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.

The Same Thing Everywhere.

The shocking revelations of the LEXOW committee have filled and embittered the minds of New Yorkers in their preparation for the late election.

Yet there was no LEXOW committee in the State of New Jersey, which has elected a solid Republican delegation to Congress. Eight Republican Congressmen will go to Washington after the fourth of next March from New Jersey, the State which alone of all Northern constituencies remained Democratic throughout the civil war.

Outside of the metropolis there was no LEXOW committee in the State of New York, but, excepting the five Democrats elected here by small majorities, New York has chosen only Republicans for Congress.

There was no LEXOW committee in Ohio, where four Democratic Congressmen are elected out of twenty-one, and where the State goes Republican by 120,000.

There was no LEXOW committee in Pennsylvania, now under a Democratic Governor, but which elects only four Democratic Congressmen out of twenty-eight, and makes a new Republican Governor by a majority of 200,000 or thereabouts.

There was no LEXOW committee in Tennessee, which elects four Republicans to Congress; or in Kentucky, which elects four Republicans also; or in Iowa, which, having eleven Congressmen to choose in all, elected eleven Republicans; or in Kansas, which elected seven Republicans; or in Michigan, which, having one more Congressman to elect than Iowa, embraced its opportunity by electing one more Republican Congressman than Iowa; or in Connecticut, whose four Congressmen are also uniformly Republican; or in Delaware, another Democratic State, which takes its Congressmen at Large from the Republican party; or in West Virginia, which also for four Congressmen chose four Republicans, including one for whose benefit it rejected the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, the father of the present dishonorable and anti-Democratic Tariff bill, by a majority of nearly 3,000.

It is to be said of the LEXOW committee that no legislative investigation in New York ever revealed such vices or achieved its revelations with more impressive effect. Nevertheless, the political results in other States, where the national issues were in sole control of the field, are practically the same as in the State and city of New York. Everywhere the Democratic rout is terrible, but LEXOW didn't do it.

The Wreck of Democracy.

To get at the primary cause of this country's revolutionary return to the dominion of the Republicans, we must first look at the part played in the election by the Populists. Populism is a mixture of Socialism and insanity. It is either hostile and repugnant to the spirit of this Democratic land, or it is foreign to it. We have not reached the intellectual or political degradation at which Populism can prosper. How great a factor it has been in producing the recent election, will be seen from a study of national politics as it is revealed after less than two years' control by an Administration, which has dealt to public confidence the blow of repudiating the Democratic principles it stood for when elected, and of setting up un-American and inflammatory Populistic standards in their stead.

The Republicans have now swept back into their fold all their recently wandering Northern and Western States, with majorities in some instances greater than ever, the four Northern States, Indiana, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, where, after the war, the Democratic party finally rose in strength sufficient to restore itself to the control of the Government, and in addition the Southern States of Tennessee, Maryland, and Delaware. This is the situation in 1894. It is not difficult to see the reason for it.

In Nebraska, for example, the Democratic party this year endured the unknown humiliation of being no longer one of the two parties contesting for the control of the State. The voters who desired to protect the politics and the business of Nebraska from the disgrace and destructiveness of Populism, and preserve the main ideas with which, as Democrats or Republicans indiscriminately, they had always been associated, found the Republicans to be the party to which they must turn for succor. The Democratic citizens of Nebraska had to join the Republican ranks. Their own organization had been disbanded for the benefit of the Populists, and there was no other way of resisting Populism.

In Colorado the movement to eject the Populist WAITE of the "bloody bridles" was for the same reasons consolidated under the Republican flag.

In Nevada the Republicans again were left as the sole defenders of the essential and elementary ideas of American politics; and all Democrats who fought the Populists had to wear a Republican badge.

In North Dakota, where the Republicans likewise presented their regular party front, the single Democrat on the Populist ticket only served to exhibit more unmistakably the repulsive character which had been given to his own party. What Democrats in these States were themselves confronted with Democrats elsewhere from Maine to California were forced to see and to blush for, and to acknowledge to other onlookers, as proof of their party's vitiation.

While these four States form the most conspicuous instances of the Democracy's degrading alliance or pusillanimous surrender, they surmount a mass of evidence to similar facts spread throughout the country in Congress districts and in canvasses for State Legislatures.

