The Sun.

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THE SUN, New York City.

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

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

The South Released.

What a raging Republican in Buffalo says in the following letter is true, and there is another truth of equal moment behind it:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Thell with your damd Force bill. We'd have busted your solid South, but for it. See? REPUBLICAN.

Since 1860, when the South was solidified in opposition to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, it has remained unbroken under the pressure of the results of the Northern triumph. These thirty years, which have seen its greatest impoverishment, have also brought its highest prosperity. Its material development has done much to raise it again to a plane of politics from which it might consider all national questions on their merits, without throwing into the scale the threat to its own prosperity and peace always contained in Republican domination. For twenty years the prospect of some portion of the South breaking through the traditions stamped upon it by the war has been steadily growing, yet when election time came around the plunge out of the ranks of the Democracy seemed fraught with too serious danger, and it was not taken. We are inclined to think that it would have been seen in 1892, if the harsh folly of the New Republicanism of THOMAS REED and BENJAMIN HARRISON, at the very moment when the hesitating Southerners were on the point of crossing the Republican threshold, had not suddenly launched the idea of forcing the South into the Republican party by means of a lash upon its back, instead of standing quietly at the opened gates with the hand of welcome. While the Force bill was in the air the Southerner and Democrat would have as soon thought of putting a torch to his State Capitol as to help to carry his State into the Republican ranks.

Now that the Force bill, and with it the dread of Federal intrusion, have been buried with a shock that will forever bar their resurrection, the chance to emerge from the iron-bound necessities which hold the Southern States together so long must return; and in the natural order of things the solid South will before long cease to exist. The decisive triumph of Democracy on Tuesday will give again to the Southerners a citizenship from which all sectional prejudice has been totally disconnected, and at last our national harmony will be complete in fact and spirit as well as in name.

In the matter of the Force bill the Republicans have builded better than they knew. They drove their own organization to destruction with it; but they brought a priceless boon upon the South and upon the United States. Our Buffalo friend can look to the future with brighter hope than ever.

Paris Shaken Up.

Pending the introduction of the Army bill in the Reichstag and the publication of the draft of Mr. GLADSTONE'S home rule project, the most interesting point of Europe will be Paris, where this week a determined effort will be made to overturn the LOUBET Cabinet. The dynamite bomb placed in front of the Paris office of the Carmaux mines and subsequently removed to a police station, where its explosion killed several persons, has shaken the confidence of the Parisians in the present Ministry and has revived the desire for a strong man at the head of the Government. At present M. CONSTANS is the only strong man in sight, and his friends are likely to push him forward if M. LOUBET is beaten on either of several Cabinet questions which will come up for discussion in the course of the next few days.

All that part of the Paris population which upholds the rights of individual property and desires the maintenance of peace and order, is inclined to attribute the revival of Anarchist activity to the encouragement given by Premier LOUBET to the strikers in the Carmaux affair. It is a fact that in the so-called compromise imposed by the Government on the parties to the Carmaux quarrel, the mine owners got scarcely anything and the workmen almost everything. The superintendent of the mines, indeed, was allowed to keep his post, but he was compelled to replace upon the pay roll of the company the discharged workman CALVIGNAC, and at the same time to give him leave of absence to perform the functions of Mayor of the commune. Moreover, a large proportion of the arrested ringleaders of the riot which took place among the strikers were released. The outcome of the Carmaux affair was hailed as a victory by Socialists all over Europe, and although socialism is by no means to be confounded with anarchism, the Paris Anarchists seem to have imagined that they, too, had received a license to commit fresh deeds of violence. If they did not so construe the indulgence shown by the Government to the riotous miners, there would be no significance in their placing a dynamite bomb in front of the Paris office of the Carmaux mines.

It is not only the disturbing effect of the course pursued at Carmaux by M. LOUBET on the internal tranquillity of France which has aroused Parisian opinion against him and threatened him with shipwreck in the Chamber of Deputies. The almost complete surrender of the Government to the demands of Socialist workmen is said to have been viewed with the utmost disapproval at St. Petersburg, and to have caused the negotiations for a definite treaty to be summarily broken off. Now, next to the maintenance of order and the rights of property, the thing most ardently desired by the great majority of Frenchmen is that the recent friendly understanding with the Czar shall take the form of a solemn international agreement. Ever since M. RIBOT, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a conference with M. DE GIERS, the Russian Foreign Minister, at Wiesbaden, it has been believed that the conclusion of an alliance was close at hand. It is no fault of M. RIBOT that the hope has not been realized. He is known to have strenuously opposed the concessions made by M. LOUBET to the strikers, and to have opposed them on the express ground that they would impede the success of his negotiations at St. Petersburg. M. DE FREYCINET, the French War Minister, took the same position, and, consequently, if the present Cabinet is overthrown, these two members of it are likely to figure in the new Government. At first sight, indeed, it seems improbable that M. DE FREYCINET could ever be a colleague of M. CONSTANS, for the former is charged with being a member of the cabal which elbowed the latter out of a previous Cabinet. But M. DE FREYCINET has not been nicknamed the "White Mouse" for nothing: he has never yet encountered a dilemma out of which he could not crawl.

