The Sun.

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A Prophecy Fulfilled.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Evening Herald* of Duluth, speaks from ignorance of facts or from indifference thereto, when it speaks as follows:

"THE SUN says that President CLEVELAND cannot get a third term; but the same SUN said that he could not get a second term."

THE SUN has never averred that Mr. CLEVELAND could not get a second term; on the contrary, as the candidate of the Democratic party he was supported with energy and steadiness by this journal from the day of his nomination in 1892 till his election. In fact, THE SUN developed for him and for the Democracy an issue without which he could hardly have been elected, because, without that issue, the Southern States could probably not have been united in his favor. We mean, of course, the issue of no Force Bill and no Negro Domination. That was what carried him safely through in 1892; and it was by THE SUN that this proposition was framed and put before the public in such a way that the whole Democratic party was united upon the candidate, whom Mr. WHITNEY had nominated.

It is true that Mr. CLEVELAND has not conducted himself with honor and fidelity since he has been President. He was pledged above everything else by the platform on which he was nominated and which he accepted, to demand a tariff for revenue only, and not to admit any other kind of a tariff; yet he has never once said a word in favor of that great and fruitful principle; and when the WILSON protectionist and fraudulent tariff was laid before him for signature, instead of veto-ing it like a man, as his honorable pledge required him to do, he let it become a law. The result has been a great deficit in the revenue and exceeding dishonor to the Democratic party, convicted by its own act of treachery to its promises, and of turning its back against its principles, when it had gained the power to realize them and put them in practice. Moreover, he has neglected other duties that were sacredly incumbent on him as a Democratic President. To borrow the words of the Prayer Book, he has left undone that which he ought to have done, and he has done that which he ought not to have done; and there is no health in him.

Yet, while this is true, we cannot for a moment regret our support of Mr. CLEVELAND in the election of 1892. That election settled forever the question of the Force Bill; and dearly as this settlement has cost the country, through the President's Anti-Americanism, and through his dishonest treatment of the tariff question, it yet amounts to a gain which is worth all that it has cost; and yet that cost has been something enormous.

No; THE SUN has never said that Mr. CLEVELAND could not be elected. Not even in his first canvass, when we opposed him openly and completely, did we make such an allegation. We argued that he ought not to be elected; that intellectually and morally he was not fit for the place; and that he would ruin the party which should elect him. Responsibility for him lies with the men who compassed his nomination; and we dare say some of them now feel it bitterly.

Was there any inaccuracy or any error in our estimate of CLEVELAND? Was there anything false or exaggerated in our prophecy respecting him? For an answer to these questions the philosopher can consult the election returns of 1894 and 1895. New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Kentucky all gone Republican! What an overthrow!

The Election and the Excise.

To a small but appreciable extent the excise question entered into the determination which the voters of New York city made between the party tickets and candidates on Tuesday. Perhaps as many as five per cent. of those who voted the victorious Tammany Hall ticket did so to record their protest against the literal enforcement of laws which this five per cent. is not strong enough and never will be strong enough to repeal. The Democratic organization of Tammany, behind which stands solidly ninety-five per cent. or more of the votes cast for its nominees on Tuesday, did not stipulate and agree to yield to "the personal liberty," Sunday opening, free beer advocates. Tammany Hall will stand by the Democratic State platform and the past record of the organization, which has been one of extreme conservatism, opposed alike to the views of political incendiaries and the projects of those who are always clamoring for a radical revision of laws made in the interest of sobriety and good order.

The Republicans in New York State having at their Convention declared unequivocally for "the maintenance of the Sunday law in the interest of labor and morality" have won a splendid victory all along the line, a victory which assures them complete control of the Legislature in both branches at the session of 1896. The triumph of the Republicans on Tuesday was nowhere greater than in Erie county, heretofore doubtful, which swung into the Republican column by a majority of 12,000, putting itself at the head of the Republican counties of the State, though Erie contains a larger voting population of Germans than any other county in proportion to the total vote cast. The Republicans having carried the State and won the Legislature, it is hardly to be supposed, even by the most sanguine optimists, that Republican Senators and Assemblymen chosen on the WARNER MILLER platform, will be willing, or could be willing, to so far misrepresent the sentiment of their constituencies as to vote in favor of an Excise law repugnant to the views of Republicans and diametrically opposed to the pledge contained in a Republican platform approved by the voters by a majority of perhaps 100,000.

Whatever doubt might exist on this point is dispelled by another circumstance. In the city of New York, under the astute guidance of the Hon. EDWARD LAUTERBACH, professional fusion-maker and vote-getter, the Republicans at their County Convention declared in favor of local option and a general liberalizing of the Sunday laws, which their brethren up the State declared were in the interest of labor and morality. The New York city Republicans not only repudiated the action of their party friends in the State, but, with little dignity, little wisdom, and little sand, permitted a number of German Democrats to prepare for them an excise plank which the Republicans obediently endorsed. This strange conduct was justified on the grounds of expediency; but how it worked is seen clearly enough from the fact that though the Republicans in other parts of the State made substantially as good a fight as they did a year ago, in New York city they were overwhelmed by a Democratic majority of 42,000, while their candidates for legislative offices met no better treatment.

