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The Persistence of Bryanism.

At a meeting of the "Young Democracy" last week in this city the Hon. FRANCIS M. BIXBY declared that "we don't intend to let the 5,000 gold Democrats in New York dictate to the 136,000 Democrats who voted for free silver last fall."

At the meeting of the "Progressive Democratic League" last Sunday, the purpose of the organization was explained to be "to keep Tammany in line for the Chicago platform and for free-silver candidates."

These meetings, it seems, are the beginning of a vigorous and continuous campaign in behalf of Bryanism, which is to be conducted in the Greater New York from this time forth.

The chief Bryan newspaper organ of this city declares that Senator HILL "is out of the Democratic party, and if it has ordinary wisdom it will keep him out," adding that "the men who fought the battle for the Democracy when the campaign was on, are the proper ones to advise it and shape its policies now."

These are interesting political symptoms and developments; and they suggest that the movement to bring about the nomination of a gold Democrat by Tammany Hall for Mayor is encountering ominous resistance at its very start.

Moreover, the opponents of the movement of the gold Democracy to capture Tammany assert that they have the sanction of Senator JONES, the Chairman of the National Committee, in their determined efforts to make Tammany adhere to the Chicago platform and reaffirm it.

On Saturday last we inquired of the New York Evening Post how it justified the assertion by it, made positively, specifically, and without qualification, that the election of McKINLEY and the defeat of BRYAN and Bryanism was due to the nomination at Indianapolis of Gen. PALMER and Gen. BUCKNER. These are the exact words of the Post:

"The gold Democrats became, under the circumstances, little more than an influence. They did all they could do, they reorganized what was left of their following, reasserted their principles, put up two excellent candidates for President and Vice-President, and by this means elected McKINLEY."

We showed on Saturday by the election returns, evidence accessible to all, that so far from electing McKINLEY, as the Post alleges, the Palmer and Buckner vote of 133,000 in the whole country did not in the least degree affect the general result. Locally, the only possible effect which it could have had upon the choice of Presidential electors was in Kentucky and in California, twelve electoral votes in Kentucky and seven in California; and if those votes had gone to BRYAN, Mr. McKINLEY nevertheless would have had an electoral majority of not less than 57.

In a fashion characteristic of our extraordinary contemporary when it is caught in a false position, called to account for an indefensible proposition, or detected in a square misstatement of facts, the Evening Post does not reply directly to this conclusive demonstration, but incidentally and indirectly, in the course of an article on "Dingelism," repeats its original assertion with some additional show of emphasis and particularity. We quote now from the Post's second misstatement as to this question, contained in its issue of Monday last:

"The most logical opponents of tariff winding are the National Democrats, the men who nominated PALMER and BUCKNER. These men really elected McKINLEY by giving him the votes of Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and West Virginia, without which the Republicans could not have put their candidate in the Presidential chair."

The true measure of the effect of the Indianapolis ticket upon the salvation of this land from Bryanism is a question of great historical importance, and also of some little interest to THE SUN, which began the gold Democratic campaign by advising all sound-money Democrats to make their votes count double by giving them directly to McKINLEY and HOBART, instead of withholding them altogether, or what amounted to the same thing, wasting them upon a third ticket.

which BRYAN would have been elected and McKINLEY defeated. The States are six: Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, and West Virginia.

It is true enough that the fifty-seven electoral votes of these six States, if transferred from the McKinley column to the Bryan column, would have reversed the result in the country; but it is conspicuously and grotesquely untrue that the Indianapolis ticket gave to Mr. McKINLEY the electoral votes of those States or affected the result in any one of them, with the possible exception of Kentucky. The figures prove this:

Table showing electoral votes for McKinley and Bryan in various States: Indiana (11), Kentucky (8), New Jersey (7), Maryland (6), West Virginia (5).

If there had been no Indianapolis ticket, these 113,153 Democrats who voted for PALMER and BUCKNER would have done one or another of three things: Some of them, and in our opinion the great majority of them, would have voted directly for McKINLEY, thus swelling the sound-money pluralities in their respective States; some of them would have remained away from the polls; and some of them might have voted for BRYAN.

The last class, we fancy, would have formed an insignificant fraction; but to test the truth of the Post's proposition we are going to assume that in the States specified every vote that went to PALMER and BUCKNER would have gone to BRYAN if the Indianapolis ticket had not been nominated. Upon that hypothesis BRYAN would have received thirteen electoral votes from Kentucky, instead of one, without changing the general result; but McKINLEY would yet have carried the other five States by these pluralities:

Table showing electoral votes for McKinley over Bryan in various States: Indiana (11), New Jersey (7), Maryland (6), West Virginia (5).

