The Sun.

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The Political Pendulum.

New York remains true to its odd and interesting political record of nearly thirty years, of never going in favor of either party in two successive elections. It has swung regularly to and fro in eight elections, all of them in leap years, as follows:

1864	Republican.	
1868		Democratic.
1872	Republican.	
1876		Democratic.
1880	Republican.	
1884		Democratic.
1888	Republican.	
1892		Democratic.

New York has oscillated impartially between the two political parties for twenty-eight years. The victors of one Presidential election have been overthrown in the succeeding one; the defeated of one contest have triumphed four years later. The result of this year's battle strengthens and clinches the sanguine expectations of the Republicans that they will win in New York in 1896. Perhaps they will, and certainly no one should begrudge them, in the heyday of a glorious Democratic victory, such harmless consolation as they can extract from this reassuring circumstance.

A thousand congratulations on the fact that 1892 was a Democratic year in New York! Tammany can take care of itself. There will be no JOHN DAVENPORT to menace the voters then, and the Force bill will be a political reminiscence.

The Improvement of New York.

As a matter of course, the trustees of Columbia College report that they will have no difficulty in meeting the financial obligations they assumed in purchasing a large part of the property of the Bloomingdale Asylum on Riverside Drive as the future site of the institution.

That commanding situation, accordingly, will be made still more attractive by the improvements which this powerful college will effect within a few years. Its proper development will be hindered no longer by the presence of the great insane asylum, and capital and enterprise will go forward rapidly to give it the distinction to which it is naturally entitled as the most beautiful region in New York. The intention of the college, it seems, is not to remove the asylum buildings at once, but by alterations and renovations to adapt them to its immediate necessities. They are large and substantial structures, of an appearance far from repulsive, and at an expense of something like $100,000 they can be converted to their new uses, giving the college ample room for educational purposes. The only buildings it will undertake to put up at an early day are a library and a home for a law school, though a general scheme for the subsequent improvement of the whole property will be adopted before the removal of the institution, and it will govern the situation and architecture of these two initial structures.

It may be assumed, therefore, that in the course of the next ten or fifteen years this superb site, overlooking the Hudson River from its commanding elevation, will contain some of the noblest specimens of architecture to be found in America. Near by also will arise the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, though the process of its erection may be slower. Simultaneously other important public structures will be erected on the same heights, and the march of private improvement will be rapid until throughout its whole length the Riverside Drive will be lined with structures befitting so grand a boulevard, an avenue which surpasses any other street in the world in its natural advantages.

Meantime the general improvement of the town will go on according to a scheme of development which has been outlined by Mr. GILROY, and which has been approved by a majority of more than 75,000 of the citizens. The election of last Tuesday has made the task of the municipal administration much easier than before. The supremacy of the Democracy in the government of the town has been made complete, and the preparatory labors of improvement to which the municipal authorities have addressed themselves in repaving the streets and bettering the methods of cleansing them, have received so emphatic a vote of commendation that Mr. GILROY and all those associated with him can now proceed with their plans of improvement with the more courage and the greater certainty of accomplishing successful results. The clean sweep by the Democracy in city and State assures the municipal authorities of all needed support at Albany, and the disorganization of the Republican opposition indicates a long continuance of the complete Democratic dominance now secured.

Every citizen desirous of the best development of New York has good reason for rejoicing over this result of the election, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican. The whole power having been committed to the Democratic party, the whole responsibility for well or ill doing rests on it also. The day of divided party responsibility is past. The people have put the Democratic party under bonds to fulfil the happy promise of what it has accomplished already in the city and State.

Mr. Gladstone on English Universities.

We have before us the full text of the remarkable address on mediæval universities which Mr. GLADSTONE recently delivered at Oxford. The most interesting feature of the oration was the extended and candid comparison of the two great English universities in respect of the distinction of their graduates. Mr. GLADSTONE acknowledged that, while in mediæval times Oxford had decidedly eclipsed her sister seat of learning, yet since the Reformation the relative position of the two institutions has been reversed, and consequently the meed of honor must be awarded on the whole to Cambridge.

As early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, and for two centuries afterward, Oxford, considered as a centre of academical activity, was almost on a par with the great university of Paris. Among the Oxonian luminaries of this epoch Mr. GLADSTONE names ALEXANDER of Hales, ADAM MARSH, DUNS SCOTUS, WILLIAM of Ockham, the celebrated nominalist, and lastly, ROGER BACON, perhaps the highest British intellect of the middle ages. To the latter half of the fourteenth century belongs another Oxford name, that of WYCLIFFE, the earliest English reformer and the precursor of HUSS and JEROME of Prague. The fifteenth century was at both universities a period of obscurity; the dark hour that precedes the dawn. It is noteworthy, however, that Oxford possessed her first printing press as early as the year 1478, while Cambridge had to wait for a similar instrument of knowledge until 1514. We should add that when the first rays of the renaissance fell on England, Oxford still retained her superiority over Cambridge, which has no names to compete with those of GROCYN, COLET, and Sir THOMAS MORE.

