The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York City.

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Register and Look Around.

To-day (Wednesday) is the second day of registry. In respect to the total number of names registered it should be the first. The registry of the first day of enrollment in New York city is usually the largest. After the first it declines. Thus in the last Presidential election the registration was 96,000 on the first day, 92,000 on the second, 86,000 on the third, and 84,000 on the fourth. In 1884 the total for the first two days was 152,000, and for the last two days 97,000.

On account of the COLUMBUS celebration of a week ago, and by reason of the apathy which at this moment pervades the Republican ranks far more extensively in New York city than the ranks of the Democracy, the first day's figure was but 92,000, where 125,000 was confidently expected. It was a disappointment to both parties.

The Presidential contest of 1892 has broken all previous records in many respects, and it should in this one, too. The registry should gain momentum as it proceeds. The total of one day should exceed the total of the preceding one, or, at least, the total of the corresponding one in 1888. To attain that, every Democrat who has not already done so should, without fail or faltering, present himself at the polls, between the legal hours, and have his name inscribed on the books by the inspectors, two of whom he will recognize by their sanguine aspect as Democrats, while the third he will know by his uncomplaining lonesomeness and solemn visage to be Republican. He will also see a couple of supervisors, employed by the United States Government, prowling round the election place, and he should watch them carefully. By them he will be forcibly reminded of the one great and overshadowing issue involved in the present contest, for he will realize that upon his vote, and upon the votes of other patriotic citizens, will depend whether, after March 4, 1893, such officials, in the pay of the Federal Administration, are to be in attendance as manipulators of the canvass.

Let him pause at the threshold of the polling place and take a thoughtful view of the situation, bringing this question home to himself: Shall Federal supervisors henceforth be permitted violently, tyrannically, and unconstitutionally to usurp the prerogatives of the electors, and conduct and control the whole business of voting?

There will be no fear after soberly considering this question of the registered voter casting anything but a Democratic ballot, for every officer, from elector at large down to district Alderman. But he cannot do that if he does not register. Hence he should lose no further time about it, but in case he has not already done so he should step right up to the Captain's office and have his name placed on the American roll of honor, the integrity of which is now challenged by unpatriotic Republican partisans.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

A citizen whose initials are C. H. S. writes us a letter from which we extract these singular passages:

"I have always been a Democrat and am still an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. But I intend this year to cast my vote for HARRISON and REID.

"I am sick of your senseless cry about 'that nightmare,' the Force bill.

"I am afraid GROVER CLEVELAND is doomed to lead our glorious old party to another defeat."

This gentleman evidently labors under a mistake. The very issue of which he is tired of hearing is the issue that tests and defines Democracy. He is no longer an advocate of Democratic principles, and the glorious old Democratic party is no longer his party, if he deserts the standard now. He may vote for HARRISON and REID and the Force bill as an honest Republican, but as a Democrat, never!

There is no such thing as Force bill Democracy. It is impossible for any man to be a HARRISON and REID Democrat.

The Future of Argentina.

We printed on Sunday an interesting letter from THE SUN'S correspondent at Buenos Ayres, and it is worth while to consider the question which he propounds, namely, what will be the state of things in Argentina six months hence? On the 12th of this month President SAENZ PEÑA entered on the functions of Chief Magistrate. What will he do, what can he do, toward raising the Argentine Republic to the position of primacy in South America to which she has historical claims, and which all her citizens believe her to deserve?

The first Spanish settlers of the La Plata region deemed themselves unfortunate, as compared with their fellow countrymen who had conquered Mexico and Peru. It was not so much from any hope of gain as for strategic purposes that they were sent out by the Madrid Council of the Indies to colonize the Atlantic coast of South America south of the territory claimed by Portugal. It was known at an early date that there were no mines of gold or silver within many hundred miles of the mouth of the La Plata; but it was also known that, should the Dutch, French, or English establish themselves on the shores of that great river, they might, by following some of its affluents toward their sources, attempt to deprive the Spaniards of the mineral treasures in Bolivia and southeastern Peru.

Then, again, the colonists of Argentina did not, like the conquerors of the Aztecs and the Incas, find large bodies of sedentary Indians accustomed to steady agricultural labor, and therefore easily converted into serfs by the invaders. The natives encountered in the Argentine country were for the most part nomads, subsisting on the products of the chase, or, in other words, living in almost precisely the same state of savagery as that exemplified by the aborigines of Virginia or of New England. The settlers, consequently, of Argentina had to go to work, and it so happened that no part of the American continent was better adapted to grain growing, sheep rearing, and cattle raising than that in which they found themselves. They became farmers and shepherds, but above all, herdsmen; and the outdoor and adventurous life which they were forced to lead made of the *guachos*, or half-breed cowboys of the Pampas, the best horsemen and light cavalry in the New World.