In the South, notably in the State of Georgia, for instance, which has elected a solid Democratic Congress delegation in this year of Republican triumph, the Democratic party is more nominal than real, and calculated to repel rather than to invite the cooperation of old believers in the faith. The Hon. CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is an unqualified advocate of the Populistic income tax, as are most of his associates among the South's representatives in Congress. Both the Georgia Senators are the same. Moreover, they have so lost the high sense of partisan good faith that they have found no more difficulty than a free lance like the President in waving aside with indifference the verdict and compact of a national election in favor of a specifically and historically rejected Socialistic policy, happening to possess attractions for them and their constituents as individuals. These statesmen come to Washington in the name of the Democratic party, but to a judgment unclouded by partisan delusion they are not Democrats but Populists, and liable at any time, when the great American principles of Democracy are threatened with subjection to Socialistic eccentricity, to abandon their defence and to join with their enemies. So it is with our Southern friends wherever found. As the taint of Populism pervades the Democratic party throughout the South, how can that fact fail to impress the mind of every Northerner, whether Democrat or Republican? And this fading out of Democratic strength and courage, and this shameful identification of the Democratic cause with all that it had been historically bound against, has been countenanced and promoted and exhibited by the powerful treachery of a Democratic President, who first smirched his party with his atrocious apology for the crimes of Homestead and then prostituted it to the income tax plank of the Populist platform. No man, whether President or mere politician, and no party, whether Democratic or Republican, can trample under foot the most vital sentiments of the American nation without being overwhelmed by its wrath.

In another respect the influence of GROVER CLEVELAND upon national politics has been as potent for the emasculation of his party as his cultivation of Populism. A man without a party, like CLEVELAND, must be backed by a mob or be without following, and that mob must be mixed and uncertain, and, if loyal to his capriciousness, which neither recognizes nor understands party allegiance, it must be irresponsible and necessarily offensive to the community at large. The people in this country are governed by parties, and just as their respect is great for the principle of party politics, so is their aversion to any effort to displace it with the despotism of a personal conceit using power given to it for other purposes. The CLEVELAND idea affronts the universal Democratic prejudice, and the party associating itself with it must surely suffer after the first spasm of coherency has passed away. While CLEVELAND is at the head of the Democratic party, the general instinct tends toward the organization which still holds high the spirit of Americanism, and that, unfortunately, is the Republican party.

In the same way, CLEVELAND has stamped on all American feeling in his foreign policy. In this intensely partisan republic, domestic partisanship has stopped at the border with every Administration which has ever governed it before. Our foreign relations show one general purpose to sustain, to preserve, or, as occasion arose, to extend the interests and the prestige of the United States. The CLEVELAND Administration is the one exception which has subjected even the foreign interests of America to its personal spite against its politically antagonistic predecessor and to its craze for the sensational and fantastic. It wasn't the actual hauling down of the American flag in Hawaii which made the American public feel ashamed and cheated and indignant and vengeful against the party whose name had been made to cover the deed; but the utterly outrageous repudiation of fair play and honesty in dealing with the struggling Hawaiian Government, rejoicing to see the flag raised, and hoping to see it wave forever, and the intolerable folly of attempting to restore a disgusting monarchy. So with Samoa, or Canada, or any foreign country with which our connections have risen into prominence.

In short, the first effect of CLEVELAND's Administration has been to strip the Democratic party of even the semblance of upholding American institutions and American traditions and American pride, and to force the national flag, at home as well as abroad, into the keeping of the Republicans.

This extraordinary transfer has been witnessed once before. The Republicans first became the sole keepers of the national sentiment in 1861; and they held power for twenty-five years afterward.

Something All Can Rejoice At.

There is one result of the election over which all good citizens can rejoice, whether they be Democrats or Republicans.

The defeat of Populism is as much a triumph of true and genuine Democracy as of Republicanism. The victory over the vicious alliance with Populism made by GROVER CLEVELAND, and of which one fruit was the infernal income tax suggested by him, is a victory for sound principles of government great enough to afford compensation for even the otherwise overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party. The greatest danger is averted. Populism will be powerless in the next Congress.

Of right, DAVID B. HILL ought to have escaped the popular condemnation of that pernicious socialistic device, against which he fought singly among the Democrats of the Senate, with a splendid courage and an unflinching consistency of principle; but even Senator HILL was dragged down by the tremendous weight of the popular distrust of the Democracy, which he had labored in vain to save from such perversion and betrayal. HILL was submerged for the moment by the flood in which WILSON, the author of the iniquitous measure, was rightfully drowned.

The circumstances of the campaign in this State prevented HILL from reaping the harvest of popular approval to which he was so well entitled. Against his will, he was made the Democratic leader in a canvass where he had to bear the load of the sins against the people and against the Democratic party committed by CLEVELAND and ratified by a Democratic Congress—so called. He sacrificed himself at a time when his clear discernment foresaw, and after he had foretold from his place in the Senate, the popular condemnation which would be visited on such treachery to Democratic principles and to all principles essential to sound government. He sacrificed himself in order that he might preserve his party from disruption, if not annihilation, in this State.

