The Sun.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York ASSOCIATED PRESS is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Hill and the National Democratic Canvass.

Now, as in the past, the Democratic campaign in New York exerts a great influence upon politics in other States. In 1892 the instantaneous solidification of the Democratic party here, after peculiarly irritating disappointment in the Presidential nomination, electrified the country with a feeling of confidence that produced a phenomenal victory. This year, since HILL has made out of gloom and hesitation a canvass which politicians in every State of the Union pronounce one of the most vigorous and gallant ever known, the Democratic cause everywhere has begun to glow with his spirit, cheerfulness succeeding despondency, and the probability of triumph replacing a moral certainty of defeat.

HILL, fighting on the battlefield of New York alone, has done this already for the Democratic party throughout the land. What are the Democrats of New York going to do for HILL? If they don't elect him Governor, it will be a discreditable chapter in their political history.

The Tide Turning to Grant.

The indications clearly point to the election of HUGH JACKSON GRANT as Mayor of this city. Each day and every hour he is gaining new support, as his old-time popularity exerts its natural force. Nor is this surprising, because it is conceded that GRANT possesses one essential quality for a civic Chief Magistrate, honesty, with the further qualification, so valued by alleged reformers, experience.

Some years ago we called attention to HUGH J. GRANT'S sterling honesty, as it was shown at the outset of his career in the matter of the Broadway Railroad franchise when he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In the autumn election of 1890, following the FASSETT investigation, the people asserted at the polls their faith in GRANT, and it appears that their faith in him has not decreased.

The probability of defeat has indeed changed to the promise of victory.

Getting Votes for Apportionment.

It is a nice little scheme which some of the Republican politicians have devised to put through the proposed constitutional amendment in regard to apportionment.

The apportionment article is to be submitted to the voters, by itself.

In the thirty or more other amendments, which are to be submitted together, there are two which are exciting a good deal of silent but widespread opposition.

The racing people are very bitter against the anti-gambling amendment.

Many corporations are striving to defeat the amendment which allows a verdict of more than $5,000 in negligence cases resulting in death.

Here is an opportunity for trading in votes which unscrupulous Republican leaders have long ago appreciated, but as to which, of course, very little has been said. They are prepared to drop and defeat the great body of amendments, including the two which we have mentioned, if they can only procure the adoption of the apportionment measure and thus insure Republican ascendancy in the State for years to come. They will exchange Republican votes against the omnium gatherum lot of amendments, for Democratic votes in favor of apportionment; and they expect to find many Democrats who care less about the apportionment than they do about racing or the proposed removal of the money limit in suits for negligently causing death.

We hope and believe that these Republicans will be disappointed, and that there is not a single Democrat in the State who will vote for the apportionment scheme under any circumstances whatever. But it is just as well to keep a keen eye on the enemy and be prepared for him at his worst.

Calling Out the Reserves.

Democrats, usually good citizens, do not shirk the first duty of patriotic electors, that of voting on election day. The number of stay-at-home Republicans, especially in off years, so called, is larger than the number of stay-at-home Democrats. But until a few weeks ago it seemed as if the number of stay-at-home Democrats this year, as last, would be considerably in excess of the previous record in New York. Some were disappointed at the failures and errors of the national Administration; some were dispirited by the cowardice and selfishness of its chief in failing to respond to the call of the party in his own State, when he was not a candidate for election. Some Democrats were dissatisfied with the local appointments made by the Federal Administration. Some were temporarily diverted from their allegiance to Democracy by the hard times, others by the declining scale of wages since March 1, 1893, others by lack of employment, others by the vague notion that a change in party rule would benefit them, and others by the conviction that a political party, which does not stand by its pledges and promises, forfeits thereby the support of its most zealous members.

The spontaneous and enthusiastic nomination, diffidently and reluctantly accepted, of DAVID B. HILL for Governor not only put life and hope into the Democratic campaign in the Empire State, but it forced into overshadowing prominence the supreme issue of majority rule in New York elections, hereafter menaced by the proposed Republican constitutional amendment on the subject of apportionment.

A Republican majority, accidentally elected in the Constitutional Convention, took advantage of the prostrate and apparently comatose condition of the Democracy in New York to carry through, under the whip and spur of caucus dictation, this amendment designed to make and keep the powers of legislation for years to come in Republican hands beyond recourse, no matter how great the popular majority for the Democratic party might be in any succeeding election.

Such devices don't always work. They never work to the prejudice and injury of Democracy when a vigilant, courageous, unselfish, and wide-awake Democrat of the DAVID BENNETT HILL variety is at the helm.