It was out of such material that the troops were composed with which the Argentines achieved their own independence, and of which subsequently Gen. SAN MARTIN made the army that he led across the Andes to the liberation of Chili and Peru. In the long war for political autonomy waged by the Spanish colonies in South America against Spain, there is no doubt that the place of prominence belongs to Buenos Ayres, and it is only natural that the Argentines should ever since have arrogated to themselves a position of leadership over their Spanish-speaking neighbors. Nor can it be denied that they have done much to justify their pretensions by social, educational, and commercial progress.

It is nevertheless true that the Argentine confederation is now passing through a financial crisis of the gravest character, and that there is but too much reason to fear that the progress which has been hitherto maintained may now be for a considerable term of years arrested. As our correspondent at Buenos Ayres points out, so depreciated is the Argentine paper currency that gold has reached the astonishing premium of 330 per cent., a point far higher than it touched in New York at the darkest period of our civil war. We may add that the amount of the country's indebtedness to foreign bondholders, including not only the Federal, State, county, and municipal obligations, but the money advanced for railways and innumerable kinds of private enterprises, is said to materially exceed one thousand million dollars. It is believed, however, by foreign students of the Argentine situation that with economy and probity in the administration of the revenues the fiscal problem presented is not unsolvable. The whole debt might be refunded at lower rates of interest, and this interest could be paid if the civil service could be purged of the corruption and extravagance with which of late years it has been infected. Our correspondent is doubtless right in thinking that such a process of purgation will require an unflinching purpose and an iron hand on the part of the new Chief Magistrate, and it remains to be seen whether President SAENZ PEÑA possesses the needful qualifications for the task which he has undertaken.

Betting on the Election.

So far the betting in this campaign has been very little, and such of it as has occurred seems to have been even, as a rule.

The men who bet professionally have made few ventures on the result. They are waiting for further returns of the registration and for other indications which have not yet appeared, since they put up their money on their cool judgment and not under any impulse of partisan passion. The heavy bets which are reported as having been offered in barrooms by loud-voiced fellows are usually mere bluffs of agents of one party or the other, and, of course, they have no significance. Senator WILLIAM L. BROWN, however, is so confident of Democratic success that he is not afraid to put up his money on it, though his losses on CLEVELAND in 1888 are said to have been large. Mr. EDWARD KEARNEY, too, has no doubts that the Democracy will carry this State by a large majority, and it is reported that he is ready to prove his faith by risking his money on it. In Wall street we hear of some betting on even terms, but the brokers at this time are not rich, and their customary stock gambling usually employs all the resources within their reach. As a rule they are confining their betting to the securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

Up to this time the interest of the clubs in the campaign has not been active, or, at least, pronounced in its exhibition, and the discussion of politics has been languid at such resorts. The explanation of this apparent apathy is that the members generally have made up their minds as to the way they will vote, and they know that they cannot change each other's determination by mere talking. As Mr. BLAINE said very truly the other day, the quiet which distinguishes this campaign does not indicate indifference. It only means that passions are not stirred by the mere personality of the candidates, and that the questions at issue appeal most of all to the sober judgment and profound conviction. The Democracy are contending for a great and fundamental Democratic principle, the protection of the States from unwarranted Federal interference. The Republicans are evading that supreme and vital issue and making their campaign for tariff protection, a purely business matter for legislative regulation, and as to which it is impossible to draw a broad line of distinction between the parties. Hence there is little chance for political discussion between partisans, though it is apparent that the party spirit will keep each side solid, with the difference of opinion and purpose as to the Force bill making the real gulf of separation between them. That is the only dividing line in the South, and as the campaign proceeds it becomes more and more evidently the dividing line at the North. TOM REED and LODGE himself may refuse to recognize its existence, but the Democracy see it in all its portentous importance. Of course, the Republicans prefer to make the fight on the tariff issue alone; but the Democrats are battling for a great political principle, not for the mere adjustment of tariff schedules. They are going to the bottom; the Republicans are simply skimming the surface.

Such an issue may seem abstract to the gamblers, but in truth it is real and concrete, and it is solidifying the Democracy and will bring out its full vote. The nomination of the municipal ticket, however, gives these professional bettors something which they will regard as a substantial foundation for their ventures. Of course, there will be no betting on the result of the municipal election, for that is a foregone conclusion. The Tammany ticket will be elected beyond a doubt, and by an unprecedented majority. No matter how great the odds offered, no sane man would bet against it. But its nomination means the beginning of the real Democratic contest in this city, where, according to the true prevision of JOHN SHERMAN, the decision as to whether CLEVELAND or HARRISON is to be the next President will be made on the 8th of November. The gamblers have now a basis for betting, and we expect to hear from this time forth of many ventures by them on the result of the Federal election.