When the Reformation had set in, the glory of Oxford seemed to pass away, and such academical activity as remained was mainly visible in Cambridge, as is shown by the names of ASCHAM, CHEKE, THOMAS SMITH, and CECIL, Lord BURLEIGH, who is remembered exclusively as a statesman, but who for a time was a lecturer in Greek. In Cambridge, too, rather than in Oxford, the Reformation found its roots and props. The Elizabethan Bishops generally were Cambridge men, and so were the three prelates, CRANMER, LATIMER, and RIDLEY, whose deaths for the Protestant faith under MARY are commemorated at Oxford. TYNDALE, to whose labors the English Bible is so greatly indebted, found refuge for a while in Cambridge when he had been driven from the sister seat of learning. Every Archbishop of Canterbury between WARHAM and LAUD, excepting POLE, was a Cambridge man. From Cambridge, also, issued most of the champions of Puritanism. For example, BROWN, the leader of the Brownists; WHITAKER, the advocate of more temperate views, and TRAVERS and CARTWRIGHT, who stood between the two. Against these names Oxford can only set in the sixteenth century those of HOOPER, the stiffest of all Puritans; of JEWELL and NOWELL, who contributed to the reforming movement, and of RICHARD HOOKER, whose great work is still a British classic.

In the period that followed the Restoration Cambridge retained her intellectual predominence. The school of philosophy which grew up there was adorned by the names of WHICHCOTE, CUDWORTH, JOHN SMITH, and HENRY MORE. Of incomparably greater weight in the scale is the triad of BACON, MILTON, and NEWTON—names which Oxford is entirely incompetent to match. Apropos of MILTON, it is pointed out by Mr. GLADSTONE that until the close of the last century Oxford had made scarcely an appreciable contribution to the catalogue of English poets, a shortcoming the more surprising because during the nineteenth century she has produced many genuine poets and some who have a title to greatness. Among these may be mentioned SHELLEY, MATTHEW ARNOLD, SWINBURNE, and WILLIAM MORRIS. The great Oxonian names of the last century in English literature were those of Dr. JOHNSON, GIBBON, ADAM SMITH, Bishop BERKELEY, and Bishop BUTLER.

We have seen that Oxford had comparatively little to do with the English Reformation. She has exercised, nevertheless, at other epochs a powerful influence on the movement of religious thought in England. This will be clear when we recall that WYCLIFFE, LAUD, WESLEY, and NEWMAN were all Oxonians. Of WYCLIFFE, the pioneer in protest against the abuses of Catholicism, we have already spoken. As regards LAUD, Mr. GLADSTONE does not think it possible to exaggerate the breadth and depth of the imprint which he made on the Church of England. His scheme of church polity took effect in law at the Restoration, and subsists to this day in all its essential features. JOHN WESLEY was, of course, the founder of Methodism, a system of religious belief which has been adopted by from ten to twenty millions of the English-speaking race. As for NEWMAN, he has set a mark upon the mind and inner spirit of the Anglican Church which, in Mr. GLADSTONE'S opinion, it will carry through many generations.

If we pass to the contributions of the two universities to political life, we find honors pretty equally divided. It is deemed worthy of remark by Mr. GLADSTONE that from 1772 to the present day, from the election of Lord NORTH to the election of Lord SALISBURY, every one of the Chancellors of Oxford, six in number, has also been or has become Prime Minister of the country. We may add that other and greater Oxonians, who have never become Chancellors of their university, have been, nevertheless, Prime Ministers. To this list belong GEORGE CANNING, Sir ROBERT PEEL, and Mr. GLADSTONE himself.

The Chief Rabbi.

A question of interest to at least a portion of the Jewish community of this city has been raised by the venerable, yet belligerent, Rabbi WISE, in challenging the right of Chief Rabbi JACOB JOSEPH to bear the title which has for some years been associated with his name. We are not surprised to learn that the Chief Rabbi is preparing for defence against the assault which has been made upon him with that audacity which is the main characteristic of his powerful assailant.