He sounded the note of alarm. He notified all Democrats of the grave danger which beset the party. He invoked for the common defence the support of Democrats of every faction and of no faction. He showed how it was that a failure to vote this year meant, perhaps, a partial disfranchisement for twenty years to come, wherefore, he reasoned, every Democrat should do his duty this year by defeating the Republican conspiracy against equal representation and majority rule.

In armies there are two divisions: the active troops for service at the front, and the reserve for protection at home. Only when a country, a State, or a city is invaded are the reserves called out. In such an hour of supreme danger the whole army is one. There are no longer any artificial distinctions in the service.

In this campaign on the issue raised by the Republicans DAVID BENNETT HILL has called out the Democratic reserves. He has summoned the "stay-at-homes" to the duty of defence.

How gallantly, how enthusiastically, how tumultuously, these Democrats have responded to the call: 808,000 voters registered in New York city, 190,000 in Brooklyn, 62,000 in Buffalo, 32,000 in Rochester, 23,000 in Albany, 23,000 in Syracuse, 15,000 in Troy, 9,000 in Binghamton, 9,000 in Elmira, 6,000 in Newburgh, 5,000 in Cohoes! Was there ever before anything like it in New York? In the cities 800,000 voters registered, overtopping even the figures of the Presidential election! 800,000 voters registered in the cities of New York State, and the townships, hamlets, crossroads, and turnpikes still to be heard from!

If the Republican conspiracy is defeated this year, and to defeat it and not to secure his own election to an office from which, with honor, he was promoted to the higher office of United States Senator three years ago, DAVID B. HILL is making the greatest fight of his career, Democrats may rest upon their arms in future elections in New York, for battles henceforth will be on even and equal terms between the two parties. If he does not defeat the apportionment conspiracy by his candidature and by his efforts, then a new and unfair political condition will be established in New York, and goodby to majority rule or to a representative Legislature for years to come.

The Democratic reserves in New York are responding nobly to the chieftain's call. Up to date, only one man conspicuous enough to be distinguished in a Democratic crowd has deserted. He has not registered. He has gone away. He is out of the State. The battle has no interest for him or he for it. But even his vote may not be irretrievably lost to the Democracy in this grave crisis. He may be "paired." A man habituated to the routine duties of a Sheriff rarely goes alone. He has probably a companion who very likely may be a Republican and a MORTON man. One vote may offset the other, giving HILL the full muster of the Democracy in the splendid fight he is making for majority rule against Republican aggression, encroachment, and proscription in New York.

The New Constitution.

The safe way is to vote it down.

There is good in some of the amendments, but the bad greatly predominates.

The best plan is to cast your vote squarely against the whole thing.

The Constitution of 1867 was voted down by the people, all but the judiciary article. The Constitution of 1894 has features still more objectionable. It should be voted down, apportionment and all.

The Facts in the Case.

The Republicans of this city, having found by considerable experience that they are not numerous enough to elect a Republican Mayor on a straight Republican ticket, have combined with certain associations of Democrats hostile to Tammany Hall and have parcelled out the offices. There is nothing non-partisan about this highly mixed ticket. The Good Government clubs are the only supporters of it, with the exception of a few philosophic German-Americans, who are not Republicans anxious for the success of their party, or Democrats anxious for the success of their faction. Non-partisanship is a device imported into New York from Brooklyn to enable the Republicans to get office in a Democratic city. Col. STRONG is a respectable man, and doubtless means to carry out the somewhat hazy and general promises that he has made; but if he were elected, the pressure of his Republican supporters, from whom the greater part of his vote must come, would make him a partisan Mayor. He is a Republican, and he would help the Republican party. There is no reason why he should not, and the pretence of non-partisanship ought not to gull anybody old enough to go out of doors.

Col. STRONG'S election, the election of a Republican Mayor, in this chief city of the Democracy, would dismay the Democrats of other States and cheer the Republicans more than almost any other political event that could occur. This city has been faithful to the Democratic party. It contains so many Democrats that even divided into factions they have kept the upper hand. To the long roll of Democratic disasters is this to be added that the Democratic capital is surrendered to the Republicans and is to be in their control in the Presidential year of 1896? Any Democrat hostile to Tammany Hall should think long before voting for a serious check to his party.

What is to be gained here by voting for the humiliation of the national Democracy? What cause of good municipal government will be served by such a vote? The one charge against Tammany that is relied upon to secure Democratic votes for a Republican candidate for Mayor, is the corruption revealed in the Police Department by the LEXOW committee. But the evidence shows that this corruption has prevailed among Democrats and Republicans alike. In the years during which the corrupt practices have grown up and flourished, Tammany has not been in exclusive control. The responsibility for those practices cannot be shifted upon Tammany exclusively. It is a dishonor to be shared by Tammany and the Republicans, although in the history of it Tammany will not be found to be the only Democratic organization affected. The election of Mr. STRONG can do absolutely nothing to remove the disgrace, and to insure reform in the Police Department. He would be powerless, just as Mr. GRANT would be powerless. Unfortunately, New York cannot reform itself. It must go to Albany. Democrats will be found as eager as Republicans to put an end to a system for which both have a responsibility, although not, we believe, save in individual cases, a guilty responsibility. To elect a Republican Mayor in a Democratic city for the purpose of doing something that he can have no power to do, and on account of something for which his party is just as blameworthy as Tammany is, would be Bedlam madness. Vote the Democratic ticket for Mayor and let the Republican chestnuts stay in the fire.