Betting is very foolish business, undoubtedly, and so is all gambling. Whether on the Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, in a faro bank, or on a horse race, the amount of money made by the pure gamblers is much more than offset by their losses. The successful speculators are the men who operate on facts and not on chances. The average percentage in favor of the faro banker makes him rich. The outside chances he takes make him poor. So also the men who know the real value of stocks, and not the men who speculate on their fancies regarding them, carry off the profits in the end. The great operator is not a man who lets his imagination control his judgment.

The incentive to betting on an election, however, is irresistible by multitudes of men. Because of its very uncertainty, the possible result of the voting of twelve millions of people appeals to the gambling instinct which is so strong in the race, and never stronger than at this time when all sorts of contests cultivate it among men. An election is a contest which appeals to everybody. Everybody has either an opinion or a desire as to how it will turn out; and everybody has an interest in the question which even in this apparently reserved campaign will become intense when the 8th of November arrives. It is probable, therefore, that before that day the betting on the result will be more extensive than ever before.

To all Democrats we appeal, exhorting them to resist the temptation. Vote the Democratic ticket; don't bet on it, is our advice. Your betting will not change the result. Your votes will assure Democratic triumph and the destruction of the possibility of a Force bill and of Negro Domination. Take no gambling chances, but see that your ballots are in the boxes on the 8th of November. Leave betting to the professional gamblers, who will soon put up their money as a business investment, while you proceed to insure Democratic success by voting for it, unhampered by the law against betting on an election.

Eight States in Twelve Days.

The inspiriting news of TOM REED'S reappearance at the front was confirmed yesterday at Republican headquarters. Between now and election day he is to carry the flag of Force, and the bayonet of Federal interference, and the big bass drum of Negro Domination through not less than eight States of the Union, namely, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

This is splendid. There remain before election seventeen working days. Allowing the Hon. THOMAS twenty-four hours in which to refresh his memory as to the details of the voluminous LODGE bill, and twenty-four hours more in which to lubricate his larynx and get his epigram machinery in working order, and three days for travel between States, this leaves him just thirty-six hours in which to convert to the Force bill policy each of the eight important States in his itinerary.

It is a tremendous contract; but if any living advocate of the Force bill can fill it, the Hon. TOM REED can. He is indolent where there is no especial reason for activity; but in an emergency he can work like a steam stone-crusher.

Put the Force bill issue in the slot and see the wheels go around for the next seventeen days!

Mr. Greeley and His Pupil and Friend.

Several days ago it was our privilege to commend the Hon. WHITELAW REID for his frankness in presenting the Force bill issue to the colored brethren of White Plains. A day or two later we were reluctantly obliged to state that the Hon. WHITELAW REID was guilty of suppression, almost to the extent of dissimulation, in his attitude toward the white Republicans of the wholesale dry goods district, gentlemen who have extensive and profitable business relations with the white Democrats of the South.

Now again the Republican candidate for Vice-President bobs up with the Force bill issue, this time in a letter to the Afro-American Republicans who assembled in the Cooper Union on Monday night and gazed upon the Hon. PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY PINCHBACK of Louisiana, as a surviving illustration of what Negro Domination in the South really meant in the lush old days of carpet-bags and black Legislatures. We quote from the Hon. WHITELAW REID'S letter to the Afro-American Republicans of this town:

"The violent outcry lately raised in some Democratic quarters at the North against your race, or against obedience to the articles in the Constitution of the United States which secure your rights, may be more noisy than real. But its authors have had the sardonic satisfaction of seeing the Democratic candidates humbly following their lead in this direction, and that spectacle ought to secure the legal deposit before noon on election day of a Republican ballot from every colored elector in the city and State of New York who is able to walk or to be carried to the polls."

One of the most interesting features of these last days of the canvass is the spectacle presented by the Hon. WHITELAW REID. On alternate days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, let us say, he offers the Force bill issue to negro Republicans as the leading issue of the campaign. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays he does his best to convince the white Republicans of the down-town districts that there is nothing whatever in the Force bill issue. He ignores it. He dismisses it from consideration. He laughs at it.

This performance may afford to the Hon. WHITELAW REID the same joy which the double-headed girl feels when she looks east and west simultaneously, or which the contortionist experiences when he twists himself completely around under cover of a spring topcoat, and gazes proudly forward over his own calves and heels. Mr. WHITELAW REID may enjoy it, we say; but how about the bronze statue of HORACE GREELEY, as whose pupil and friend the Republican candidate for Vice-President is introduced at campaign meetings?