The reappearance of M. CONSTANS on the public stage at this juncture would make him a formidable candidate for the office of President of the republic. Hitherto the most conspicuous aspirants for the place have been President CARNOT, who hopes to be reelected, and M. DE FREYCINET, who came near carrying off the prize at the time when M. CARNOT was accepted as a compromise candidate. The present Chamber of Deputies will expire by limitation in 1893, and the new Chamber, meeting in joint session with the Senate, will choose the next President. Should M. CONSTANS now be restored to the post of Minister of the Interior, and should he manage to keep it until the next general election, he is sure, unless his hand has lost its cunning, to select and return Deputies favorable to his own pretensions. A well-founded jealousy of his abilities and aims may again cause the French politicians to combine against him, but they will have to yield to the demand for a strong man, if it grows loud and peremptory. The Parisians believe that CONSTANS can put a stop to dynamite outrages, and that is a great point in his favor.

What Did It.

The Hon. HENRY M. TELLER, a Senator in Congress from Colorado, was an earnest opponent of the Force bill in the Fifty-first Congress. It required a good deal of courage for a Republican to oppose the Force bill in 1890, but Mr. TELLER was one of the Republican Senators who dared to do it, and the Administration couldn't whip him in. He is one of the few conspicuous Republicans who can say that they had no hand in bringing disaster upon their party. His opinion of the cause of that disaster is worth quoting because it is the opinion of a man who is not obliged to apologize or dissemble, but tells the truth to his party now just as he told the truth to his party in 1890:

"The bill was vicious in principle and bad in detail. Its simple passage through the House cost us the loss of every Republican Congressional district in the South save one, and West Virginia and Delaware in this election, and thousands of Republican votes in the doubtful States, as it did in the Congressional election of 1890. I have no doubt myself that the Force bill has been a greater factor in causing the defeat of the Republican party in close States than the tariff question."

JOHN IMPUDENT DAVENPORT, THOMAS BRACKETT REED, GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, NELSON WILMARTH ALDRICH, HENRY CABOT LODGE—these are the men who owe an apology to Gen. HARRISON. And yet if Gen. HARRISON had only had the courage to oppose the Force bill, to come out straight against it in his letter of acceptance instead of babbling about a non-partisan commission, who knows but he might have saved himself from the wreck?

The Full Results.

The 297 civil service reformers in this State may be interested in this extract from a Washington despatch printed by our esteemed contemporary, the *Tribune:*

"Within the last three days the heads of departments have been fairly besieged by employees who were not appointed under the Civil Service law to be taken into the classified service in some way, in order to afford them protection. It is said that these employees are very much alarmed, as they fear that the coming Administration will pursue a more aggressive policy than Mr. CLEVELAND did during his former tenure of office."

The same 297 civil service reformers will be deeply interested by some remarks made by the Hon. RICHARD CROKER to a *Tribune* reporter last Saturday. "How about the Federal offices?" Mr. CROKER was asked.

"I am in favor of the Democrats taking possession of all the offices they have won," was the reply. "There has been no opportunity for misrepresentation in my position. We made no fight for the offices, and there were none promised to anybody. Now that we have won, I think that the Democrats should have the full results of their victory."

That is a sound proposition, and every Democrat in the United States approves it. Keeping in office Republican officeholders who are not within the pale of the civil service law and rules would be a proper result for a Republican victory, not a Democratic victory.

The attention of the 297 civil service reformers in this State should be directed, sorrowfully but firmly, to this fact. To the victors belong the spoils. No Chinese need apply. Political amateurs positively not admitted.

Town and Country in the Election.

Some Republican journals, among them the *Cleveland Leader*, have no better explanation of their party's overthrow to offer than the "influx of foreigners" in New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago. In assigning a reason so untenable and so puerile, additional evidence is given of the reactionary tendency which besets the Republicans and has marked of late the course of so many of its leaders.