Since, in his self-abnegation, he had consented to be the standard bearer of the Democratic party, he could not escape from the disgraceful record made in the White House and at the Capitol, for which the Democratic party was justly held responsible by the people. He had fought single-handed and with indomitable courage and pertinacity to prevent the infamy and, alone among the Democrats of the Senate, had repudiated it at the end; but he could not blot it out as the Democratic record. He could not take advantage of his own consistent Democratic conduct, but had to bear the mortification and suffer from the consequences of seeming to approve and of actually refraining from criticising on the stump the legislation which he had denounced in the Senate not less emphatically than the people condemned it by their votes on Tuesday. He stood up to receive the shafts aimed at CLEVELAND, yet CLEVELAND slunk away without a word of assistance for the party's self-sacrificing defender, and incited his followers and officeholders to join in attacking him. It was a contemptible exhibition of political ingratitude and personal spite on the part of CLEVELAND, but it was wholly characteristic of the man whom TILDEN had recognized as the most selfish of politicians.

Senator HILL was put in a false position, from which he could not extricate himself. He was made to appear as the representative of political treachery and party bargaining, though he detests them as much as do the people who voted against him. His own record of honesty and consistency he could not take advantage of; but he had to subordinate it, or rather expunge it, in the practical conduct of a campaign in which the Democratic party could not escape from the odium of Clevelandism. If Senator HILL had made his canvass on his own record, he would have done far better; and as it was, he held the Democratic party together more successfully than any other candidate for Governor could have done.

The overthrow of the Democratic party, the tide of popular disapprobation which has submerged it in the Union, sweeping away its majority in Congress, is really the justification and vindication of Senator HILL, and a victory for him. It has proved that he was right in his warnings, sound in his political principles, and correct in his understanding of the popular judgment. It has lifted him into new prominence as the one leader qualified and able to save the Democratic party from destruction by the virus of Populism and Socialism. The victory of Tuesday over the populistic forces arrayed for an assault on property is a victory for the cause of which HILL is the foremost representative and champion. In the Democratic party especially there is no other except him.

Advice to Our Various City Commissions.

Resign your offices, Gentlemen, every man of you, as soon as Mayor STRONG is officially authorized to receive them.

We fancy that the afternoon of New Year's Day, or early the next morning, will offer an occasion that you may embrace for the purpose, with a becoming combination of dignity and cheerfulness.

Don't wait for the hand of the new Republican Legislature to be laid smartly upon you for the purpose of your expulsion. Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once.

There are a dozen or more of these Commissions, from the Police down. Mr. STRONG knows them, and we advise them all to be polite to him, and resign.

Mr. Cleveland Pleases Somebody.

On Saturday the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, feeling, no doubt, that he had not sufficiently encouraged his party by showing an absolute want of interest in its fortunes, proceeded to stimulate its enthusiasm by ordering a considerable extension of the classified civil service. A cry of joy went up from the entire Mugwump squad at once. The Mugwumps began to revive their old confidence in the Hermit President's infallibility. They were as happy in reading the order as Mr. CLEVELAND must have been in making it. To keep active Democrats out of office is the aim of these worthy mates. This cannot be done in all cases, but the civil service rules will at least serve to admit and shelter many Republicans and Populists, and perhaps an occasional Prohibitionist. It is due to Mr. CLEVELAND, however, and to his well-known affectionate interest in the Democratic party, to say that common laborers are still without the pale of the classified service. A Democratic common laborer may even now get a job at the classified Custom Houses without having to pass an examination; provided, of course, there is a vacancy, and provided his labor has not been political.

One of the greatest triumphs won by civil service reform in its latest extension is the subjection of messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen in the departments at Washington to the civil service rules. We presume that Mr. ROOSEVELT will introduce a special examination for these officials. Perhaps he will require an essay on the duties and conversational powers of *angelos* and the *phylax* in Greek tragedy. Trolley and cable cars are so common now that feet and legs may no longer be necessary to a messenger, and a literary watchman can keep an unlettered dog to watch for him while he pursues his lucubrations.

"We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service," said the Democratic National Convention of 1892; "and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same." The Civil Service act was yet seven years in the future in 1876, and the Democrats of 1892 neither anticipated nor desired any increase of the classified service. Still, doubtless Mr. CLEVELAND has thought to forestall their wishes and treat them to a little surprise. Populists will be good enough to take notice that while their direct appointment to office by Mr. CLEVELAND, deeply as he sympathizes with their views, might cause irritation, they are as liable to get their names on the eligible list as Democrats are, or even as Republicans. Thus Mr. CLEVELAND may have succeeded in pleasing by his orders of Saturday the Republicans, the Populists, and the Mugwumps, a greater number of persons, we venture to say, than he ever pleased before or ever will please again until March 4, 1897.