Passers by in Printing House square have observed that on one day the face of the bronze statue of the old Republican philosopher is beaming with happiness and enthusiasm; while on the very next day, perhaps, that same face is convulsed with an expression of anguish. To understand the singular phenomenon, the curious have only to follow the campaign speeches of Dr. GREELEY'S pupil and friend.

The Latest Port Jervis Tragedy.

The village of Port Jervis in Orange county gained such an unpleasant notoriety from the lynching which occurred there last spring that it will require a long course of law-abiding conduct on the part of its inhabitants to restore the good name that the place once enjoyed.

It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that the killing of a highwayman, which occurred at Port Jervis on Monday, belongs to the same class of lawless outbreaks as that which resulted in the hanging of the negro LEWIS. On the contrary, if the accounts which have reached the newspapers here are correct, the Chief of the village police, who did the shooting, did not exceed the authority bestowed upon him by law.

In the early morning three tramps robbed a milk wagon standing in the road while the driver had gone into a house to deliver some milk. On coming out he discovered that a tin box which he kept under the seat, and which contained about one hundred and fifty dollars, was gone, and he at once started for the office of the Chief of Police, whom he summoned to his aid to pursue the fugitive thieves. Both men then returned to the scene of the robbery, and discovered three men in flight. The officer, after summoning them to stop, fired several shots at the fugitives, and finally hit one of them, inflicting a mortal wound. On the body of the dying man was found the sum of fourteen dollars, much of it in packages marked with the name of the milkman who had been robbed.

It is apparent from the fact that the Chief of Police first fired away from the tramps in order to frighten them into stopping, and subsequently aimed low in order to wound rather than to kill, that he sought to avoid the infliction of any fatal injury. The men who were running away had been engaged in a felony, and it was his duty as an officer to arrest them. If in order to arrest them it was necessary to kill, the act of killing was justifiable under the law of the State. Section 204 of the Penal Code provides that homicide is justifiable when committed by a public officer, or a person acting by his command, and in his aid and assistance, necessarily, in arresting a person who has committed a felony and is fleeing from justice.

In discussing this case, we have assumed the facts to be as they are stated in the accounts published in the various New York newspapers. Of course a judicial investigation may show them to be different.

The National Game.

As to the game of baseball, this is evident: There is not so much interest in the series between the nines of Cleveland and Boston as there used to be in the final tussle between the champions of the National League and the champions of the American Association.

In our opinion this is not due primarily to decline of popular interest in the game. There is something forced about splitting up the League contests into two seasons and picking out from these two final contestants for the championship. A whole season is none too long for the genuine spirit of a ball nine to assert itself over accidents; but when we had two distinct organizations like the National League and the American Association, one theoretically a little better than the other, although each fought to its own audience and won its own honors, there was a certain rivalry of interest attending the successes in both fields, and the general pleasure in the game was sustained with a double stimulus.

Perhaps, after all, now that the baseball business has ceased to be so dazzlingly lucrative, the troublesome influences that blighted its prosperity and broke up its admirable organization will subside, and the game be put on the basis of its greatest prosperity and the second League be revived.

The Twelve-club League should go.

As the Democratic ticket is elected, the Force bill is defeated, and negro domination is made impossible. Then comes the work of tariff reform and economical government.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Reform anything and everything you like, the tariff included, but keep the Democracy on its legs by beating the Force bill.

The *Figaro* tells its Parisian readers that the late PARTRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE served during the war of the rebellion in the regiments of Massachusetts and Louisiana. This looks as if the *Figaro* still labored under the strange delusion that our late unfortunate family quarrel amounted to a duel between North America and South America. Sure enough, that was the notion which was entertained by a great number of people in Europe thirty years ago; but the *Figaro* ought to know better by this time.

When Europe becomes depopulated and lost, as it will be in a few years, if we are to believe the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS, and grizzly bears, hungry wolves, and wild pigs roam at large in the Bois de Boulogne and in Regent's Park, some smart Yankee skipper will rediscover the old spot. Then we will get even with Mr. COLUMBUS, and proceed to colonize the place with fellows who will know something about the United States.

The tara-boum-de-hay fever travels everywhere with the cholera. It might be hard to say which is the greater wanderer. Here is the way they sing it in Paris:

"'Chaqu' fois que j'vous verrai,
J' vous tarabusterai,
Tarara ... busterai...."

Sure enough we are "plagued" to death with it. Now that its meaning is understood, perhaps it will soon be "busted."

THE MYSTERY OF DEATH.

Is There a Supreme Moment of Consciousness When the Soul Quits the Body?