In point of fact, there has been no marked influx of new-made foreign-born voters in New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago. The total number of naturalizations in these cities, and in other places where the foreign-born vote is large, has been decidedly below the average of previous Presidential years. There has been a much larger proportionate infusion of foreign-born voters during the past ten years in the New England States than in New York. Since 1880 the foreign-born population has increased 3 per cent. in Maine, 4 per cent. in Rhode Island, 4½ per cent. in Massachusetts, and 6 per cent. in New Hampshire, without affecting the politics in either of these States adversely to the Republicans. During the same period the foreign-born voting population of New York city increased less than 2½ per cent.; in Brooklyn the increase has been but little more than 1 per cent. So that the question of nativity has nothing to do with the Republican defeat. So far as intense Americanism is concerned, it is a fact that every one of the seventeen States which, according to the Federal census, had less than ten foreign-born for each one hundred native-born inhabitants, was carried by the Democracy. Where the disparity was greatest the Democratic majority was generally largest.

Our excited Republican friends have fallen into a serious error. They cannot have failed to notice that while enormous gains have been made in the big cities of the country by the Democratic party, the agricultural districts of the North and West have, generally speaking, stood steadfast to the Republican party, and where there has been any material defection in these, it has not been toward the Democracy, but toward the People's party. Thus, in the great farming State of Iowa, which has an uncommonly small urban population, the Republicans did surprisingly well. The same statement is generally true of the rural districts of New York, Michigan, Minnesota, and also of Illinois.

The Republicans have not held their own in the large cities. They have made no inroads into the Democratic ranks. They have proved unable this year to stop the desertions. This condition of things is as strongly marked in those cities where the foreign-born population is large, as in those wherein it is small or is diminishing. In the big cities, where progress and enlightenment rule, where political information is rapidly and thoroughly disseminated, where the perils of centralization are keenly felt, and the burdens of a retrograde policy hang heavily and cut deep, the Republican plan of back-number campaigning is ineffective, and the glory of Democracy constantly expands and increases.

All political revolutions and all serious political changes which, not partaking of the qualities of revolution, are gradual in character, begin in the great centres of influence and knowledge. Afterward they extend to the smaller cities, then to the towns, and finally to the country districts, but the latter are usually the last to be affected. This is one of the reasons why we think that journals like the *Cleveland Leader* are sadly mistaken in the explanation of the causes which operated in the contest of last week, and why it requires more than the ingenuity of crude partisanship to extract many sunbeams of confidence for the Republicans from the salted cucumbers of the vote.

The Hunting of the Deer.

In the new Game law passed by the Legislature of 1892 there is a special article relating to Kings, Queens, and Suffolk counties and Long Island Sound. This article provides that deer shall not be shot at, hunted with dogs or otherwise, or killed on Long Island, except from the 10th to the 16th day of November inclusive. A violation of this prohibition, or an attempt to violate it, is declared to be a misdemeanor, and is therefore punishable under the Penal Code by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The offender is also liable to a penalty, recoverable in a civil suit, of one hundred dollars for each deer shot at or killed out of season.

In commenting upon the Long Island Game law a few days ago the *New York Times* remarks:

"If any hunter is so fortunate as to meet a deer on Long Island on public grounds between the 10th and 16th of this month he is at liberty to bag the game, if he can. Six days are given the sportsmen. It is not generally believed that there are six deer on Long Island, but the fact is that once in a while one of the animals escapes from some private enclosure, and that a few remain in a wild state in the middle and eastern portions of the island."

The *Times* is misinformed as to the number of deer still to be found on Long Island. Only a few weeks since, a farmer who lives in the neighborhood of Lake Ronkonkoma presented a claim to the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk county, at Riverhead, for reimbursement on account of the damage which he alleged had been done to his crops by the incursions of deer into his fields. He thought that, inasmuch as the law prohibited him from killing these animals in the summer, it ought at least to afford him some redress for the injury which they did. According to his account, the deer which thus visited his lands were quite numerous; and we are assured by a gentleman who was out deer hunting last week north of Central Islip and west of Lake Ronkonkoma, that there were certainly as many as one hundred deer in that wooded district. Twenty-five years ago deer were also plenty much further east, between Manor Station on the Long Island Railroad and the village of Wading River on the Sound, which is to be the terminus of the new extension of the north side branch. From this region, however, the animals have now almost entirely disappeared; but the protection afforded by the law has sufficed to prevent their extermination in the lake district further west, and the number of deer which have their range there is variously estimated by those best informed at from forty to one hundred.

It seems somewhat remarkable that any deer at all should still exist in a wild state in a part of the country which has been so long settled as Long Island; but we are informed that even in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, the earliest inhabited portion of New England, considerable numbers of deer are still to be met with.