The sentiment of the Republicans of New York State, whether living in the large cities, the small towns, or the country districts, seems to be everywhere the same: in favor of the enforcement, not the relaxation, of the Sunday laws, so-called. It is probably a fact, though of course there is no clear way of proving it, that had the Republican County Convention, instead of following the devious plan of Mr. LAUTERBACH, followed the straight and definite method of ROOSEVELT, a larger vote would have been polled for the Republican local candidates and a larger vote, too, for the Republican State candidates. The total breakdown and collapse of the "local option" programme of some New York city Republicans, and their disastrous defeat in advocating it while, at the same time, the Republicans, who were standing up for the enforcement of the Sunday law were winning victories through the State, makes it certain that scanty attention will be paid to those Republicans who will present themselves before the Legislature asking for any local option for New York, or for other cities of the first class.

The Republicans in the Legislature are much more likely to uphold the hands of ROOSEVELT than to oppose him by putting an end to his so-called "Sunday crusade." Democrats of the interior counties, scantily represented in the next Legislature, are not likely to endeavor to ally the cause of Democracy in State politics with that of the German reform radicals, who are, before all, for free beer and plenty of it; and the Germans who, notwithstanding the concession to them of a platform of their own devising by the Republican County Committee, voted for Tammany Hall, have relieved the Republican members of the Legislature from any obligation to them. The Excise law will remain as it is, and it seems probable that it will continue to be enforced in New York city at least.

Not Martyrs, but Tools.

The Democratic rout is too general to admit of special importance being attached to any local contest. Therefore, the particular defeats brought upon two of the most prominent Democratic Senators need not be taken into account when we consider their part in the general disaster; and that must be regarded as heavy. The Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN of Maryland and CALVIN STEWART BRICE of Ohio have been influential in their party's councils on the strength of their actual ability, which is unquestionable in either case. They have been esteemed as part of the solid rock of Democratic politics, about which the waves of Populistic excitement and demagogical viciousness could beat without disturbing the pose of the party organization. They were among the statesmen relied on to hold the Democratic Senate true to partisan traditions, and to prevent it from making a fool of itself when impelled toward folly. Yet, when in 1894, on the memorable occasion of revising the tariff, a President elected as the head of the Democratic party recommended the adoption of the Populistic measure of an income tax—an act of political bunco on Mr. CLEVELAND's part unparalleled, we may still say with pride, in the annals of the United States—both BRICE and GORMAN sat silent among the pusillanimous majority of Democratic Senators, and Mr. CLEVELAND was permitted to put the stigma of "cheat" upon the national Democracy without a word from them in protest. We will not stop to discuss the Administration's other treachery of repudiating the Democratic platform for a tariff for revenue only. Suffice it to say that with regard to the income tax Mr. GORMAN, to the astonishment of every genuine element of his party, delivered but a few mild criticisms on its passage "before it had been pronounced upon by the people," and that was the miserable all. One single Democratic Senator, DAVID BENNETT HILL of New York, all honor to him! was alone firm and bold enough to denounce the income tax as a gross fraud upon the public, undemocratic and intolerable.

When Democrats of Senator GORMAN's standing acquiesced in this inconceivably disgraceful policy, the Democratic party was made to appear as finally surrendered to the uncontrolled license of Cleveландism, with its last hold upon public good faith and fair dealing hopelessly gone. Neither GORMAN nor BRICE can lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has been the martyr and not the tool of CLEVELAND.

An Interesting Local Issue Decided in Chicago.

A question of some moment to the welfare of Chicago was answered in the affirmative on Tuesday by the voters of that city. The question was whether the TORRENS Land Title system should be adopted, and the proposal was accepted by the handsome majority of 77,000. Many of our States have borrowed their ballot systems from Australia, but the city and county of Chicago is the first American community to recognize how powerful a stimulus to rapid and extensive development would be given by the application of another Australian invention, namely, the TORRENS scheme for the guaranteeing as well as registering of the titles to real estate.