A Questionable Bid for Votes.

One of the candidates for Governor in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania lately published an offer to serve for half the salary established by law in case he should be elected.

We do not know whether this constitutes an attempt at bribery under the laws of Pennsylvania; but a like effort to influence voters in this State would if successful, render all those votes illegal which were cast for the candidate under the influence of his promise to serve for less than the prescribed compensation.

In 1878, WILLIAM L. THORNTON was a candidate for the office of County Judge in Sullivan county. Mr. THORNTON declared that he would serve for $1,800 if chosen, and he published a card, in which, among other things, he said this:

"I here repeat that if elected to the office of County Judge I will pledge myself to take only $1,800 for my services; that I will pay out of my own pocket for the coal necessary to heat my law office; that I will pay for all stationery and letterheads, and will see that those persons needing blanks shall pay for them themselves."

Mr. THORNTON received the largest number of votes, and was declared elected. A litigation ensued in the Supreme Court concerning his title to the office. The case went to the General Term of the Third Department, which held that the promises made by Mr. THORNTON to the electors were in violation of public policy, and indeed criminal, even by the common law. In the opinion Judge BOCKES of Saratoga states the law thus:

"In view of the numerous cases, both in England and in this country, in which the subject of selling offices and of the bidding for offices has been under discussion, we must hold such promises and pledges as were made by the defendant to the electors of the county in this case to be reprehensible in the extreme, being against public policy, and in fact criminal, being no less than an offer in the nature of an intended bribe to the electors to whom they were made."

Inasmuch, however, as there was nothing in the Constitution or in the statutes of the State disabling a candidate from holding office who had offered such inducements to voters, the Court decided that Mr. THORNTON might still remain as County Judge.

China Pleads for Help.

The report is confirmed that the Pekin Government, through Prince KUNG, who seemingly is invested with dictatorial powers, and through its diplomatic agents, has confessed its inability to resist the Japanese, and has implored the intervention of the European powers. To such a depth of humiliation has been brought in the course of a few months the Manchu dynasty, which ostensibly rules over 300,000,000 human beings, which has spent vast sums for the best war material, which had a navy notoriously superior to that of its opponent in number of ironclad ships and weight of armament, and which, relying on its enormous resources, applied in its published manifesto terms of the utmost contumely to the Mikado's subjects.

To all onlookers, except Englishmen, who possess the largest share of the foreign trade with China under the present régime, it is patent that if ever a gallant nation, contending successfully against great odds, deserved to be let alone by outsiders and to be allowed to pluck the fruits of victory, it is Japan. If China gives up the fight without waiting to see whether she can rescue Mukden, the old Manchu capital, or even defend Pekin, it is her business to address a prayer for peace to the Mikado and obtain from him the best terms she can. There is only one European country which would dream of armed interposition on behalf of a people outnumbering its opponent nearly eight to one; that country, of course, is England, and she will not venture to lift a finger against the mandate of the Czar. "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike," will again describe her attitude, as it did in our civil war and during the Franco-German contest. In 1861-64 Lord PALMERSTON, then Premier, made no secret of his wish to combine with NAPOLEON III. for the support of the Southern Confederacy; and he probably would have done so but for the warning uttered by ALEXANDER II. that Russia had determined to uphold the Union cause. Again, in 1870-71 the English newspapers lavished expressions of sympathy upon dismembered and plundered France, but the British Government did nothing to check German rapacity, because the Czar's representatives were instructed to say in London what they said in Vienna, to wit, Hands off! So, too, at the present juncture, the Chinese will find that England's professions of compassion and humanity will avail them nothing, for the reason that neither Russia nor France will see the Japanese robbed of the hard-earned gains of battle in order to give British traders a monopoly of commerce with the Middle Kingdom.