The Harlem River Driveway.

The peculiar wording of the resolution with which the Park Board has decided to associate a landscape architect with the Harlem River Driveway deserves some attention. It is as follows:

Resolved, That Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED is selected and invited to examine and report to this Board on the subject of landscape architecture in connection with the Harlem River Driveway.

This resolution was either framed out of complete ignorance of what landscape architecture or park making is, and of the true function of a landscape architect, or it is a device of insincerity.

Does it mean honestly that this new park which is to cost millions is to be designed by a competent park maker, like every other park which graces any civilized city, and that Mr. OLMSTED is asked to furnish a plan for it, in which case the invitation should have been a straightforward request for such a plan? Or is it an ingenious invitation to Mr. OLMSTED to deliver a lecture on landscape architecture, and under cover of that to fasten on the city the Park Commissioners' old plan of their own, which they have made it a personal issue to sustain against all interests and desires of the public, and for which they have thrown overboard all semblance of official obligation? The President of the Park Department has already proved himself capable of making a dishonest statement in his report to the Mayor that the Commission had only done certain preliminary work upon the speedway, when, as a matter of fact, every final line of its construction was fixed and contracted for. This invitation to Mr. OLMSTED looks more than anything else like a device to gain time, so that the destruction now being wrought on the driveway tract, in the name of subservient engineers totally ignorant of park making, may be carried to the point where it will be beyond the power of a landscape architect to alter.

Every dollar's worth of needless destruction with which the Park Board in its recklessness is now indulging itself on the driveway tract, or of construction which an expert would not approve or justify, is so much money put into the pockets of the Commissioners in the shape of gratification to their craze to carry out this work on the lines conceived in their original prejudice. And every day of this outrage grows more costly as it grows more offensive.

Has the Chamber of Commerce Forfeited Its Charter?

We have no hesitation in saying that a more reckless and unworthy statement was never before put forth to the public by men claiming to be leaders in public sentiment, than that just issued by the so-called special committee of the Chamber of Commerce on rapid transit. It boldly and deliberately ignores the real issues, and puts forth cajoling assurances calculated to mislead the taxpayers of this city into a vote of submission to a responsibility which they are not allowed to comprehend, and a taxation possibly ruinous in its extent and effect. These gentlemen claim intelligence, which subjects them to the imputation of knowing the truth which lies concealed under their deluding representations. It will not be a matter of surprise that the important and indefatigable Mr. OR figures in a dual capacity: first, as the irrepressible moving spirit of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and secondly, as a member of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce endorsing his official conduct in the former inglorious rôle.

The scruples of these gentlemen are indicated, among other things, by signing Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT'S name to the paper, although he has been absent in Europe during the entire period of our exposure of the reprehensible scheme in all its deformity and nakedness. There may be equal absence of justification for the use of other names appended to the document. A good deal of bogus business is done in these days. We can conceive of no greater blow that the city could receive than from the taxpayers' voting a *carte blanche* of expenditure for this project of an underground railroad fraught, as it is, with such unlimited consequences of evil.

These gentlemen know that the first great question involved in the measure is the expediency of subjecting the city to a contract obligation for an experimental work of unknown cost, beginning with fifty millions of dollars as a starting point, and possibly as much more in the finality, to be pushed forward regularly, step by step. They know that the limit of the borrowing capacity of the city is fifty-seven millions of dollars at a rate of valuations which should not be continued. They know that when this enormous new burden is put on the backs of the taxpayers, with its certainty as to responsibility and its uncertainty as to amount, no other important municipal or commercial improvement dependent on the city's credit can be undertaken. They know that there has been a deliberate attempt to mislead the taxpayers by the representatives of the Commissioners, who have unscrupulously proclaimed that the city is not to be made responsible for either principal or interest of the amount to be expended for the rash experiment, when in truth the city must stand the full brunt of pecuniary accountability for all the consequences. The attempt is to delude the taxpayers into the trap of voting away their rights in order that a few gentlemen may pass the rest of their lives in the enjoyment of the emoluments and the unlimited patronage which such a vote would make perpetual under the extraordinary law creating the Commission.

