The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at #1 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Democratic State Convention met in Saratoga yesterday afternoon and effected a temporary organization, with Senator DAVID B. HILL as Chairman. Contesting delegations appeared from New York, Kings, Albany, and other counties, and their applications for admission were referred to the Committee on Credentials. Senator HILL'S speech aroused much enthusiasm. He declared in favor of conciliatory methods within the party organization. He criticised the Constitutional Convention and denounced the A. P. A. organization.

At the meeting of the Committee on Credentials the SHEPARD faction of Kings county asserted that they were the only regular Democrats in the county. They demanded "all or none" as to the seats in the Convention, and said that they would nominate and support only their own county and local candidates this fall. No decision was announced as to the contests.

Mr. Voorhees on the Cleveland Tariff.

The Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES delivered a speech of a hundred thousand words, more or less, at Terre Haute last Saturday night. The bigger part of the speech dealt with the tariff. Mr. VOORHEES as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate showed that he had nothing to do with the making of the WILSON tariff, and was in absolute ignorance of the amendments and patchings that were laid upon it. His speech at Terre Haute showed that he is resolved to make up for his inconspicuousness in making the tariff by his vehemence in defending it. It is his nature to be vehement, and we like him to be natural. What his financial and economic opinions will be, on any given day of the week in the future, nobody knows, least of all himself. But he always redeems his uncertainty of conviction by vehemence of expression. Terre Haute is revered as the residence of the great DEBS. Mr. VOORHEES was doubtless inspired with new ardor there. We present a series of elegant extracts from the Terre Haute oration. They cannot fail to interest all students of Mr. VOORHEES, and they throw some light upon Clevelandism, for as to the tariff Mr. VOORHEES is one of the tamest of Cuckoos:

"I here proclaim that the backbone of the protective system is broken forever."

"Not even the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 was held in greater abhorrence and detestation throughout the North than this measure of wickedness and extortion [the MCKINLEY law] throughout the whole country."

"The great and primary object of tariff reform is the abolition of tariff duties on the waits and necessaries of life, as far as can be done with safety to the revenues for the support of the Government."

"We provided that at least thirty millions a year should be collected hereafter from people who have good net incomes, rather than from people who have nothing but their wants, and their labor with which to meet them. What is this but a transfer of taxation for the support of the Government from the laboring poor to the idle and comfortable rich?"

"A man with a large fortune has more need of protection by law than his imporverished neighbor; hence, he owes more to the support and enforcement of the law. It is pure and simple equity that he should pay a tax on his wealth in return for the Government care and protection against lawlessness, which he incessantly claims and which is incessantly bestowed."

"The first income tax known to history was of a higher origin 'than aught assigned to earth,' nor was it a feather-weight enactment such as we now propose. For the support of His own government among the children of men in the beginning the Supreme Ruler of the universe tithed His whole people—taxed them one-tenth of their entire possessions; nor did statesmen and lawgivers of the school of MOSES, AARON, and JOSHUA, and of ABRAHAM, ISAAC, and JACOB, denounce its principles or threaten it with criminal violation."

"I stand with GROVER CLEVELAND on tariff reform, and with him I believe in the curative processes of future legislation. Absolute perfection does not belong to any work of human brains or human hands, and certainly was never achieved in man's first effort on any disputed subject."

"Every honest and intelligent effort to cheapen the woollen clothing of the men, women, and children of this country and of the world cannot fail to meet the approval of the people and secure the sanction and blessing of the Divine Master Himself."

Mr. VOORHEES did not forget the anarchical teachings of his GAMALIEL, Mr. CLEVELAND. "Have you forgotten," he asked, "the bloody scenes at Homestead, where capital hired murder to be done in enforcing a heavy reduction of wages?" He spoke of the "uproar and contention that raged between protected capital and impoverished labor almost continuously from day to day, while the homes of humble toil were filled with distress, often with want, and sometimes with cold-blooded, brutal murder." He uttered this sweet Debsian flubdub:

"When GEORGE PULLMAN, a little while ago, made his heavy, starvation reduction in the wages of his working people, it never occurred to him to make a similar reduction, or even the reduction of a single farthing, in the rents he was mercilessly collecting from them as his oppressed and impoverished tenants. The truth is, I no more believe that labor strikes occur in this country without the strong provocation of rank injustice first given by arrogant monopoly than I believe that Indian outbreaks take place on our frontiers except when caused by the white man's lawless aggressions and robberies. American laborers are not Anarchists and law breakers. Their manhood, instincts, and training do not lead in the direction of riots and disorder. If they have organizations and labor unions among themselves for their mutual protection and advancement, so have national bankers, millionaire manufacturers, and other moneyed monopolists of every kind and degree. If there are federations of labor for the purpose of securing honest pay and fair treatment, so there are also federations of wealth for the purpose of fixing and controlling the wages of labor, and of governing the legislation of the country besides. What the American laborer most needs is not the abomination of tariff protection, the bloody reign of McKinleyism, but a strong and carefully prepared enactment in the body of our laws, giving legal security in the courts and before boards of arbitration to honorable, law-abiding labor of all kinds in its dealings with selfish, grasping, and intolerant capital. Such an enactment of justice and equality is in the near future if the Democratic party continues to hold the power of legislation."