In Pennsylvania, a few days ago, a snow-white deer was killed at a place called Baker's Run, in Clinton county, northwest of Harrisburg. We have never heard of a white deer being killed or even being seen on Long Island. Pennsylvania seems to have a monopoly of deer of this color, another having been killed about twenty years ago in Schuylkill county. It seems to us that a white deer, like a white crow, ought to be allowed to go free even by the most enthusiastic sportsman, unless he be a man with the instincts of the Rev. THOMAS DIXON, the Richmond county robin slayer—and such a person cannot be dignified with the title of sportsman at all.

Carl Schurz and the Great Fraud.

We happened yesterday to be looking over an interesting collection of old autographs and letters, and among them we came upon this communication:

"QUINCY, 6th August, 1880.

John McKeon, Edward Cooper, and other gentlemen of the Democratic Organization of New York.

GENTLEMEN: On my return from an excursion in western New York I find yours of the 15th of July doing me the honor to invite me to address a general meeting of the Democracy of the city of New York assembled for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by them for the highest offices under the Government of the Union during the approaching term.

These nominations appear to me unexceptionable, and I only hope that if they should prove to be ratified by the voice of the people they will not *again be filched away by fraud.* I have no more to say. Very truly yours, "CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

This letter referred to the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK for the Presidency. At the time when it was written RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was occupying the White House, and CARL SCHURZ was acting as his Secretary of the Interior.

As we read the letter, it seemed strange indeed that any one could venture even to suggest that a man who had directly profited by the great Presidential fraud should be made a Democratic Senator of the United States from the great State of New York.

The Democrats will be unable to work the Force bill scare on the south four years hence.—*Trenton Daily Gazette.*

No, indeed. Long before then the last trace of Force bill legislation will be taken off the statute books.

An esteemed contemporary in St. Louis says that "the results of Arctic research are not worth what they cost." Some very fair arguments have been adduced on the other side of that question; and it may be news to our contemporary that so hard-headed a man as BISMARCK once had the deciding vote with regard to one of the greatest of Arctic enterprises, and his voice in its favor set the project on foot. It was his decisive vote as President of the International Conference at Hamburg that led nine nations to establish and support twelve circumpolar observing stations in 1882-83.

THE SUN has floored its straw man. There will be no "negro domination."—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

The material of the Force bill depended on the result of the election. By the Democratic victory the Force bill became no better than straw. If the Republicans had won it would have been made out of hammered steel.

The London *Spectator* is respectfully informed that there is no part of the United States known as the "Eastern provinces," and that there is not at the present time any body of the American people known as "Colonists."

LIGHT ON A REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE.

Repeal Away the Insult to Judge Lacombe and All Democrats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Some of our citizens considered it unusual that the senior United States Circuit Judge should be brought from Syracuse to stand guard over United States Commissioners, and dispose of important questions arising between State and Federal authorities on election day in New York city. Why should not our additional Circuit Judge, who is a resident of this city, and formerly its corporation counsel, discharge these important duties? Did his original Democratic political convictions necessarily disqualify him from so doing? Is a Judge who is imbued with the principles of Thomas Jefferson unfitted to pass upon questions affecting the suffrage?

Evidently such was the belief of the Republican members of Congress. The act providing for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit confers upon him "the same power and jurisdiction therein that the present Circuit Judge has under existing laws." A Democratic President was in the White House at the time, and, naturally, a Democratic Judge would be appointed, so the following remarkable clause was added to the act: "Provided, that the applications and proceedings therein provided for by sections 2,011, 2,012, 2,013, and 2,014 of the Revised Statutes shall be made and taken before the senior Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit." &c.—U. S. Rev. Stat., 1st ssn., p. 558.

The excepted sections relate to the appointment of supervisors of election, &c.

It was because Judge Lacombe was without jurisdiction to act that the senior Circuit Judge was urgently requested to be present in this city on election day. It is difficult to comment with patience upon this partisan legislation. Manifestly the enactment creating a court or appointing a Judge should be absolutely free from political taint or bias.

Democrats have grown gray in the service fighting for their rights and freedom before Federal courts composed of Judges entertaining Republican convictions. Our Chief Supervisor of Elections has been repeatedly "suppressed" by the action of these Judges, for all of which we are devoutly grateful. But surely all the virtues of the Judiciary are not concentrated in Republican Judges, however eminent and impartial.

Democracy has numbered in its hosts a long line of shining judicial lights. Manifestly no class of men are better qualified than Democrats to pass upon questions involving the right of suffrage. We contemplated at the last election scores of tramps holding aloft their grimy hands for a minute and being thereby transformed into Federal marshals; we patiently presented the rights of electors to a Federal Commissioner holding court on election day in a Republican headquarters (so said with political lies); we have even tried hard to feel that it was not an outrage for Federal authorities to arrest an honest elector, detain him for hours, and hold him to await the action of the Grand Jury, because some careless or stupid inspector had misplaced a figure opposite his name on the list, but we did sometimes long for the inspiring knowledge that occasionally the Court itself was an original believer in the spirit and boundless freedom of Democracy.