The signers of the Chamber of Commerce know perfectly well, also, that it is utter foolhardiness to arrest all permanent improvements of regular municipal requirement at this time, such as for docks and wharves, to maintain the commercial position of the city; the development of the new parks, so necessary to the public health and the suitable recreation and comfort of the population. They know we need public buildings of every character, from a City Hall to adequate schoolhouses for the young who are crowded out from that physical and intellectual shelter. They know the demands accruing for water supply in the magnificent reservoirs and storage places now under way and in contemplation, and for the purchase of land along the waterways to guard the purity of the water on which the health and lives of our people depend. They know that the water supply and protection expense, although without limit, must add to the debt so as to exclude further liability in the directions to which the constitutional limit applies. They know that in order to make successful the scheme of borrowing, which they are trying to force on the people for this underground railroad, interest must be paid by the city on the bonds during the years of construction, and this will at once add a heavy weight to our present severe burden of taxation. If the money is obtained it will only be on the faith of the city being pledged to pay the interest, if the grantees of the franchise do not. In the one case, in addition to all the financial embarrassments which will be produced, the city must at once add to the tax levy to meet the interest requirement as we have stated; and in the other it will be compelled to pay principal and interest to the bitter end, and to an extent which no one can now calculate.

Knowing these things, is there language too severe in censure that can be applied to the signers of the certificate of recommendation which does not furnish to the taxpayers a word of cautionary explanation in regard to all these things? We confess we cannot think or write of the attitude which men claiming to be respectable have deliberately assumed before the public upon this question. If such a manifesto as that just issued were put forth by Tammany Hall what a shout of denunciation would go up to the heavens from the pharisees of the Chamber of Commerce! These gentlemen know, too, that the scheme would be denounced by them as simply iniquitous if an attempt were made to put it in operation by any other than their particular coterie. A scheme which, in addition to the enormities to which we have referred, confers on the Commissioners the right to give a contract, involving the unlimited expenditure in question, and the right to operate the franchise at their own supreme will! The farce of inviting bids is to be gone through, but it secures no rights to the lowest bidder. By an artfully contrived plan the Commissioners and their lawyers, engineers, and establishment of assistants are to be kept in office for life, practically at the public expense and without limit as to the amount to be expended. Taking the project, together with its hydra-headed evils, could anything be more grasping, unfair, unjust, and injurious to the taxpayers of this city? We shall not dwell further upon the hurtful and hateful details of the scheme. But we would ask whether the attempt to convert the Chamber of Commerce into a political club, and to subject it to the interested promoters of such wildcat schemes does not involve a forfeiture of its charter? And we would recommend Messrs. OR & Co. to inquire carefully and anxiously of the anonymous "highest legal authority," which they quote in their highly respectable confidence circular, on this point.

The Chamber of Commerce is an organization founded in the days of the royalists, the fine old colonial Tory time when GEORGE III. was King, in the year 1774. It was chartered solely to promote the interests of commerce. In their humble petition to the King the suppliants for the privilege presented for his Majesty's consideration, among other things, the "numberless benefits that have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and patent in all countries." Thereupon his Majesty, of his special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, willed, ordained, and granted to JOHN CRUGER and seventy-two associates authority to be a body public and corporate "by the name and style of The Chamber of Commerce in the city of New York, in America;" "to carry into execution, encourage and promote by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce, as to provide for, aid, and assist at their discretion, such members of our corporation as may be hereafter reduced to poverty and their widows and children." Among others of the grantees there were names of worthies associated with JOHN CRUGER who subsequently became identified with the city, through their descendants, as leaders in its social and intellectual relations, such as PHILIP LIVINGSTON, SAMUEL VERPLANCK, LAWRENCE CORTWRIGHT, JACOBUS VAN ZANDT, WILLIAM NEILSON, NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, PETER and HENRY REMSEN, AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE, LEONARD LISPENARD, and SAMUEL BAYARD, Jr. The barriers of class distinction were not so high or severe then as at the present period, for there was evidently a strong admixture of the common people as represented by such names as PETER HASSENCLEVER, WILLIAM STIPPLE, and the like. JOHN CRUGER had been Mayor of the city under the colonial Government. He appears to have been a sturdy old Tory, for in the succeeding spring, when a tired and dusty rider came galloping into the city to announce that the first blood of the Revolution had been shed at Lexington, his name does not appear on the roll of the patriotic Committee of One Hundred organized in sympathy with the cause thus consecrated. The city of New York had then a population of 25,000.