Mr. VOORHEES is a Senator in Congress from Indiana. He was elected as a Democrat, and is sixty-seven years old. Last Saturday he was not a Democrat, but a CLEVELAND Populist-Anarchist.

Madagascar.

It is a singular despatch in relation to the French and English contention in Madagascar which we have received by cable from our special correspondent in London. We learn from it that the English are looking for our support in that part of the world. THE SUN correspondent says:

"It seems desirable that the United States Government take the first favorable opportunity to make some public reference to its policy in Madagascar, if it has any. America is being industriously exploited in the interests of the Malagasy Government, and everywhere people are beginning to assume that there must be some truth in the persistently circulated report that the United States agreed to act in concert with England in opposing the French designs against the independence of Madagascar. England certainly is deeply concerned in this business."

We can say for the information of the three parties concerned in this case that America will not be exploited in the interest of the Malagasy Government, and we can further say that the United States Government has not agreed to act with England in opposing French designs upon Madagascar. The American policy in Madagascar is that of non-intervention. We neither uphold nor oppose either the French or the English there. American rights there have not been interfered with, and are not menaced, by France or any other power.

The dispute between France and England over Madagascar is one of several disputes in which these countries have engaged this year upon questions of foreign policy. We are reminded of Siam and of Central Africa, as we are always reminded of Egypt. We have had no occasion to take part in any of these disputes.

France possesses certain territorial rights in Madagascar, and it is in reference to these that the relations between the French and Malagasy Governments have become strained. For both commercial and political reasons, England dislikes the ever-increasing influence of France in Madagascar, even though she found it necessary, four years ago, to recognize the French protectorate over Madagascar. We are in no way concerned in their troubles.

"English advisers," says our London correspondent, "are encouraging the Malagasy Government to resist French demands;" but we may rest assured that the American Consul at Tamatave keeps aloof from these advisers. Our interests in Madagascar, which are small, are safeguarded by treaty, which none of the disputants is likely to violate.

France, England, and Madagascar must settle the dispute that has arisen between them without the help of the United States. The case is not one for intervention, or even for advice, on our part.

The Crowd of Beggars.

The experience of Police Justice KOCH with street beggars was not at all unusual. Only the experience of the impudent beggar he knocked down was extraordinary.

The increase of beggars of the kind Justice KOCH encountered in Madison and Fifth avenues has been very remarkable of recent years. They are almost invariably well-clad men, generally young men, whose appearance indicates dissipation, but affords no suggestion of poverty. They are strong fellows who are too lazy to work, and who beg by preference. They are also brazen scoundrels, and apparently their effrontery in their importunities must be profitable to them, for they keep it up persistently.

This increase of street beggary has occurred, too, at a time when the machinery of organized charity is more extensive than ever before and when the alms dispensed by it are greater than ever. The less the necessity and the excuse for such begging the more there is of it.

But is not the provocation to it unusually great at this time, when hundreds of competing charitable agencies and thousands of professional and volunteer almoners are cultivating in people the habit of dependence on alms and drawing hither the pauperism of all the Union, to get a share of the millions of dollars now annually distributed in charity?

What Japan Is Fighting For.

The *Ko-ku-min-no'-to-mo* is a Japanese weekly magazine, whose title in English is the *Nation's Friend*. It has been published for about ten years and has a high standing in Japan for literary excellence and intellectual ability. Apparently, too, it is a periodical of large circulation, for the number of it which has just been received by us contains a great amount of advertising, much of it of articles produced in this country. The rest of its advertisements are chiefly of books, many of them Japanese translations from the English, and they indicate the remarkable literary activity and intellectual progress of the country, and also the readiness with which it has adopted the methods of our civilization and how closely parallel with ours are the channels along which its thought is proceeding.

Of course, the *Ko-ku-min-no'-to-mo* now gives its attention chiefly to the Corean war, of which it is an enthusiastic and patriotic supporter; but it publishes also summaries and details of both home and foreign news, of our great strikes, for instance, and its purely literary contents fill many pages of the magazine. There are three novels, two of them by Japanese authors and one a translation of TOLSTOI'S "Shoemaker." It also gives much space to literary criticisms, discussions of art, financial and scientific intelligence, and other subjects in which only a cultivated and highly civilized people would be interested. Its publication and its prosperous existence furnish striking evidence that Japan is the centre of enlightened influences in the East.