Sufficient margin, we should say, in each and every case! Yet the New York Evening Post has the impudence to assert that the Indianapolis ticket saved the country from Bryanism, by turning Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia from BRYAN to McKINLEY!

Liquor Laws and Politics.

The uproar made over the amendments to the Raines bill, which were passed by the Senate yesterday, is due to the notion that the liquor question is to be the great issue in the Greater New York election next November. It was said when the original law was under discussion that it would bring disaster to those responsible for its adoption, whereas the exact contrary has proved to be the case.

Actually the citizens of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City will have far more important questions than those of clubs and liquor saloons under consideration next autumn.

In each of these cities there are more people paying taxes on real and personal estate than there are club and private liquor dealers. An increased tax, with greater restrictions as to the time of sales and a reduction in the number of liquor saloons, may deprive the party responsible for such legislation of a few hundred votes; but, on the other side, are possibly reduced taxes, smaller expenditures for court and police business, and better health, better order, and less of the "saloon in politics;" and these must be regarded also.

It is probable that the first election in the Greater New York, with its more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, 500,000 voters, \$5,000,000,000 taxable property, and 300 square miles of territory, will turn upon minor details as to the regulation of the liquor traffic, or that the taxation of club bars will produce a tremendous political club war.

Some local statesmen do not appear to understand that the liquor question has become a dead issue in New York. It has been relegated to the obscurity of the "Sunday opening" issue, because other subjects have superseded it in the popular regard and concern. The menace of incendiary assault on the material interests of New York is of far more serious importance than the opening or closing hours of beer saloons or the tax on clubs, real or fraudulent.

The Complete Letter Writer.

It is an ancient custom of the Hon. THOMAS GASKELL SHEARMAN, now or formerly of Brooklyn, to write letters about free trade, politics, and miscellaneous reforms to such newspapers as date upon an English Birmingham by making his positively first appearance in it some sixty years ago, and he continues faithful to Birmingham economics. The habit of expressing his views by means of letters he acquired in Brooklyn before transportation and postal facilities had become so great. Thoughts accumulated in him, and he diligently set them down upon his tablets, anxious not to defraud the world of instruction. Thus he has been able to relieve himself, from time to time, of quick-clustering thoughts by issuing frequent bulletins of his economic condition. He has pointed many warning fingers at the monster of protection. He has predicted, with a boldness only exceeded by that of the Hon. ERIC B. THOMAS, of happy meteorological memory. In that invaluable publication, "The Old Farmer's Almanac," Mr. THOMAS used to spread the prophecy "About this time look out for snow" over his whole calendar of winter months. So has the Hon. THOMAS GASKELL SHEARMAN spread the warning "About this time look out for trouble on account of protection" over many pages and many years.

It is refreshing to the soul to find Mr. SHEARMAN still unwearied, prophecy on his lips, the pen in his hand. In the New York Times of last Monday he had a little note, less than a column long, in which he showed his accustomed grasp of the present and even more than his accustomed power of looking into the seeds of time. He began by saying that "there is small credit to be gained now for foresight in predicting a terrific defeat for the Republican party in 1898 and 1900." For Mr. SHEARMAN has "constantly predicted" Republican defeat, both in 1898 and 1900, ever since the night of the election in 1894. He knew in 1894, and many years before, that

"moderation is impossible to protectionists." Now he knows that "the very certainty which all protectionist managers now feel of defeat in 1900, impels them to excessive impositions." If they were sure of being in power for twenty years "they would be content with a more moderate amount of extortion." It will be observed that, although protectionists cannot be moderate, Mr. SHEARMAN, especially in his language. "For one," he cries, joyfully, "I do not regret in the least this prodigious scheme of public plunder for private benefit. The cause of free trade will take abundant care of itself."

It is very fortunate for free trade that it can take care of itself, for nobody else, except Mr. SHEARMAN, seems to have been taking much care of it in the last few years. There is a Democratic protective tariff in force now. There will be a Republican protective tariff in force before long. The great Democratic constitutional principle of 1894 of a tariff for revenue only seems to have wilted. The Popocrats of 1896 slightly postponed the tariff to the currency. Some of the Popocrats of 1897 are frank protectionists, for the benefit of their own States. Still Mr. SHEARMAN, faithful among the faithless and the false, sees by the light of his fire-tipped pen the funeral of protection.