With the coming abolition of Federal interference with elections, is it too much for lawyers, who have fought Davenportism for years, to expect that the Revised Statutes may be purged of this blemish upon Judge Lacombe's title to office. Respectfully,

FREDERICK S. WAIT.

Silver Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* of New York is an excellent journal, and every business man who can afford the price should become a subscriber. It also has the distinction of being one of the organs of those who wish the United States of America to imitate England by making gold the only legal tender. For a long time it has talked of the enormous advantage derived from the single gold standard, and its issue of Nov. 12 contains an editorial which wails in a doleful voice about the possibility that we may not maintain the gold standard and may suffer great evils as an inevitable result of our failure to use scientific money.

The same number of the *Chronicle* contains a letter from its London correspondent dated Oct. 29, 1892. After reciting some of the financial troubles in which the country which has had a gold standard since 1819 is now involved, it thus sums up the situation in England:

"Trade here is becoming more depressed. The cotton industry is disturbed by the impending strike, shipbuilding is almost at a standstill, the iron and steel trades are bad, and there is great depression in agriculture. Taken altogether the crops are probably worse than they have been in the present generation, except in 1879. Prices are exceedingly low, rents are falling, and as a natural consequence there is a movement all over the country to lower wages."

I beg to ask if this is the kind of entertainment to which the advocates of a gold standard are inviting us? Such a condition of affairs may be very pleasant to those who hold large amounts of good bonds and mortgages, because their property and their incomes are steadily rising in value. But how about the mass of the community? Do they want such a state of things?

Is it not true that the term "polling prices" simply means that the currency, instead of being stable as it should be, is steadily growing more valuable—is rising in value because of being smaller in relative volume? Is there not something fundamentally erroneous in the often reported statement that gold has a fixed value, and that its use as the only money is an indispensable prerequisite of national prosperity? Will not the Democratic party make a great mistake if it should repeal the Silver law and make gold the sole legal tender?

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 14. J. P. P.

That Spurious Lotto-Columbus Portrait Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In answer to Mr. John C. Van Dyke's statements in your valuable paper of May 2, just received, I feel constrained to disclose the following facts and names:

My remark to the effect that the said picture bears the date of 1501 or 1502 is based upon the asseverations, first, of its American discoverer, second, of its present owner.

The former is Mr. Frank H. Mason, United States Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, who, Jan. 4, 1892, wrote to me: "The picture is in the best manner of Lotto and bears the date 1502."

The said owner is Mr. James W. Ellsworth, who, Feb. 13, 1892, sent me a letter containing the following assertion: "I possess the Columbus portrait in question, by Lorenzo Lotto, painted in 1501, and, as believed by some of our best authorities, painted from life, although we know nothing absolutely definite thereto."

Now let the discoverer, owner, and "best authorities" settle their own hash!

PARIS, Nov. 3. HENRY HARRISSE.

Wages Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Although already paying a high scale of wages, we have decided to make an advance on Monday, Nov. 14, of five per cent. in all wages paid our weavers. This will affect about two hundred employees. Our object in doing this is to draw to our mills the best labor in the market, as we make only the finest grades of cotton goods, such as up to a few years ago were made entirely abroad.

We feel that the publication of facts like the above may tend to maintain the confidence which is so important a consideration of continued prosperity, and to allay the fears being expressed in some quarters, but which we do not share, that a majority of the citizens of the country are any the more so radical as to menace established industries.

CHAS. E. LORD, Treasurer and Secretary.

ARKWRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO., CHESTER, PA., Nov. 12.

The Battle Cry of Victory.

From the Newport News Daily Sun.

No newspaper in New York did as much to insure Democratic success as THE SUN. It kept the chief issue of the campaign before the people, it smote the advocates of Force bill government hip and thigh, and awakened an interest among voters of the North in behalf of their brethren of the South which sounded the death knell of negro domination.

THE SUPREME COURT IN SESSION.

A Decision Which is Thought to Have a Bearing on the Chicago Lake Front.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Supreme Court met to-day, with a full attendance, Justice Lamar, entirely recovered from his slight indisposition of Saturday, was on the bench. The court handed down a number of opinions, but none in the Chicago lake front case. A decision rendered by Justice Shiras in the case of Administrator Prouty against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, an appeal from the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, was regarded by the bar as having a significant bearing upon the attitude of the court in the Chicago case.