It is but fair that the observers of this peculiar rabbinical conflict should understand that Chief Rabbi JOSEPH, who has been known in this city under that title for about four years, does not assume to exercise any authority over the American rabbinate at large. Under his jurisdiction are the congregations worshipping in eighteen of the most orthodox synagogues of New York, by which he was chosen to fill the office which he holds, and by which he was invited to come here from Russia, where he had acquired renown as a Torahist. Outside of these eighteen synagogues his chieftancy is not recognized by the rabbinate, though it is known that he stands ready to admit into the union any other congregations of unquestioned orthodoxy that may desire to enter it. There are probably few, if any, of the more prominent rabbis of New York who could be induced to acknowledge his prerogative, or who would be acceptable members of his organization, or who would be able to conform to the prescriptions which he sets up. Such rabbis as Dr. KOHLER, Dr. GOTTHEIL, and Dr. SILVERMAN are not in accord with the Chief Rabbi, as was ascertained a short time ago, when he proposed to call a convention of the representatives of Judaism here, in the expectation that it would result in the extension of his authority.

The venerable and belligerent Rabbi WISE, in his attack upon the Chief Rabbi, fights as the Maccabees fought, and shows no mercy to the adversary. He issues his proclamation under the sanction of the "Central Conference of American Rabbis," and puts his name to it as the President of that body. His language is both wrathful and scornful. He tears the title of Chief Rabbi from the name of JACOB JOSEPH, and tramples upon it. He declares that there is no Chief Rabbi of the American Jews; that the assumption of that title by this Russian is ridiculous in itself, an impertinence to other rabbis, offensive to the American congregations, and not to be tolerated. The words he addresses to the Raf Hakolel give evidence that he does not propose to indulge in any temporizing on this subject. He will not permit the Russian-Jewish immigrants to assume that they are the only representatives of orthodoxy, or that American Judaism is to be outlawed as heretical. He speaks contemptuously of the Chief Rabbi as a "rabbinic-Kabbalistic individual," whose chief business is to write ritual bills of divorce, look after the ceremonial utensils, preach rabbinism in a peculiar jargon, and inspect the flesh of the butchers, the bread of the bakers, and the intoxicants of the liquor sellers. Truly, indeed, this is remarkable language; and it must be admitted that Rabbi WISE allows himself to go very far in his scorification of the Chief Rabbi, and in his disdainful allusions to the functions performed by the holder of that office. He also intimates very broadly that the Chief Rabbi is lacking in "American culture," and cannot be the compeer of American rabbis who render judgment in religion.

This extraordinary attack upon Chief Rabbi JOSEPH by the President of the Hebrew Union College, under the sanction of the Rabbinical Conference, has very naturally raised the choler of the members of the eighteen synagogues which recognize the Chief Rabbi's authority. The only reply to the attack that has been made thus far by any defender of the Chief Rabbi is to the effect that the assailant is not orthodox, has discredited the Abrahamic covenant, does not comprehend the Torah or the Kabbalah, and is a disturber of Israel who has justified the marriage of Jews with Gentiles. Many of the orthodox people, however, are exceedingly anxious that the Chief Rabbi should vindicate his office by the punishment of an adversary who would not scruple to pluck the beard of AARON. The action of the Chief Rabbi is awaited with interest, and there is a report that he is preparing a scourge for the back of the belligerent Rabbi WISE.

Rabbi WISE possesses an advantage on the battlefield, in the fact that he is a master of the English language, which is an unknown tongue to the Chief Rabbi, though he has lived for four years in New York. For a controversy, especially upon religious matters, there is no language superior to the English, which is as rich in words of invective as in words of precision, and which is imbued with the spirit of the nineteenth century. We apprehend that it will be hard to turn the Chief Rabbi's Hebrew into as strong English as Rabbi WISE writes with ease.

The battle itself is one of which we are merely spectators, and in which we do not take sides.

Great American Cavalry Rides.

The recent competitive race of German and Austrian officers between Vienna and Berlin leads a writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* to make a note of some illustrious exploits of our own troopers. The facts accepted in the European contest are that the distance covered is variously estimated at 350 miles and a little more, but certainly short of 370 miles, and that Count STAHREMBERG, the Austrian winner, rode it in some minutes less than three days, Lieut. REITZENSTEIN, the fastest German rider, in a little over 73½ hours, and three Austrians within three days and three hours each.

It is further noted that the roads were of the best, the horses all prepared by weeks of careful training, and probably picked for endurance, carrying also the least possible weights, the winner riding only 128 pounds, plus saddle and bridle. With these helps he made perhaps 120 miles a day for three consecutive days, and the others less. Many of the animals were killed or foundered in the attempt, the horses of STAHREMBERG and REITZENSTEIN being among those that died.