It is no fault of ours that the merits of such a system were not long ago appreciated and turned to account in the State of New York. In the proposed Civil Code, of which the late DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was the chief author and advocate, he wished to incorporate provisions assimilating real to personal property, and conveying title thereto by methods substantially identical; but on this point he was overruled by his colleagues on the Commission, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD and WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES. Some eighteen years ago we pointed out that the objections to the workableness of Mr. FIELD's proposal were not well taken, for the reason that other English-speaking communities, which hitherto had lived under the English common law, had carried out in practice Mr. FIELD's idea by causing the State to guarantee as well as register titles to realty, and making the certified proof thereof as easily and quickly negotiable for purposes of conveyance or mortgage as commercial paper. If any legislator had come forward and acted with vigor and success upon the suggestion, he would have acquired a hold on the voters of the Empire Commonwealth scarcely if at all surpassed by that of DE WITT CLINTON; for almost every citizen either is or desires to become the owner of a home, and is only deterred therefrom by the excessive expenses and the annoying delay now incident to the transferring and encumbering of real property. But no legislator came forward, and the only visible effect of our suggestion was the establishment in the city of New York of two private corporations for searching and guaranteeing titles to real estate. We have no wish to underrate the usefulness of these companies, but their intelligent directors will be the first to acknowledge that any function they are able to perform is but a poor substitute for that which might be discharged by a State or municipality, because, first, no purchaser or mortgagee is bound to accept their search or guarantee, and, secondly, the double service, for which they are at liberty to charge a hundred or hundreds of dollars, can be secured in Australia for a few pence.

What is the Land Title scheme, which from the name of its deviser has become known all over the English-speaking world as the TORRENS system? The fundamental motive of the plan is coiled deep about the roots of individualism as opposed to socialism. It is based on the conviction that it is the interest of a decentralized, self-governing, truly democratic State to promote the multiplication of homes owned by their occupiers, or, in other words, to give the largest possible number of citizens a stake in the country. To that end an obvious means would be the removal of the causes which in English-speaking communities have rendered real estate a much less desirable investment than personal property for the savings of poor men or men of modest incomes, owing partly to the heavy incidental expenses connected with all dealings in the former species of property, and partly to the vastly greater ease and rapidity with which the latter species could be sold or used as security for a loan. All the causes which tend to hold back the mass of a people from placing their surplus in real estate were swept away at a stroke by the so-called TORRENS Land act, which first became a law in South Australia, but which, as its benefits became incontestable, was rapidly adopted by other Australian colonies. Under this legislation the State, through officers designated for the purpose, undertakes an exhaustive and careful registration of the titles to all lands within its boundaries. The registration completed, a short, concise certificate is issued to every landowner, and to him, his heirs and assigns, the validity of the title certified is guaranteed by the State against impeachment. Furnished with this certificate, a landowner who wishes to sell or mortgage his property goes to the nearest registration office—there is one for every small fraction of the population—and here the registrar inscribes in the proper book and on the back of the certificate the name of the grantee, if a sale is intended, or, in case of a mortgage, the name of the mortgagee and the amount of money loaned. The transferring or encumbering of title is effected in a few minutes, about as long as it would take to procure the discounting of a note at a bank. Now for the fee. This was intended not only to reimburse the State, proportionately, for the original cost of searching and for the current expense of maintaining a corps of registrars, but also to provide an insurance fund against the results of the discovery of flaws in the titles guaranteed. From the outset the belief was entertained and acted on, that a fee of a shilling or two for each transaction would be ample for all purpose. But it turned out in every colony where the TORRENS system was adopted, that the losses threatened to the State through defects in the titles guaranteed had been much overrated, while the revenue flowing from the registration offices, owing to the tremendous multiplication of transactions, had been as signally underestimated. The result has been that the fee for the transferring or encumbering of titles has been everywhere cut down from shillings to pence. As things now are, an Australian can convey or mortgage a piece of land worth millions of dollars in the space of five minutes and for the price of a cigar.

Such is the method of dealing with land titles which has been adopted by the city and county of Chicago. The results will probably be admired of all Americans by the opening of the twentieth century. No doubt Chicago is wide awake to its own interests, while some of its rivals seem asleep.

England's Ruined Farmers.

In the general excitement over the election, an important speech delivered by Lord SALISBURY, the English Premier, on Oct. 30, has been more or less overlooked on this side of the water. The Prime Minister, after referring to the peril of English interests in Turkey and China, spoke at some length upon the condition of English agriculture. He declared that since the repeal of the Corn laws, that is, the laws putting an import tax upon grain, the English people had had the strongest cause to lament that the warnings of protectionists at the time of the repeal were not listened to more carefully. The fact was that free trade had almost killed husbandry in England. The noble Marquis wished that those who established free trade had thought more of the burden under which the land in England labored, and had lightened this burden when it could have been done with ease.