In 1784 the charter was revived under an act of incorporation from the Legislature of the free State of New York. Some new names figure in the revived charter, among others that of JOHN BLAGUE. JOHN BLAGUE'S body lies mouldering in the ground, but, so far as the present Chamber of Commerce is concerned, his soul is evidently "marching on" in their company. Was ever the spirit of "blague" fully materialized more manifest than at the present time in the persons and demonstrations of certain of the present dominant members of the Chamber of Commerce in this movement? The benevolent objects of the Chamber have long been lost sight of in the growing pretensions which have culminated in these successors of the good old days of real commerce, when merchants were actual handlers of merchandise, and not mere cipherers of margins, calculations, and deals.

Now, what has the present Chamber done, or what is it doing, in practical efforts for the city of New York, in a commercial point of view, for the promotion of the object of its creation? For the last thirty years it has been the great struggle of successive municipal administrations to develop the dock and wharf resources of the city, so that they may correspond with our commercial position and requirements. The only body which during all that period has done anything of usefulness in that direction was the "Citizens' Association," under the lead of good old PETER COOPER. In 1867 he called a meeting at the Merchants' Exchange of all the commercial interests of the city to take into consideration a general system of improvement of the wharves and piers of the city to meet the requirements of that period and the future necessities of commercial progress. This meeting was largely attended by representative men. Mr. COOPER followed it up by many well-considered communications to the public, never losing sight of the importance of the subject. By the absorption of the borrowing capacity for this underground scheme the important work absolutely necessary to the city's present commercial requirements will be arrested and in final effect entirely terminated. The fine improvement on the North River from Canal street to Tenth street, furnishing such a grand avenue along the dock front, should be extended from the Battery to Seventy-second street. From Pier No. 1, at the Battery, to Warren street the piers are nearly all in private hands, the owners realizing princely revenues, from titles of the most extraordinary character, simple resolutions of the Common Council authorizing their use and improvement. Eminent lawyers on the part of the city assert that the resolutions are only revocable permissions; equally distinguished members of the profession on the side of the owners say the latter thereby possess a fee. These occupations occur at many other points. The scheme adopted when WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN T. AGNEW, and WILLIAM WOOD were Dock Commissioners, and Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Chief Engineer, was that the city should become the owner of all the water front on the North and East rivers, and a uniform plan of improvement be carried into operation. The titles in question were to have been extinguished under the power of eminent domain. But the fight has been an unequal one, and private interests have controlled in a large degree. Here the Chamber of Commerce could have been useful in the line of their duty. Indeed, it might have been of immense service to this commercial metropolis.

It is only a brief time since the authorities sought to consistently extend the improvement of the water front from Eleventh street to Twenty-third street. It would have cost $12,000,000, but this amount was thought to be an impossible sum to run in debt for, although there was, substantially, a guarantee of 8 per cent. annual interest. On the water front, east and west, many millions, perhaps a hundred millions, could be expended for the most profitable investment that could be desired for a commercial city. What a field for a genuine Chamber of Commerce! Thirty-five or forty years ago the requirements of shipping were met by piers about 40 feet wide and 400 feet long, with slips between them from 125 to 150 feet wide. This changed, so that fifteen to twenty years thereafter certain ocean steamers required piers 70 feet wide and 500 feet long, and to-day there is a demand for piers 80 feet wide and 750 feet long, with slips between them of upward of 200 feet. This is only one branch of the great commercial problem.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce in the place of their scheme for underground railroads, which, considering all the relations of the subject, is so chimerical and unjustifiable, so encroaching on all other interests, and so injurious as to amount to a kind of madness in the inconsiderate and reckless greed with which it is pursued, should turn their attention to the legitimate duties imposed by their charter by intelligently and influentially aiding the developement of the city's commercial necessities within their true province and jurisdiction.

It was in 1892 only when candidate CLEVELAND, practically by personal request, induced his friends in this city to swallow their prejudices against Tammany Hall and refraining from nominating a ticket of their own support the ticket of Tammany. Now, when that brilliant and faithful Democrat, HILL, is the chief candidate of the Democracy, Mr. CLEVELAND takes the other tack and humors himself and his friends with their own personal prejudices to their hearts' content. They are wolves, and this, says the boss of the pack, is their night to howl.

We are pleased to know that Prof. BICKMORE of the American Museum of Natural History entertains the purpose of preparing a series of illustrated lectures upon the geographical and picturesque features of the State of New York. What a splendid subject for a lecturer of capacity, learning, and descriptive faculty, for one of scientific knowledge and imaginative mind! The geography of our State is of exceeding interest; its scenery is of surpassing grandeur and beauty from seashore to lakeshore, from the Catskills to the Adirondacks, from the pleasant rivers of the interior to Niagara Falls. There is not in the Union a State of more varied charm or natural pomp than New York, not a State more worthy of the poet fit to sing its praises. It is too bad that so many of the denizens of the city know but little of the great and glorious State in which they live, its landscapes and waterscapes, mountains and meads, forests and flowers. Greece is not lovelier than New York. Nature here is rich and flush.