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I was reading an article this morning on how it feels to die," said Dr. W. H. Epworth. "No living man can tell how death feels, or whether the actual act of dissolution is accompanied by sensation or not. A man who, through disease or casualty, has lost consciousness—has become to all appearances dead—and is then resuscitated, can really tell us nothing about it, for he did not die. The machinery did not come to a complete standstill—the life force did not leave the body. It may be that the poet has dipped deeper than the physician into the awful mystery of death. It may be that he has deserted terrors not visible to the eyes of the medical man, who interests himself only in the condition of the animal mechanism.

"I have stood by the deathbed of men who told me they were going to hell, and saw them pass peacefully to their long sleep. I have looked at their dead faces a few minutes later and saw thereon a look of fear, of horror, that was not visible when the heart gave its last faint throb and then stood still. I have had others tell me almost with their last breath that they were going to heaven. They passed away with wan, weary faces that were pitiful to contemplate, but before they became rigid a smile sweet as an angel's dream overspread the pallid features. The deep lines of suffering faded out, and the aged looked almost youthful, the weary and worn became radiant. What causes this change, which every physician has noticed? When does death occur? We say when the animal machinery stops, when the breath and pulse cease.

"That is what the doctor calls death, but it may not really be death after all. The spirit may not leave the body, may not take its departure from earth with the last breath, the last faint heart-beat. It may cling for some moments to its shattered tenement before it takes flight, before it faces those terrors or enters into those transcendent glories which the poet has painted. The death of the body, with which doctors only deal, may be but the prelude to a more important act, the departure of the spirit. Science has gone far, but it has not yet lifted the veil of mystery which the Almighty has hung over the couch of death."

Stamford's Latin and Allegory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Stamford celebrates this week her 250th anniversary. To-day there was a school children's parade. At the head of the last division was a banner bearing the words, Finis Coronat Opus (The End Crowns the Work); while at the rear of this same division and closing the procession was a little colored boy carrying a pole surmounted by a crescent, the emblem of increase, on which was written the Latin word, Finis (The End). The inevitable interpretation of this allegorical prophecy is that Stamford will in the end be crowned by an increasing negro population. Stamford is not fortunate when she monkeys with Latin and allegory. W.

STAMFORD, Oct. 17.

On the Homestretch Now.

From the Galveston Daily News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—If the election were to come off to-night Cleveland would carry this State by at least 20,000; if it had occurred a month ago Harrison would have carried it.

MORE BATTLE-SHIP ARMOR TESTED.

Four Hundred Tons of 14-inch Plates are Available for the New Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The satisfactory trial of a 14-inch nickel steel armor plate on Saturday at the Indian Head proving ground insures the acceptance of 400 tons of such plates, of which this was a specimen.

Thus the material for our new battle ships does come along, although its progress is very slow. And after all, this complaint of delay is not peculiar to our country. In Europe armor-making factories are in arrears, and a thorough investigation of the subject recently undertaken by Navy Department officers, probably for use in the annual reports about to be made on the condition and prospects of the new fleet, resulted in taking a less discouraging view than before. Both of the big armor-making plants are behindhand with their contracts, and the Carnegie has been heavily handicapped by the long Homestead strike; but the lookout for greater progress in the future is good, and meanwhile it is gratifying to find that when successive lots of armor are tested their good quality is demonstrated.

In Saturday's trial the gun used was a 10-inch breech-loading rifle. All the shells, it appears, were broken up by the 14-inch plate. They were of the highest quality of excellence, some of them being the famous Holtzer forged steel shells, while others were the Carpenter, made at Reading, in Pennsylvania. It is said that the performances of the latter were the more satisfactory of the two, and accordingly the trial possesses a twofold interest and importance. The Holtzer shells have properly been accepted as the highest standard of excellence. In this country the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles is of very recent date, and that already the highest achievements of foreign manufacture should have been equalled or surpassed is a matter for congratulation. It insures a supply of projectiles without resort to foreign factories, and with the assurance that they are as effective as any to be had in any country.

But the particular point of interest still remains the superior performance of the plate. It represents the diagonal armor of the Massachusetts, Indiana, and Oregon. In being able to resist a 10-inch gun at the short range of the proving ground, it betokens a high degree of impregnability for the three new battle ships. The tendency of modern naval artillery is toward smaller calibres, and few ships of modern construction exceed 12 or 13 inches for their heaviest guns.

Still another point which is illustrated by the trial is that of showing that with the nickel steel treated by the Harvey process of surface hardening there is no longer need of resorting to as heavy armor as was planned for the Massachusetts, Indiana, and Oregon. They were intended to carry 18 inches on the side and 17 inches on the principal turrets and barbettes. The new battle ship can carry several inches less, and still be well protected, taking into view the ordinary circumstances under which a naval fight is carried on. The former trial of a 10-inch gun against a 14-inch plate was also very successful.