The question in this case arose upon a judgment obtained by Prouty against the railroad company, which judgment bore at the time of its entry interest at the rate of seven per cent. Afterward the rate of interest was changed by the Legislature of the State of New York to six per cent. On the subsequent execution the Sheriff received money sufficient to pay principal and interest at the rate of seven per cent. up to the time of the change made in the rate of interest by the statute, and after that time at the rate of six per cent.

The owner of the judgment objected to this, and carried the case to the Court of Appeals in New York, contending that the existing statute changing the rate of interest provided that it should not apply to existing contracts, and further contending that his judgment was a contract falling within the constitutional provision against impairing the validity of contracts; also that it was properly within the meaning of the Fourteenth amendment.

Justice Shiras said that, as the Court of Appeals of New York had held that this judgment did not fall within the saving clause of the New York statute, that decision was obligatory upon this court. He further held that the act changing the rate of interest did not impair contracts within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the judgment rendered for seven per cent. interest did not constitute property within the meaning of the Fourteenth amendment. He therefore announced that the Court sustained the judgment of the New York Court of Appeals.

Justice Harlan, in an elaborate opinion, dissented from the views of the majority of the Court. He contended that the judgment bore interest from the time it was rendered at the rate of seven per cent., so that the question for the Court to determine was whether it was competent for the Legislature of the State of New York to reduce the interest on a judgment after it was passed. With significant emphasis Justice Harlan said: "Rights may be acquired by legislation which cannot be taken away by subsequent enactment."

As this is one of the essential points involved in the Chicago case, which Judge Harlan himself decided in the lower court, his reasoning on this point was listened to with much attention by the bar. He said it seemed to him that the law made it part of the contract upon which the judgment was founded, whether that contract was expressed or implied, that for any breach of it the plaintiff should be entitled to such interest as the law in force at the time allowed. The statute in question took away part of that interest, and might as well, and constitutionally, in his opinion, have taken away all interest whatsoever. He further held that if the judgment was not a contract within the meaning of the constitutional prohibition against impairing contracts, it was properly within the meaning of the Fourteenth amendment, and on this point he quoted with much force an opinion rendered by the late Justice Bradley in a Louisiana case. Justice Harlan concluded by announcing that he had not had the opportunity of submitting his opinion to "my brothers Field and Brewer," but that he was authorized to say that they dissented from the judgment.

ONE LESSON OF THE ELECTION.

A Colored Preacher Says It will Open the Doors of Industry to the Negro.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The defeat of the Republican party and its lessons to Afro-Americans was the subject of a sermon delivered in this city yesterday by Dr. W. Bishop Johnson, who found his text in Exodus, iii., 8: "And I am come down to deliver them out of the hands of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of the land unto a good land and a larger, unto a land flowing with milk and honey." The preacher arraigned President Harrison for his failure to adopt a policy by which Southern outrages could have been stopped, and the lawlessness put in submission to the laws of the Government. He believed the election of Cleveland would make the conditions better for the negro. It meant the absolute divorcement of the negro from all parties and would decrease the Southern outrages by removing to a great extent their cause, thereby destroying the race prejudice, because the Southern men would begin to regard the negro as a fellow citizen, and not as a tool of a political party. The election of Tuesday would be, he declared, the means of opening to the negro the doors of industry, and would stamp a premium on his vote, making him a man to be sought after by all parties. The negro had nothing to fear, but proposed to continue in the acquirement of property and the establishment of a sterling character for himself as an individual and a component part of a great race, thereby making himself respected and esteemed by the community and a factor in the Government, of which he is a part.

The Victory and The Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Up to the time when THE SUN bared the unprotected heel of the powerful Republican Achilles to the gaze and apprehension of all true American patriots the G. O. P. was perfectly secure in possession, and had the brightest prospects of a continuation in power. The Force bill was the true issue in the late campaign; to THE SUN belongs the great Democratic victory just won. DEXTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* All honor and praise to your illustrious paper, the only true and loyal Democratic paper in New York. "No Force bill." No negro domination. No intimidation at the polls. No; a thousand times no. It was the one great issue during the campaign, and, thank God, we have won the victory. I have no objection to Mr. Cleveland so long as he is a Democrat, but I have no love for the Mugwumps, Hill, Tammany, and THE SUN made up the trio that led to victory, and every American should feel proud of them for their perseverance and courage. They have been always faithful, and I hope that I may live till 1896 (D. V.), so that I can vote for the Hon. D. B. Hill, America's greatest statesman.

Nov. 14, 1892. "I AM A DEMOCRAT."