For years past Prof. BICKMORE has lectured upon foreign countries. Let him now tell the teachers' institutes and the normal or other schools and the audiences at the American Museum about our own resplendent State of New York. It will inspire patriotic feelings and promote the love of country.

Those old-time Yankee whaling captains whose yarns of adventure delighted our sires have nearly all gone, and we do not seem to have sea rovers of their kind nowadays. The bold Capt. PALMER of Connecticut, who died last week, was one of them. The nineteenth century was in its first quarter when he struck out for the Spanish main in a Yankee brig, and before it was half ended he had rounded Cape Horn, cruised in the China seas, raced the Atlantic in his clipper, and borne the American flag wherever there were wind and water, a free course, and a chance to make something, braving all perils and fearing no rival. He performed gallant deeds, too, at his own risk, in a humane spirit, as can be proved by the medal he got from Queen VICTORIA soon after her coronation, and also by a letter he got from DANIEL WEBSTER. The fact that the Captain lived till he was within two years of ninety is good evidence that his stuff was strong, his blood clear, and his brain sound.

We have plenty of brave and adventurous Americans in our time, both upon the seas and on the land; but we guess the sailors bold of the fine old type to which Capt. PALMER belonged are not now very numerous in proportion to the population.

Each one of the few such men who are yet alive ought to leave behind him a book of strong sea yarns for the entertainment and encouragement of posterity. Every book of the kind that can be picked up by the probably dull and grouty generations yet unborn will be like a godsend to them. It will tell them of their sires in the jolly years of our republic.

The failure of the strike of the barkers has carried grief into the bosom of every member of the United Protective Association of Amalgamated Pullers-in. We favored the strike, and urged them to keep it up forever, though never a bark should again wake the echoes in any part of the "Bay." The amalgamated strikers were to have a procession last week, headed by a brass band, but they had given in the day before and gone back to their old tricks, with advantage to everybody excepting the greenhorns whom they pulled in. They failed to down the bosses, for the reason that there are too many men of their kind looking for jobs. The very best barkers must be polyglottists, able to speak at least three of the Baxter street languages; and they must be strong, so as to hold any one upon whom they lay hands; and they must be physiognomists, so as to know a dupe by his looks; and they must have good eyesight, so as to descry the approach of a possible victim while yet he is at a distance; and they must be hypnotists, so as to overpower the mind of a customer when he is pulled in; and they must have well-rounded voices that can be heard by all wayfarers; and they must understand the art of whispering impressively; and they must be irresistible reasoners, so as to sweep away all objections. Yet, we are grieved to say, so large a proportion of the population of the "Bay" quarter are possessed of all these talents, and more too, that even the man who handles them with the best results cannot get the wages he wants. We fear there are bad days ahead for them. Up to this time machinery has not been brought into competition with them; but we call the attention of EDISON and other inventors to the fact that there is an open market for a cheap and steady-going machine that can both bark and pull in, while it works without any wages at all, and runs forever when once set in motion. There will be no chance of a strike in one branch of industry if EDISON can be induced to give his wits to the construction of a patent amalgamated windpower Sure Thing of the very kind here foreshadowed.

If any merchant of this city has in his employment a man who has served him, in an important capacity, most faithfully and well for many years, will he dismiss him, to put in his place a totally untried man? That is a question for every business man in this city just now to pass upon, for that is the question that is involved in the candidacy of JOHN W. GOFF, the inexperienced and untried lawyer, for the Recordership, against FREDERICK SMYTH, the eminent and accomplished Judge.

A torrent of filth from a nasty newspaper will not sweep out of sight the splendid record of fifteen years' judicial service to this community.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PARKHURST says: "I am so much of a Presbyterian that I believe it is written down in destiny that victory is to transpire."

If this be true, it is not only written down in destiny, but in extremely bad English.

In replying to a question recently printed in THE SUN, a Jewish contemporary tells of a case similar to that at Cleveland, in which ministers of Protestantism joined with rabbis of Judaism in a synagogue service. At the dedication of the Temple Berith Kodesh at Rochester last June ministers and rabbis participated in the ceremonies. It is said that there have been yet other cases of the kind in various parts of the country. It would now be interesting to hear of any case in which, at the dedication of a Protestant church, rabbis have joined with ministers in divine service under the cross before the New Testament.

CLEVELAND'S TWO FACES.

One Shows in Massachusetts, the Other in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The inconsistent treachery of the Cleveland Administration in not supporting that loyal and fearless candidate, Senator Hill, is becoming more apparent every day, and to the thousands of Democrats throughout the country it certainly is nauseating.

Senator Hill is the regularly nominated candidate for Governor of the greatest commonwealth in this country, and as such is entitled to the support of every man who claims to be a member of the Democratic party. No man, in my opionion, has done more for the success of the Gray Gables statesman than the present Gubernatorial nominee of New York.