The first comparison from American sources offered by the writer just spoken of, is that of a professional express rider who used to carry the mail from El Paso to Chihuahua. Col. R. I. DODGE is authority for the statement that, as the country was infested by Apaches, the man had to ride by night and hide by day, and used to accomplish the distance, which was 300 miles, in three consecutive nights. This was about one-seventh less than the distance between Berlin and Vienna; but when it is added that the 300 miles were really made within about sixty hours, or in three nights with the intervening two days, which is a higher rate while going than that of STAHREMBERG; that it was done once a week for six months longer, and probably at night, over a country having no roads deserving the name, with only bunch grass for fodder, and with the pony carrying at least 200 pounds, including the mail, it is justly considered a better performance than that of the winner of the Berlin-Vienna race, whose horse died within a day or two after.

The fact that the ponies in the European race came in less injured than the other animals will not, it is said, surprise our army men, since, while a thoroughbred may outpace a pony, "a ride which will kill him will not permanently disable the little runt of the prairie. The latter's ancestry has had to struggle with too much hardship to be easily killed, while the thoroughbred's, has been warmly housed and artificially handled. His heritage is to do and endure; the thoroughbred's, to make pace."

Turning to individual riders in our cavalry, the writer notes that in 1873 several couriers rode from Major THORNBURG'S command, then besieged by Indians, to Gen. MERRITT'S column, a distance of 170 miles, in less than 24 hours. Only last year, two troopers of the Eighth Cavalry rode with despatches 110 miles in 20 hours, and Capt. FOUNTAIN rode 84 miles in 8 hours, and 110 miles in 23. Rides of from 120 to 150 miles have repeatedly been made within the day and night by our ordinary troop horses, without special preparation and generally without injury.

Indeed, it is in marching considerable detachments over great distances that our cavalry officers have won their greatest successes, since the speed and endurance of the troop are that of the poorest horse, and the more numerous the individuals the slower the speed. Our cavalry horse, too, is not of the highest lineage, and on the march usually carries little less than 250 pounds, while he cannot always be regularly and well fed and watered. Keeping these points in view, the writer in question notes that in 1873 Col. MACKENZIE, during a raid into Mexico after Indians, made 145 miles in twenty-eight hours, and the next year, in pursuing horse thieves, he led his command eighty-five miles in fifteen hours. In 1880, Capt. WOOD, while pursuing a deserter who had run off with the company's funds, rode with eight men 140 miles in thirty-one hours, and not a horse was injured. During the previous year Capt. DODGE, with his troop, rode 80 miles in 16 hours; Lieut. WOOD, with his troop, 70 miles in 12 hours; Capt. FECHET, with two troops, 85 miles in 14 hours; Col. HENRY, with four troops, 108 miles in 33 hours. In this last case they were in the saddle 22 hours; and though one horse died at the end of the march, none of the others had sore backs, and after 24 hours they started out again. The same command made a night march of 50 miles in 10 hours. Gen. MERRITT, in 1879, with his large command, rode 170 miles to the relief of PAYNE in 65½ hours, and arrived in prime order. Col. HENRY holds that a cavalry command, after a month's drills of from 15 to 20 miles at rapid gaits, should, with increased feeds, "make 50 to 60 miles a day as long as required; and to such a command 100 miles in twenty-four hours ought to be easy. The horse, like the athlete, needs training, and when this is done his endurance is limited only by that of his rider."

The great point to be noted in these instances, which are declared to be simply such as many of our cavalry officers can duplicate in their experience, is that they were rides made by common-bred, native troop horses, not always kept hard and ready for work, and made, too, generally across country on mere trails, or no roads at all, not seldom on ground hilly and badly cut up, carrying heavy weights, with the pace made that of the slowest horses, while for the riders the incentive was $13 a month and simple duty, instead of a $5,000 prize and great reputation.

Admitting, then, that the ordinary work of our cavalrymen will stand high in comparison with the Berlin and Vienna ride, all things considered, to what shall the excellence of the former be ascribed? The writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* traces it to the high vitality of the American horse, and also to the fact that all the cavalry work on the plains tends to distance riding, while this is true of no other regular army. Such a thing, he says, as Gen. MILES'S "raider and pursuer" drills, in which groups of twenty men or more rode between 120 and 140 miles in from forty to fifty hours, would never be dreamed of in Germany. The general conclusion which he reaches, derived from some familiarity with European cavalry, as well as with our own, aided by a study of the Arabian horse both in the French army in Algiers and on the Syrian deserts, is as follows:

"After all said, the palm for distance riding must be awarded to our own cavalry officers. Taking all the conditions into account, there are probably no civilized horsemen who can ride so far with a body of men and bring them to the end of their journey in as clean a condition as the best of our officers on the plains. The talent to do this is by no means universal; but it is widespread. And though we may marvel at the recent 350 miles ridden in from 72 to 80 hours by the most expert foreign horsemen on their picked horses, the record of dead and foundered steeds leads us to believe that we could have done as well and saved our horses."

At all events, the statistics thus furnished will show that for long-distance riding with considerable bodies of troops, which is the main point to be noted for practical military use, our army can at least hold its own with any other in the world.