The magazine generally is printed in Japanese, but two of the articles are in English, the one by a Japanese author, Mr. KANZO UCHIMURA, and the other by Mr. EDWARD H. HOUSE, an American writer once well known here, but who has long been a resident of Japan. Mr. UCHIMURA'S paper is entitled "Justification of the Corean War," and it is a calm exposition of the case of Japan against China, reasonable, and argued with much ability. It is a discussion which in its tone and intellectual quality bears witness to the powerful influence of Western ideas upon the modern Japanese mind, and shows how near to us Japan has come in its civilization, its moral standards, and its intellectual processes.

Mr. UCHIMURA exhibits a remarkable familiarity with European and American history, whence he draws many precedents to justify Japan in making the present war. He shows that from 1882 to 1894 that country bore patiently the insults and outrages, the perfidy and diplomatic trickery of China, pursued with the persistent purpose of destroying Japanese influence and overthrowing Japanese commercial rights in Corea, and then proceeds to argue that when at last the Mikado resented them with war, Japan became the champion of Eastern progress generally, and not merely the defender of its own interests in Corea. "We labored to open Corea to the world," he says, "China labored to close it, and by imposing the Mongolian régime upon it endeavored to keep it part of its own, a 'hermit nation,' like its own bulky self, alien to civilization and the world's progress." "The Corean war," he proceeds, "is to decide whether progress shall be law in the East, as it has long been in the West, or whether retrogression, fostered once by the Persian empire, then by Carthage, and again by Spain, and now at last (last in the world's history, we hope) by the Mantchurian empire of China, shall possess the Orient forever. Japan's victory," he declares, "will mean free government, free religion, free education, and free commerce for 600,000,000 souls who live on this side of the globe."

Mr. UCHIMURA, it will be seen, justifies Japan on the highest grounds, claiming that the war for the emancipation of Corea from Chinese repression is a contest waged in behalf of humanity. "We only wished," he says, "that we were not the first to raise our voice against this evil, that more Christian nations than we had taken the matter into their hands long before we did;" but having now entered upon the conflict with the world's most backward nation, "as lovers of freedom and reverers of human rights," the Japanese are asking for no outside help. "The struggle is too glorious to be shared with other nations. We rejoice to fight it single-handed to the end." "Sympathetic neutrality" is all he asks for, and he claims that as due to Japan from the civilization which it is striving to push forward in the East against the hateful obstacle of Chinese lethargy.

It is the appeal of a high-minded, enlightened, and patriotic man, who is doubtless justified in describing the ambition of Japan as the laudable ambition of leading and moulding the future of the East as the most enlightened of the Oriental nations. Japan's aim, he says, is not to crush and destroy China, but to compel it to assist in this movement for liberation and advancement. "We shall exact no more than the just price of the blood we shed," exclaims Mr. UCHIMURA, never doubting the issue of the war, but having brought her to "consciousness of her own worth and duty," her "friendly coöperation with us in the reformation of the East" will be required. Japan is fighting for at least moral supremacy in the Orient.

"Never before in our history," he concludes eloquently, "has the nation been fired with a nobler aim, and now as one man we march to meet our foe, knowing

"whether on scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man."

Government Life Insurance a Failure in England.

It would be hard to find a more impressive proof of the futility of the State's interference with lines of business occupied by private enterprise, than the miserable collapse of the attempt made in England to furnish life insurance to the masses through the machinery of the Post Offices and postal savings banks. The experiment had among its most ardent advocates such men as Mr. GLADSTONE and the late Prof. FAWCETT, and it has been prosecuted for some thirty years. How utterly it has failed, while, at the same time private competitors have attained astonishing success, is described by Sir JULIUS VOGEL in a recent English review.

Not until 1864 did the British Government formally invade the field of life insurance, although since 1809 it had engaged in the annuity business, and since 1853 had permitted persons who purchased deferred annuities to contract for payments on death, it being stipulated that the latter should not exceed the sums paid for the insurance and the annuity taken together, and should in no case exceed $500. It was Mr. GLADSTONE who in 1864 managed to pass an act removing the restriction of insurance to persons purchasing deferred annuities, and authorizing the Government to insure any one, provided that no policy should be issued for less than $100 or more than $500. No surrender values were to be allowed until after premiums had been paid for five years. It was further enacted that the Postmaster-General might receive through the Post Offices money on account of such contracts. The purpose of fixing the maximum policy at $500 was to disarm the opposition of the private companies, and it was supposed that this limit, although low, would give the Government a virtual monopoly of the insurance business, so far as the millions of artisans, petty tradesmen, and people of small incomes were concerned. Mr. GLADSTONE said at the time that never in his public life had he received so many letters of approval as he had concerning this one bill, and the *Times* expressed a conviction that there were few of even the poorest classes who would not be able to take advantage of it.