The River of Time—Mr. O'Callaghan's Explanation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As the author of some verses under the above title, the original version of which appeared in the *Sunday Democrat* of Feb. 28, 1892, and which have since been extensively copied in the American and European papers, it seems necessary for your correspondent to take some part in the discussion under the above caption which was started in Friday of the 8th instant by the inquiry of a gentleman who signed himself "John Culhane," and replied to by a correspondent in Saturday's SUN, over the signature "Fair Play." Let us have fair play all round, and no harm can come to either Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor or myself, who are the parties chiefly in question.

There should be no room, at this late day, as to the authorship of Mr. Taylor's beautiful poem, "The River Time," which has gone the round of the press many times during the great Republic, with his name appended. And there never hitherto has been any question, to my knowledge, and cannot now be as to the authorship of my verses, "The River of Time," since their first appearance in the above date in the *Sunday Democrat.*

Since its first appearance an amended version of "The River of Time," as it stands to-day, has been published in "Table Talk" (*Lippincott's Magazine*), in the issue for June, 1890, and, a few months ago, the *Saturday Review* (London) published in supplement to the second and subsequent editions of "The Poetry and Song of Ireland," published some few years since by Gay Brothers & Co., 34 Reade street, and originally edited by the late John Boyle O'Reilly. It can be found at page 942 of that book. In every case my name, as the author, has been attached. I feel that the time has come to step aside and strike sunlight on the question of authorship, as will serve to dispel the fogs of doubt and error forever hereafter. I owe this duty to myself and also to those friends who have stood by me through the storm of controversy and sustained my title to the authorship of "The River of Time," as contradistinguished from Mr. Taylor's poem, "The River Time."

In conclusion, I enclose herewith for your better information and for such use as you may deem it to make of it in this connection a correct printed copy of "The River of Time," referred to in the above-cited communication of "Fair Play." I remain, yours truly,

J. WILL O'CALLAGHAN, Author of "The River of Time."

REGISTER'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 14, 1892.

To Arms Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You have fought the Force bill in the South; will you not expose the attempt of the Board of Education to coerce its employees as it has done by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Education regards with disapprobation the signing of petitions or recommendations by principals or teachers in favor of those seeking appointment to any school office.

The wording of this specimen of elegant English is so delightfully ambiguous that one can only guess at its real meaning. Does it signify that a principal or teacher who is in favor of any one seeking an appointment to a school office may not sign any petition? Does the mere fact of being in favor of some such person preclude the possibility of signing a petition for the release of Russian prisoners or for the pardon of one unjustly condemned? Or is it really intended to prevent teachers from expressing their opinion of Mrs. Clara M. Williams's most editorial services during the past three years? I thought that the right of petition inhered even in the negro slave, but it seems not. If we had more noble-minded women and fewer small-minded men on the Board of Education such resolutions would not be framed. MATRON.

Nearly 300 Electoral Votes for Repeal.

From the Kansas City Times.

Repeal the Force bill.

NEW YORK'S ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Electors to Meet in Albany on the Second Monday in January.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The Presidential electors of this State, in accordance with the law as amended in 1892, will meet at the Capitol in this city on the second Monday in January at 4 P. M., and proceed to fill, by ballot and by plurality of votes, all vacancies in the electoral college occasioned by the death, refusal to serve, or neglect to attend at that hour of any elector, or occasioned by an equal number of votes having been given for two or more candidates.

They then choose a President and Secretary from their own body. The Secretary of State prepares three lists of names of the electors; procures to the same the signature of the Governor; affixes thereto the seal of the State, and delivers them, thus signed and sealed, to the President of the college on or before the second Monday in January. On that day the electors vote for President and Vice-President. They name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President. They make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they sign and certify, and, after annexing thereto one of the lists received from the Secretary of State, they seal up the same, certifying thereon that lists of the votes of this State for President and Vice-President are contained therein. The electors then, by writing under their hands, appoint a person to take charge of the lists so sealed up and to deliver them to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government. The electors are also required to forward to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Judge of the United States for the northern district of the State of New York similar lists, signed, sealed up, and certified. The members are allowed $15 per day and mileage at the rate of 10 cents a mile.

THE THIRD PARTY'S FUTURE.

President Loucks Says It is Bound to Come Into Power Soon.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—This city is filling up with delegates to the National Convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The first session will be held to-morrow. It is said that Jerry Simpson will be a candidate for the Presidency to succeed Mr. Loucks. President Loucks said this morning that there would be no change in the Alliance, but a reiteration of the Ocala demands, especially the sub-Treasury scheme for coinage of silver and Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. He expressed himself as gratified by the showing made by Weaver in the Presidential race, but he is disappointed at the vote of the Southern States.