Yet in 1900 the country is going to be "swept over the silver precipice." The million gold Democrats who voted the Republican ticket in 1896, knowing that another protective tariff would be made, if the Republicans succeeded, are going to join the silver men to punish the Republicans for making such a tariff. So says Mr. SHEARMAN, and adds that "the probability is that by 1900 New York and New Jersey will be ready to vote for any Democratic ticket in preference to any Republican." What can be improbable in the victory of free trade is "assured" by Mr. SHEARMAN.

The path to free trade not only leads through the silver mines but through the Populist asylum. "The Democratic party will certainly be united in 1900 in favor of some kind of income tax; that tax will be laid upon business earnings, and will be twice as heavy as that of 1894, because the loss of the tax on rents and investments must be made up." Mr. SHEARMAN does not approve of the prospect "except so far as an increased measure of freedom of trade is involved." Presumably he believes that after free silver and an income tax, free trade will seem a gift-goddess boon. After all, it continues to be a hopeful sign that he continues the diligent use of ink.

More About Australasian Union.

We referred the other day to some of the principles embodied in the Australasian Constitution by the convention now sitting at Adelaide. Further information on the subject has since come to hand, and we are able to compare the proposed Federal organic law with the corresponding systems of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. It will be remembered that our Federal Constitution was never submitted directly to a popular vote. After being framed by the Philadelphia Convention, it was referred to State conventions, and eventually adopted by them. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, officially set forth in the British North American act, originally took the form of a series of resolutions passed by the so-called Quebec Conference, which met Oct. 10, 1864.

These resolutions were never submitted to the people directly, but were referred to the colonial legislatures, and were accepted by those of Canada (which then comprised Quebec and Ontario), of New Brunswick, and of Nova Scotia, but were rejected by those of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, although Prince Edward Island eventually entered the confederation. The refusal of the Colonial Government of Nova Scotia to allow the people of that province to vote upon the Federal Constitution provoked great indignation, and the opposition of the United States, through the spokesman in Mr. JOSEPH HOWE, who is now in London for the purpose of arguing against the passage of the British North American bill. As regards the Australasian Constitution, on the other hand, every precaution has been taken to secure for it deliberate discussion and the direct adhesion of the people. The members of the Adelaide Convention were not designated by the several colonial legislatures, but were chosen by the popular vote. The proceedings are not secret, as were those of our Philadelphia Convention, and, moreover, after the first draft has been completed, it is to be published and the Convention is to adjourn for sixty days. During the interval the instrument will be subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny, and, when the Convention reassembles, it will consider what amendments may be needed. The organic law finally adopted by this body will be referred, not to the colonial legislatures but directly to the electors for ratification or rejection. The preliminary labors of the Convention are likely to be over by the middle of May, and the body will reassemble by the middle of July. It is possible that the verdict of the electors may be pronounced in August. At all events, it seems certain that the question of Australasian federation will be settled one way or the other during the present year.

There has been observed at Adelaide the same conflict of interests between the large States and the small States which for a time proved an obstacle to union in the case of the Dominion of Canada and in that of the United States. At the Quebec conference the small provinces were overruled, and the Senate, created by the British North American act, consisted, at the time of union, of seventy-two members—twenty-five each from Ontario and Quebec, twelve each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, on the other hand, the small States had their will, so far as securing equal representation in the Senate was concerned. With respect to this matter the Adelaide Convention will be guided largely, it is believed, by the Commonwealth bill drawn up at the Sydney Convention of 1891, which credited to Sir SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Chief Justice of Queensland. That bill proposed that the Federal Parliament should consist of two houses, as in the United States, the members of the lower house being apportioned according to population, but each State without regard to the number of its inhabitants being entitled to eight Senators. Of the five colonies represented in the Adelaide Convention, three, namely, Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania, are determined upholders of the American principle, while the most populous colonies, Victoria and New South Wales, are believed to be firmly opposed to an arrangement which would give one-third of the population of Australasia the power to overrule the remaining two-thirds—a matter of fact, however, there is much less difference in respect of population between Victoria and Tasmania,

or between New South Wales and West Australia, than there was in 1789 between Virginia and Delaware, or between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Moreover, if we recall the history of the Australasian colonies, we shall see no reason to assume that the large States would be politically grouped on one side, and the small States on the other. Victoria and New South Wales are far more likely to take opposite sides than to cooperate, and their division would redress the inequalities of population. It is the difference in the political aims and in the political temperaments of these two large provinces that is mainly responsible for the frustration of Australasian federation up to the present time.

