The Sun.

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The Vote That Counts.

Sound advice founded upon sound reasoning was given by Mr. COCKRAN in his speech at Baltimore on Saturday night. He said that the Republican party was "waging a manly fight for sound money. The Republican party is protecting your fortunes, your homes, the savings of the five million depositors in the savings banks of this State, and your wages." Then he added:

"Is it a bitter pill to use the only remedy in sight? Thank God for the opportunity, and act with them [the Republicans], for they have not yielded to temptation and their courage has protected American honesty, integrity, wages, and property, and why should I be afraid to cast my ballot for McKINLEY? I am talking to the business man and wage-earner, who believe that BRYAN's success means ruin to wages, to home, hope, aspirations, and fortunes. If I believe it to be ruin, why should not I, free trader as I am, vote for the only one who has the ghost of a chance of being elected? * * * My advice is to cast your ballot so that it will count twice and not once."

That is the talk. Vote for the candidates who not only represent the policy of prosperity as against the policy of disaster, but who can be elected!

The Case Well Stated.

The case against the Chicago platform has never been stated more clearly or forcibly than it was on Monday evening at Carnegie Hall by Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY when he said these words:

"The Chicago platform is loaded with dynamite. It declares for repudiation, nullification, and revolution. To pronounce 50 cents' worth of silver to be a dollar, and to make that a legal tender for the payment of the public debt, is repudiation. To resolve to enforce the laws of Congress when resisted by force and insurrection, without the consent of the Governor of the State, is nullification. To organize the Supreme Court so as to make it the mere registrar of the decrees of a political caucus is to pack the court.

"Of the three planks the speaker declared that the first was to be that which opposes the enjoyment of the Federal laws against domestic violence except with the consent of the Executive of the State:

"This is the worst, because it is the most dangerous and easily accomplished. You cannot change the decisions of the Supreme Court, nor can you impeach a debt of the nation without the concurrence of Congress, but it is within the power of any State, in case of armed resistance to the laws, to paralyze the Government simply by inaction."

Thus apparent that if WILLIAM J. BRYAN should become President, his supporters and allies of the DEBS type would be ready, whenever occasion offered or provocation prompted, to obstruct the transmission of the mails and the movement of interstate trains by force and arms, as they did at the time of the great Chicago railway strike, which was so efficiently checked by the celebrated DEBS injunction. With Mr. BRYAN in the White House, they would rely upon against the employment of any Federal Agency to repress their unlawful acts. In short, they would have acquired practical immunity from the legal consequences of insurrection. This would be a long step in the direction of the desires of those Anarchists, which point toward eventually securing a vested right to forcibly prevent the operation of any railroad whose management will not, and perhaps does not, comply with the demands of all the multifarious employees.

Just after the Chicago Convention it was stated in behalf of Mr. BRYAN that, although he stood on a pretty radical platform, there was no real danger that he would carry out its extreme doctrines; and those who had known him in Congress insisted that his bark was much worse than his bite, and that, if he should be elected, he would make a very conservative President.

Such such belief can now be entertained by anyone who has kept the run of his speeches as he travels backward and forward and crosswise over the country between Maine and the Mississippi. Every successive day brings a very fresh address has developed the demagogue more clearly; and no reasonable man who has observed his conduct during the progress of the campaign can doubt that WILLIAM J. BRYAN not only seems to be, but, in proportion to his opportunity, is a dangerous enemy of his country.

A Affront to Sulzer and Gaynor.

For a good many days since THE SUN has set out the truth that the logical candidate of the Bryanite Democracy for Governor of New York was either SULZER, the statesman, or GAYNOR, the jurist.

But the Repudiator chieftains have repudiated the claims of both SULZER and GAYNOR, and have put forward a commonplace person from Watertown, of whom precisely anybody has ever heard.

This is not fair either to SULZER or to GAYNOR. The only real question was as to the comparative availability of these two champions of national dishonor. The latter seems to have been that the friends of the modest statesman were not sufficiently energetic in his behalf, while the partisans of the shrinking and scholarly jurist on the other side of the East River were indifferent or negligent.

Nevertheless, although a candidate with qualifications inferior to those of SULZER or GAYNOR in all particulars except the capacity to get himself overwhelmed by honest votes on election day, has been presented to both, the names of the statesman and the jurist will be memorable in the history of the great campaign for Repudiation and Dishonor. They will be remembered when PORTER of Watertown is forgot.

A correspondent in Washington inquires whether the Judge GAYNOR who is presiding at Repudiation meetings, who is getting himself interviewed almost every day on silver, who is writing mile-long letters against the coinage of fifty-cent pieces, and who is showing by his numerous unauthorized printed communications that he does not understand the subject he discusses, talks and writes, but on the other side of the views in a very convenient way. The Judge GAYNOR who occupies a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Empire State.