In 1882 this act, from which so much had been expected, was amended at the instigation of Prof. FAWCETT, then Postmaster-General, so as to permit the system of Government life insurance to be worked through the postal savings banks, which had been recently introduced and were proving a great success. He also got the minimum single insurance reduced below $100, and surrender values allowed after two years' payment of premiums, instead of five. From these changes, and especially from the new working machinery applied, Prof. FAWCETT anticipated the happiest results; but how far the facts are from answering his hopes is shown by the statistics which Sir JULIUS VOGEL has compiled. Undoubtedly there was an immense amount of life insurance business to be done with the maximum limit of policies fixed at $500, but the Government did not do it. At the end of the period 1865-1893, inclusive, the whole number of Government policies in force was but 9,065, and the total amount of insurance for which the Government was liable was less than $2,850,000. To appreciate the completeness of this failure, we should compare the business done by the Prudential Life Assurance Company, a private corporation selected because it deals chiefly with people of small means, and was deemed likely to be especially injured by Government opposition. We find that at the close of 1893 the Prudential Company had in force 10,811,569 policies, representing a total amount insured of nearly $700,000,000. Figures could scarcely be more eloquent. The British Government, with its unapproachable hold on public confidence, and operating up to 1883 through 2,000 selected Post Offices, and since that date through an average annual number of 8,800 postal savings banks, has not been able during twenty-nine years to do as much business as is transacted by a single private company, the Prudential, in a single year.

This is an object lesson for those who would have the State meddle with functions which are already effectively discharged by private intelligence and energy.

Where We Are At.

A letter published in THE SUN of last Friday from HARE COMSTOCK, who, in person, is Mr. PETER C. KELLOGG, a very familiar friend of trotting horses, will make fellow observers look upon the trotting record question from a new side. According to Mr. KELLOGG, so far as horses are concerned, Alix's 2:03¾ is no better, on its actual merits, than Maud S.'s 2:08¼ and Sunol's 2:08¼ on a kite track. The difference lies in the pneumatic sulky, in itself six seconds faster than the old wooden wheel machine, which, owing to its rigidity, received such shocks from the imperfections of the track that the driver felt a vibration something like that of a torpedo boat. Comparing the different conditions, the present record of 2:03¾ is actually inferior to Sunol's, and Alix must yet trot in 2:02¼ before she proves herself Sunol's equal. In other words, putting Maud S. and Sunol about on a par, there has been no progress in horses since Maud S.'s day, and the two-minute mile is still a long way off.

This view of the situation does not stagger our confidence in the two-minute trotter in the least. If there has been no distinct improvement of recent years, trotter-breeding is still too young not to be practically sure of showing a further advance in the near future. And if a new sort of sulky alone can cut six seconds from the record without any change in the horse, a little more time and a little more inventive genius, to perfect the mechanical side of record-making, may be relied on to bring us to the desired goal independently of all other factors.

There are all sorts of ways of looking at this interesting question; but all the same we are steadily approaching the end where we would be.

The Thirty Speeches of Adlai.

The Hon. ADLAI EWING STEVENSON is going to make thirty speeches in the Illinois campaign. His first gun will be fired at Bloomington, on Oct. 7, and from that time on he will speak afternoons and evenings, Sundays excepted, until election day. Lucky Illinois! Hearty old ADLAI! He cannot speak for the Administration, but he is the one man in it, if not of it, that can speak boldly and without apology. He has nothing to apologize for. There is no Hawaiian soot on his hands. He has not been the office broker of a faction. He is guiltless of breaking the word and smirching the honor of the Democracy. He had no finger in the tariff of deals and broken promises. He has not deserted Democratic principles or lusted after the idols of Populism.

ADLAI E. is all right. He can turn his fine old Roman countenance upon any assemblage of Democrats and not be ashamed. He can talk about the tariff, and nobody will cry "Rats!" There are hardly enough Democratic statesmen to make a baseball nine of whom this can be said. Good for ADLAI. The gavel is mightier than the pen.

Last Sunday night a Lowell clergyman introduced the Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, M. C., the gifted Representative of the Shall-I-Go-Naked district, as "the next Governor of Massachusetts." If we know Mr. MORSE, his ambition doesn't stoop so low. We understand that he has offered the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY the second place on the Republican national ticket in 1896. We warn the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED against this man MORSE.

The Hon. J. HAMPTON HOGE of Amoy and Roanoke gives this account of his difficulty with the Administration:

"CLEVELAND recalled me because I refused to support his friend, CHARLES T. O'FERRALL, for Governor of Virginia, and said it was for getting drunk. said his charge was based upon a letter from Governor HUGHES of Arizona. Governor HUGHES, without solicitation, wrote me that he had never received any telegram concerning me and that he did not by word or writing interest himself against me, which fact could and would be verified by the proper department. There is a lie out somewhere."