Their Surviving Leader.

The disappearing of Governor MCKINLEY as a probable candidate for President in the next Republican National Convention began on Wednesday morning last. The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED was not hurt in his chances for the Presidency, for he had and has none, great as are his talents and his force of character. He comes from Mr. BLAINE'S State. If Mr. REED had had the promise and potency of a candidate in him, they would have gone down with the Force bill last week. The Republicans would only tempt defeat by putting extremists to the front, but where are they to find among their leaders a man who has made himself the champion of moderate opinions?

There are a few Republicans who had the courage to oppose the Force bill. There are many Republicans, and especially in the Northwest, who have doubted the wisdom of stretching protection until it cracked. But what distinguished and capable Republican leader is there, in good standing with his party, who has an unimpeachable record on both questions? From the seniors like JOHN SHERMAN to the juniors like HENRY CABOT LODGE of the LODGE bill, is there any such leader in the Republican party?

Just one. His name is JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE. He tried to save his party from high-handed monkeying with the election laws and from air-tight protection. His party thought it was wiser than he. The Federal officeholders were more powerful than his friends at Minneapolis. The Republican party made a liberal offer for defeat, and has been liberally defeated.

Is there anybody besides Mr. BLAINE now in sight for 1896?

We Do Not Agree With Her.

We cannot agree with the remark of Mrs. HESTER M. POOLE, at the Sorosis luncheon on Monday, that "women as a class are wofully easy to be imposed upon."

Of course, she meant as a class distinguished from men, and her imputation was that women are more gullible than men, and more easily caught by the wiles of impostors because of the tenderness of their sympathy and their unreasoning impulsiveness.

It could be said with fully as much truth that it is easy to impose on men as a class. If Mrs. POOLE went to the women adventurers for an opinion as to that matter, we dare say that they would tell her that they had found out from practical experiment that folly and vanity prevail among men. It is not difficult for a pretty woman to humbug the run of men, she would have told Mrs. POOLE. The dominance of the masculine judgment over the masculine emotions is a mere pretence, she would have said. The weaker sex, so far as concerns power of will, she would have declared, is the male. The capacity for endurance, the ability to bear pain and suffering, and the mastery of the emotions, she would have testified, are stronger in the woman than the man.

As traders women certainly are not excelled by men in shrewdness. They are what mercantile people call close buyers. They are not easily cheated and they are more cautious in their ventures. In business they keep cool heads, both because of their natural temperament and because they are far less addicted to the stimulants which in so many cases weaken and pervert the judgment of men. Women may not be adapted to the management of large enterprises requiring comprehensiveness of view, but in the smaller sphere of trade they exhibit great cleverness. If they do not know anything about business details, it may be possible for men in whom they have mistaken confidence to cheat them, but their keener suspicion usually serves to protect them against fraud and imposture.

The great trouble with women—nay, we will not call it that, it is rather one of their most irresistible charms—is their disposition to make effective their pure femininity in dealing with men even in business affairs. They expect to get consideration and to gain advantages simply because they are women. Thus they refuse to come into square and cold competition with men, and by so doing they show great instinctive cleverness. They try to bias masculine judgment by the power of feminine attractions, or by appealing to the protection of men. And they are successful in the effort.

Oh, yes, Mrs. POOLE, women are very artful, and so far as imposition goes, they are not at a disadvantage with men. But it is a beautiful art. Without it the charm of existence would be gone.

The Election and Good Roads.

Mr. ALBERT A. POPE, who is industriously and successfully a rousing the general public to appreciate the value and need of good roads, invites our attention to a petition that he has sent around to be signed by "college Presidents, railroad Presidents, Postmasters, and others," asking Congress to make a new Federal Department "similar to the Agricultural Department," to be entitled the "Road Department," for the "purpose of promoting the art of constructing and maintaining roads." It should "provide also for teaching students, so that they may become skilled road engineers."

Unfortunately for Mr. POPE, the late election has decided against any such addition to the Federal machine. The Democratic party was not elected to enlarge the functions and business of the general Government and to increase the list of officeholders. The Republicans, if they had stayed in power, would have liked nothing better than to create new Cabinet offices, with their political perquisites; but with the Democrats victorious the question of road making will have to be attended to by its natural and legitimate supervisors, the individual States.

Instead of adding to the Cabinet, among the most splendid illustrations which Mr. CLEVELAND will be able to exhibit of genuine Democracy will be to abolish the showy and useless Department of Agriculture, and when the door closes on Uncle JERRY RUSK, by far the more able and picturesque of the two political farmers who have figured in the United States Government, to seal it up forever, and put a coat of prime Jeffersonian paint over the spot.