We reply that it is the same Judge GAYNOR. There is no other Judge GAYNOR answering to the above description.

Intimidation.

The *Indianapolis Sentinel* has a genius for mare's nests. Naturally it pretends to be greatly impressed by the Popocratic flubdub about the coercion of workmen by their employers. It avers this:

"Employees have been made to understand and feel that their positions were not safe if they were known to have voted for BRYAN. This understanding is almost universal among the employees of Republican corporations to-day, and it came from the means of intimidation used by the corporations. Every workingman knows it, and every one who talks with workingmen knows it."

This is simply an attempt to excite hatred against corporations. No evidence of any "intimidation" on their part has been offered or will be offered. Of course the employees of corporations are intelligent enough to know that most of the directors and managers of such concerns are for sound money, as are the stockholders, small or large. So will most of the employees be found to be, we are confident. To send them sound-money literature is just as allowable as to send them unsound-money literature; and they will be affected by it or not, as they please. Provided their employers were foolish and wicked enough to threaten them with discharge in case they voted for BRYAN, there would still be no way, with the secret ballot, of determining how they voted. They will vote as they please, and we expect that the majority of them will vote for sound money, because their prosperity depends largely upon that. At any rate, they will not and can not be "intimidated."

The *Indianapolis Sentinel* should get some new sense of humor.

A Strong Judiciary Ticket.

The outcome of the Democratic Judiciary Convention at Brooklyn yesterday should be wholly satisfactory to the lovers of good government. An attempt to exact of the candidates a pledge of adherence to the Chicago platform was defeated, and a ticket was placed in the field which is distinctly superior to the Republican ticket; and that is saying a good deal this year.

These results are chiefly due to the steadfastness of Mr. HUGH McLAUGHLIN in resisting the efforts of a faction of Brooklyn Democrats who sought to prevent the renomination of the Judges now on the bench, and to his determination to maintain the high standard of the Democratic party in the Second district in respect to judicial nominations.

There will be four places on the Supreme Court bench in the Brooklyn district to be filled at the approaching election. The candidates named by the Democratic Convention yesterday are:

CHARLES F. BROWN of Newburgh.
NATHANIEL H. CLEMENT of Brooklyn.
THOMAS A. MOORE of Brooklyn.
STEPHEN D. STEPHENS of Richmond county.

Judge BROWN is now the presiding Justice of the Appellate Division in the Second Judicial Department, and is one of the most distinguished Supreme Court Judges in the State. Judge CLEMENT has demonstrated his judicial ability by nearly fourteen years' service on the bench of the City Court of Brooklyn. Mr. MOORE was formerly Assistant District Attorney of Kings county, and has been a prominent lawyer in large practice in Brooklyn and New York for many years. Judge STEPHENS, for more than a dozen years, has presided over the County Court of Richmond county, to the satisfaction of the bar and the community, and is one of the best known men on Staten Island.

This ticket should receive the support of every man who has ever voted the Democratic ticket in the Second Judicial district, and also the support of hundreds of Republicans who feel that the Republican Convention ought to have endorsed Judge BROWN and Judge CLEMENT.

Russia in the Far East.

The Shanghai despatch to the London *Globe* that the repairs of the docks and shops and the storing of coal at Port Arthur are intrusted to Russian engineers, is credible, but its assertion that Russian war ships are more numerous than British in the Pacific does not seem well founded.

Perhaps the impression arises from the recent assembling of no fewer than fifteen Russian vessels in a Chinese bay. But according to the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* of as late a date as Sept. 10, the total of Russian war ships in the Pacific is 22, and several of those could not take part in a serious fight, while England has in Chinese waters 25 vessels, apart from the Wivern and another permanently stationed at Hong Kong.

The English squadron includes the nearly new Centurion, carrying Admiral BULLER's flag, a fine 10,500-ton armorclad of about our Indiana's displacement; the Grafton, 7,350 tons; the Immortalité, Undaunted, and Narcissus, armored cruisers of 5,600 tons; and these five are all good vessels. Another five, the Mercury, Rainbow, Spartan, Pique, and Æolus, are unarmored ships, but of 3,600 tons or over. The remaining vessels, however, the Alacrity, Archer, Caroline, Daphne, Firebrand, Pigmy, Plover, Swift, Linnet, Peacock, Porpoise, Rattler, Redbreast, Redpole, and Tweed, are mostly small gunboats or vessels of that general character, one or two of the larger, like the Archer and Porpoise, being like our Yorktown type.

But if the assertion that the Russians outnumber the British in the waters of the far East is not correct, it is certain that they have some fine and powerful vessels there; and, above all, it is clear that the French and Russians combined really outnumber the British, and that the Germans, who could not be counted upon to support the latter, to say the least, are also represented there by several efficient cruisers. England could reënforce her China squadron from Admiral DRUMMOND's in the East Indies, but the Bonaventure, of 4,360 tons, is the only vessel of much consequence that could be sent, and the despatch of more gunboats would hardly increase the line-of-battle strength. A quicker and perhaps better reënforcement might be had from Admiral BRIDGE's Australasian squadron, where the flagship is the Orlando, of 5,600 tons, while the Imperieuse, of 8,400 tons, and of more fighting power, could also be sent.