The trial of the 17-inch nickel-steel armor plate for the turret armor of the battle ships will be an interesting event of the near future at the Indian Head proving grounds. In this case a 12-inch gun will be used, three shots with a striking velocity of 1,352 feet per second being fired at points representing the three angles of an equilateral triangle. The velocity in that case is calculated to be enough to drive the projectile through a 17-inch wrought-iron plate with its wooden backing. But there is no doubt, judging from the experience with the 14-inch plates, that equal success will attend the experiments with the still thicker armor.

Canada and the Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* For many years the great leaders of the Liberal party, George Brown, Alexander McKenzie, Louis H. Holton, and L. S. Huntington, all of whom have passed away, and Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Cartwright, David Mills, William Patterson, Wilfred Laurier, and others, insisted that the consumer paid the duty and that it was a matter of indifference to the Canadian producer what tariff the United States levied upon imports from Canada, as it was certainly paid by the American consumer, and did not entail any loss whatever upon the Canadian producer. They now hold that the Canadian producer suffers loss to the extent of the American duty upon that portion at least of their surplus sent to this market, and the producers from personal experience are quite satisfied that their leaders are correct, and therefore their consuming desire for a treaty of reciprocity with us.

A portion of the loss to the farmers of Canada which they charge to the McKinley tariff is set forth in the following table of products sent to this market, taken from an election campaign document lately issued by the Liberal leaders:

	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	To be paid.
Barley	9,934,500 bushels	30 cts. bush	$2,980,350
Beans	302,000 bushels	40 cts. bush	120,800
Peas	342,000 bushels	40 cts. bush	132,800
Potatoes	717,000 bushels	25 cts. bush	179,415
Hay	82,000 tons	$4 ton	329,200
Horses	$2,118,780	$30 each if valued at less than $150	618,310
Cattle	$488,260	$10 each if more than one year old; 373,000	
Sheep	$918,330	$1.50 each if one year old; 75 cts. if less than year old	346,235
Poultry dressed	$51,752	5 cts. per lb	38,740
Eggs	14,011,000 doz	5 cts. doz	700,550
Total amount that will be taken from the pockets of the Canadian farmers in one year			$5,820,600

Five million eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars represents only the loss for a single year on the portion of ten products of the farm sold in this country. Upon the same basis, if the other products of the farm and forest were added, the annual loss would reach $10,000,000.

Our great-hearted Canadian cousin, Erastus Wiman, Esq., is intensely anxious to save his countrymen this large sum of money. We all must admire him in that, after a residence among us of twenty years, he still retains so deep and sincere an interest in the land of his birth. If at the present time Mr. Wiman could secure for Canadians free access to this market for their surplus products, he would render his countrymen a greater service than any of the statesmen who have controlled the affairs of State have ever conferred upon them. Mr. Wiman never is so unmanly as to claim that the American consumer pays the duty. On the contrary, with the best possible opportunity, as the head of R. G. Dun & Co., to study cause and effect in commercial affairs, he frankly admits that his countrymen lose the duty. In a paper contributed by him to the Columbian issue of the *Press* a few days ago he describes the American experiment south of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes as the commercial wonder of the world. On the other hand, and I am sure with great and sincere regret, he speaks of the British experiment north of the St. Lawrence this native land as a lamentable failure. He sees clearly that under present conditions the contrast is becoming greater every year, that the flower of the youth of his beloved Canada is coming to us in increasing numbers; that the wonderful mineral resources of Canada lie dormant; that the immigrant from Europe coming to this continent avoids the British environment; that 95 per cent. of the Irish and 90 per cent. of the Scotch and English who seek a new home across the sea come to us. He knows that one third of all native-born Canadians living are residents of the United States. His heart is deeply touched by this sad picture, and with sublime assurance he proposes a remedy which he tells us will make of Canada a second United States in wealth, power, and material development—another stupendous financial and commercial power. He simply asks us to give the Canadian people, while they still insist upon flaunting in our face the flag of our greatest commercial rival, and while acting in concert with Great Britain antagonistic to our commercial interests, all the benefits of our labor, expenditure, and marvellous material resources, without asking them to contribute one farthing toward defraying our annual expenses, and without asking them under any circumstances to agree to aid in defending our flag if attacked; on the contrary, leaving them free to join in the attack if they choose to do so; or, in other words, we are invited to voluntarily develop on this continent a great British power, controlled and directed from Downing street, to be used to check our development and cripple the growth of our power and influence in the commercial world.

It is scarcely necessary to add that our good cousin will find great difficulty in persuading the American people to grant his modest request. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 17.