To the great number of esteemed but exasperated Republicans who are now favoring THE SUN with postal-card curses on account of the Force bill issue, we desire to express once for all our profound acknowledgments and hearty appreciation. We are even disposed to believe that the compliment, coming in different forms from so many independent sources, and in some instances conveyed in language the sincerity of which is guaranteed by its profane energy, may not be wholly undeserved. Our Republican friends will find themselves more grateful to THE SUN by and by, when the smoke has arisen from the battlefield whereon the Force bill met its Waterloo, and particularly when they have all paid the hatter. Then they will perceive that the principle for which THE SUN contends is far more important to the republic which the fathers founded than the success or defeat of any partisan organization. The country has escaped a peril which no patriotic Republican should lose sight of. For this last step of centralization and Federal aggression threatened the very foundation of our free institutions, and if it had been taken, the success of the Force bill conspiracy would surely have shortened the lifetime of the blessed Government which we all love in common and mean to uphold. That is why we accept as compliments the hasty reproaches of our Republican friends respecting THE SUN'S course in the canvass. Let them quit swearing at THE SUN and reviling it, and despitefully using it, and say to each other, like SHAKESPEARE'S shipwrecked philosopher:

"'Beseech you, sir, be merry; you have cause
(So have we all) of joy; for our escape
Is much beyond our loss."

Next to its celebrated Shibboleth essay, the *New York Times's* most humorous contribution to the political literature of the day is its leading editorial article of yesterday, nominating the Hon. CARL SCHURZ for United States Senator from New York to succeed the Hon. FRANK HISCOCK.

THE GREAT ESCAPE.

No Force Bill; No Negro Domination—Now Smash the Cage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The greatest issue in the political contest just closed, with so much honor to the Democracy of the United States, was the devilish, the despotic, the un-American Force bill. That was the momentous issue on which the battle for the right was fought, and which precipitated the landslide of Democratic votes throughout the length and breadth of this land on Tuesday, and all honor to THE SUN for the ability and persistency with which it has pictured the horrors of that damnable bill, educating everybody to a full knowledge of the despotic measure.

Delightful reading was THE SUN'S pathetic appeal to Czar Reed, Whitelaw Reid, and all of the other Republican stump orators, to induce them to unseal their lips and discuss the Force bill; but the fiat had gone forth from the Republican National Committee obliging their stump speakers to ignore the Force bill and to treat it as a bald-headed, bare-backed lie, which they did to the very letter. However, the powerful Force bill editorials published in THE SUN day after day, week after week, and month after month, so thoroughly aroused the public to the terrors of the diabolical Force bill that on Tuesday last they rose in all their might from Maine to California and buried the accursed bill deeper than the depths of Sheol.

The readers of THE SUN, and they are legion, know that that paper has been assiduously engaged, ever since the Force bill was first introduced in Congress two years ago, in enlightening the community regarding the unlimited power conferred by this bill to perpetuate the Republican party. When the bill passed the Republican Congress and was introduced in the Republican Senate, THE SUN nobly stood by the eloquent, glorious Senator Gorman in his protracted and desperate fight against this hellish measure, and he heroically accomplished its defeat in the United States Senate; otherwise, President Harrison would long ago have signed the bill, and last Tuesday's election would have been a farce, as far as the Democratic party is concerned, for the Republican inspectors, backed up by bayonets, would have counted the ballots as the Southern Returning Boards did in 1876, when they counted in the fraudulent Hayes.

Now that THE SUN has killed the Force bill, we have opportunity to regulate minor issues, because now our votes will be honestly counted, and the people will continue to have a voice in the Government.

True Americans want no Force bill.
No Negro Domination.
No bayonets at the polls.
No Iron Cage.
Nine hearty cheers and a tiger for THE SUN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12. B. W.

Speculations About Mr. Whitney.

From the Washington Evening Star.

William C. Whitney's place in his party is very high, and it may be higher after a while. Mr. Whitney is one of those self-contained spirits who, in the language of Artemus Ward, "never slop over." He may not regard the premiership of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet as a stepping stone to the succession in 1896, and may prefer a less responsible connection with the republic's diplomacy, say, the mission to London or Paris.

From the Cleveland Leader.

William C. Whitney will lead the Democracy in 1896.

REPEAL, REPEAL!

The First Duty of the Democracy Is to Abolish the Federal Election Laws.

From the Jersey City News.

THE SUN is right. The first duty of the Democracy will be to wipe out the system of Federal interference in elections. This is the first step toward finally effacing the scars of the war. It is the surest guarantee of safety from subversive ideas and tendencies in the future.

From the Richmond Times.

The acts of Congress which authorize the United States courts to appoint United States deputy marshals to meddle with the elections of the people must be repealed.