The conditions under which England abolished the Corn laws are well known. In the early part of our century the invention of the steam engine, the development of the coal and iron industries, and the rapid increase in population, caused English political economists to believe that the future of their country was clearly identified with its manufactures and not with its agriculture. They argued that as England could not begin to produce enough grain to support her people, the idea of fostering agriculture by statute might as well be abandoned, and that the true line of English industry was the one which nature had seemed to lay down, that of manufacturing. The thing to do, it was said, was to abolish the import duties on grain, so that living in England should be cheap, and foreign countries finding a market for their grain in England would willingly buy in return the manufactures which England could profitably furnish. The general wealth which would accrue to the whole country from this operation, would, it was held, compensate the farmers for the loss which they individually would sustain. All this was indeed accomplished, despite the efforts of a very vigorous minority, who declared that it was not wise to try to turn England into a huge factory town. They maintained that the prosperity of England, or of any other country, could not be measured by money; that national health and national character were the chief values; that England had succeeded for a thousand years by reason of certain national qualities typified in her yeomanry, and that anything which would tend to destroy these would deal a mortal blow at England's stability and power. But these considerations were laughed at as old fogy ideas. The Corn laws were abolished, and England started out on her career of manufacturing.

The English political economists of to-day are face to face, apparently, with that state of affairs which the more honest of those who urged the abolition of the Corn laws freely predicted, but which, now that it has happened, is not so agreeable as was expected. English agriculture has been well-nigh ruined. The English country towns are poverty stricken. The hardy people who lived there in the past have moved into the cities. The cities, rich beyond the dreams of avarice at the beginning of the manufacturing experiment, now complain of overcrowding, beggar's wages, starvation, and squalor. They no longer have the manufacturing field to themselves, and feel keenly the competition of other countries. England is still a great and prosperous nation, but there are those among her statesmen who declare that she cannot remain so, unless her economic laws are changed.

We do not think that the importance of Lord SALISBURY's speech can be exaggerated. He says, in effect, that free trade in England, so far as agriculture is concerned at least, is a failure. We commend his declaration to certain theorists in our own country. And though protective duties on grain are not likely to be imposed by England in the immediate future, it is obvious that the theory on which they were abolished has proved a failure.

The Stayer.

It is due to the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the reticent and thoughtful friend of HENRY CABOT LODGE of Nahant, Mass., to say that there is nothing in the recent municipal election calculated to be dispiriting to him. Mr. ROOSEVELT's term of office will not expire until 1901. STRONG of Ohio possesses no power of removing him. He will not be guilty of malfeasance. A Democratic Legislature is the only thing that could interfere with his activity, and such a Legislature seems too improbable.

Mr. ROOSEVELT will continue his industry of labor and of conversation. Fusion has failed to fuse, but the President of the Police Board will continue to do business at the old stand.

Mr. PLATT doesn't love him, but he is the most interesting piece of fusion machinery that still remains.

The Two Squadrons.

The comments of the *Figaro* of Paris upon what it supposes to be the dangerous proximity of the British and American squadrons in the Gulf, and on the consequent advisability of putting them further apart, must of course be taken with some allowances.

Admiral BUNCE's squadron is no further south than Norfolk, and probably will not go to the Gulf before December. The only vessel we now have in Gulf waters is the Cincinnati, at Key West. Only a portion of Admiral ERSKINE's squadron is now in the Caribbean Sea, his flagship, for example, being at Halifax.

Besides, even when the two squadrons do get near each other during the coming winter, we hardly think there is much danger of trouble between them. Our nine ships, supposing the Indiana, New York, Maine, Texas, Columbia, Minneapolis, Raleigh, Cincinnati, and Montgomery all to go, will be far superior to the British nine. We shall have three battle ships and the British none. Our aggregate tonnage displacement will be 54,735, and theirs 21,715, while the superiority of our vessels in speed, battery power, and defensive as well as aggressive strength, will be far greater than the difference in tonnage.

Free silver has never won a mentionable victory. It never will. It never can.

Dr. WARNER MILLER is occupying, for the first time since 1888, a position within the breastworks. He is a winner.

The Herkimer Sunday has been accepted by the State.

For the benefit of innocent urbanists it should be said that the Herkimer Sunday is like the Brooklyn Sunday. The family entrance is open. Thirst may be freely stanched.

But it is not supposed that the Herkimer Sunday is a wet hypocrisy.

GROVER CLEVELAND has given the Democracy a new issue, which involves the essence of the party. The issue is the third term, but it makes the Democracy fight with itself instead of with the Republicans.

It is safe to say that the mass of Democrats will entertain no such light delusion as that which consoles the Hon. DANIEL G. GRIFFIN of Watertown, who explains the defeat in New York by the failure of the Democratic Convention to give the GRACE-FAIRCHILD guerrillas all they wanted. We suppose that the Republicans might obtain a majority of 100,000 in every State in the Union without making the Cuckoos give up the idea that the Democratic overthrow was because of some failure to pay tribute to Mugwumpery.

It is pleasant to see a woman carve, if she does it deftly.—*Good Housekeeping.*

It is pleasant to see a woman do anything that she can do gracefully and successfully. Carving forms no exception.