Mr. HOGE is now a Republican candidate for Congress. If the Administration has anything to blast him with, now is the time to blast. Is he a victim of improved civil service reform or not?

Pluck has been one of the characteristics of the American seaman, and it was never seen to better advantage than in the heroic defence of the American privateer General Armstrong against a British squadron in the harbor of Fayal, which took place eighty years ago to-day. This affair never has been surpassed for the heroism shown by the defenders, and the hopelessness of the struggle with the odds against them. The General Armstrong, commanded by SAMUEL C. REID, had put into Fayal for water, and a few hours later the British cruisers Plantagenet, Carnation, and Rota appeared. Fayal was a neutral port, but the experience of the Essex at Valparaiso led Capt. REID to believe that he would be attacked, and he made his preparations accordingly. There being a full moon that night, the American lookout readily discovered four boats filled with armed men, which left the British vessels and pulled toward the General Armstrong. Capt. REID warned them off several times, but the British paid no attention to him. The Americans then opened a heavy fire and compelled the boats to retire. This, however, only served to anger the British senior officer, Capt. VAN LLOYD, and he prepared for a more determined attack. At midnight fourteen British launches, each carrying about fifty men, approached the General Armstrong. This time Capt. REID did not wait for them to come within speaking distance before firing, but opened on them with every gun that bore as soon as they came within range. The Americans fired with their usual accuracy, and several of the boats were sunk before reaching the side of the privateer; others were badly shattered, and many of the men were killed or wounded. Two or three of the British launches succeeded in getting alongside, and their men clambered over the bulwarks. The Americans then left their guns, and seizing cutlasses and pistols, fell upon the enemy with the energy of despair. Some of the Englishmen had their hands chopped off while seizing the bulwarks to draw themselves aboard. Scarcely a man that endeavored to board the General Armstrong was left alive, and the remaining launches pulled back to the British squadron. Believing that the English ships would now open upon him with their broadsides, Capt. REID destroyed his vessel, and escaping with his men to the shore, fortified himself in an old convent, declaring that he would defend himself to the last. The British did not make any further demonstrations against the Americans beyond firing into the General Armstrong until she was destroyed. They then sailed away with a loss of 120 killed and about 90 wounded. The American loss was two killed and seven wounded. The General Armstrong carried only fourteen guns and was manned by fewer than 100 men.

We resalute the reappearance upon the stage of Kentucky politics of that fine old Democrat, the Hon. BROADUS NUCKOLS. While there are men like BROADUS NUCKOLS in the Kentucky Democracy, it will continue to flourish like the green bay tree.

We understand that many of the most distinguished electricians in the country will render service in the National School of Electricity which has been organized and is to be established in this city. Mr. EDISON has been chosen as Dean of the Faculty, among the members of which are qualified electricians like TESLA, BARRETT, CARHART, HERDMAN, ANTHONY, and others. If such men will serve as professors and directors in this school, it will surely become one of the great scientific institutions of the United States. Electricity is the light of the world at the close of the nineteenth century.

The debate to-night between the Hon. DANIEL CREEDON and the Hon. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS promises to be spirited and vigorous. If we might presume to advise Mr. CREEDON, we would caution him against the undoubtedly hypnotic effect of Mr. FITZSIMMONS'S brilliant skull-shingles. Local color should be brought into the argument as little as possible. Mr. FITZSIMMONS has often set the bush afire in the Antipodes, but he will not be out for illuminating purposes to-night. We look for some stinging repartee from these eminent hands.

The Hon. ORPHEUS V. COFFIN, Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, is noted for his skill as a performer upon the German flute. The amount of passionate breath that he has contributed to this romantic instrument in the last fifteen years would make, according to Prof. OSBORNE of New Haven, a steady trade wind all over the world for 7,112 years. Mr. COFFIN is equally expert with the fingers and the toes. His favorite tune is that fine old rollicking "China." He will appear on the stump with his favorite instrument this fall, and no speech can be half so melodious as his strain. The Yale elms are tugging at their roots and headed for Middletown already.

The Hon. JOEL PERDICCAS HEATWOLE has the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third Minnesota district, and the grumblings of a few bolters cannot vex the peace of his soul. The Democrats talk of beating him, and it is true that he was beaten once. But that was before he had acquired a smile that boils water in thirty seconds, before he had trained his moustache on a trellis, before his first pot of vaseline had surprised his bland, bright hair. JOEL is now unconquerable.

The people must have reform or perish.—IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Reform is cipher for Populism. The people don't seem to want it. It is unspeakably sad to think that they must perish. If Mr. DONNELLY can get into the Senate, they will be allowed to exist a little longer. But the Minnesota people have an affectionate obstinacy. They want to keep the Sage of Nininger at home. Besides, they are a little uncertain about him. What if he should turn out not to be DONNELY, but a cryptogram of SAM OWEN?