When the resolutions of the Quebec Conference had been accepted by the Legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia they were incorporated in an act of the British Parliament. In like manner it is provided that when the Constitution, framed at Adelaide, shall have been accepted by the people of three of the Australasian colonies it shall be presented for imperial endorsement. A union, nevertheless, of South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania would scarcely answer any of the ends contemplated by the Federationists. From the view-point of federal revenue, the inclusion of both of the two richest and most populous colonies, Victoria and New South Wales, seems indispensable. We repeat, however, that one or both of them may reject the Constitution, if the three smaller colonies represented at Adelaide should insist upon equality of representation in the Federal Senate. Should all of the five colonies agree upon a scheme, a federal government would be promptly established by the British Parliament, and, after it became operative, it is probable that Queensland and New Zealand would not desire to remain outside of the union, although they have declined to send delegates to the present convention. It will be remembered that neither Prince Edward Island nor British Columbia could long resist the impulse toward Canadian unification, although Newfoundland has withstood it to this day. The centripetal tendency also proved too strong for North Carolina and Rhode Island after our Federal Government had been organized.

The Mayor and His Commissioners.

If the Hon. WILLIAM L. STRONG had reflected impartially on himself for a while, before visiting Albany to plead with Governor BLACK for the latter's concurrence in removing Police Commissioner PARKER, he might have saved himself the journey. While the Mayor would appear as a stickler for official regularity, and as though filled with indignation at Mr. PARKER, for breaches of official propriety which are strenuously denied, his Honor is deliberately tolerating maladministration on the part of Commissioner McMILLAN, of the Park Department, a maladministration which not only exists, and for which, if the Mayor really wished to purge his administration of misconduct, he could cause Mr. McMILLAN to be removed.

Mr. McMILLAN has, on his own authority, nullified a resolution of the Park Board by making a bicycle path out of a footpath on the Riverside Drive. The public entitled to the use of this path had not even a chance to be "heard." The Mayor is not concerned with the intrinsic importance of the fault, or with the question whether the bicyclists or the pedestrians ought really to have the path. He has plain before him an offence on the part of a subordinate, which, so long as it continues, turns his administration of the public business into a farce, and makes his efforts to get rid of Commissioner PARKER seem a crumby piece of partisanship, much below the notice of the Governor of the Empire State.

Mr. McMILLAN's colleagues might have been expected to have some understanding of the situation; but their failure to understand it doesn't absolve Mayor STRONG from the duty of bringing Mr. McMILLAN up with a round turn.

A Scandalous Political Sham.

The pretence of the Republican party that it favors the examination system as the basis of appointments and promotions in the civil service of this State, begins to look very much like a scandalous political sham. We have never approved that system when carried to the extent of the Mugwump and the doctrinaire. We thought the provisions on the subject in the Constitution of 1894 went too far. The Republican Constitutional Convention, however, insisted upon putting them in; the people ratified them by an enormous majority; they constitute a part of the fundamental law of the State; and this being the case they should be observed and obeyed and enforced by all public officers from the Governor down, in letter and in spirit.

Are they thus observed and obeyed and enforced? And what is the prospect for the future? What is the meaning of the announcement from Albany that Governor BLACK has sanctioned the bill intrusted to Senator LEXOW, which would change the system of examinations so as to render it capable of the most flagrant abuse, and enable the appointing power to evade the mandate of the Constitution with the utmost facility?

We were opposed to the adoption of the constitutional amendment concerning the civil service; but so long as it continues to be a part of the Constitution, we are equally opposed to any attempt by the Legislature, the Executive, or anybody else to nullify it.

The Rival Forces.

A glance at the relative positions occupied by the Ottoman and Greek forces on the Macedonian frontier leads to some interesting conclusions. The Turkish bases in Macedonia may be regarded as Salonica, at the head of the gulf of that name, and Monastir, a considerable distance northwest. These two points are connected by rail, and there is no other railroad till the Greek side of the frontier is reached. There a railroad starts from the Greek base at Volo, on the Gulf of Volo, the shorter branch running up to Larissa, the well-known Greek camp, and the longer going westerly to Trikkala, another Greek position of importance, and thence nearer the frontier, to Kalabaka.