From the Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser.

With a President and both branches of Congress at its command, if the tariff tax be not removed from raw material and the necessaries of life, and the statute providing for supervisors of election be not repealed, the Democratic party will be made to stand up in a corner, as the Republican party has just been made to do, only more so, and just as properly.

From the York Gazette.

The laws must be repealed, and Davenport must be kicked out. The American people want no scoundrel to interfere, at the behest of the Government, in their elections. They have been shown the dangers of Force bill tactics, and they want none of them. The corrupter of elections must go; and the election laws of 1871, passed to perpetuate Republican misrule by fraud, intimidation, and bribery, must be repealed.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Repeal! Repeal! No Federal interference in State elections, whether the central power be wielded by Republicans or Democrats.

From the Holyoke Daily Democrat.

The Federal supervisors and the Federal marshals must go.

From the Petersburg Daily Index-Appeal.

It is to be assumed that one of the very first acts of the Fifty-third Congress will be to erase from the statute books all the Force bill legislation now there, and by virtue of which Attorney-General Miller was enabled for several days to throw the whole country into a flurry of apprehension lest there should be a conflict between Federal and State officials at the polls on election day. It is not Mr. John I. Davenport that is obnoxious half so much as the legislation which makes his official existence possible. There ought to be an end of him and of it just as quickly as the two Houses of the Fifty-third Congress can pass an act and President Cleveland affix his signature to it.

STILL EXPLAINING IT.

Further Republican Rumination as to the Cause of the Trouble.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Madame," said the doctor in response to the earnest inquiry of his patient, "you are suffering from a complication of disorders, the exact nature of which can only be ascertained at the post mortem." This is about our political condition at the present time.

The chief causes of the Republican defeat were Mr. Cleveland's popularity with the business men of the principal industrial states, the hostility of the organized labor element of the country to Whitelaw Reid, and the prejudice of a large class of the people against the McKinley tariff law.

From the Boston Evening Record.

If Blaine had only been nominated!

From the New York Age.

Whenever the Republican party has abandoned the issue of equal rights for all under the Constitution; whenever the Republican party has deserted the great moral issues which led to the war of the rebellion and resulted in the adoption of the three war amendments to the Constitution; whenever the Republican party has allowed Mr. James G. Blaine to define the issues, as he did in 1884 and 1892, the Republican party has met with disaster at the ballot box.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Chicago carried Illinois, and New York and Brooklyn carried New York. The slums did it.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

The workingmen determined that they would give the "bosses" a blow on the neck and strip them of their alleged excessive profits. They believed that they could do it with safety to themselves. After reading Cleveland's letter of acceptance, which materially modified the free trade declarations of the Democratic platform, they were assured that the most the Democrats would do if put in power would be to put down the protection about a half. They believed that the result of that cut would secure them store goods considerably cheaper and that their wages would remain just the same, and that the profits of the employers would drop to a reasonable figure. So they voted for Cleveland and "tariff reform," and gave him Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and helped to cut down the Republican majorities in Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and other States.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

If the Presidential election could have been postponed for two years the beneficial results of the McKinley bill as a whole would have been so firmly established in the convictions of the American people that the Republican party would have been impregnably fortified against the assaults of the free traders.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

It is worse than silly, and adds to the sting of defeat, to attribute the Republican defeat to any cause but the right one—it is a verdict against the McKinley Tariff bill; the issue was fairly before the people and they have condemned it.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

One cause for the reverse was the constructive endorsement by the Administration of the Force bill, so called, prepared by Henry Cabot Lodge, which, although defeated, was used by the Democratic leaders to solidify the South by setting forth the horrors of a purely hypothetical bayonet rule and terrifying Southern voters. Otherwise the solid south might have divided.

The Sun and the Solid South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I write to thank you again for the effective aid you have given to the Democracy of Johnston county during the campaign just ended by circulating THE SUN so extensively. It was a splendid political document. Our majority last Tuesday was the greatest we ever gave. I give you the approximate figures for the past twenty years:

1872—Grant's majority	400
1876—Tilden's majority	400
1880—Hancock's majority	875
1884—Cleveland's majority	970
1888—Cleveland's majority	850
1892—Cleveland's majority	2,145

Johnston county is probably the banner county of the State, and it is largely due to aid given us so liberally by the great Democratic press.

Again thanking you, I am, JAMES H. FOY,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., Nov. 11.

Prophetic Words of Mr. Blaine.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

James G. Blaine at Philadelphia, just before the election of 1880, in which Pennsylvania went Democratic, said:

"I have come here not with the purpose of eulogizing the Administration, but to bear my testimony and to give you a warning that, as Pennsylvania votes on next Tuesday, the nation may vote two years hence."

The Last of a Mugwump Group.