The Hon. BILLEE MASON is justly called the FRANK POSEY of Illinois, and the Hon. FRANK POSEY is justly called the BILLEE MASON of Indiana. We shall not attempt the impossible task of deciding, as a correspondent in Corydon, Ind., wishes us to decide, which of the two is the greater, and, as our correspondent says, "which has the most [more] style about him." It is the perpetual dilemma: Pumpkin or Squash?

ADVICE FROM INDIANA.

Reasons Why William C. Whitney Should Receive High Democratic Promotion.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The withdrawal of Governor Flower as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York has caused the announcement of several names of desirable candidates, but, without reflecting on any of the others, we believe that the best thing the New York Democracy can do, and the thing that would meet the most general approval of the Democracy of the nation, would be to nominate William C. Whitney for this office. The interest of Democrats outside of New York is to have the Empire State held in the Democratic column. If any one man can do that more certainly than another Mr. Whitney is that man, and this assertion is based on facts well known to most politicians.

The first great need in this campaign in New York is a man on whom the party can harmonize thoroughly. The party has a hard fight before it. The Republicans have nominated a man who has the necessary qualification for Republican political work in New York. He will hold his party vote without difficulty, and his money will be a potent argument to a large proportion of the doubtful class. To defeat him the Democratic vote must be held together. The factional disturbances among New York Democrats are menacing. They threaten a disruption of the party. If any one can stay their work Mr. Whitney can. He has the confidence and respect of every Democrat in New York. Nothing can be said against him. There is no prejudice against him. No one has any grudge against him or any old scores to pay. He has not been embroiled in any of the party disturbances.

Mr. Whitney is recognized everywhere as one of the greatest organizers ever known in this country. His knowledge of human nature is phenomenal. His ability to solve on brief notice the gravest political problems has become noted everywhere among politicians. He stands acknowledged the greatest political general in America. And yet none of the taint that so commonly attaches to political generals attaches to him. While knowing him as a remarkable politician, the people also know him as a statesman and a man of the highest character. He has, in happy combination, all the qualities that are desirable in a candidate for Governor of New York at this time. The New York Democrats ought to nominate him, and insist on his acceptance of the nomination. The Democratic party cannot afford to lose New York by factional fighting.

NIGHT STICKS WANTED AGAIN.

A Patrolman's Statement of the Police Business at Present.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A great deal of scandal has been written and said recently by sensational newspapers and enthusiastical preachers about the corruption and neglect of duty of the police force of this city, and as a matter of course the patrolmen have come in for their share of the abuse.

Now, as an old, experienced patrolman and a close observer of police rules and regulations in general, I would like to say, with the permission of THE SUN, a few passing words in extenuation of our part of the performance.

Special orders in reference to chowder parties were issued from Headquarters and read out to us on Saturday, which were that the patrolmen on post on the avenues and streets from where these chowder parties are to start are in future required to accompany this procession along his post to the next man's, and so on till it leaves the city, and do the same thing coming back again at night.

Now, it is well known that these chowders are followed through the streets by mobs of thieves, highwaymen, pickpockets, toughs, roughs, and criminals generally, and what in the name of common sense is a patrolman to do with such a class by himself, and with no protection except a "billy" in his pocket, which he is not allowed to take in his hand or use?

Ever since the defence afforded us by our night sticks were taken away from us we have noticed that these gangs of thieves and ruffians became bold, daring, and defiant.

Give us free and untrammelled liberty to perform our respective duty faithfully and honestly, according to law and the rules, &c., of the Police Department, without inside or outside interference, and we promise the respectable and law-abiding people of this city that we will suppress crime and punish criminals in due time, Lexow committee or no Lexow committee.

A. W. J., Patrolman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1894.

Disgusted with Sensational Lawlessness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* After to-day I, a Democrat, drop the New York *World*. No more socialism and anarchy for me.

ONE OF YOUR MANY RECRUITS.

Democratic Chances in Delaware.

From the Springfield Republican.

The developments in the Delaware Senatorial contest are in favor of the Democrats, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*. The Republicans are divided by the attempt of Addicks, the gas millionaire, to oust Senator Higgins, while the Democrats are united on Minister Bayard, if he can be induced to accept the office. Addicks's candidacy has hurt the Republicans badly, thinks the *Sun*, and has endangered the Republican legislative ticket where Addicks has carried the primaries. If Bayard will accept the nomination he will undoubtedly be elected, is the opinion of this Baltimore observer.

Touched by His Loneliness.

From the Florida Times-Union.

An old darky was out yesterday perambulating the streets with a stock of fish for sale. "Here's your fine fish," said he; "buy from the old man who has got nobody in the world except nine children." A chord of sympathy in the hearts of many was touched by the old man's plaint of loneliness, and he soon had all of his fish disposed of.

Cheaper to Be a Cuckoo.