The Turks have posts or outposts on the coast, south of Salonica, at Kara, Katerina, and several minor points, notably at Platamona, close to the boundary line. In the interior many points are occupied, the main camp of ENVER Pasha being at Ellassona, with an advance post at Eleutherokhor, on the boundary.

It may be said, in general, that the Greek position, were the forces equal, would appear the stronger. In order to hold Epirus the Turks have to keep a part of their troops west of the lofty Pindus range, where Janina is an important post; while the force at Grevena also has mountains on either flank, communication apparently not being very easy with the main camp at Ellassona, and, finally, this latter has ranges of mountains between it and the coast. There is the offset that the Turkish flanks are secure and their communications with their bases invulnerable. But the Greeks have their railroad nearer their camp in Thessaly, the base at Volo is nearer, and the Thessalian plain allows easier concentration against some one of the Turkish commands. Beyond the Pindus range, their extreme western post, at Arta, on the coast, can have the aid of their naval forces.

But the Greeks unfortunately cannot put into the field as many troops as the Turks, and the loss of Volo as their base, through blockade of the powers or otherwise, would undermine their whole line. One important road runs nearly due south from Larissa, its junction with the road from Eleutherokhor and other Turkish points, as well as from Trikkala, being at Pharsala. Thence it crosses the Othrys Mountains to Lamia and Thermopylae, and so on to Thebes and Athens. Thus, in the contingency spoken of, coupled with a Turkish advance, or in that of the successful Turkish occupation of Thessaly, there would hardly be a rallying point north of Thebes.

However, as things now are, the advantages of railway, roads, and short distance from the coast base are with the Greeks. Senator HILL thinks he can make "personal liberty" the issue in this State as a substitute for free trade. But we fear he is mistaken. The issue, obviously, is to be the defence of all liberty, of property, of the freedom of the individual, against the assault of tyrannical socialism bent on reducing civilization to barbarism. That is the issue the people of New York must stand ready to meet at every election until they have completely defeated the hopes of the fanatics who have raised it.

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The conviction and three years' sentence of CHARLES A. GIBSON, "divorce detective," will likely have a salutary influence in deterring other professional divorce detectives from manufacturing perjured testimony in the interest of patrons and employers. Judges on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, who have had to do with the trial of divorce cases have found occasion to rebuke this gross evil of perjured testimony by contract; but in this case the evidence of untruthfulness was so clear and the refutation so prompt and conclusive that summary punishment was made possible at a beginning having been made by the testimony in criminal cases hereafter may be expected to conform more nearly to facts in these cases.

Beginning on June 2 at the Carnegie Music Hall, the annual festival of the forty Swedish singing societies of the United States will be held in this city. Besides Swedish soloists and a large orchestra, there will be a chorus of 500 trained voices. The festival will last for several days, and it is expected that it will attract many Swedish-speaking visitors to New York. After its conclusion a picked chorus of eighty will sail for Sweden, to participate in national song-fests in Glasgow, Christiania, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Malmö, Helsingborg, Jönköping, and at the Scandinavian and Russian Exposition at Stockholm. The national music of Sweden, and particularly the Swedish dances and marches, have been noted for many years, and among the Scandinavian peoples the Swedish are first in their appreciation of music and as composers.

The Swedish musical festival will tend to call public attention to an element in the population which the creation of the Greater New York will bring into more prominence. The Scandinavian population of the United States is a considerable factor in its affairs. Brooklyn had a Scandinavian population of nearly 20,000 in 1890, and the wealth and public spirit of some of its members was indicated by the successful results of the Swedish fair held in November last to start a fund for a Swedish hospital in their native city. The number of Scandinavians by birth or descent, who live there, is more than 50,000, or about 2 per cent. of the total population of Brooklyn. More than half of this number are natives of Sweden, mechanics and artisans for the most part, while the Norwegians and Danes are generally engaged in commerce and industry. In addition to the Scandinavian citizens in Brooklyn have eight social organizations, in addition to fifteen benevolent associations and seven political organizations. There is the Swedish Republican Club, the Scandinavian Democratic Club, the Swedish Republican Central Club, the Danish-American Democratic Club, the Norwegian American Club, and other similar societies for maintaining on definite political lines a healthy interest in public affairs. There are 2,500 Scandinavian voters in the city of New York, but so scattered throughout town and so few when compared with the total electoral population that they should be observed and obeyed and enforced by all public officers from the Governor down, in letter and in spirit.

