment law.

PAYING TAXES WITH A RUSH.

One Per Cent. Off for Those who Get Through the Mill Early.

At the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the basement of the Stewart building an extra force of clerks was on hand yesterday, and ten policemen kept the line. There were two pay windows—one for men and one for women. The line of women was always longer than the line of men, for it takes a woman twice as long to pay anything as it takes a man.

The police were marvels of civility. A good-humored officer, after answering about a hundred questions in about fifteen minutes, said to a SUN reporter:

"You know these are the people who pay us our salaries, and it would not do to be anything but civil to them at a time like this."

One of the placards hung around the walls for the instruction of the clerks was to the effect that any incivility to a taxpayer would be considered good grounds for peremptory discharge.

Among the first to pay taxes were John Jacob Astor, the Manhattan Elevated, and Ogden and Robert Goelet. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry was early. By 7 o'clock P. M. between 1,700 and 1,800 people had passed the cashiers' windows, and paid in between $4,500,000 and $5,000,000 of taxes. Those who pay early in October get a rebate of about 1 per cent.

A Woman Missionary's Defense of Opium.

From the Toronto Globe.

At yesterday's session of the Woman's Missionary Conference a question was asked as to the opium habit among the women of India, and all men present were asked to withdraw while Miss Beatty, a medical missionary from the western part of India, told what she had seen in her practice. As the only men present were newspaper representatives, it was but a very small procession that made a speedy exit.

Miss Beatty's explanation put the matter in a different light from the one in which we are accustomed to view the wholesale consumption of opium. She said it would be cruel to take it away from the suffering womanhood until civilization had opened the door of the zenanas to medical men or there were enough women doctors to relieve the terrible agonies which women suffer and must bear without treatment. Opium is inexpensive. All women take it. All babies are drugged with it, and the poor little child wives are relieved by its aid. "I have seen," said Miss Beatty, "a little girl of 13 with her own baby on her lap. It was drugged and no trouble to her. How could it be when it was asleep? And she would put up her little hands and plead for a doll to play with while she was free from the care of her little one. While the present awful state of things maintains in India, opium is something to thank God for."

Some one in the audience rose to ask if Miss Beatty considered the crusades against opium of no avail.

"No; a thousand times no!" she answered; "but let Christianity be sent to do away with its need."

An Extreme Precaution.

From the Franklin (Tenn.) Review-Appeal.

Our Town Board did a wise thing in stopping the sale of watermellons in the city. The recent cholera epidemic in New York makes it incumbent on all cities and towns to exercise the utmost precautions to prevent the introduction of the germs into their borders.

Latest News from Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

New pumpkin pies are extant.

The practice of children feeding squirrels with peanuts in the public squares has died out.

Colored female cyclists, in very fetching costumes, enliven the South Broad street asphalt of evenings.

A policeman has been discharged from the force because his snoring kept the people on his beat awake at night.

The latest style of cook's leg is painted, for the feminine gender, to imitate a yellow clocked black stocking with a pink garter.

A Georgia Campaign Incentive.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

I will give a brass drum that can be heard ten miles and a fife to go with it to the county in Georgia that gives Cleveland the biggest majority.

WILLIAM LYTLE, M. D.

Naming the Prison Paper.

"We'll start a prison paper," said one life convict to another.

"We will, and our motto shall be, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'"

"No; our motto shall be, 'We have come to stay.'"

DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

None of them Ready Except Secretary Rusk's—He Asks for About $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The department estimates of expenditures of the Government for the next fiscal year, ending June, 1894, under the law should have been in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is charged with their transmission to Congress, on the 1st inst., but they have not yet made their appearance. As a matter of fact they do not generally reach the Treasury much before the date of the meeting of Congress. Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture has practically completed his estimates. He says they do not vary materially from the appropriations made by Congress for the current year, a total of about $3,000,000.

"If Congress should do what ought to be done to advance and encourage the agricultural interests of the country," said Secretary Rusk, "$50,000,000 would be appropriated. But as it is, all that vast interest, the greatest in the land, has appropriated for it by the Government is $3,000,000 a year. Why, a single vessel for the navy costs more than that, and several of them are built every year."

As to the operations of the current year, which will include nine months of the last year of the present administrative term, Secretary Foster calculates that the Treasury will show a balance of $10,000,000 on June 30, 1893.

COL. CANADAY'S SUICIDE.

An Affidavit Denying that Any Partnership Existed