But however strong Russia may be in Asiatic waters, her purposes there, it is safe to say, will not be effected by pitting her fleet against England's. The striking spectacle of the times is the rising influence and prestige of Russia both in Europe and Asia, thrown into contrast with the dwindling of England on both continents. The isolation of Great Britain has long been plain, but it is the prevailing desire of other countries to be on good terms with Russia that is perhaps even more striking; while the [illegible] of her diplomacy both in the [illegible] and the apparent readiness of China and Japan to vie in making terms with her, suggest that the true question has come to be, not merely what fleets and armies Russia has of her own, but what she can command.

What Mr. Gladstone Said.

In the full text of Mr. GLADSTONE's great speech, which we printed yesterday, and which filled more than three and a half columns of THE SUN, two features are certain to have attracted particular attention. We have in mind, first, the special obligation which, as he showed, rests upon England to rescue the remnant of the Armenians from their horrible position, and, secondly, the mode of interposition to which he thinks the British Government should have recourse.

Even if the other European powers refuse to go beyond paper remonstrances against the reiterated butcheries of the Armenians, England is not thereby relieved from her specific responsibility. The demonstration of this responsibility formed the backbone of Mr. GLADSTONE's speech. He points out that forty years ago, by the treaty of Paris, Turkey gave a solemn promise to introduce in Armenia, as one point of her dominions, substantial reforms. The promise was broken. Twenty-two years afterward she renewed the pledge by the treaty of Berlin. This pledge also was violated. In 1878, however, another treaty was made, known as the Anglo-Turkish convention. Therein England tried to obtain security for the fulfillment of the promise by offering compensation. England undertook to defend Turkey in Armenia against unjust aggression on the part of Russia, while Turkey in her turn undertook to introduce into Armenia reforms, the nature of which was to be settled by agreement between the parties. Now, the two first of the treaties above mentioned constituted obligations by which the other European powers were bound in conjunction with England and to precisely the same extent. But the third treaty, the Anglo-Turkish convention, imposed a separate and distinct obligation on the one side upon England and on the other side on Turkey. That is the position in which, so far as the right and the duty to interpose are concerned, England deliberately placed herself. "Am I then to be told," asks Mr. GLADSTONE, "that the breach of such a treaty as this has no power to vest England with a right to require, and peremptorily to require, an application of reforms and of all institutions calculated to maintain them in Armenia?"

The right is undeniable, and the duty to exercise it is as imperative and sacred as ever rested upon a nation. But how shall it be exercised? Shall England undertake to coerce the Sultan in the face of a threat that the other powers of Europe will meet such coercion with war? Mr. GLADSTONE refuses to believe that such a threat has been uttered, or that, if uttered, it would be carried out. He regards it as essentially incredible that any Christian power would encourage the Sultan to withhold reforms which would constitute a barrier between the Armenians and destruction. Assuming, however, that the worst should happen and that such a threat should actually be made, Mr. GLADSTONE hesitates not to say that his country ought, even in a righteous cause, to plunge into war against the rest of Europe. But she ought at least to attempt the coercion, to which she has a treaty right; and should she then be compelled by the shameful opposition of Europe to suspend her exemplary efforts, she will stand absolved at the bar of history from any share of responsibility for a great crime against humanity. Meanwhile there is one step which, in Mr. GLADSTONE's opinion, England ought to take at once, and to persist in, until the wrongs of the Armenians are redressed. She ought to recall her Ambassador from Constantinople and to dismiss the Turkish Ambassador in London. The presence of the Ambassadors of the six great powers at Constantinople during the whole series of outrages perpetrated in Armenia, and their continued presence when to distant massacre was added massacre on the spot and in full view of the embassies, has had the effect, the unintended but distinct effect, of countenancing and supporting the Sultan in his atrocious acts. In Mr. GLADSTONE's judgment, the maintenance of diplomatic relations with Turkey, which has not hindered the slaughter of four thousand Armenians in the streets of Constantinople, operates as an encouragement to the Sultan, because it recognizes him as an ally, as one still entitled to claim every diplomatic courtesy, and with whom, as the world is virtually told, the Christian powers have no differences except such as can be arranged by a few exchanges of courtesy and argument.

In a word, Mr. GLADSTONE would have England treat the crowned assassin, ABDUL HAMID, as if he were beyond the pale of diplomatic recognition, an outcast from civilization, an enemy of the human race.

Profane Celerity in Learning the Ratio.