Contrast Cleveland's indifference in the New York campaign in comparison with the Bay State fight.

It is stated on the most reliable authority that acting Secretary Hamlin will speak for Russell in this State during the present week.

If there is any need of speech making it is in New York, and Secretary Hamlin's voice should be heard where it will do the most good. Now, if Hamlin can come to Massachusetts and shout for John E. Russell, certainly Carlisle can go to New York and speak for Senator Hill. It would appear by the President's action in preventing Carlisle from going to New York that it might be wise for the Secretary and his assistant to change places, for the latter has the greater pull with the present occupant of the White House.

Does President Cleveland regard the impossible election of John E. Russell or the success of the New York Democracy the more important? Certainly it looks that way in silencing Carlisle and allowing Hamlin to speak.

The success of Democracy in New York now means success in 1896, therefore every man who has the right to be considered a Democrat should certainly vote for and urge others to support Senator Hill. A BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

A Startling Prophecy of Hill's Election.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I was one of that little handful of men who met in the City Hall in New Brunswick, N. J., to form the Republican party, and voted for Fremont, Lincoln, and down the line to Harrison in 1888, and that was the only vote of a lifetime that I regretted; but in 1892, in front of the Town Hall, Varina township, Henrico county, Va., I publicly buried the Republican ticket, declaring that I would never vote for or trust that party again.

I can from here see the mighty popular wave that is sweeping through your State, and the masses of quiet Republican votes that will be cast for Mr. Hill; and were I on your stage I would wager you a "dollar to a cent" that Hill's majority over Morton in the State would be 90,000. We shall see next week how near I would come to losing that dollar or winning that cent. W. M. MEYERS.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 29.

A Democrat Who Exalts Party Above Prejudice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have heretofore been an uncompromising friend of Grover Cleveland's and against Senator Hill. But the pusillanimous conduct of President Cleveland and the heroic fight being made by Senator Hill will not only cause me to change my mind, but from this until next Tuesday I will work for the election of Senator Hill.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 31. J. W. THOMPSON.

They Want Cummings in Washington.

From the Washington News.

New York usually sends some very able men to Congress. That State has not been represented upon the floor of the House by a man who deserves more from the hands of the Democrats than does the Hon. Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Cummings has been a valuable member upon the floor of the House.

A man like Mr. Cummings should be retained in public life. No Representative in Congress stands higher in Washington than does he; and it would be but the proper thing for his constituency to honor him by giving him the largest majority he has ever received. He deserves it.

Republican Prediction Verified.

From the Baltimore American.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—As predicted for several weeks in this correspondence, President Cleveland neither called at the State headquarters nor sent a letter there giving Hill a good character. He not only did neither of those things, but he showed absolutely no solicitude whatever for the regular State ticket headed by Senator Hill.

Mr. Cleveland Creates a Precedent.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

If President Cleveland has renounced his State residence and practically deprived himself of the right to vote in national affairs he is the first President of the United States to do so.

Wherein Cleveland Stands Alone.

From the Washington Evening Star.

Probably no other man in the country raised to the position of President would ever be even asked if he favored the election of the candidate of his own party. With no man but Cleveland could the doubt be raised.

A Great Campaigner.

From the Hartford Times.

David B. Hill is making the greatest and ablest canvass ever made in the Empire State.

One Who Got Left.

From the Great Divide.

He—If I'd known that tunnel was so long I'd have kissed you.

She—Gracious, didn't you? Somebody did.

A Rising Inventor.

From Good News.

Little Boy—Got the earache?

Little Girl—No.

"Then why you put all that cotton in your ears?"

"I've been lulled! lulled the baby."

AGAINST MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION

Do Not Obliterate the Sound Principles of Our Municipal Administration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As an American citizen I want to join with THE SUN in protesting against the proposed scheme of building an underground railway (or any other railway) by "the city," or, in other words, to protest against the forcible appropriation of money of the New York taxpayers by popular vote for any such purpose.

I could, had I the time and space, show, I think, to the satisfaction of any one not blinded by prejudice, how an underground road at the present time would not begin to pay any return on its cost. As to this it is only necessary to know that no private capital can be had for any such scheme, although money is loaning at a very low rate of interest, to say nothing of millions on hand lying idle in our banks. The plan from a business point of view is too visionary to tempt one dollar out of its strong box in its behalf.

What strikes me as so alarming about the proposition is its entire want of principle. It is a radical departure from those sound principles on which our Constitution and Government rest, and if we can forget those sound principles in one case, why not in many? If we can build an underground railway by popular vote, why can we not go into other enterprises in the same way *ad infinitum*? It is a most dangerous precedent to establish, and if followed must certainly lead to financial destruction. Certainly we are not ready to turn our city over to the commune just yet, and I do think that the proposed building of an underground road is but its advance guard.