"According to political logic," said he, "it is impossible for parties without issues to exist. The difference between the Democrats and Republicans outside of the force bill scare is mainly on the tariff, and that is slight. One of the parties will be swallowed by the People's party in the near future, and the other will be so weakened that we will be in the ascendancy. With the race issue eliminated from politics the South will divide, and in four more years you will see entirely new arguments."

Bismarck on War.

From the London Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Dr. Hans Blum, the leader of the Saxon National Liberals, has just made a pilgrimage to Varzin in order to seek Prince Bismarck's guidance with reference to the forthcoming Army bill. The report of his interview occupies five columns of the *Leipziger Anzeiger*, and though the old Chancellor's language is admittedly toned down, as he spoke in reference to certain personages with a freedom too uncompromising for publication, it certainly constitutes, both in form and substance, a most interesting and picturesque contribution to the great controversy of the day.

Prince Bismarck begins by declaring that the Army bill lacks the one essential feature for unconditional acceptance—namely, necessity. "What are the grounds set forth in support of the bill? The immense increase in the armed strength of our Western and Eastern neighbors. We are to be made strong enough to fight them both together, or, at least, to wage a war with two fronts. Why with two fronts? Why not with three? It is most improbable that we shall ever have to wage a war with two fronts. Russia will by no means regard it as a *casus belli* if France breaks loose on her own account; and if Russia were to attack us single-handed—a very unlikely event—France would look on for a while and see which way the game was going before venturing to take a hand.

"Again, we are told that the danger of war is greater. I for my part cannot see it. On the contrary, I believe that war cannot break out for the next two or three years. France is incomparably more peaceful and less ready to strike out than she was in 1888. Then Boulanger had but to press the button, and his dynasty was founded. Now any form of monarchy in France is more dangerous to the maintenance of peace with Germany than the republic. A monarchy would find it much easier to conclude alliances with monarchical States, especially with Russia. That the present rulers on the banks of the Seine are not thinking of war is shown by the Papal blessing they have asked and obtained for the Republic. The Pope has done us no harm by granting it, for its effect was to lay the spirit of internal strife in France, to satisfy the great and universal and sincere desire of the French people for peace, and to make things smoother and easier for those in power. The latter, moreover, know quite well that the first thing a victorious French General would do would be to sweep them away with a dictator's broom.

"As for Russia, it is the fashion to describe her as panting for war with Germany. But who wants war in Russia? Not the Tsar. He is a cautious gentleman, who asks for nothing beyond peace and quiet, so long as his conscience allows. The vast majority of the Russian people do not want war. The only warlike elements in Russia are the press, the Poles, and the Jews.

"Russia, at any rate, cannot go to war till she has got her new rifles and her smokeless powder, and that means two or three years more. So it is absurd to talk of any immediate danger of war either with France or Russia."

End of the Nestorian Heresy.

From the St. James's Gazette.

The Nestorians, a small community of Christians established in Asia Minor, in the environs of Mossul, have agreed, says the *Levant Herald*, to embrace Catholicism and join the Chaldeans. The Nestorians are a Chaldaean branch of the same race. The Patriarch Mar Simon is the head of the Nestorian church. His name Mar Elia is the spiritual chief of the Chaldaean Christians, who speak the same language as the Nestorians. For a long time past an active correspondence had been going on between the two Patriarchs, Mar Shimoun, residing at Diouhanog, and Mgr. Elia, at Mossul. The question was fully discussed in these letters of the union of the two communities, which have almost the same religious rites, and, as said before, are of the same race and speak the same language. The result of this exchange of opinions has been to establish a basis of understanding for the union, which is to be effected under the following conditions: Mar Shimoun, the Nestorian Patriarch, and his flock embrace Catholicism, the prelate will continue for the remainder of his life to exercise his spiritual authority over the Nestorians, under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Elia. Upon his death no other Nestorian Patriarch will be nominated, the religious affairs of the community being administered by a vicar appointed by Mgr. Elia or his successors. The vicar will be helped in his task by a Council composed of notabilities of the Nestorian community, and he will be directly responsible to Mgr. Elia and his successors. This agreement has been accepted by the two Patriarchs and the respective communities. The two prelates were to have an interview on the 27th ult. at Tessika, a village situated between Mossul and Diouhanog, in order to fix upon the final conditions of the reunion.

The Nestorian heresy dates from the fifth century. Its author, or chief supporter, Nestorius, was Bishop of Constantinople from 428 to 431. The heresy, which is based upon the distinction between the divine and the human nature of Christ, consists in denying that the Virgin Mary was the mother of God. This doctrine was condemned by the third General Council, held at Ephesus in 431, and Nestorius was deposed from his bish