From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph.

There is a movement on foot to start a novel business enterprise, with headquarters in Washington. This brilliant conception was reserved for a gentleman of the Pacific coast, who proposes to insure Government employes continuance in office.

A Coming Name in Georgia Politics.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Mr. Bowdre Phinizy left on Wednesday for Boston, where he will take another course in law. Mr. Phinizy will add lustre to the ancestry which is closely interwoven with the political history of the South.

Scribner's Magazine for October is an autumnal number, with a poem by Miss Wharton on "An Autumn Sunset," a description of Lenox by George A. Hibbard, and a poem, "Red Leaves," by Mr. Henry Tyrrell. Mr. Carl Lumholtz continues his account of the Tarahumari Indians. Col. R. G. Prout indicates some of the differences between railroad travel in England and this country; there are the usual continued stories, and other articles that add to the interest of the number.

THE GRIEVANCES OF ALASKA.

Why a New Code of Laws and a Better System of Government Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Convention to be held at Juneau during the present autumn has for its object the careful consideration of the legislation to be asked of Congress for the well-being of Alaska.

The official report of the Governor of the Territory last year recommended that Congress, either by joint resolution or by bill, should empower him to appoint a commission for the purpose of formulating amendments to the organic act of May 17, 1884, and also for preparing a code of laws, both civil and criminal, for the government of the Territory. This amendment and code would, of course, be submitted to Congress for its approval. It was suggested that the Commission should consist of five residents of Alaska, the United States Judge and Attorney for the district serving on it without compensation, and an allowance not exceeding $1,000 being made for clerical, printing, and travelling expenses. This recommendation, however, was not carried into effect by Congress, and now the people are to choose delegates a few days hence to set forth in convention the existing evils and the proposed remedies.

Alaska was organized as a Territory as long ago as July 27, 1868. During the quarter of a century and more of its existence as a part of our country some improvements have been made in its government, but much remains to be done. One great trouble in the proper administration of justice arises from the fact that there are practically no roads in Alaska, and that water communication between one point and another over its vast extent is infrequent. Thus not only is the difficulty of governing the country properly increased, but it is found impossible without great expense to establish good mail facilities. One of the matters urged at the preliminary mass meeting of the people last month was the establishment of a mail route into the Yukon country by way of Chilcat Pass. The very remoteness of the Territory, and the little that is popularly known of it, are also obstacles to laying out more expense upon it, and the recent decline in the Government's revenue from the Pribylov Islands does not help matters.

Still, the duty of providing suitable laws is clear. When Benjamin Harrison was in the Senate, he made this report on the subject:

The obligation to supply a civil government for Alaska is obvious and pressing. As to the Russian inhabitants who elected to remain after the purchase by the United States, we are under an express treaty stipulation to give them "all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States," and to protect them in "the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion." The duty to give to such of our citizens as have, since the purchase, gone to Alaska to engage in commercial pursuits, or for the more unselfish purpose of educating and evangelizing its native population, is an incident of their citizenship and of our political control of the Territory where they reside. The weakness and ignorance of the native population strongly appeals to us for defence and enlightment. Sixteen years have elapsed since the treaty of purchase, and during all of that time the inhabitants have been absolutely without the pale of the law, and without any protection of life or property, except such as resulted from the temporary presence of some army detachment or the occasional visit of a vessel of war or a revenue cutter. This condition of things ought no longer to be tolerated. No consideration of economy should be put in the balance against our duty to give adequate protection to every citizen and security to every American home.

The difficulty of executing even such imperfect laws as exist is shown by the sale of intoxicating liquor. Smuggling goes on constantly, and only the other day it was said that the indiscriminate sale of liquor had caused the Government to revoke all existing licenses and to issue only one for each town. But there are ways of getting liquor illegally and ingenious methods of smuggling. The last report of the Governor declared that "the present construction of the law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska has given rise to a large traffic in smuggling liquors, mostly from British Columbia, which the Custom House officers cannot prevent and have not the means to suppress." That would certainly indicate a need of giving the revenue officers more adequate means of enforcing the law, unless the law itself is changed.

Some odd suggestions of remedies have been proposed for existing evils. One was a proposal that the Government should "sell" the Territory to a syndicate, whose members were not named, for $14,000,000, thus making $6,500,000 on the bargain above our payment to Russia. That may be considered one of the humors of the otherwise serious subject. A second plan is that of making Alaska a county of the State of Washington. It would be a good-sized county in area for any State, but by no means remarkable in population. The commercial interests binding it to the Puget Sound region are increasing, and it is suggested that the State of Washington, through its Senators and Representatives, could secure an attention for Alaska from Congress which is not now accorded.

But there is little doubt that Alaska will remain a Territory as now, and will before long get some consideration of its needs from the general Government. It is by no means alone in its experience of neglect at the late session.