In the Eleventh district of Kentucky the present member of Congress, the Hon. DAVID G. COLSON, is running for reëlection. He is a Republican and a sound-money man. Two years ago he was elected by about 4,000 plurality, due to a split in the Democratic vote. This year he will be elected by a much larger plurality or majority, according as the honest-money Democrats of the district run an independent candidate or mass their votes on Mr. COLSON.

The rampant silverites of that district have nominated the Hon. JAMES D. BLACK of Barbourville, under circumstances interesting enough to merit general attention. Mr. BLACK is a lawyer of good standing, and he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention. At that time his sentiments on silver were not regarded by the free-silver leaders as sufficiently distinct to warrant his election as delegate. The free-silver boss of Bell county thereupon undertook to investigate and educate BLACK, if necessary, up to the BRYAN standard. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Cumberland Courier* of Pineville, prints the correspondence which then occurred between Mr. CULTON, the Boss, and Mr. BLACK, the candidate. First, CULTON to BLACK:

"DEAR SIR: We in Bell are thinking very strongly of instructing for you for delegate from this district to Chicago to attend the National Convention. We are only anxious about one thing. We don't know just how you stand on the silver question, and before giving you our support would be pleased to have from you directly your views on this all-important question. Very truly yours, JOHN W. CULTON.

"PINEVILLE, May 25, 1896."

Mr. BLACK's reply to the Boss disclosed the fact that he adored silver but was a little shaky as to the ratio:

"In reference to the silver question I will say that I have always been friendly to silver, quite friendly to silver, in fact have always been for silver. The only difficulty I have is to find the ratio. This I have not been able to do satisfactorily up to this time. Respectfully yours, JAMES D. BLACK.

"BARBOURVILLE, Ky., May 27."

The primaries were close at hand and the Boss's rejoinder was peremptory:

"*Hon. James D. Black, Barbourville.*

"DEAR SIR: The rasho is 16 to 1. If you want to go as a delegate you had better get the rasho and get it crammed quick. Yours truly, JNO. W. CULTON.

"PINEVILLE, May 29, 1896."

We retain for historical purposes the spelling of the Boss's letter. The candidate's reply shows that he did get the rasho and got it according to specifications:

"*Hon. Jno. W. Culton, Pineville.*

"SIR: 16 to 1.

"Respectfully,
"JAMES D. BLACK.

"BARBOURVILLE, June 1, 1896."

Mr. BLACK went to Chicago on a 16 to 1 basis, helped to nominate BRYAN and SEWALL on 16 to 1, and is now running for Congress on 16 to 1. There are probably other instances of equal celerity in the genesis of the prescribed conviction as to the ratio, but perhaps none where the record of "dammed quickness" is so perfectly preserved.

Their Desire Is Toward Us.

It is possible that within a year after the close of CLEVELAND's term of office the republic of Hawaii will be annexed to the United States. It is also possible that, within the same time, the republic of Cuba will be knocking for admission to the American Union. Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean, and Cuba in the Atlantic; both of them are our friends, and each of them longs to join our country. Honolulu looks toward San Francisco, and Havana toward New York, and both of them wait upon Washington. There is peace in Hawaii, war in Cuba. Hawaii is already free and independent; Cuba is yet under a foreign yoke and the rule of a butcher. Beautiful and fruitful are the islands of the Hawaiian group; lovely and well-favored by nature is the bleeding island of Cuba. Far from our shores is Hawaii, where the bread fruit grows; very near to our seaboard is Cuba, where the palm tree embellishes the landscape. In Hawaii we find sugar, coffee, tobacco, and bananas, as in Cuba also we find the same. Hawaii, like Cuba, is inhabited by men of various races, as is our own country; in yonder islands all races would live, as here all live, peacefully in freedom under the American flag. All hail, Hawaii! All hail, Cuba!

Under CLEVELAND's Administration, the conduct of the United States toward Hawaii has been mean and odious; under the same Administration the conduct of this Government toward Cuba has been shameful, scandalous, and ignominious; it has been unworthy of any country holding a high place among the powers of the world. Mr. CLEVELAND has disdainfully treated Hawaii, the free; he has had no mind to put a stop to the carnage in Cuba, the enthralled. In the one and in the other his name will be forever inglorious; it cannot be the name of friend or of deliverer.

It is for the American people to hold out the hand of good will to Hawaii and to Cuba. It is for the American people to reproach a recreant President who has turned his back upon both of them in the spirit of enmity.

What a strange and revolting penalty of existing social conditions is it is when a public man of eminent reputation finds it necessary to include in his invitation list a common swindler, blackmailer, and Anarchist!