England would not be England if she did not attempt in this, as in many a former instance, to hide her interested motives by an affectation of philanthropy. The London *Standard* asserts that "the powers have a common interest in averting the disintegration of the Celestial Empire. Humanity peremptorily forbids the thought of allowing a Government, under which hundreds of millions live, to be destroyed." The truth obviously is that China is already reduced to disintegration by the shameful maladministration of the dying Manchu dynasty, and that the dictates of humanity and the welfare of the Chinese people alike prescribe the speedy substitution of an honest and efficient Government at Pekin. According to the London *Daily News*, "the moral side of the question speaks for itself." So it does. It spoke when the Chinese soldiers on the Kow-shing fired volleys into their own countrymen, who had leaped overboard, and whom the Japanese were trying to save. It speaks again in the despatch to the Central News from Shanghai, according to which the Chinese troops in Manchuria are robbing the natives and committing horrible atrocities, while the Japanese, on the other hand, are treating the natives well, and consequently are received by them with open arms. If such is the feeling displayed toward the Japanese even by the fellow countrymen of the Manchu rulers at Pekin, how much more likely are the Chinese proper to welcome deliverance from the intolerable extortion and oppression which they have long suffered at the hands of a barbarian dynasty. It is impossible that the mass of the Chinese people, whatever the prejudices due to lack of personal contact, should view the Mikado's subjects with the detestation and contempt which in the seventeenth century delayed for thirty years the Manchu conquest of the Middle Kingdom. The history of China proves that the paramount desire of its hard-working populations is for a just and honest Government, which will permit them to enjoy in peace the harvest of their toil. Repeatedly have they submitted to an alien dynasty which has offered them that boon. Experience would quickly show them that justice and probity might be looked for from the Japanese; such, at all events, are the characteristics of administration in Japan. There is no reason, however, to suppose that the Japanese contemplate the conquest of the Middle Kingdom; they are much more likely to favor the displacement of the reigning Manchu family by a native Chinese dynasty. From the disintegration of the Celestial Empire they would have nothing to gain; a disruption of the debtor State would impair the guarantees for the payment of a pecuniary indemnity. At the same time, the Japanese might reasonably insist that, as a precaution against future collision, Manchuria, which is no part of China proper, should be transformed into a buffer State between the Middle Kingdom and Corea.

In any case, it is for China and Japan to settle their own quarrel, without any interference on the part of foreign nations which should go beyond amicable and impartial suggestions. Even the London *Times* admits that any concerted action of the powers must lie wholly within the sphere of good offices. It also expresses a doubt as to the adequacy of the proposals for peace now made by China. Adequate they certainly will not be until the Pekin Government is made to understand that no Western country intends to fight her battles. If 300,000,000 of human beings cannot cope with 40,000,000, there must be something radically wrong about them; and on the principle of the survival of the fittest they should go to the wall.

It is now known that the President's private advices from New York forecast the overwhelming defeat which has befallen the State Democracy, and he wisely declined to become a factor.—*New York Herald.*

A shrewd calculation of one who is always looking out for himself; or, as Mr. TILDEN once described him: "the most selfish politician I ever knew." But that is something entirely different from a sincere and genuine Democrat.

No crumbs of comfort for Democrats! Oh, yes, there are. There are crumbs of comfort here for the defeated of every party; and the sweetest of them all may be noticed in the good humor, the jolly bantering, and the pleasant greetings of the victors to the vanquished. There is no such phrase as *ce victis* in the United States language, and no such sentiment can be found in the hearts of Americans. The present differences between our political parties don't afford room for animosity. Let the Republicans rejoice; they won a great victory; and the Democrats, although defeated, are by no means demoralized. Only a few years ago we were told that there were no more Republicans. The figures show that that was a mistake. Now we are told that there are no more Democrats. That may also prove to be an error. But all things are lively, and Uncle SAM's big bird is screaming.

A cloud of admiring compliments will now be tendered to those brilliant and successful Republican politicians, JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE and ELIHU ROOT, both of this city. They are the chief authors of the new Constitution of this State, which the people adopted on Tuesday. They have reason to believe that they have established their party in control of the State for at least a quarter of a century.

But let them earnestly remember that political omnipotence is very dangerous to its possessors; and let the Republican party remember it also. It was said of old that pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.

In expressing to a reporter of the *Herald* his views respecting the vote upon rapid transit, Mr. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, the Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, said, as reported by our contemporary in its issue of Tuesday last:

"We have not deemed it necessary to reply to the objections of organs subsidized by our opponents, because the reasons of the objections and the animus of the attack must be apparent to all."

Now THE SUN has, so far as we are aware, been the only newspaper to oppose the Rapid Transit measure. We do not know Mr. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, nor are we especially concerned to make his acquaintance; but as he is not a lying and disreputable newspaper like the *World*, we are constrained to ask him if he has been inadvertently misrepresented by the *Herald* reporter. And we shall expect a reply from Mr. DELAFIELD.

Major-Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD, who will be placed upon the retired list to-day, at the age of 64 years, enjoys the exceptional honor of having by name received the thanks of Congress. He is, indeed, the only officer now on the active list who has this distinction, and he shares it also with but one retired officer, Gen. ROSECRANS, who was thanked by Congress for the battle of Murfreesboro. Gen. HOWARD was named among those to whom "the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their Representatives in Congress" were offered "for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated, and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion."