It is often said that the dress of women in our times is more stylish and becoming than it was years ago. We guess that this opinion is correct, even though the balloon sleeves must often measure more in circumference than the tight waists, and though the flower-pot bonnets are not always true to the fundamental principles of landscape gardening. We have nothing more to say on this subject just now.

But it seems only fair to remark that, in our times, man's dress also is more stylish and becoming than it was years ago. It is very jimpy, not too jaunty, remarkably natty. You can see plenty of men on Broadway and all over town who look as spruce and sleek as anybody would want them to look. This is a matter upon which we have not seen any remarks in our contemporaries; but we are sure that the women folks must have thought of it.

Brother STRONG may not like young ROOSEVELT, but what else is there in his Administration except tobacco chewing?

The effort made last year by the *Times* to have a recess at noon for school children long enough to enable them to go home and get a comfortable meal, though defeated for the time being, is bound to win in the end.—*Richmond Times.*

We think not. It would be better to lighten the burdens of the present arrangement by diminishing study, rather than to make children feel the pressure of the school all day.

If the city Republicans had insisted last year on a candidate of solid character like CORNELIUS N. BLISS, even though he wasn't a PLATT man, they might have had something left, poor unfortunates.

We can't see that the colossal size of the Republican victory goes to increase the chances of the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio. It was a bigger thing than the tariff.

THE SPEED OF OUR WAR SHIPS.

Why Service Runs Are Never Up to Trial Records—The Premium System.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The statement of Admiral Ramsay as to the difference between service speeds and trial speeds in the new vessels of the navy continues to excite discussion. The general point has long been well enough known, but the enormous contrast between the two records was probably not fully understood until his figures put it in the most startling form. It may have seemed remarkable that this point should be made by the head of the Bureau of Navigation, but, after all, the frankness is creditable, and no critic can ever go further on the subject than this high officer of the Navy Department has himself gone.

Of course there is no manner of doubt that the trial speeds are in every case genuine, Government officers having supervised the runs and themselves made the calculations. But the speeds have been attained by using forced draught to the extent allowed in the contract; by having a trained and extra force of engineers and stokers; by using the very best hand-picked coal procurable; by selecting favorable courses and favorable days, and by having the hulls as smooth as possible for slipping through the water.

On the other hand, the service speeds recorded by Admiral Ramsay have been made not only with natural instead of with forced draught, but in some cases with only part of the boiler or engine power, for reasons of a wise economy in fuel, with the ordinary coal, the ordinary firemen, on regular routine duty, the bottoms more or less foul, and under any conditions of wind and sea that may have been encountered. And yet even with such differences we find some vessels making excellent records, the Dolphin, for example, achieving 12 knots against a trial record of 15½ knots; the Yorktown 14 knots, against her credit of 16.14, and the Columbia 18 knots, clear across the ocean, against her 22.8 knots.

It only requires a moment's thought on the single point of difference between a force of engineers and stokers throwing their entire energy into a four hours' run and a trip of days and nights from Southampton to New York or from San Francisco to Honolulu, to see at once the nature of these differences, leaving altogether out of the question elements of forced draught, condition of the sea, extra number of stokers, better quality of coal, and so on.

Possibly one object in setting forth the figures given by Admiral Ramsay was to justify the new policy of the Navy Department under Secretary Herbert in abolishing speed premiums. It is undoubtedly the fact that the time had come for revising the system. The enormous amounts won by some of our vessels under this system for speeds which did not represent service conditions have often been spoken of. But it should be noted that only a few vessels have received the highest rates for extra speed. With horse-power premiums, which represented perhaps more accurately the real gain in machinery alone over what the contract called for, the uniform rate was $100 for each unit in excess, with exactly the same penalty for shortcoming. But when speeds were substituted for horse power, there were various rates.

The Philadelphia and San Francisco received the great bonus of $50,000 per quarter knot each, with a corresponding penalty, and the same rate was preserved for the Olympia and New York. For the Montgomery, Detroit, and Marblehead, smaller vessels, the rate was $25,000 per quarter knot, and for the Bancroft only $5,000, while this last-named rate was applied also to the Machias and Castine. The Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon had $25,000 each, and the Columbia and Minneapolis $50,000 each, while the $50,000 rate applies also to the Brooklyn and the Iowa. The gunboats Nashville, Wilmington, and Helena have $20,000 each.

It can be understood that with the Columbia, for example, required to make 21 knots, the stimulus offered by a bonus of $50,000 added for each eighty-fourth part of that contract speed in excess was very great. And thus it turned out that it paid contractors to go to large expenses for extra men, extra quality of coal, and so on. And, of course, where these outlays were beyond what could be expected under service conditions, they have helped to swell the differences which Admiral Ramsay notes.