A curious despatch from Fort Scott avers that "four years of Washington life fastened the sock habit" upon the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON of Medicine Lodge, now a candidate for reëlection to Congress, and that, "even though the habit renders his defeat probable, he is unwilling to dispense with his socks." The trouble with JERRY is that he wears golf stockings of great beauty and variety, and darts over the prairies on a bicycle. There is a terrible suspicion that he is a plutocrat, or at least that he has plutocratic ideas, and does not sympathize with the "toiling masses" who are supposed to be toiling to reduce their wages by means of a BRYAN dollar.

The Bryanite campaign is not a campaign for the free coinage of silver. It is a campaign for free deviltry, for freedom to upset and destroy, and to produce social chaos. That is the spirit to which BRYAN is now appealing very distinctly. As SAM SMALL said, the brains of the country are against him, and he knows it. Hence he is addressing himself to the insanity and the turbulence of the enemies of social order. He is now in his true place, fortunately for the public understanding of his character, and the ends for which he is working.

The Hon. WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER of Kansas is to take the stump for Mr. BRYAN. Mr. PEFFER is an older Populist than his candidate, not a better. For years Kansas has trembled with Mr. PEFFER's agitation for bad money. You can't get too bad money for PEFFER. The worse it is, the better he likes it. He vouched for Mr. BRYAN as a good Populist at St. Louis, and time has shown that for once he knew what he was talking about. Mr. BRYAN is as sound or unsound a Populist as there is, and entirely worthy of the support which Mr. PEFFER is giving him. Would any persons who call themselves Democrats vote for Mr. PEFFER if he were a candidate for President? Why not, if they are ready to vote for Mr. BRYAN? The only difference between the two men is whiskers.

Mr. CLEVELAND is taking a very great deal of trouble to prevent any help from reaching the Cubans. At New York, at Philadelphia, at Jacksonville, and at other places he has had men arrested upon the charge of setting on foot expeditions unfriendly to Spain. His energy in this business, even when fishing, is of a kind to which he is not accustomed.

The Hon. GEORGE GRAHAM VEST seems to have disappeared from the world since his masterpiece which failed to master at the Chicago Convention. He is heard of, if not heard, in Missouri lifting his voice up for free silver. His eloquence seems to have the same effect which Mr. BRYAN's had at the Madison Square Garden. He spoke at Chillicothe the other day. "He had a crowded house at the beginning of his address, but soon the crowd began to leave." Is Mr. VEST an exponent of rapid-exit eloquence, or don't the Missouri people care any more for Mr. BLAND's financial theories than they cared for Mr. VEST's speech for Mr. BLAND at Chicago?

Away from the awe-struck East, Boy BRYAN passes, still spreading his vocal feast for the toiling masses. With a flaming pen of words he paints sound money's dangers. With dagger of lath he girds at the money changers. With a multi-charge lingual gun at plutocrats he shooteth; and ever "16 to 1!" like a smart young owl he hooteth. Ne'er in the East, heaven knows, hath the like of him been seen; and still the opinion grows that he is just sixteen.

It again becomes necessary to warn Baltimore that she is not making adequate preparations for the incursion of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company next week. The appropriation made by the Baltimore Aldermen for the entertainment of these warriors famoused is only a wretched little $6,000, a sum at the mere naming of which the dogs of war will roar lamentably. Why, six thousand dollars will not pay for the club sandwiches and Welsh rarebits of the Boston company for one day. Then look at the meagre fare to be provided for the Ancients on the steamer which will take them to Annapolis and back! "The committee has arranged to have on ice sixty cases of champagne, bowls of claret punch, and whiskey *ad libitum*." Beggarly, positively beggarly! Sixty cases of champagne a second would not be enough. The claret punch must be meant for the committee. And what is the Baltimore notion of the Boston notion of whiskey *ad libitum*? It is fact on ice that whiskey *ad libitum* for a day's trip for the Ancients cannot be carried by a boat smaller than the largest sized ocean steamers. It is more than likely that Baltimore will be torn down next week. It is most imprudent to invite an army and fail to provide anything for it to eat and drink.

The Hon. ARTHUR SEWALL's observation that the Maine election "was most satisfactory, and shows the great strength of the silver cause, and is productive of much hope" shows that either he is a philosopher, who prefers the pleasures of hope to those of memory, or a subtle and genuine humorist.

This campaign is performing the inestimable service for the people of testing the real moral quality and the quality of statesmanship possessed by men esteemed by them as political leaders or to whose leadership in the future they may have looked forward. It is separating very plainly the sheep from the goats of politics, so that hereafter the public will not be at any loss to distinguish between them. Reputations, however great and high they may have been, which are not sustained by demonstrated character in these days, will not be worth much after this searching campaign is over.

BRYAN AT SEWALL'S HOME.

An Old Maine Sailor Sees the Boy Orator in Bath and Sizes Him Up.