MRS. T. B. SMITH'S OLD WINE.

An Offer from Maine of the Bottle's Weight in Silver.

Mrs. Thomas B. Smith's seventy-five-year-old bottle of wine continues to attract the attention not only of the temperance folk of Bloomfield, but of people far and near, who are anxious to obtain possession of it, and, failing in that endeavor, to get a glimpse of the relic. A few to whom this privilege was granted saw from a distance, in a dark corner of the cellar, the bottle covered with dust and cobwebs. Now even that privilege is denied, and, if the rush of visitors continues, the owner may be compelled to resort to a sign notifying all comers that "The bottle of wine is not for sale, and no offers of purchase will be considered. Neither will it be exhibited at any time."

Sunday afternoon and all day Monday carriage after carriage containing prospective purchasers or curious persons stopped at the Smith residence and appeared very much disappointed when a glance at the ancient bottle was denied them. One caller, who arrived during the temporary absence of Mrs. Smith, gave the servant the name of "Grover Cleveland," and said he would call again, but didn't. His appearance, according to the description given by the servant girl, does not tally with that of the President, and it is believed that he was an impostor, who imagined that impersonating the President would prove the open sesame to the wine cellar. But it wouldn't, for Mrs. Smith says that even if Hoke Smith, who may be a distant relative of the family, called in person he could not see that bottle of wine.

Letters continue to arrive with every mail, all containing offers more or less alluring. One received Monday from prohibition Maine reads:

DEAR MRS. SMITH: I read about your bottle of wine, and if there is no doubt or you are able to furnish proof of its antiquity, I will pay you for it its weight of silver dollars. Awaiting answer, I am yours.

Mrs. Smith does not consider this a very flattering offer, but, she said, it would get the bottle just as readily as its weight in gold.

The trouble in the W. C. T. U. which brought the bottle into prominence is far from settled. The statements by friends of Mrs. Reuben N. Dodd that she is the one who built the new hall are denied by the members, who assert that the money was collected while Mrs. Smith was President and that she, and not Mrs. Dodd, is entitled to the credit of erecting the building.

Mrs. Benjamin Grant, the new President, makes the following statement to correct erroneous impressions:

"Mrs. R. N. Dodd was elected President of the Union in September, 1893. Not long after, in one of the meetings of the Bloomfield Union, over which she presided, Mrs. Dodd arose and made the statement to the Union that it had come to her ears that she was accused of either directly or indirectly receiving benefit or support, or words to that effect, from the sale of alcoholic drinks over the bar of the American House, of which she was the owner and her husband the lessee. She disclaimed receiving any income from such a source; but because of the criticism that had been made, and because of the inconsistent position in which it placed her and the Union, she offered her resignation as President. In view of her explanation, the resignation was not accepted, but, as time passed, the inconsistency which she herself was first to recognize and acknowledge, became more apparent to the Union, and we made a change when her term expired. On the day of election, one of the members rose to express our appreciation of Mrs. Dodd's services in the past, but she refused to listen, and said our votes were an expression of our opinion in that respect.

"The action of the Summit Convention two days later was neither a condemnation nor a vindication of the Union or Mrs. Dodd, and it is a piece of special supererogation to suppose otherwise."

After this thrust at Mrs. Dodd, who considered the action of the Summit Convention a vindication, Mrs. Grant said she had nothing further to say.

Who Made This Neat Puzzle?

From the Chicago Record.

We should like to know the name of the author of the following puzzle and anagram:

A — old woman with — intent
Put on her — and to market went;
"—," said she, "give me, I pray,
The wherewithal to — this day."

Each of the blanks is to be filled with a word of four letters and the same letters occur in each of the five different words. These words are consecutively, "vile," "evil," "veil," "Levi," and "live." We repeat that we are curious to learn the name of the author of this ingenious anagram puzzle.

Easily Credible.

From the Boston Gazette.

"Do you believe in love in a cottage?"
"Yes, at Newport or Lenox."

WAGES IN EUROPE.

Any One Can Contrast These with American Wages.

From the Post-Express.

A well-known business man of Rochester, recently returned from a tour of Europe, permits us to publish some statistics which he gathered regarding wages in various European places. These statistics were collected, in nearly every instance, directly from the wage earners themselves, and the work was done, not for publication of results or for political effect here, but merely to gratify a business man's curiosity.

In Constantinople the wages were as follows:

Policemen	40 cents a day
Cabmen	25 per cent. of earnings
Street cleaners	25 cents a day
Carpenters	75 cents a day
Masons	75 cents a day
Farm laborers in provinces	40 cents a day
Street car drivers	40 cents a day
Street car conductors	75 cents a day
Porters for carrying freight	40 cents a day
Shoemakers	75 cents a day

In Algiers the wages were somewhat higher:

Policemen	$19.50 per month
Street car drivers	60