It would, of course, be practicable to stipulate that only natural draught should be employed in trials and in other ways to approximate to service conditions. But then it would never be known what our ships were capable of at their best. In chasing a hostile vessel, for example, the Columbia could and would use forced draught. One thing to be said for our vessels is that they have trials long enough for really testing their capacities. In some foreign services we find six-hour trials, or for two hours longer than ours, but we also in some cases find the measured mile used; and the average of a series of single runs over such a course is not like our prolonged run of four hours.

It remains to be seen how the policy of abolishing speed premiums altogether will work. One suggestion is that horse-power premiums might be restored. It is worth noting that the Katahdin, if the published statement of her achievements is correct, would actually have been accepted and would have won a bonus on her horse power, although she fell short of her contract speed.

GUNNER'S INTERESTING LETTER.

Loyal to the Fusion Ticket, He Says—Were the Officeholders Loyal, Too?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Relating to alleged charges against me as to my action in the past campaign which certain individuals are quoted in your paper to-day as making, I would state that the charge that I issued orders to the election district captains to cut the so-called Fusion ticket is absolutely false. To the contrary, I worked night and day, and personally expended in its behalf somewhat over $400 in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Assembly districts, while the Patriotic Republican Club, composed of officeholders of the present city administration, did not contribute one cent to the Republican Campaign Committee of the Twenty-eighth Assembly district. They raised several hundreds of dollars by assessments (contrary to the State law), and have it in their treasury, as it is reported, "for the purpose of downing the State Organization Republicans (Platt) at the coming primaries in December."

On the last two days of registry a sub-committee of the Campaign Committee visited the places of registry and found every district where city employees were in charge (and there are many), with the bare exception of one, neglected and abandoned—nobody there to get out the voters enrolled, under the plan of the Committee of Thirty.

Further, I have the testimony of two witnesses to the charge that a certain prominent member of the Patriotic Republican Club, who is reported to be close to my old friend the Hon. William Brookfield, promised to support the Hon. Joseph I. Green, Tammany Hall candidate for Assembly, against the regular nominee of the party, Mr. Nathan Arnow, an upright and honorable citizen, a Grand Army man, and an A No. 1 Republican.

Further, the money for manning the polls on election day was greedily demanded by the officeholders running election districts. It was intended by the Campaign Committee, I am informed, to have given the money ($200 for the Assembly district) to the non-officeholding captains of election districts. But the hue and cry made by the officeholding captains was so great, and their loyalty on election day was so doubted, that the money was given them. There are many serious charges, which will be made and sustained at a proper time and place, against the "reformers" in the Twenty-eighth Assembly district. My home district, the Thirty-eighth election district, is the only one in the Twenty-eighth Assembly district that went Republican.

There is another thing that must be remembered, under the peculiar laws of the Republican County Committee. I am with his Honor the Mayor, his private secretary, the City Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Public Works, his deputy, the Fire, Park, and Police boards, and several hundred more Republicans, debarred from being a delegate to any nominating convention or campaign committee, which necessarily prevents me from using the great and powerful influence I am charged with, for good or bad. Now, Mr. Editor, you must agree with me on one point, in the light of public events, for, say the last three years, The people, the every day people, God bless them, do all the thinking and the voting, and the politicians do all the posing, talking, and guessing.

In conclusion, I reiterate my statement; any charge against me of disloyalty to the so-called Fusion ticket in this city in the recent campaign is false and is maliciously circulated. I defy any man to prove me not a straight Republican. Respectfully,

NEW YORK, Nov. 7. JOHN H. GUNNER.

No!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am a Democrat, but I voted for the Republican State ticket.

A great many other Democrats declined to vote.

And why?

Because the Democratic organization made its canvass and fight entirely in the interest of the liquor saloons.

Did we do right? A DEMOCRAT.

Arrested for the Larceny of a House.

From the Kansas City Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Oct. 29.—Peter Long, a farmer living near Perry, was arrested and taken before the Probate Judge and bound over under $500 bonds for stealing a residence in Perry belonging to W. H. Stack of Kansas City. Stack had left the house in Long's care, and he moved it five miles, sold it, and had started to skip when he was arrested.

ROBBED IN A PYRAMID.

Arabs Turned a Baltimore Man's Pocket Inside Out and Took All His Money.

From the Baltimore American.

"I wanted to visit the pyramids," said Dr. James J. Mills, "and I undertook to do it without being accompanied by a dragoman. Against the advice of friends, I set out on the back of a donkey, with no attendant save the donkey boy. As the boy could speak no English and I could speak no Arabian, we did not talk much.

"We were followed out of Cairo by a swarm of beggars, whose only cry was 'Backsheesh, backsheesh.' When we reached the vicinity of the pyramids we were met by a horde of Arabs who could speak but a few words of broken English. They volunteered to take me inside the pyramid. With two of these wild-looking sons of the desert we entered the great pyramid of Cheops, descending long, gloomy passages, passing the brink of an enormous well, traversing a footway which led along by the tombs of numerous dead, and up a narrow passageway with a floor as smooth as glass.