BATH, Sept. 27.—Like other advocates of honesty in this region I have been somewhat uneasy about the great rushes reported in other localities to see the Boy Orator when he appeared. So I made a point of being in Bath when he arrived, in order to estimate the weight of those demonstrations by witnessing one of them among people who have declared their sentiments at the ballot box. I confess to being somewhat disappointed at not seeing a more violent excitement; but enough applause occurred to fill out a good story if employed by a reporter who wished to make it tell well. The usual signs of celebration were all to be seen and heard, but the torch bearers wore a careworn expression, the managers wore a bicycle face, and the cheers, though diffused through the whole throng, lacked that spontaneous solidity which denotes genuine enthusiasm. A timorous fear of being left alone was apparent among the leaders of every cheer. Even the horse that drew the one float, surmounted by a model of Mr. Sewall's masterpiece of wooden shipbuilding, the Roanoke, seemed to be in doubt about the popularity of the cause, and came near to stopping the whole procession in its initial reach by his uncertain tacks from side to side of the street.

Of the acquaintances I met in the crowd, certainly there were ten whom I knew to be unalterably opposed to Bryanism to one who is trying to support it. Like myself, they seemed to be determined to embrace the one opportunity to see the man who has the colossal cheek to talk the most ordinary demagogy, to answer serious questions with the buffoonery of an end man on a minstrel stage, and then expect to be elected President of the foremost nation, in point of general intelligence, on earth. For myself, I tested my physical endurance by sticking to the centre of a surging crowd in a manner not before attempted for at least a quarter of a century, for no special purpose but that of carrying out a fixed resolution to hear every word the juvenile Demosthenes uttered, in order to determine if he advanced a single idea worthy of consideration by a serious minded and fairly intelligent citizen. I failed dismaliv in detecting one, although I heard nearly all. Of out-and-out lies I noticed but one, but all his statements showed either a shallowness not equalled by that of the broad Platte, or a deeply studied evasion of the vital points urged by his opponents. The one lie that appeared on the surface was the declaration that farmers, laborers, and all others who favor free coinage admit frankly that they want it for their own special benefit, while when one comes to the goldbug, he says in a mincing way that "it would be good for himself, but he is afraid it will be bad for others." The first part of this, of course, is an out-and-outer, and the latter part a mean perversion of the rational opinion that our financial interests are all bound together.

Of the crowd immediately surrounding me in front of the speaker's platform, I admit that the absence of spontaneous enthusiasm mentioned above was not a feature. The way they "salted down" the cheap climaxes which ended every one of the speaker's paragraphs was suggestive of Texas and the leadership of the great Cyclone Davis himself. This almost made one forget that Maine had already spoken, and would have been a paradise for a sensational reporter—before election.

When I last wrote to you from Bath the local editors made it a little warm for me for a few days, on the ground that I had treated her harshly by unnecessarily showing that the prominence she has enjoyed through her name being carried to all corners of the world on the sterns of her ships was soon to pass away and leave her a commonplace town scarcely heard of fifty miles from home. Your headline, "Bath's Departed Glory," perhaps made it a little more emphatic than I intended, my chief aim not being at Bath, except incidentally to show the sad effect of the decline of our commerce on the high seas. Having really a deep affection for the town on board whose ships I had passed a large part of my life and cruised the world over and over, I hastened to explain my position; but I felt a little silent pity for editors who seemed to think that there was but one way for a city of eight or ten thousand inhabitants to be better known to the world than one of hundreds of thousands whose industries are of a local nature.

Well, the laugh is on me at last. I find Bath once more at the front, with the eyes of the world on her again. She had her Arthur Sewall, the indefatigable shipbuilder, who not only contributed largely to her glory in the halcyon days, but who made a heroic struggle to maintain it in the face of almost certain loss, after "all but him had fled." And she has him yet! And though the weeds are still in silent possession of his once busy yard (I saw them yesterday to make sure, and also a good-sized bush, perhaps a weeping willow, right under the port bilge of the Dirigo as she stood on the stocks), he has found a way to let them grow and yet be a prominent figure in the public eye.

Except with a special few, largely imported iron workers, Bryanism doesn't seem to go down here. Sailors are not so plentiful as they were once, but marines are still scarcer, and in the estimation of Bath only Popocrats and marines could swallow Bryan's figures. They don't see the parallel between being governed and taxed by Europe, as we were previous to '76, and qualifying to get a slice of the profits and advantages of the trade and commerce of the civilized world, as we do by conforming to the stable standard of values used by the civilized world. They believe that we can refuse to do this "without the consent of any nation on earth;" but by the same token they believe that we can commit commercial suicide without that consent. They even suspect that Europe might twirl its mustache and look on with a shade of satisfaction while we do it. John Bull did not fail to fill our place on the ocean when we left it with his help, and there is no good reason to suppose that he will object to doing all the rest of our business if we will let him.

This leaves a void in the most telling part of Mr. Bryan's stereotyped speech, because men are wont to cheer more lustily when foreign nations are to be defied than when we are simply to bulldoze each other. We simply want him to show where the heroism of suicide comes in, that's all. We think the heroism of '76 a better kind than that proposed by Mr. Bryan, and don't cheer enthusiastically.