Cleveland's Majority Limited to Limitations.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Oh, give me the neck of an ostrich,
Or that of a forty-foot snake,
That I may sit down and gobble
As down my throat
Glides the succulent buckwheat cake.

NEW ARMS FOR THE MILITIA.

Recommendations of Gen. Howard in His Report to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says:

"The militia, under its new name of National Guard, has reached a degree of excellence never before attained. The body of citizen soldiers is not only useful in maintaining order in the States, but it will be of the highest value to the general Government in case of hostilities in guarding important points, pending the formation of a volunteer army. It is certainly entitled to a generous aid from the national treasury. At present the Government contributes relatively a very much smaller sum than it did eighty or ninety years ago, when the militia was lacking in proper organization and discipline. The annual appropriation of $400,000 might well be increased $1,000,000. But whether this be done or not, I respectfully but urgently invite your attention to the propriety and necessity of providing at the next session of congress for a rearmament of the entire National Guard at the same time the new infantry arm is furnished to the army. It will be many years before the militia can be supplied with the new rifles. The result will be that during this period one portion will be armed with guns of 50-calibre, another with 45, and still another with the new calibre of .30 or .32. Should these troops be called out during this period great confusion must result in attempting to supply them with ammunition. It is of the utmost importance that the National Guard should have the same arms and use the same ammunition as the regular army, and I therefore strongly recommend that provision be made in the estimates of the War Department for purchasing or manufacturing the new arms, and issuing them to the National Guard simultaneously with their issue to the army."

The number of desertions, Gen. Howard reports, has decreased by about 50 per cent. from that of 1888-89. The arguments for a more complete system of coast defence, he says, are the same as those given in his last two annual reports.

RALEIGH 100 YEARS OLD.

A Fine Allegorical and Industrial Display Commemorates the Event.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 18.—Raleigh was one hundred years old to-day, and celebrated the centennial by an elaborate street pageant. The city was decorated in its centennial colors of orange and red and with a profusion of national flags. John M. Hock, the chief marshal, with a mounted staff of fifty headed the parade, which moved at 11 o'clock. There were thirteen divisions of the procession, which was a mile and a half long. In the first division were State and city officers and eighty citizens over 65 years of age, invited guests from various cities, lawyers and physicians in sixty carriages. In the second division were floats illustrating Sir Walter Raleigh before Queen Elizabeth and the reception of Gen. Lafayette here, an elaborate float of the Odd Fellows, also the first engine run on the Raleigh and Gaston Railway, in March, 1840. On this engine were Albert Johnston, the oldest living locomotive engineer, and Reuben Cole, a colored fireman, both of whom came here with this engine over fifty-two years ago, and who are still in the company's service. The city Fire Department made a good show. Division fifth illustrated the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, and the civil war, with veterans of each as escort, and was ended by an emblematic float showing Southern progress, with the motto "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

In other divisions were a great number of floats, mainly industrial. There were in line hundreds of pupils of colleges and schools. Shaw University, colored, which has 450 students, had an entire division with floats illustrating scenes in Africa, in which students from that country took characters, also scenes showing the educational and industrial progress of the negro. There was an exhibit by factories and mills and also of improved cattle, horses, and farm products. The long procession was closed by a wild west show.

Increase of Wages in a Decade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Additional census reports were issued to-day on the manufacturing industries of cities. In Bridgeport the average wages per hand increased from $445 in 1880 to $590 in 1890, or 32.58 per cent.; in Wilmington, Del., from $404 to $535, or 32.43 per cent.; in Minneapolis, from $483 to $558, or 15.3 per cent.; in San Francisco, from $525 to $645, or 22.86 per cent.; in Salt Lake City, from $459 to $652, or 42.05 per cent., and in Memphis, from $373 to $515, or 38.07 per cent.

Drifting Toward the United States.

From the Goderich Signal.

When the resolution came up for discussion, Mr. Alfred Jury, one of the most effective labor speakers in Canada, moved an amendment declaring that while he agreed with the proposition in Mr. St. Pierre's resolution as to Canada's inability to progress under present conditions, it was inopportune to carry a resolution in favor of Canadian independence, because of the uncertainty in the minds of the people as to the best future for Canada, and asking that the four following alternatives be submitted to a popular vote by ballot:

1. Remain as at present.
2. Canadian independence.
3. Imperial federation.
4. Political union with the United States.

In moving his amendment Mr. Jury made a powerful speech in favor of political union with the United States, admitting that Canadian independence would suit him sentimentally better than any other feature, but pointing out its weak spots—as they have been pointed out in the *Signal*—that financially it would be a failure, and, even if successful in that particular, an unnecessary burden upon us, when right beside us, willing to let us in on generous terms, is a great nation, whose progress is the marvel of the world, with the very form of government we would be obliged to adopt if independent. The carrying of the amendment abundantly proves that a majority of the delegates favored political union with the States, otherwise the British connectionists would have united to vote down an amendment so pregnant with danger to their cause. Indeed, Mr. Jury has stated that he feels certain that a majority, and a large majority, were in silent sympathy with him in wishing political union.