The articles on this subject printed lately in THE SUN should be read by every voter and carefully thought of, especially with regard to the underlying principles of our country's Government, and all must conclude that the only thing to do is to vote down the proposition very emphatically as undemocratic and fit only for the support of the followers of Peffer. G. P.

YONKERS, Oct. 30.

BROOKLYN'S HALLOWEEN DANCE.

Pumpkins and Apples Figured Among the Function's Decorations.

One hundred and fifty Brooklynites of the Heights and of the Hill attended a Halloween subscription dance at the Pouch mansion last night, which was given under the patronage of Mrs. Elliott J. Langstaff, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Mrs. Clifford L. Lutkins, Mrs. James A. Radcliffe, Mrs. Francis J. Sherry, Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff.

As soon as the subscribers to the ball entered the building they were reminded by the decorations of All Hallowees. In the rear of the immense square hall is a fireplace of carved oak twelve feet high. Over the fireplace, on a background of bright autumn leaves, was the word "Halloween," traced in red apples and reaching across the width of the fireplace. From the high mantelpiece the glowing faces of a row of jack o' lanterns grinned down upon the guests. The persons who prepared the pumpkins and carved the faces were ingenious. At one end was an almond-eyed Chinaman, and a Brownie stood at the other end. Chestnut branches and bunches of chestnut burrs filled in the spaces between the pumpkin images. Strings of apples were festooned in conspicuous places, and one part of the reception room would have reminded a Long Island truck farmer of a corner in his cornfield.

The dancing began at 9 o'clock, and at midnight the music stopped abruptly. Two men rolled in a pumpkin as tall as themselves. A competent knight of the brush and palette made the Brobdingnagian pumpkin look very natural. The pumpkin was opened, and from the opening fell ribbons of one color for the women and of another color for the men. The dancers pulled the ribbons and out came Halloween favors.

Interest in the ball was enhanced by the fact that the several hundred dollars in subscription money was to be given to the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.

JERSEY RABBITS SAFE TO-DAY.

A New Law Protects Them from the Wiles of Hunters Until Nov. 10.

For the first time rabbits are not legal game in New Jersey to-day, a new law extending protection to them to Nov. 10. Game constables anticipate lively work to-day owing to the ignorance of sportsmen as to this change. Bergen and Passaic counties are full of these officials, and they intend to arrest every man found with a rabbit in his possession. The only legal game just now is ruffed grouse, woodcock, and squirrels. Quail cannot be shot until Nov. 10. Many of these game birds were liberated last spring in the wilds of Bergen county. Some of the men interested in the matter planted buckwheat to supply food for the birds. Consequently they have become quite tame, but these same men will be found guarding these places to-day. Deer may be killed from Nov. 25 to Dec. 16. The open season for wild fowl extends to May 1. No non-resident license is required except for the counties of Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Cape May, Gloucester, and Salem. The fee is $5 for the first year, and $2 for subsequent years. Licenses may be obtained from Charles H. Barnard, 416 Royden street, Camden.

Quail and the cottontail are unusually abundant this season in New Jersey, but farmers are no friends of the hunter, and the Justice is always a friend of the farmer. Therefore young sportsmen roaming over New Jersey hills will do well to remember that a trespass sign protects game that escapes within its boundaries. If a man shoots a quail on the wing and he falls in a field in which is displayed the talismanic sign, it is a lost bird.

Traps are prohibited. Sunday shooting is also prohibited. The offender is liable to fine, and he forfeits his gun to the owner of the land upon which he may be trespassing.

SUNBEAMS.

—A North Carolina man refuted the slanders of centuries a few days ago by marrying his mother-in-law.

—Philadelphia's somnolence seems conducive to longevity. Last week the *Ledger* obituary columns chronicled the death of four persons there who had lived beyond the age of 90 years and nine who had passed the 80-year mark. The oldest was Deborah Nace, who had lived to be 97.

—Animals have as much variety in their voices as in their looks, and it is said that no two cocks have the same sort of a crow. There is one rooster on a farm in this State that has a crow of three definite musical notes, like a bugle. It would be expressed on the music staff as E, G below, and C.

—On Central Park West, at the corner of Sixty-third street, is an old wooden house, now used as a saloon, which leans from the perpendicular enough to make it an object of curiosity in a place where life is less busy than in New York. From the foundation wall to the roof line on the Sixty-third street side the wall leans toward the street at an angle of ten degrees.

—Florists say that when rubber plants drop their leaves they never get them again, and when these plants are taken into the house for the winter they almost always shed one or two of their lower leaves. But there is a rubber plant in one local gre