My little town of Lisbon snowed ten times the plurality for Powers that it showed for Cleaves four years ago, the Republicans and sound Democrats working together against the common enemy. When we had counted up I announced the State plurality as 125,000, or ten times that of four years ago. One of our few Pops refused to believe it on the commonplace ground that there are but 120,000 votes in the State. This shows that, after all, nobody but Bryan and his lieutenants can make the Pops swallow that kind of figures.

JOHN H. POTTER of Lisbon Falls.

A Compliment to Mr. Louis C. Tiffany.

We learn that both the Imperial Museum of Tokio, Japan, and the Fine Arts Society of that city have acquired fine collections of Favrile glass, and that the latter association has elected Mr. Louis C. Tiffany to honorary membership in recognition of his talents and successes.

Shouldn't Wonder if, After All, This Were True.

From the Herald of yesterday.

The great trouble in Turkey seems to be outside interference.

Stephen Crane on the Bryan Hippodrome.

From the "Black Riders and Other Lines," page 35.

I saw a man pursuing the horizon;
Round and round they sped.
I was disturbed at this;
I accosted the man.
"It is futile," I said,
"You can never——"
"You [illegible]," he cried,
And [illegible]

WISCONSIN IS SOLID.

The Popocrats Have Made No Headway in the Badger State—Its 12 Electoral Votes Will Certainly Be for Honest Money.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Wisconsin and Michigan were for many years parts of the same territory. Lake Michigan, the natural boundary between the two, is only fifty miles wide at most points, and the northern peninsula of Michigan, dividing Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, lies directly on the land border of Wisconsin, and it is so little marked by geographical lines that the actual boundary of the two States at this point has long been in dispute. Notwithstanding this geographical proximity, and the former association of the two States in one territory, and their similarity in land and climate, Wisconsin and Michigan are divergent States in their politics, this State inclining usually to what is conservative, solid, genuine, and substantial, whereas Michigan is sometimes drawn off to the support of radical, if not revolutionary politics.

In the days of greenback excitement and agitation Michigan inclined usually toward the inflation side, while Wisconsin was to be found in support of hard money. No later than the recent Republican National Convention at St. Louis Michigan was found wavering toward free silver, or some compromise with that financial heresy, while Wisconsin stood solidly for sound money. That was on the Republican side, and on the Democratic side the lines of difference were equally well marked. At the Convention to choose delegates to Chicago, Wisconsin came out solidly and unequivocally for sound money, whereas the Democrats of Michigan were, many of them, favorable to silver coinage on the lines of their declaration adopted in the State Convention of June 28, 1894, which was "in favor of the free, unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio that will permit the debtors to pay their debts upon the same basis on which they were contracted." In the Chicago Convention the 28 votes of the Michigan delegation which was seated were cast solidly in favor of the free-silverite platform as adopted, whereas the 24 votes of Wisconsin were cast solidly against it. In the balloting for the Presidency, on the fifth and decisive vote the 28 delegates of Michigan appeared in the Bryan column, while five only of the Wisconsin delegates were found there, the other 19 refusing to vote.

Without an understanding of these points of difference in the politics of these two neighboring States no proper view of the situation here can be attained. This situation is wholly favorable to McKinley and Hobart. All the present indications are that the twelve electoral votes of Wisconsin are certain for these candidates by a majority which will probably be in excess of 40,000 and may run nearer to 60,000. It is more of a farming State than Michigan, there being 10,000,000 acres of farm lands in Wisconsin and only 14,000,000 in Michigan, though territorially Michigan is the larger State of the two, covering 57,000 square miles, whereas Wisconsin covers only 54,000. Why, then, is not the agitation of the agrarian reformers of the Farmers' Alliance variety more influential in this State than in its more eastern neighbor?