Are they thus observed and obeyed and enforced? And what is the prospect for the future? What is the meaning of the announcement from Albany that Governor BLACK has sanctioned the bill intrusted to Senator LEXOW, which would change the system of examinations so as to render it capable of the most flagrant abuse, and enable the appointing power to evade the mandate of the Constitution with the utmost facility?

We were opposed to the adoption of the constitutional amendment concerning the civil service; but so long as it continues to be a part of the Constitution, we are equally opposed to any attempt by the Legislature, the Executive, or anybody else to nullify it.

The Italian population of the city of Chicago is, when compared with the voting population of naturalized citizens, a very small one. In the last municipal contest Mr. Swift, the Republican candidate, carried this ward by 1,037. In the Presidential election of November last McKINLEY's majority in it was 1,325, and in the Governorship contest the Democratic candidate, Alton B. Paine, received 1,037. In Tuesday's contest Mr. Harrison received 1,037 more votes than the two Republican nominees combined.

The Seventh ward of the city of Chicago is the Russian-Jewish ward of that city. At the last municipal contest it was carried by the Republican candidate, Mr. Harrison, by 1,037. In Tuesday's contest Mr. Harrison received 1,037 more votes than the two Republican nominees combined.

The Twenty-third ward of Chicago, on the north side, is the Swedish ward of that town. More than 20 per cent. of all the Swedish voters in Chicago live within its boundaries. Many of them are included in the election to vote with the Republicans in local affairs, as well as in the last municipal contest Mr. Swift, the Republican candidate, carried this ward by 1,037. In the Presidential election of November last McKINLEY's majority in it was 1,325, and in the Governorship contest the Democratic candidate, Alton B. Paine, received 1,037. In Tuesday's contest Mr. Harrison received 1,037 more votes than the two Republican nominees combined.

The city of Chicago owes much of its material success to the energy and enterprise of its Irish-American citizens, and there are in Chicago more than 20,000 naturalized Irish voters, irrespective of those Irish-Americans who were born in this country. The two wards of Chicago in which the Irish-American voters vote as Republicans are the Sixth and Twenty-ninth. Both are in what is called the "Irish belt," and the south boundary of the Sixth is the north boundary of the Twenty-ninth. The Chicago stock yards, giving employment to many thousands of persons, directly or indirectly, railroad mechanics, cattlemen, horsemen, traders, and laborers, are in the Twenty-ninth ward and in a portion of the Sixth. At Tuesday's election Mr. Harrison's majority over the combined vote of the two Republican candidates was 3,772 in the Sixth ward and 4,134 in the Twenty-ninth.

The German population of the city of Chicago is, when compared with the voting population of naturalized citizens, a very small one. In the last municipal contest Mr. Swift, the Republican candidate, carried this ward by 1,037. In the Presidential election of November last McKINLEY's majority in it was 1,325, and in the Governorship contest the Democratic candidate, Alton B. Paine, received 1,037. In Tuesday's contest Mr. Harrison received 1,037 more votes than the two Republican nominees combined.

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CHICAGO LESSONS.

Application of Some of Them to the Situation in New York. From the Boston Herald.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN:—SIR: THE SUN of this morning is quite correct in ascribing the result of last Tuesday's election in Chicago to the fact that Carter Harrison, the successful candidate, represented "frankly and boldly the idea of a liberal city government suited to a grand cosmopolitan city and free from all intent of parochial and paritendular narrowness."

That was the decisive and determining cause of the triumph of Harrison, whose vote, it may interest some SUN readers to know, was only a fraction larger than the total vote cast in favor of the successful candidate of two years ago, Mayor Swift, the nominee of the Republicans, then united but this time divided between Sears, regular, and Harlan, independent.

Harrison's vote was 145,000 in round numbers. The combined vote of Sears and Harlan was 125,000 in round numbers. The Harrison lead was 20,000, and Hesing, the outside candidate, who drew most of his support from Republican and Democratic nominees, received 15,000. There are thirty-four wards in the city of Chicago and in twelve of these native-born citizens predominate in the electorate. They are not, as has sometimes been said, "native-American wards"; for there is, in fact, no such thing as a "native-American ward" in the cosmopolitan city of Chicago, the vast majority of its voters represented are even more diversified than in New York. But they are the wards in which native-American citizens, if not predominating, are at least not numerous; and in those wards the combined vote of the two Republican candidates on Tuesday just compared with the vote of Harrison, the Democratic candidate:

Table showing vote totals for Harrison, Republican, and combined Republican candidates in various wards.