Why He Left the Alliance.

From the Brunswick News.

A Kansas man who has been affiliating with the Alliance party of that State for the past few years, having severed his association therewith, thus briefly gives his reasons for so doing:

1. Because it is run by lawyers without clients.
2. By doctors without patients.
3. By preachers without parishes.
4. By men without husbands.
5. By women without husbands.
6. By politicians without principle.
7. By editors without education, and
8. By statesmen out of a job.

Complaint Against the Inter-State Commerce Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You are not afraid to let the Sun shine against all that is antagonistic to the country's welfare, and I feel sure that you will award to me a little space to air the unsolicited indignation of business men everywhere over the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law, which operates to the advantage of the few against the many. Although it was a Republican measure, and I being a member of that party, could almost vote the Democratic ticket if that party was pledged to its repeal. Or what earthly benefit is the law anyway? The law of trade and commerce is much the better regulator, for it is always out, and the minute a section can declare that the commerce is extra legal when it sets this principle aside to assert its good paternalistic authority. The Commission is composed of men who have been trained in business affairs, and how can they be expected to consider and answer questions such as business like? The law is too long for a business man to read, and of course, some of money, which I think, should be used in building railroads instead of in lawyers' fees, and the people have the tax to pay in the end. But it does not, when I believe the business man. The law is simply a case of political service, the Commissioners being kept in constant turmoil, and in fear of interfering with their business rivals. I am sure it is worse than a case for the Supreme Court of the United States. The fact is, sir, it is a blight on the country. The fact is, sir, and it is recognized that it needs no elaboration. What the law is under this interpretation?

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1892.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Zola's new book will be entitled "[illegible] Paris." It will deal with the [illegible] and socialism.

Sir Arthur Sullivan says [illegible] the best place to compose in [illegible] being a great [illegible].

The champion chances [illegible] two Auguste Coburg-Coburg who [illegible] second to and with 1,800.

The institution at Weimar known as the Goethe-Schiller Archives [illegible] the Goethe and Schiller Archive to [illegible] the great German writers.

The Ruling Passion.

From Puck.

Robber—Hands up!
Humorist—What may I ask do?

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a cold, nearly all the minor ailments would be avoided. But since it more serious kind of life should be avoided. But since it is little to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure cure for coughs and colds, asthma and bronchitis.—Adv.

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

Or Master Mechanic Richards Will Give His New Locomotive Away.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A working model of the record-breaking locomotive, invented and patented by Master Mechanic Jackson Richards of the leading Baltimore road, was placed on exhibition yesterday in the hall of the Builders' Exchange. A large number of engineers, locomotive experts, and others interested in the increase of speed on railroads visited the hall during the day.

Speaking of his invention, Mr. Richards said: "If the new engine I am about to construct for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago cannot make over 100 miles an hour, I will give it away to the first person I meet. I do not claim that this will be the highest rate of speed it will be capable of making, for I believe the speed will be practically unlimited. If that I mean the engine will be capable of going much faster than any one would care to travel. If the machine is successful, as I believe it will be, it will revolutionize the entire construction of all the high speed locomotives of the future. I have been working on this invention for over ten years, though the drawings were only completed about the middle of September. After this I applied for a patent, and as soon as it was granted I had the working model, now in the Builders' Exchange, made for the purpose of exhibiting it to the public.

"The new inventions will enable a gigantic stride to be taken in the matter of high speed locomotives, and it is more than likely that the time between Philadelphia and New York will be decreased to less than an hour. I intend to make the first trial trip between this city and Chicago with the engine I will have ready for the World's Fair.

"In outward appearance the new locomotive will not differ materially from the speed engine now used by our company between Jersey City and New York. The driving wheels will be a trifle larger, being six feet high in place of five feet eight inches, as at present, and the engine will weigh fifty tons, a small increase over the present weight. The peculiarity of construction lies in the fact that instead of the two cylinders as now used there will be four.

"One cylinder will be located on each side of the locomotive frame as at present, and the other two will be cast on what is known as the cylinder saddle. The inside cylinders are to be cast in one piece, and will be horizontal to the outside ones. The four cylinders will entirely overcome what is known in engines as the dead centre, and the engine will be perfectly balanced without any counterbalance in the driving wheels. This latter improvement will be the means of saving from thirty to fifty per c