From the Boston Journal.

Of the six blooming Mugwumps who were elected to Congress from Massachusetts two years ago, Mr. Stevens is the sole survivor.

Candor with a Customer.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"We cannot claim that our baking powder is absolutely pure," said the agent, "such a thing as absolute purity is impossible. We do our best, however. For instance, we threw out a hundred-pound can last week because it was discovered that one of our workmen had carelessly made a chalk mark on the inside of the can before the powder was put in—"

The grocer surrendered.

Sullivanian Philosophy for the G. O. P.

From the Belfast Age.

A Republican on being twitted on the overwhelming defeat said sorrowfully: "Oh, well, I'm like John L. Sullivan; d——d glad we are licked by American people."

Generous Praise from the Enemy.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

THE SUN has demonstrated that it is the most influential paper in the Democratic party.

Force of Habit.

From Puck.

Fred—What makes Jack slap himself in the different parts of his body at odd intervals?

Dick—He stopped at a New Jersey summer resort and can't get rid of the habit.

Neuralgic pains, asthmatic, and all throat affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Adv.*

Take the popular New York Central route to Cleveland; six trains every day.—*Adv.*

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The weather on election day was all the most enthusiastic holiday maker could desire. The whole world was abroad, and the grounds of the Athletic Club, where its members were playing a football match with Yale College, looked like the polo ground at Newport during the season, so crowded was it with four-in-hands, victorias, and tandems. There were many pretty faces, too, and scores of smart hats and gowns, whose sympathies, judging from the flutter of pale blue on the summer breeze, were in favor of Yale, which, by the way, scored a victory as complete as that of the Democratic party in the election.

It is difficult to say where the female portion of the population hid themselves during the day, for the city's streets were absolutely denuded of them, while men of all sorts, sizes, degrees, and conditions swarmed at every corner and in every thoroughfare. Old timers were reminded of New Year's Day about forty or fifty years ago, when, in obedience to the ancient Dutch custom, the dudes of that period or the dandies—which is a better word—attired themselves in dress suits, plush waistcoats, and white satin ties, in order to pay their respects, as the phrase went, to all the ladies of their acquaintance from the Battery to Union square. A great deal of enthusiasm and excitement were thrown into these visits, the women standing all day in their drawing rooms clad in gorgeous array, and keeping carefully made out lists of their visitors, which frequently ran up into the hundreds. For a lady to be abroad on New Year's Day argued a deficiency of admirers who would seek her in her own house, and, as a matter of course, not one was to be seen, the streets being pervaded with black coats. This "remnant of Dutch barbarism," as it is styled in these days, died a natural death several years ago, but it died hard, and there are still towns and villages in New York and New Jersey where an effort is made to keep it up.

There has been a notable ringing of wedding bells and a flutter of bridesmaids during the last week, but every item of the celebrations has been reported and published, even to the English wedding cake at Miss Gardiner's marriage, which came so near being too late that double duties had to be paid at the Custom House in order to release it on the morning of the wedding. It was architecturally pleasing when it did arrive, however, being three stories high, with a mansard roof, from which floated the Stars and Stripes and the union jack in the most engaging saccharine harmony.

The engagement of Miss Alice Cowdin, daughter of the late Elliott F. Cowdin, to Mr. Hamilton Hoppin has been officially announced within a few days, and that of Miss Mackay and Mr. George D. Morgan, which has been currently reported and commented upon for several weeks past, has been contradicted on the best authority.

The engagement of Miss Marie Havemeyer to Mr. Perry Tiffany is currently reported.

Foremost among the benevolent enterprises of the winter comes "the dear old charity ball," which, as every one knows, is for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, one of the oldest and most valuable charitable institutions in this city. The ball will take place on Jan. 3 next, in the Madison square amphitheatre, which will be contracted and draped so as to diminish in a measure its vast size. The assembly rooms will be used for supper and refitting rooms, a want that was greatly felt at the Metropolitan Opera House, where there were no desirable apartments for these purposes. A committee of ladies will receive the guests, and Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, with the aid of a large number of his friends, will preside over the dancing floor, and see to the general comfort and enjoyment of the guests. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, 8 East Twenty-ninth street, will be at home every day between 11 and 1, after Dec. 1, for the sale of boxes, which, on account of the greater number to dispose of, will be reduced in price this year.

The untimely and unexpected death of the Duke of Marlborough points a moral. If it does not adorn a tale, and the history of the American Duchess is a singular commentary upon the fragility of human plans and the easy overthrow of worldly longings and ambitions. Beautiful, clever, and with an ambition for wealth and distinction, Miss Lily Price, the daughter of a most worthy and estimable officer in the United States navy, compassed by her two marriages the acquisition of all that she most desired