The rule of commercial life in Wisconsin has been the rule of individuality for more than half a century; personal effort by each settler, small farms, small business ventures, diversified products, and a prudent view of mercantile affairs. In Michigan the rule has been consolidation, expansion by combinations, and the development of the State "by wholesale." As a result of this, the material wealth of Wisconsin is much more generally diffused than that of Michigan. There are fewer millionaires in this State than in its Wolverine neighbor, but, on the other hand, there is less penury and destitution here than is to be found on the other side of the great lake. Nearly all the industries of Michigan, important in number and extent, the enormous lumber industry, the iron mines, the salt industry, the copper mines, and the sheep industry are in the hands of a few persons. Michigan stands first among the iron-producing States, second in the production of copper, first in the production of salt, and very near the top in the production of wool, with $5,500,000 in sheep at the last computation, or more than Texas and second only to Ohio and California. There are few employers, and, relatively to the number of such, a vast army of employees. In Wisconsin the number of men who are "working for themselves" is very much larger, and consequently a larger share of the earnings of industry remain in the State; but in Michigan they go out of it, as is the case with its railroads, for instance, few shares of stock or bonds in Michigan being owned within its borders. The trunk lines through the State are, to a great extent, owned by Englishmen. It is not so here in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin was admitted into the Union in 1848, and at Presidential elections it has been generally found since then in the Republican column; not uniformly, for at the last election, that of 1892, it was carried by the Democrats. The vote was 177,000 for the Cleveland electoral ticket and 170,000 for the Harrison electoral ticket. In Milwaukee the fight was uncommonly close, Mr. Cleveland's majority being only about 300 in a poll of 50,000. Actually it was 274, and there were 507 votes cast for Gen. Bidwell, the Prohibition nominee, and 1,280 for Gen. Weaver, the Populist. Milwaukee county includes the city of Milwaukee and eight small neighboring towns, the vote of which is not important independently, for it is controlled chiefly by the course of things in Milwaukee. The Democratic majority in 1892, therefore, could not be ascribed to any spirit of industrial unrest at that time, for it came from the farming districts of the State chiefly.

Wisconsin is the only State in the Union east of the Mississippi River in which the foreign-born voters outnumber the native born, there being of foreign born 53 per cent. and of native born 47 per cent. In New York State, much nearer to the point of entry for emigrants, 62 per cent. of the voters are native born and 38 only foreign born. The underlying basis of the foreign-born vote of Wisconsin is German. This is the one State in which the German and German-American voters continue to make their influence heard and felt. By the last Federal census 259,000 out of a total population of 1,686,000 were natives of the German empire, and in this city of Milwaukee 54,000, out of a population of 204,000 at that time, were natives of Germany. If there wasn't a brewery in Milwaukee, and there is, and if there wasn't a glass of beer drunk in Milwaukee, and there is, every minute of the day and of the night, and if there wasn't a geranium plant on the window sill of nearly every house in a residential street, a deaf and dumb man would know before he was here ten minutes that this is a "German town." That's just what it is, the most German of the cities of America. There are more Germans in this State than in Michigan and Minnesota rolled together, and not only is that the case, but this is also no new thing, for the emigration of Germans to Wisconsin has been going on for a great number of years; and, as the voting returns show, a large portion of the so-called native American voters are of German descent.

Other foreign nationalities are represented among the voters of Wisconsin. There are many Norwegians, especially in the northern part of the State. There are more Belgians in Wisconsin than in any other State of the Union, and, unlike Michigan and Minnesota, Wisconsin has few Canadian residents, relatively few, that is, for there were only 33,000 Canadians here by the last census, as compared with 181,000 in Michigan. Nearly every one in the East familiar with the course of politics has some knowledge of the school controversy here which sent the Republicans in commission "on the rocks" in their endeavor to enforce the provisions of the Bennett law, of which most persons have some knowledge. The Bennett law was designed to make instruction in the schools throughout the State uniform in the English language. It sought to interdict as recognized schools those at which German was taught, or rather was used as the language in which other things were taught. The purpose of the law was to "Americanize" the children of Wisconsin, but it provoked at once the hostility of the parents of Lutheran and Catholic children, who regarded it as an interference with their rights and as an attempt to meddle with a matter with which the State had nothing to do. The battle of 1890 was fought here on the Bennett issue, Hoard, the Republican candidate, favoring, and Peck, the Democratic candidate, opposing. Peck won by 28,000 majority, of which 6,000 came from Milwaukee. In the State election following, that of 1892, the Republicans nominated Senator John C. Spooner for Governor, one of the most brilliant and popular Republicans in Wisconsin, and the Democrats renominated Peck, whose distinction outside of this State comes from the fact that, in addition to being a Democrat, he is also a humorist and the author, as every schoolboy knows, either under the Bennett School law or any other, of that monumental literary triumph, "Peck's Bad Boy." His majority over Mr. Spooner, with the people still harping on the Bennett law and the Republicans still talking of "the little red schoolhouse on the hill," was 8,000. Mr. Peck ran for the third time in 1894, and was beaten by 52,000 by Upham, the present Governor. He has not been renominated, and the Republicans have a candidate, Scofield, who is expected to make the fusion hair fly, and who is certain to do it, for the Popocrats, the Populists, and the silver Republicans have made here one of the lamest unions brought about in any State. The German vote is almost solid for Major McKinley. The soldier vote, a very important element in Wisconsin politics, there being 27,000 pensioners in the State, has been made more solid by the efforts of Gens. Sickles and Sigel in their stumping tour of the State; and, moreover, there is a large gold Democratic defection, as one result of which the Palmer and Buckner ticket will poll more than a "respectable vote." The Democratic party in Wisconsin is for hard money, and opposed, as an organization, to any silverite plans or notions. There will be a