"Here the ascent was so steep that it was necessary for one Arab to go in front and pull me along, while the other came behind and pushed. When we reached the end of the passageway we sat down to rest. The atmosphere was stifling, while myriads of black bats flew clumsily about, and gave an uncanny appearance to the place. It was then that my two Arab guides began to think of 'backsheesh,' and ask me in English, which I could understand painfully well, how much money I had. It was no place to argue with them, for if they had left me there I might have been there yet.

"I tried to make them think that I did not understand, but the result of it all was that they turned my pockets inside out and took all the money I had. Then they piloted me out in great glee, and told me that I was a 'valy glad man.' I got back to Cairo as soon as I could, and there my friends told me that I might have well expected to be robbed."

"NOW I AM TRUE TO YOU."

A Wife's Dramatic Death in Proof of Her Impugned Faithfulness.

From the Courier-Journal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—At 11 o'clock this morning Mrs. Harry Branch, twenty-eight years of age, fired a bullet through her body, from the effects of which she died an hour later. The act was committed in a room at English's Hotel in the presence of the victim's husband and five-year-old son.

Mr. and Mrs. Branch resided at Chicago. Mrs. Branch's maiden name was Myrtle B. Reeman, and she was married to Branch at Williamston, Mich., ten years ago. They represent the Chicago Lyceum Bureau, and came here to arrange and give an entertainment for the benefit of the local Young Women's Christian Association, they to receive a percentage of the proceeds.

The relations between Branch and his wife had been exceedingly strained for two days, each charging the other with infidelity. This morning Mrs. Branch went out on the street and returned in half an hour, coming into the room with the remark: "I have something here for both of us, Harry." She unwrapped the package and took out a pistol. She placed the weapon against her stomach and fired. As he sprang forward she fell in his arms, exclaiming: "Now I am true to you, Harry." These were the last words she spoke.

Branch bitterly upraided himself for what had occurred. "Oh, I goaded her to it! I goaded her to it," said he. "I accused her of being untrue to me. I told her that she was false. I was wrong. I know it now, but it is too late."

CANADA'S NEW MAN.

He Takes Prizes for Embroidery on Muslin and Crochet Work.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The real new man has put in an appearance. His name is Peter Broissoit and he hails from Belle River, Canada. A few days ago a county fair was held in this town and Peter carried off most of the prizes in the department of domestic manufactures, to the almost utter exclusion of the fair sex. The versatility of this modern man in fancy work would make him an unusually desirable Benedict for some Canadian new woman. The following excerpt from a paper sent to the woman's department of the *Tribune* proves conclusively which way the wind blows at Belle River:

"Prizes for Domestic Manufactures—Embroidery on muslin, Peter Broissoit; embroidery on cotton, Peter Broissoit, H. Hedrick; fancy knitting, Henry Jones, Joseph Dennis; motto, Henry Hedrick, Mrs. Menard; tidy, Peter Broissoit; hair flowers, Charles Cornetet; feather flowers, H. Hedrick; Berlin wool work, flat, H. Hedrick; Berlin wool work, raised, Ernest Sauve, H. Hedrick; bead work, Joseph Dennis; shell work, H. Hedrick; crochet work, Charles Cornetet, Peter Chevalier; guipure netting, Peter Broissoit; honiton lace, P. Broissoit; lamp mat, Henry Jones, first and second; pillow shams, Peter Broissoit, Charles Cornetet; bracket lambrequin, Charles Cornetet, H. Hedrick."

Bicycle Tale No. 1,784.

From Punch.

The Duchess of Pomposet was writhing, poor thing, on the horns of a dilemma. Painful position, very. She was the greatest of great ladies, full of fire and fashion, and with a purple blush (she was born that color) flung bangly arms round the neck of her lord and master. The unfortunate man was a shocking sufferer, having a bad unearned increment, and enduring constant pain on account of his back being broader than his views.

"Pomposet," she cried, "Duky darling!" (When first married she had ventured to apostrophize him as "ducky," but his Grace thought it *infra dig.*, and they compromised by omitting the vulgar "c.")

"Duky," she said, raising pale, distinguished eyes to a Chippendale mirror, "I have made up my mind."

"Don't," expostulated the trembling peer. "You are so rash!"

"What is more, I have made up yours."

"To make up the mind of an English duke," he remarked, with dignity, "requires no ordinary intellect; yet I believe with your feminine hydraulics you are capable of anything, Jane."

(That his aristocratic rib should have been named plain Jane was a chronic sorrow.)