But Gen. HOWARD was distinguished on Western as well as on Eastern fields. After graduating, forty years ago, from the Military Academy, to which he had been appointed from his native State of Maine, he served as a subaltern of ordnance, and was also, from 1857 to 1861, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made Colonel of the Third Maine Infantry, and commanded a brigade in the first great battle of the war, at Bull Run. Thenceforward he shared for over two years the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, distinguishing himself on the Peninsula, where, at Fair Oaks, he lost his right arm. For his services in that battle he afterward received the medal of honor, and he reached the rank of Major-General of Volunteers on Nov. 29, 1862, and soon afterward the command of an army corps. When, after Gettysburg, reënforcements were sent from the East to the West, HOWARD's corps, the Eleventh, formed a part of them; and he thereafter continued with the Western army, ultimately succeeding McPHERSON in command of the Army of the Tennessee. His brevet commission of Major-General in the regular army was given him "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ezra Church and during the campaign against Atlanta."

An empty coat sleeve is a testimonial of his devotion to the country, and he withdraws from the active list of the army after reaching its highest grade as the crown of an illustrious career.

For the encouragement and possibly the reproof of young gentlemen at school or out of it that have designs upon the Presidency, we take this affecting passage from an essay on "Invention" printed in the *North Carolina University Magazine:*

"But ambition, that fell destroyer that rankles in the breast of unregenerated man, rears her gorgon head, and with the pestilence of the tree of Java withers everything around her. The noble powers of the mind destined for other purposes, have been converted into instruments of self-aggrandizement upon the ruins of our fellow. Thorns float in seas of blood issuing from the wounds of murdered subjects. Afflicted humanity weeps and pines that the same faculty which at one moment ennobles must at the next degrade all that is lovely in our nature.

"Invention! child of necessity! daughter of misfortune! were it not for thee, O! what were man? A world without a sun."

In the same essay "ye haughty potentates mantled in the ermine of injustice" are directed to "view the Government which wisdom has erected in the wilds of America, and draw the veil of oblivion, if you can, over your aggravated aggression upon the rights of mankind." They are also invited to "contemplate the immortal FRANKLIN, that could arrest the lightning of heaven as it flashed across the horizon, and avert the impending danger of a threatening storm." The essayist adds that "the powers, too, are strikingly exhibited in the character WEST, whose standing as an artist is not inferior to any in the civilized world. The spontaneous production of America's soil, unassisted by the polishing hand of art."

This essay was written in 1813 by a sophomore, aged 18, of the University of North Carolina. At that date and age his style had all the ludicrous tumidity of a Populist platform. But he was patriotic. His preference for the respectable BENJAMIN WEST shows that. Thirty-one years after this essay was written, the essayist was chosen President of the United States. His name was JAMES KNOX POLK.

The good work of the free lecture course for the people will be resumed to-night in thirteen of the school buildings and halls of this city. No other feature of New York's educational system shows so clearly as these successful lectures with what avidity our people improve every opportunity to add to their stock of knowledge. We observe with pleasure that in the programmes for the season now opening, special attention is given to American history, and to the beauties and potentialities of our own State and country. The lecturers are men of reputation, and the public are to be congratulated upon the intellectual treat they offer.

Good Long-distance Work.

From the Hartford Times.

The United Press seems to have scored an important victory over the rival organization, beating it more than an hour in receiving the despatch from Livadia.

Outlived His Fears.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Watts—So you don't believe that the good die young?
Potts—That used to worry me a good deal when I was a boy, but I know better now.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

In 1888 New York went Democratic by 103,000 majority. The next year the Republicans carried through the head of their State ticket by a majority of 18,000.

The Populists in New York city polled fewer votes on Tuesday than they did a year ago. Perhaps some of them voted the Democratic ticket. The income tax was expected to secure their support.

This year for the first time the Republicans are ahead of the Democrats below the Harlem River, as well as above.

Col. Edward A. McAlpin of the Seventy-first Regiment is to be Adjutant-General, and Frederick McLewee of the Seventh Regiment, Inspector-General, on Gov. Morton's staff, so it is said.

One result of Tuesday's election is to give the Republicans a majority on the bench of the Court of Appeals. After Jan. 1 they will have four Judges: Andrews, Bartlett, Finch, and Haight. The Democrats will have three Judges: Gray, Peckham, and O'Brien.

When defeated for the office of Recorder in 1875, Frederick Smyth carried only three districts of the city, the Second, Third, and Fourth. This year he carried only three districts, the First, Second, and Fourth. The portion of the Third district which secured to Mr. Smyth a majority in 1875, is now part of the Second, which he carried on Tuesday.

Only two local nominees of the State Democracy for Congress, Assembly, or Alderman, were elected on Tuesday. One was on the Tammany Hall ticket, the other was supported by the Republicans.