As may be seen from these figures, there is a considerable majority in the twelve American wards of Chicago against Candidate Harrison, and in the twelve wards where the vote of exception was the Second ward, which is on the lake front, south of State street, in which there has been a considerable change of voting population of late and a large increase in the number of foreign-born residents. For purposes of comparison, however, it is sufficient to state that in the American wards the combined vote of the two Republican candidates was 17,800 greater than that cast for the successful Democratic nominee. Turning from the consideration of these wards to those which have a preponderance in voting population of naturalized citizens, these facts are of interest. The combined vote of the two Republican candidates was 17,800 greater than that cast for the successful Democratic nominee.

The Eighth ward of the city of Chicago, which is on the west side, south of the State street line, is known as the Bohemian ward of Chicago. It includes a considerable portion, though not all, of the Bohemian colony. At the last Mayorality election the Democratic majority in it was 1,100. In Tuesday's election Mr. Harrison's vote being 4,500, and that of the two Republican candidates combined 1,400 only.

The Ninth ward of Chicago has twice as many naturalized as native voters, and is about equally divided between Germans and Bohemians. At the last Mayorality election the Democratic candidate, Alton B. Paine, received 1,037. In Tuesday's contest Mr. Harrison received 1,037 more votes than the two Republican nominees combined.

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The city of Chicago owes much of its material success to the energy and enterprise of its Irish-American citizens, and there are in Chicago more than 20,000 naturalized Irish voters, irrespective of those Irish-Americans who were born in this country. The two wards of Chicago in which the Irish-American voters vote as Republicans are the Sixth and Twenty-ninth. Both are in what is called the "Irish belt," and the south boundary of the Sixth is the north boundary of the Twenty-ninth. The Chicago stock yards, giving employment to many thousands of persons, directly or indirectly, railroad mechanics, cattlemen, horsemen, traders, and laborers, are in the Twenty-ninth ward and in a portion of the Sixth. At Tuesday's election Mr. Harrison's majority over the combined vote of the two Republican candidates was 3,772 in the Sixth ward and 4,134 in the Twenty-ninth.

The German population of the city of Chicago is, when compared with the voting population of naturalized citizens, a very small one. In the last municipal contest Mr. Swift, the Republican candidate, carried this ward by 1,037. In the Presidential election of November last McKINLEY's majority in it was 1,325, and in the Governorship contest the Democratic candidate, Alton B. Paine, received 1,037. In Tuesday's contest Mr. Harrison received 1,037 more votes than the two Republican nominees combined.

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HIS BETTER SEVEN-EIGHTHS.

A Kentucky Editor's Leading Article on Him. From the Boston Herald.

Many of my friends have asked me, and a few strangers had the curiosity to write and inquire, "Why is it that you always speak of your wife as your better?" In this brief article I will endeavor to explain to you my personal opinion that the result of the Herald with the letter understood me in Christian fortitude she is a far more capable of withstanding any insult; but a rifle pit with many unnumbered gaps in comparison. Her faith is that of a healthy tree in full foliage and fruit, mine like a tree blasted, with an occasional sprout that looks like a hope of fruit, but so frail that the first cold wave of despondency deadens and withers it. As a neighbor she embosoms those qualities expressed in the words of the apostle of my eyes, her heart is as true as steel, and should do you. I am content to do by him as well as he has done by me, and too frequently fall short of that standard. As nurse she is a Sister of Charity in the garden of Gethsemane, and in a nursery room of State of my sweet sunshine through the apple of my eye, her heart is as true as steel, and should do you. I am content to do by him as well as he has done by me, and too frequently fall short of that standard. As nurse she is a Sister of Charity in the garden of Gethsemane, and in a nursery room of State of my sweet sunshine through the apple of my eye, her heart is as true as steel, and should do you. I am content to do by him as well as he has done by me, and too frequently fall short of that standard. As nurse she is a Sister of Charity in the garden of Gethsemane, and in a nursery room of State of my sweet sunshine through the apple of my eye, her heart is as true as steel, and should do you. I am content to do by him as well as he has done by me, and too frequently fall short of