"Don't keep me in suspense," he continued; "in fact, to descend to a colloquialism, I insist on your Grace letting the cat out of the bag with the least possible delay."

"As you will," she replied. "Your blood be on your own coronet. Prepare for a revelation. I have fallen! Not once—but many times."

"Wretched woman!—I beg pardon!—wretched grande dame! call upon Debrett to cover you!"

"I am madly in love with——"

"By my taffeta and ermine, I swear——"

"Peace, peace!" said Jane. "Compose yourself, duky, that is Plantagenet. Forgive the slip. I am agitated. My mind runs on slips."

The Duke groaned.

"Horrid, awful slips!"

With a countenance of alabaster he tore at his sandy topknot.

"I have deceived you. I admit it. Stooped to folly."

A supercilious cry rent the air as the Duke staggered on his patrician limbs.

With womanly impulse, flinging caste to the winds, Jane caught the majestic form to her palpitating alpaca, and, watering his beloved features with duchessy drops, cried in passionate accents: "My King! My sensitive plant! Heavens! It's his unlucky back! Be calm, Plantagenet. I have—been—learning—to—bike! There! On the sly!"

The Duke flapped a reviving toe, and squeezed the august fingers.

"I am madly enamored of—my machine."

The peer smoothed a ruffled topknot with ineffable grace.

"Likewise am determined you shall take lessons. Now it is no use, duky. I mean to be tender but firm with you."

The potentate gave a stertorous chortle, and, stretching out his arms, fell in a strawberry-leaf swoon on the parquet floor, his ducal head on the lap of his adored Jane.

Mrs. Graham's Numerous Descendants.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 25.—At Grimestown, this county, Mrs. Rebecca Graham, aged 100 years and 3 months, passed away yesterday morning. The funeral took place yesterday in the family burying grounds. Attending the interment were her four widowed daughters, the youngest being sixty-eight years old, fifty grandchildren, more than one hundred great-grandchildren, and eight great-great-grandchildren. She was the oldest woman in northern Alabama.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A Modern English Version of the Same.

From Punch.

I'm the Yankee, to whip all creation,
And own all creation at sea;
If rivals should seek explanation,
I tip them the name of Monroe:
I'll tip them the name of Monroe,
The doctrine called after Monroe;
And 'tisn't surprising that I should keep rising
Whilst holding that doctrine Monroe!

Of the universe I'll be director,
That's quite in accord with Monroe;
And if there's no room for the others,
The others, of course, have to go,
When I tip them the name of Monroe,
The doctrine named after Monroe;
Though to them abhorrent, with me it is current,
Then hurrah for old snap-up Monroe!

From the President's chair it was stated,
Like rooster our Eagle will crow;
And if lesser fowls kick up shindies,
We'll tip 'em the name of Monroe,
The magnanimous name of Monroe,
The doctrine named after Monroe;
O'er world-wide dominions a-swaying its pinions
Our Eagle will squeal—for Monroe!

Thus I'll blow myself out, and my fixings
From ocean to ocean shall go
And from pole to pole also; all hemispheres
I'an out for me—ask Monroe!
Ask octopus-handed Monroe!
The doctrine—improved—of Monroe!
Some folk think this way hard, but I shall tell Bayard
To stick to the text of Monroe!

Our Ambassador must be—in London—
A smart go-a-head plenipo,
And, if Salisbury does cut up didos,
Must tip him the name of Monroe;
Explain to him Mr. Monroe,
And the doctrine called after Monroe.
Then, if things look squiffy, back down in a jiffy,
And drop for the present Monroe!

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The canal amendment, though not formally supported by the Goo Goos, the Garoos, the Garoos, or the Committee of Fifty in the Shade, managed to get itself adopted on Tuesday.

For the first time in more than twenty-five years no outside independent Democratic candidate was elected in any New York constituency on Tuesday. The two straight tickets were unbroken—where Democrats did not win, Republicans did; where Republicans did not win, Democrats did.

On and after Jan. 1 the Supreme Courts of the First, or New York county, Judicial district, will consist of twenty-two Judges, of whom twenty-one are Democrats and one a Republican elected by Democratic votes. The terms of Judges Andrews and Van Brunt expire Dec. 31, 1897.

The Good Government Club men polled more votes for the head of their county ticket than the Prohibitionists and Populists combined.

The Democrats lost Louisville on Lieutenant-Governor as well as Governor on Tuesday. Mr. Hardin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was opposed by many Louisville men on account of his silver views, and they organized to oppose him while supporting the balance of the Democratic State ticket. He ran, however, only 400 votes behind in the Falls City.

While the Democrats and Republicans were fighting hard for the Senatorship in the Eleventh district of New York, the Democrats supporting Timothy D. Sullivan successfully and the Republicans supporting Ferdinand Eidman unsuccessfully, the State Democracy and the Socialists, who both had cand