In 1888, Grant's vote for Mayor was 114,000. In 1890, his vote for Mayor was 116,000. On Tuesday, his vote for Mayor was 119,000.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Independent County Organization, Ernest Harvier, said: "We have every general reason to rejoice at the result of Tuesday's contest, and for two special reasons besides. Ours was the only anti-Tammany organization which paid, first to last, its own expenses, refusing even the sum proffered by the Committee of Seventy, and ours was the only one which had no defections from its ranks to Tammany. Of 600 members of our County Committee, ten from each Assembly district, not one went over to Tammany. They all stood straight. It was a remarkably creditable showing."

The most positive and authentic election details from the State of Mississippi leave no reasonable doubt of the fact that it is still Democratic.

The Board of Aldermen elected on Tuesday will remain in office until Jan. 1, 1897, unless sooner abolished by the State Legislature, which is Republican in both branches. The present method of electing Aldermen was adopted in 1883.

These are some of the municipal vacancies which will require the attention of Mayor Strong: A Police Commissioner to succeed James J. Martin, a Fire Commissioner to succeed S. Howland Robbins, a Charities Commissioner to succeed Edward C. Sheehy, a Health Commissioner to succeed Charles G. Wilson, a Park Commissioner to succeed Nathan Straus, a Dock Commissioner to succeed J. Sergeant Cram, a Tax Commissioner to succeed Joseph Blumenthal, three Excise Commissioners to succeed William Dalton, M. C. Murphy, and Eugene L. Bushe, and the successors to these School Commissioners: Charles H. Knox, Miles M. O'Brien, John L. Hunt, Charles C. Wehrum, Thaddeus Moriarty, Henry A. Rogers, and Albert J. Elias.

The individual who says "I told you so," concerning Tuesday's election, and gives figures to prove it, is this year a Republican; and it seems, too, that he voted the straight Republican ticket.

The Republicans of New York appear to have done better on Tuesday without Davenport's United States marshals and supervisors at the polls, than they were ever able to do with them. Davenport has gone.

Twenty-one of the forty-four States elected Governors on Tuesday. Twenty-one of the forty-four States elected Legislatures to choose United States Senators on Tuesday. These are the States that elected both: California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming.

Tuesday's experience at the polls, it is agreed by men of all parties, shows the imperative need of a radical amendment of the existing ballot law. In every voting place electors were delayed, and in some districts they were actually disfranchised, by reason of the present cumbersome system. The election of Charles T. Saxton removes him from the Senate, in which, as presiding officer, he has no vote, and clears the way for a more simple and comprehensive system to expedite and clarify the voting.

Why has no one sent acknowledgments and congratulations to the Latin-American Union for its part in Tuesday's victory? Has this matter been overlooked? The address of the Latin-American Union is in West Fourteenth street, near the Salvation Army.

The next Board of Estimate and Apportionment will consist of William L. Strong, Republican; John Jeroloman, anti-Tammany Democrat, and William H. Clark, Ashbel P. Fitch, and Edward P. Barker, Tammany Hall Democrats. Mr. Clark and Mr. Barker were appointed by Tammany Mayors; Mr. Fitch was elected Comptroller on the Tammany Hall ticket in 1893.

The defection of Italian voters in the Second and Third districts on Tuesday was very marked. A large majority of them, for the first time in recent years in New York, voted the straight Republican ticket. The east side districts below Fourteenth street did remarkably well for Strong and Goff, surprising those who did not know the extent of the hard work done in those districts for those candidates.

There were 5,185 polling places in the State on Tuesday, and in 3,500 of them, from present advices, Mr. Morton had a plurality. Wheeler does not appear to have carried a single election district.

The defeat of the Populists in Nebraska and Colorado, and the success of the Republicans in the legislative fight in Delaware, practically assures a Republican majority in the next United States Senate. These are the three States classed as doubtful in the preliminary estimates, but all three appear to be in the Republican column.

The political astuteness of Richard Croker in retiring from the leadership of Tammany Hall seems to find ample endorsement in the returns of Tuesday's election.

One result of the adoption of the judiciary amendment to the State Constitution will be the election of three new Supreme Court Judges in this city in November next, not to fill vacancies, but as additional Judges in this judicial district.

After Jan. 1 New York will have, for the first time in its history, for the term of three years, a German Sheriff. It will have also a Mayor born in Ohio. The political luck of Ohio men (except Ohio Democrats) is proverbial. Col. Strong's canvass, by the way, was managed by an Ohio man, Gen. Anson G. McCook, a native of Steubenville. So far as can be observed from a perusal of the election returns of Tuesday, there were no Ohio men on the Democratic ticket.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Aluminium drums are now used by Austrian regimental bands. They are much lighter than the brass drums and have a more melodious tone.

Galoonggoong, a volcano in the Pravanger district on the south coast of Java, is again in eruption and is causing great alarm, as in the eruption of 1822 114 villages were destroyed and 4,000 lives were lost.

Somerville Hall at Oxford has just been enlarged, and is to be known hereafter as Somerville College. In it and in Lady Margaret Hall 150 women are now studying, who have open to them all the examinations of the university, honor as well as pass.

M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, has just received from the Sultan the grand cordon of the Osmanieh order, and M. Nachevitch, the Foreign Minister, that of the Medjidieh. These are the first official distinctions which the Turkish Government has conferred upon Bulgarian Ministers.

Raoul Koczalski, who appeared in London last season as an 8-year-old pianoforte prodigy, has just produced at Leipzig and at Berlin a symphonic legend for full orchestra, which he conducts himself. It is founded on the story of the murder of the Bishop of Krakow by Boleslaw II. of Poland, and is of considerable length and pretensions.

Victor Hugo's coffin in the Pantheon in Paris still rests on the temporary trestles upon which it was set on the day of his funeral, nearly ten years ago. Nothing has been done toward preparing the tomb in which it is to lie, or toward erecting a monument over it. At the time of his death it was proposed to raise a great national subscription for that purpose, but nothing has been accomplished.

After the recent earthquakes in Greece the Parthenon at Athens was examined by a commission to see if it had been injured. The commission now reports that though the damage is slight it would be well to strengthen the architraves with iron girders, and to protect the building from rain, which has been causing small pieces of stone to fall ever since the Acropolis was destroyed by the Venetians in the fifteenth century.

At the recent election at Birkenhead, Mr. Lees, the successful Conservative candidate, in the course of a speech, read some lines, which had been sent to him anonymously, for which he thanked the author publicly, as he could not privately. They were:

Then sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

THE TELEPHONE IN WAR.

Gen. Greely Cites the Experience of the Japanese Army—The Captive Balloon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Gen. Greely, chief of the signal service, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, makes interesting reference to the use of the telephone in modern warfare, with especial reference to the war now in progress in the East.

"All late wars," he says, "and especially the one now waging between Japan and China, indicate that electrical connections are indispensable to the success of any army operating on a base apart from the general telegraphic system. Appreciating this fact, the work of the signal corps for the past few years has been given to experimental work in the equipment of its flying telegraph lines, so that it may be ready for any possible emergency, and the system is so arranged that it looks to performing temporary telephonic service, whether between headquarters of a regiment and separate companies or an army and its different divisions, and whether such operations pertain to garrison, camp, or actual conflict."

Gen. Greely records the marvellous success which has resulted from experiments in the army with the single uninsulated bimetallic wire lying on the ground in wet grass, when a whispered conversation was conducted through telephones half a mile apart. When the wire was partially buried the telephone could not be held close to the ear without discomfort. As showing the danger of reducing appropriations for the Signal Corps he cites the significant instance in the current accounts of the present Corean war, where it was mentioned incidentally that the day following the battle of Ping Yang the Japanese Signal and Telegraph Corps ran into that city a flying telegraph line extending from Seoul, a distance of seventy miles. The experiences of the army of the United States last year showed that several military departments had to be stripped of their signal sergeants and telegraph material to enable a similar length of line to be constructed in the valley of the Rio Grande.

The signal corps is already experimenting with a great military balloon, which has had many successful ascensions, and Gen. Greely's corps "has endeavored to keep advised as to practical advance in the construction of dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, but nothing has developed during the year that points to the speedy solution of air navigation.

"The experiences of the past year," he says, "prove that the utility of the captive balloon is not confined to the open country, but on occasions it may be of supreme importance in connection with operations in the great cities. The great modern city, with its solid blocks of compact buildings extending for many miles, presents unusual facilities for speedy and undisturbed change of base on the part of bodies of lawless and riotous men engaged in committing depredations and in destroying property. The extreme difficulty of overcoming riotous bodies within the limits of a large city was strikingly exemplified in Paris by the Commune insurrection, where for weeks an inferior body of ill disciplined and poorly equipped men successfully resisted the most determined efforts of a superior force of regulars. Within the past year the troops of our own army, called upon to assist the civil authorities, found themselves marching miles of distance to repress riotous proceedings, while the body of men sought for had accomplished its end and was already moving undisturbed and unobserved to another objective point. Under such conditions the operation of a captive balloon, provided with electric and telephonic connection with the commanding General, offer an unequalled means of observing and instantly reporting the movements of the hostile rioters, who would thus be under the surveillance of the commanding General, enabling him to act with promptness and effect."

SUNBEAMS.

—Snow is already several feet deep on the lower slopes of the mountains in Oregon and Washington and some of the summer roads over the passes have been abando